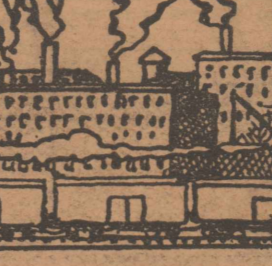
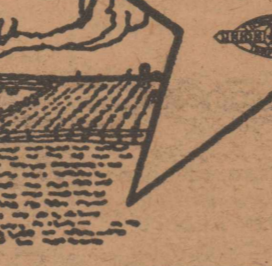


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH INTEREST



WE ARE AGIN HIGH TAXES

VOL. X

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1927

NO. 26

San Antonio Engineer Candidate

Declares Present County-School Board-Water Board Ring Must be Broken in the Interest of Good Government for Municipality

D. D. Harrigan, who is announcing as a candidate for mayor in opposition to the present ring candidate, is doing so after having been requested by many personal friends and business men who feel the need of a change from the conditions in this city due to the presence of the existing political combination. Mr. Harrigan is opposing John W. Tobin as a candidate for mayor of San Antonio.

Mr. Harrigan declares that he is opposed to periodical bond issues, planned and executed by the administration under the guise of a demand coming from a certain committee of business men, but is in favor of complying with such requests as may come from a representative body of the citizens when improvements are urgently needed. He is opposed to immense sums of money being voted against the entire city for the purpose of widening streets which are a direct benefit to the property on such streets, and favors instead, all street widening projects where the benefited property owners on such streets and adjacent cross-streets, are sufficiently benefitted to justify bearing the entire expense of such widening projects on a graduated scale according to the benefits to be derived by each respective property.

Forty-one years old, married, with two young daughters, a professional engineer, Mr. Harrigan comes of an old Texas family, his grandfather, Col. J. Y. Dashiell, having settled in San Antonio in 1847, and later becoming adjutant general of the state of Texas. Colonel Dashiell was also founder of the San Antonio Herald, the original American newspaper in San Antonio, which today has developed into the San Antonio Express. Mr. Harrigan's uncle, George R. Dashiell, was for twenty years district clerk of Bexar county. Mr. Harrigan was graduated from the West Texas Military academy with the highest honors ever given a graduate there, including four gold medals, a scholarship to the State University, and was valedictorian of his class. He later attended the A. & M. college of Texas in the study of civil engineering and stood second in his class there.

He has had varied experience in engineering and general business, having been engineer on various construction projects in Mexico, Canada and the United States, as resident and division engineer with various railroads, and hydro-electric projects, as well as on several large municipal projects, before entering the employ of the city in 1921 as city engineer.

During the war, unable to accept a captaincy tendered in the Engineering Corps on account of construction projects under way which required his personal attention, and although over draft age and slightly disqualified physically, as soon as his business could be arranged he entered the Second Officers' Training camp and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery and served in that capacity until his transfer to the Engineering Corps, later being honorably discharged from the service.

Prior to and since his employment as city engineer by the Black and Tobin administrations, he has been engaged in general business activities together with engineering work, and is known by those with whom he comes in contact as a shrewd and careful business man, capable of handling any undertaking which he may attempt. He is well remembered by San Antonians as the outstanding figure during the horrible days following the flood of September 10, 1921, when, within the incredibly short period of three weeks, under his direct supervision, the streets were cleared and all paving relaid. While greatly handicapped by this disaster, the engineering department of the city functioned in a manner which attracted the admiration of all. During the first year of Mr. Harrigan's incumbency as city engineer, in entire charge of all street improvement work, he saved out of his budget more than \$19,000 which was used to pay off the deficits in the other various departments of the city government. His determined and successful fight to reduce the cost of paving awarded at wartime prices but executed many months later, resulted in a general slash in contract prices on old contracts as well as on all new work, and saved the taxpayers of the city over \$200,000, as the records of the engineer's office will show. Although no bond issue was voted during the several years that he held office, more street paving was laid and more travelling of streets accomplished than during much longer periods with the proceeds of huge bond issues.

His successful fight for lower prices on cement for city use resulted in

Best City Announced as Candidate for Mayoralty

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DOWN IN SAN ANTONIO

Dallas had its political boss-riding machine and swatted it last week and elected a heretofore obscure citizen as mayor. Graft, mismanagement and corruption had become so rampant that the burdens of government became unbearable. The people stood it as long as possible and straightway went to the polls and wiped the Dallas political machine from the face of the earth.

On May 10th the same issues will be decided by the people of San Antonio. The Tobin machine in San Antonio was the same as the Dallas machine, only worse. Mayor Tobin himself, a selfish autocrat, faces an outraged public opinion and it remains to be seen whether the people will have moral courage enough to assert their political independence. Dallas had its Dam Question. San Antonio has its Dam Question. The people of Dallas banished the instigators of the Dam Graft and it looks like that San Antonio is going to do the same thing.

But San Antonio has another grievance. One million of the people's money was spent by the Tobin machine for what the people were supposed to get as a fire proof building. But when the building was completed and the people's money was spent it was found that the constructions were so defective and worthless that the insurance rate was as much as on some ordinary frame building. John Tobin went up in the air and fell out with the Ferguson administration because he could not get an insurance rate that his city was not justified to receive on account of the flimsy fire-trap construction of its city auditorium. Tobin asked for a re-hearing on the decision of the Fire Insurance Commission. It was given him and again the worthlessness of San Antonio's auditorium, as a fire-trap, was so conclusively shown that Tobin had to keep his mouth shut to avoid further discussion and exposure of his mis-management of the city's business.

Because Tobin could not rule the Ferguson administration he got mad and supported Moody for governor, after publicly announcing and agreeing that he would take no part in the governor's race. Notwithstanding he had always used them for his political advantage, Tobin joined the Moody crowd in vicious criticism of Governor Ferguson because she had pardoned more than 800 friendless negroes and more than 500 friendless Mexicans out of the penitentiary. Tobin and his crowd are trying to pop a political whip over the heads of the negro and Mexican population of San Antonio and make of them political pawns for his own personal and selfish ends. It is high time for all men entitled to vote, regardless of race and color, to assert their political independence if their religious liberty and their political freedom is to be perpetuated in this republic.

Opposition to the Tobin machine is headed by Honorable D. D. Harrigan, an active, aggressive business man of San Antonio. He is in every way qualified for the position and if the voters of that city turn him down then they ought not to ever hereafter be heard to complain at any governmental oppression.

The people of Texas await with interest the result in San Antonio. The days of City Political Machine must go.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Foreign Policy of America Outlined by Coolidge Will Protect Country's Citizens

New York April 25.—A foreign policy devoted to the protection of American citizens and the maintenance of peace was outlined tonight by President Coolidge as in keeping with the new position in the world in which he pictured the United States.

Speaking before the dinner of the United Press Association commemorating the twentieth anniversary of that organization, Mr. Coolidge discussed at length the problems involving this government in Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

The president disapproved recent proposal of the senate for arbitration with Mexico of the dispute growing out of that nation's oil and land laws and forecast an amicable adjustment of this situation on the basis of a recent conference he had with the Mexican ambassador.

He revealed that Ambassador Tellez recently brought word from Mexico City that American property would not be confiscated by the Mexican government.

"I am glad to report," Mr. Coolidge said, "that the Mexican ambassador has recently declared to me that she does not intend to confiscate our property, that she has shown diligence in capturing and punishing those who have murdered our citizens, and expressed the wish, which we so thoroughly entertain, of keeping cordial and friendly relations."

"With a strong sentiment of this nature, which, I am convinced, animates the people of both countries, it will surely be possible to reach an amicable settlement."

Assurance was given by the president in his address which was devoted almost entirely to foreign affairs, that wherever an American citizen goes "the duties of our government must follow him." He said protection of American lives and property constituted the main problems of the United States government in both Nicaragua and China.

"Our government has usually been too remiss, rather than too active, in supporting the lawful rights of its citizens abroad," he added. "That has been so long our established policy that it is rather difficult to conceive it assuming a truculent and arrogant attitude."

Taking cognizance of contentions in some quarters that America was imperialistic Mr. Coolidge disclaimed any program of military aggrandizement. He considered it a "curious circumstance" that those who advocated this country taking mandates over "far-off countries in Asia" were "most critical when we are attempting to encourage the maintenance of order, the continuity of duly established government, and the protection of lives and property of our citizens under a general reign of law in these countries that are near at hand and which we have large and peculiar interests."

The president said that the revolutionary forces of Nicaragua "appear to have arms and ammunition from some source in Mexico."

The recent reply of Eugene Chen, Chinese foreign minister, to the pro-

test of the United States and allied governments over the attacks at Nanking was described as "conciliatory in tone and to a certain degree responsive, leaving the final disposition of the issue a matter for further consideration by our government."

Devoting most attention to Mexico, Mr. Coolidge reiterated that the main problem there was the question of confiscation of property. He said the Washington government feared that Mexico "is threatening to disregard" the principle that "private property should not be taken without fair compensation."

