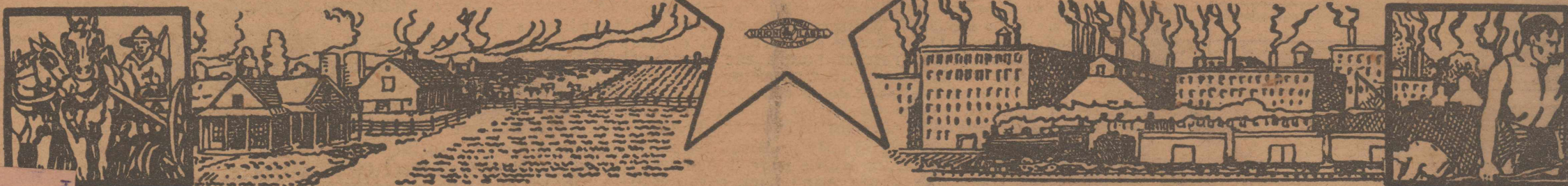


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH INTEREST



WE ARE AGIN HIGH TAXES

VOL. X

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1927

NO. 25

Protecting Criminals Held To Be Effected of Statute As Enacted Recent Session

H. ANN W. C. GARNETT'S BOOK STORE AUSTIN, TEX.

Dear Jim: You have been denounced for not enforcing law. They must have an administration that believed in "LAW ENFORCEMENT." But, did you ever sign an act for protection of criminals? Is there a State that ever before deliberately enacted a statute for the prevention of the arrest of law violators? Do you know of any other people who adopted a law; proclaimed it good, and at the same time adopted another law preventing enforcement of said good law? I never heard your worst enemies hint that you would stand for such a thing as that.

Well, I paid two whole dollars, with "In God We Trust" on them, to secure a copy of such a curiosity, last week. Who would have thought it remained for Texas—the great, wide-spaced TEXAS—to be the first government placed in that position? How many officers in Texas can now do what they swore and gave bond to do—help enforce the road laws of Texas? Do you know?

If a speed demon drives through your county at the rate of eighty miles per hour, kills a mother and her baby, whirls by a school house and kills five little children, two of them yours; is there a man in your county, or in Texas, who can arrest him? I doubt it! If he is arrested, you can do no more than fine him, if even that! That is the law these big daily papers praised as protecting motorists. Read it, and see whom it protects. LAW VIOLATORS, ONLY!

Our road laws are supposed to punish violators thereof, and to protect the five million citizens of Texas. That is right, or wrong. If it is wrong, repeal the law. If they are good laws, why not try to make those who wish to violate them obey them? If we are to adopt non-enforcement statutes, preventing officers from enforcing one law, let us do the same thing for all laws. We can as easily stop officers from arresting bootleggers, gamblers, disturbers of the peace, thieves, burglars and all other criminals. If that is to be our standard of "law-enforcement," let it go all the way; let the coming session of the legislature make it a universal rule; for, if it is good, we want it to apply to every criminal statute.

What do the people of this State think of this freak at the hands of this "law-enforcement" crowd? Both laws cannot be enforced, for they conflict. Thousands of people killed, or crippled for life, each year—ten times worse than a Rocksprings tornado—no one allowed to try to stop it! That in Texas in 1927. May the great shadows of Sam Houston, Jim Hogg and Jim Ferguson come to the protection of the women and children of Texas! May we return to safety, sense, sincerity!

C. L. PATTERSON.

Floresville, Texas.

Crossing Legs and Wearing of Short Skirts Hasten Age

New York, April 20.—Short skirts cause curvature of the spine, nervousness, lumbago, sciatica and other ills known to gynecology. Worse still, they make girls prematurely old.

Such are the conclusions reached after years of observation by Dr. H. Chicago College of Osteopathy, and H. Fayette of the faculty of the former president of the American Osteopathic Association, and enunciated in his address before the seventh annual convention of the Eastern Osteopathic association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The short skirt," he said, "has made our women leg-conscious with resultant concomitant instinct to display their legs to the best advantage. To achieve this girls continually cross their legs.

"Now," he continued, "when a woman crosses her legs she tips her pelvis up on the side of the upper knee. This throws the base of the spine out of plumb and in order to right itself the spine immediately acquires at least two curves in the shape of the letter S. With the prevalent habit of crossing the same knee every time the same type of curves prevails so constantly that becomes a permanent unnatural condition.

"So when you see a pretty woman sitting comfortably in a chair, exposing a generous display of silk stockings, she is flirting with—curvature of the spine. When that happens all sorts of other diseases happen also. For instance, it may have a direct bearing on the kidneys and, as everybody knows, the kidneys are very important in keeping one young. When they cease to function normally old age enters.

"Men, of course, are also subject to the same laws of nature as women. For that reason it behooves sexes to cross their legs as little as possible and when they do to remember not to cross them one way all the time."

'Step-Ins' for Men Rouse Famous Coach to Vigorous Words

Chicago, April 20.—Alonzo Stagg, University of Chicago athletics director, led a concentrated verbal fire on the new "step-in" fashion for men.

He was distressed by reports that his men, maybe even members of the husky collegiate eleven, wear them. Truly, very pointedly, he said what would happen to anyone on the university team caught wearing the darn things.

"If any otherwise male person shows up around here wearing one of those 'darling' slips," said the tough coach, "we'll make a pigskin out of him and just kick him all over the lot."

The barrage by the famous coach was followed by the prompt removal of all his step-ins from the display windows of haberdashers in the vicinity of the university.

Special Sermons for Child Health Day on May 1 Are Featured

Austin, Tex., April 20.—Child health programs and special health sermons by ministers will be leading features in the state on child health day, according to Dr. H. N. Barnett, director of the bureau of child hygiene and state chairman of May Day.

"Reports received," he stated, indicate co-operation in this work by public health nurses, parent-teacher associations, home demonstration agents, teachers, ministers and the Woman's Auxiliary of the State Medical association.

"More than 6,000 pieces of literature have been mailed out by the child hygiene bureau on child health, including several hundred pamphlets of health plays. All towns and communities sponsoring outstanding May Day festivities, are asked to kindly send us a detailed report of same."

Governor Smith Answers Fanatic

Recently one Chas. C. Marshall, a big New York lawyer and prominent church man, addressed a letter to Governor Al Smith of New York asking him if his membership in the Catholic church did not interfere with his duties as an official and as a citizen.

Governor Smith in reply presented one of the ablest documents uttered by any statesman of this day and generation. Marshall seems to think that because certain Catholics, in their individual capacity, have expressed the idea that the church should come first before the government, that the whole Catholic church was in favor of that idea. What a few Catholics might say in devotion to their religion no more represents the church than what a few Methodists or Baptists might say on any given question. Just at this time in Texas the monkey-faced Baptists, who are willing to admit that they descended from a monkey, are trying to bind the whole Baptist church in Texas to that theory. While for a season it seemed as though they were going to succeed, yet I am glad to say that recent developments show that the doctrine of monkey evolution will soon go the way of all fads and fancies.

Governor Smith's letter, in effect, is strong on the idea that it will be dangerous to forget the Constitution, which recognizes and respects the right of the people to have any religion that suits them, whether it suits anybody else or not. Though a Catholic himself he freely states that it would be dangerous for us to have a Catholic government just as much as it would be dangerous to have any other sectarian influence to control our governmental affairs. In this character of expression Governor Smith has displayed great courage, as well as great ability.

The security of American liberty lies in the complete defeat of any religious sect which enters into politics to control the government, whether they be Catholics, Jews, Baptists, Methodists or any other church organization. If the American people permit either one of them to control the government in the name of the cause they would burn all the others at the stake. I know these ecclesiastical highbrows deny this, but their denial is only for policy's sake because none of them thinks they have the power to put it over yet.

It can not be denied that the Catholics are just as much in politics as the Baptists of the Methodists. What the people must beware of is not to let either one of them control. Let us support or oppose no man for office because he is, or is not, a Catholic, Baptist or Methodist. Let us say to them all that as an organization they must keep their hands off of the government and recognize that the citizen who belongs to none of them is going to be protected in the same degree as any member of a church.

Governor Smith's answer to the church fanatic, in so many words, emphasizes this idea. His statement will have a distinct bearing upon the consideration of his name for the presidency. If in the discussion of public questions he defies the prohibition fanatics with the same fearlessness that he has defied the church fanatics then his chances for the presidency will be greatly increased.

The Democratic party has but one chance of success in the next national election. And that chance is to declare in the most emphatic way against National and State prohibition and nominate a candidate who is bold enough and able enough to be equally as emphatic as the declaration. If the Democrats permit this Witch Burning Prohibition crowd to write the platform and nominate some candidate of the McAdoo type then we had just as well save our time and money and let Mr. Coolidge have the presidency without further anxiety or expense. If the candidate on the Democratic ticket undertakes to temporize or side step the prohibition question we are doomed to defeat before we start. But if we demand a change in the Volstead Act, through a straight platform declaration and a brave candidate, we may win. Through such course we will carry New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, California and the Solid South. All statements to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand if we gum shoe like we have done in the last three campaigns the majority against the Democratic Party will get bigger and bigger. Prohibition invades the rights of men, it produces crime, it increases government expenses and worst of all it seeks to take away the personal rights and liberty of the people and make them a nation of hypocrites and political cowards. Will Al Smith of New York lead the way or will it be Senator Reed of Missouri? Who will speak first?

