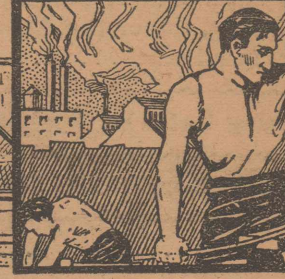
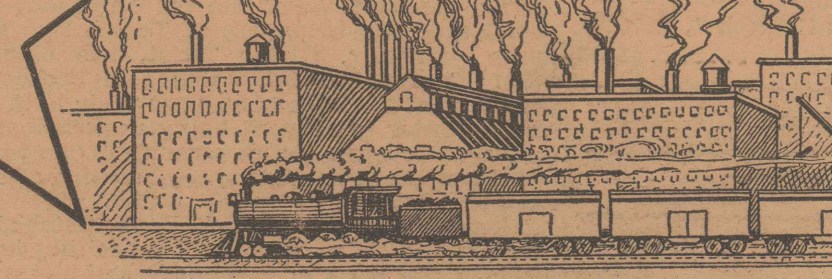
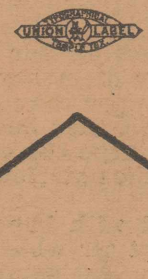
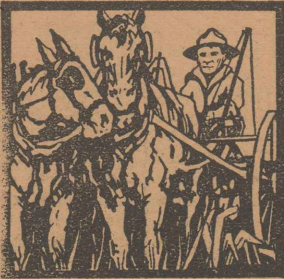


The Ferguson Forum

Back to the
Courtroom
With the
Political
Lawyer



Back to the
Pulpit
With the
Political
Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.

NUMBER X.

DRIVE TO FORCE EXTRA SESSION WORRIES HOBBY

Chairmen of Investigating Committees of Senate and House Predict Early Elections to Fill Vacancies—Governor May Be Overwhelmed by Politicians and Forced to Inflict Another Special Session on State.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 9.—Will Governor Hobby be able to stem the tide and choke off a special session of the legislature early in February? That is one of the main questions heard about the capitol and on the streets of Austin. "Up in the air" best describes the situation of both executive and legislative who are here, most of them members of the various smelting committees, and they all, or nearly all, are making a concerted drive to force the hand of the governor and have him call a session.

The governor has made no new announcement of his plans or purposes but the chairmen of the senate and house investigating committee, after visiting the executive office said the governor would at once proclaim elections in the districts where vacancies exist in legislature and senate. There is one senatorial vacancy and nineteen vacancies in the house as a matter of fact, but whether these are all legal vacancies which will warrant a call for an election by the governor has been questioned. The doubt as to the vacancies being such as will warrant a call for elections is due to the fact that but eight resignations are on file with the secretary of state as required by law.

Those whose resignations are filed are: George E. B. Peddy, W. E. Nealey, J. C. Russell, A. C. Hartman, L. H. Scholl, Bruce Bryant, M. G. Blaylock and Sam D. W. Love. The resignations of James A. Harley, as senator from Guadalupe, and of eleven members of the house who have quit their legislative work, were not on file with the secretary of state according to the list submitted by Secretary of State Howard to the governor last Tuesday and the question is raised whether the governor, in the absence of official information, can take cognizance of vacancies where resignations are not on file.

It is probable there will be a rush from some, at least of the retiring solons to file their resignations so that the governor can issue his election proclamation to fill the vacancies.

Pressure upon the executive for a special session early in next month is persistent because the members of the committees who are pressing for such a session realize that they must have some sort of campaign material and some sort of basis upon which to explain why the expenditure of some \$50,000 of the people's money in jaunts and junkets over the state, and why they are calling for more money to keep up the burlesque of an investigation.

Hobby's friends, that is his old-time close friends, like the editor of a Houston paper and the editor of a Waco paper, are pulling with might and main to stay off a special session because they see in such a session the ratification of the nation-wide prohibition amendment and the submission of statutory prohibition for Texas. These veteran antis do not relish the idea of letting the pro majority in senate and house make a runaway of getting the state into the dry column and they are strenuously urging against calling an extra session. That Hobby feels the pressure of the dries and the demand of the smelting committees for such a call is evidence by the announcement of the authority of Chairman Fly and Westbrook that they are confident an election will be called to fill vacancies. That call means that the governor is wavering toward their way of thinking, for there is no need of an immediate call for a special election unless it is his purpose to make an early call for a special session.

Then suppose Hobby stands out against calling a special session in face of the appeals of the smelters; how about that new law passed at the third special session of the legislature providing that in event the governor re-

fuses to call a special session under certain conditions, then the lieutenant governor shall call one, and if the lieutenant governor fails or refuses within a certain time to call a session when requested by a certain number of members, then a fixed number of legislators may issue a call and convene the legislature? Is the need of these much confused and per dem eating solons for campaign material and cash out of the state treasury so urgent that they will defy the governor or if he fails to grant their demand for a special session?

Surely the situation at Austin just at this time is an interesting and highly enlightening one, at least as to the anxiety of some politicians to get into the limelight again and seek to delude the people into the belief that they are doing good for a state whose fair name they have assisted in tarnishing and whose democratic voters they have flouted by seeking to drive from office on a "Frame-up" a governor twice elected over their protests and their petty antagonism.

Another element that is pressing for a special session is the state reclamation association which is eager to have the amendment adopted last August given effect.

So the drive keeps up and the friends of the governor who are opposed to a special session are working earnestly to head off a call.

Comptroller Terrell has announced that he has abandoned his former plan for running for governor and Attorney General Looney has announced that he shortly will give his views as a candidate for the governorship. Earle Mayfield, in order to keep from being overlooked in these days when the action of the federal government has robbed him of practically all his campaign thunder as a rate regular, has issued a supplemental announcement of his candidacy, stressing prohibition and taking Hobby to task for failure to make the state dry or at least give the pros a chance to make it dry. He says he sees the machinations of the soulless political machine in the antagonist to his candidacy and reiterates that he did not consult the politicians about getting into the race and that it will be unnecessary to consult them about staying which he promises to do to "the finish."

Adjutant General Harley has gone to Washington on military matters and the drouth relief committee headed by Frank Kell will go Saturday to make another effort to get aid for the suffering farmers and cattlemen in west and south Texas.

The many recommendations by investigating committees for consolidation of departments, control of the prison system, the budget system, handling the state's cash and other alleged reforms which they think so urgent they want the state to pay for another session of the Thirty-fifth legislature, are too voluminous and complicated to be given in detail and it will require more than a thirty day session if all of them are to be aired by their authors and their opponents, because there will be several minority reports that will add interest to the proceedings if a session is called.

All in all there is political unrest around the big granite building and more than one little politician is beginning to wonder just "Where he is at."

FEARS FOR FARM BANK.

Congressman J. H. Eagle has advised the Farm Loan bank in Houston that the usefulness of that bank is imperiled by the possibility of the passage of the Weeks amendment to the bill in congress restricting loans to farmers who plant food crops. The house has killed the amendment and Eagle urges that president Wilson should urge the senate to agree to the house bill.

Wilson Declares in Favor Of Suffrage Amendment

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson late today told a delegation of house leaders that he favored enactment of the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment and would make clear his position in a statement to be issued later.

