

The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



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TAXES

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McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Act's Provisions Explained by Correspondent for News

The chief features and provisions of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill which has held the attention of the nation for the last two weeks are given in a concise and intelligent manner by the Washington staff correspondent for the Dallas News from which paper the following extracts concerning the bill and its meaning are taken. The bill is a surplus control bill and its purpose, as set out in the text, is to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities.

The commodities which are covered by the legislation are wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco and swine. Tobacco was added by the senate and also was included by the house.

The purposes set out by the bill are to enable producers of the commodities named to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations; to preserve the advantage of the domestic markets for the commodities; minimize speculation and waste in marketing the commodities; and to encourage the organization of producers of the commodities into co-operative marketing associations.

The law would be operated by a Federal farm board of twelve members, one appointed by the president from each of the Federal Land Bank districts, for terms ranging from two to six years. The bill creates a nominating committee of seven members for each of the land bank districts. The nominating committee selects three names as being eligible to appointment as members of the board from that district. The president, in making the appointment, is given small option, since he is required to appoint one of the three persons whose names are given him.

One of the chief points of attack against the bill in both houses has been this method of selecting members and the restriction of the President's power in making appointments.

Four of the seven members of the nominating committee for each district are to be selected by the bona fide farm organizations and the five associations in such district at a convention to be held in the district. In an endeavor to soften the complaint against this feature of the bill and to minimize the opportunity for an executive veto, the Senate adopted an amendment which requires that two members of the nominating committee in each district shall be selected by majority vote of the "heads of the agricultural departments of the several States of each Federal Land Bank district," at a meeting to be held at the same time and place as the convention of the bona fide farm organizations and co-operative associations.

Thus, in the Tenth Land Bank District, the two members would be selected by the Texas State Commissioner of Agriculture, since Texas alone comprises the district. The seventh member of the nominating committee in each district is to be named by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. Conventions for selection of the other members are to be called by the Secretary of Agriculture under procedure which the bill sets out.

All members of the nominating committees serve for two years and without pay, but "may be paid by the Federal farm board a per diem not exceeding \$20 a day for attending meetings of the committees." Also they are allowed to receive expenses. Members of the Federal farm board appointed by the President from the list of eligibles selected by the nominating committee are paid \$10,000 a year.

For the purpose of the bill wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco and swine are defined as "basic agricultural commodities." Its operations, however, are extended, except in the case of cotton, to the food products of the commodities. Operation of the plan is to be undertaken with a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 from the Federal Treasury.

The Federal Farm Board is authorized to make loans at 4 per cent interest to co-operative associations handling agricultural products whether included in the list of basic commodities or not, for the purpose of assisting them in controlling surpluses and loans are up to the limit of \$25,000,000. The main operations under the bill, however, are limited to the basic commodities listed. When the farm board finds that conditions of production and marketing warrant similar control of other agricultural commodities it is directed to so report to Congress.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$500,000 for administrative purposes, prior to July 1, 1928.

Prior to the commencement of operations in any basic commodity, the board must ascertain and declare the existence of certain specified conditions. It must find there is or may be during the ensuing year either a surplus above the domestic requirements or a surplus above the requirements for the orderly marketing of the commodities specified in the bill, and given above. Also it must find that both the advisory council for the commodity, and a substantial number of the co-operative associations or other organizations representing the producers of the commodity favor the full operation of the board in the stabilization of the commodity.

The bill creates a commodity advisory council for each of the basic agricultural commodities. Each council is composed of seven members,

representatives of the producers of the commodity and selected by the Federal Farm Board from a list of nominees submitted by co-operative marketing associations and farm organizations. The commodity advisory councils in addition to participating in the commencement of operations as before indicated, may also call for information from the Federal Farm Board, confer with it, and co-operate with it in advising producers and co-operative associations and farm organizations in the adjustment of production. Members of the councils would serve without salary, but receive \$20 a day while attending meetings and for the time devoted to other business of the councils.

When the conditions before given are found to exist the Federal Farm Board is to fix the date for commencement of its operations. The operations are to be executed through contracts with co-operative associations of the producers or with the processors of the commodities or with other agencies, if there are no co-operative associations capable of carrying out the agreements. The board itself can neither buy nor sell.

Contracts with co-operative or others will be designed to assist in the removing, withholding or disposing of the surplus. They may provide:

First, payment out of the stabilization fund, established for the particular commodity the amount of the losses, costs and charges arising out of the purchase, storage or sale or other disposition of such commodity, or out of contracts therefor.

Second, the payment into the stabilization fund for such commodity of profits arising out of the transactions.

These provisions with the supporting ones for creation of stabilization funds and for collection of an equalization fee, constitute the heart of the bill. The stabilization funds are to be made up in each case by advances from the \$250,000,000 revolving fund, which the Government puts up, together with the equalization fee to be collected upon each unit of the commodity, such as bushel of wheat, bale of cotton, etc., entering into commerce. A third source of the fund is the profits of the operation.

Operation would be as follows: The amount found necessary to stabilize a commodity is taken from the \$250,000,000 advanced by the Government and is known as the stabilization fund. This transaction would be necessary in order to give the board capital upon which to begin operations. In turn, the stabilization fund would be supported by the collection of the equalization fee from the producers. Under the theory of operation the fee paid by the producers would create a stabilization fund, so that the amount "loaned" from the revolving fund would be paid back, together with 4 per cent interest.

As soon as the Federal Farm Board begins its operations it must immediately levy the equalization fee. The process of collection will be outlined further on. The fee paid by any class of producer is to be used wholly for that commodity. The fee, without restrictions as to amount, is to be determined by the Federal Farm Board on the basis of estimates of the probable advances, losses, costs and charges to be paid in respect to the operation in each commodity.

To secure such estimates in the case of wheat, for example, it would be necessary to consider not only the probable production and the probable surplus above domestic requirements, the price proposed to be maintained in the American market, and the difference between that price and the world price at which the surplus will have to be sold in foreign markets. No formula is carried in the bill for

(Continued on Page Three.)

THE OTHER SIDE

Whether right or wrong the Forum finds itself unable to agree with what many of the big daily newspapers and the Texas Press Association wants to do.

A great move is now on foot to have the legislature pass a law to permit the newspapers to plead as a defense against slander and libel against the character of any citizen—the fact that said slander and libel was actually uttered at a public meeting. This law, which they want passed, means that they want the right to print anything uttered against anybody whether it is true or false. They simply want the right to lie on somebody, knowing at the time they print it that it is a lie and then get behind this law as a defense. The present law permits them to plead the truth of anything uttered about anybody and that is all the privilege they ought to have.

Under the proposed law an irresponsible blatherskite can get up in a public meeting and charge the best man in the county with being a thief and a grafter, knowing at the time that it is a deliberate lie, and then these big daily newspapers can print the statement of this blatherskite and send it all over the state, knowing at the time that the citizen had no means to protect himself against the charge.

I plead with members of the legislature to defeat this bill. So far as I am personally concerned it makes no difference. The newspapers have told so many lies on me that a few more won't hurt, but I am pleading for a square deal and there are many members of the legislature that are being asked to vote for this bill that may run for office themselves some day and certainly they would not want to give a newspaper the privilege to print some lie about them, uttered by some low down skunk, and then let the newspapers out by reason of a law that gives the newspapers the right to print the skunk's lie in the name of freedom of the Press.

The big daily newspapers are getting pretty bold. Recently in the investigation of the charge against Dale and Moore by the legislature it developed that a newspaper reporter, of one of the big daily newspapers, was in the employ of one of the big oil companies and he was the main witness in bringing the charge of receiving bribes against the two members of the house in question. The big paper, by which this reporter was employed, is now using big headlines in an attempt to ruin the character of Dale and Moore who were active in the support of the bills for a tax on gasoline and a tax on gross production of oil.