"Everybody favors arbitration when the question at issue is arbitrable," he continued referring to the senate's suggestion. "Under the present circumstances I can see grave difficulties in formulating a question which the two governments would agree to submit to such a tribunal."

"The principle that property is not to be confiscated and the duty of our government to protect it are so well established that it is doubtful if they should be permitted to be questioned. Very likely Mexico would feel that the right to make a constitution and pass laws is a privilege of her sovereignty which she could not permit to be brought into question."

"It has therefore seemed that we are more likely to secure an adjustment through negotiation."

Declaring that the friendship of America for China is "proverbial," the president said that no course of aggression is in mind.

"We are there to prevent aggression against our people by any of their disorderly elements," he added. "Ultimately the turmoil will quiet down and some form of authority will emerge, which will no doubt be prepared to make adequate settlement for any wrongs we have suffered."

In Nicaragua and "toward the governments of countries which we have recognized this side of the Panama canal we feel a moral responsibility that does not attach to other nations," Mr. Coolidge told his audience. "Revolutions will be discouraged in these countries," he declared, "and for that purpose, he said, the United States government had taken a hand in Nicaragua."

"We are not making war on Nicaragua any more than a policeman on the street is making war on passersby," he added.

Calling for a "thoroughly American" press, the president urged that it avoid arousing anti-foreign sentiment and refrain from "malicious and partisan attacks on the conduct of our own government in its efforts to defend American rights when they are threatened or invaded in foreign countries."

"It is all right to say that when our citizens enter a foreign country that they should do so with the understanding that they are to abide by the laws of that country," he continued. "They should, and they do, and our government would be the last to interfere in the just application of the law of his domicile to our citizens. But this is only a partial statement of the case."

Wyoming's Former Woman Governor in Favor of Al. Smith

Washington, April 25.—Nellie Taylor Ross, former governor of Wyoming, declared today that although she is a Protestant, she would like to see a Catholic elected president "just to prove that this is, in reality, a republic in which we live and not one in name only."

Speaking before the National Women's democratic club, Mrs. Ross denounced as unworthy of the "precious heritage of American citizenship any declaration by policy or practice that prejudice rather than liberal principles shall prevail in this government," and called upon the women of the democratic party to back her up in this stand.

She said she was not referring to any particular potential presidential candidate, but speaking "only of the principle" involved, and added that the issue was one "that cannot be dodged or evaded."

"There are many factors to be taken into consideration in the nomination of a president," she continued. "I do, though, insist that one factor that cannot be taken into consideration is church affiliation."

"I believe that the sin of intolerance is the greatest sin of the age. It is amazing that those who call themselves Christians can harbor and encourage in others a sentiment so inconsistent with the teachings of Christ."

Photographers Drown Taking Pictures for Explosion Thriller

Longview, Washington, April 23.—Three motion picture camera men were drowned this afternoon in the Columbia river near Stella, Wash., while taking pictures of a huge blast of rock being cut away for the Ocean-Beach highway.

The men drowned were T. A. Randolph, international stenographer of Seattle, R. H. Randolph of Seattle, his brother, and Arthur Bassett, of Longview, an amateur photographer.

The camera men were caught by a wave 10 feet high which resulted from the blast of a rock. They were carried into the river along with their equipment.

The scene of the blast was at Bunker Hill creek near Stella 13 miles from Longview.

Mussolini's Fascist Charter of Labor Is Denounced by Green

Washington, April 23.—Mussolini's fascist "charter of labor" was termed a "proclamation of enslavement" today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is a blow at human freedom," he said, "and sets up compulsory methods in industry for private initiative and freedom of contract. It completely destroys the principle and processes of collective bargaining."

"Evidently democracy in the affairs of the nation as well as in industry throughout Italy has perished. It remains to be seen how long the masses of the people of Italy will submit to the yoke of tyranny and autocracy."

Transient Labor of Mexicans Shut Out by Federal Ruling

Washington, April 22.—An order tightening up the restrictions on the entrance of aliens to the United States, particularly along the Canadian and Mexican borders, was approved today by Secretary Davis of the labor department and sent to immigration agents at all ports of entry. Officials explained that the intent of the new regulation was to apply the immigration law to persons residing in Cuba, Mexico or Canada who frequently cross the border to engage in employment within the United States.

All such persons hereafter will be classified as immigrants and will have to obtain the documents necessary for the entrance of immigrants including a passport and pay the \$3 head tax. If they are natives of the country contiguous to the United States, they will be enabled to obtain passports from American consuls within their own territory.

Road Bonds Are Approved. Austin, Tex., April 25.—Galveston county special road bonds totalling \$150,000 today were approved by the attorney general's department.

Kerensky's Ears Boxed By Former Officer of Russian Army, Who Lauds America

Chicago, Ill., April 25.—A former officer of the imperial Russian army last night publicly slapped the face of Alexander Kerensky, first successor of the czars. It was the second incident of the kind since Kerensky arrived in this country.

The insult, a stinging blow with the right palm, was administered as Kerensky strode into a banquet room at the Palmer house in which were gathered several hundred men of Russian birth in sympathy with his efforts to wrest control of Russia from the soviet government.

"That," said Dr. Boris Gregory, Telesnitsky, as he slapped the one-time premier's face, "is for what you did to the officers of the Russian army."

As the sound of blow was heard, the banquet guests sprang to their feet and rushed forward. Serge Busch, who was with Dr. Telesnitsky, leaped to his friend's side. Flats flew, and there were angry cries in the Russian tongue.

Several waiters fought their way to Kerensky's side and seized Dr. Telesnitsky and Busch. A detective arrived and the two men were ejected from the hotel.

Dr. Telesnitsky thus explained his action: "I slapped Kerensky because I

wanted to put some dignified indignity upon him—to insult him—in order to call public attention to what he is doing in this country. Busch, who was a lieutenant, and I, captain in the Russian imperial army, were driven from Russia with the defeat of the White army. We said then, 'Russia is lost,' and came to this country."

"We saw enough of Kerensky in Russia. He did enough harm to the country that was my country. I don't want him coming here to do things to the country that is now my country. We understand from friends in the east that Kerensky has been criticizing the United States government. That's why I slapped him."

Mr. Kerensky refused to prosecute. "It is understandable but regrettable that former officers of the czarist army should have acted so," he said.

Dr. Telesnitsky was said to have lost a leg in the fighting against the Germans before the imperial government was overthrown. His friends said he won several decorations for valor in action.

Several weeks ago Kerensky was slapped by a woman as he addressed a meeting in New York. She declared she was avenging the death of her sweetheart, a Russian soldier.

FORUM'S FREE OFFER

Read our offer of a FREE Auto-Stop 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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LAW AND JUSTICE

(From Houston Press)

As a body of lawyers, the U. S. supreme court is generally above reproach.

As dispensers of practical justice, however, the supreme court members sometimes appear droll.

They appear so in their decision which has just outlawed the boycott activities of the National Stone Cutters' Union.

The main facts in the case are simple. Following a strike, a large Indiana stone company barred members of the stone cutters' union from its employ. In other words, it established a "lockout."

The national union, in retaliation, persuaded its members not to work on stone quarried by this company, which ships its products throughout the United States.

The union said to its members, in effect, "That company is trying to smash our union. By refusing to work on its materials we will try to bring it to terms." In other words the union instituted a "boycott."

The supreme court decided that the union, in doing this, was engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and violating the federal anti-trust laws.

As a pure matter of law, the decision is easily defensible, although able Justices Brandeis and Holmes heartily disagreed with it.

The union, by persuading its members not to work on the Indiana company's stone, was, no doubt, restraining trade, although in a most peaceable and orderly manner.

It used no threats, no intimations of violence. There was simply a quiet agreement among the union members to boycott, as workers, the stone produced by a particular company.

But to the extent that the union members refused to work on this stone, they unquestionably hampered trade.

Standing alone, the decision can be made to appear rather reasonable.

But set against other decisions by the same U. S. supreme court it looks altogether different.

The court, as pointed out by Justice Brandeis, has decided that a single concern can control 50 per cent of the giant steel industry of this country without offending against the anti-trust laws.

It has also decided that no offense against the same laws is committed when the shoe machinery business is virtually brought under one single management.

Such giant concerns are held to offend against no law when they hire and fire at will, slash wages or engage in union-smashing offensives.

Being single, unified establishments, they indulge in no conspiracy. It takes two to make a conspiracy. A single concern which controls an entire industry can't conspire with itself.

Pitted against the tremendous economic power of such great industrial concerns is the power of the worker, who wants good wages and working conditions.

The power of the individual worker is piddling. The power of a unified group of workers is often formidable.

In the case of the stone cutters' union, for example, the average membership of the local unions is 32, not enough to exert effective pressure on a single concern.

