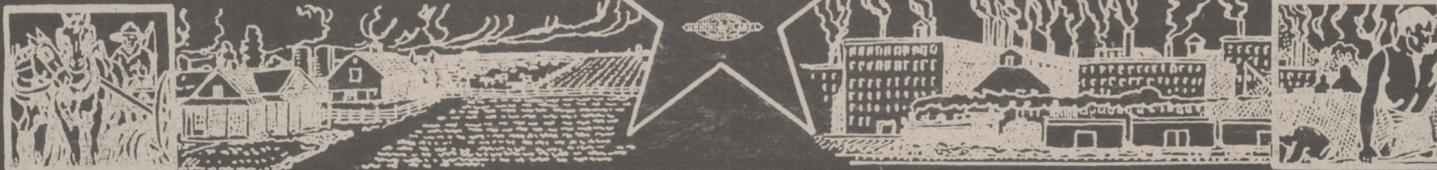


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

VOL. X

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1927

NO. 21

28 Klan Members, Men and Women, Fined for Parading in Masks in Pineville, Ky.

Pineville, Ky., March 23.—Twenty-eight Klansmen and women, among them Arthur H. Bell, Grand Dragon of the New Jersey realm of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, were fined \$7 each in Police Court Saturday for violating the city's anti-masking ordinance. The Klan met Thursday night, March 17, and in full regalia started parading the streets in violation of the new ordinance, forbidding the wearing of masks or the discharging of dynamite or other explosives inside the city limits.

Arraigned before Police Judge L. C. Kaokley the facts in the case were admitted by counsel for both the de-

fense and the prosecution and submitted without testimony, after Judge Kaokley had overruled a demurrer in which it was contended the new ordinance was unconstitutional.

Bell, in a speech before the Klansmen after the arrests on the night of March 17, said the case would be a test for similar ordinances throughout the country.

The arrests were the second in the case, the defendants having been dismissed two weeks ago when a similar ordinance, which mentioned the Klan specifically, was held unconstitutional because of its discriminatory provisions.

Huge Sums Are Paid Sapiro by Farmers Reed, as Counsel for Ford Charges in Court

Detroit, Mich., March 18.—Charging that Aaron Sapiro obtained more than \$1,000,000 from co-operative organizations which he promoted, that he was unprofessional in the way he solicited business as a lawyer, and in the advice he gave the organizations he formed, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, in completing his opening statement in the million dollar libel suit by Sapiro against Henry Ford told the jury he would show the articles alleged to be libelous were printed in good faith.

"We will ask you to find that Aaron Sapiro was an exploiter," he said.

The senator cut his plea short in order to catch a train for Washington.

The senator, who was hurrying to complete his opening plea, showed irritation at frequent interruptions on the part of the plaintiff's attorney, William Henry Gallagher, and insisted he was cutting the corners at every opportunity.

A peep into the private views of Henry Ford was had when W. J. Cameron, editor of Ford's Dearborn Independent, was put on as the first witness. Cameron testified that Ford did not impose his ideas on the editors of the weekly. Although he had a leaning toward socialism as an experiment, Mr. Ford did not ask the Independent to reflect that attitude, Cameron said.

"Bearing in mind Sapiro's frequent declarations of no desire for large remuneration in organizing the co-operative associations among the farmers," said the senator, "I want to tell you of some of the collections he made."

The largest amount obtained, according to Mr. Reed, was \$142,000 from the Primate Tobacco association, and the next largest figure was a total of \$48,000 from the Burley Tobacco association. The senator said Sapiro obtained \$6,000 from the potato growers of Colorado, \$30,000 from the Dark Tobacco Growers of Kentucky and \$17,500 from the Maine Potato Co-operative. In Oregon he received \$5,500 and from the Carolina peanut growers \$5,000, the defense attorney said.

Following the conclusion of Gallagher's opening plea for the plaintiff, Senator Reed defined the issue of the case, which he said was to determine the truth of the statements regarding Mr. Sapiro and whether the latter should receive a million dollars from Mr. Ford and the Dearborn Publishing company, owned by Ford.

In caustic terms and at times with an air of mockery, the senator traced the activities of Sapiro through co-operative marketing associations, following his boyhood in San Francisco and subsequent education. He said he would show how the Chicago attorney had gone from state to state lobbying his bills into legislatures, validating thereby contracts his associations were making with the farmers as to handling of their crops. Forty states, said the senator, passed such measures and despite Sapiro's representation to the contrary the work was purely selfish.

"Sapiro pictured himself as a Moses come to lead the farmers from the wilderness of bankruptcy into a promised land of prosperity, professing to want no money for aiding in organizing co-operatives, and yet from one cotton association alone he received \$142,000," averred Mr. Reed.

The senator described the contracts, which he termed most binding, signed by Sapiro's assistants, with the farmers, in which they were not permitted to sell their products on the open market. They had nothing to say either as to when they were to be sold or where and got their money at the pleasure of Sapiro's managers.

Loans often were made on the farmers' crop, he said, evidence would show, and then the interest taken from the money paid the farmer when his crops were sold. Crops were often held up a long time, he said, and then dumped on the market. An instance of 20,

000,000 pounds of tobacco being put on the market at a loss of 30 per cent over the opening market price was cited.

Half an hour before the court room doors were opened today crowds filled the corridors hoping for a chance to get a seat. Many were turned away yesterday with a promise to be admitted if they arrived early enough this morning.

"We will show you," said Senator Reed in resuming his statement, "that the Burley Tobacco association, which we were talking about yesterday, was controlled absolutely by Mr. Sapiro and his associates. At various times in Minneapolis and other cities he mentioned Mr. Robert Bingham as the big factor of the movement."

Gallagher interrupted and quoted to the judge law regarding an opening statement, declaring the defense was not confining itself to a statement of facts.

Reed had been telling of the activities of Bingham, George C. Jewett, and others in the organization of the association.

Gallagher quoted a ruling of the supreme court of Michigan, Judge Raymond said he had had this opinion in mind when he warned the attorneys at the opening of the trial as to their statements. However, he said, because of the great number of libels charged, he had given them some leeway.

Both sides had violated the rule of opening statement, he said, and he believed he had shown no unfairness in his rulings.

"Mr. Sapiro repeatedly said he was organizing these co-operatives for the good of the farmer and not money. In the Idaho potato case, he received \$7,500 for services performed not by himself but by a young attorney in his office."

"We will show you that in 1918 Sapiro had organized the California tomato organization that lasted only a year; that a young man, Mark Bryan, was put in by Sapiro and in less than twelve months it was in straits."

"Then the vegetable growers' association was organized and took over the tomato growers, their liabilities as well as their assets. Sapiro asked for his services in these associations \$5,000."

"Then the union later went out of business. As to the California prune and apricot growers, Sapiro drew the articles of incorporation for them. While the firm was under this name Sapiro and his associates drew \$80,000 in fees."

"The name was later changed to the California Prune and Apricot association. Sapiro and his friends got positions paying large salaries. Sapiro got \$25,000 a year, the head of the field departments \$12,000 and a stenographer who had been drawing \$85 a month got \$6,000."

Girl Makes More on 6 Turkeys Than Dad on His Whole Farm

Denton, March 23.—Alice Line-Smith, an Agricultural and Mechanical college club extension work girl, reports that she "sold \$385 worth of turkeys from six hens and one tom and had the original stock left to breed for 1927." The return, she added, "from these six turkeys was more than my father made on his whole farm."

Mrs. Edna W. Trigg, county home economics agent, says the record is not unusual. Three others have approximately duplicated it in a region where cotton farmers were hard hit by price slumps. Turkey sales alone, she added, had brought at least \$175,000 into the county.

Cotton and Cotton Reports

The last admission of the Cotton Swindling Bureau crooked report crowd is that the cotton crop is a million bales short of the estimate heretofore made. The market immediately advanced \$2.00 a bale as soon as this official admission was made. In other words, if a correct report had been issued some months ago the farmers would have saved at least the sum of \$2.00 a bale on the cotton crop which would have been at least thirty million dollars. It is darn strange how, with painful regularity, we always learn that the estimate on the size of the cotton crop is reduced by the government bureau long after it is known that the farmers have sold their crops.

This government activity of assuming to give an estimate on the cotton crop has become a disgrace and a fraud on the cotton producer. It has never done the farmer any good and has many times done a lot of harm. This last escapade of the bureau is a striking example of either government ignorance or corruption.

The government report scheme is a procedure which plays into the hands of the cotton gamblers and the future speculators. These reports are used as a basis to spread propaganda all over the world that the cotton crop is either short or long, as the cotton future crowd may desire to manipulate the market for profit. If the government will just do away with these cotton estimates then there will not be supposed official information and official corruption will be impossible against the interest of the farmers. It will not be a basis for official propaganda to spread information for the benefit of cotton speculators. The cotton speculating crowd with money and influence can always get closer to the government bureau than the farmer can ever hope to get. The only safe way for the cotton producer is to let the government "hands off" of this whole proposition and then one man's word will be just as good as another's and one man's estimation of the size of the crop will be just as good as another's. Nobody then will have an opportunity to get inside information as to the size of the crop and the fellow who wants to bet his head off that cotton will go up or go down will not have official co-operation to defeat by manipulation, the law of supply and demand.

Instead of the cotton spinners using government reports as a basis to predict that cotton is going lower next October or November, in order to reduce the price today, they will have to, and will, begin to get their supply just as soon as the cotton is offered for sale. They will be confronted with the fear of cotton going up instead of being aided by a system of bureau co-operation, which is always used to make cotton go down.

I think the farmers in the south should at once begin to petition their congressmen to have the bureau of cotton estimates abolished lock, stock and barrel and the sooner they start the better it will be.

Read me next week on cotton and automobiles. I am going to give a few people the genteel cussing that has been coming to them for a long time.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Girl Sent to Baylor by Court Runs Away to Join Her Father

Belton, Tex., March 23.—Mary Rita Moore, a girl whom she staged one of the hardest fought legal battles ever waged in district court in Bell county, is back in Chicago with her father after a period of three and one-half years spent at Baylor college.

That fact became known when Baylor authorities received a telegram from Victor Moore of Chicago stating that his daughter arrived safely there.

The 12 year old child is alleged to have been kidnaped from the father in the fall of 1923 by his mother, Clara Stead Moore, an actress, and brought to Temple where Mrs. Moore was playing at a theatre. The father, represented by attorneys, and armed with a requisition from the then Governor Neff, came to Temple to get possession of his daughter. The lawyer, representing the mother, sued out a writ of habeas corpus preventing the father from obtaining possession of the child and upon a hearing, Judge Jones would award neither the father nor mother the child, but upon his own motion ordered her placed in Baylor college where she was to remain and go to school until she became of age.

The action of the court was satisfactory to both the father and mother and the father returned to his home while the mother continued her profession as an actress and is at present in Tampico, Mexico.

At Baylor the girl was supremely happy and was a favorite of the hundreds of students and teachers there. She advanced rapidly in her courses of study. According to Judge Jones, she was evidently prevailed upon by some out-of-state person to return to Chicago to her father and she went away.