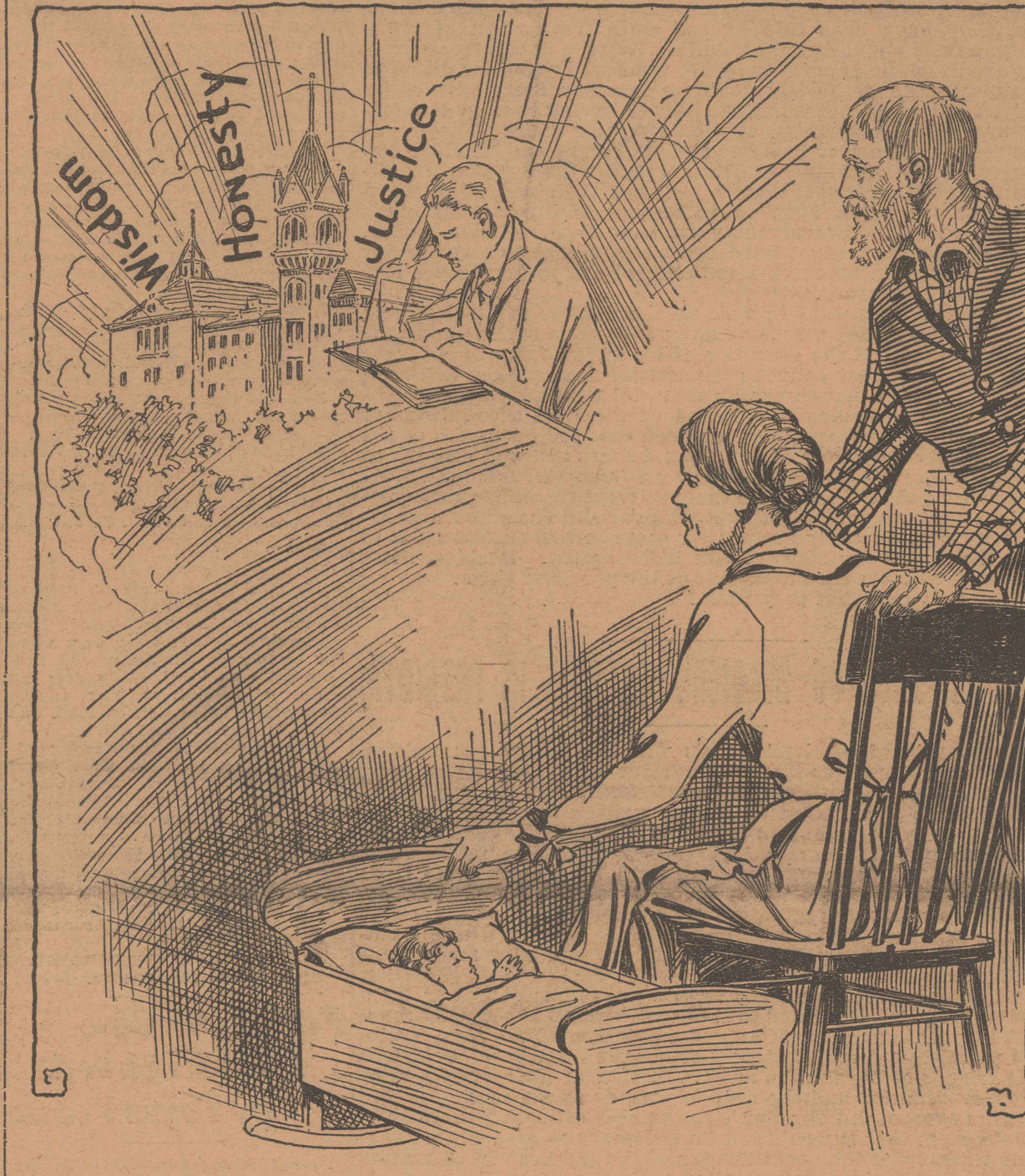
After a forty minute conference with the president the congressmen issued this statement:

"The committee found that the president had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of congress in this important matter, but

when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote on the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world."

The house voted Thursday on the suffrage amendment resolution and suffrage advocates, already confident, declared the attitude of the president made passage of the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote certain. Heretofore that president has insisted that suffrage was a question for the individual states to determine.

POLITICAL PROFESSORS



Our forefathers wanted to lift our lives, to give us liberty and wisdom. In homespun clothes and with calloused hands they strove to conceive the greatest thing they might bequeath to posterity. They dreamed and their inspired vision was a University that would broaden the horizon, strengthen the lives and beautify the pathway of their children. It was the fondest hope, the highest aspiration and the greatest achievement of their noble lives.

There may be a difference of opinion as to what constitutes an education but none as to the need of an education. There may be a difference of opinion as to what constitutes a University but none as to the need of a University. Our forefathers—those grand old men who fought at San Jacinto and died at the Alamo—wanted to give us some things they did not possess. They wanted to lift our lives, to give us liberty and wisdom. They bled for us on the battlefield and when they stacked arms, they thought and wrought, their sturdy minds and conscientious hearts struggling to conceive the greatest thing they might bequeath to their posterity. They all dreamed and their inspired vision was a University.

Our saintly mothers—blessed be their memories and hallowed be their ashes—in linsey dresses and with sunburned faces caught the inspiration and tenderly rocked our cradles and lulled us to sleep, praying for a University that would broaden the horizon, strengthen the lives, beautify the pathway and make secure the destinies of their children. It was the fondest hope, highest aspiration and the greatest achievement of their noble lives.

We, the people, are the authorized custodians of this sacred trust. Let us face our responsibilities like sons of sainted sires rendering an account of our stewardship to past, present and future generations. Our hallowed forefathers are now looking down on the University from their home in the skies, their souls troubled as they see a coterie of political teachers barricaded within the walls of the University, the entrance heavily guarded by a gang of political lawyers and political preachers—twin prostitutes of cunning and cussedness. These three professional burglars who stole the University and raided state government now stand ready to shoot to kill any one who dares to contest their right of possession. Secreted within the University there lies a political machine hidden like a tiger in the jungle ready to spring upon any one who dares to cross its pathway. These political shysters, proud and defiant, were able to press a button and order an impeachment of the chief executive with as little consideration as a rich man would order a taxicab.

The legislative and administrative branches of government bowed to their will like slaves before a master and the results are now a matter of public record and constitute one of the blackest pages in Texas history. So powerful was the call of these political teachers—these supermen who stand as the most polished perfect and expensive products of our civilization—that straw men on the University pay-roll came to life, learned educators who speak many languages and understand none, fought for higher education by contending that they had a right to draw a half dozen salaries. Over-educated professors, dragging titles a yard long, rushed to the defense of the faculty and laid down rules of human conduct that for moral turpitude would shock a thief and shame a burglar.

When the Ferguson administration proposed that we have education without graft, the faculty hurriedly held a secret session and called upon the alumnae to save the University from the attack of the ignorant the inexperienced and the unwashed. When it was suggested that we ought to run the University without padded pay-rolls, the faculty ordered the student body to parade in protest against this assault upon higher education and culture. When we suggested education without politics the political teachers called upon the political lawyers and political preachers to assist in preserving the morale of the University.

These political teachers—your servants and mine—are hirelings, not masters. They are the hired hands of the men who follow the plow, weave at the loom and toil in the ditch. They should stay in the servants' quarters and not occupy the guest chamber of state. Their profession has no constitutional rights and when they seize government, they are burglars who steal the rights of the people.

The man who votes for James E. Ferguson for governor votes to put the political teacher back in the schoolroom, restore the University to the people and make it what our forefathers intended it should be—an institution of learning.

SHALL WE HAVE A HOBBY? WHERE DOES HE STAND?

Farmer Jim Recalls Platform Pledges and Asks the Politicians' Candidate for Governor if He Proposes to Desert Old Friends for New Ones and Their Specious Promises—Some Pertinent Questions.

(By JAMES E. FERGUSON.)

Bill Hobby has announced himself a candidate for governor.

The question at once arises, how did Hobby become governor? What has he done as governor? What kind of a governor would he make?

Hobby became governor solely because he was lieutenant governor. He became lieutenant governor upon his expressed loyalty to Ferguson and the Ferguson platform.

He deserted Tom Ball and his platform and endorsed Ferguson and his platform the very minute he decided to run for lieutenant governor. The question now is can he desert Ferguson and his platform and again fool the people, and be permitted to hold an office which he has obtained by political treachery and ingratitude.

The Sunday papers carried the statement of Senator Dean, the judge of the kangaroo court, the Texas senate, that he endorsed Hobby for governor because he had promised to be for submission.

As Dean is such a well known prohibitionist, a letter which I received last August now becomes prophetic history. This letter was written on the 2nd day of last August and before a word of testimony was heard by the kangaroo legislature in their attempted impeachment. The letter is as follows:

"Gov. J. E. Ferguson, Mansion:

"Dear Sir: You ask me to give you the conversation which I this afternoon related to some friends as having occurred between Mr. Sam Sparks and myself. I regret to be called on for this because Mr. Sparks and I are and have for years been intimate friends, and while he did not claim to be talking confidential, still I did not intend to make the matter public when I mentioned it to some friends this afternoon. Mr. Sparks' statement was in substance about as follows, to-wit: They are going to put Ferguson out. The house will vote the resolution and the senate will convict him. Those fellows know what they are doing. When Ferguson is put out Hobby will call the legislature together and submit the prohibition question to it and ask that it be submitted to the people.

"I suggested that Mr. Hobby could not be governor and hold his present position and Mr. Sparks replied: 'Mr. Hobby will resign his present position and be governor and will be a candidate next election and the pros will support him. In fact he is getting weak on the anti proposition any way.' Mr. Sparks also said that if Mr. Hobby did these things he would not have opposition in his race for election as governor.