The big daily newspapers are now fighting the law to tax cigarettes and cigars while the big cigarette companies are giving big page advertisements week after week in the columns of these big papers. It certainly was a fine crowd to talk about the poor little old Weekly Forum getting a few advertisements.

The Old Dal Gal almost shed crocodile tears last week on its editorial page because a bill has been introduced to tax manufactured cigarettes and cigars. The main argument which they advanced was that the proposed law did not tax the poor man who was not able to buy manufactured cigarettes and who had to be satisfied with Prince Albert and his pipe or brown paper.

The big daily newspapers have enough privilege and power now if they will only be satisfied to tell the truth. It is the newspapers that want to lie on somebody, that want this law passed that will give them full sway and privilege to slander and devour everybody's character that stands in their way. So far as the Forum is concerned it takes all its time telling the truth on these fellows without the necessity of having a law passed to permit it to lie on anybody.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Eight-Hour Day Is Killed in House by Vote of 86 to 37

Austin, Texas, Feb. 16.—The House has killed a Senate bill by Thos. B. Love of Dallas, imposing an eight-hour day for workers on all State, municipal and county public works, whether under private contract or not, striking out the enactment clause by a vote of 86 to 37. Senator Love was as much the target of the bill's opponents in the House as the measure itself. He was accused of sponsoring the bill for political reasons.

The effort of Representative Geo. Purl of Dallas to postpone consideration until Wednesday did not meet with approval of the House and was voted down 75 to 43. The fight against the bill was led by Judge W. M. Fly of Gonzales, who offered the amendment striking out the enactment clause, and Representative Roy Stout of Ennis. Stout declared the fact that the "Senator from Dallas had introduced the bill ought to be enough to kill it."

Funds for Livestock Commission Attacked by Member of House

Austin, Texas, Feb. 16.—Contending that money appropriated for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission is out of proportion to the aggregate value of Texas cattle, Representative W. T. Williams of Austin has compiled a two-page circular on the subject, which was distributed to all members of the Legislature. It is declared in the circular that the Thirty-Ninth Legislature appropriated more than \$1,700,000 for the department and that this is "thirteen times as much money as all the cattle assessed in Texas for 1926."

It is contended that the number, value and tax return on cattle have decreased since 1918, when the tick eradication law was passed. Figures furnished by J. M. Edwards, chief clerk of the Comptroller's Department, show there were 5,568,865 cattle, worth \$104,293,457, in Texas in 1918 and the taxes paid on them amounted to \$312,880. The showing for 1926 was 4,450,378 head, valued at \$59,292,191, with taxes amounting to \$136,372.

End of Ferguson Regime in Texas Is Pronounced Clear Loss for People of State

Editor Forum: The Ferguson administration, the most intellectual, the most gifted, the most far reaching in its efforts for good, has come to an untimely end. This is a pity and a clear loss to the people. Two more years of "Ma" Ferguson's wholesome idealism and Jim's wonderful genius would have familiarized the general mind with the truer ideals of life and the higher motive of organized government.

Our political government has been carried on so long on a dead level of mediocrity, that the common thought seems to expect no more than mere rubber stamp execution, carried out according to the will of old fossilized, financial "daddies."

Genius is a rare gift in any age; and when we have genius, coupled with all other necessary virtues in the state house, it is nothing short of tragedy to cast them out before they have had time to fully prove their merit over a weak, simpering moronism.

Fergusonism, in a general way, stands for all that is best in our social science. Liberty and justice for all, uplift of the masses, education and opportunity for the poor, and a practical demonstration of Christian mercy toward the unfortunate and the erring.

These are the things that go to the heart of civilization and demonstrate the wisdom of all rulership. But these things, liberty, justice, truth and mercy, have been fought by selfish and wicked men throughout all time. Not openly, not directly; but subtly and covertly. Usually, by setting the uninformed and lick-spittles to work creating suspicion and doubt in the minds of the people against the true leaders of thought. This is an old, old method and is familiar to every Bible student and reader of general history.

The real enemies of Fergusonism are not those poor little, pitiful whippers who take every opportunity to say and act in some nasty manner toward the Fergusons. These are the mere misguided and silly snobs that must strut their little day before the footlights of the public. Their master is that sinister power that has its home in the house of special interest and the big rich.

"Do not rich men oppress you and draw you before the judgment seats?" says the apostle. Certainly, they do as they always have done. And it is because designing men could not control the Fergusons and make them do their bidding—because "the rich were sent away empty" that arrogant wealth has decreed the political death of the Fergusons and "seek to draw them before the judgment seats."

This, in a way, they have been able to do. But thanks to Jim Ferguson's absolute honesty and open integrity, they have found nothing—not the least single thing, that a candid mind would condemn as illegal or unethical. But these sniffling slanderers are not as fair as even the hypocritical Pilate who judged the Christ. He had the decency, at least, to wash his hands and pronounce the verdict, "not guilty." But these little mortals who play the Uriah Heep of politics refuse to wash their slimy hands or cleanse their filthy mouths and go back and sit down in the place where they rightly belong. This proves beyond doubt that they are urged on by an unseen, master power that has more at stake than the personal equation of any one man or woman.

It has always been the curse of genius to be misunderstood. Mediocrity and moronism cannot comprehend it. Little minds are by their very limitations suspicious and cruel. And in their mistaken zeal they never fail to martyrize their benefactors.

Poor souls with stunned visions, oft measure giants
By their own narrow gauge,
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age—
Not understood.

J. B. LAWS,

Coleman, Glencove Route, Texas.

Pastor Who Promised Church \$10,000 Gift Vanishes Over Night

Houston, Tex., Feb. 16.—Members of the South Houston Baptist church said they were disappointed that their pastor, Rev. Frank E. Clark, failed to appear at a banquet in his honor at the church recently.

The banquet was to celebrate a proposed gift of \$10,000 which "Brother Clark" publicly said he would make.

Recently he announced he had fallen heir to the \$800,000 estate of a Californian, whose daughters, Rev. Clark said, he had saved from drowning in Australia when he was a rover many years ago.

Rev. Clark could not be found Friday, his parishioners said. At his boarding house it was said his personal effects had been taken away.

Alice is Division Point of S.P.R.R. New Valley Lines

Alice, Texas, Feb. 16.—Official information has been received here of the designation by the Southern Pacific of Alice as a local and through freight division point and as passenger terminal for one of the passenger crews now operating over the new extension to the valley. This order, effective February 6, brings 25 new families to Alice in addition to approximately that number of employees at present located here.

Sheepman Is Slain. Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 16.—Bringing with him two prisoners believed to be the slayers of Thomas Largo, 50, Navajo sheepman, Sheriff Mariano Montoya, of Sandoval county, returned late today. The men arrested are Belermino Valdes and Jose Valesquez, also sheepmen.

Americans Divorced in Paris Thrice as Many as 3 Years Ago

Paris, Feb. 16.—American divorces in Paris have tripled in the last three years. In 1924 the Court of the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, granted 232 divorces to Americans. In 1925 the number was 113, while in 1924 it was only eighty-eight.

Although the resident American colony in Paris has increased possibly 100 in the three years mentioned, this does not mean that increase in the population of the colony explains the increase in the number of divorces. Ninety-five per cent of the decrees granted here have been to Americans who merely established a domicile in Paris by staying a month at a hotel.

When the suit comes up for trial the parties must be present, because the Judge is obliged by law to ask them if they have firmly decided to sever the matrimonial bonds. But there are fifty or so American lawyers who can easily arrange for a case to come up on the calendar much sooner than would be done in French citizens' divorce suits.