New Rail Extension by Wopac Is Under Way in the Valley

Raymondville, March 23.—Another rail extension for the Lower Rio Grande Valley got underway when the Missouri Pacific started work on the construction of an 18-mile line which is to extend east and south almost to the Willacy-Cameron county line.

Switches off the main line were installed and as soon as this work was completed crews of the Lone Star Construction company, contractors, began work on the branch.

This new line, recently authorized by the interstate commerce commission, will penetrate a very fertile part of the valley and a number of towns along the route already have been started. These include Santa Margarita, Valencia, Del Mar, Wilmar and a town at the end of the line yet to be named.

Silk Stockings Are Banned by Girls in Schools of Burnet

Burnet, Texas, March 23.—The ban was put on silk hose for the remainder of the school term here at a meeting of the P-AT held in the high school auditorium, when a petition was signed by practically all of the faculty of the school and the students.

This move was brought about as a matter of economy, to aid the school bond issue, for which an election has been called for April 4, to vote \$25,000 bonds for the purpose of building a high school and remodeling the present building, which will be used for the lower grades.

Georgians Aroused by Floggings Urge Governor to Action

Atlanta, Ga., March 23.—Georgia floggings have aroused church people of 81 congregations of that state to such an extent that an appeal has been made to the governor to bring those guilty to justice.

In a resolution adopted March 17 the Christian Council, representing these congregations, made their petition to the chief executive, declaring that Georgia is being disgraced in the eyes of the world.

A survey made by the Atlanta Constitution, brought the recent acts of mob violence in three counties in public notice. In Toombs county, it was said, masked bands have held "weekly whipping parties" for more than a year. The total persons whipped, it is estimated, was more than 100. In this county and in Treutlen county, where H. M. Flanders, editor of the Soperton News, was whipped, the Constitution correspondent declared, his investigation showed that two groups have taken the law into their own hands and cowed those who are in favor of law and order.

Masked bands in Toombs county have whipped women, the correspondent said. These bands have paraded in robes and other regalia, he declared.

The Constitution said that out of all these whippings, which are common knowledge, not one man has been punished.

Governor Walker has not commented on the council petition.

Truck of Liquor Owned By U. S. Senator Is Stolen But Is Mysteriously Returned

Washington, March 23.—A truck load of choice liquor, stolen week before last when being brought here from a warehouse in Maryland, has been recovered and belongs to a senator prominent socially and in the administration of district affairs. The Senator's identity is being kept a secret by police and prohibition officials, who say the importation of the truck load was by permit and legal.

There has been much gossip over the affair. Bootleggers hijacked the truck that was rushing the replenishment to the senator's establishment. A few nights ago another truck backed up to a police station and the stolen liquor was unloaded and later removed to a storehouse.

Police officials explained that, on a tip they had found the missing supply hidden under a culvert near where the hijacking occurred. They denied reports that a notorious rumrunner returned the liquor.

Liquor Easy to Get Aboard Great U. S. Liner, Leviathan Millionaire Cowboy Asserts

New York, March 23.—Liquor on the Leviathan—becoming a hardy maritime perennial like the annual spring-time sea serpent—is again reported.

This time it was sighted by Fred Almy, millionaire Arizona cowpuncher, who made the charge as he paid a fine of \$635.80 because two crates, containing 179 bottles of cognac, champagne, whiskey and beer, found outside his suite when the ship docked March 15, had not been declared as baggage.

And Commodore Herbert Hartley, insisting that no liquor is sold aboard his ship, intimated that passengers might be doing something along, but that he could not very well "stick his nose in people's glasses."

Mr. Almy appeared at the Custom House to answer questions concerning ownership of the liquor found outside the suite he and his bride had shared with Arch Selwyn, theatrical producer, and Lou Holtz, blackface comedian. Edward A. Barnes, assistant solicitor of Customs, heard his explanation and ordered the penalty of \$635.80 on the ground that the liquor had not been declared as Mr. Almy's baggage, although proved to have been brought aboard at Cherbourg and Southampton as such.

Mr. Almy, although technically not penalized for having or transporting liquor, paid his fine under protest and denied ownership of the two crates.

Then the tall, broad-shouldered, ex-cowpuncher, twirling his big hat, drew out just what one must do to have a drink on the Leviathan.

"I don't blame a steward for selling a bottle or two," he said. "Those stewards have to live on tips alone—that's all they get. And they have to make money somehow. I don't blame them for picking up what they can get."

"Do you mean that liquor is being sold aboard the Leviathan?" asked Solicitor Barnes.

"I'd say so. Those who wanted a nip could get it. I know a man who was so thirsty he paid \$50 for six bottles of beer."

"I don't see the need of all this fuss over the finding of that liquor on the Leviathan. Two stewards know more about that liquor than I do. Any one can buy a drink from stewards on the ship and every one who crosses the ocean knows it. Why, I had champagne only a few tables from the captain's just as the voyage ended, and there wasn't any attempt to hide it."

"Do you mean you drank liquor at your dining room table right in Quarantine?" asked Barnes.

"Yes, and if the captain doesn't know this is going on he must be blind. And if he is blind, there ought to be another captain."

Commodore Hartley, master of the Leviathan, when informed at his hotel of the charge, said:

"Frankly, I refuse to stick my nose in the glasses of our passengers to discover what they have in them. If people elect to take liquor aboard while we are in a foreign port, we have no way of finding it out. It is not our business to go about searching the passengers' baggage. If we attempted anything like that we would not be running our ships long. There are many people who drink at table at meal times, but I do not know what they drink. It may be gin-secco. No liquor is sold, openly or otherwise, on the Leviathan. And I do know that there is no drunkenness on the Leviathan."

David A. Burke, general manager of the United States Lines, when told of Mr. Almy's accusation, said he had nothing to say, "until—and if—formal charges are brought to me about this case. We will make no investigation on our own account."

Tucson, Ariz., March 23.—Frederick Almy, wealthy sportsman and former Arizona cowboy, who was fined because of liquor found aboard the Leviathan, was arrested here by prohibition officers several months ago, charged with transporting liquor, according to M. P. Cosby of the federal prohibition forces. Mr. Almy had liquor in his car when he was stopped by the officers, they said. He gave bond before the United States commissioner in Phoenix. The car, the officers added, was confiscated.

That is all I know of any liquor on our last voyage."

"If I felt that a passenger did not come to my table in the dining salon because he wanted a drink with his meal, I should feel deeply disappointed."

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Increase of Ranger Force to 50 Will Be Urged Upon Solons

Austin, Tex., March 23.—Recommendations for the reorganization of the Texas Rangers will be proposed by Adjutant General Robertson in a bill which is to be introduced at the special session of the legislature which is to be called during the latter part of April or early in May.

The bill will provide for increasing the ranger force from 30 to 50 men, adding two captains, increasing pay on the merit system, General Robertson said. There are now five ranger companies, and it is planned to add two more. The law at present allows a maximum ranger force of 75 men, but the Thirty-Ninth legislature only made an appropriation for the support and maintenance of 30 men.

Ranger captains are now paid \$150 a month and privates are paid \$80 a month. General Robertson believes that these salaries should be materially increased, as they were fixed many years ago and are now too low.

A ranger force of 100 men would not be any too much, in the opinion of Capt. B. W. Aldrich, quartermaster of the rangers, when the territory that has to be covered by this state constabulary and the demands made daily for the services of the rangers are considered.

It was pointed out that the ranger company stationed at Marfa is entrusted with the duty of covering the entire Big Bend country, which includes the patrolling of more than 600 miles of territory. It has not as yet been determined where the two proposed additional companies will have their headquarters.

Geese in Northward Flight Hurdled Dead From Skies by Hail

Nacogdoches, Texas, March 23.—One of the strangest freaks of storms has been reported here.

During the course of a hailstorm in the Melrose community, ten miles east of here, wild geese dropped from the clouds with the high hailstones.

Investigation by astonished farmers revealed the geese were a part of a flock which was passing northward as the storm came up and were struck down by the hailstones.

Several farmers had access for dinner that day, according to Elwood Seal, a farmer.

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JAS. E. FERGUSON President and Editor

MORE FOR PROHIBITION; LESS FOR DEFENSE

"Analysis of the budget for 1927, as approved by President Coolidge," says Liberty magazine, in its issue of January 29, "reveals the fact that prohibition enforcement will get about \$6,000,000 more to spend, while the depleted United States army must get along with about \$3,500,000 less for the actual army."

"It has been necessary to reduce the strength of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery from 118,750 men to 110,000, because the economists discovered that 118,750 men cannot be properly fed on thirty-three cents a day for each man and that thirty-six cents a day is needed. Therefore the appropriation will feed only 110,000."

"The president has stated, in positive terms, that there will always be funds to enforce the prohibitory laws—and all laws. We have not heard of any cut in the Prohibition enforcement army so that the snoopers may have thirty-six cents a day to live on instead of thirty-three—although there has been an active movement to check them from living at the most expensive hotels in Washington, and buying champagne."

UNENFORCED LAWS—WHY?

This is the question which is asked by the St. Louis Post Dispatch in an editorial dealing with the increasing number of violations of the prohibition laws. The Post Dispatch says: "When the government, particularly in a free constitutional republic, passes bad and unpopular laws, and then, persisting in its folly, tries to enforce them by extraordinary and unconstitutional methods, it weakens itself and arouses a popular hostility and a lack of respect for law which are ultimately fatal to governmental authority and to law and order."

"When a government finds that a law, on account of its character and unpopularity, cannot be enforced, except by extreme measures of force, it is the part of wisdom not to persist in the hopeless task of enforcement, but to amend its mistake and repeal the unenforceable laws."

"To use Cleveland's much-worn phrase: We face a condition, not a theory. Theoretically, all laws ought to be observed and enforced. Practically, on account of the folly of law makers, they are not. Theoretically, the Federal prohibition law ought to be observed and enforced. Practically, it is not. We believe it to be unenforceable without a ruinous exertion of governmental power. Conditions support this belief."

MOSLEMS RESENT FEMINIST REFORMS

There is a ferment of violence and resentment in Turkestan over the feminist reforms initiated by the communists. So it ever is when sweeping reforms are attempted and the Moslems will prove no exception to the general rule. The campaign to abolish the veil and liberate Moslem women from the harem is gaining great momentum. To date more than 6,000 women in the Samarkand district have forsaken the yashmak.

The new emancipatory movement, however, has been attended by some disastrous results. Mohammedan priests, who bitterly oppose any departure from the use of the veil by women and the present cloistered life of the harem, have spread proclamations attacking the authors of the new movement as renegades, heretics and blasphemers of Koranic law. This led to numerous acts of violence by fanatical Mohammedans, not only against advocates of unveiling, but against women.

HARD TO BEAT

M. E. Tracy in his column in the Houston Press has this to say of Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri:

"Senator Reed did excellent work in bringing to light the slush funds. He would have done more had a republican controlled senate not interfered."

"As it is his efforts may be handicapped for lack of funds. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate has just refused to go to Pennsylvania for some ballots that are wanted in connection with the Wilson-Vare contest, because he was afraid that he wouldn't be paid."