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Mother and Daughter Elope Same Day, All 'Unbeknownst' to Each

San Francisco, April 20.—Mother and daughter engaged in a double elopement with neither aware of the other's action until after the two weddings. Both eloped to Redwood City and both were wed barely an hour apart.

Mrs. Ruth E. Bendowski was the first to elope. She and Ross Lee Houshnel, thirty-eight, a carpenter, motored to Redwood City, obtained a marriage license, walked across the street and were married by Justice Griffin.

An hour later Helen Louise Bendowski, eighteen, daughter of the first woman, appeared in the Redwood City license bureau with Francis Nalther, twenty-one, a shipping clerk.

The young couple also obtained a license and followed the route across the street to the office of Justice Griffin. He performed the second ceremony and then remarked upon the fact that only an hour earlier he had married a Mrs. Bendowski to Houshnel.

The girl asked to see the record, and when she saw that the maiden name given was Ruth Walton, she knew it was her mother. She was no more surprised than was Mrs. Houshnel when she learned, upon the return of the young couple, that her daughter had become Mrs. Nalther.

Old Time Sheriff Takes Job as Chief of Borger's Police

Borger, Tex., April 20.—C. G. Purcell, eight years sheriff of Deaf Smith county and fourteen years a piece officer, has been made chief of Borger police, taking the place vacated by Fred Williams.

Purcell was recommended by Texas rangers here and Governor Moody to the city commission. Twenty peace officers have resigned in Hutchinson county since the rangers have taken charge, and the rangers closed the business houses here Sunday for the first time since the town was established.

Al Smith Says His Creed Is No Bar to Full Observance of Constitution of Country

Boston, April 20.—Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, in a letter to the Atlantic Monthly, declared that he recognized no power in the Roman Catholic church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the laws of the land.

The Governor, a Roman Catholic, and potential candidate for the presidency, wrote the letter to the magazine in reply to an open letter, published in the monthly last month by Charles C. Marshall, New York lawyer and Episcopalian, who asked him a number of questions seeking to define his views on the relation of the Catholic church to the State, Marshall has been described as an authority on canon law.

The Governor's interpretation of Marshall's questions is described in his letter, as follows:

"Taking your letter as a whole and reducing it to commonplace English you imply that there is conflict between religious loyalty to the Catholic faith and patriotic loyalty to the United States."

"The Governor declared that 'everything that has happened to me during my long public career leads me to know that no such as that thing is true.'"

Governor Smith summed up his creed as "an American Catholic" as follows:

"I believe in the worship of God according to the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic church. I recognize no power in the institution of my church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land.

"I believe in absolute freedom of conscience for all men and in equality of all churches, all sects and all beliefs before the law as a matter of right and not as a matter of favor."

"I believe in the absolute separation of church and state and in the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution that Congress shall make no law respecting establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

"I believe that no tribunal of any church has any power to make any decree of any force in the law of the land, other than to establish the status of its own communicants within its own church."

"I believe in the support of the public school as one of the cornerstones of American liberty. I believe in the right of every parent to choose whether his child shall be educated in the public school or in a religious school supported by those of his own faith."

"I believe in the principles of non-interference by this country in the internal affairs of other nations and that we should stand steadfastly against any such interference by whomsoever it may be urged. And I believe in the common brotherhood of man under the common fatherhood of God."

"In this spirit I join with fellow Americans in this and in a fervent prayer that never again in this land will any public servant be challenged because of his faith in which he has tried to walk humbly with his God."

The Governor, at the start of his letter wrote: "You impute to American Catholics views which if held by them, would leave open to question the loyalty and devotion to this country and its constitution of more than twenty million American Catholic citizens. I am grateful to you for defining this issue in the open and for your courteous expression of the satisfaction it will bring to my fellow citizens for me to give a disclaimer of the convictions thus imputed."

"Without mental reservation I can and do make that disclaimer. These convictions are held neither by me nor by any other American Catholic as far as I know. Before answering the argument of your letter, however, I must dispose of one of its implications. You put your questions to me in connection with my candidacy for the office of President of the United States. My attitude with respect to that was fully stated in my last inaugural address as Governor when, on January 1, 1927, I said:

"I have no idea what the future has in store for me. Everyone else in the United States has some notion about it except myself. No man could stand before this intelligent gathering and say he was not receptive to the greatest position the world has to give anyone. But I can say this, that I will do nothing to achieve it except to give to the people of this State the kind and character of service that will make me deserve it."

"I should be a poor American and a poor Catholic alike if I injected religious discussion into a political campaign. Therefore, I would ask you to accept this answer from me not as a candidate for any public office, but as an American citizen, honored with high executive office, meeting a challenge to his patriotism and his intellectual integrity."

"Moreover, I call your attention to the fact that I am not a layman. The Atlantic Monthly describes you as 'an experienced attorney' who 'has made

himself authority upon Canon law.' I am neither a lawyer nor a theologian. What knowledge of law I have was gained in course of my long experience in the legislature and as chief executive of New York State. I had no such opportunity to study theology. "My first thought was to answer you with just the faith that is in me. But I knew instinctively that your conclusions could be logically proved false. It seemed right, therefore, to take counsel with someone schooled in the church law, from whom I learned whatever is hereafter set forth in definite answer to the theological question you raise.

"I selected one whose patriotism neither you nor any other man could question. He wears upon his breast the distinguished service cross of our country, the distinguished service medal, the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and the Croix de Guerre with palm of the French Republic.

"He was the Catholic chaplain of the almost wholly Catholic 165th Regiment in the World War—Father Francis P. Duffy, now in the military service of my own State."

"After giving his interpretation of Marshall's letter and stating that there was no conflict between religious loyalty and patriotic loyalty, the governor said:

"I have taken the oath of office in this State 19 times. Each time I swore to defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States."

"I have never known any conflict between my official duties and my religious belief. No such conflict could exist. Certainly the people of this state recognize no such conflict.

"They have testified to my devotion to public duty by electing me to the highest office within their gift four times. . . . During the years I have discharged these trusts I have been a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. If there were conflict, I of all men could not have escaped it, because I have not been a silent man, but a bolder for social and political reform. These battles would in their very nature disclose this conflict of there were any.

"I regard public education as one of the foremost functions of Government, and I have supported to the last degree the State Department of Education in every effort to promote our public school system. . . . My aim—and I may say—I have succeeded in achieving it—has been legislation for child welfare, the preparation of working men, women and children, and modernization of the State's institutions for the care of the helpless or unfortunate wards, the preservation of freedom of speech and opinion against the attack of war-time hysteria and the complete reorganization of the structures of the government of the State.

"I did not struggle for these things for any single element, but in the interests of all of the 11,000,000 people who make up the State. In all this work I had the support of churches of all denominations. I probably know as many ecclesiastics of my church as any other layman. During my long and active career I have never received from any of them anything except encouragement in the full and complete discharge of my duty to the State. Moreover, I am unable to understand how anything that I was taught to believe as a Catholic could possibly be in conflict with what is good citizenship. The essence of my faith is built upon the commandments of God. There can be no conflict between them.

"Instead of quarreling among ourselves over dogmatic principles, it would be infinitely better if we joined together in inculcating these commandments in the hearts and minds of the youth of the country as the surest and best road to happiness on this earth and to peace in the world to come. This is the common ideal of all religions. What we need is more religion for our young people, not less; and the way to get more religion is to stop bickering among our sects, which can only have for its effect the creation of doubt in the minds of our youth as to whether or not it is necessary to pay attention to religion at all.

"Then I know your imputations are false when I recall the long list of other public servants of my faith who have loyally served the state. You as a lawyer will probably agree that the office of chief justice of the United States not even to that of the President in its influence on the national development and policy. . . . During one-fourth of its history it has presided over by two Catholics, Roger Brooke Taney and Edward Douglas White. No one has suggested that the official conduct of either of those men was affected by any unwarranted religious influence or that religion played with them any part other than it should play in the life of every God-fearing man.

"And I know your imputations are false when I recall the tens of thousands of young Catholics who have risked and sacrificed their lives in the defense of our country. These funda-

(Continued on Page Three)

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Read our offer of a FREE Auto-Strop safety razor. There are no strings on this offer; no contests, no effort. Just send \$1.00, the regular price for One Year's subscription to the Forum and to each new subscriber and to each old subscriber renewing for one year we will send one of these razors, if requested.

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ARE UNIVERSITY LANDS FORFEITED

In connection with the controversy over the university lands Representative Herschel Boggs has issued a statement concerning his contention for the taxation of university lands. He says:

Dear Sir and Friend:

Has the University of Texas deliberately "forfeited" its rights and claims to its two million acres of tax-exempt land located in 17 West Texas counties or was it an oversight?

The Constitution of 1876 allotted one million acres of land to the University under only "one condition, as plainly stated in Sec. 12 of Article 7 and that condition was that LANDS SHALL BE SOLD."