The national union, with a membership of 5,000, is powerful enough to seriously upset any single concern in the industry by refusing to work with its products.

By so doing it has a chance to hold its organization intact, to effectively oppose union-smashing activities.

The supreme court says this is unlawful. It may be.

But, according to the decisions of the same court, it apparently would be unlawful for one stone company to buy up virtually all of the others and then proceed systematically to annihilate the union.

That, too, may be good law. Perhaps there's nothing at all the matter with the law and the supreme court that interprets it.

Perhaps it's just our sense of justice which is twisted.

BAILEY FOR MODIFICATION

Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, has been interviewed at St. Louis by the Post-Dispatch and has reiterated his views concerning the Eighteenth amendment. With characteristic vigor and forceful expression the former senator voiced his sentiments and as the whole country just now is interested in this subject his remarks are quoted. They are as follows, according to the interview published in the Post-Dispatch, (St. Louis) and are worth reading:

"If I had my way," the newspaper quoted Bailey, "I would put into the next Democratic platform a declaration something like this:

"We recognize that the Eighteenth amendment is now a part of our federal constitution, and as such it ought to be enforced, but we also recognize that it cannot be enforced through the Volstead law as now written. We therefore favor such an amendment to that law as will allow people of this country the largest liberty in respect to their beverages consistent with the Constitution of the United States and to that end we will allow alcoholic content in all beverages as high as possible below the point of intoxication."

"Of course, there must be some concession made by both sides," he continued, "I was utterly opposed to the federal prohibition amendment, and if I had my way even now I would repeal that amendment and restore to each state of this Union the right to deal with the liquor question according to its judgment and the will of its own people."

"If the question could be left to the men of this country it would be repealed by a decided majority; but that cannot be done. Women are now voting and eight out of every ten women would vote against repealing the Eighteenth amendment and we must look to some other method of adjusting differences in the democratic party over the question."

"Democrats who are opposed to prohibition must recognize that it is the settled policy of this republic, and democrats who are in favor of prohibition must be content with sane enforcement of it. In that way can we only unite."

"Peaches" Browning, discarded as an "Old Man's Darling," now is trying to have a receiver appointed for the business of her former husband, Browning, in order that she may collect a few weeks delinquent alimony. The country will be glad when this crop of "Peaches" is disposed of.

The average student at Yale University spends \$1,800 a year, \$7,200 during his course of four years, according to a survey by the Yale University board of appointments. Questionnaires indicate that the student spends least in his freshman year, a little more in the next two years and most in his senior year. Four thousand five hundred students spent \$3,314,000 each year on things other than books and tuition. A large part this money goes to New Haven landladies. There are 1,200 students who cannot be housed in university buildings and therefore stay in boarding houses. They pay an average of \$8 a week, amounting to \$364,000 during the college year. About 4,500 students pay \$1,800,000 a year for tobacco, clothes, flowers, telegrams, laundry, furniture, books and amusements. This is just another evidence that "Higher Education" really comes high and that the top has not been reached.

LAWYERS INDICT THE LIQUOR LAW

On March 8th, the Philadelphia Law Association adopted a remarkable resolution denouncing the Eighteenth Amendment as "breeding disregard of law, corrupting the courts, and endangering respect and reverence for the Constitution." The resolution calls upon the American Bar Association to study the question "to the end that present abuses may be eliminated and a better and more reasonable system, productive of temperance and temperate administration of temperate laws, may be devised."

The matter was brought up upon the occasion of the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. The resolution reads as follows:

"There has been placed in the Constitution of the United States (one of the two most venerated instruments of the nation, and a document of first importance in the history of mankind) an amendment, the Eighteenth, whose presence there has greatly impaired respect and reverence for that foundational paper. The administration of Federal government and law, likewise formerly held in high respect, has been deteriorated and considerably demoralized by the prohibition legislation and its administration. The courts, particularly the federal courts, are over-burdened and congested, and a huge amount of public time and money wastefully consumed, to no adequate useful result, in the effort at enforcing a law unique in that it has never had the general approval of at least a considerable body, perhaps a majority, of respectable American citizenry."

"In the administration of this law the extent to which the law has occasioned grafting and debauching of the public service is a matter of utmost concern. Public officers prosecute men for violations of a law which they themselves privately disregard. Forfeitures, savoring of the dead-end forfeitures of the Middle Ages, and wanton destruction of property seized have become common occurrences. Fundamental rights of liberty and property are invaded, often by tyrannical warrants of search and seizure and by proceedings without the safeguard of jury trials."

"Settled rules of international law have been sought to be changed in the interest of the internal law of the United States, a dangerous precedent; in addition, the United States has been placed in the unfortunate position of appealing to foreign Powers to help it to enforce its own internal laws—namely, this particular law."

"The effect of this law and of the attempt by extreme measures to enforce it has been to produce a disregard of law generally. It is no answer to urge more drastic measures, for that would bring the law to an acme of brutality, whereas law should be a reasonable thing; when reasonable it receives the assent of all reasonable men and needs but little effort to enforce."

"Because these things affect the administration of the law we, as all other bodies concerned with law, should be concerned with them."

The New York Evening Post, which featured the matter, says:

We reprint this indictment at length because of its unusual significance. We have heard press and pulpit, teachers and business men speak their minds on Prohibition. But when we find an organization of lawyers indicting a law we must take on a new degree of conviction that an altogether exceptional situation is facing the country. Even those whose life and careers depend upon the respect for law join in asking a new road to temperance for the sake of law observance itself. There must be a better way than the present one.

Yes; and it is the opinion and confident belief of a majority of the law abiding citizens of these United States that there is a "better way" than that which encourages hypocrisy, promotes disrespect for all law and sets an example for the young which can lead only to contempt for this sort of sham and invasion of rights.

RITCHIE DENOUNCES RELIGION AS FACTOR IN POLITICS

Denouncing religion in politics, Governor Albert C. Ritchie says that from now until the end of the Democratic convention in 1928 he would "proclaim and insist that religion shall not be a factor in determining any man's right to hold office whether it is the highest or lowest in the land."

The governor made this declaration at a Democratic mayoralty campaign rally here, introducing it with a reference to the reply of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, on the subject of Smith's Catholicism, to a letter from Charles C. Marshall. The chairman of the meeting had made a reference to Governor Ritchie's prospects of "going to Washington shortly."

"There is just one word I would like to say in regard to the kind remarks of your chairman on my presidential prospects," Governor Ritchie said. "I have said this word before, but in view of the interchange of letters in New York I say it again with greater emphasis."

"In speaking this sentiment, I believe I represent the people of Maryland and I am hoping that this sentiment will reflect throughout the land. Religion must never be a factor in the field of politics, and from now until the close of the Democratic convention in 1928 my voice will be the first to proclaim and insist that religion shall not be a factor in determining any man's right to hold office, whether it is the highest or the lowest in the land."

DAN AND ELECTION FRAUDS

The Mercedes Tribune, one of the strongest newspapers in the Rio Grande Valley, takes note of the Associated Press dispatches telling of the action of Governor Dan Moody with reference to investigation of the municipal elections at Borger in which charges of fraud had been made and recalls what the attorney general of Texas, the same Dan Moody who now is governor, did not do with reference to charges of frauds in other sections of the state. Here is the pungent comment of the Tribune upon the announcement through the press of the governor's action:

"Assistant Attorney General Galloway Calhoun is to be sent to Borger soon to act as special prosecutor, his chief duties, according to the Associated Press, being investigation of reports of certain irregularities and fraud in a recent Borger municipal election. His services in that capacity were requested by Governor Dan Moody, the Associated Press says."

"It is to laugh! The man who now sits in the governor's chair and sends special prosecutors to investigate alleged fraud in a municipal election is the man, who, as attorney general, could not see that the state was interested in the sale of Hidalgo county flood control bonds at 72c on the dollar. He is the man, who, as attorney general, approved the \$350,000 Tobacco Independent school district bond issue. And the district, in its first year of operation, has nearly \$70,000 delinquent taxes to collect, taxes imposed by the grace of Dan Moody, which the impoverished Mexicans of the district are unable to pay. The man who wants this allegedly crooked Borger municipal election investigated is he who came to Hidalgo county and rode its length and breadth with A. Y. Baker and his cohorts in office in return for 3,000 Mexican votes of Hidalgo county and the 1,300 votes of Starr county."

The Forum subscription list is growing. Help it along.

Read the Forum and you will miss none of the good news of Texas.

Pleads for Honesty When Dealing With Big Public Matters

Fort Worth, Tex., April 27.—In a communication addressed to the editor of the Star Telegram and published in that paper a citizen of Cisco writes as follows:

"The burning question" of the day, "How to suppress crime," which now permeates this United States, crime, which is as common to one sex as another; criminals of all ages from children to octogenarians. The "female flapper" at first, now sports an automatic, and "stick 'em up" is her salutation."