"Yours very truly,
"O. C. MULKEY."

Mr. Mulkey is a strong prohibitionist, a former member of the legislature and a reputable citizen of Commerce, Texas. In other words, Hobby in now declaring for submission, is

(Continued on Page Four.)

R. R. MEN AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS CAN VOTE IN JULY AWAY FROM HOME

Railroad men, commercial travelers and other voters whose employment and duties make it necessary for them to be absent from their regular voting places on election day can vote and have their votes counted this year, thanks to the change made in the election laws of the state by the first special session of the Thirty-fifth legislature through the earnest efforts of Gov. James E. Ferguson, who in a strong special message urged the passage of such a law as would permit absentees to vote away from home.

This is an important fact to keep in mind, as more than usual importance this year attaches to the election to be held next July. The payment of poll taxes and the compliance with other provisions of the law will enable voters who cannot be at their regular voting place to have voice in the selection of state, county and precinct officers, so let no qualified voter miss the opportunity of expressing his choice among the candidates because he cannot be at home on the fourth Saturday in July.

Railroad men and commercial travelers, thousands of whom, heretofore, have been deprived of the privilege of voting because they could not present themselves in person at their voting places, now may have their ballots counted simply by applying to the county clerk of the county of their residence not more than ten nor less than three days prior to election and depositing their poll tax receipts, marking their ballots, having same sealed by the county clerk and by him sent two days before election to the presiding judge of election of the precinct in which they are qualified to vote.

Every man who by any possibility may be absent from his voting place on the fourth Saturday in next July should read carefully the provisions of the amended election law and take all necessary steps to see that he does not lose his vote should he be absent from his regular precinct when the election is held.

The first duty, of course, is the payment of the poll tax, a duty that

should not be overlooked or neglected by any qualified voter, this year above all others, because the campaign this spring and summer is going to be one of the most intensely interesting and important ever witnessed in Texas.

Pay your poll tax, then read closely and attentively the following extract from the law relating to qualifications of voters:

Any qualified elector as defined by the statutes of this state, who expects to be absent from the county of his residence, and at any other place in this state, on the day of his election, may vote subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

At some time not more than ten days nor less than three days prior to the date of such election such elector shall make his personal appearance before the county clerk of the county of his residence, and if personally unknown to such clerk, shall be identified by at least two reputable citizens of such county, and shall deliver to such clerk his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, entitling him to vote at such election, and said clerk shall deliver to such elector one ballot which has been prepared in accordance with the law for use in such election, which shall then and there be marked by said elector apart and without the assistance or suggestions of any other person. In such manner as said elector shall desire, same to be voted, which ballot shall be folded and placed in a sealed envelope and delivered to said clerk, who shall keep same so sealed, and who shall also keep said poll tax receipt or certificate open to the inspection of any person who may wish to examine or see same until the second day prior to said election, and said clerk shall on said second day place the said poll tax receipt or certificate together with the said sealed envelope containing said marked ballot in another envelope, which shall be by said clerk then mailed to the presiding judge of the voting precinct in which said elector lives. The postage for the entire correspondence herein made necessary to be provided by said elector.

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Try a garden in the backyard and raise vegetables.

Hoarders of food are slackers in duty and patriotism.

One dollar will bring the FORUM to you for a year. Try it.

More rain and fewer gales from the frigid north will make Texans happier.

Home gardens and a little bunch of chickens will go far toward food conservation.

A small flock of good hens will relieve you of worry over eggs at a nickel a piece and still going up.

Women workers are needed by the federal government and in many lines of other employment.

Cord wood is a fine substitute for coal and should be used as such as much as possible in order to conserve the coal supply.

Sad to relate there seems to be about Washington these days of investigation, delay and red tape far more criticism than co-operation.

It is suggested that a three ring circus would be a rest cure for a person trying to keep up with all the investigations at Washington.

Wanted to exchange: A few blustering northerners in Texas for an old-fashioned drift-lifting, root-soaking rain. Apply anywhere in Texas.

The inquiry into the packers' iniquitous methods still goes on and the further it goes the stronger it is impregnated with the familiar odor of many of their by-products.

You will get good reading and reliable information of all kinds in the columns of the FERGUSON FORUM; and you will get the truth about Texas politics. Subscribe now.

F. J. Heney, who is conducting the probe into the packers' methods of fleecing the public, will come to Texas to get evidence as to the operations of the beef barons at Fort Worth.

If the request of the telephone company is granted by the city commission of Houston it soon will cost the Bayou City patron more to say "Hello," and he probably will be tempted to abbreviate that by dropping the "O."

A federal judge in Cincinnati held no further testimony was necessary when a college professor refused to say which side he wanted to win the war. He need not have been a very wise judge at that to reach that decision.

Figuring out war taxes is taxing the mathematical ability of those liable for their payment. There are more kinks in some of the provisions of the excess profits sections of new war levies than Old Aristotle ever dreamed of in all his philosophy.

Now that the gubernatorial entries are getting on the track a subscription to the FERGUSON FORUM will help you keep tab on the progress of the race for the gubernatorial sweepstakes. The Forum costs you one dollar for one year; send in your dollar.

Hoover says it is: Eat sweets and lose or cut down sugar consumption and win the war. If it has come to that situation then all should join in using less sugar. Sugar will never sweeten the despotism of the kaiser if he should triumph over America.

The government is making a vigorous move to crush out the activities of anarchists and other plotters in this country, which again impresses thinking men with the idea that death is the surest and quickest way to succeed in crushing the internal foes of the country.

In the multiplicity of investigations at Washington the weather bureau has been overlooked. The distribution of rain over Texas has been exceedingly scant and farmers would like relief. An investigation in that direction may accomplish about as much as in some others.

Noting the fact that General Pershing calls for shoes of larger size than ever before for equipment of some of his troops the New York World says this call bears witness to the general increase of physique which constitutes American soldiers the finest body of troops in any army.

Don't forget that among the many other articles controlled by the packers' trust is chewing gum of a widely advertised brand, and it might shock some of the dainty girls who are working their jaws overtime on it to know all the ingredients in the way of packing house by-products that go into its manufacture.

The license of a big grocery dealer in New York, doing a business of \$225,000 a year, was taken away before he could be convinced that the government is in earnest in its purpose to stop profiteering in food staples. The grocer had charged a customer fifteen cents a pound for ten bags of sugar when the price should have been 8.6 cents a pound. The merchant's plea that he had intended to give his customer twenty bags of sugar and was arrested before he delivered the last ten availed him nothing and he is out of a profiteering business because he tried to prey upon his victims.

Having taken over the railroads and taken charge of the coal situation with results that so far, at least, have brought about more satisfactory transportation and fuel conditions, it is now said the next step in the way of government control will be the taking over of the meat business of the country in order to stop the plundering and unconscionable practices of the packers. F. J. Heney, who is conducting the inquiry into the methods by which the packers control many lines of business besides the packing industry and some of its kindred lines, closed a searching probe at Philadelphia Saturday and opened a new one at St. Paul Wednesday. Later on he will come to Texas. He refused to say if his inquiry was being directed along lines tending toward government control and said the public can draw its own conclusions from the character of the inquiry. Receiverships will be necessary for the great packing concerns in order to pave the way for the government to take over the business and report says that such a step is almost certain. That it will conserve the food supply more largely than under present conditions there is no doubt and that there will be lower prices is certain if the government takes over the meat business of the country.

SOLONS YEARN FOR MORE PER DIEM PIE AT AUSTIN

The state money appropriated to pay for investigations into various state departments and institutions by ten legislative smelling committees is almost exhausted and this hungry band of solons, smelling over the state for campaign material, their lady stenographers, incompetent secretaries and inefficient clerks, having reveled and feasted about three months at the expense of the taxpayers of Texas, like Charles Dickens' famous character, Oliver Twist, are clamoring for "More!" "More!" As the cash balance in the per diem box shrivels they are reluctant to turn loose their hold upon the public teat and, in order to prevent being shaken loose, they have organized a drive upon the governor's office to urge the calling by the executive of another special session of the notorious Thirty-fifth legislature.