In Sec. 15 of Article 7 another one million acres was "appropriated" under the same condition that LANDS APPROPRIATED FOR UNIVERSITIES SHALL BE SOLD. A reasonable construction would be that lands shall be sold within "one to five years," so as not to handicap and retard development of 17 West Texas counties. The University is a state institution—why should only 17 counties bear all this burden?

But fifty-one years have passed and these lands have not been sold and not one cent taxes have ever been paid on them, and the University officials have NEVER asked the legislature for provisions to carry out that "one" condition.

Our wise forefathers certainly meant what they said when they wrote it so very plainly in both Sec. 12 and Sec. 15 that these lands "shall be sold" and they never dreamed that the University would want to keep these lands perpetually and not pay taxes. I do not desire to urge that these lands be "forfeited," but I do desire to urge that these lands be sold as demanded by the Constitution of Texas. And "now" is the time to sell, before all the oil is taken out of these lands.

University Ought To Be Self Supporting—These lands could be sold for forty to sixty million dollars and this money would be paid into the university permanent fund and the interest on this fund would then maintain the University, (as our forefathers certainly so intended) and it would save the tax payers three to four million dollars bi-ennially (that we now appropriate to maintain the University.) For the next two years the University and branches ask for \$7,412,672.00, (see page 184 of Appropriation budget) probably \$700.00 per student, while rural children get only \$14.00 per student.

Why Keep Taxing Tax Payers—It is unfair to the people of Texas for the University to ask appropriations of millions of dollars of the tax payers' money every two years to maintain the University, when, by selling these lands, as the Constitution "demanded" and putting this money into the permanent fund, the University could be and would be self supporting and save the already overburdened tax payers millions of dollars. Our FIRST duty is to Texas. Have you the strength and courage to join with me in this effort?

We May Expect Criticism and Abuse—It is with "fear and trembling" that I oppose the University. I have hesitated and dreaded the ordeal, dreaded the abuse and criticism that will be heaped upon me, but we took a solemn and binding oath to do our duty regardless of criticism and abuse. In introducing H. J. R. No. 5, my only object was "justice" for 17 West Texas counties.

Upon investigation, I find that by "selling these lands" as demanded by the Constitution that we can have a bigger and better University, a self supporting and not a dependent institution and can save Texas tax payers millions of dollars that we now appropriate to support the university.

Yours for a bigger and better Texas,
J. HERSCHEL BOGGS,
San Angelo, Texas.
Representative 91st District.

HOUSTON, THEN AND NOW

The city of Houston celebrated its ninetieth birthday anniversary Monday. Ninety years in some ways is a long time, but in others it is but a brief span. Houston in ninety years has become one of the greatest cities of the great southwest. Handicapped by its location and challenged by its better situated rival on the gulf coast, it battled for commercial and maritime supremacy through years of ridicule, opposition and struggle until the federal government was awakened to the advantages of the city as a real port.

Houston today is recognized as one of the chief ports of the great east coast of the United States. It has won that prominence by the sacrifices and the persistent efforts of its own citizenship. In many of its achievements to the position it now occupies it has been driven into conflict with trade and commercial interests which chose to obstruct its development as a port. Its triumph is just another tally in the record of cities that do things for themselves.

While the city of Houston is ninety years old Texas, as republic and state is ninety-one years old. And it is a pleasing reflection that at the celebration of its ninetieth anniversary Houston had as one of the most interesting figures in its celebration a daughter of the hero of San Jacinto, General Sam Houston. She is a living link between the glorious past and the more pleasing present and is a figure in which all Texas is interested.

Upon occasions like this how small and selfish seems the man who talks of a divisional Texas, whether east, west, north or south. Great is Texas and every true Texan is proud of its history and prouder of its founders.

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McAdoo still seems unable to agitate the national political pool to the extent of creating a ripple.

Has it occurred to anybody to note that daily press reports record pardons and paroles granted by the governor of Texas?

There have been storms, tornadoes and cyclones over the whole country and Texas has not escaped. The little town of Rocksprings was almost wiped out by a tornado. The number of dead has reached fifty. While Dan was playing baseball at Dallas and blustering about Texans being able to take care of themselves the Red Cross was busy. Dan's appeal for help came on the third day after the catastrophe.

Late reports seem to indicate that Charlie Chaplin has found out that a court warrant may mean something. He has been ignoring process servers so long it seemed he was immune, but lately he has become a pleader and now is asking the court to grant him time to answer his wife's suit for divorce. As he has known for months what his answer will be this action is merely a recognition by the funny man that he owes some respect to the courts of the country of his adoption and which has supplied him his millions.

NINETY-ONE YEARS AGO TODAY

April 21, 1836, ninety-one years ago exactly according to the calendar, an army of less than 1,000 wrested from the tyranny and oppression of the self-styled "Napoleon of the West," an empire that today is Texas. The battle of San Jacinto which was fought April 21, 1836, was not alone a historic making event. It was a revelation of the truly American spirit of independence and freedom which halts not at obstacles. Sam Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texas army, had incurred the censure and criticism of his fellow Texans, because of his retreat before the invading hosts of Santa Anna. It is known that Houston was denounced in several parts of Texas for not giving battle to the demon who had directed the slaughter at the Alamo and whose minions had butchered boys in the mission at Goliad.

But Houston's critics were not exactly prepared for what he did in anticipation of the battle which gave Texas independence and drove the lordly Santa Anna back across the Rio Grande a defeated and humiliated pretender. Selecting his own battle ground, Houston destroyed bridges behind him and gave battle under circumstances that left the option of victory or death in the waters of Buffalo Bayou. He won. Texas won. Texans that day established a republic whose flag floated in triumph for years.

Texas history is a thrilling history and this ninety-first anniversary of the decisive battle in which a squad of rugged frontiersmen battled and defeated the proudest legions of Mexico is an appropriate time to recall the achievements of those daring and undaunted men whom Sam Houston led to victory. Every Texan should know the history of this great state, a state which for more than nine years lived as an independent republic under the flag which Houston and his men followed and carried to victory at San Jacinto. Texas history is a record of achievement by men and women who have faltered not under trial or circumstance and the glory of what has been done is given added brilliance by the defection of some of the pretended leaders of these days whose whose teachings and practices would have been repudiated in the days when tyranny challenged manhood to battle and oppression was a signal for assertion and defense of liberty.

This is a day for Texans to celebrate! It is the anniversary of the birth of a free and independent republic which later became the greatest and most productive of all the states in the bright galaxy of the United States.

To the fathers of Texas we should on this memorable day pay tribute and reconsecrate our lives to the principles for which they fought successfully and the constitution which they gave as their pledge to future generations that that liberty should not perish.

Yet, when we look backward to the fathers of Texas and then turn our glances upon what are our reputed statesmen of today, what a contrast is there, and what a spectacle of selfishness, arrogance, intolerance and prejudice!

Thank God, we have Texas history.

WORDS AND PROHIBITION

(From the New York World)

At the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the committee on the State of the Nation submitted a report which included a paragraph taking President Coolidge to task for alleged faint-heartedness in connection with the enforcement of prohibition. This paragraph was excised before the report was adopted by the conference; but it should not be overlooked, as it throws a bright white light on the workings of the prohibitionist mind. After reciting that in view of Mr. Coolidge's upbringing he should have plenty of conviction in favor of prohibition, it goes on to say: "If our surmise is correct he lacks the courage of his convictions, to his own and his country's loss, for one Rooseveltian word from him would do more to strengthen enforcement than the petty arrests of one thousand officers."

"One Rooseveltian word!" How that phrase betrays the immutable faith of the prohibitionist in words, not deeds! How it illuminates the wrangle that went on recently behind the scenes in Washington! Mr. Coolidge, it should be remembered, inaugurated two years ago the most energetic effort to enforce the prohibition law that we have witnessed so far. He supported large appropriations; he appointed Lincoln C. Andrews, a competent man, as chief enforcement officer; he let it be known that the Government meant business at last. But did that suit organized prohibition? It did not. For Andrews was a man of deeds, not words; and while he collared bootleggers by the thousands, he failed to talk in such a manner as to make his mission appear a glorious crusade. And so he gave way to Roy A. Haynes, the man who was so shy on deeds that he made prohibition enforcement almost a national scandal, but who was so long on words that he could make the most trivial deeds seem like gigantic accomplishments. And now, as an extra flip to the comedy, we have Mr. Coolidge criticised because he has not spoken a "Rooseveltian word."

Well, gentlemen of the committee on the State of the Nation, if words are all you need to make you happy, you shall have them. Mr. Haynes has words of all sizes and meanings, Rooseveltian, Wheelerian, Stratonian and Bryansian, and he speaks them loud and often. From now on, things should be looking up.

EARLE BELIEVES IN THE ADVICE "BE YOURSELF."

Tom Blanton, who is credited with a desire to succeed to the klan-donated toga now worn by Earle Mayfield at Washington, has been talking about the senator. According to the San Saba Star Tom has been "telling tales out of school." And further these tales, according to the same excellent authority, cast reflections on "that pattern or piety and purity, Earle B. Mayfield, who got into the senate some five years ago by the aid of the kluxers and the "pure in heart."