Twenty-five years ago some enthusiasts conceived the happy idea of making this a world of saints, and deciding that "intoxicants was the cause of nine-tenths of the crime" set in to do away with strong drink; told us when this was accomplished our jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums would soon be inhabited by owls and bats, and cobwebs would fill the courthouses; that the churches would be full to overflowing; we would have "Heaven on earth."

The clergy got into harness and considered all opponents to the fiery regions; got the weak-kneed politicians in line, and carried it over. But alas! It didn't "pan out" but the same wise (?) ones saw the cause; the depraved male sex wouldn't elect officers to enforce the law, so "Woman Suffrage" became their shibboleth, and the little politicians fell into line, and that "cure all" became a law of the land.

The men surrendered, shaved clean; the women bobbed their hair and skirts; adopted knickers and—and the cry now is "Suppress the crime wave or the country is gone to the demnition how-how's."

Both of these laws were diametrically opposed to the plans and laws of Divinity, and our legislative body has seen "the hand writing on the wall" and spread upon the Journal of the House "all laws which conflict with the indericable and ineffaceable laws of God can only be productive of evil," which means the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.

But we hear some say, "As long as a thing is in the Constitution we must consider it sacred." Let me ask these people how about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments? "Previous condition of servitude and color" don't seem to have many admirers among these same people.

The Supreme Court has just read us a lesson of disregard of these amendments. Ever see a "colored jury" sentence a white man to prison or the chair? In some States this colored vote exceeds the white; how many colored Governors, legislators, Congressmen do you see among them, yet all are as "dry as Sahara" and hold the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments as sacred.

Why not "be honest" and admit we are hypocrites?

W. H. KITTRELL Sr.
1800 Avenue E, Cisco, Texas.

Texas Leads in Road Improvements Listed in 1927 Construction

Washington, April 27.—Texas, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas will be the Nation's "Big Four" in road building in 1927, the bureau of roads, Department of Agriculture, announced Saturday on the basis of reports from every state in the Union.

Texas, the leader, will build 1,800 miles, of which 600 miles will be earth improved; 1,000 miles sand-clay, gravel and macadam, and 200 miles of asphalt, concrete and brick.

Wisconsin will build 1,569 miles, of which 1,195 will be sand-clay, gravel and macadam; 374 miles asphalt, concrete and brick.

Kansas will build 1,569 miles, of which 600 miles is earth improved; 700 miles sand-clay, gravel and macadam, and 10 miles asphalt, concrete and brick.

Of states adjoining Texas, Oklahoma, it is estimated, will build 850 miles of road; Louisiana 500; Arkansas 580, and New Mexico 179.

The construction of 26,841 miles of road and the maintenance of 239,847 miles are included in the 1927 state highway programs of 47 states. The programs also include the construction of a number of large bridges and the reconstruction of roads previously improved. On account of uncertainty of supporting legislation no estimate of the season's work is possible as yet in Connecticut.

In carrying out the above program it is expected there will be expended under the supervision of the state highway departments in the 47 states a total of \$648,483,000.

In addition to the state expenditures approximately estimates indicate that counties and other lesser subdivisions of government will expend during the year \$475,000,000.

Of the expenditures by the state highway departments of the 47 states approximately \$421,000,000 is the estimated amount for road construction and, according to present plans, more than \$56,000,000 additional will be spent for new bridges. For reconstruction of existing roads it is estimated that the expenditure will be nearly \$27,000,000, and for maintenance approximately \$126,000,000.

Aerial Passenger Service Predicted for Near Future

Dallas, Tex., April 22.—Air passenger service to all parts of the United States under perfectly safe conditions is a probability within the present year, Colonel H. H. Blee, chief of the aeronautic bureau of the United States department of commerce, declared here Friday.

Col. Blee is on a tour in the interest of commercial aviation. The number of persons carried by air in the last year in the United States without serious accident was "positively astounding." His department he said, would extend all possible aid to commercial aviation.

Darrow and Wheeler Debate Dry and Wet Issue in New York

New York, April 23.—Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago criminal lawyer, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the anti-Saloon league, debated prohibition tonight before a large audience in Carnegie hall, Wheeler, foe of alcohol, took the negative and Darrow protagonist of the "right to drink and suffer or be happy," took the affirmative. The subject was: "Resolved that Prohibition of Beverage Liquor Traffic Is Detrimental to the Public Welfare."

There was no official decision. The debate was sponsored by the American Forum, a non-partisan group. Darrow, declaring it a minority measure, and legal tyranny said prohibition was a failure; that it could not and had not been enforced. He said repeal was impossible and ventured that "personal liberty" which he charged was invaded by the 18th amendment, could be restored only by nullification—disobedience of the law and official negligence.

Wheeler said prohibition is a success and is the will and wish of the majority. Describing the use of intoxicants as "entrenched sin" he

claimed for the federal and state enforcing measures a policy of patience while awaiting eradication of this "sin." He said that most wet propaganda was conceived and fostered by "liquor interests" and that nation was still preponderantly dry. He said prohibition is based on sound governmental principles, "the inherent right of the people to better their conditions" and not on "fanaticism," as charged by Darrow.

Internal Organs of Woman Are Found to Be Badly Misplaced

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—What doctors describe as an amazing case of transposed organs has been found at Michael Reese hospital where Mrs. Anna Rethblatt, 38 years old, is recovering from an operation. Dr. Emanuel Friend believes her case one of the strangest in medical history.

The woman's internal organs all are on the opposite side from the normal, Dr. Friend said.

"Her heart is on the right side, and her appendix is on the left," he said. "Even her liver and gall bladder are in reversed positions. Yet her health has not been affected, and she was unaware of the condition until brought to the hospital."

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Mr. Farmer, do you want a home at a price you can pay? If so let me show you Live Oak County lands, located just 88 miles southeast of San Antonio.

A good cotton and corn country, where you can also raise oranges and grape fruit and any kind of vegetables. Live Oak County is also a first class cattle country and especially a good dairy county. There is an average rainfall of 30 inches with good water at from 60 to 150 feet.

If you have or can raise \$1,000 I can sell you an improved farm of 112 to 200 acres and give long time to pay the balance at 6 per cent. Remember this is a better farming country than the black land belt of Central Texas and you can get land for half the money. I can sell you unimproved land too.

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Farm, Garden and Home Items of Interest and Information.

There are ways to improve the quality of eggs besides producing only fertile ones, keeping them in a cool place, and marketing them often.

You let broody hens sit on either fertile or infertile eggs. And, of course, eggs should not be left exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Candidate for Representative— 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.

The ideal condition for raising chickens is on an open range—without yards. Fences greatly increase the labor cost—as well as the cost of equipment and maintenance.

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

BABY CHICKS—Prices reduced one-third for May and June. This will put the very highest grade of baby chicks within the reach of everybody.

Roasts from the so-called tender cuts are better if cooked without water. Sear the outside at a high temperature to keep the meat juices within, then lower the temperature somewhat and roast for 15 to 20 minutes to the pound.

To cook turnips or rutabagas a quick way, pare them, cut in fairly large pieces, and cook for 15 or 20 minutes in lightly salted water.

Alkalis discolor aluminum, therefore it should never be washed with strong soap or strong washing powders, or washing soda.

PURE PORTO RICO Certified Slips, \$2.00 for 1000, delivered by parcel post or express. Special Prices to dealers; 24 hour service. W. H. Cooper, Whitesboro, Texas. 4-23-3

Children who profess not to like milk or eggs will often eat custards, omelets, milk puddings, milk-vegetable soups, and egg-milk drinks if well flavored. The wise parent, however, will not call attention to the ingredients of such dishes, but simply offer them as a matter of course in their regular place in the meal.

PORTO RICO, Nancy Hall, Potato Plants—500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 5000, \$11.50. Tomato Plants, all varieties, 50c; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$1.65. Pepper Plants, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. All postpaid. Moss packed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas. 4-23-2

It is better to have a number of small portable hog houses than one large piggery for the entire herd.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet. Chewing, 3 pounds 75c, 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 8 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky. 4-21-4

It is a good idea to begin the education of the colt as early as possible. A good plan is to break the colt to lead before it is weaned, and to harness between the ages of 2 and 3 years.

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; 1000, \$2.25; 5000, \$11.25, delivered, cash with order. Write for special prices larger quantities and later shipments. John Morris Jr., Omaha, Tex. 4-21-2

Membership in a good bull association enables a dairyman of moderate means to head his herd with a high class animal, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

FOR SALE—A choice registered Poland China boar, 2 1-2 years. Price \$80. 4-21-3

The best way to prevent bad flavors in fresh butter is to produce the milk, cream, and butter under sanitary conditions, never give the cows feeds that impart bad flavor to the milk, and churn the cream when it is sweet or just mildly sour.