Their little, misshapen balloon, patched with impeachment plasters and filled with the ill-smelling hot air which was let loose in the halls of the house and senate last summer by a bunch of small-bore politicians and place seekers, in the hope that it would lift them into high places further to delude and misrepresent the people, having been punctured and ripped wide open by the keen blade of Justice, wielded by fairminded judicial authorities of the state, these wrecked and bedraggled politicians are seeking new material with which they hope to regain favor with the people. In spite of the fact that they have spent the balance left over of the legislative contingent fund and almost all of a special appropriation of \$35,000 also, they want more with which to exploit their narrow ideas and keep their insignificant personalities before the public. Then, too, they have been told by the state treasurer that while there now is about a million dollars balance in the treasury to the credit of the general revenue, the drafts upon it will be so heavy that the state will have to go on a deficiency basis about July, and they do not relish the idea of having to take deficiency warrants for their greatly beloved per diem. They want the cash; let the poor teachers and the clerks and humble employees of the great state of Texas wait for their money, or discount their warrants to Austin banks, if their needs are pressing, but the solon bent on reforming and purifying every branch of state government must have cash and much of it. These junketeers must have the wherewithal to pay for joy rides and headache cures even if they have to dig deeper into the people's treasury.

So they do not want to wait until after the primaries for a special session; they want one now; they have said so and they will move against the executive office in full force to get what they want. If they cannot get a special session they will have neither per diem nor campaign material with which to face the people who are going to demand of them an accounting for that burlesque of last summer which cost the taxpayers of the state nearly a quarter of a million dollars spurned and threw out as unworthy consideration by an impartial tribunal.

Having failed dismally in their attempt to realize their ambitions through pretended impeachment and character assassination they are sorely pressed for some sort of excuse again to beg the voters for support and indorsement. Besides, don't forget, they want the money out of the per diem chest.

Will they get what they want?
Time will tell.

CENSORSHIP OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS IS PATRIOTIC

Censorship of soldiers' letters whether letters are written from "Overthere," or from the various camps in this country, seems difficult of thorough enforcement and several leaks through the publication of letters written home by some of the boys have caused stern orders to be issued by commanding officers against the slightest violations of the instructions given to the troops. There have even been complaints from one or more newspapers because of the orders issued prohibiting the printing of anything from soldiers' letters that can be in the smallest degree of benefit to the enemy, whose widespread spy system in this country already had been made tragically apparent and dangerous from letters from camps or from the trenches is proper and safe for publication necessarily must rest largely in the discretion and patriotism of the editors who are permitted to read letters through the kindness of relatives and friends of boys in the army. In view of the seriousness of the war situation and the need of secrecy as a means of safety for the troops and for our citizens and officers generally it would seem that it would not be necessary to give editors further warning of the great danger of the publication of matter that may give aid or information to our enemies.

In this connection the division publicity office at Camp Travis has sent out copies of a letter addressed to one of the Texas newspapers explaining why the censorship and what its violation means. Among other things the letter says: "It is not desired that a rigid censorship be established and maintained in this camp, nor will this be done as long as the newspapers patriotically co-operate with the plans of the war department. The only way this co-operation can be given in a wholehearted way is to take no chances, but on the contrary to live up to the requests sent out, for those requests are not born of officiousness, or whim, but are the products of experience and, by test, have been proved absolutely necessary."

That ought to be sufficient to prompt any newspaper man to "watch his step" in the publication of anything no matter how trifling that by any sort of construction can be of value to the enemy. "We are dealing with a matter of life and death," the letter adds, "and no news, however interesting, is worth the life of a single American boy."

There is the situation. When it comes down to the real essence of the letters from soldiers the matter of first importance the recipient, whether father, mother, wife, sister, brother, sweetheart or friend, is knowledge that the writer is well and doing his duty. Gossip about troop movements, camp orders and other details of army life are highly interesting in the hands of some writers but they can be dispensed with rather than run the risk of having some item of value to our unscrupulous foes leaking out.

Observation of the censorship rules certainly can do no harm and breach of them may result in tragic consequences. No patriotic American wants news that may bring woe and death to even the humblest of our troops, or militate in the slightest against the success of the war plans of our government.

Exigencies of war bring strange changes of the point of view in regard to many things. Those who for years have advocated and clamored for government control and operation of the railroads of the country have had their dream realized with a suddenness that has nearly taken their breath. While strictly a war measure at this time, what will be the final outcome when war is no more?

The plan of the federal government to build wooden ships has been branded as a failure by one of the officials charged with the duty of putting it into effect. F. A. Bowles, former naval constructor, says the building program for building wooden ships would call for more timber than all the mills of the south can produce in a year. He says steel ships can be built more quickly and are far superior. The committee of the senate before which Mr. Bowles was called seemed to think profits allowed for the construction of steel ships far too high. In the meantime the nation needs the ships, whether wood or steel, and needs them badly.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry.—D. G. Mitchell.

A few books well studied, and thoroughly digested, nourish the understanding more than hundreds but gargled in the mouth, as ordinary students use.—F. Osborn.

The beauty of work depends upon the way we meet it—whether we arm ourselves each morning to attack it as an enemy that must be vanquished before night comes, or whether we open our eyes with the sunrise to welcome it as an approaching friend who will keep us delightful company all day.—Lucy Larcom.

Letters From Loyal Texans

AN OLD SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. James E. Ferguson,
Temple, Texas.

Dear Governor: I wish to congratulate you on being thrice exonerated and vindicated by the law, and the voters of Texas, of false charges brought by that prejudiced bunch of political pie-eaters at Austin. I am an old ex-Confederate soldier, 72 years old, have been in Texas forty-nine years and have witnessed much rot in politics, but never heard of such an open-faced shame as was resorted to in that shameful impeachment trial. I told many at first that you would come out exonerated without spot or blemish. I told many voters when you announced for governor three years ago and published your platform you would be elected and Texas would have a governor for our own state officials equal to our president for our national affairs.

If you failed it was because you were handicapped in every way possible by the state officials, instead of holding up your hands as the national officials did the president's hands. Was that what you found those hills so ignorant as not to know while trying a defendant other evidence might be produced to clear him as well as to convict him? The fact is a prejudiced mind cannot see but one side of a question.

I hope you will have a foe this time worthy of your steel, that you may be honored the more by being elected governor the third time. I hope you will be elected by such an overwhelming majority that it will be effectually stop the mouths of your enemies as did the throwing out of court of the last bill against you.

I, as well as thousands of others, would like to have a list of the names of that impeachment bunch at Austin so we can refer to it and, at least, remember them once every two years.

Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me the Ferguson Forum.

J. H. THORNTON,
1757 South First street, Abilene, Tex.

P. S.—If you think the above worthy of space in the Forum I would like to see it printed.—J. H. T.

Editor Forum:

Dear Sir: The issue of your paper dated Dec. 20 contained an item of great importance headed "Censorship; Its Story and Its Traditions." How appropriate it is in these days when our country is war-ridden and running red with blood. Why does not the word hearken to that ancient song: Glory be to God on High and Peace to men of good will."

Give your readers more such reading. But that beautiful piece might be improved. Herod is mentioned. The shepherds are there. The eastern kings appear, but where is the Mother, Mary? And the anxious St. Joseph? Was not the Blessed Virgin, Mary, the closest and dearest mortal which the Redeemer of the world had? We praise Esther, Judith, why refuse respect to Her who surpassed them all?

RAYMOND VERUIMONT,
Denton, Tex., Jan. 3, 1918.

Ferguson's Case to Be Righted by Texas Voters

Grand Saline Sun—Sun Florence, editor: Governor Ferguson has been persecuted beyond reason and the people of Texas are not going to stand for it. They are going to return him to the governor's mansion at Austin next year with the largest majority ever given to any man in Texas. As evidence of the fact, I want to call attention to the extreme quietness that prevails, politically, at this time. Governor Ferguson is the only man in Texas today that has the nerve to announce for governor next year, and we know there are plenty of them wanting to get in. But they are like Fugh's coon that some of the old settlers of Van Zandt county have heard about. They are scared. That's what's the matter with them.

Waco Tribune: Former Governor James E. Ferguson spent yesterday in Waco calling upon a number of old friends.

Mr. Ferguson wore a big broad smile on his face and seemed to be in an unusually optimistic frame of mind.

He said he felt absolutely confident of being elected governor by a majority of at least 100,000. He bases this estimate, he says, on the fact that he was able to win over Tom Ball by a majority of 40,000, at a time when he was practically unknown outside of his home county, and that two years later he trimmed Charley Morris by a majority of 70,000. He feels confident that he is now 25 per cent stronger in all parts of the state than he was during the last campaign. He bases the latter belief on letters and information that he has received during the last few weeks.