"Senator Reed has given him both written and verbal instructions. In addition, members of the committee had agreed to advance the necessary \$1,000. The sergeant-at-arms, however, preferred to wait for legal advice."

"He wanted to consult lawyers, he said, before proceeding on such a venture."

"In this dilemma, the Reed committee hired a lawyer of its own, not to counsel the sergeant-at-arms, but to do his work, go to Pennsylvania, get the ballots and bring them to Washington."

"The republicans are trying to hush the primary investigation. They have had all they want of it. Reed is a hard man to beat, however, and when they dig a pit for him, they are more than likely to fall into it themselves."

Subscribe for the Forum and be happy.

The Forum wants your help in reaching more readers. Will you help?

Texas income tax payments for 1926 show an increase of \$739,834 over those of 1925, according to Collector J. W. Bass, at Austin.

The Cantonese forces have entered Shanghai and speculation is rife as to whether the "Red" tinge of the southern armies will arouse fresh complications in China.

Gold nuggets found in the craws of two chickens killed by a Walla Walla, Wash., butcher have started a gold rush in that part of the country. The butcher is trying to find out where the fowls came from.

The man who staged a party showing a bath-tub filled with wine in which swam an undraped chorus girl must spend a year in federal prison. He has lost his final appeal and his conviction has been affirmed by the highest court.

Rumblings of the approaching national campaign are heard as "economy" reports are spread by Coolidge supporters and challenged by democrats who charge that appropriations are four times those made under the Wilson administration in 1916, the year before America entered the world war.

Bud Fisher, creator of Mutt and Jeff, seems to be having about as strenuous experience with his wife in real life as he pictures Mutt having with his wielder of the rolling pin. Bud married a countess who later sued for separation and was granted \$26,000 alimony pending final decision of the case. This aroused Bud's ire and he is trying now to counter on the countess and get a different decision from the judicial umpire.

HOROSCOPING TEXAS POLITICS

The interval between the close of the regular session of the fortieth legislature and the opening of the first called session is being given over in many quarters to talking about probable candidates and candidates whose announcements already have placed their names actively in the running. Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald, veteran staff correspondent and political writer, who was a close observer of the regular session and then traveled to El Paso where Governor Moody went to talk to the Texas Cattleman's association, heard Claude Hudspeth tell the women that New York was willing to give Governor Moody second place on the national democratic ticket but that Texans in Washington, including himself, had served notice that first place is wanted for the Texas governor.

In a staff signed article in the newspapers he represents Fitzgerald, indulges in gossip about future candidacies and those already announced. In connection with the special session he adds that much political fence-building and jockeying will be done and with reference to some of the more important offices in Texas and Washington, he says:

"There is a special session coming. There may be a lot of medicine mixed by the politicians and organization work planned for the campaign of 1928. It always happens in legislative circles a year in advance of the big show."

"There is a whispering gallery in the arena of politics, and the whispering is ever on. In the capitol corridors and legislative halls there are democrats who say that Governor Moody will serve one term as governor and then permit himself to be drafted to make the race for the senate as the successor of Earle B. Mayfield. By the way, Morris Sheppard, is back in Texas. He never missed a roll call during the sessions of the 69th senate. Senator Mayfield will be here in April. Then the fence building will begin."

"These gallery and corridor whisperers say that with Moody in the race for the senate, Barry Miller will be in the race for governor and Robert Lee Bobbitt is expected to throw his hat into the ring for the same office."

"Miller and Bobbitt have backed the Moody administration to a finish. This happened in every hour of the life of the regular session and the whisperers say that it will happen during the life of the coming special session or sessions."

"There are whisperers who say that the governor will head a delegation to the national convention and that Texas will make its influence felt as the 40 immortals made their influence felt at Baltimore when Woodrow Wilson captured the prize."

"There are other whisperers who insist that there should be an uninstructed delegation sent to the national convention in order to make the influence of Texas felt from the very beginning of the sessions of the convention."

"Now all the whisperers whisper their stuff loudly and it is caught up and repeated in all the other haunts of men and on the streets and highways in city and country."

A LETTER FROM A FRIEND

Following is a letter from one of the loyal friends of the Fergusons and is a sample of scores that are being received from friends all over Texas:

"Dear Jim and Ma: I want to say goodbye to you for a while a our governor. I have stood by you for about fourteen years. I have read everything through all your troubles and you have come out clean through it all. It makes my heart sad when I think of the great good you have done the poor and struggling people of Texas only to have hatred and spite heaped upon you, and without any excuse for such hatred and spite."

"This is the fruits of politics and the preaching of politics and prohibition in our churches. This political preaching is the mother of it all. Prohibition is one of the greatest curses upon our nation today. Just think of the financial burdens it has imposed and the murders and other crimes it has caused."

"As one of our senators said at Washington not long ago, it will make a nation of hypocrites of our people. This is some of the fruits of political preaching, which makes Ku Klux and hypocrites of the people of the country."

"May the choicest blessings rest upon you and your family and if it ever comes in my way to show you my friendship and love, I will gladly do it. I am your true friend,

G. W. HOLLOMAN,

"Kempner, Texas, March 18, 1927."

CAMP MAKES THEM COUNT

In a C. M. T. camp a young man counts for what he is, not for what he has. He is taught to obey, to work in a "team" and is trained to lead.

The young men live together under the same roof, work together in the same teams and all are equally subject to the same firm but fair discipline in work and play. "Before one can learn to lead and command, he must learn to obey."

Our country is always in need of leaders, the highest type of leaders. Qualities requisite for leadership are the same in camp as in regular life: Ability, energy, determination, high moral standards.

The C. M. T. Camps aid in developing these qualities.

Read the Forum and you will know what the politicians are doing all over Texas.

When the special session of the fortieth legislature convenes in Austin next April lightning rods of political ambitions will be crowding each for space to attract attention.

An attempt on the part of an officer to search an automobile without a warrant resulted in West Virginia in the death of the officer, wounding of one of the occupants of the car and imprisonment of another occupant who is said to have shot the officer.

The story of a girl who made more net money from a flock of six turkey hens and one gobbler than her farmer father made from his whole farm last year is worth reading. It is published in this issue of the Forum. Try a few hens and turkeys and plant less cotton, more corn and feed crops.

The million dollar libel suit by Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford and his magazine, the Dearborn Independent, is attracting nation-wide attention. Sapiro bases his claim for damages on allegations that Ford attacked him because he is a Jew. Ford retorts that his publication was to show that Sapiro sought control of farm products. Senator Jim Reed is counsel for Ford.

Over in a Mississippi town where a traveling show, composed chiefly of pretty girls in scant attire, or perhaps no attire at all, was halted by charges against its manager for putting on such a show, a jury after seeing some of the girls, hearing their testimony and listening to descriptions of what they wore, in addition to their charming smiles, returned a verdict that it was not an immoral show. So, with a vast amount of unexpected free advertising the girls go on their way, and the manager needs more help to count the box receipts.

Silk stockings for school girls of Burnet have been banished by the action of the Burnet Parent-Teacher association, after the association had received a petition from practically all the members of the faculty and of the student body. The moving reason for this action is to aid through practical economy the adoption of a bond issue of \$25,000 for a new high school building and other school improvements.

One of the really interesting news items from Washington this week is that which tells of how a truck load of fine liquor belonging to a United States senator was stolen by hi-jackers and then mysteriously returned to its owner. Of as much interest as this fact is the additional fact that the prohibition officers and revenue department say that the ownership and transportation of the liquor was entirely legal. Thus is added another interesting chapter to the story: "How Prohibition Prohibits."

BRUCE ON THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUERS

Senator Bruce of Maryland is the foe of hypocrisy, cant and false pretense, and in his championship of the so-called "wet" element of the national democracy, he has not hesitated to censure both Senator Copeland of New York and Senator Harry Hawes of Missouri, as heretics because of their recent attitude in the discussion of the issue.

Mark Sullivan, well known Washington correspondent, in a recent commentary upon the political outlook for the democratic party in the national campaign quotes some of the remarks made by Senator Bruce in his arraignment of the heretic senators. He also quotes some of the expressions used by Senator Bruce in his condemnation and denunciation of the Anti-Saloon League. Here are a few of the strong words used by the Maryland senator with reference to the league boss and its membership:

"Wayne Wheeler, the third house of Congress * * * this hireling of the Anti-Saloon League * * * backed by the browbeating organization of which he is the spokesman * * * This professional agitator and unofficial interloper came into the Senate, whip in hand * * * The Anti-Saloon League, with the object of riveting the fetters of this tyrant still more tightly upon the wrists and ankles of a helpless people * * *

"Senator Bruce then paid his respects to those clergymen who are associated with the Anti-Saloon League:

"I always hate to speak of any clergymen connected with the Anti-Saloon League or the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, as a clergyman. I have a deep reverence for the clerical character at its best * * * that clerical character which in all the personal and domestic relations of life, in imitation of our pure, gentle and wise Savior, holds up the highest standards of moral conduct to flocks which look up to it for guidance."

"But when I think of some of these pastors, ministers or clergymen, whatever you call them, connected with the Anti-Saloon League agitation, I recall the spiteful classification of the wit who said that there are three sexes, men, women and clergymen. These supposed spiritual leaders to my mind belong to some kind of third sex. They are part preachers, part stump orators, part clergymen and part political intriguers and agitators, whose political instruments are scurrilous abuses, bulldozing and the lavish use of money in political campaigns."

MUCH LIKE WAR

The prohibition situation in the United States is akin to civil war in the opinion of the editor of Collier's, who makes a suggestion that it is time to end the strife and seek a reasonable and intelligent solution of the problem. This suggestion might be worth more serious consideration if the reasonable and intelligent friends of prohibition could have a say, but as long as fanaticism, greed and political ambitions sway the prohibitionists, as generally known, there is no hope that an intelligent and reasonable solution can be reached. Should a conference of wets and dries be called with the view of trying to arrive at a solution it is a foregone conclusion that, as the magazine editor suggests: "Such a meeting might be no more than a circus at which every orator was allowed to ballyhoo his own preferred brand of buncombe. Intelligently assembled and organized, however, the basis of a real settlement may be found."

Such a meeting indeed would be a circus with anti-Saloon bosses as ringmasters.

Some extracts from the editor's views are here given: "The fight for prohibition has become so much like war, they argued, that even secret police and agents provocateurs are justified."

"Are we to permit the struggle for sobriety to sink to the level of civil war? Is that the end of a glamorous reform?"

"Let's not get bitter and lose perspective. Remember that prohibition began as a struggle for temperance and sobriety—as a moral reform. War, civil war certainly, is not a moral reform."

"Year by year the issue is becoming more envenomed. Government officials are being driven from one extremity to another in a hopeless attempt to compel observation of a law which millions of people are determined to disregard."

"This is one way of conducting human affairs. Slavery dragged on until both sides were too angry to reach a settlement. Ultimately slaves were freed but at what an unnecessary cost."

"Slaves were also freed in the British colonies but Britain was not torn apart by a bloody civil war."

"Serfs were liberated in Russia but there was no war."

"Given the right spirit any human problem can be settled without the bitterness of fighting. Prohibition can be so settled if we are willing to act as reasonable creatures and not as fanatics, whether wet or dry."