NOW READY to ship—Porto Rico potato plants, best selected to prevent disease; count guaranteed; \$2 per 1,000, delivered. Special prices on larger orders. J. E. Davis, Amana, Texas. 4-21-2

On many farms the hogs use insularly, unsightly mudholes as wallows. These are very objectionable and should be abolished. On farms where there are no running streams a hog wallow can be easily and cheaply made of concrete.

PORTO RICO Potato Plants, 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.00. J. W. Green, Richards, Texas. 4-21-4

In regions with little rainfall and where strong, drying winds are frequent, windbreaks, which usually consist of six to eight parallel rows of trees, are of decided benefit, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

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

Candling eggs is a safeguard against such conditions as blood spots. And it's the way to make sure that you are not sending stale eggs to market.

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

Choice of Fuel. "What, according to your view, is the burning question of the day?" "Shall I eat or buy gasoline?"—Florida Times-Union.

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 \$25 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

Hotel Directory

HOUSTON

"THE BENDER" Houston's Popular Hotel, Rates \$1.50 and up. Excellent Cafeteria, Noonday lunch 50c. Dinner entertainments \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25. J. E. DADEY, Manager

AUSTIN

The Driskill EUROPEAN PLAN Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

San Antonio's Best City Engineer Is Announced as Candidate for Mayoralty

(Continued from Page One)

During the 1921 flood Mr. Dunsmore was superintendent of streets and handled well his end of the heroic work of restoration, the efficient manner in which he handled his men during that trying time being well known to all.

He is a natural diplomat, yet forceful in word and action, is fearless in the discharge of his duty but has a friendly, human feeling that makes him loved by his employees. During the time of his employment as superintendent of streets, through his cooperation with the United States officials, much equipment was lent to his department by the army, the use of which resulted in great benefit to the city.

He is one of the best known men in the city in fraternal and business circles, being an active member of many of the prominent lodges, and has taken part in all moves for the development of our community, being recognized as a leader of men. As a public speaker he is well known and can handle the store of information which he has with pleasing ability.

OTTO A. DULLING, who has announced his candidacy on the Anti-Ring Ticket for the office of commissioner of sanitation, was born in San Antonio, is forty-eight years of age and is a son of the late George Dulling, a pioneer merchant of this city.

For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business with his father, the late George Dulling, and for the last ten years was assistant chief deputy clerk to the late Osceola Archer, district clerk.

Mr. Dulling is by nature a lover of parks and flowers, his hobby for many years having been the study of parks and landscape gardening, his spare time having been spent for a number of years in this happy pursuit. It is his ambition to continue the work of beautifying all city parks, particularly those which have, for one reason or another, been neglected during the past few years, probably on account of Commissioner Lambert's physical incapacity.

While Mr. Dulling was connected with his father's business, it was his duty to direct many employees, and he still counts many of his intimate friends, and believes they will be his most ardent supporters.

Mr. Dulling jokingly remarked that if he receives only the votes of his immediate family his opponents will have to make a vigorous campaign, having had nineteen brothers and sisters, besides innumerable other relatives.

JOHN P. PFEIFFER, who has announced his candidacy on the Anti-Ring ticket for the office of commissioner of taxation of the city of San Antonio, needs no introduction to the voters. In 1921 he was elected tax commissioner over Andrew Coy, leading his ticket by more than 1300 votes, and served out his term of office, at the end of which he voluntarily retired and was appointed first assistant city attorney by the present Mayor John W. Tobin, from which position he resigned in July, 1924, to devote himself to the practice of law.

Throne of Gold, Studded With Diamonds, and Other Turk Treasures Exhibited

Constantinople, Apr. 27.—Jealously guarded from the public eye for almost 600 years, the Imperial Ottoman Treasury Chamber has at last been opened as a museum by the new Turkish government, breaker of traditions and royal seals.

Tourists and natives are daily pouring into the treasury which is situated within the Seraglio built by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1453, a palace so huge that the retainers alone used to number 5000 and the guests that could be entertained therein on great feast days, 10,000.

With a 25-cent ticket, anyone may enter now to behold what remains of the fabulous wealth of a dead empire. The most striking object is the throne of solid gold, studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, captured by Sultan Selim the Grim from Shah Ismail of Persia in the battle of Chaldiran. The value of this throne is estimated at thirteen million dollars, and it was merely as something to sit on during the Shah's campaigns.

It was the conquering Selim the Grim, Ottoman ruler of the 16th century who first filled the treasure chambers to the ceiling, put his seal upon the door, and exclaimed, "I have filled these chambers with gold. If any of my successors can so much as fill them with bronze, then may they break my seal." Tradition holds that it was because of this utterance that the treasury has never been opened to the public until the present day.

Round the wall of the treasury hang the satin robes and the jeweled daggers worn by various sultans, beginning with the costume of Mohammed, conqueror of Constantinople. There hangs the armor, glittering with gold and diamonds, of Sultan Murad the Fourth, conqueror of Baghdad, an insane genius so strong that he used to lift his porty chamberlain by the belt and carry him round the palace, and so insane that he had his subjects executed for disobeying his law against smoking and drinking.

He himself in disguise used to sneak upon the roofs of Stamboul dwellings at night and pke his dead down the chimneys. If he detected the faintest odor of tobacco, every occupant of the house was beheaded. He alone in the nation could smoke his narghile

Kentucky Democratic Chief, Catholic, Hits Al Smith's Boosters

New York, April 25.—Colonel Patrick Henry Callahan, democratic leader of Louisville, Ky., in a statement published today, charged that the procedure of the campaign to nominate Governor Alfred E. Smith as president constitutes "a direct disservice to the Catholic church and is a menace to the future political destinies of our country."

Colonel Callahan, a prominent Catholic layman, who has friends and supporters of Governor Smith for injecting the religious issue into the 1924 democratic national convention for which he said attempts were made to hold William G. McAdoo responsible.

George E. Brennan, of Chicago, Colonel Callahan said in his statement, was the leader of an eastern wet bloc in the convention which adopted the religious issue in a last desperate effort to block the nomination of McAdoo because they feared his dryness.

Mr. Callahan recalled that for three years he served as chairman of the commission on religious prejudices which was created in 1914 by the Knights of Columbus to study causes of intolerance and ways and means from removing religious prejudices from American life.

This committee, he said, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "It is just as reprehensible for Catholics to vote for a Catholic merely on account of his religion as it is for any group of non-Catholics to vote against a Catholic for the same reason."

"The present procedure of the Smith movement," Colonel Callahan said, "is obviously directed to causing the violation of this sound principle of Catholic political conduct, when announced, was accepted with acclaim and enthusiasm throughout the country."

Colonel Callahan declared he has been observing "with growing alarm the deliberate attempts being made by certain New York newspapers to insist that Governor Smith be nominated for the reason that he is a Catholic."

"Coming from a Catholic peace meeting in Washington, I find these New York papers seeking to fan the embers of a political issue which if successfully injected will cause as much internal strife as any of the causes, which, operating internationally bring about war. I find these papers once more seeking to have it appear that the religious issue has been injected into American politics by the McAdoo democratic group."

Colonel Callahan declared McAdoo had nothing to do with the injection of the religious issue into the 1924 convention and that he had nothing to do with the bringing up of the issue at this time.

Colonel Callahan said he has not seen Mr. McAdoo, who also is in the city. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, also is visiting here.

Star Spangled Banner Still Favorite Anthem for the United States

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—The "Star Spangled Banner" will continue to wave for a time at least, as the accepted national anthem. Another in the long series of attempts to establish a rival American hymn has ended in temporary failure.

Spurred by cash prizes totalling fifteen hundred dollars, 961 composers prepared musical settings for Katherine Lee Bates' America, "The Beautiful" in the National Federation of Music Clubs' competition for a new national song. Four music experts last night announced their agreement that none of the settings was "fully adequate to the inspiring text."

Since it was written in 1803, "America, The Beautiful," has been the inspiration of countless composers who have accepted it as the poem best adapted as a rival to "The Star Spangled Banner."

Manuscripts in the federation's competition came from all parts of the United States and from Alaska, Hawaii, India, England and France. They were judged by Dr. Frank Damrosch, New York, Frederick S. Converse of Boston, Felix Borowski of Chicago and Dean Peter K. Lutkin of Northwestern university.

Censorship Declared by Mexican Officials

Mexico City, April 22.—The ministry of interior advised the Western Union Cable company today of a government censorship effective immediately on all but governmental and diplomatic messages.

Brewer Is Second Richest Englishman

London, April 22.—Lord Iveagh, now 80 years old, is generally conceded to have the second fortune, next to that of Sir John Ellesmere, the shipping magnate, who is sometimes called the "Henry Ford of the British Isles."

Lord Iveagh succeeded his father, Sir Benjamin Guinness, at the head of the great Dublin brewing firm which keeps the River Liffey alive with barges carrying Guinness's stout for trans-shipment to all parts of the world.