The former chief executive proudly stated that he was doing his bit along another line for the benefit of his country. He stated that he has just finished planting 600 acres of wheat on his farm near Meridian, and that it is his intention to plant several hundred acres in corn and a like amount of cotton in the spring. He is also going to strong for live-stock. He has a herd of 1,000 sheep, 100 head sows and 200 head of beef and mutton that are now being fattened for the market.

Mr. Ferguson anticipates no trouble whatever in having his name placed on the primary ballot.

Kerrville Mountain Sun: As an editor, we study closely every political act that presents itself. It is our duty to do so. We try to view politics from every standpoint. As a result, we feel that prohibition—now almost if not virtually settled by the federal government—will not be the only question in next year's campaign. By reading our exchanges carefully we are forced to the conclusion that James E. Ferguson and his followers (and he has them) are going to cut a figure; more bitter than any prohibition fight we've witnessed in Texas—

Ferguson's Name Can't Be Kept Off Ticket in Democratic Primaries

When, without cause, in the closing days of September the previously agreed plot to put me, a servant of the people and elected by the people, out of the governor's office, had caused my resignation so that the people would be left free of litigation entanglements, to elect me again, the crooked politicians laughed and danced with joy. They said Ferguson is dead. He will interfere with us no more.

But their revelry was short-lived. As soon as the people became informed and realized what had been done a storm of indignation began to arise in every precinct in Texas and now these political crooks are running to cover. The merits of the charges can no longer be defended. The people and the courts alike have put the iron heel of disapproval upon the morality and legality of the whole disgraceful proceeding.

This backed into a corner this disreputable crowd, which wanted to rule the state with a college diploma, is now making a dying attempt further to defy and disregard the right of the people to rule by saying:

First: That Ferguson cannot get his name on the democratic ticket.

Second: That if he gets a majority of the votes he can not hold the office.

In other words, their position is that if the people want to say they can't and if they do say their wishes will be disregarded.

This is the viewpoint of the average inmate or graduate of the state university. It is the universal view of the political demagogue who fears to trust his case to the judgment of the people.

Let us see if either contention is correct.

Can Ferguson's name go on the democratic ticket?

Yes! Article 3098, Section 189 of the election law reads as follows:

Any person affiliating with any party who desires name to appear on the official ballot for a general primary, as a candidate for the nomination of such party for any state office, SHALL file with the state chairman not later than the first Monday in June preceding such primary his written request that his name be placed upon such official ballot as a candidate for the nomination named therein, giving his age and occupation, the county of his residence and his postoffice address, which shall be signed by him and acknowledged by him before some officer. Any twenty-five qualified voters may likewise join in the request that the name of any person affiliating with such party be placed upon the official ballot as a candidate for any state nomination, giving the occupation, county of residence and postoffice address of such person, signing and acknowledging the same as above provided, and may file the same with the state chairman, on or prior to the date above mentioned, with the same effect as if such request had been filed by the party named therein as candidate for such nomination. All such requests shall be considered filed with the state chairman when they are sent from any point in this state by registered mail addressed to the state chairman at his postoffice address.

Article 3099, Section 190 of the election laws reads as follows:

On the second Monday in June preceding each general primary the state committee shall meet at some place to be designated by its chairman, of which designation it shall be the duty of such chairman to notify by mail all members of said committee, and all persons whose names have been requested to be placed on the official ballot, not less than three days prior to such meeting.

Such committee at this meeting SHALL by resolution direct their chairman to certify to each county chairman in the state the names of such candidates and county residence of each as shown by the requests filed with the state chairman. Copies of such certificates shall be furnished to each newspaper in the state desiring to publish the same, AND ONE COPY SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY MAILED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EACH COUNTY.

Article 3102, Section 193 of the election laws is as follows:

At the meeting of the county executive committee provided for in article 3106, the county chairman shall present to the committee the certificates of the chairman of the state committee, showing the names of all persons whose names are to appear on the official ballot as candidates for state and district offices.

Article 3106, Section 197 of the election laws is as follows:

On the third Monday in June preceding such general primary, the county executive committee of each county shall meet at the county seat and determine by lot the order in which THE NAMES OF ALL THE CANDIDATES FOR EACH NOMINATION OR POSITION REQUESTED TO BE PRINTED ON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT SHALL BE PRINTED THEREON.

and that's saying something. As we gather the present sentiment, Ferguson has pro friends as well as anti, and anti enemies as well as pro. This so blurs our mental perspective that, at present, we are unable to gauge his strength; to say whether it is stronger now than it will be or will be stronger than it is now. It depends upon the organization that is put into the campaign for or against him. An army or a man that takes the aggressive fight twice as hard as we are on the defensive, and Ferguson and his friends are now on the aggressive. In the next campaign we are going to have an exhibition of Ferguson strength more than prohibition strength. There will be organization strength. There will be political deals, there will be eliminations; but the final result will rest with the people. The voter does it.

Thus it is plain to everyone that if I, before the first Monday in June, file with the state chairman my request to have my name printed on the official ballot, the state chairman SHALL file it with the executive committee at its meeting on the second Monday in June. At this meeting the executive committee SHALL order the state chairman to certify my name to various county chairmen in the state. On the third Monday in June the county chairman SHALL present my name to the county executive committee and they shall by lot determine the order in which my name shall be printed on the official ballot.

There is no discretion left to anybody to refuse to put my name on the ticket after I file my request in writing stating my name, age, residence and occupation. And when some of these wise people try to tell you that my name can't go on the ticket, just ask him to point out how it can be kept off the ticket. If he says the election officials will keep it off, just ask him which official. If he says some judge will enjoin my name from going on the ticket, just ask him which judge and under what law. If they can't answer these questions just turn them over to the fool killer and get ready to help make my majority 100,000.

I will appreciate it, the Texas democracy will be vindicated before the nation and it will be forever settled that the people do rule.

The claim that even if I get the votes I cannot take my seat as governor is even more ridiculous.

Even granting the attempted impeachment proceedings to have been legal and authorized by the constitution (which I expressly deny) they were nothing more than an act of the legislature. That action can be amended, changed, or repealed or annulled by any succeeding legislature and it does not take a Philadelphia lawyer to know it, either. Even a lawyer graduate of the university knows it.

Now then, put the question direct to the candidates for the legislature: "If Ferguson gets the majority or plurality in the July primary will you, if elected yourself, vote to count Ferguson's vote and do whatever is necessary to put him as the choice of the people in their office as their servant?"

Make him answer. By this means we will smoke out more political rascals than ever before. They claimed the right to condemn me, now let them give you the right to condemn them. The verdict of the legislature can no more be permanent against me than it was against submission. Impeachment and submission of amendments, under proper conditions, are permitted by the constitution. To say that the next legislature could not disturb the action of the last legislature in attempting to impeach me, would be followed by the proposition that the next legislature could not disturb the action of the last legislature on submission. The people have a right to instruct their representatives on either proposition when ever they want to. And if one of these "smart alacks" says he won't be instructed then cut his political head smooth off.

Again, besides all other objections that may be urged against the kangaroo so-called impeachment proceedings, there remains one fact that settles beyond question my right to hold the office when the people give it to me and proves that the judgment rendered against me is not worth the paper it is written on.

Before my attempted removal from office or disqualification from holding office was even mentioned in any charge written or spoken against me by the legislature, I resigned the office. That fact is being purposely concealed by those opposed to my reelection. You can not remove a man from office after he has already removed himself. Nor can you disqualify him from holding office in the future after he is out of office.

At most the senate could only impeach and disqualify a man in office. After I removed myself the senate could no more disqualify me from holding office in the future than it could disqualify Governor Colquitt or Governor Campbell for doing similar things for which the senate sought to impeach me.

The vote to sustain the charges against me did not put me out of office. The senate could have voted to punish me by requiring that I buy a new hat for each of their thirty-one lady stenographers and had the punishment go no further.

It was the vote to pass the resolution to remove me from office and to disqualify me from holding office that would keep me from holding office in the future, if at all. But this resolution and the vote thereon took place nearly two days after I had resigned. The charges against me contained no prayer for my removal or disqualification, and before that was done I resigned.

So let no friend of mine be deceived by the claim that I can not get my name on the ticket or that I can not hold the office after the people elect me.

Little politician get out of the way, or the wheels of the chariot in which the people are riding to victory may crush your little toes and saddle your little brains!

JAMES E. FERGUSON.

NATURE'S PATH

(J. Ben Hill.)

He who serves his country well
Is loved by friends galore,
Reward awaits him further on
For his faithfulness before.