According to Brother Cowan of the San Saba Star: "Tom says Texas will hardly re-elect Senator Mayfield for another six years. Sober Texans won't approve if his revelations here especially such public displays as he exhibited during the night session of Feb. 22. He has accomplished nothing. His tenure has been costly." We don't know what kind of a show Earle pulled off, but he is some two-stepping kiddo, when he has the proper "brand" and a few convivial associates to mix things with. Tom says Earle has "accomplished nothing." We knew that would happen when he was elected, and we do not claim to be a prophet. Tom also says Earle's "tenure has been costly." Sure thing. It cost \$65,984.61 to contest the seat with George Peddy and then the senate gave Earle \$30,500 for expenses incidental to the contest. Add \$45,000 for salary for six years and we think the tax payers got gold-bricked in the transaction. Tom is eminently correct. We are paying too darn much money for what we got and are getting, but whether he can root Earle out of his warm place or not remains to be seen, but he has our prayerful good wishes to get his goat. If Tom Blanton gets in the Senate we'll all know we have somebody there—a condition Texans have not experienced for lo, these many years.

The Mississippi river is on one of the worst rampages in its history.

San Antonio is en fete this week. It is fitting that San Antonio should celebrate the anniversary of Texas victory over tyranny.

The Alpine Industrial News, published at Alpine, Texas, has installed a type-setting machine and is giving other evidences of prosperity and success. Congratulations are extended. Alpine is destined yet to figure as one of the foremost resorts in Texas. This is not merely a prediction. Count it as a fact.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S REPLY

(From the Houston Press)

Governor Al Smith has answered the challenge to his Americanism.

There was made public today his reply to the now famous open letter of C. C. Marshall, New York lawyer, who questioned Smith's eligibility to the presidency on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic.

What effect this reply may have on those citizens who have felt that faith in the Catholic creed necessarily conflicts with the oath to support the Constitution of the United States cannot be told. It probably will be long before any estimate can be made, but the effect on average citizens, those who have not rooted into the canons of Smith's particular church seeking for ecclesiastical technicalities with which to damn him is likely to be favorable. They are apt to believe the New York governor when he says:

"I have taken the oath of office in this state 19 times, and I have never known any conflict between my official duties and my religious beliefs."

They are apt to believe him when he says:

"I recognize no power in the institution of my church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land."

And when he says:

"I believe in the absolute separation of church and state and in the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution that congress shall make no law restricting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

And again:

"I believe no tribunal of any church has the power to make the decree of force in the law of the land."

They are apt to believe him on these points—the sole points of importance in considering Smith as a possible president—for two reasons. One is that Smith's record as governor of New York for three terms supports his statements. The other is that the average citizen is bound to say to himself that were he a Catholic and president of the United States, he would not and could not permit his church to interfere with the administration of his office.

That is the essence of this whole politico-ecclesiastical issue. And to this Al Smith has given a common-sense answer. As to what he would do if president, he replies in a manner cool, clear and convincing. As to whether he has given an equally complete answer to the technical debate proposed by Mr. Marshall on the canonical law of the Catholic church, the average citizen probably can not say. This newspaper, at least, can not.

And—injecting the element of humor so badly needed in controversies of this unfortunate nature—Smith practically admits that he can not.

He frankly turns that job over to a 100-per-cent American—measured by our standards—who is a Catholic priest. The reverend father undertakes to dispose of the fine arguments of Attorney Marshall. Which gets the best of the argument probably never will be decided. It is an argument that can be carried on indefinitely—without any conclusions.

But the practical question has been answered by Smith. The answer is this: Any true American who happens to be a Catholic can not properly be barred from aspiring to the highest office within the gift of the American people.

As for Smith himself, there may be reasons why he would not make us a good president; the church to which he belongs is not such a reason.

A VOICE FROM THE LONG AGO

The New York World, in a recent issue reviewed some interesting comments of days long gone as follows:

In what the Brooklyn Eagle calls "Walt Whitman's Column"—an occasional reprint of the contributions the poet made when he was one of its editors—we come upon an editorial which hardly reads as if it had been written for the issue of March 13, 1847. It carries the title "Shall We Proclaim the Noble Temperance and Reform by Moral Means or by Stringent Laws?" There is no vagueness about Whitman's answer. As poet, as editor, as housebuilder, as lounge about the Brooklyn waterfront and intimate of Manhattan cabman and ferry hand, Whitman usually had his feet on the ground. He wrote:

"In achieving the great moral reforms we have very little faith in statutes. Of course, statutes must be made to check the vicious, the thievish, the oppressive, from violating the physical rights of others. All rights must be guarded. But in his moral and mental capacity mad in the sovereign of his individual self. In matters which do not plainly contravene the legal rights of fellow citizens, the law has no business to interfere except in one or two instances. The miserable effects of all effects to legislate men into religion and virtue fill the pages of history and furnish some of the blackest and most horrid items."

What inspired this editorial was, of course, the movement for state prohibitory legislation, strong in rural New England, weak in New York. The idea that some day a stringent prohibitory law would be "promulgated" for the entire nation, willing and unwilling states alike, probably would have struck Whitman as impossible.

FEWER TEXAS FARMERS; WHY?

The farm population of Texas decreased from 2,277,773 in 1920 to 2,114,557 in 1925, supplementary farm figures obtained in the 1925 census and made public by the department of commerce have disclosed.

Of the farm population, 1,728,048 were white, and 386,509 colored. There were 465,646 farms in Texas in 1925.

Sheep on Texas farms in 1925 numbered 3,137,129; goats, 1,791,325, and chickens, 19,740,814. A total of 16,780 farms had tractors. Of the 156,090 farms operated by full owners, 50,710 of them had mortgage debts, the ratio of the mortgage to the value of the farms being 35.3 per cent.

With the legislature in session all of May will it be any wonder if Texas weather gets hot?

The zeal with which some newspapers are discussing Senator Jim Reed suggests that there is more than hot air in his possible candidacy for the democratic nomination.

The fortieth legislature of Texas has been called by Governor Moody to meet in special session May 9. May the Good Lord have mercy upon us.

Judging from the requests received at this office there are many Texans who are going to appear cleanly shaved. The offer of one of the most popular safety razors in the country with a \$1.00 subscription to the Forum has started something. Send in your subscription.

The Bowie Blade of Bowie has just had an experience with fire that demonstrated a fact that all old time newspaper men have known through the years. The fire came at a time and under circumstances that threatened to stop publication. But, the "paper came out" just the same and the Forum congratulates the Blade and its editors, mechanics and publishers upon their accomplishment.

Sounds a little strange doesn't it, that a citizen of these democratic United States must have a ticket in order to worship at the same church which the president of the republic attends? Wouldn't it look more like real democracy to have the doorkeepers let in all comers until the space was filled and then shut out the overflow? Why play favorites if we are all plain citizens, and we are?

Uncle Sam Calls for 2,500 Aides to Help Enforce Dry Statute

Washington, April 20.—The United States civil service commission has launched its country-wide campaign to recruit eligibles for the 2,500 positions in the bureau of prohibition which were classified under the civil service law by the act of March 3, 1927. The commission announced open competitive examinations for the following positions:

- 1 Chief of field division, at \$6,000 a year.
- 5 Prohibition zone supervisors, at \$5,200 a year.
- 24 Prohibition administrators, at \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year.
- 24 Assistant prohibition administrators (enforcement work), at \$3,300 to \$5,200 a year.
- 24 Assistant prohibition administrators, at \$3,000 to \$4,600 a year.
- 50 Deputy prohibition administrators, at \$3,000 to \$4,600 a year.
- 2 Field office inspectors, at \$3,800 to \$3,900 a year.
- 4 Associate field office inspectors at \$3,000 to \$3,600 a year.
- 18 Senior prohibition investigators, at \$3,300 a year.
- 103 Prohibition investigators, at \$3,000 a year.
- 53 Junior prohibition investigators, at \$2,400 a year.
- 228 Prohibition agents, at \$2,400 a year.
- 1260 Junior prohibition agents, at \$1,800 a year.
- 102 warehouse watchmen, at \$1,140 to \$1,800 a year.
- 74 Attorneys, at \$1,860 to \$5,200 a year.

The civil service commission states that the examinations will be practical, each kind specially designed to test the qualifications and fitness of the applicants to perform the particular branch of the work for which that kind of examination is held.

The examination for investigators below the senior grade, those for agents of all grades, and those for warehouse watchmen will require the assembling of competitors in examination rooms for written mental tests. These will be given in approximately 600 cities throughout the country. The other examinations listed do not include written mental tests in examination rooms.

Copies of the examination announcements and application blanks may be obtained from the United States civil service commission, at Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office in Temple or any other city. The examination announcements give detailed information regarding the scope of the examinations and the requirements for entrance thereto.

Plates for "Queer" Money Are Made by World War Veteran

St. Louis, April 21.—John H. Hayes, 35, world war veteran whose education in photo-engraving was obtained under government auspices at a veteran's vocational training school, on Monday confessed, secret service men announce, that he made the plates from which \$600,000 counterfeit currency was printed and circulated throughout the country.

Hayes was brought here from Murphysboro, Ill., where he was arrested after eluding agents since last May. He was found in a small cottage with his wife and three children. The raiders confiscated in his house a complete counterfeiting outfit.