The fortune of Lord Iveagh is variously estimated, but he is generally supposed to be worth not less than £2,000,000, or \$100,000,000.

Lord Iveagh's country place, Elvenden, where the king often goes to shoot, is a treasure house of art, and his London home in Grosvenor Place is one of the great magnificence. Lord Iveagh gave £20,000 for the decoration of the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords.

60 MEXICAN REBELS ARE KILLED IN 5-HOUR BATTLE

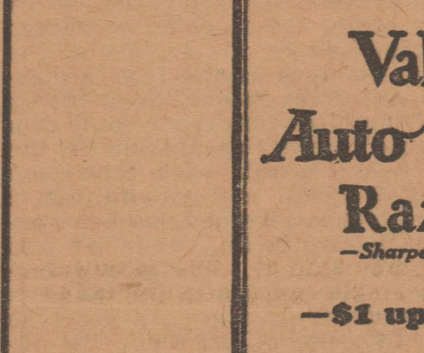
Mexico City, April 25.—Sixty members of the rebel band which attacked the Guadalupe train last Tuesday were killed in an engagement with federal troops Saturday, it was announced by the war department tonight. The federal forces overtook the rebels at El Guitarero, state of Jalisco and a five-hour battle followed.

\$50 Reward

\$50.00 will be paid if R. V. Turner's Quick Relief Salve fails to give relief in cases of croup, head colds, catarrh, sore throat, headache, earache, eczema, itch, burns, stings, bruises, cuts, sores, rheumatic pains or piles. Turner's Quick Relief Salve is one of the most powerful, penetrating, germ-killing, pain-relieving and healing salves known to science. Removes corns in a few hours without pain. Also removes seed warts. Large box by mail for 60c. AGENTS WANTED. Write for special terms. R. V. Turner, Box 1122, Montrose, Alabama.

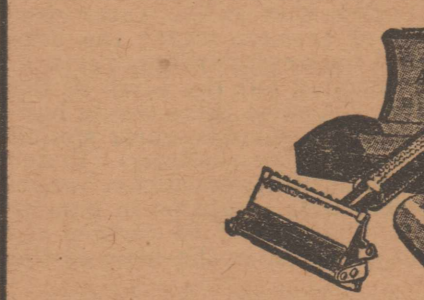
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Until a man uses the Valet Auto Strop Razor—he is never completely satisfied with shaving results. He is always open to improved ways—always open to our appeal, regardless of whatever other razors he may own. Our service is different—and its very difference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

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FERGUSON FORUM: I enclose \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the FERGUSON FORUM and I wish to get one of the "VALET" AUTO-STROP RAZOR sets you advertise to be given free with each paid up subscription. Name: Postoffice: (Coupon MUST accompany Request for Razor set)

THE FORUM Box 414, Temple, Texas or 117 West Tenth Street, Austin

City Councilmen of California Are Free to Solicit Bribes

San Francisco, April 23.—Under the existing California law governing them, county supervisors and city councilmen may solicit bribes without committing a crime.

The state supreme court so ruled yesterday in reversing the conviction of Harry Weitzel, San Diego councilman, who was found guilty of asking \$100,000 for his vote in the city's negotiations for the purchase of a water company.

The court held that since the state penal code relating to councilmen and supervisors did not include the asking or soliciting of bribes, Weitzel had committed no crime.

Appraisal Forms For City Health Surveys Furnished at Austin

Austin, Texas, April 27.—Wichita Falls and Amarillo have announced that they will have complete health surveys made at an early date, a budget for this work having already been provided, according to information received by the state health department.

"The value of such health inventories is incalculable," stated Dr. J. C. Anderson, state health officer, "as by such appraisals a constructive health program can be formulated. A standard schedule has been prepared by leading health authorities of the nation, which is used as a basis for grading municipal health work, and according to this national rating sheet, Houston is now the leading Texas city in health work with Fort Worth a close second."

"Any town wishing a copy of this health appraisal form will be mailed one upon request to the state health department."

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When you are contemplating the purchase of property in and around Houston be sure to get our prices before buying. We are agents for Alden Place, five minutes from the Rice Hotel.

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OLMOS DAM IS CONDEMNED

San Antonio's New \$2,000,000 Dam Held by Capable Judges to Be Unsafe in Its Construction

Engineers of High Standing Make Report Showing Insufficiency in Design of New Work Intended to Protect Life and Property in City

After the disastrous floods of September 9 and 10, 1926, San Antonio voted millions of dollars of bonds to eliminate the flood menace. A dam was built across the Olmos Creek, which empties into the San Antonio River just north of the City limits. This dam has just been completed on February 7, 1927. A committee composed of three eminent engineers, headed by Clinton H. Kearney, of international reputation, the builder of the Medina dam, and many other successful dams, made a thorough inspection and submitted to the mayor and commissioners the following report:

San Antonio, Tex., March 26, 1927

Honorable John W. Tobin, Mayor, and City Commissioners, City of San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sirs: On the morning of February 7, 1927, the undersigned inspected the Olmos Dam at the request of the McKenize Construction Company, for the purpose of ascertaining by personal examination whether the contractor had completed the work of constructing the Dam in accordance with the plans and specifications, and to especially examine the eighteen items of unfinished work stipulated in the Flood Prevention Engineer's final inspection report dated January 4th, 1927.

In making this inspection, we observed certain conditions in connection with this project which we, as professional engineers, sincerely believe render the structure impractical and unsafe, and in the same spirit that obligates the medical or legal professions to call the attention of the governing body to any condition in the community that affects its health and welfare, we as engineers feel that it is our duty to you and to the public to advise you of any such conditions involving engineering problems that might affect the safety and welfare of our community and of its citizenship.

We therefore beg to call your attention to some of these conditions, as we found them, as follows:

FOUNDATION: In examining the photographs which were taken of the foundation just prior to the placing of concrete, and in looking over the plans and actual conditions, we find that on the greater portion of the length of the dam the structure was located on a honeycomb rock filled with holes and seams of unknown depth. We found no cutoff wall whatever was provided for either the up or down stream toe of the dam, and at the conduit section the surface of the rock had a slope down stream of as much as two feet in places, without any anchorage. We state that in our judgment no part of this, or any other dam, should rest on the surface of a foundation such as this. We state a proper excavation for the foundation should have been made in this rock formation throughout the entire length of the dam, and, in addition, a proper up and down stream toe trench should have been excavated to further anchor the structure in its foundation and thereby prevent the possibility of sliding. We believe further that in the up stream trench drill holes should have been made and grouted with cement under pressure, in order to further prevent leakage under the base of the dam. In addition, the usual weep holes should be provided and left open, together with a free outlet, so that as far as possible any seepage passing by the upstream cutoff, or any surface water in the foundation, could be cared for and in this way the uplift pressure against the base of the dam relieved.

As shown by the excavations there is a considerable amount of earth overlying the Austin chalk on which the dam rests and this earth has been back-filled against both the up and down stream faces of the dam. Of course, this earth in itself, as long as it might remain in place, provides something in the way of an anchorage, but on account of no cutoff and no spillway being provided, it is evident that the earth filling against the down stream toe would not last long, in case of an extreme flood. We believe that as the water rises in the reservoir a large amount of seepage under the dam will develop which cannot be cared for by the drainage system installed and this will result in washing out the earth at the downstream toe. It is evident that the same thing would happen in case the reservoir filled and the surplus water spilled through the openings in the rail along the roadway. Under these conditions, and on account of the narrow section adopted for the dam, we believe the structure would be in danger of sliding or overturning, or both. This would be further endangered by the lean mixture of concrete in the base of the dam.

DESIGN: While we have not gone into the matter of computing the stresses and determining the actual cross section of the dam, the attached blueprint which shows a comparison of various cross sections, two of which have failed within recent years, would indicate that the cross section of this dam, as constructed, approaches the danger line closer than would be warranted.

The report of the Engineer's sub-committee on this proposed Flood Prevention work, dated November 22, 1921, immediately after the last serious flood in San Antonio (which committee was composed of W. B. Tuttle, chairman; C. H. Kearney, vice-chairman; D. D. Herringan, C. E. Hoff, Col. Edgar Jadwin, now chief of Engineers, U. S. Army; Terrell Bartlett, W. E. Simpson and E. P. Arneson) states as follows:

"For absolute safety, the proposed dam will be provided with a permanent open sluiceway, certain auxiliary gates that can be opened or closed at will, and a spillway capable of discharging any possible amount of water. In addition, the design of the dam shall be made such that it cannot fail in any possible flood."

In concluding this report the Committee further states that:

"In conclusion, the Committee wishes to state that in making its recommendations, it has been guided by the belief that sound judgment and public safety demand that any work undertaken be entirely adequate for taking care of the water from any floods which might occur; that the works shall be designed with large factors of safety so that they will be safe beyond any question; that while reasonable economy should be practiced by the elimination of unnecessary or wasteful work, no half-way measures which might interfere with the adequateness of the program, nor false economy which might sacrifice the safety of the works, should be given any consideration."