Nature plants a charming vine
That climbs around the tower
To allure man on to duty
Where dwells the topmost flower.

DRAFTSMEN IN BIG NUMBERS WANTED ON U. S. SHIP WORK

El Paso county commissioners called two prohibition elections, for El Paso city and El Paso county, for Jan. 30. An election for the entire county was called on the filing of a petition with the commissioners containing 951 signatures, twice as many as are necessary. The election of the city was called for on the strength of a statement made by Mayor Charles Davis that he would by Monday submit a petition with more than the requisite number of names. The commissioners decided that the mayor

Henry L. Borden, of Houston, one of the best known citizens of south Texas, died in San Antonio Monday as the result of a fall from the window of his room in the St. Anthony hotel. His wrist, right arm and right leg were broken and he suffered other injuries from the fall, a distance of twenty-five feet to the concrete sidewalk in front of the hotel. He regained consciousness shortly before his death. On the morning he had mistaken the window for the door to the bath and had walked through it. His wife, who was Miss Rosa Nalle, of Austin, was with him when he died. He was 39 years old.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Julius Rosenwald says the conditions on which he offered \$1,000,000 to the Jewish war fund have been met.

"You see," he explained, "I agreed to give 10 per cent of the total amount subscribed to the fund up to \$10,000,000, provided it was paid in full by midnight of Dec. 31. The ten millions were pledged, and that amount was paid up in time to get my million."

President Vinson of the University, in his speech at the teachers' convention at Waco, emphasized the kind of education that advanced the spiritual nature of the student. It looks to us like Brother Vinson is out of his box; if he believes this of the University, by all means to change his present position, for from all accounts the University is about one of the most ungodly places in the state. Judging by its output, as a rule or class, its graduates are just about as nearly opposite to the doctor's ideal as it is possible to be. Bangs and many others are great many of them being without respect for God, man, government, or the devil.—Bangs Enterprise.

Here is the Whitman remedy for roup in chickens: Go to the drug store and purchase eight ounces of sweet oil, one ounce of carbolio acid and ten cents' worth of camphor gum, and mix the ingredients, melted up, ready for use. Apply over and under the eye and between the wattles in ordinary cases, and in stubborn ones use the syringe or eye dropper and inject into the slit in upper part of the mouth.

New Orleans. Jan. 9.—New high levels were reached in the cotton market here today, the market opening after the New Orleans values, and the market demand was large for both spots and contracts and at their best the most active markets were 62 to 86 points up. The close was 56 to 80 points. Spots were marked up 10 to 15 points to 31.15 for middling on sales of 600 bales.

Buying was inspired partly by yesterday's advance in the cotton futures market. Interpretation placed on President Wilson's address and generally hopeful view of the future values of cotton, and the advance was the strength of the demand for spot cotton in the face of the constant pressure of the futures market. It was following the rumor that the French government was in the market for 200,000 bales of spots.

The glutting report from the census bureau of the United States, which was expected but had no effect on values.

Cash Grain.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Corn—No. 2 yellow nominal.
Oats—Standard 81½¢82c.
Rye—No. 2 1.18s.

SPOTS.
Galveston, Tex., Jan. 9.—Middling 13½¢; receipts 10,064; exports none; sales 1,157; stock 237,376.

Liverpool.
Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Spots quiet; prices

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; market steady. Beeves \$7.85; calves \$7.00 to \$7.50; heifers \$6.50 to \$7.50; cows \$5.50 to \$7.50; bulls \$5.00 to \$7.50; calves \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts 3,500; market steady. Heavy \$15.50 to \$16.50; light \$16.40 to \$16.50; medium \$15.25 to \$16.40; common \$15.25 to \$16.50; mixed \$15.00 to \$16.40; pigs \$9.12 to \$10.00.

Sheep—Receipts 500; market steady. Lambs \$15.00 to \$16.00; yearlings \$12.00 to \$13.00; wethers \$11.00 to \$12.00; ewes \$10.00 to \$11.00; culls \$6.50 to \$7.50; goats \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Good middling	23.54	Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Hogs—Receipts 20,000; tomorrow 30,000; market firm at yesterday's average to 5c higher. Bulk \$16.25 @ 16.65; light \$15.80 @ 16.80; mixed \$16.00 @ 16.75; heavy \$16.00 @ 16.75; rough \$16.00 @ 16.15; pigs \$12.50 @ 15.50.
Middling	23.31	Cattle—Receipts 10,000; tomorrow 7,000;
Low middling	22.79	
Good ordinary	21.79	
Ordinary	21.26	
Sales 3,000 bales, including 2,500 American; receipts 23,000, including 17,000 American,		

New York, Jan. 1.—Leaders here of the anti-sugar movement, who have been working to points in the first half of today's strictest closed market, but part of this work was relinquished in the irregular course of the later operations.

At the close of its initiative to professional interest, public inquiry dwindling, probably because of the conflicting and confused situation in the market, the effect of the president's message to congress was not felt.

Brokers representing the bull account were well-tuned towards the steels, shares, oils and bonds, and were not likely to give any special division of the list, but the sugar market was not so well prepared.

New York, Jan. 2.—Raw sugar was steady and unchanged at 4.85 for Cubas, coast and freight, 4.90 for centrifugals, and 4.95 for vices from Cuba said that sugar is arriving at the ports in fair volume, but that considerable quantities are being held in the freight room.

In refined, three refiners were accepting business but only in a limited way, as the arrivals of raw sugar are still light. Prices

average total was typical of the general movement, that stock floated about half of 2 point gain at \$43½.

The final hour was delivered by 1 to 3¢ gains in fertilizer and some of the utilities, notably American Telephone, shipbuilding and steel.

Bonds were irregular, junior calls evincing weakness, Liberty 3½s sold at 87½ to 88½; U.S. 4½s at 90½ to 91; and U.S. 4s at 86.60 to 86.40. United States registered 4½s, old issues, gained ¼ per cent on call.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Butter lower, Creamery 39@43½c;

Eggs higher—Receipts 244 cases, Florida 50¢; California 52¢; Wisconsin 52¢; mark cases included, 50¢; refrigerator first 40¢.

Potatoes—Receipts twenty-five cars; unchanged.

Poultry—Live turkeys 27½ to 28¢; chickens 20¢; spring chickens 24c.

We denounce such kangaroo court proceedings, dictated and fostered by the university crowd and big business as being the vent of spleen because an honest man would not vote to their dictations and we here and now pledge ourselves to do our utmost in every honorable way to see that James E. Ferguson carries Upshur county at the primary and at the general election by an overwhelming majority and to call on all friends of good government and all who believe in the square deal to rally to the standard and give James E. Ferguson the greatest vote he ever received.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but the time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.

Mr. Jastro, who is one of the most widely known and successful cattlemen in the country, was in El Paso, when he made this statement a few days ago. He is known and respected by every cowman in Texas and his views on the cattle situation carry great weight with all who know him.

While New Mexico was not hit as hard by the drought as west Texas, conditions in the neighborhood are no worse than they have been at any time since the great drought in 1902-3, said Mr. Jastro. Cattle are now in the foothills, where a scant supply of feed is to be found, but within a short time they will have to abandon the mountain range for the flats, and cattlemen are dreading to see the time come when they will have to drive their stock from the hills as there is no feed for them on the lowlands.

who have no money to buy feed and cannot get credit will be up against a tough proposition."

All the cattle that it has been possible to move from New Mexico are now in ranges in other states where grass is more plentiful. The Diamond-A outfit has been moving its New Mexico cattle to California where the company owns extensive range. But thousands of head owned by the company cannot be moved as range cannot be found for them. Hundreds of other ranchers in this section are

The range at Engle, N. M., near the Elephant Butte dam.

"While cattle can subsist on soapweed, I intend to feed a small amount of cake with it to add nourishment. I am now placing a good-sized order for cotton seed feed, which is to be used with soapweed."

With the government taking control of railroads, Mr. Jastro sees better times for cattlemen who have had trouble in obtaining cars for cattle and feed shipments in the past. The investigation of the packing industry will also hear results that will react in favor of ranches, he declared. Both

With the romantic open range gone forever, the time is coming when cattle-raisers in this section will approach the methods under which the busi-

More homesteading means more in-

large ranch. Under such conditions more cattle will be raised and better prices can be demanded and obtained on the markets.

Homesteaders will have herds for which they can raise a small amount of feed, enough to carry them through the winter months and dry spells.