"Remember that prohibition is a method, not an end—a road, not a destination. Prohibition was invented as a way of preventing the abuse of alcoholic beverages."

"The abuse of alcohol was, and for that matter still is, serious enough. Prohibition was the weapon used to destroy the saloon. It was to be the means whereby feeble men and women were to be saved from the temptation to drink."

"Prohibition failed. It killed the saloon, but it did not stop excessive drinking. Insurance figures show an increasing death rate from alcoholism. We are close to the appalling records of pre-prohibition days."

Help the Forum to reach more readers by sending in the name of at least one new subscriber.

Weepah, Nevada, will be the habitat of several "weepers" who have gone there in search of gold to find only poverty and woe as their fortune.

The truth and the whole truth about Texas politics is given in the Forum every week. The price for a year is \$1.00. Send in your dollar and get the truth.

News reports say that Henry Ford now is experimenting on a two-cylinder car which it is asserted will develop as much power as the present four cylinder flyover.

Corn planting in Texas, long delayed by unfavorable weather, is now under full headway and the reports from farmers indicate that there will be a material increase in acreage. There also will be a larger acreage in oats and wheat.

Houston has been entertaining the ambassador of Germany who visited that city for the purpose of ascertaining something at first hand about the port and its business and shipping advantages. That the spirit of peace now reigns with regard to Germany it may be said that the ambassador was feted and entertained with lavish hospitality by the officers and citizens of Houston.

In the opinion of the Bryan Eagle, published and edited by Mrs. Lee Rountree: "Dan Moody will have a ticklish matter when it comes time for him to sign or veto the anti-amnesty bill concerning Jim Ferguson. This bill never should have been passed, and the same may be said for the present bill. We believe Dan will veto it." Recalling that the Eagle was violently anti-Ferguson this remark looks as if reason sometimes returns to temper partisanship.

The census bureau of guessing at cotton crop figures in its final report of ginnings shows that the production of cotton in 1926 is more than 700,000 bales below its estimate of total production given out last December. When the guess that the production would exceed 18,000,000 bales was published many farmers still had their cotton and prices slumped so heavily that many sold rather than risk further losses. Monday's figures by the guessing bureau sent prices up \$2.50 to \$3.00 a bale and again speculators reaped big profits.

Human Race to Reach Perfection 300 Years from Now Says Doctor

New York, March 23.—Hollywood sheiks and Atlantic City bathing revue girls will through the Main streets of America 300 years from now. Pretty faces, perfectly formed bodies, flashing white teeth, minus the bathing average of four out of five, that smooth epidermis you simply love to touch, bright eyes, athletic strides and a breezy exuberance will be the rule and not the exception.

Such, in effect, is the prophecy of Dr. Louis I. Dublin, international health authority, who has just completed an extensive world wide survey for the statistical department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

"The human race is getting healthier and handsomer," says Dr. Dublin, revealing for the first time the composite report of leading medical operatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Pekin, Vladivostok and other centers. "It is also growing older, on an average and consequently wiser. A baby born 100 years ago, our figures show, could expect to live only one-half as long as a baby born today. All things being equal and allowing for cures for cancer, Bright's disease and rheumatism, a baby born 300 years from now can expect to live twice as long again, which will make us centenarians."

"The life span in 1800 was in the neighborhood of 34 years. Today, latest reports show it is 58.2 years. A cure for cancer will jump the life span four years immediately. A sure cure for Bright's disease would jump it another two years."

"Present day economies enters into this too. A baby born today is worth \$7238, more than the usual high priced automobile. The value of its future earnings is approximately \$41,000."

"The process of raising a baby may be compared with winding up a piece of machinery which is later expected to do useful work. From an economic standpoint the bringing up of a child—under conditions today—is a very profitable investment."

"Science is cutting down the 'baby losses' annually and making the investment more and more profitable. Every year 120,000 babies die from altogether preventable conditions during the first year of their life. Every year more than 30,000 men and women between 25 and 29 die from entirely preventable diseases. Their capital value, having in mind net future earnings, is three-quarters of a million dollars. Losses are much greater in other countries. We are just scratching the surface here in the U. S. A. A noticeable gain is reported everywhere, more and more babies are surviving, more and more young people are living longer lives."

"Beauty will be nothing if not a drug on the market in the future, according to Dr. Dublin. Only 100 years ago the streets of London, Paris and New York, he points out, were filled with disease-seared faces, peck marks, men with twisted spines, suffering from tuberculosis, humpbacks, scarlet fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis and rheumatic cripples marred the scene. Now the last traces are being stamped out. One hundred years and they will no longer exist."

"The practice of personal hygiene is increasing, his survey indicates. Teeth are being brushed daily, trips to the dentist are more frequent. Men and women are taking better care of their feet and bodies."

"Clinging vines and strong men with hair on their chests, strangely enough, are going out together. Future generations will be much handsomer and the only deterioration will be hirsute. Baldness is increasing."

"While we are working to remove the causes of death, others are working to prolong usefulness while life lasts," concludes Dr. Dublin. "Otherwise as Milton says, 'A man might live a hundred years and be no greater in the end than a great eater of dinners.'"

Texas Clean-up Week, April 3-9 Featured by Special Programs

Austin, Tex., March 23.—Many towns and communities are planning special features for clean-up week, April 3-9, according to information received by Dr. J. C. Anderson, state health officer. These features include "cleanest-town" contests, "beautiful yard" contests, "pure food" shows, "health poster" exhibits, "birth registration" campaigns, and "better baby" contests.

The Federated Women's Clubs are sponsoring "cleanest town" contests in both Hill and Harrison counties, this being an annual event in the former county. The Civic League of Pearsall has announced that it will sponsor a "beautiful yard" campaign, with the winners announced following the last judging which will be Nov. 15th.

In a number of towns, cash prizes as well as honor awards are being made in order to stimulate interest in clean-up activities for this week. In the city of Comanche, civic organizations are offering awards totaling \$175.00, while a number of towns report smaller cash prizes to be awarded for the most beautiful yards.

A valley-wide pure food show will be held at Harlingen in conjunction with a baby show, a large number of premiums being offered in both contests. The Civic League of Navasota is sponsoring a "health poster" contest among the school children, while at Port Arthur, a clean-up of all vacant lots will be conducted under the direction of Boy Scouts. Galveston also reports an all-embracing campaign for the beautification of the city to be held during the week-end of the Women's Civic League and the Lions Club.

TEXAN IS NAMED IN AWARDS FROM GUGGENHEIM FUND

New York, March 23.—Harry Schultz Vandiver of the University of Texas was among the 63 American scholars and artists who were awarded grants from the Guggenheim memorial foundation to permit them to carry on work abroad. The awards

Farm, Garden and Home Items of Interest and Information.

WILDERNESS AREAS STILL CAN BE FOUND IN NATIONAL FORESTS

The day of the "great wide open spaces" is not yet past, nor is it in any immediate danger of passing, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Consideration on the part of many nature lovers and outdoor enthusiasts over the invasion of forest areas by highways and summer resorts led the Forest Service to undertake a study to determine just how much of the areas of the National Forests could still be classed as wilderness. The results showed that approximately one-third of the gross acreage of the National Forests is still sufficiently "untamed" to come under that class, and that there are large areas which are in no immediate danger of the encroachment of gasoline fumes, bath-tubs and other marks of civilization. In making its study of the wilderness areas, the Forest Service adopted the widest possible margin of safety to minimize the possibility that some person might lay a finger on a part of the map classed as wilderness and assert that he had driven his automobile to that point. The minimum size of real "wilderness" areas was taken as comprising 10 townships, 360 square miles, or 230,000 acres. It was determined that at present there are 74 areas, ranging from 360 to 10,859 square miles in extent, which, so far as can be determined, are without roads. The grand total area is 85,750 square miles, or an average of 1,150 square miles per area. If the proposed Forest Road System, as at present planned on paper, were 100 per cent completed, there would still be 61 areas ranging in extent from 360 square miles to 5,000 square miles, with a total area of 52,920 roadless square miles, and an average of 868 sections per area. These figures are exclusive of Alaska. "The situation is not so bad as some had feared," says L. F. Kneipp of the Forest Service. "At present one-third of the gross acreage of the National Forests, exclusive of Alaska, is in roadless areas of more than 230,000 acres in extent. After all the roads our field officers have planned to date have been constructed, there will still be approximately one-fifth of the gross area of National Forests in roadless areas of 10 townships or more."

COW TONICS.

If your cows are fed right they won't need tonics. If the cow's sick, call in a veterinarian. Play up right feeding and play down the tonics in the cow's feed. Alfalfa hay, silage, linseed oil meal, and bran are mighty good feeds. And you'll add some ground corn to the ration, you'll have a good combination. Try a grain mixture of 4 parts ground corn—2 parts bran—and 1 part linseed-oil meal or cottonseed meal (much cheaper now). Feed 1 pound of this mixture for every 4 pounds of milk produced. Then feed all the alfalfa hay the cow can eat, and from 80 to 40 pounds of silage a day per cow—and you won't need to think about cow tonic.

Farmers Advised to Lay in Poison Now and Prepare to Control Various Crop Pests

College Station, Texas, March 23.—College Station, Texas, March 23.—The K. Reppert, entomologist of the Extension Service at A. & M. college, gives the following advice on poisoning to prevent or check farm pests: The present is an opportune time to call the farmers' attention again to the poison situation and to the desirability of laying in a supply of poison immediately. Poisoning cotton for the control of various pests has in the past few years proven so effective in protecting the growing crop that it has now become a regular practice with a great many of the farmers. Against those insects which attack the plant early and continue their depredations throughout the growing season every year many have inaugurated a systematic program of dusting or spraying. These farmers usually anticipate their needs and have an adequate supply of poison to apply. Cotton leaf worm infestation, while of almost yearly occurrence, often develops so late in the season that the damage caused by it is negligible and poisoning for it is not a yearly necessity. The time of appearance of this insect cannot be anticipated for any great length of time, and it cannot be stated in the spring whether serious damage may result from it. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1925 and did extensive damage. During the time of its appearance that season the farmers were greatly embarrassed in its control through the lack of poison, the supplies of which were exhausted almost over night and could not be replaced until now stocks arrived from eastern factories, during which time irreparable damage was done. The extensive fight which was waged last season exhausted all surplus supplies and we are informed this season that the stock of poison on hand at present is much less than that which was available at the same time last year. The price as quoted is the same as it was a year ago; namely, about 7-12 cents per pound for calcium arsenate in carload lots. At the time of greatest need in early August of last year, due to the necessity in most cases of hurrying shipments from eastern points and not necessarily to the desire of dealers to profiteer, the price advanced to 12 cents and above, this advance costing the farmer an amount equivalent to interest for over three years on the amount that would have otherwise been spent for the poison at the early price of 7 1/2 cents. In other words the farmer could have afforded to borrow the money to buy the poison in the spring of 1926 and pay interest on this investment for three years, awaiting damage to his crop. It should be evident from the above statements that it is to the advantage of the farmer, even though he has to borrow cash, to lay in a supply of poison against possible like needs this season. Not only will he be able to purchase the poison more cheaply, but he will be assured of a supply in case infestation occurs. This office would urge the immediate purchase of five pounds of calcium arsenate per acre of cotton to be cultivated. The facts as given should convince the farmer of the necessity of backing the farmers on this matter as well as for the expenses necessary to the production of our Texas cotton crop.