SPILLWAY: In inspecting this project, we find that no spillway of any type has been provided and that all of the openings are fitted with direct control gates. Mr. H. H. Crittenden, Chief Engineer of the Miami Conservancy District, a flood control project involving several million dollars, states in a paper before the A. S. C. E. on "Detention Reservoirs with Spillway Outlets as an Agency in Flood Control," that "taking everything into consideration, the writer believes that automatic control divorced absolutely from the

possibility of human interference, possesses advantages that far outweigh any that might result from direct control." Prof. Mead, in his "Water Power Engineering" states that "perhaps there has been no more frequent cause of failure of dams than inadequate spillways."

We therefore believe that the failure to provide a permanently open sluiceway and a properly designed spillway in connection with this structure is a very serious mistake and that the safety of the structure and of the inhabitants of the community is in jeopardy as long as these conditions are not remedied.

Another feature of danger in the event a flood should pass over the dam through the openings in the rail would be the vacuum created on the downstream slope in creating vibrations which would further tend to endanger the structure.

This structure is not designed as a spillway section and therefore should not be used for this purpose.

RIVER CHANNEL AND DRIFT RACKS: The approach of the river channel to the gates is through a channel about ten feet deep at the drift racks with two right-angle bends a very short distance above the gates and a short distance apart. A fill has been made close up to the upstream face, leaving only this narrow channel as an approach to the intake until the flood has piled up on the racks to a height of about ten feet, when flooding of the valley would begin. The bottoms of all the gates are on a level with the bottom of the channel. We believe that the first and all subsequent floods that come along will bring down so much drift and silt that the racks will soon become choked to such an extent that only a small fraction of the water intended to go through the conduits will be able to pass the racks and the whole object of the reservoir destroyed. We also believe that in addition to the drift piling up against the racks that the current in the channel with the two right angle bends would naturally cut down the embankment and the silt and riprap placed thereon would aid in choking up the racks to such an extent that the water could not be released through the conduits as intended. In the event of an extreme flood, the water would run over the top of the dam as no spillway has been provided to take care of this emergency and the entire structure would be in danger. We believe that the intake to the tunnels should be above the level of the valley and not at the bottom of the canal as now constructed, and that the drift racks should be redesigned and protected from any possibility of choking up as above indicated. We remember the great amount of drift that lodged against the I. & G. N. Railway trestle crossing the Olmos a short distance above the dam during one of the recent floods. These 14-foot openings were seriously blocked by all sorts of drift, including large trees, little of which could possibly be passed through the 4 1/2-inch openings in the racks in front of the outlet tunnels. This is always true during any flood in various streams in this part of the country and should be carefully provided against in connection with the Olmos structure.

Furthermore, we are told that during a recent flood such an amount of drift accumulated in front of the gates on openings through the Garza dam at Dallas, that the gates could not be operated.

OPERATING MACHINERY: The motors and machinery provided to operate the gates to the conduits have been placed in the base of the dam at an elevation of about 16 feet below the top of the roadway. During any serious flood, the water would back up above the motors operating the gates and should leakage occur around the stems or otherwise, they would probably be put out of commission and necessitate the operation of the gates by hand. We believe the control of these gates should have been located above the maximum flood line and in such position that the operator could easily observe the action of the water both above and below the dam at all times during a flood.

CONCRETE PROPORTIONS: We do not believe it was advisable for the City to economize in the use of cement in the concrete used in the major portion of this work. The proportions of one of cement to 4.17 of limestone screenings and 5.67 of crushed stone which the records indicate was used in the lower portion of the dam produces a very lean concrete even when the materials used as aggregate are of the very best and are properly graded. The daily reports kept at the mixer indicate that the limestone screenings in many instances were of poor quality and that due to the irregular size that aggregate furnished by the City were of such irregular sizes that it was necessary to change the proportion of concrete very often, said changes being made as often as three times an hour and ten times in one day. This condition in our opinion could not produce a regular and uniform concrete and we do not believe the resultant concrete is as durable as it should be and the absorption will be more than is usual in this class of work.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, we wish to repeat that we believe the Olmos Dam in its present condition is unsafe and that the City should without any loss of time correct such conditions as have been pointed out. We again call your attention to the recommendations of the Engineer's Sub-Committee, as mentioned above, and suggest your serious consideration of these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. H. KEARNY
(Signed) R. B. HUFFMAN
(Signed) A. Y. WALTON.

225,000 Population

San Antonio now has a population of over 225,000 souls. When a city reaches this size, the burdens imposed upon the officials in charge of the management of its affairs are very great, and none but strong, physically fit men are able to stand up under the strain imposed upon them. Don't let your sympathy run away with your better judgment. Stop and think. This is a serious condition. See that none but strong, physically fit men are put in charge. Vote the Anti-Ring Ticket straight.

This Is Tax Payers' Money

The present San Antonio city administration has spent millions upon millions of money in a reckless manner, like a bunch of drunken sailors. How long can you stand this? Remember, San Antonio, this is your money. You pay the bills. Millions of dollars of your money could have been saved, if the city affairs had been handled economically, judicially, the lowest bids accepted, and your interests properly safeguarded. You need a change in the management of the affairs of this city. Where will your taxes end if you do not make a change?

Extend San Antonio City Limits

The city of San Antonio has expended about \$3,000,000 of the tax payers' money outside the city of San Antonio making improvements in Alamo Heights, an incorporated town, through the building of the Olmos Dam with a real estate speculators' drive way over the top of it. This has enhanced the value of property in that section from \$50 an acre to \$5,000 an acre. Fine driveways have also been built in this town with your money, enhancing the value of this town's property. An artificial lake is to be built in the reservoir site, as provided for in a deed to some of this property, with your money. Why not extend the city limits of the City of San Antonio and take this little town into our corporation? The present city administration has spent millions of dollars of your money in this other town.

Juicy Land Deals

The Tobin Machine makes many boasts of its accomplishments, among these, beside the unsafe Olmos dam and the fire-hazard Auditorium, is the widening of Market street.

Market street is in the downtown district, and being a very narrow thoroughfare, had become almost useless for business purposes other than wholesale and jobbers. Property values were low as compared to like property on similar but wider streets. The owners of this property became enthusiastic to have the street widened, stating that values would increase enormously. Naturally, under the circumstances, this widening could be accomplished at a minimum cost. The property owner were to get the benefits, and of course would bear the expense involved.

But this is a different story. Take the Randall hotel property, for instance. This was located just across Market street north from the Carnegie library. This property was assessed in the county records of Bexar county for \$21,610. The owners, Randall and Spencer transferred the property to A. L. Dietzel, the consideration being \$50,000. A. L. Dietzel promptly transferred the same property to the city of San Antonio for \$100,000. This was a nice juicy profit, and the record speaks for itself. These deeds are on record in the Bexar county courthouse and any citizen may examine them. It is well known, and can be proved, that the same property was hawked about the streets for many months, without a buyer, for \$35,000. But regardless of that, is there any reason, Mr. Taxpayer, why your city officials, could not have protected your interests by buying direct from Randall and Spencer instead of through Dietzel?

Then take the Duerler Manufacturing company property. This was one of the concerns that stood to gain most by the widening of Market street. This property was assessed to Bexar county for \$13,300. The city needed 20 feet off the north end of the Duerler lot in order to enhance the value of the lot about 100 per cent. The entire tract was valued at \$33,300, so in order to make it worth \$70,000 or more, the city paid \$78,750 for the 20 feet needed, leaving the Duerler Manufacturing company a property twice as valuable as formerly and giving them \$78,750 for the privilege. This was your money, Mr. Taxpayer, and you should ask the Political Machine to explain just why this was done before you vote to continue the present City-County-Water Board and School Board Political Machine in office.

Another example on the same street: George Huth and others owned a lot with a frontage of 42 feet on the south side of Market street. This lot was assessed at \$4,000 by Bexar county. The city needed 20 feet of the north end of the lot in order to enhance the value of the property by widening the street. The entire lot was worth \$4,000 according to Bexar county records, so the city gave Mr. Huth and others \$18,000 for 20 feet of this \$4,000 lot. This transaction, like those above, is a matter of public record in the Bexar county courthouse and any citizen is privileged to investigate for himself.

The foregoing, taken from the records, should give the taxpayer an idea of the way "Ring" government "Keeps San Antonio First." You, Mr. Taxpayer, paid for the foregoing and it is self-evident that the property owners not only received the benefit of the widening but were paid handsomely out of your money for the privilege. The property owners actually received more in cash than they themselves valued the property at, according to the record, and now have property left worth more than the original.