After the Americans, for the year 1925, came the British, with fifty-five divorces; the Russians with forty-seven, and the Belgians with only thirty-seven.

Breach of Promise Suit Settled. Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Hubbard-Caldwell breach of promise case was settled today when counsel for John W. Hubbard, wealthy manufacturer, handed a check for \$50,000 to attorneys representing Miss Anne Caldwell, New York musical comedy actress. The sum represented the damages awarded Miss Caldwell by a jury.

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ENEMIES OF FREE TEXTBOOKS

Enemies of the Texas free textbook bill are marshalling for the abolition of free books for the children of Texas. The movement has aroused resentment and censure among those who have criticized the movement to do away with free textbooks is the Houston Chronicle which recently said in an editorial discussion of the textbook controversy:

"The furnishing of textbooks by the state reduces by a great deal the total expenditures on such books in the state. It does this by allowing them to be bought in large quantities, and in making it possible that each book shall be used until it is well worn out. To cite one or two examples where unwise contracts have been entered into, in which excessive prices were paid, is beside the mark. If a state board can't buy from the manufacturer—thus eliminating the wholesaler and the retailer—more cheaply than the individual family can buy from the retailer, then that board is plainly incompetent and neglectful of its duties.

"Taking away of the free books from rural schools just now would mean that many hundreds of children would be kept from school. It is all very well to say that the law could provide for the furnishing of books to the children of needy families, but many a poor family is too proud to claim any such charity (for such it would be) and in this matter of education we should not place families in the position of having to accept charity.

"A repeal of the law would multiply the difficulties in enforcing the compulsory education law. It is true we can require parents to send their children to school, but we can't require a single parent to buy a single book.

"If the legislators will investigate they will find the teachers generally favor this law, in spite of the fact that the burden of looking after the millions of textbooks has devolved upon them. That burden is a very real one, as any one acquainted with the facts knows; but for the sake of the poorer children, and in order to be assured that every student is properly supplied with texts, the teachers are more than willing that the law shall remain in effect.

"Neither will the teachers or educators generally be found opposing the law on account of the quality of the books furnished, nor the uniformity maintained. Many of them would prefer to have the law so shaped as to give more choice to the various local schools, and to allow for quicker action in case a text should be changed; but all recognize that there must be a certain degree of statewide uniformity, and state control of selections, and these matters can, and should, be separated entirely from the question of whether the state is to furnish free the books selected.

"The present movement to repeal the law probably draws its chief support from those who would relieve the people of all public expenditure possible. However, the relief given here would serve only to shift the total expenditure—considerably enlarged because of private purchasing—to those families which have children in public schools. Some of those families are not able to bear the burden, and they are usually the very families whose children should by all means be in the schools.

"It might be argued that parents raising up children are entitled to some favors at the hands of the state, but the textbook law does not depend on the acceptance of any such theory; it depends solely on the acceptance of a theory to which Texas has been committed from the day it became a nation, that it is the state's duty to educate the children of the state—not as a boon to families or to the individual, but as a necessary element in maintaining a democracy. And this free textbook law just now is a very important factor in assuring equal educational opportunity for all.

"The textbook laws are mandatory under the constitution. To repeal them means first the submission of a constitutional amendment. Several amendments involving other questions will be submitted by the present legislature, and probably will be voted on at the same election. Most of them are praiseworthy and should be adopted by the people, but this one is bound to meet with bitter opposition, and, as experience has shown us, opposition to this one amendment probably would include all the others. Friends of the several proposed constitutional changes would do well to see that this one affecting the schools is not included at this time. It is just such proposals as this that will defeat better directed efforts at amending the constitution, or of shaping a new one altogether."

"MEFO" BACK IN HARNESS

Marcellus E. Foster, known throughout the country by his pen name of "Mefo," one of the ablest editors of the south and a writer of choice diction and forcible expression, has returned to active newspaper work as editor of the Houston Press, one of the string of Scripps-Howard newspapers. It is understood Mr. Foster has acquired a block of stock in the Press and will make extensive changes and improvements in the paper. His appointment as editor of the Press became effective February 7 and the Forum is in receipt of a card making announcement to that effect.

Mr. Foster was one of the founders of the Houston Chronicle and was publisher of that paper from its organization until June 26 last when he sold his interest to Jesse H. Jones and took a well merited and much needed rest.

The return of "Mefo" to active editorial work means much to the newspaper fraternity of Texas and his observations upon current events, political and otherwise, will increase the prestige and circulation of the Press, which is among the high class evening newspapers of the state.

The Forum goes into every portion of Texas and carries the truth to the people of Texas.

The state senate has killed the resolution proposing a constitutional convention to rewrite the constitution of Texas. Closer observance of the old constitution would bring better results than writing a new one.

The Klan Klavern at Fort Worth has been sold for \$150,000 and the building will be converted into a storage establishment. "Gradually" observes the Coleman Democrat Voice, "the trees that bear not good fruit are being cut down."

The Forum will be more and more interesting with developments at Austin where things are happening that the whole people of the state ought to know about. Subscribe now and you will not miss the information that you ought to have.

The Brookshire Times pays its respects to the conditions at the state capital in these words: "The oil lobbyists are again ruling things at Austin, with a hip pocket full of Bourbon and a fist full of dinero. Oh, how long are the people going to be deceived."

The state's attorney of Toombs county, Georgia, has announced that a special term of the superior court of that county will be convened February 21 having for its object the indictment of members of flogging parties and the breaking up of "a nest of hooded outlaws." That this object may be attained is forecast by the news that recently in Georgia a member of a hooded mob of murderers was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

LEAVE THE REST TO HISTORY

(From Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas)

Mrs. Ferguson's administration is now a thing of the past. It is too soon for an impartial historian to do justice to the achievements of the first woman governor's administration in Texas.

Coming into this exalted position as the first woman executive with the precedent of no distinguished predecessor to guide her was alone enough to try the metal of the bravest. She not only had this to do but she had to face the heritage of an organized hatred, the legacy of her husband's administration, the like of which has few parallels in the recorded history of politics.

And to cap all this, her very election was a condemnation of the subjects of the invisible empire who for two years had terrorized a large portion of Texas either in open defiance or secret collusion with her predecessor whose sworn duty to uphold the majesty of the law availed naught.

No more had she assumed the arduous duties that awaited her than ambitious, self-seeking politicians began to organize these discordant malcontents of both factions about themselves for their own advancement; and there began a studied effort, by men who owed her allegiance and who should have helped her, to, on the contrary, harass, cripple and discredit her efforts.

And in this they were assisted by a mendacious press that distorted or suppressed facts to the misleading of the public mind and the beclouding of public judgment.

Surely few mortals ever faced more mountains of difficulty.

And yet through it all this good woman maintained a poise befitting the noblest of statesmanship.

No mercenary of the invisible empire disturbed the peace or offended the dignity of the state during her administration.

The state institutions functioned normally, the taxes were reduced and the state is in a better condition financially than she found it.

And the severest criticism hurled at her by the most vindictive of the hate hounds that have dogged her every official act is that she was too merciful to the fallen and the weak.

Good woman, you can safely leave the rest to posterity with the confidence that an impartial historian will yet write of your administration—"She did well."

For your successor we can only wish fewer handicaps than were yours; we can not expect of him more of achievement.

COURTESY OR COWARDICE?

When Senator Wadsworth of New York arraigned the winking at the wholesale violations of the prohibition laws, including in his charges his fellow senators, both wet and dry, and not even exempting himself, he drew a picture of conditions which he said would soon establish in America hypocrisy as a national trait.