Texas Crops of Corn and Small Grain to Be Larger for 1927

Houston, Texas, March 23.—Prospects for a bumper crop of corn and small grain in Texas for 1927 are being forecast here, said in his March 18 report, which was released for publication Saturday, that corn acreage in Texas will be increased this year to 5,189,000 as compared with 3,844,000 last year. It would mean a corn crop of 18,000,000 bushels, or 33,000,000 bushels, if production reaches the 19 bushels per acre ten year average, which still, however, would be below the 107,712,000 bushels, the average for the past decade. The figures are based on statements made to him by his agents all over the state of farmer's intention to plant. "It should be understood," Mr. Shultz asserts, "that the statement of farmers' intention to plant is not a forecast of the acreage that will actually be planted. It is merely an indication of what they had in mind at the time of making their reports compared with the acreage grown by them last year."

On the same basis he finds that the Texas oats acreage probably will be swelled to 2,259,000 compared with 1,940,000 in 1926. Lack of figures on the probable cotton acreage for 1927 is explained by the statement that national legislation prohibits it. "However," the reports says, "the sentiment expressed by reports in their comments is decidedly in the direction of smaller cotton acreage this year."

Big Fire in Rangoon. London, March 22.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rangoon, Burma, says the native quarter of that city has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred houses were burned and 3,000 people are homeless. There was no loss of life. Good Will Flyers Reunited. Para, Brazil, March 22.—The United States army Pan-American squadron was re-united today when the San Antonio, which was delayed yesterday, arrived here. The St. Louis and San Francisco arrived here yesterday.

Pecan Is Not Only Nut That Can Be Grown in Texas With Profit, Says J. E. Fitzgerald

Editor Forum: In the great enthusiasm about pecans the people are forgetting another nut tree that it seems is going to become a leader in many parts of Texas. This is the Persian, or better known as the English, walnut. This nut was grown in the time of Christ. There is little doubt that Christ rested under the shade of Persian walnut trees. It has this advantage over the pecan—it comes into bearing early and bears very abundantly. The nuts grown in Texas are of far better quality than the nuts from California and the land to plant the trees on is much cheaper. We have been preaching for years that the Persian walnut was not hardy in Texas. This tree is growing and fruiting in Northern New York. Some trees are growing and fruiting in Montreal, Canada. Then why in the name of common sense can they not be grown in Texas? One man here at Stephenville has a very fine tree that is fruiting. The nuts are very large in fact so large they hardly look like the Persian walnuts. Every year Texas people buy thousands of bushels of these nuts from outside of the State. A walnut orchard in California is valued at \$2,000 per acre. When we learn a little more about the kinds that do best in Texas watch this nut get on a boom. There is another nut that comes from Japan, that is very much like the Persian walnut, that will also grow in Texas. And there is the Japanese chestnut that will grow in Texas and make a beautiful tree and bear an abundance of the finest nuts. There is another advantage the walnut has over the pecan. If they are grafted on the black walnut they can be grown in places where cotton dies with root rot. The pecans cannot be grown in such places. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

Lowden's Picture of Strike of Farmers Is Discussed by W. W. Fitzwater, One of Them

A situation in which the farmers of the country would profit only enough for their own needs and allow the rest of the Nation to starve is envisaged by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, in an article in the March issue of *Forum*. If the present disparity between prices received for farm products and the cost of production continues, he says, the farmers may gradually give up and refuse to supply the food and raw materials modern society needs. Pointing out that agriculture has become a business, Mr. Lowden declares it is very much to the interest of the business man that farmers should succeed. The problem which most needs solution, he thinks, is what to do with the surplus of farm products. These are necessary as insurance against future crop failures, and their cost should be borne by the whole community, he believes; but, under the present system, it is the surplus which governs the price of the rest of the crop. Mr. Lowden then says: "To meet this problem, I have suggested a Federal farm board, this board vested with power of inquiring into the following facts: Is there a surplus of some basic farm product? Does this surplus depress the price below cost of production, and if so, by how much? Are the growers of that product so sufficiently organized cooperatively as to be fairly representative of all the producers of that product? If the board found that all of these questions could be answered affirmatively, it would be empowered to authorize the co-operative to take control of the surplus. The only Government aid which the co-operative might require would be that the Government should distribute among all the consumers of the particular commodity the cost of the co-operative of handling the surplus. Neither the Government nor the Government board would determine the price. Nor would even the co-operative itself 'fix' the price in any other sense than industry generally determines prices. "Its like every other industry, would study all the conditions affecting the particular commodity and from time to time decide upon a price which conditions seemed to warrant. The farmer would simply enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling. "Any increase in the price which the consumer pays would be temporary only."—Cynthiana, Ky., Democrat.

Editor Forum: In the foregoing article the reader will observe, in paragraph three of the same, ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois advocates the cost plus a profit plan to be the remedy for the ills of the farmers. The Farm Labor Union of America was the first to teach this principle, nearly seven years ago. The law executive and some law makers are advocating the cost plus a profit doctrine. A representative at Austin, Texas, put a bill before the house to this effect. But the bill got cold comfort from those that are representing big business, and giving them all legislation needed. Ere long the farmers in general will learn that they must organize into a co-operative organization of their own as described in the foregoing article by former Governor Lowden. A few weeks ago I had an article in the *Forum* setting forth the plan in detail to secure cost plus a profit for staple farm products. Able men in other walks of life are beginning to see it and are advocating the same. It looks to me like any rational man or woman or a ten year old boy or girl could see that this is the only remedy. But there is a spread of fifteen billion dollars between what the farmer gets for his farm products and what the consumer pays for what he uses, and the middlemen are the spread. Now why not organize and get the products of the farm through co-operative marketing direct to the ultimate consumer, thus dividing the fifteen billion dollars equally with the farmer and consumer that the middlemen unnecessarily get. In other words let the farmers get seven billion and five hundred million dollars more for their products, and the consumers pay seven billion and five hundred million less than they pay for what they consume of the farm products, and the middlemen are eliminated entirely.

Such is the aim of the Farm Labor Union. But we must be organized to do this. The buyers are all organized. Why not the sellers organize? If Great Britain was aiming to wage war on America, the first thing she would do would be to organize an army. And if America did not organize an army in self-defense to protect herself England could and would take her over world without end. The speculative buying world is organized, not only to take over the farmer's products at their own price, but they are organized to take the farmer over, baggage, boots and britches. Now the only thing that is left for the farmers to do is to organize themselves to keep them from doing so, and I am advising all the farmers to get into the Farm Labor Union, and your local purpose the plan that will bring home the bacon, so to speak. Especially I am inviting all the farmers that have been members of the organization speedily to get back into it. If this paper falls into the hands of some farmer who has been in the Farm Labor Union, and your local has suspended get together a sufficient number and reorganize, elect the necessary officers as before. Begin paying your dues as before. And help us to put the Farm Labor Union program over. The membership stayed in the organization we would not have been in the economic condition that we are in now. The farmers everywhere are realizing this fact. And they are reorganizing by the hundreds. We are determined to go over the top. Get in and let us go. W. W. Fitzwater, Bonham, Texas.

Final Cotton Report Shows Census Wrong Over 700,000 Bales

Washington, March 23.—The 1926 cotton crop was placed at 17,887,607 running bales, or 17,910,258 equivalent 500 pound bales, by the census bureau today in its final ginning report. The quantity of cotton exclusive of linters and counting round as half bales, included 234,041 running bales which ginner's estimated would be turned out after the March canvass. The crop compares with 16,122,516 running bales or 15,108,679 equivalent 500 pound bales in the 1925 crop and with the department of agriculture's estimate, made last December, of 18,618,000 equivalent 500 pound bales. Until the census bureau's final ginning report today there had been much uncertainty as to the exact quantity of the record breaking crop which would be picked and ginned. Early reports indicated considerable low grade cotton might be left un-picked in the fields because of the low prices of cotton and the scarcity and high price of labor. Round bales, counted as half bales, included in the statistics totaled 666,361 compared with 351,121 in 1925 and 314,325 in 1924. The average weight of bale for the crop, counting round as halfbales and excluding linters, was 506.3 pounds compared with 499.5 in 1925 and 499.6 in 1924. The number of gins operated was 15,749 compared with 15,482 in 1925. The final ginnings by states in equivalent 500 pound bales follows: Alabama, 1,497,197; Arizona, 122,737; Arkansas, 1,646,659; California, 130,936; Florida, 31,952; Georgia, 1,499,061; Louisiana, 928,020; Mississippi, 1,833,932; Missouri, 216,152; New Mexico, 70,866; North Carolina, 1,204,496; Oklahoma, 1,759,895; South Carolina, 997,131; Tennessee, 450,520; Texas, 5,069,301; Virginia, 60,546; all other states 15,876.

Britons Flee From Burden Imposed by Dutch Government

Houston, Tex., March 23.—Because, he said, he was no longer willing to stand the oppression of the Dutch in a British colony, Ernest Douglas, British merchant, has come to America. He and his family arrived in Houston on the motorship Rio Panaua via Southampton on their way from Durban, Union of South Africa, to Los Angeles, Cal. "Many Britons are leaving South Africa for the same reason we are," Mr. Douglas said. "The Dutch are making life unbearable for us with their discriminations. I lived there for five years and finally got enough of it." Mr. Douglas said the Dutch were forcing British children in the schools to learn the Dutch language and Dutch firms were requiring the resignation of any Britishers who maintained membership in an order called "The Sons of England."

Suit by Count Salm With His Rich Wife Is Stopped by Cash

New York, March 23.—Attorneys for Count Ludwig Salm Monday handed to the clerk of the Supreme court a stipulation and proposed order to discontinue his separation suit against his wife, the former Millcent Rogers. The action was forecast a few days ago. Justice Levy, who ordered the case to trial Monday, was not in court, and the proposed order will have to go to him for approval before the case can be declared officially discontinued. Counsel for Salm said the case was discontinued because a satisfactory agreement had been reached between the parties as to the custody of the child, Peter Salm. "Of course, no court will deprive the mother of the custody," the attorney said, "but we sought an agreement and a detailed statement of terms will have to come from either of the interested parties." He declared to comment on the reported financial settlement under which, it was said, the count had received \$300,000 to discontinue the suit.