"The cattleman no longer fights the homesteader," said Mr. Jastro. "Instead, he is asking for more home-

thickly settled the cattle raising business will be intensified, and the cattlemen will be in a position to demand more money for their stuff than they are receiving now."

We are enthusiastic road builders but poor road caretakers. The usual practice has been for the state or county to build a splendid highway and then proceed to wear it down into a string of bumps and chuck holes without a single provision for maintenance. The imperative necessity for constant care and repair has been disregarded.

Iowa now takes the lead by adopt-

No greater good can come from federal control of road improvement than to impress upon both state and community the necessity for maintenance.—The Country Gentleman.

ke, Ga., came to town to fill the
punks in the questionnaire. In des-
tating his dependence he named his
bride of less than one year and
triplets, three boys, born just be-
he left home to report to the

price had been fixed by the food administration at 8.6 cents.

At the auto show in New York new machines are shown which are fitted up like houndstooth and several of the latest carry tasteful, concealed upholstery. Some of the machines have their elaborate upholstery hampered by knitting. On one side is an initial mahogany case with notebook, pencil, card case, clock, writing pad and ink.

Mayor Thompson, the pro-German mayor of Chicago, also is an advanced candidate, and Charles De-
 mingo, former governor, is expected to
 run into the race. All are republicans.

IN AUSTIN BY BIG VOTE

thousands of workers have volunteered and gone to the camps and trenches, and also reminding him

tion to organize labor, the
in Trades Council, representing
various union labor organizations
the capital city, at a meeting
attended because of the elec-
tion of officers, by a large majority
on Friday, the 12th inst., passed
the "treatment of the Casar"
of postoffice department.
It will be remembered that Burle-
and his coterie of aristocratic poli-

ons are behind the candidacy of
iam P. Hobby, governor of Texas
he lottery of impeachment, and
organized labor has little or
ing to look for at the hands of
a gang. He is the friend of
y and of Hobby's friends and is
the passage of this resolution by unani
mous rising vote and ask that same
be so passed.

We want to take this occasion to
call attention to the fact that or
ganized labor as a whole throughou
the United States is standing for

ties of the resolution adopted at the convention were ordered to be presented by the speaker to the postmaster general, and also to the following:

It is as follows:

Having noted in the press the possibility of Hon. Albert S. Burleson, postmaster general of the United States, being in the organization of the clerks in the employ of the federal government, and his attitude toward organized labor as a whole,

Mr. S. Burleson, v. the Austin Chamber of Commerce, before the Austin City Council, in regular session assembled, and representing more than 100,000 union labor men employed in the city of Austin, Texas, and as condemning the position of Hon. Albert S. Burleson in his attacks on organized labor, and hereby herein call on the Hon. Woodrow Wilson to

CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION WILL END HOBBY'S CHANCES

Former Senator T. H. McGregor Says Governor Is Not Likely Thus to Eliminate Himself — Statutory Prohibition Would Cause Legislative Riot, He Says.

In an interview published in the Houston Chronicle of Jan. 2 from Austin former State Senator T. H. McGregor says another special session of the legislature is not likely because, he holds, Governor Hobby will not be foolish enough to eliminate himself as a possibility for the governor's office by calling one, no matter how great the legislative pressure upon him may be. Senator McGregor expresses his views on the special session situation as follows:

"There will be no extra session of the legislature until after the primary election, if then. To call a session before that time, regardless of the action of the legislature, would mean the elimination of Mr. Hobby not only as a gubernatorial possibility, but as a candidate. He would be eliminated together at this time and not submit for their consideration statutory prohibition would precipitate a riot and mean the destruction of any man who had the power to submit it and who did not do so. Prohibition is not only inevitable, but is impending, and if Mr. Hobby should submit it, it would necessarily be under a patent and obvious sense of coercion that would gain him no strength whatever with prohibitionists.

"Mr. Hobby was elected Lieutenant governor as an anti-prohibitionist with the issue drawn in his race against Senator Sturgeon. He assumed his official obligations as an anti and as such was re-elected. Therefore, if he should submit the question to the legislature and they should pass a statutory bill, it would give him no legitimate claim to the consolidated support of the prohibitionists.

WE NEED HANDS

(By Sally Jane Spottswood.)

We sometimes come upon a man who confuses book learning with intelligence. Whenever you turn around and walk the other way. Some men have brains, some have not, and it is always the man with a brain that we are looking for. Though I appreciate the rapid strides which our and other states are making in so-called "progress," I don't think that there was a time when our country's ideals were much higher and nobler than they are today, and, unless we get back, way back, to these ideals and high conceptions of life, something terrible is going to happen to us. I mean, the "progress" that we are making is not the progress that we need. It is a progress that is built on the very dirt, soil, land, acres, farm, field—and place agriculture on the throne which it once occupied, and see that our strongest, truest efforts are put forward to keep it there.

How are we going to handle and dispose of the great agricultural land which is a part of the greatest labor problem the world has ever grappled with, and will continue to be long after the war is won? For years men and women of character and ability have been leaving the farm life just as they are leaving the city life, and the result is that we are left with the comparative few who remain have to face such a problem that their hearts are sick and discouraged, which meets their every turn is greater than they can overcome. If this leaving the farm continues, it will bring all of us to such a condition that men and women from everywhere will be forced by starvation or some other terrible cause to go to the farms, because, without farm production how can men and women or beasts live? How can the human family be kept out of starvation graves? If we don't see this now we will see it before we know it.

I will not say that the great mass of our people are not as intelligent as they once were in the early American days, but I am very sure they are not intelligent in the same way or to the same extent. There is today, without any doubt, much more book learning, but if somebody will show where book learning ever made a helpful, necessary man or woman when the old rock bottom common sense wasn't there to start with, I'll give them a farm. There may be less actual ignorance today, more knowledge of mechanical devices, sciences, literature and law, but the great march of "learning" is in the opposite direction from the productive, living-making, body-sustaining, soil-cultivating walks of life.

Not arms nor airplanes, nor submarines, nor cantonnements any more than sowers, reapers, mowers, dairies and silos are required to win this war. None of us, not even the farmer himself, can tell today just exactly how this is going to be done, but one thing he knows, and we know, and God knows, when it is done it will be done by the labor of hands, not by the spectrum in a laboratory, the book shelves in a library, or the two hour lectures in a class room on the causes of the war. Our nation cannot be saved by the farmer, and as we place our boys and girls in the soft and easy callings of life, all of which are non-productive, are we doing our part toward furnishing the "hands"? Are your sons and mine not good enough, are they too good to serve in this noblest, highest calling? Do you think you can "elevate" your sons above this highest calling? The only way to learn to farm is to live on the farm. Though our agricultural colleges are endeavoring to teach men and women the "theory" of farming, do not these institutions, deep down their hearts, know that laboring "hands" have got to do the work after all?

"Hands!" That is what we need; only must we fight across the sea,

Shall We Have A Hobby?

(Continued from Page One.)

but carrying out what Sparks said Hobby would stand for, and Dean's statement that Hobby had given assurance of the fact, shows to even the most thick-headed fool that Hobby's ambition to be governor started as early as last August and about the same time the impeachment proceedings were started against me.

Let everybody understand right here that Hobby and Fuller are intimate and bosom friends. They are the same stripe and kind. They run together—they privately and often consult together. In Hobby's testimony before the house he admitted meeting Fuller and having a date to meet Fuller at the Brazos hotel in Houston just a few days before Fuller called the house together to present his charges against me.

Bruce Bryant voted against me in the house. Hobby appointed him superintendent of buildings and grounds, replacing that brave Confederate soldier, "Uncle Charley" Stowe, who was indicted by a rump grand jury for making a small deposit in an Austin bank of money accruing from the sale of a second hand carpet which was not high-toned and stylish enough for the lordly members of the Texas senate, including Bill Hobby, and the thirty-one lady stenographers to walk on.

Jim Harley voted against me in the senate. Hobby as quick as he could sign his commission appointed him adjutant general.

Hobby resigned his Farm Loan bank job and immediately endorsed for the job Tom Caldwell, the brother of Walter Caldwell, who also voted against me in the senate.

Numerous other facts could be cited showing Hobby's complete surrender to those who were bent on my impeachment. And let no honest man be deceived by his rank, coarse, political hypocrisy when he tries to make somebody believe that he had nothing to do with his coming into the governor's chair.

If there was any doubt about it, just remember that he had not got his seat warm before he submitted and approved the university bill for over one million dollars, six hundred thousand and said it was the proudest act of his life.