"What senator of the United States, what official of the government, legislative, executive or judicial, has given evidence against his neighbor in cases of liquor violations?" he asked. He said violations of the law pervade society from its highest level to its lowest and these violations are taken by the average man for granted.

"When I use the term 'average man' I include men in public life," the senator continued. "Yes, I include members of the United States senate. Recall, if you please, some of you, the social gatherings you have attended. You all know as well as I do that dozens of us have encountered evidence clear and incontrovertible of the violation of this law. And yet we do not hear of a single senator turning over his information to the enforcing authorities.

"In this respect Senators and other public officials do not differ from the great mass of human beings that make up our population. This attitude toward the law pervades every stratum of society. We find it among public officials, Federal and state, executive, legislative and judicial, all down the line of officialdom.

"It prevails in the homes of millions, whether they be those of the wealthy, the moderately prosperous or the poor. If you will but tell the truth you must admit that it is the prevailing national attitude.

"Can we Americans go on this way dissembling our thoughts and trying to fool ourselves and each other? Is hypocrisy to be established as the national trait? Take my word for it, it is fast becoming so.

"Why is it that the average man will not tell on his friend or neighbor? There may be two reasons for his refusal: first, he may not be convinced down deep in his conscience that his friend, in contributing to the violation of this law, has done something actually wicked and deserving of exposure and punishment.

"Therefore, he refrains from turning in his evidence. Or, again, he may fear that if he tells on his friend, and it is found out that he has done so, half the doors in the community will be slammed in his face thereafter. Fearing social ostracism, he holds his tongue.

And Senator Wadsworth has told the literal and humiliating truth. What guest in a Washington home or in any other home in any other city, dares betray the hospitality of his host and hostess? Social ostracism certainly would be the lot of such an one.

There is a whole flock of candidates in Houston seeking the legislative seat vacated by the death of Judge Norman G. Kittrell.

The Texas house has finally passed the prison relocation bill and now the measure will be transferred to the senate. Hungry land sharks are eager to get at the rich lands which the state will sell if this bill passes.

The epidemic of student suicides is increasing and reports from all parts of the country tell of the self-destruction of college and high school students. Even in Texas the suicide mania has claimed at least two young people.

Charles Ponzi, financial wizard, so-called, has been returned to Boston to complete a term under a conviction as a common and notorious thief. He remained in Texas nine months during which he exhausted every legal argument available to prevent extradition to Massachusetts.

In the opinion of Fletcher's Farming Tom Love's anti-amnesty bill is just another example of petulant vindictiveness on the part of Ferguson haters. All Love can gain, in the view of Farming, even if successful in his movement is the contempt of all fair-minded people. "And his kind" adds Farming, "is impervious to that."

Legislative work is occasionally enlivened by a humorous incident or two, and the calendar clerk of the house is trying to provoke smiles from the solons by attempts at wit in his daily calendar. One of the members of the house has been moved to white poetry and in his poetic effusion announces that being a legislator "gets his goat."

Over in East Texas Former Representatives Dale and Moore, who were expelled from the house of representatives, are campaigning for re-election. Both made opening speeches Saturday last in which they charged that they had been victims of a "frame-up" engineered in the interest of the great oil interests because of their sponsorship for measures that would increase the taxes upon these gigantic concerns.

Commenting upon selection of newspaper men by Moody as members of his administration, the Coleman Democrat Voice remarks that the young governor is not overlooking the advantages of publicity. In another comment the Democrat Voice says: "It would be hard for a newspaper man to accept a favor from a politician and then adversely criticize some of his actions." Turning toward some other appointments made by the governor the Democrat Voice finds that "The governor is surrounded with wealth."

Being Legislator Gets His Goat.

The following verses are the work of B. L. Cornwell, a member of the legislature. Mr. Cornwell also is editor and publisher of the Oil City Visitor, of Sour Lake, and is one of the newspaper fraternity serving in the house. He says being a legislator gets his goat and here is how:

I didn't want office, but I'm in for a time,
The people elected me, I couldn't resign;
Have done many things, yet never sailed a boat,
But being a legislator just gets my goat.

I've plowed in fields of roots, stumps and rocks
And sweated and cursed with clods in my socks;
Have dragged the cotton sack 'twen long cotton rows,
How tired I got, nobody knows.

Drove a yoke of oxen; made rails with a maul;
Was a telegraph man, and I knew my call;
As blackface man I sang on the stage,
Was a pretty good dancer of the old time rage.

Was a clerk in a store; a bookkeeper too;
Was anything and everything any one could do;
Sawed off saw-logs and hauled 'em to mill,
Fried years a carpenter from shingle to sill.

Tried merchandise twice, and traveled with a show;
Eight years in the schoolroom I spent long ago,
Teaching the youth the better things of life—
In this profession I found me a wife.

Was never a lawyer—the reason is plain,
Too timid to talk out loud and explain;
The intricacies of law I never could quote,
But being a legislator simply gets my goat.

Have been over Texas—know its mountains and plains;
Have seen it from horseback, from auto and train.
I know of its grandeur, of its early spring coat,
But being a legislator just gets my goat.

Thus drifting along like the waves of the sea,
Endeavoring to find what best fitted me,
A printer 30 years, and now I will quote,
This legislative business winds up my goat.

COURTS AND THE CONSTITUTION

Searching a parked automobile for liquor, without a search warrant, is illegal, even though liquor is found in the car. This is the decision of Judge W. H. Atwell, judge of the federal district court at Dallas. The judge draws the distinction between the moving vehicle and the one that is not moving, and holds that a charge of transportation of liquor cannot be sustained when the car is not moving.

The arresting officer said he found the whiskey in the automobile after it had driven on to a parking lot. The officer said the car was parked and not in motion. Judge Atwell held that the prohibition agent's action was illegal and a violation of the Constitution.

The judge, however, gave the man who had been brought before him a lecture in which he impressed upon him that he had been saved by the constitution which plainly he had been charged with violating.

TRY A LITTLE SELF-EXAMINATION

Judge R. E. Brooks of Houston, in his zeal for the organization of a campaign for the suppression of crime, blames the youth of the country, but says the degeneracy of modern youth has been brought about by the combination of automobile, liquor and immorality. He deplores the breaking up of the old fashioned home and attributes the downfall of youth to modern home conditions.

Is the distinguished Houston citizen sure that he has included all the factors in his combination that is wrecking the young folks? Might he not find profit in a careful reading of the remarks of Senator Wadsworth concerning wholesale winking at violations of the liquor laws by people of all classes? Is he sure that changed conditions in the homes, in which parents violate liquor laws, may not be at least partially responsible for the lack of respect for law and morals upon the part of children?

How many of the friends and associates of the judge either violate or wink at the violation of liquor laws? Have the children the best possible examples in their own homes to inspire obedience to law and respect for its provisions?

MISSOURI LEGISLATORS PEEVED

Members of the legislature of Missouri in session at Jefferson City are peeved. Their wrath has been stirred by the remarks of the general secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who with 82 other members went to Jefferson City in the interest of certain legislation. In other words the critic of the solons was a lobbyist. His comment after his visit with the lawmakers was that "the way to win favor with the Missouri legislators was to send to Jefferson City a 'glad-hander' with a copper lined stomach to drink their liquor and shake their hands."

One of the legislators denounced the St. Louisian and said he had insulted the legislature, while another accused him of "falling in with a group of bootleggers whom he had mistaken for legislators."

Is there then so little difference between a Missouri legislator and a Missouri bootlegger in external appearance that a lawmaker may so easily be mistaken for a bootlegger?

Down here in Texas there are lobbyists who boast they can supply the solons with real stuff, "right off the ships."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon says that it will take \$800,000 a year to administer the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and an army of experts, special agents and inspectors will be required in its operation.