Interesting Story of Jonas Rivers, One of Texas' Greatest Men

The following interesting story of Jonas Rivers, one of the most remarkable characters in Texas history, is taken from a recent issue of the *Hebronville News*, published by Jeff McLenore:

Not long ago, when Mr. Frank C. Humphrey was here, he told us about the grave of Jonas Rivers, grandfather of Governor Byrd of Virginia and of Lieutenant Commander Byrd, the first man to fly over the North Pole. On his return to Georgetown, Mr. Humphrey wrote us quite a long and highly interesting letter, of which the following is an excerpt: "Today (March 2) Mr. J. M. Sharpe, editor of the *Williamson County Sun*, and I made a visit to the old cemetery on the banks of the San Gabriel River, which runs just at outer edge of Georgetown, and took another look at the grave of the eminent Jonas Rivers. It is surrounded by old mountain cedars, wild honeysuckle and live oak trees hanging with grey moss. To me it is a most inspiring scene. With his are many other graves, some fifty. I should judge, some with markers, some vaults, others with small wooden or iron fences around them, and some just sunken places in the ground, which indicate that they are the graves of men lost to the present generation. We took the inscription on the Rivers' monument and Mr. Sharpe will send it to you. The monument is three and half feet high and is of white marble." The same man that brought Mr. Humphrey's letter also brought a letter, equally as interesting from Mr. Sharpe and from which we quote as follows: "I received a copy of your paper and on opening it saw the item about Jonas Rivers. * * * Mr. Humphrey came in this afternoon and told me of meeting you and your talk with him. After a little while we went to the old cemetery and again located Rivers' grave. On the small tombstone is inscribed: His Jacq JONAS RIVERS A Genius, Patriot and Lawyer After Life's Final Fever He Sleeps Well. "No dates are given of either his birth or death; it was his wish, according to Col. W. K. Makemson and Capt. A. S. Fisher, his friends who erected the monument. Three years ago, as mayor of Georgetown, I had the cemetery cleaned and this with dozens of other graves, restored. The monument has been there for years. Jonas Rivers was indeed a remarkable man and I have often wondered if he had relatives anywhere or if he had succeeded in burying his past. This latter I doubted, because such a man can hardly lose himself. Mr. J. P. Taalbee of this city perhaps knows more about him than any living man, and I shall again talk with him and refresh my own memory also."

From what Colonel Makemson and Captain Fisher used to tell us about Jonas Rivers, of his great intellect, eccentric genius and his knowledge of men, we long ago learned to regard him as one of the most remarkable men this State has ever known. He died at Georgetown while attending court there about the breaking out of the war between the North and South, and from what Mr. Humphrey told us about the location of his grave we doubt if a more desirable spot could have been found for the last resting-place of this strange genius, most remarkable man who, when on his death-bed and told that he could not live through the night, replied half seriously, half in jest, that "there was no place he could leave with fewer regrets than Georgetown."

Engineer Thompson Reduces Salary From \$750 to \$500 Month

Dallas, Tex., March 23.—The salary of R. A. Thompson, state highway engineer, employed also as consulting engineer on the Leake Dam project, was reduced Friday from \$750 a month to \$500 a month. The reduction was ordered at Mr. Thompson's request. He said he would spend about two days a week at the dam until the project is completed. A ruling of the attorney general held that the engineer's duties with the city of Dallas would not conflict with his state position. Alfred's longing was patent, so Polk took him to Tin Juana where the young man won his first race in the decade following he rode winners in most of the important state events in America. He is wearing Col. E. R. Bradley's colors again this year in proof that he is one of the few to "come back" after an illness due to weight reduction. Helen, a trim youngster, came to the same fair grounds as a spectator a few years after her brother had gotten his start. She noticed a substitute rider for the woman's relay was having trouble wrangling a plunging steed and confided her belief to the stable man that she could handle the mount. The upshot was Miss Johnson, who hurriedly borrowed a pair of breeches and maneuvered the string of strange horses to victory. Now she ranks high as an amateur on northwest tracks and at the Pendleton roundup.

Brother and Sister Owe Lady Luck Debt for Glory on Turf

Spokane, March 23.—The Goddess of Luck struck the gong that sent both Alfred Johnson, noted jockey, and his comely sister, Helen, galloping over the course of fame in the racing game. The brother and sister, whom the opening of the season finds back on the turf this year again, began their riding careers by chance and in a manner closely similar. The pilot who pushed Exterminator, Morvich and Root-Root under the wire to renown was a 90-pound high school boy of 16 who came to the Spokane interstate fair grounds from his farm home to race a pony. Alfred didn't get to race, however, because his event was unfilled but Stewart Polk, stable owner, watched the lad exercise his short legged mount and was impressed. "How'd you like to ride a real hoss, sonny?" he asked. Alfred's longing was patent, so Polk took him to Tin Juana where the young man won his first race in the decade following he rode winners in most of the important state events in America. He is wearing Col. E. R. Bradley's colors again this year in proof that he is one of the few to "come back" after an illness due to weight reduction. Helen, a trim youngster, came to the same fair grounds as a spectator a few years after her brother had gotten his start. She noticed a substitute rider for the woman's relay was having trouble wrangling a plunging steed and confided her belief to the stable man that she could handle the mount. The upshot was Miss Johnson, who hurriedly borrowed a pair of breeches and maneuvered the string of strange horses to victory. Now she ranks high as an amateur on northwest tracks and at the Pendleton roundup.

Print Shops Working Overtime in Sending Out News of Weepah

Tonopah, Nev., March 23.—The world having been told that the sagebrush hills of Nevada hold perhaps some of the richest gold deposits in the United States, promoters, astute students of practical psychology turned their efforts today toward cashing in on the alluring reputation the region has acquired. Reminiscent of the peak of the old Goldfield boom, when the presses of the surrounding towns were operated 24 hours daily to keep pace with the demand for "literature," the printing offices here in this town nearest to the scene of the gold strike, have been swamped with orders. Three presses have been given over entirely to turning out only air mail envelopes. Air mail stamps also have leaped into great demand. One firm of brokers who bought \$1,000 worth of ordinary stamps protested loudly when it learned that air mail stamps had been made available. Negotiations for the purchase of the claims of Frank Horton Jr., and Leonard Traynor, youthful discoverers of the gold field, were reported to be nearing consummation for the largest price yet paid. It was stated that should the deal go through it will be followed by one of the greatest mining publicity campaigns ever staged, and later by intensive development. Desert rats of ten days standing and without a penny, rub elbows with

Peaches Loses Suit and \$300 Per Week Alimony by Decision

Carmel, N. Y., March 21.—Edward West Browning, wealthy New York real estate man, today won his separation suit against his wife, the former Frances "Peaches" Heenan, in a decision handed down here today by Supreme Court Justice A. H. F. Seeger. Thus Peaches saw her romance crash today without compensation. Less than a year since her hurried runaway marriage with Browning her Cinderella man, the uncompromising fact of a court decision gave a legal separation to her husband. Justice Seeger, who presided at the trial here and at White Plains, said in the decision that he failed to find Mrs. Browning's sensational charges of cruelty supportable by the evidence. Mrs. Browning's alimony of \$300 a week which began in November is automatically discontinued and her only claim to continued support is to return to her husband, should he desire to take her back.

Man Is Robbed of Wife by a Stranger Given Lift in Auto

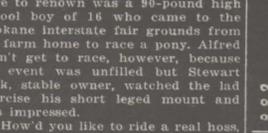
Dallas, Texas, March 23.—Good Samaritans who gave strangers automobile rides should heed the words of a young man from Baltimore. He told Mrs. Albert Walker, welfare director here Friday that a man whom he had given a lift on the road had stolen his wife. According to the story which Mrs. Walker repeated, the young man with his wife and two little children started from Baltimore to drive to Los Angeles. In a Carolina town they met a youth who said he was on his way to Dallas. They gave him a lift, but before reaching Dallas the young husband said he sensed an infatuation between his 19 year old wife and the stranger. He ordered the driver out of the automobile. He went. "But my wife went with him," said the man from Baltimore, "and left me with the two little girls." The girls are three and two years old respectively.

France Not Likely Even to Look at Disarmament Parley

Paris, March 23.—All chance of France's even sending an observer to the forthcoming three-power naval disarmament conference at Geneva is believed here to have been eliminated by the American memorandum published at Geneva Friday opposing international supervision of armaments, once an armament limitation agreement has been reached. The French government has committed itself so firmly to the program of the league of nation's commission for general disarmament that political observers do not believe it can dissociate itself. The American memorandum indicates that the league's program is considered impossible in Washington with the result that little likelihood of conciling the conflicting views is seen here. Up to this time the French government has shown great hesitancy regarding sending an observer to the Geneva conference. The cabinet has been about evenly divided on the question and it is expected to make a final decision today with Paul Bon Cour who represents France on the league's disarmament commission. Mr. Bon Cour is known to be an active champion of the league's general plan in which reduction of land and naval armaments will be considered together instead of separately. Strength was given the belief that no observer will be appointed by the fact that Foreign Minister Briand had a conference today with Paul Bon Cour who represents France on the league's disarmament commission. Mr. Bon Cour is known to be an active champion of the league's general plan in which reduction of land and naval armaments will be considered together instead of separately.

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BALKY WAFFLES. An electric waffle iron should never be greased. If your waffles stick perhaps you have not put enough melted butter or other shortening into the batter. One or two extra tablespoons of melted shortening in the batter will often prevent sticking. Also when the waffle is brown and crisp and ready to take out of the iron, brush it with a fork into it and lift the waffle straight up. If you work around the edges with a knife attempting to loosen it in that way, the waffle will break and be almost impossible to get out whole.

Hotel Directory

HOUSTON "THE BENDER" Houston's Popular Hotel, Rates \$1.00 and up. Excellent Cafe. Newday brunch 60c. Dinner evenings \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25. J. E. DABNEY, Manager

AUSTIN The Driskill EUROPEAN PLAN Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

Death Penalty Given Bandit Who Refused to "Squeal" on Pals

Enid, Okla., March 23.—A youth of 20, who refused to "squeal" on his pals Saturday, drew the first penalty of death for robbery with fire arms ever assessed in the state of Oklahoma.

Dave Brown, the tall, slim lad who drew the extreme punishment, might not have been sentenced to die in the electric chair had he not chosen to shield his friends. He refused to tell who had assisted him in the holdup last December of the Farmers Bank of Jet, when he pleaded guilty today.

Judge Charles Swindall sitting in the district court at Cherokee, warned Brown that the court could show no clemency unless he gave the names of his accomplices. But Brown shook his head.

"I'm guilty," he said, "but I can't tell you the names of the others."

Judge Swindall pronounced the death sentence. He walked from the court room sentenced to die May 20, in the electric chair.

The robbery took place December 16, last year. Brown was arrested several days ago on charges of car theft, and while in jail here voluntarily called Dan Mitchell, county attorney, and announced he wished to reform.

He then confessed he had been one of the bandits in the bank holdup. Mitchell urged him to tell all the details of the affair and disclose the names of the others involved. But he refused.

"I can show no clemency to any armed bandit who refuses to atone for his crime by shielding others from justice," said Judge Swindall as the youth was led to the bench.

But Brown chose to forfeit his life rather than "squeal" on the others. His mother, who was in the court room, and heard the death sentence pronounced, sprang to her feet.

"He is crazy! My boy is crazy. I tell you!" she screamed. "I will not permit him to die!"

The youth took the sentence with no show of emotion whatever, and he was taken to the Alifalfa county jail to await ultimate disposition of his case as well as his conveyance to McAlester prison.

One hope yet remains for the mother's plea of mercy. State laws make it mandatory that the criminal court of appeals review all death sentences and precedent holds that in doing such the appellate court grants a six months stay of execution.