Oh, you little Hobby! You incessantly repeat like a poll parrot about winning the war. How in the hell do you hope to win the war when you approve an appropriation for the university for the outrageous sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars per student—while three-fourths of the state is suffering from drought and the people of west Texas are appealing for something to eat and something to wear. Is the blamed university crowd so important that their students can't wait one or two years until the war is over, when a million children in Texas will wait a lifetime and never will be able to go to that high brow university over which you have appointed a bunch of millionaire regents so that the rule of aristocracy may be made secure?

Now this sounds nice, but it won't fool the tenant farmer. There are over 200,000 tenant farmers in Texas and the number is increasing 3,000 a year. By lending \$2,400 to each tenant farmer, the number of tenants would be 200 tenants a year. If they only bought 50 acres you could only help 420 tenants a year. If they bought as little as 25 acres you could not help but 840 tenant farmers a year. Now with 200,000 tenants to go with the number of the number of tenants a year, and helping of less than a thousand a year, it would take about as long to get anywhere as it will you to get to be governor on this kind of stupid statesmanship.

And then again, Willie, how are you going to make this big appropriation and reduce the tax rate? If you appropriate \$500,000 every time you help 420 tenant farmers, you would have to spend ten million dollars to help ten thousand farmers but you will increase the tax rate 40 per cent over the present rate which you are kicking about.

Bill, honest to God, there are 50,000 tenant farmers in Texas that would make a better governor than you would.

And then again, Bill, you tell only half the truth. You say in your platform that you reduced the appropriations by \$1,770,000. But you forgot to say that you increased the appropriations by giving to the university \$1,600,000. You forgot to say that you as lieutenant governor had helped to pass every one of these appropriations. You forgot to say that you reduced the appropriation by taking the normal school away from Naacogoches after you and your friends got mad because it was not located in your home town, Beaumont.

You reduced the appropriations by taking the normal schools away from south Texas and west Texas. By taking the A. & M. College from east Texas. By taking another A. & M. College away from Abilene after you yourself had admitted that the location was honestly and fairly made. Conditions might have justified the repeal of these appropriations, but you and the legislature committed an unpardonable legislative error when you repealed the law establishing these schools and gave the money to the university crowd to carry on a revel of wickedness and extravagance unheard of in the history of our state.

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Now, Willie, who told you about that \$500,000 idea to buy homes for the tenant farmer? Do you think because a man rents land he is a fool? Do you think that because a man lives on another man's farm that he can't work long division or don't know the multiplication table?

In the first place if you were such a wise old owl on the Farm Loan bank board why did you not start a movement and make a demand that the law be changed so that your bank would loan 90 per cent of the value of the farm without asking the already tax burdened people of Texas to do anything?

Instead of attacking the homestead law of your state and joining in with this crowd who want to repeal the homestead law, why didn't you demand that the Farm Loan bank adopt a liberal policy in loaning to homesteaders?

But now, little Willie, let us see about your \$500,000 idea. You say that you will take this money and buy tracts of 10,000 acres at a time.

I guess you mean 10,000 acre tracts belonging to the lumber kings of east Texas, because you won't find any 10,000 acre tracts anywhere else in Texas, suitable for cultivation. I am sure this is what you mean, because you say you are going to pay only 10 per cent down and make the seller take a first lien for so much and a second lien for the balance. Nobody that has land that is worth anything will sell it that way. While you don't know much, I know you know that it takes two to make a trade and I am sure you had discussed this matter with your lumber king friends before you put this in your platform for governor. They can take \$500,000 of it any way.

Now you say that as soon as the land can be put in cultivation the state, out of the tax payers' money, will take a second lien for 40 per cent and the Farm Loan bank will take a first lien for 50 per cent of the value of the land.

Let us apply your rule. Suppose the tenant buys 100 acres which when you have improved it ready for cultivation is worth \$60 an acre or \$6,000. If it is not worth that it is not worth having. When the Federal Farm bank would have a lien for \$3,000 and

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GIVE VETERANS A SAFE SHELTER BEFORE FELONS

Correspondent Calls Attention to the Fact That Confederate Home at Austin Has No Fire Escapes, Although Buildings Are All Wooden.

Numerous articles have appeared in the public press relative to the erection of fireproof buildings for the housing of convicts on the state prison farms. In this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that the last legislature amended that section of the penitentiary laws requiring the construction of fireproof buildings so that it is not, under the law, incumbent upon the prison commission to provide such buildings on the farms.

There are now very few state institutions in Texas which have buildings of fireproof or even semi-fireproof construction. In fact, prior to 1911 there was no law in this state which governed or specified the particular type of construction for the buildings. So, today, we find that the Confederate veterans of Texas are housed in veritable fire traps and dilapidated buildings of inferior wooden frame construction. One of the large buildings at the Confederate Home in Austin is of wooden frame construction throughout, three stories high, and absolutely without any kind of a fire escape. In the event of a fire in this building the lives of many of these grand old men would undoubtedly be lost. Yet, notwithstanding this condition which the legislature has permitted by a failure to make adequate appropriations, there has been much criticism on the part of legislative committees, who express great surprise when they learn that the criminals of Texas, who, by their own willful acts have forfeited to the state all rights of freedom, are housed in one-story frame buildings where watchmen are on duty continuously day and night. There is not a single wooden prison building over one story high on any of the state farms.

And the record over the entire history of the prison system shows but one small fire in a farm prison building. The fire hazard of these buildings is greatly reduced by reason of the fact that there is always one or more guards on duty who can discover a fire at its inception. Then, too, every possible precaution is taken to safeguard against fire by careful inspection of buildings, rules against smoking, and yearly whitewashing of interiors.

It might be well to inquire how many free and independent farmers are so fortunate as to be able to live in dwellings of brick or fireproof construction. Less than 1 per cent of the citizens of Texas are housed in fireproof buildings. Brick school houses are a rarity in all rural districts; practically every country school in Texas is of wooden frame construction, heated by common stoves, and lighted by oil lamps. Is it possible that the criminals of this state should be protected and favored far beyond the protection afforded our few remaining Confederate veterans, and our thousands of school children and our entire free citizenship?

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America's Program For Peace or War Given By Wilson in Plain Words

Washington, Jan. 9.—America's program of war and peace with definite terms upon which the nations, great and small, fighting together against German world domination are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson through an address to congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the president committed the United States to fight until it is accomplished. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace.

"We can not be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge of the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the entente and American governments and their people while at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations whenever the central powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

Fourteen concrete proposals laid down by the president began with the

declaration that the days of private international understandings are gone and that covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized, the other points were:

Absolute freedom of the seas in peace and war, except as they may be closed by international action.

Removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace.

Guarantees of the reduction of armaments to the lowest possible point consistent with domestic safety.

Impartial adjustment of colonial claims based upon the principle that the people concerned have equal rights with the governments.

Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.

Evacuation of Belgium.

Evacuation of French territory and righting of the Alsace-Lorraine wrong.

Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along recognizable lines of nationality.

Free opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro and guarantees for all the Balkan states.

Sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire and autonomy for other nationalities.

An independent Poland, with access to the sea.

General association of nations for mutual guarantees of independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

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Farmer Needs 3 Autos to Haul His Big Family

Feder Anderson, farmer, of Fisher, Minn., owns a 7-passenger motor car which, even when loaded to normal capacity, only carries about one-third of his family. Another 7-passenger car and a 4-seater are needed by him if no one is to be left at home.

Anderson is the father of sixteen living children. The youngest, a daughter, arrived last week and has been christened Marie. There have been eighteen children in all, but two are dead. The oldest, a son, was 21 on June 30 last. There are no twins or triplets in the family. The mother will be 41 on January 25, 1918. The father is 43.

Anderson has 237 acres of land, worth \$100 an acre, and can do all his farming without help outside of the family circle.

DAUGHTER OF NEW IDEAS KILLED BY OLD-TIME FATHER

An old-fashioned father, set in the staid ideas his fathers had taught him, and a new-fashioned daughter, fond of dancing, cabarets, the white lights of a great city and staying out nights, led to tragedy in the home of Emil Gennell, 60 years old, in Harrison, N. J. His daughter, self-willed and high-strung, ever since she had reached the age when she could taste the joys to be found outside her quiet home, often had left the parental roof despite her father's protests and commands. There were frequent clashes between them. She was seventeen.

The other night the old-fashioned father called his up-to-date daughter into her bed room and fired a shot through her head. It killed her instantly. He then turned the revolver

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