Three express cars were required to transport the ballot boxes of Allegheny county from Pittsburgh to Washington where they will be opened and investigated in connection with the charges against Vare for excessive campaign expenditures.

Fists supplanted lung power in both branches of congress the other day when two senators tried to pummel each other and about the same time two members of the house engaged in a fistic encounter in which Speaker Longworth, acting as peacemaker came near suffering facial injury from the angry antagonist.

The Fayette County Record, published at LaGrange says: "Dale and Moore claimed it was a frame-up, and from the testimony, it looks that way. And it seems as though the whole thing was hatched by oil, which reminds us of what we heard many times; that if the interests can not control one, they seek his ruin."

With characteristic cowardice the klan at Denver, Colo., has sent out warning of its purpose to flog a woman. After flogging a student member of the "Thinkers Association" which had invited Judge Lindsay to meet a Kansas City preacher in joint discussion, the klan felt so proud of its action that notice was sent to the woman secretary of the association telling her she would be beaten if the debate was not cancelled. The meeting between the judge and the preacher had not been cancelled at last reports and news of more floggings, including that of the woman victim, may be looked for.

The Edinburg Review announces that beginning February 22 it will become a daily morning newspaper for the entire Rio Grande Valley district of Texas. The Review is now one of the best weeklies in the state and its transformation into a daily is an evidence of the marvelous development of the valley. The Review will be furnished with the full leased wire news service of the Associated Press, and in this respect will enjoy the distinction of being the smallest town daily having such service. Marshall McIlhenney, formerly of Belton, where many years ago, he published the Belton News, is and has been a number of years, publisher of the Review.

Having too Much Fun to Sell For Billion Dollars, Fords Say

New York, Feb. 16.—How Edsel Ford refused an offer of \$1,000,000, for the Ford Motor Company because he and his father were "having too much fun" was revealed here.

Stuart W. Webb, president of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, said that in 1924 he made the offer to the Fords on behalf of the New York brokerage house of Hornblower & Weeks.

Webb said that Edsel Ford declined to consider an offer of \$200,000,000 for a quarter interest in the Ford Company in 1923.

The next year, Webb said, he offered \$1,000,000,000 in cash for Ford stock.

"What would I do with all that money?" Edsel Ford asked.

"You have it now in a different form," Webb replied.

"We couldn't do that, we're having too much fun," said Edsel.

John W. Prentiss, senior partner of Hornblower & Weeks, testified in Washington that his offer of a billion to Henry Ford had been declined.

The New York World says that reports are current in automobile circles that a motor combination rivaling the Ford Company and General Motors is being sponsored by a Wall Street banking group.

Dodge, Packard, Nash and Mack Trucks are said to be included in the proposed combine, which in point of assets, capitalization and production capacity would rank as one of the biggest corporations of the world.

Heart Murmurs Are Magnified so They Are Heard by 200

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Making its first use anywhere for the instruction of medical students, an electrical stethoscope equipped with a loudspeaker capable of magnifying heart sounds and murmurs so that they can be heard throughout a large auditorium, was demonstrated before a class in the University of Pennsylvania hospital here.

The electrical stethoscope, which is the outgrowth of seven years of research work on the part of the Bell Telephone laboratories, has been used since 1924 to magnify sounds coming from a patient's chest and distribute them to individual receivers held in the hand of each listener.

The demonstration was a further forward step in that the sounds will be reproduced directly in the air through two large horns. Members of the hospital staff will be able to recognize murmurs characteristic of various types of heart disease and to make a diagnosis from any seat in the auditorium which holds 200 persons.

The student, after hearing the murmurs and being told of the correct interpretation will be better able to recognize similar defects in the hearts of patients whom he may meet later in his practice.

Engineers of the Bell Telephone laboratories state that the energy arising from the heart will be magnified 10,000,000,000 times through the stethoscope in the test and that if the energy which is required to light a small pocket flash were similarly magnified, it would amount to more horsepower than is developed by all the electrical generating plants in the world.

Curtain Falls For Last Time for Old Time Minstrel Man

Houston, Tex., Feb. 16.—The Lasses White Minstrels showed to Houston Saturday night, the most entertaining funny jokes until the audience howled with delight, but it was all because "the show must go on."

For not a member of the show was as happy, gay and carefree as his manner showed. All were thinking of Billy White, the minstrel man Billy who had been a minstrel man for more than 40 years and who died at 5 p. m. Saturday at a Houston hospital.

Billy, an alto player in the band, and violinist in the orchestra, was seized with an attack while on the train coming from Galveston to Houston. Friday night he was the gayest of them all at the Galveston performance. Saturday he was taken to a local hospital and died an hour after he was operated on.

No one misses Billy more than Ed O'House, bass singer in the minstrel show. O'House and Bowman had tramped together for the past 25 years, had roomed together, joked together and laughed through life as all true showmen do.

Those who paid close attention caught a sad note in O'House's singing. "The tears just kept coming. 'The show must go on,' you know. Death stalks in and a real 'pal' goes, but no stopping to mourn his passing.

Another who misses Billy with an ache in his heart, an ache so deep he couldn't "talk about it" was James L. Finning, leader of the orchestra. Finning led the band and the orchestra just as usual, but he couldn't help but miss Billy's happy face over there in the corner, and the "cue" he had been in the habit of giving Billy to come in on certain measures of music brought no response.

"You wouldn't have thought Billy was more than 35 or 40 years old," Lasses White, owner of the show, and chief end man, said. "Billy" signed up with us when we organized more than seven years ago. We all liked him, a jolly fellow, always smiling and happy."

Bowman had played in every good minstrel show of the United States. One time he was with Buffalo Bill. The minstrel he had played with included John W. Vogel, De Rue Brothers, Guy Brothers, Al G. Fields, Neil O'Brien, Primrose and West & Fields and Hansome.

His home was in Bristol, Pa. He has a brother and sister living in Hollywood, Cal.

McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Act's Provisions Explained by Correspondent for News

(Continued from Page One)

distribution of the "fair American price," but this is generally taken to mean the world price plus the amount of the tariff. In the case of wheat, it is 42c a bushel. Of the commodities dealt with by the bill, cotton is on the free list, that is, it enjoys no so-called tariff protection, and is the only commodity which enters into foreign trade larger than domestic trade. American exports are nearly two-thirds of the world's trade in cotton, and it is thought impossible to maintain a higher price in the domestic market than in the world market. The plan of the legislation looks toward the stabilization of the world price for cotton by withholding the heavy flow of cotton to the market during years of heavy production and carry over sufficient to maintain prices at a profitable level in the world markets. A point of interest in consideration of the bill is the equalization fee, and particularly as to cotton. Efforts to eliminate the fee as to all commodities for two years were unsuccessful. An effort to make the fee apply to wheat, corn, rice, tobacco and swine, but defer it on cotton for two years, also failed, and because it failed some of the Southern Senators who had supported the bill voted against it on final passage. As the Senate adopted the bill, there is doubt just where the equalization fee as to cotton is to be applied. Originally, it was intended to be collected from the farmer at the cotton gin, and so remains in the House bill, but the Senate removed the definition of "processing" and "sale" as to cotton, thereby leaving the board with power to say at what point the fee on cotton shall be paid to the stabilization fund. The processes under the bill is identical on the material points, but the outstanding intention with respect to the equalization fee is that the producer of the commodity shall pay it, therefore it would be collected from him at the first opportunity by the agency that is to pay it to the Federal Farm Board.