It was Judge Swindall who imposed the death sentence on C. E. Marble, aged recluse of Ingersoll, who shot and killed Gilbert Hutchinson, 14 year old boy, last Christmas, declaring the lad, with his father and brother, had "teased" him. Marble, too, was offered life imprisonment, but pleaded for death on the grounds of approaching blindness.

666

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

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

SYRUP—NEW CROP delicious ribbon cane thick syrup. Direct to homes for 22 years. No other good food will go so far for so little money. Low prices. Farmer Hamlett, Lake Route, Houston.

LOOK, BABY CHICKS—Look and read. During February 1927 three different parties at different times visited our Poultry Ranch. They had visited many of the large poultry ranches of Texas, and they decided to buy their foundation stock for their poultry ranch from us. One bought five thousand (5,000) baby chicks; one bought seven thousand five hundred (7,500) baby chicks; and one bought ten thousand (10,000) baby chicks. Does this not show that we have the best breed that these different parties saw? We are the only ones that ever made a trip to England and brought back the largest shipment of English S. C. White Leghorns ever shipped to America. Write for catalogue and prices. The Oldest, The Original Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas, Wolfe City, Texas.

100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 note or letter sheets, printed with your name and address and post-paid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. If you prefer, send \$2.00 and get both the Forum and Farming, one year and the stationery postpaid. Cash with order to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS: Eggs \$1.50 setting; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.50. Also twelve hens, one cock, \$18.00. Cock no kin to hens. Zeb, Reinhardt, Garden Valley, Texas.

FIVE CARS fine prairie hay for sale: \$3.00 F. O. B. here. Mobane and Rowden cotton seeds, \$1.25 bushel. In 3-bushel bags, delivered. W. J. Pollard, Paris, Texas.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS: Field grown, all varieties, 300 75c; 500 \$1.00; 75c. Paper plants, 100 50c; 500 \$1.50; 1000 \$2.50. Bermuda Onion Plants, 300 \$1.00. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mc Pleasant, Texas.

FOR SALE—Any part of Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge or Overland; any model; good service guaranteed; sent for one-half the price of new part. Cash with order. H. H. Dunn, Wellington, Texas.

Opera Singer's Search For Long Lost Husband Ends in New Orleans Cemetery Vault

By Philip Kinsley in Chicago Sunday Tribune.

Mrs. Kate Condon Scott, noted opera singer of the last decade and sister of James G. and Thomas J. Condon, prominent Chicago lawyers, walked into the vault of St. Anthony's cemetery in New Orleans a few days ago and there found the body of her husband, for whom she had been searching for twenty-four years.

Under the name of William B. Victor, she learned, the lover of her youth had lived in New Orleans for several years as a man of mystery, had made a fortune during the last two years in real estate speculation and had killed himself on Sept. 4 last in the Chess, Checker and Whist club.

She has now put in her proofs as his widow and under the old French law of Louisiana will inherit at least one half of his estate, which is estimated at present at \$135,000, but which may turn into a million or more through increases in property values in the expanding gulf capital. He had written a will the night before he shot himself, leaving his estate to his five associates in business.

Mrs. Scott told of the drama of two lives yesterday in her apartment at 715 Rush street, where she lives with her sister, Miss Clara Condon. Since she returned from singing for the soldiers in France, Mrs. Scott has abandoned the stage and is now engaged in teaching.

Although she has been identified with mystery and tragedy in all of her stage life, and has impersonated the heroines of many a tale of lost love and passion and fate, the story of how her own life touched for a few months the strange career of the man who now lies under the cross of St. Anthony, patron saint of the lost, makes a volume or play that matches fiction.

"The great thing is that I have found him," she said last night. "Of course, he was only a memory after 24 years, but I have never ceased to search for him, wonder about him. If he had only written me a line at the last— But perhaps he was insane then."

And shadows of memory rested in her eyes.

Mrs. Scott was Kate Condon of Bloomington. From a choir singer there she made her stage debut in 1900 in St. Louis with the Castle Square Opera company as Sichel in "Faust." She had sung in Chicago in Sinal temple and in the Second Baptist church. In 1903 she was with Jefferson De Angelis in "The Emerald Isle." She sang at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York and in 1904 she was launched in her career when Cupid entered the lines.

It was in the spring of 1903, in Toronto, where she was singing, that she met Edward Burke Scott, advance man for a theatrical company.

"He was a blonde, rather sandy haired, proud Kentuckian of fine family," she said. "Yes, it must have been love at first sight. It was a rush, that is certain. We were married a few weeks later, May 16, 1903, at New Haven, Conn."

And here her eyes were alight with tender reminiscence. "He had finished college at Princeton," she said, "at the age of 20, had been dramatic reporter for the New York Press, then had managed May Irvin and later was business manager for Frank Daniels under Charles B. Dillingham. He was a brilliant young man. He was born in Paris, Ky., the son of Marie Prescott, who was famous as Shaker, a career player fifty years ago, and Edward Burke. Marie Prescott was a daughter of Judge William Victor so you see it was the mother complex in him that led him, when he disappeared, to take the name of 'Victor.' He had taken the name of Scott as a stage name, but married me under that."

"It is a peculiar coincidence, as you will see later, that Marie Prescott had a brother, who would now be about 70 years old if alive. He was a great gambler and fond of clothes and 17 years ago he disappeared. My husband was inordinately fond of clothes and always had a great number of suits. He was also a lover of cards, and this is what led to his fall."

One of the peculiar things noted about Victor as the "mystery man of New Orleans" at the time of his suicide, was that 50 suits of clothes were found in his apartment, 25 pairs of shoes, 150 neckties, all freshly pressed.

At the time of their marriage in New Haven, Mrs. Scott was singing with the "Bostonians" and decided to remain on the stage.

"I was making more money than he was and was saving for a home," she said simply. My husband's great passion was cards. He was a good poker player, but finally got in with men with whom he should not have played.

"We were together only a few weeks when I had to come west. I sent him money frequently that summer to be banked. He wrote me a letter or sent me a telegram every day. I saw him in September for the last time. I was in Bloomington on Nov. 23 when I received a telegram from his office saying that he had been missing for several days.

"I went east to hunt for him Dec. 3. I was convinced that he had been robbed or murdered, as he usually carried large sums with him. I found that he had been gambling and was about \$5,000 short in his accounts. "I never was able to get any trace of him after that."

Mrs. Scott went on with her stage work, sang as Carmen, sang with the Florida club, and in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and in the "Filibusterer" and always, wherever she was, the fate of her youthful husband wore heavily on her mind. When the war broke she went abroad and sang by the bedside of soldiers all through the conflict. "I now know that it was pride that caused him to drop out of his world," she said. "It was the false Kentucky pride that will not brook a stain of dishonor on the

family name. He could easily have arranged things with Mr. Dillingham."

It was a woman's intuition that led to the final lifting of the veil of this disappearance.

William B. Victor had lived alone in New Orleans, a life of such careful effort to hide his identity and history that when he died the facts attracted newspaper attention in that city and several of his peculiarities were written about. A cousin of the Burke family, an elderly woman living in Indiana, saw something about it and felt that this might be the long lost boy that she remembered. She wrote to her daughter in New York and a blind ad was inserted in a New York newspaper asking for the whereabouts of Kate Condon, former opera singer.

This ad was answered by an unknown person in New York, giving the information that Kate Condon could be found in Chicago, giving the address of James G. Condon in the First National bank. After that the mystery of twenty-four years was solved with startling rapidity.

Mrs. Scott obtained a copy of a New Orleans newspaper containing an account of the suicide. The relatives of the man, it was stated were unknown, and he had willed his fortune to his real estate partners. The fact that the man, who was wearing clothes in his room attracted her. She wrote to the lawyers who had advertised, got some information, sent on for more and finally asked her sister, Miss Condon, who was going to Florida, to stop in New Orleans and investigate.

Miss Condon's report led to further action. The marriage license and photograph were obtained and Thomas Condon went to the southern city. The photograph was at once recognized by bankers as that of the man known as Victor. The handwriting in the possession of the widow also was the same as Victor's handwriting.

Then Mrs. Scott went south and went to the cemetery, where the body had been carefully preserved. She saw the face that she knew so well, and the mystery was over.

"I learned that the man who had come there first in 1919 as a solicitor for an insurance company," she said. "He had little money and lived the life of a recluse, boarding with a German family. He spoke German well and told them he had spent several years in Germany."

"I think at the bottom was fear that he would be recognized by some one who knew him. You know we can hide when we are poor and obscure but not when we are prosperous. I think his prosperity made his melancholia worse, that it preyed on his mind to the point where he was driven to end his life."

Victor, or Scott, left a note which throws some light on the cause of his act. This was as follows, according to a New Orleans dispatch: "The doctor told me today that I could not hope to get well. In death and only once; in life we die many times."

He died alone as he had lived alone.

No one among his business associates had the hardihood to ask him about his past. He made no friends and the only persons he spoke to were those with whom he came in contact in business. He went for days without speaking to his partners. From his offices he went to his handsome apartment in the club, but he never appeared in the clubrooms.

During the last two years of his life everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. He was head of a corporation finance company and a partner in the Victor Prevost Land company. J. H. Prevost and John D. Miller were named as his executors.

Del Rio, Texas, March 23.—Word has reached Del Rio about 20 Mexican soldiers camped on the Rio Grande, 40 miles west, had served notice on all cowboys and other Americans to keep off the banks of the river or they would be killed. The soldiers asserted that they have orders to shoot any American on sight in retaliation for the killing of liquor runners the last few weeks.

Sheriff M. L. Whistler, Ranger Capt. D. E. Lindsey and Victor Bentliff, head of the border patrol, went to Villa Acuna to interview high Mexican officials regarding the alleged shooting of Americans on the river. It is stated that no such orders had been issued to Mexican soldiers.

But in spite of this people residing on the Rio Grande assert firing across the river has become quite common. For this reason people living on the American side are afraid to go near the river.

It is stated that several ranchmen who have made no efforts to keep bootleggers out of their pastures are now serving notice on those suspected of being liquor runners to stay off their property. Officers assert that most of the trouble on the river is caused by liquor runners, and that ranchmen with land on the river can help settle the trouble by being more careful who they permit to go through their pastures. There are few public highways that run to the banks of the Rio Grande as most of the roads run through pastures.

Austin, Texas, March 23.—Effective April 1, the United States Veterans bureau has been authorized to make loans to World War veterans on their adjusted service certificates at a rate of interest that will be less than 6 per cent, officials of the State Department of the American Legion said Monday. According to a communication from Frank T. Hines, national director of the move, the loans will be made for any amount not exceeding the specified loan value of the certificates and will be in the form of one-year notes.

The only identification necessary for veterans applying for loans will be American Legion records, although in unavailable cases affidavits of postmasters of townships and notaries public will be accepted.

In all cases the checks are to be mailed from the office of the distributing clerk of the Veterans' bureau, although in cases of dire need provision has been made to deliver them through local legion officials.

On the failure of veterans to pay the notes when due they are automatically extended from year to year, the accrued interest being added to the principal until paid.