Safe Milk Lessens Danger of Typhoid Health Board Says

Austin, Tex., April 20.—Safe milk supplies should be one of the first considerations of any town or city, according to Dr. J. C. Anderson, state health officer, who stresses the necessity of safe milk in lessening the typhoid menace and in safeguarding babies and children from such intestinal troubles as diarrhoea and dysentery.

"For several years," Dr. Anderson stated, "milk sanitation has been one of the major activities of the state board of health, and it has been successful in securing the adoption by 28 municipalities of the standard milk ordinance recommended by the United States Public Health Service. This ordinance is the best insurance for safe milk and every town should have it."

"As milk is a favorite medium for multiplication of germ life, more care should be exercised in its handling than any other article in order to keep it free of disease producing germs. Some of the ways by which the germs of typhoid as well as other diseases may gain entrance into milk are:

- "By milkers or milk handlers who are 'carriers'."
- "By flies that have had access to insanitary closets or sewage."
- "By washing milk vessels with contaminated water."
- "By unwashed udders of cows."
- "If your town does not have the standard milk ordinance and you are in doubt as to the goodness of your milk supply, practice safety first and Pasteurize it before using. This can be done at home by keeping milk at a temperature of 142 degrees F. for 30 minutes. This precludes the possibility of typhoid infection as no typhoid epidemic has ever been traced to a Pasteurized milk supply."

Woman Trampled to Death by Elephant

Newark, N. J., April 18.—An unidentified woman about fifty years old was trampled to death today when three elephants appearing in an act at Proctor's theatre, in Market street, broke away from their trainer. The elephants were recaptured within a few minutes and taken back to the theatre.

Farm, Garden and Home Items of Interest and Information.

Every lot or field in which hogs are kept should be supplied with running water, or a system should be installed whereby water is available whenever they want it.

The greatest source of bacterial condition of milk in both summer and winter is improperly washed and sterilized utensils. The dairyman who is desirous of producing clean milk, or milk with a low bacteria count, should see that all equipment with which milk comes in contact is washed with clean water and washing powder (no soap), rinsed with clean water, and then scalded with boiling water or steamed.

Cows normally lose flesh for three or four weeks after calving because they can not consume sufficient feed to provide adequately for both the milk flow and the maintenance of their weight. It is important that the cow carry considerable flesh at time of calving to prevent undue thinness afterward. Cows in good condition at birth of calf will start off the lactation period at a higher level of production than this cow. This results in a larger yield of milk for the year. There is no economy in having a cow thin at calving time.

Practically every farm pest has its bird enemies. For example, one serious agricultural pest freshy, one by birds is the wheat aphid, or green bug. On a 200-acre farm in North Carolina, where wheat, rye, and oats were severely attacked by green bugs, it was found that birds were very effective in destroying the pests. The outbreak was at its height during the migration season of such birds as the goldfinch and the vesper and chipping sparrows, which with other species on the farm numbered more than 3,000 individuals. It was estimated that these birds were destroying green bugs at the rate of nearly a million a day, and on days when additional flocks of migrants were present this destruction was increased correspondingly. During the season so many birds flocked to the grainfields that the aphid infection was reduced by an incalculable number.

Leather furniture coverings look better and last longer if they're rubbed occasionally with castor oil. This restores to the leather the oil that gradually dries out. The oil should be well rubbed in and any excess wiped off the surface, or it will collect and hold dirt which will darken the leather, and soil whatever touches it.

To keep oxalic acid on hand for cleaning purposes, buy an ounce of the crystals, put them in a half-pint bottle of water, and pour off the top part of the solution to dilute as needed. All of the crystals will not dissolve, but this method insures a strong solution. Label the bottle with name, of course, and keep it away from the children.

As soon as you discover scours, put the calves in individual pens. Prevent their contact with one another. Calf scours often produces serious results. It commonly affects calves that are from a few hours to two weeks old. It may end fatally in from 24 to 48 hours. See that the pens you put the calves in have plenty of sunlight, and are kept clean—and with plenty of dry bedding.

Neufchatel and cream cheese are valuable for the protein, fat, phosphorus and calcium they contain. The American diet is said to be low in calcium. It is well, therefore, to remember that all cheeses supply calcium.

White pine, aspen, basswood, cottonwood, cypress, chestnut, and others of that class are suitable for crates for shipping livestock. You can use the harder woods—but they are harder to nail—and they're heavier. Material for crate building is usually an inch thick by four inches wide. Lay the floor crosswise on 2x2-inch skids—except for grown cattle. They'll take 2x4 skids. For the average size sheep, the crate should be 4 feet long, 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches high, inside dimensions. Such a crate will weigh about 75 pounds. For hogs from 125 to 225 pounds have a crate 4 feet 4 inches long, a foot and a half wide, and 2 feet 9 inches high. It would weigh about 80 pounds. Inside dimensions of a crate for the average cow should be 8 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, and 5 feet 1 inch high.

A simple way to prevent horn growth is to rub slightly moistened caustic soda or potash 3 or 4 times a day on the undeveloped horns when the calves are 4 to 10 days old. Allow the caustic to dry each time before applying to the next. You can get the caustic at any drug store. It weighs in sticks about the size of a lead pencil.

Tin grows dark with use. This tarnish protects the tin and should not be scoured off just for the sake of making the tin bright.

Serve hot foods HOT and on hot plates. Serve cold foods COLD—not lukewarm. It is astonishing how many homemakers ignore this simple and obvious detail of an attractive meal.

Always grease an iron with lard or vaseline before putting it away for a long time, or it will rust. To remove rust on an iron, scour it with scouring powder, and rub well with a flannel cloth.

The horse that has a good temperament has big, mild, bright eyes. His head's wide between the ears. He obeys commands readily, and has an alert, graceful carriage when he's moving.

No meal should have an over-proportion of liquid, "mushy," or hard foods. With stews, serve crisp breads, or crackers; with a dish such as macaroni, use browned bread crumbs on top; with soft breads, serve a crisp salad.

A bread pudding will be "soggy and sad" if you use too large a proportion of bread to eggs. Or it may come from cooking at too high a temperature. It is much better to cook any custard-like pudding in a pan of water in the oven. The water keeps the eggs from being over-cooked.

Meat Inspection Brings Confidence. About two-thirds of all animals slaughtered for food in the United States are federally inspected, a large proportion of meat establishments doing an interstate business, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal inspection of animals is made before and at the time of slaughter.

An animal that looks sick or abnormal in any other way is tagged with a metal label fastened to the ear, reading either "U. S. Condemned" or "U. S. Suspect," depending on the ailment. If condemned, the animal so tagged must not be taken into the slaughter room. Animals of merely doubtful condition are kept apart and slaughtered separately.

The present export trade in American meats is possible largely because the federal inspection system enjoys the confidence of foreign governments.

Al Smith Says His Creed Is No Bar to Full Observance of Constitution of Country

(Continued From Page One)

mentals of life could not be true unless your imputations were false."

The governor then took up, one by one, to answer to definite questions propounded by Mr. Marshall. "I must first call your attention," he wrote, "to the fact that you often divorce sentences from their context in such a way as to give them something other than their real meaning."

"You refer to the apostolic letter of Pope Leo XIII as declaring to the world that the orders of the Church of England were void, her priests not priests," and so forth.

"You say that this was 'strange fruit,' of the toleration of England to the Catholics. You imply that the pope gratuitously issued an affront to the American church. In fact, this apostolic letter was an answer to the request made at the instance of the priests of the Anglican Church for recognition by the Roman Catholic Church of the validity of their priestly orders. . . . It (the apostolic letter) was not directed against England or the citizens of that empire.

"Again, you quote from the Catholic Encyclopedia that my church 'regards dogmatic intolerance, not alone as her incontestable right, but as her sacred duty.' And you say that these words show that Catholics are taught to be politically, socially and intellectually intolerant of all other people. If you had read the whole of that article you would know that the real meaning of these words is that for Catholics alone can the church recognize no deviation from complete acceptance of its dogma. These words are used in a chapter dealing with that subject only. The very same article in another chapter dealing with toleration toward non-Catholics contains these words: 'The intolerant nations is avoided as much as possible

by every high-minded person. The man who is tolerant in every emergency is alone lovable."

"Similar criticism can be made of many of your quotations. But, beyond this, by what right do you ask me to assume responsibility for every statement that can be made in any encyclical letter?"

The governor quoted extracts from writings of Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America, Father Pfahle, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Dowling in refuting Marshall's statement that "Catholics believe that other religions should be, in the United States, tolerated only as a matter of favor and that there should be an established church." The governor's comment was: "I think you have taken your young thesis from this limbo of forgotten controversies."

"With these great Catholics," wrote the governor, "I stand squarely in support of the Constitution which guarantees religious freedom and equality."

"I come now," Governor Smith said, "to the speculation with which theorists have played for generations as to the respective functions of the church and State. You claim that the Roman Catholic Church holds that if conflict arises, the church must prevail over the State. You write as though there were some Catholic authority or tribunal to decide with respect to such conflict. Of course there is no such thing. Your church, just as mine, is voicing the injunction of our common Savior to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

"What is this conflict about which you talk? It may exist in some lands

which do not guarantee religious freedom. But in the wildest dreams of your imagination and political duty in the United States, except on the unthinkable hypothesis that some law were to be passed which violated the common morality of all God-fearing men. And if you can conjure up such a conflict how would a protestant resolve it? Obviously by the dictates of his conscience. That is exactly what a Catholic would do.