At any rate, the bill requires the payment of the equalization fee upon one of the following (transactions): "The transportation, processing or sale of such unit" (that is, each bushel of wheat, bale of cotton, etc.), but only one fee as to each unit. The bill adds: "The Federal Farm Board shall determine in the case of any class of transactions in the commodity whether the amount of the equalization fee payable thereon and such other facts as may be necessary for their payment or collection. The board also may require such person to collect the equalization fee. Every person who, in violation of the regulations of the board, fails to collect or account for any equalization fee shall be liable for its amount and to a penalty of one-half additional. Such amount and penalty may be recovered together in a civil suit brought by the board in the name of the United States. In the case of wheat, rice, corn or tobacco (for collection of the equalization fee) the term of "processing," so says the bill, means milling for market or the first processing in any manner for market, and "sale" means sale or other disposition in the United States for milling or other processing for market, for resale or for delivery by a common carrier. In the case of swine processing is the slaughter for market by a purchaser of the hog and sale means sale or other disposition in the United States of swine destined for slaughter for market without intervening holding for feeding or fattening." The term "transportation" is defined to mean the acceptance of a commodity by a common carrier for delivery. The term sale does not include a transfer to a co-operative association for the purpose of sale or other disposition by such association. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 47 to 39, or a majority of eight, whereas a year ago the prior bill was defeated by majority of six. Senators from cotton producing states obtained amendments to the bill, the purpose of which are to "ease" its operation as applied to that staple. Before the bill was reported to the Senate Senator Mayfield of Texas secured an amendment which restricted operation and which the Senate in adopting enlarged. The provision was made to read: "Any decision of the board relating to the commission or termination of such operation shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the appointed members in office, and the board shall not commence or terminate operations in any basic agricultural commodity unless members of the board representing Federal Land Bank districts which in the aggregate produced during the preceding crop year, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, more than 50 per cent of such commodity, vote in favor thereof, and until the board shall become satisfied that a majority of the producers of such commodity favor such action." Senator Simmons of North Carolina also secured adoption by the Senate of an amendment designed to give the unorganized farmer a chance to express himself, but which expression is not made binding upon the Federal Farm Board in the matter of beginning operations as to the particular commodity involved. The Simmons amendment reads: "Provided, that in any state where not as many as 50 per cent of the producers of the commodity are members of such co-operative associations, or other organizations, an expression from the producers of the commodity shall be obtained from a state convention of such producers, to be called by the head of the Department of Agriculture of such state under such rules and regulations prescribed by him."

Gross Allotment to Texas Is \$7,174,000 to be Used for New Public Buildings

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mexico, Taylor, Sweetwater, Huntsville and Lubbock will be the places in Texas to receive new public buildings out of the first \$100,000,000 public building fund voted by Congress, as shown by allotments announced by the Postoffice and Treasury Departments. The total going to Texas of the first \$100,000,000 fund is \$7,174,000 gross. It is contemplated that the Government will receive \$1,000,000 for the present postoffice and site in Dallas and \$1,200,000 for the postoffice in Houston, which would leave the net allotment to Texas \$4,974,000. The total authorization by Congress is for a five-year program and no more than \$5,000,000 may be allotted any one year to any one state. The House of Representatives has authorized a second \$100,000,000, but the Senate is yet to act. When this legislation is completed, making the total \$200,000,000 for the country outside the District of Columbia, other allotments will be made. Of the first \$100,000,000 fund, Dallas has been allotted \$1,000,000. The department estimated that the new building to be erected on the Lindsey site, long ago purchased by the Government, would cost \$1,150,000. Fort Worth is allotted \$1,500,000, against the estimate for a building of \$1,590,000. The Government expects to realize \$1,200,000 from the sale of the postoffice at Houston, with construction of a new building to cost \$2,800,000, and the allotment gives Houston the last amount. Galveston is allotted \$470,000 for extensions of its facilities and Beaumont will receive \$220,000 for an addition to its postoffice. The former report figured an extension for Corsicana postoffice to cost \$95,000, but the allotment is for \$110,000. Greenville was reckoned for an extension to cost \$60,000, but the allotment is for \$80,000. The report of the joint committee of the Postoffice and Treasury recommended new Government buildings at Lubbock to cost \$165,000 and at Huntsville to cost \$60,000, and both of these places are allotted the amounts given. The allotments for new public buildings which were not included in the first recommendations, but an-

Dale and Moore Open Fight for Re-election From Their Districts

Bonham, Tex., Feb. 12.—About 500 people heard F. A. Dale, deposed representative from Fannin county, who spoke in his own behalf here Saturday afternoon. Many farmers and a number of women were in the crowd. The speaker discussed the charge brought against him and his hearing before the house. He read a number of extracts from the transcript in the evidence. At the conclusion of his talk he said he had confidence in the people of Fannin county and would again run for a place in the legislature. If elected, he said, he had no doubt as to being seated and that there was no case on record where a man, being elected under such circumstances to the Texas legislature, had been refused his seat.

Cooper, Tex., Feb. 12.—H. H. Moore spoke before a crowded courtroom here Saturday afternoon in his opening speech for re-election to the legislature, from which he was recently ousted. Moore reviewed the evidence of the hearing and declared that a plot had been framed against him in order to defeat the crude oil production tax bill which he had introduced that would have produced \$5,500,000 of taxes for the schools of Texas. Moore declared he had refused to eat with W. W. Chamberlain and had declined to have anything to do with him. "Speaker Bobbitt," Moore said, "acted as both presiding officer and prosecutor at the so-called trial in the House."

Moore declared that 68 per cent of the taxes are produced from farm lands and real estate and that he had vigorously pushed his crude production tax bill and that the oil interests sought to ruin him. He said the issue is whether the "voice of the people or that of the paid lobbyist shall prevail." The optimists were seeking legislation requiring all automobile owners to have their eyes examined, for which they could charge fees, which would cost the people millions of dollars a year, Moore declared. "I'm not guilty of the charges," said Moore, with tears in his eyes, as the crowd cheered. Farmers came from all parts of the county in spite of the rain and mud and farm wagons surrounded the courthouse. There was not even standing room in the courthouse and many could not gain admission.

Tribute to Editor Warrock by Friend Through Many Years

The following eloquent tribute to his friend of many years was written upon the death in Temple of "Dad" Warrock, editor and publisher of the Rosebud and by Dr. R. W. Noble of Temple:

My friend Warrock died Saturday, February 5th, at 9:35 a. m. His passing away from this world, it has grieved his neighbors and his many, many friends, it has grieved his patrons wherever they live. We all loved him because to his children he was just dear old Dad—to his friends he was just Warrock—to call him Mr. Warrock one was a stranger, his friends felt close—Mr. Warrock was too distant to apply to him. He was of Rosebud and for Rosebud, every issue of the Rosebud News said so, it told the world just where Rosebud was and his opinion was that Rosebud was always just a humping. This did not cost Rosebud anything. It was gratis, and he boasted he because he believed in Rosebud. We loved him because he loved his friends; he boasted them, because he believed in them—he believed they deserved it. In every issue of his paper they got a boost. He believed in the Church, he boasted them; he believed civilization and the Bible went together—the columns of the paper were open to them. He believed in Falls county and Texas and the United States and God Almighty—that is enough—there isn't anything else. He was buried Sunday eve at three o'clock. His friends did him all honor, and the cemetery feels just a little more proud since she is honored with his resting place. We are sorry he has gone, we could not help it, but then some day some of us all of us will be gone—will they regret losing us as much as we regret losing him. He is dead and buried, but beyond the grave who knows. For 3,000 years there's been no witch of Endor to call up a Samuel from the grave and almost 2,000 years since Christ rose from His tomb. But hope hears the rustle of Angel wings and faith sees the glow of that wonderful city afar. Hope scents the perfume of the Tree of Life and faith sees its bowers abloom. Hope hears the cadence of golden harps by angel fingers strung and faith sees love and mercy coming from the great white throne, and hope and faith see a kindly welcome to that friendly shore for our good old friend. R. W. Noble, M. D., Temple.