Opposed to the City Political Machine is a ticket pledged to progress, but opposed to any such squandering of money as the foregoing indicates. This ticket is headed by D. D. Harrigan, former City Engineer and a successful business man, for Mayor, together with John D. Pfeiffer for Tax Commissioner, Otto Dullinger for Parks Commissioner, Wm. O. Riden for Street Commissioner and Jack D. Dunsmore for Commissioner of Police and Fire.

J. Thomas Davis to Head Junior College Ass'n Vice J. S. Cook

Fort Worth, Tex., April 22.—Dean J. Thomas Davis of John Tarleton college, Stephenville, was elected president of the Texas Junior college association at the closing business session here today. He succeeds Joseph S. Cook of Temple, president for the last two years. Lee Clark, president of Gainesville Junior college, was elected vice-president, and B. E. Masters, dean of Paris Junior college, was elected secretary. New members admitted to the association included: Tyler, Jacksonville and Temple.

Virtually All State Aid Money for Road Construction Used Up

Austin, Tex., April 26.—Fear that virtually the last of the state's available highway revenue has been tentatively promised in allotments tonight grew with the highway commission after it had promised conditionally state aid of about \$458,735 and federal aid approximating \$1,156,510 to match \$1,114,775 county money. With today's figures, about \$3,455,510 in federal aid and about \$1,628,135 state aid has been allotted.

Cement Bids Are Accepted By San Antonio Commission Despite Protest of Member

(San Antonio Light Oct. 14, 1922.)

In the face of charges by John F. Pfeiffer, commissioner of finance and taxation, that a conspiracy existed against the city, and the refusal of Charles Baumberger, general manager of the San Antonio Portland Cement company to answer Mr. Pfeiffer when the latter asked him if it were not a fact that his company sold cement to the railroads cheaper than they were offering it to the city, the city commission Friday afternoon accepted the bid of the San Antonio Portland Cement company for 19,000 barrels of cement at nearly a dollar more per barrel than the lowest bid.

Mr. Pfeiffer alone opposed acceptance of the bid. He stated that he was opposed to the acceptance of any bid until City Engineer D. D. Harrigan returns to the city. Mr. Harrigan is now on a tour of the country studying various municipal projects and particularly cement prices. Mr. Pfeiffer said.

City Engineer Asked Bids Be Held Up For Return

Mr. Harrigan, before his departure, requested that cement bids not be advertised for until his return, which is expected to be next week. Mr. Pfeiffer declared. In view of the fact that the city engineer had made previous successful fights for cheaper cement, it was Mr. Pfeiffer's contention that the commission ought to await this expert advice, he explained.

Mayor Black first read the tabulation of bids and the recommendation of A. L. Dunnicca, city purchasing agent, that the San Antonio Portland Cement company's bid be accepted. Mr. Pfeiffer made the motion to hold all bids up until Mr. Harrigan's return.

"We are not engineers, nor are we

familiar with cement, but Mr. Harrigan is. Since we pay him \$6,000 a year I believe we ought to take advantage of his advice. I am informed that Mr. Harrigan did not intend to advertise for cement bids until he returned and I am also informed that the city has a sufficient quantity of cement on hand and in transit to last until that time. We know that a cement monopoly exists," Mr. Pfeiffer said.

Continuing, he made the statement that a Portland Cement company of Dallas had given lower prices than the one accepted Friday to a San Antonio broker, which were subsequently withdrawn when it became known that the bid was for the city of San Antonio.

Park Commissioner Says P. A. Should Do Buying

Ray Lambert, commissioner of sanitation, parks and public property, arose. "I am informed that the Purchasing Agent was appointed to tend to the buying of supplies, and I move the adoption of his recommendation," he said.

"We can do no better than to wait for Mr. Harrigan," Mr. Pfeiffer said. Mr. Baumberger then addressed the commission. Mr. Baumberger read from a typewritten report which concerned the results of various tests, together with a quotation of prices, etc.

"Isn't it a fact that you sell cement to the railroads cheaper than you offer it to the city?" Mr. Pfeiffer asked. "I am not on the witness stand," Mr. Baumberger answered.

"All the city asks is a fair deal. You don't have to answer that question, of course. But I would like to know if the railroads get their cement from you cheaper than we do, that's all," Mr. Pfeiffer said.

Texas Prison System Asks \$3,180,000 For Next 2-Year Period

Austin, Tex., April 27.—Members of the State Prison Commission appeared before the House Appropriation Committee in the presentation of their first budget under the new law which becomes effective June 14. A total of \$3,180,000 was requested for the biennium about equally divided between the two years. This amount includes all cost of maintenance plus amounts to take up land notes falling due, also for possible emergencies in the event of feed crop failure. Land notes aggregate \$200,000.

The new law imposes a radical departure from the old or present system. At present all prison system income is deposited by the prison commission where it pleases and checked out by the commission at its pleasure. The new law stops that practice. It requires every dollar earned by the prison system to be placed in the State Treasury and forbids any amount being checked out except upon specific appropriation by the Legislature.

It was this latter provision that forced the prison commission to make a budget, like other State institutions, and request appropriations to meet all current expenses for the ensuing two years.

In the event the system does not need the emergency amounts for feed, based on possible overflows or crop failures, those sums will lapse and not be used. Furthermore, if the crops are bountiful and prices good all of that money goes into the general fund and helps meet the appropriations. Some years the crop income may exceed the appropriations.

Members of the Prison Commission are Walker Sayle, chairman, W. R. Dulaney and R. H. Baker. They go out of office on June 14 when the new law becomes effective creating a State Prison Board of nine citizens, non-salaried, who are to inaugurate the general manager system for the penitentiary. As a result the appropriations being sought by the Prison Commission will be disbursed under the supervision of the Prison Board to be created. The Prison Board will also spend the emergency appropriations from June 15 to Sept. 1, as recently made by the legislature.

Good Whiskey at a Reasonable Price Is Proposed for Sick

New York, April 22.—Proposals for formation by bonded liquor warehouse owners of a national whiskey monopoly with the object of providing "good whiskey at a reasonable price" for persons who are ill, are being considered by the government, Brigadier General Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, said today.

He thinks the plan would accomplish what the medicinal whiskey bill might have done had it been passed by congress.

The plan provides for the formation of a holding corporation to purchase all available bonded liquor and concentrate in no more than six warehouses to be operated under government supervision.

Control of distribution of medicinal whiskey in about thirty warehouses throughout the country is difficult, said General Andrews, and one of the results is sale of impure whiskey to sick persons who are unable to obtain legitimate liquor from their druggists.

Tobin Weakens in Support of Moody to Save 'Machine'

(San Antonio Express.) Mayor John W. Tobin is supporting Dan Moody for governor, but if it becomes necessary to sacrifice Moody to elect a constable on the Peoples' Progressive ticket the mayor wants Moody sacrificed, Tobin told a mass meeting of city and county employees at the city hall Friday night.

Tobin's statement was made to the overflow crowd in an appeal for united support for the entire Peoples' Progressive ticket and to keep the city-county machine intact.

"If you defeat a single candidate on the ticket you will take one spoke from the machine and introduce a man who will eventually disrupt our entire organization. I admit we have a political machine and we are proud of it. A political machine is good for government if it is a good machine and bad if it is a bad machine. We think we have a good machine."

"The commissioners of the city and I have taken it upon ourselves to form an alliance with the county officials in support of the Peoples' Progressive ticket and I am here tonight to ask you to support that ticket. When I say 'that ticket' I mean every candidate from top to bottom. "You know that I, as well as some of the others, am supporting Dan Moody for governor, but if it becomes necessary for you to sacrifice Moody to elect a constable because he is the last man on the ticket."

Mayor Tobin also declared the machine had endorsed A. D. Rogers as the Democratic nominee for Congress and asked the employees to support Rogers against Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach.

C. M. T. C. Rifle Teams To Go To Camp Perry 1927 National Shoot

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., April 27.—That C. M. T. C. Rifle Teams will be formed in each Corps Area by selection of fifteen successful graduates of the various courses from each Camp has just been published by the War Department.

All volunteers, the team members will possess markedly good character, sense of responsibility and ability to become instructors of rifle practice and one member of experience will command the team.

Four members of each team may be from C. M. T. C. teams which completed in National Matches in 1924 and 1925, but not more than one may be from the Regular Army or National Guard. What a wonderful chance for new students this year!

The teams will be scheduled to arrive at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 22nd. They will attend the Small Arms School, participate in the National Rifle Association and National Matches and then leave for Camp about September 20th to return home. Eighth Corps Area C. M. T. C. teams have, in past years, made brilliant records, winning the National C. M. T. C. matches in 1923, 1924 and 1925, (no competitions held in 1925).

In 1925, a member of the C. M. T. C. team, Harry Renshaw, Nogales, Arizona, not only made a splendid showing on the team, but was the only student of C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. teams selected to fire on the civilian team competing in the United Service Match.

This year's team will be out to win! All C. M. T. C. students may compete for a place on the team. The team will spend a month at Camp Perry, Ohio.