"There is no ecclesiastical tribunal which would have the slightest claim upon the obedience of Catholic communicants in the resolution of such a conflict." The governor quoted Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and others on this point as to the attitude of the church.

"Under our system of government," the governor wrote, "the electorate entrusts to its officers of every faith the solemn duty of action according to the dictates of his own conscience. I may fairly refer once more to my own record to support these truths. No man, cleric or lay, has ever directly attempted to exercise church influence on my administration of any office I have ever held, nor asked me to show special favor to Catholics or exercise discrimination against non-Catholics.

"It is a well-known fact that I have made all of my appointments to public office on that basis of merit and have never asked any man about his religious belief. In the first month of this year there gathered in the capital at Albany the first Governor's cabinet that ever sat in this state. It was composed, under my appointment, of two Catholics, 13 Protestants and one Jew.

"The man closest to me in the administration of the government is he who bears the title of assistant to the Governor. He has been connected with the Governor's office for 30 years in subordinate capacities, and I promoted him to the position which makes him the sharer with me of my every thought and hope and ambition in the administration of the State. He is a Protestant, a Republican and 32nd degree Mason.

"In my public life I have exemplified that complete separation of church from state which is the faith of American Catholics today.

"I next come to education. You admit that the Supreme Court guaranteed to Catholics the right to maintain their parochial schools and you ask me whether they would have been so ruled if it had been shown that children in parochial schools were taught that the state should show discrimination between religions, that Protestants should be recognized only as a matter of favor, or anybody who is intolerant of non-Catholics, and that the laws of the state could be flouted on the ground of imaginary conflict. My summary answer is: I and all my children went to parochial school. I never heard of any such stuff being taught or anybody who claimed that it was. That any group of Catholics would teach it is unthinkable.

"You next challenge the action of the Rota in annulling the Marlborough marriage. You suggest that the Rota is annulling the marriage of the civil courts, that has been granted only a divorce is interfering with civil jurisdiction. That might be so if anybody claimed that the decree of the Rota had any effect under the laws of America or any other nation of the world. But you must know that if it has any effect, that nobody claims that it has. The decree merely defined the status of the parties as communicants of the church. Your church refuses to recognize the ecclesiastical validity of divorces granted by the civil tribunals. Your church has its tribunals to administer its laws for the government of its members as communicants of your church. But their decrees have no bearing upon the status of your members as citizens of the United States. There is no difference in that respect between your tribunals and the Rota.

"Finally we come to Mexico. By inference from the brief of a distinguished lawyer you intimate that it is the purpose of organized Catholics to seek intervention by the United States. No, I never read Mr. Smith's brief. If I have to read it to reply to you because the pastoral letter of the Catholic Episcopate of the United States in unmistakable words disclaimed any such intention. (The governor quoted from the pastoral letter at this point.)

"My personal attitude," said the governor, "wholly consistent with that of my church, is that I believe in peace on earth, good will to men, and that no country has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. I recognize the right of no church to ask armed intervention by this country in the defense of another, merely for the defense of the rights of a church. But I do recognize the propriety of church action to request the good offices of this country to help the oppressed of any land, as those good offices have been so often used for the protection of Protestant missionaries in the Orient and the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe."

Found Dead in Hotel Room. San Antonio, Tex., April 18.—Joe Condren, 25 year old son of A. J. Condren, sheriff of Laredo county, was found dead in his room at a local hotel yesterday.

Young Lawyer at Houston Writes Review of Curle's Book "Our Testing Time"

Among the recent book reviews published in the Houston Chronicle is a review written by Douglas W. McGregor, of "Our Testing Time," published by George H. Doran and Company. Mr. McGregor is a young lawyer practicing at Houston, son of Former Senator Temple H. McGregor of Austin. His review deals with matters of pertinent interest and the following is given as worthy of interest:

"Our Testing Time," by Mr. Curle, is interesting and uplifting at any time, but the present has provided a background that makes the logic and reason of the text most forceful. 'Shanghai has fallen.' The Province of Kiang-su reverberates with the explosions of the cannon of the victors and their deep intonations disturb the tranquility of the waters of the Hwang-p'u, 12 miles below the city, as it empties into the swollen flood of the mighty Yangtze. Is this merely a repetition of the 'Tai-ping incident of 1853-55; or, is this that foretold, foreordained awakening from the long lethargy that has for centuries enveloped the greater portion of the yellow race? China with its teeming millions may be waking from the slumber of the past with the coming of a little knowledge, again aspiration and look around for more fertile fields to till and freer air to breathe. The colored races of the world have faced to the East and watch with comprehending minds the convulsions attending the first inhalations of the breath of life by new China.

"We, the white races, must also face to the East and attend this birth, for it will affect us vitally. In our supreme egotism we have considered ourselves superior. Is our conception of superiority correct? Are we basic, or is the yellow race basic? Are we the proton and they the electron or is it just the opposite? However we find the fact to be we must as our civilization grows the more complex attend to the problems of our race and its future.

"Our race and its future becoming of primary interest to the average man a new vista of problems will dawn upon him and occupy his attention. To sooner bring these things to our view Mr. Curle has given us in 'Our Testing Time,' a fleeting glimpse of all that will shortly beset us. Many of these problems, and in fact most of them, are at hand and the realization of our duty toward them should be awakened.

"Mr. Curle, a worldwide traveler, is a man who has plumbed the far corners of the globe. Unlike many travelers who look and yet do not see, Mr. Curle has constantly felt those powerful influences from close observation that many strive to see and feel but usually fail. He has also been happy in his ability to relate the reactions that have been brought to him. These reactions have brought him to a realization of the purpose of our existence and why we should struggle on.

Such is the sense of "Our Testing Time." The book will primarily engender thought, for it covers a vast field, too vast, in fact, and will give

to many the "datum" that they have heretofore lacked. It is divided into 11 chapters treating of different subjects as they occurred to this peripatetic philosopher. There are obvious errors that make this treatise unique. The fact that "Our Testing Time" was written by a business man, mining engineer, newspaper correspondent of the modern world gives it a touch of practicality that most modern philosophical treatises lack. It is also interesting to note that the book was written in different parts of the globe where the reactions, many of them, took place in the mind of the author.

"The book, or perhaps the writer has a number of faults; hence, first let us consider the adverse qualities of this story, for it is in a way a story. The subject matter of the book is so stupendous and no writer should attempt to successfully treat so vast a world of thought in so small a compass. There is little apparent order and no arrangement of reactions and this is usually thought to be unsound from the standpoint of good literature. The mind works in just such fashion and we may come to believe that this manner of expression is the best. Those who have a complete knowledge of evolution and doubt it as a theory should not read this book. The thought of the author is primarily based on evolution.

"As Sir William Osler has prescribed 'A Way of Life' for the individual, J. H. Curle attempts to formulate a set of rules and to point out the right course for the white element of the human race to obey and pursue. If one disagree with him on his course, one will attribute to him the ability to at least inspire thought that before did not exist.

"The first two chapters of the book lay the predicate for that which is to follow. These chapters disclose the source of this man's knowledge, and seem to indicate that he has experienced those reactions that philosophers centuries ago expressed. His own experience with men and nature due to his extensive traveling peculiarly fits him for just such expression. As a man of the world, existing above and apart from his customary environments, he has mingled with the races of the world and constantly observed with an open mind. Thought is influenced by many things and before arriving at a sane conclusion the effect of diverse stimulus must be considered. Has Curle considered that effect? I believe that he has. The partial view of his many travels discloses his source of knowledge as having been the crucible of experience.

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vision he is in fact taking life, even though it be a more indirect manner than that which he laments. Nature is cold and cruel and we find that from the lowest order of the animal kingdom to the highest there is the constant struggle for existence. It is this very struggle that perfects whatever species withstand it. Who has not marked the athlete's rippling muscles? The clear-eyed? The steady, unwavering forward stride? Is this the product of ease? Muscle and mind are only developed from constant toil slow and continuous. The softening influence of ease and affluence has wrecked civilizations long before ours appeared upon the face of the earth. Such is the reason for the war that is constantly being waged in nature, and it is only from such a war with his own kind that man will be able to bring about a higher type. This war is advocated by Curle for man and its basic principle is similar to that which is constantly going on in nature. Hence we say that here Curle has reached two conclusions diametrically opposed and that if one is accepted the other must be disregarded. The result is thought. Let us discard the former. The lamentations are not well founded.