Life Insurance for Million Dollars on New York Boy of 14

New York, Feb. 17.—Frank E. Campbell, Jr., 14 years old, is disclosed as the most heavily insured boy in the world. His father, a New York undertaker, has taken out a policy for the boy for \$1,000,000. The next highest insurance for a boy is that of Jackie Coogan, film star, who has a \$500,000 policy. The policy for young Campbell is a twenty-year endowment. To write it required the co-operation of thirty-seven insurance companies. Del Rio Man, 109, Dies. Del Rio, Texas, Feb. 11.—Jose Angel Perez, 109, said to be the oldest man in Valverde county, died here Friday. He was born on March 19, 1818, records show.

John N. Snell, of Houston Gives Platform in Seeking Kittrell's Place in House

The race in Houston for the place in the house of representatives made vacant by the death of Judge Norman G. Kittrell, is getting warm as the day of election approaches. The election will be held February 19 and at least six candidates will have their names on the official ballot. One of these, John N. Snell, lawyer, has furnished the Forum with a copy of his platform and also says he has sought to have joint discussion of the issues in the race with Mike Hogg, son of Former Governor James H. Hogg, but to date has been unsuccessful. The platform upon which Mr. Snell bases his candidacy is as follows: After serious consideration of the proposition, I am seeking the position made vacant by the death of our late Honorable, esteemed and beloved, Judge Norman G. Kittrell, Sr. I have decided to offer myself as one of the candidates for that position, subject to the election to be held on February 19th, 1927, and I submit herewith the following reasons for my candidacy. First: I desire to give the people a chance to select one of their own kind for this position. I have not been drafted to run, nor have I sought anyone's consent. Second: I am for our Terrell Primary Election law as it is now written, for it is my desire to see government become more responsible, as well as responsive to the end that the humblest citizen's voice will be heard at the seat of government, as distinctly as the voice of the rich and special interests, from the smallest public school, instead of, for and by the people, hence—I am opposed to the claptrap arguments being set forth by certain politicians and special interests to repeal our Terrell Election law and do away with the primary election, substituting therefor the old annual convention system, which from time immemorial has been a tool in the hands of selfish politicians and the special interests. Third: I favor and advocate all measures that will result in the rebuilding of our public educational system, from the smallest public school to the State University. I favor a larger appropriation for public schools, and I am opposed to our public school system being made a tool for the propagation of ideas in the classroom that corrupt our children's lives and ideals. I favor the retention of patriots and God fearing men and women, favoring at the same time, a limitation of athletic activities to the end that real education become the end of our educational undertaking, and that athletics be made a part of the physical training. Fourth: I favor and advocate the retention of our present free text book law, and am bitterly opposed to the agitation now being made by certain interests to repeal this law. The free text book law, was and is a boon to the people of this State. Fifth: I am in favor of a revision of our system of taxation to the end that all wealth should bear its just proportion of taxes. Under the present system of taxation, a proportion of our Texas wealth is escaping taxation, or bearing a very small proportion of what it should be compelled to carry. A revision of the system would result in the lessening of taxes upon lands, chattels and tangible property. Sixth: I favor and advocate the Eleemosynary institutions being made sufficiently large and numerous to accommodate all of the insane and afflicted—those unfortunates who have to lie in jail awaiting a place to be made for them, which is to the State of Texas, a shame and disgrace. Seventh: I favor and advocate the maintenance of State highways and our State public school system. Eighth: I favor and advocate a penitentiary system and management that will pay its way, and relieve the State of this burden. It has been done in other States, and I favor humane treatment for prisoners—a liberal pardon policy—especially to first offenders, and always to one who merits and deserves clemency. Ninth: I favor and advocate those measures which are pending for the perfecting of the overland trunk line highways and proper maintenance thereof. Tenth: I favor and advocate a revision of our court procedures, especially those measures recommended by the bar association and the governor. Eleventh: I favor drastic measures for the lobbyist and bribe takers. All lobbyists are not those who are sent to Austin by the special interests, but some of our State officials have used their high office for the purpose of lobbying—the office held being a mere subterfuge. Twelfth: I favor and advocate all of those measures which have been undertaken and introduced for the interest and betterment of Harris county, some of which have already passed the Legislature and will soon become law. Thirteenth: I favor and advocate a more liberal workmen's compensation act to the end that the workman and his dependents will be properly cared for in the event of accident or misfortune to the bread winner. I believe capital and labor should cooperate because capital without labor can do nothing—while labor without itself can create new capital, and I am, therefore, unable to see why capital and labor should not be harmonious in all undertakings, unless selfishness on the part of one or the other enters into consideration of their problems. Laws that will protect the interests of both should be enacted when needed, without quibbling or hesitation. Fourteenth: I believe in a govern-

ment of the people, for the people and by the people. I do not favor a government which is run by a privileged few, who, to effect their interest hold to the principle that the masses of the people are incompetent and incapable of self-government. Finally—in conclusion, I wish to say I have no wealthy or influential relations. I have no millionaire friends, that I can recount. I am not the son of an ex-governor but, I am the son of an east Texas dirt farmer, nor have I inherited unlimited millions of wealth from my father's estate, but, I have served and labored in many capacities in my State—I know what it is to eat my bread by the sweat of my brow. I have served the public as Public School Teacher, as County Superintendent of Public Schools—as a soldier during the World War, and after the World War I worked for several years in the interests of my disabled buddies. I am now practicing my chosen profession—the law. I am a husband, a father and I am the mother of my seven children—three boys and four girls, the eldest twenty, the youngest two—and if elected I shall endeavor to serve the people of my State and my country to the best of my ability, to the end that youth services will reflect credit upon me—our beloved Judge Norman G. Kittrell, Sr., whom I seek to succeed, upon the citizenship of my State and county, and upon my real American family. Respectfully submitted, John N. Snell.

School Bills Based on Education Survey Are Killed in House

Austin, Tex., Feb. 16.—Using steam roller tactics, the house Feb. 16 refused consideration of the additional measures introduced by the National Educational Survey commission whose work cost the state \$50,000. Consideration also was refused a bill that would have placed cotton gins under regulation of the railroad commission as public utilities. The educational measure sought appointment of county superintendents by county boards instead of popular election. Representative Roy Daniels of Wichita Falls introduced the bill as a compromise for the educational survey commission bill. Both have the same main features. His was reported adversely by the house on introduction, and he and Representative Polk Hornaday lost a hard fight to get the bill printed and put before the house on a minority report. The house voted down Daniels' motion to print and then defeated Hornaday's move to reconsider the vote. A similar bill in the senate has been reported favorably. Hornaday argued that the proposal to appoint superintendents instead of elect them is recommended by the leading educational authorities and supported by the Texas congress of Parent-Teacher association which endorsed the educational survey commission's program of educational referendum in Texas. He declared 88th legislature endorsed the educational survey commission to inquire thoroughly into the Texas educational system and recommend improvements. The report was made last fall, and its recommendation couched in several bills introduced in the fortieth legislature. "Now, gentlemen," Hornaday said, "that survey commission has studied the educational situation and made recommendation, spending the \$50,000

allowed it for expert aid and other expenses. Now are you going to refuse to consider one of the bills that seeks to carry out the recommendations?" Representative John Veatch was strongly against the bill, declaring in a dialogue with Hornaday that "we are going to kill it." Representative Bowd Farrar brought out that the house educational committee already has reported favorably on another bill to allow voting for county superintendent only in that part of the county over which he has supervision. The superintendent thus would not be subject to votes from city school districts not under his direction.