Loans on certificates are available only to veterans and will not be made to heirs and other related persons, it is stated in the general order to all legion posts.

One of 3 Survivors of Sub Disaster Is Killed in Bus Crash

Joliet, Ill., March 23.—Michael S. Lira of St. Louis, one of the three survivors of the Submarine S-51, when it was rammed by the City of Rome, was killed Sunday night when a commercial bus en route to St. Louis, crashed into a concrete abutment near Joliet.

Lira had lived in St. Louis with his widowed mother.

Bud Fisher's Wife Loses Point in Her Fight for Alimony

New York, March 23.—Harry C. ("Bud") Fisher, comic strip artist and turfman, won a point in the legal tilt with his wife, the former Countess Beaumont. Justice Tierney ordered Mrs. Fisher's separation action, which was decided in her favor, by default, returned to the trial calendar.

Justice Tierney granted Mrs. Fisher a separation on February 8, awarding her annual alimony of \$26,000. The hearing was held over the protest of counsel for Fisher, who said his client was on the way to Europe to get witnesses who could refute the wife's charges of cruelty and abandonment.

At that time counsel for Mrs. Fisher suggested ironically that Fisher was going abroad probably to get Mutt and Jeff, the characters of his comic strip, to testify for him.

After hearing Mrs. Fisher's story of her life with Fisher, Justice Tierney said from the bench that the cartoonist was apparently the kind of man who drew pictures to amuse children during the day and then went home and beat his wife at night. He also characterized Fisher's drawings as "puerile and senseless."

"I don't see how anyone can pay money for that nonsense," he ejaculated when told that Fisher made \$250,000 yearly from his comics.

Noted Border Figure, Geo. Holmes, Reported Killed by Mexicans

El Paso, Texas, March 23.—George Holmes, 64, former El Paso Valley rancher, convicted here in 1919 and sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth for conspiring to export war munitions to the late General Francisco (Pancho) Villa in Mexico without a license, and Jose Ramos, were slain in the mountains of Chihuahua on March 16.

News of the double slaying was received in El Paso by Fausto E. Miranda, attorney for Holmes in El Paso, from Holmes' widow who failed to give any of the details of the killing of her husband and Ramos.

Mr. Miranda, who has represented Holmes for about four years, expressed the belief that he was slain by Mexican bandits while taking some rich ore to the west coast. The telegram to Mr. Miranda was sent from San Jose De Guzman, Sinaloa, the place where the slaying took place was not mentioned in the telegram.

Mexicans Threaten Death to All Seen Along River Banks

Del Rio, Texas, March 23.—Word has reached Del Rio about 20 Mexican soldiers camped on the Rio Grande, 40 miles west, had served notice on all cowboys and other Americans to keep off the banks of the river or they would be killed. The soldiers asserted that they have orders to shoot any American on sight in retaliation for the killing of liquor runners the last few weeks.

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Sheriff Appointed for Willacy County to Succeed Teller

Raymondville, Tex., March 23.—Luther D. Snow of Lyford was appointed sheriff of Willacy county March 17, succeeding Raymond Teller under sentence of 18 months in Leavenworth, Kan., prison on charges of peonage.

J. D. Huffor was named Justice of the Peace of Precinct Number one succeeding F. T. Dodd, convicted on similar charges.

The appointments were made by the county commissioners' court. There were about 15 candidates for sheriff.

Snow is state deputy game warden for Willacy and Kenedy counties and has a reputation as a lion hunter. He reports having killed 25 mountain lions in the last three years.

Teller, Dodd, and several others were convicted last month in federal court at Corpus Christi on charges growing out of the cotton labor situation in Willacy county.

Basketball Players Are Drowned as Bus Is Caught in Creek

Kansas City, Mo., March 20.—Richard Hartman and Walter Brewer, Kansas City High school basketball players, returning here by bus from the state high school basketball tournament at Columbia, lost their lives in the swirling waters of Davis creek, two miles east of Sweet Springs, Mo., this morning. They fell into the stream, swollen by recent rains, and were carried away.

Hartman and Brewer were members of the Central High school team, Kansas City. Their comrades scrambled ashore.

Deaths From Liquor in U. S. Alarm Doctors by Increase; Are Quadrupled in 6 Years

Washington, March 23.—The alarming increase in deaths from alcoholism in this country in the last five years, despite national prohibition, is to be considered at the national meeting of state and territorial boards of health to be held in May at the call of Surgeon General Cummings of the United States public health service.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, New York state health commissioner, who took the initiative for consideration of the matter at the national conference, is convinced that the steadily mounting mortality from alcoholism to nearly the pre-prohibition level and in some states to a higher level, presents to health authorities one of their gravest problems.

To poisonous bootleg liquor, which may or may not contain deliberately poisoned alcohol, Dr. Nicoll attributes the extraordinary rise in the alcoholism death rate. In Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Massachusetts, it is now four times the rate in 1920; in New York, five times greater.

In six years the rate has doubled in Florida, Maine and Vermont. In Kentucky it is six times and in Maryland, ten times greater. In the 41 states composing the United States registration area the death rate from alcoholism has quadrupled since 1920.

In some states the latest available figures are for 1923. In that year California, trebled and Montana doubled their 1920 rates. In Colorado the rate was five times; in Washington, one and one-half times greater. Mortality from alcoholism had been declining for five years before prohibition went into effect.

In the registration area it has now gone up almost to the 1915 level, while in Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan the present rate exceeds that of 1915 and in Kentucky is again the same as a decade ago.

"For a period of approximately ten years, deaths from alcohol throughout the country ran a fairly level rate, and beginning in 1916 a drop began, at first moderate and later precipitate, until in the three years ending with 1920 the rate fell to the lowest in the history of the nation," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Many reasons have been suggested. One person's guess is as good as another's. The cause to which this falling off can be logically ascribed would seem to me to be: First, a large number of young men who had gone overseas for service in the war had not returned to this country; second, the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and Volstead act was followed by a sharp reduction in the available liquor supply, and third, such liquor as still was available was of a quality far less deadly than the supply later obtainable.

"Following this remarkable drop in deaths from alcoholism there occurred almost immediately after 1920 an equally rapid and ever-increasing rise in the rate. I venture to give as a cause for this the establishment of a vast machinery for the illicit manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages, far more poisonous than those generally existing previous to 1920. I do not mean to infer that the tremendous rise in the death rate since 1920, which is progressing with increasing rapidity, is necessarily due to deliberately poisoned alcohol.

"It is absolutely impossible, except in a few instances, where the circumstances are known and chemical and pathological examinations were made after death, to state definitely whether a victim of alcoholism died as a result of consuming so-called poison-

ed alcohol. On the other hand, there is fairly reliable evidence that alcoholic beverages now obtainable, even though not deliberately poisoned, produce a more rapid pathologic or even fatal condition than those formerly generally consumed.

"An analysis of some two hundred deaths from alcohol in 1925 in the state of New York based on statements contained in the death certificates, shows a decided predominance of deaths from acute alcoholism over those from chronic alcoholism. Such a study is necessarily time consuming and will be continued for other years and the results made public. I know of no other way of proving my assertion as to the effect of alcoholic beverages consumed in this country today.

"The fact that thousands of people throughout the country are dying from alcohol, good, bad and indifferent, deplorable and humiliating as it is to health officials and the nation at large, is not nearly so important as the alarming increase in the death rate from this cause, year by year. The death rate since 1920, almost without exception, has increased in the various states."

Dr. Nicoll said that in the light of these figures the statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company is correct in saying that unless the current trend in the alcoholism death rate is checked within the next two years, 1927 will record a figure in excess of those for the two pre-war years, while 1928 will register as high a rate as has been recorded for any year since 1911 among the policy holders.

"Can it be questioned that this prediction is equally applicable to the population of the country as a whole?" asks the New York health commissioner, who added that the insurance statistics show an alcoholism death rate in this country six times that in Canada.

Finger Print Expert Arrests Fellow Who Hails Him as "Pal."

Dallas, Tex., March 23.—A hand shake with a finger print expert cost a man his freedom here Friday.

Eddie Stallworth, identification specialist of the Dallas detective department, walked into a drug store to make a purchase. A man standing at the corner glanced at Eddie, and stuck out his hand with the remark: "Howdy buddy, when did you get out of St.?" Eddie, sensing that some one had mistaken him for a jail bird, responded:

"Oh about three months ago."

"I beat you. I made a run for it about seven months ago and I'm hot as a firecracker. The bulls been looking for me all over Louisiana. I ducked into Dallas to give 'em the slip. How about helping an old pal?"

"Sure I'll help you," Stallworth said. "Come with me and I'll take you to a place where you'll be safe for a while."

Stallworth led him toward the city hall in the basement of which is the city lockup. As they started down the stairs, the man asked:

"Say, buddy, ain't we going to the city hall?"

"No," replied his escort. "We are already there," and Stallworth displayed his badge.

It was learned that the man had come to Dallas in a stolen automobile and he was locked up.

Living Costs Soar Billion Higher on Coolidge Economy

Washington, March 23.—"Coolidge economy" and the treatment accorded the democratic tax reduction program at the last session of congress came in for attack from two democratic quarters here.

Asserting that appropriations by the last congress were nearly four times as great as in 1916 under the Wilson administration, the democratic national committee, in a statement, asked:

"What about this Coolidge economy so industriously asserted and re-asserted by overlines and echoed and re-echoed by underlinings?"

Chairman Oldfield of the democratic congressional committee declared in a statement that American consumers this year will pay nearly one billion dollars more in living costs than they would have had the democratic tax revision plan been adopted by the last congress.

"While nobody should expect appropriations to be no greater now than they were before the world war," the national committee statement added, "appropriations are still double what they were in 1916."

"Coolidge economy is constructive and vociferous," the statement concluded.

"It requires budgetary ingenuity to construe a twofold and fourfold increase in appropriations as a saving."

Estimating a surplus this year of more than \$500,000 from income tax payments, Chairman Oldfield said President Coolidge and republican leaders in the senate now favor a tax revision plan almost identical with the bill introduced by democratic members on the house ways and means committee. That bill, he added, would have reduced taxes \$350,000,000 but was defeated by the republicans.



NEW SERVICE

"11 O'Clock Katy" TO Houston - Galveston

Leaves Dallas 11:00 P. M., Waco 1:40 A. M., Temple 2:30 A. M., Granger 3:10 A. M., Taylor 3:28 A. M., Smithville 4:55 A. M., arriving Houston 7:55 A. M., Galveston 9:55 A. M.

"Katy Limited"

Leaves Temple 6:15 P. M. arriving Dallas 10:35 P. M., via Ft. Worth leave Temple 6:25 P. M., arriving Ft. Worth 10:35 P. M., Tulsa 7:45 A. M., Kansas City 1:40 P. M. and St. Louis 7:59 P. M.

"Texas Special"

Southbound leaves Temple 4:50 P. M., arriving Austin 7:00 P. M., San Antonio 9:35 P. M., Northbound leaves Temple 1:25 P. M., arriving Waco 2:20 P. M., Dallas 4:55 P. M., Kansas City 7:25 A. M. and St. Louis 11:25 A. M.

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