"To turn to the East and see the yellow race undergoing some metamorphosis that man stifle the Western mind and disturb the mental and physical tranquility of the occupants of the Western hemisphere, is to realize, with Mr. Curle, the importance of gaining against the infusion of their blood with ours. His experience among these peoples has shown him that their blood must not be mixed with ours. This Englishman, strangely enough, has realized the problem of the negro race and has seen before many that its real menace will be to the North and East and not to the South. The Easterner never could appreciate the problem of the Jap on the West coast, and the Northern never has realized the South's seeming ill treatment of the negro, but an Englishman has appeared with the proper consideration for both these questions, and that Englishman is Mr. Curle. The races, white and colored, are antagonistic to one another, possessing when united a leveling and lowering force. Hence, as he concludes that the white race is the superior, to prevent its being lowered we must never fuse. The chief aim of the writer seems to be to awaken thoughtful people to the fact that the reins are in their hands and that they themselves may aid evolution in the betterment of the race or in the prevention of its deterioration.

The book is provocative of thought and passes before the mind's eye a panorama of problems that the white race must consider. If one will read Mr. Curle's book the desire to live better and the desire to build a better race will become stronger and stronger until the individual will begin to move forward of his own volition and finally the mass itself will go higher.

Harlingen Touted by Rail Head as Coming Valley Metropolis

Harlingen, Texas, April 20.—"Harlingen has a bright future," declared H. M. Lull, active vice president of the Southern Pacific Railway, who with J. H. Tallchett, general counsel of the road, were visitors in this city coming here from Houston.

Mr. Lull, who came here in his special car, was in the city only a short while. He said his trip was without any special significance other than a general inspection of the extension from Edinburg. At night Mr. Lull and Mr. Tallchett were hosts at dinner on their special car Alamo to Mayor and Mrs. S. Finley Ewing.

In amplifying his statement, Mr. Lull said this city showed the evidence of rapid progress and gave every indication of becoming a commercial metropolis of the valley.

"You have a great city here," he said, "a city that certainly is destined to achieve great things. The fact that we extended from Edinburg here, I think, is sufficient evidence of our belief in the future of Harlingen."

Questioned as to whether the proposed extension of the road would go through Rio Hondo, Mr. Lull declared that the route had not finally been settled. No big repair shops will be located in the valley by the Southern Pacific, Mr. Lull said.

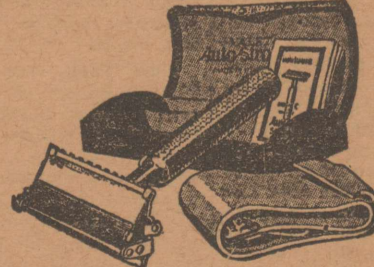
Railway Man Dies. Houston, April 18.—W. E. Costello, for nine years division superintendent of the Southern Pacific at Ennis died at a St. Louis hospital Saturday afternoon, according to a telegram received here Sunday.

Good Will Flyers at Havana. Havana, Cuba, April 19.—The United States army Pan-American aviators arrived here this afternoon from Santiago, Cuba. They will leave the Cuban capital at noon Saturday for Miami, Fla.

Perfect Shaves every day if you have a stropped blade. But only one razor — the Valet AutoStrop Razor — strops its own blades. \$1 up to \$25. Valet Auto-Strop Razor - Sharpens Itself

Until a man uses the Valet Auto Strop Razor—he is never completely satisfied with shaving results. He is always open to improved ways—always open to our appeal, regardless of whatever other razors he may own. Our service is different—and its very difference lies in its superior qualities. We offer him the means for the attainment of matchless shaving comfort and complete satisfaction.

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Income Tax Reports Show Big Growth in Millionaire Census

Washington, April 20.—Treasury analysis has disclosed that the year 1925 produced a bumper crop of millionaires and that about 10,000 persons paid as much in taxes as 2,337,000 smaller taxpayers.

With abrupt suddenness the number of persons paying taxes on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 jumped to 207 in 1925 compared with 75 in the preceding year and 74 in 1923.

The addition of 133 persons to the millionaire group became known in analyzing the effect of the 1926 revenue act. Whether 1926 proved a favorable season for millionaire making is not yet known.

Seven persons occupied a class by themselves by paying taxes on incomes of more than \$5,000,000, the total of this group amounting to \$61,382,363. The analysis also showed that more than 95 per cent of the individual income tax collections were paid by twenty-nine hundredths of the country's population.

Scobey Heads San Antonio Bank. Washington, April 19.—F. E. Scobey of San Antonio, former director of the bank, has been appointed director of the new San Antonio branch of the Dallas Federal Reserve bank.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. I respectfully solicit your vote and support in the election to be held on May 7 to determine who shall fill the unexpired term of the late Judge J. C. Ramsey, for the 13th district.

CLASSIFIED ADS. 2c per word each insertion. Minimum charge 5c. Initials and each group of figures count as one word.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, 1 sweet. Chewing, 3 pounds 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky. 4-21-4

STATE CERTIFIED PORTO RICAN POTATO PLANTS—Grown from finest quality, state certified seed, no weevil, no disease. Best available. Satisfaction guaranteed. State certificate with each shipment. Ready now. 500 plants \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25; 2,000, \$4.25. Delivered, cash with order.

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NEW READY To ship—Porto Rico potato plants, seed treated to prevent disease; count guaranteed. \$2 per 1,000, delivered. Special prices on larger orders. J. E. Davis, Amaha, Texas 4-21-2

I HAVE THE EARLIEST and best bearing strain of the black eye pea. Have plenty ready to eat, but come up fine. Ten pounds prepaid 75c, or over ten pounds, 4 cents per pound by express. Plant some of them and you will be pleased. Whipoorwill and Clay peas same price. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas. 4-14-2

PORTO RICO Potato Plants, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.00. J. W. Green, Richards, Texas. 4-21-4

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, Potato plants, 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Tomato or Cabbage plants, all varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Pepper plants, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. All postpaid. Moss packed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas. 4-14-2

GUEST BROS., Detroit, Texas, have a limited amount of their 1925 special selected big bull Rowden that we are delivering, freight paid in Texas, for \$3.75 for three-bushel bag. 4-14-4

L. FULTON, ATTORNEY, Denton, Texas, recovers lands and estates for heirs. 4-14-1

L. FULTON, Denton, Texas, wants to buy turkey eggs for his renters to set. 4-14-2

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. 4-3-1

100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 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. 11-11-1

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. 3-17-8

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE may be inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send address. Dr. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida. 4-7-2

Juarez Thrives on Business Carried Across Rio Grande By Many Thirsty Americans

Juarez, Mexico, April 20.—Described by all preachers of the gospel in the Southwest as the "worst hell hole in America," Juarez is booming and thriving, thanks to prohibition in the United States, and the Mexican laws permitting gambling in all its forms.

In 1917 the population of Juarez was 7,000; in 1927 the population is 327,000. The reason is: Prohibition north of the Rio Grande, fermentation south of the Rio Grande.

The street cars to Mexico run every five minutes. Capacity is about 100 persons. From morning to 9 p. m. they are crowded. There is an endless stream of automobiles across the international bridge. You can see the colors and read the numbers of every state in the Union. As many as 12,000 persons a day have slaked their thirst and lost their silver dollars on the two main streets of Juarez.

But there is, strange to say, no drunkenness in Juarez. The other day the correspondent mingled with 10,000 persons, mostly men and women who attended the cattlemen's convention in El Paso, and went across the river for a barbecue. Altogether there must have been 12,000 persons drinking and gambling that day and evening—there was not a single case of serious drunkenness, not a single old-time fight or any of the old-fashioned disorderly scenes of pre-Volstead days in Chicago or New York.

Another strange thing: Many persons complained of the gambling. They said the roulette wheel and the faro bank and various poker games were a shame and a disgrace and how could the Mexican government claim it was civilized when it allowed such flagrant gambling to go on. But no one protested about the eighty-four saloons along the two main streets. Of the eighty-four saloons, fifty are first class saloons. Of the first-class saloons Americans own and operate just fifty.

The saloon men have various theories about why Americans drink and don't get drunk in Juarez. Thousands are having the first pure-non-worship whiskey in years and thousands rave over the fact they can get real beer, which is scarce in the States, than good whiskey. But they do not abuse their happiness.

The saloon men are of the opinion that the class of tourists who come to El Paso from all parts of the United States and who face the prospect of a dry return soon, are the sort who never would get drunk at home in the old days and who realize that a jag in Juarez won't make the future any brighter.

A feature of Juarez drinking is the presence of women customers. The familiar "family entrance" signs abound, but at the Tivoli, which is the Monte Carlo here, and other big places you will find wives accompanying their husbands to the brass rail, blowing the foam with the same dexterity and wiping the sawdust from their shoes. It is something like drinking in France or Germany, where there are no swinging doors, no secrecy, no atmosphere of committing a moral crime, and—incidentally—no drunkenness.

El Pasoans are chief complainants about the Tivoli. This gambling house, one of the show places, seems to do a bigger business than Monte Carlo. They say that two days of the cattlemen's convention netted the house \$25,000, or a larger sum than Monte Carlo takes in, with its ornate fixtures and evening dress croupiers.

On the roulette table the correspondent counted 100 silver dollars and seventeen Mexican silver pesos. It seems as if Juarez is draining America of silver dollars.

The stud poker game limit is \$5; draw poker, \$10; the twenty-one game limit is \$25 and the faro game \$10. There are three tables of a peculiar three-dice game for plunkers and nicks and dimes, and four tables with a big dice game with a minimum of \$1.00.

El Pasoans say the Tivoli takes \$4,000 to \$5,000 a day awr from United States citizens. They say that the whiskey situation is all right because it attracts thousands of persons to the Texas town who live in El Paso hotels, buy clothes in that town and go to its theatres, and who spend a few dollars for liquor and enjoy it. But El Pasoans believe millions of dollars are flowing into Mexico which ought to stay on the north bank of the Rio Grande. They say you can't beat the Juarez gambling.

Well, the men who run the gambling tables say the same thing. They point to the slot machines and say the roulette and card and dice games are almost as mathematically certain to skin you as the machines. And it is true. Only one man is known to have made a clean-up this year, a Texas cattleman, who got \$11,000 at the Tivoli. He threw the lot to the poor of the town.

Unlike Monte Carlo, the Tivoli does not pay your way home when you go broke, but there are always big-hearted Westerners to take you along. Unlike Monte Carlo, there is no suicide cemetery. There may be more real money changing hands here, but it is not such a serious business. Except that it gets so much silver from El Paso.

Seeing Over Phones Shown as Fact Will Be Made of Service. New York, April 20.—Having made its introductory bow to the public in a remarkable demonstration April 7, television has returned to the quiet of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, No. 463 West Street.

There Dr. Herbert E. Ives and his research associates already have resumed the task of developing their latest marvel to a point which will make it commercially practicable. Public proof that it now is possible simultaneously to see and talk with a person hundreds of miles away was a mere incident and not an end to Dr. Ives, who was chiefly responsible for the feat.

The next time television comes out of the laboratory it probably will be as a useful member of mankind's growing group of servants rather than acrobatically, but as to when that will be no one connected with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will hazard a guess.

Three years ago the same group of engineers started the world with an effective system of transmitting photographs by telephone. Asked how soon it would be before it reached regular commercial use, they were doubtful. Nevertheless, within a few months the "telephoto" was hard at work. Similarly, trans-Atlantic telephony, which was a stunt at first, rather quickly swung into practicable service.

But while it is clear that the program of the Bell System is to put its laboratory developments to practical work as early as possible, it seems probable that in the case of television this step will be slow. The fundamental difficulties are greater than those involved in commercialization of the telephoto. The present apparatus is elaborate and expensive, works only one way and when used with telephone rather than radio requires an exceptionally clear line.

It is not contemplated that the vast network of telephones in this country will some day be equipped with apparatus making it possible for any subscriber to see the person he talks to. That may be scientifically practicable, but the telephone officials are inclined to doubt that it would pay. As simple as a telephone appears to be, each instrument now represents an investment of about \$210. Addition of television to the regular service would necessarily require much higher rates.

It is not known whether commercial use of television will be developed in connection with the telephone or with radio. The latter has certain advantages, particularly its ability to serve huge groups at relatively moderate cost.

The most extensive practical use, as far as can be foreseen now, would consist of entertainment of one kind or another, whether supplying "up-to-date" pictures to theatres or, through radio, to the home. Police might possibly use the system to identify suspects held in distant cities. In fact, it might be used for any message with which the relationship of personal identity is possible.

Texas Federal Road Aid Share For Year Will Be \$4,000,000

Washington, April 20.—Federal aid highway allotments for the fiscal year beginning July 1 aggregate \$73,125,000, the United States Bureau of Public Roads disclosed.

The amount will be allocated to the various States, for use on approved projects within the 135,000-mile network of the national highway system.

With the State shares added to this figure, the appropriation will net between 6,000 and 8,000 miles of additional hard-surfaced highways throughout the country.

This year Texas is revealed as the largest highway builder among the States, the Federal Government contributing more than \$4,000,000, or 45 1/2 per cent of the cost of building new roads in Lone Star State.

As usual New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois are getting large shares of the appropriation because of their own large expenditures, while California, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas are well up in the list as "big road builders."

Table showing Federal Road Aid Share by State for 1927. Includes states like Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Hawaii, and Total.

The Bureau of Public Roads has telegraphed District Engineer Losh at Fort Worth for further report on maintenance and reconditioning of roads by the State of Texas, and has indicated that the report received after the recent Austin meeting is not satisfactory. The position of the bureau is that Federal aid has not been withdrawn from Texas, but that it is releasing no money for new projects until satisfied regarding the maintenance of existing roads.

The new projects referred to are those adopted from the conference between Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Roads, with Gov. Dan Moody before he took the office of Governor last December. Mr. MacDonald said that the bureau had a request from the Texas Highway Department to resume payment, but was awaiting arrival of District Engineer Losh's report.

Woman Kills Self to Avoid Routine of Life in Small City

East Orange, N. J., April 19.—"To avoid the routine of a small town," Mrs. Margaret E. Grant of Blackwood today committed suicide at the home of her son, William F. Grant here. Her daughter-in-law found her dead with a smoking revolver nearby. "In order to avoid the routine of a small town, I came here to complete the job," read a note lying beside the woman and addressed to her son.

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AUSTIN

The Driskill Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

"What Is Crime?" Is Answered by Pastor of Church at Cisco

Editor Forum: The answer to the question: "What is crime?" is: murder, theft, arson, adultery, fornication, incest and like things, which are crime whether there be a statute forbidding them or not. Such crimes are specified in God's law.

Violations of man's law not based on "the inerrable and ineffaceable and eternal law of God," (recently spread upon the legislative journal), are not crimes but legal violations. Such are the violations of the traffic laws and kindred ordinances and the prohibition law.

Many reading these lines remember when manufacturing and selling intoxicants was legitimate, but to do so now is, not crime, but violation of law and however much we may object to the law we should not violate it.

Now any one can raise, or sell or use tobacco in its various forms, and no one can say you may. But let the same fanatical bunch which put over prohibition sue in their threat to pass a prohibition of tobacco enactment and to indulge in the manufacture, sale or have possession at once becomes what they call "crime."

Who would be the gainer? Those in favor of the law would bear their proportion thus putting upon themselves a money loss which the tobacco user bore, or bears now.

There are ten broken-hearted mothers, wives, sisters now over sons, husbands and brothers imprisoned for violating the prohibition law to where there was one because of drunken sons, husbands, or brothers. What then have we gained by this law which conflicts with God's law? The revenue is lost and taxes are soaring all the time and yet the fanatics cry: "Lay on MacDuff and damned by he who first cries, 'Hold enough!'"

The marines are called to guard the mails, the navy is scouring the sea after the "Rum Fleet," an army of enforcement officers costing millions is in all the land and the fanatics are crying, "Hallelujah; Go after 'em; you will get a crown and hoop if they bump you off!" "Christianity," which is a vile slander on the "Lowly Nazarene" whose first miracle was to change water into wine and said to the governor of the feast "It is the best wine." He also drank wine and by the hypocrites was called a "wine bibber." Today he would not be commended by the prototypes of the Pharisees, scribes and hypocrites," whom he denounced.

But the clergy and the 1x3 politicians are in the saddle; reason has fled and angels wear over the spiritual degradation.

W. H. KITTRELL, Sr. Pastor Church of the Living God, Cisco, Texas.

DALLAS WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF HUSBAND.

Dallas, Tex., April 15.—Mrs. Clara Bedford Friday night was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, E. A. Edwards, here March 7, 1926. The jury returned a verdict after six and a half hours deliberation. The state had asked a penitentiary sentence.

American Roads Are Pronounced Best in World by Motorists

Washington, April 20.—America's present highway system far surpasses anything the world has ever known, embracing more than 500,000 miles of surfaced roads threading their way into all parts of the country.

Marvelous as this achievement is, it embraces a subtle danger that motorists and others should be warned against, according to the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association.

That danger, the statement says, is the temptation to become satisfied with the present hard-surfaced highways mileage as sufficient for the nation's needs.

"The public and the public official must realize constantly that the time when it may rest upon its oars in the matter of highway building is far, far in the future," a statement quotes Thos. P. Henry, president of the national motoring agency. "Our progress in road building has been remarkable. But, if the fine promise of the automobile for even further strengthening the economic fabric of America is to be realized fully, we must make even more remarkable progress."

The millions of motor tourists are peculiarly susceptible to the temptation to regard the present road mileage as ample if they limit their travel to the more progressive sections of the country, the A. A. points out.

Advertisement for 'The National Farm News'. Includes text: 'For You—and Your Family!', 'YOU ARE INTERESTED in important NEWS of the great Farm Organizations...', 'The National Farm News', 'Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C.', 'SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR', '215 G STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.', 'TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR'.

Advertisement for 'An Announcement'. Includes text: 'I want to appeal to the readers of the Forum each to send us one subscription. The price is only \$1.00 a year, which barely covers the cost of production. Out of this low price we cannot employ agents on commission to get subscriptions.', 'The Forum is not being run to make money but is run in order that the people who agree with its politics and principles may have an organ of expression. Therefore its readers must help extend the circulation.', 'I appeal to every friend that I have in Texas to send us at least one subscription and if you do not know whom to send it to, send us the \$1.00 and we will get a new reader. This is a small request but a very important one and I urgently request our friends to help us grow. This is your battle as well as mine.', 'Yours for more subscriptions. JAS. E. FERGUSON. Box 414, Temple 117 West Tenth St., Austin'.