Fist Fights in House and Senate Punctuate Legislative Debates

Washington, Feb. 16.—Torrid language and one round bouts developed at both ends of the capitol Saturday as feeling over banking and farm legislation reached fever heat. Carter Glass of Virginia, one of the smallest men in the senate, and Burton Wheeler of Montana, who is considerably larger, furnished the milling in the senate, but were separated before either had come to any physical effort. The set-to on the house side was between J. N. Tincher and James Strong, both Kansas republicans. Speaker Longworth played the role of peace-maker and in doing so managed to avoid several wild hay-makers which the combatants directed at each other. The Glass-Wheeler encounter took place on the senate floor during a roll call and after the lie had been passed. The Tincher-Strong tilt was in the lobby just off the house chamber and was preceded by "liar" and "liar" and "senseless," he believes, and "will take away entirely what little initiative and ambition the farmer now exercises."

Mr. Ford pressed a button and a colored chef appeared. "John," said Mr. Ford, "get me some of those crackers we received from the laboratory this morning." John returned bearing a silver platter on which were a dozen grayish-colored crackers about two inches across and two thirds of an inch thick. Mr. Ford took one and handed the correspondent one. The crackers were crisp and carried a taste of pecans and oatmeal. Mr. Ford then pulled a slip of paper from his pocket which named the ingredients of the crackers: "Pastry, flour, pecans, germ wheat, oat meal, olive oil, water and baking powder." Ford views the McNary-Haugen farm subdivision bill, passed by the senate, as "the most asinine piece of legislation ever to be tried out on a nation." It is "senseless," he believes, and "will take away entirely what little initiative and ambition the farmer now exercises."

Oatmeal Cookies to Rout Pigs and Hens Off Farm, Ford Says

New York, Feb. 14.—Experiments by Henry Ford in the production of oatmeal cookies in an effort to eliminate cows, pigs, and chickens and their products from the farm, are described today in a copyrighted Detroit dispatch to the New York American.

"The whole conception of the farmer is wrong," says Ford. "He is out of date. I believe that eventually the needs now supplied by the cow, the chicken, the hog, will be made from other substances. Dietetics are being studied by my scientists along this line."

"Here, let me show you," Mr. Ford said to Horace V. Wilkins, who obtained the interview while Mr. Ford was speeding westward in his special car, the Fair Lane. Mr. Ford pressed a button and a colored chef appeared.

"John," said Mr. Ford, "get me some of those crackers we received from the laboratory this morning." John returned bearing a silver platter on which were a dozen grayish-colored crackers about two inches across and two thirds of an inch thick. Mr. Ford took one and handed the correspondent one. The crackers were crisp and carried a taste of pecans and oatmeal. Mr. Ford then pulled a slip of paper from his pocket which named the ingredients of the crackers: "Pastry, flour, pecans, germ wheat, oat meal, olive oil, water and baking powder."

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Waco Banks Merged. Waco, Texas, Feb. 13.—Announcements were made Sunday of merger of the Provident National bank with the First National bank, latter taking over all interests of the former. It is understood the total deposits will be around \$9,500,000.

\$50 Reward \$50.00 will be paid if R. V. Turner's Quick Relief Salve fails to give relief in cases of croup, head cold, catarrh, sore throat, headache, earache, eczema, itch, burns, rashes, bruises, cuts, sores, rheumatic pains or zits. 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 60¢. AGENTS WANTED Write for special terms. R. V. Turner, Box 1122, Montgomery, Alabama.

Hotel Directory HOUSTON "THE BENDER" Houston's Popular Hotel, Rates \$1.50 and up. Excelsior Cafe. Noontday lunch 50c. Dinner evenings \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25. J. E. DALEY, Manager AUSTIN The Driskill EUROPEAN PLAN Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

Stop Look Listen! American railroads are the safest in the world to ride on. They are safer than any other kind of transportation. But you can make them even safer by being more careful. The welfare of yourself and family may be involved. The railroad is making a vigorous effort to reduce accidents. Won't you help? You can help in many ways and especially by observing these ten don'ts. DON'T cross railroad tracks, either walking or driving, until you stop and look in both directions, whether view is obstructed or not. Stop—look—listen! DON'T try to cross tracks in front of an approaching train. It pays to wait. DON'T cross a track after a train has passed, until you have made sure no train is coming from the opposite direction. DON'T walk or stand on railroad tracks. If compelled to walk in railroad yards, avoid walking between the rails of any one track. There is usually room between the tracks. DON'T let your children play around rail-

King George Excited Over First Tooth of Baby Granddaughter

London, Feb. 15.—King George was in the parlor when he heard that his tiny guest—the Princess Elizabeth, whose parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, are now on a voyage to the Antipodes—had cut her first tooth.

The King, as even Kings will over so important a family event, forgot affairs of State momentarily and became nearly as excited as he did on the night of last April 21 when he was aroused from his slumber at 3 a. m. at Windsor Castle to learn that his first granddaughter had been born.

Thinks Bribe Fund Not Given to Beat Optometrist Bill

Editor Forum: They have let the cat out. The people in this country had been wondering how in the world the optometrists could afford to give one thousand dollars to have a little silly legislation passed. The optometrists did not give this one thousand; it was given, some one else gave it. It is a frame-up pure and simple. The whole thing is going to bust. No wonder they wanted to get that expulsion resolution through so quick. It looks like the fireworks have just started. Some people knew too much in advance.

J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas, Feb. 1, 1927.

CLASSIFIED ADS RATE—2c per word each insertion. Minimum 10 words. Initials and each group of figures count as one word. Short lines seven words—Capitals double.

DON'T LET A FEW CENTS' difference in price be the deciding factor in favor of the purchase of cheaper chicks, as this is a stumbling block of a large per cent of buyers. We have more laying hens on our Poultry Ranch than any other Poultryman in Texas. We trapnest more hens every day of the year than any other poultryman in Texas. We have more pedigreed leg-hatched hens and cock birds on our poultry ranch than any other poultryman in Texas. Since our return from England, with the largest shipment of English White Leghorns ever made to America. We have developed the largest weight, and the largest egg-laying S. C. White Leghorns in the world. Write for catalogue and prices. The Oldest, The Original Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas, Wolfe City, Texas. 2-17-7 INDIAN PEACH, Dureka persimmon, High grade trees. Guaranteed. Catalogue free. R. G. Martin, Stephenville, Texas. 2-3-4

LARGE FIELD GROWN genuine Bermuda onion plants now ready, \$1.15 per thousand; \$5.00 for 5,000; prepaid, count and satisfaction guaranteed. Valley Plant Farms, Montville, Texas. 2-10-3

LARGE FIELD GROWN unirrigated plants for best results. Genuine Bermuda onion plants, red, white or yellow, 500 for 50 cents; 1,000 for \$1.00. Large frost-proof cabbage plants, all varieties, 30 cents 100; 65 cents 300; \$1.00 for 500, all prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. Pioneer Farms, Raymondville, Texas. 2-10-3

SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Winners, layers, payers, Douglas Tarvin, McKinney, Texas. 2-10-5

PLANTS READY—Large, stalky, all varieties cabbage plants, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Crystal Wax and Bermuda onion plants, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$5.00. Delivered. Dealers wanted. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas. 2-3-3

PLANTS NOW READY—Cabbage, Beets, Lettuce: 600 \$1.00, 1,000 \$1.35, postpaid. Sweet Spanish, Crystal Wax, Bermuda Onion Plants: 600 75c, 1,000 \$1.00, postpaid. Larger lots express collect. Cabbage: 80c; Onions 60c. Lind Plant Farms, Columbia, Texas. 1-27-4

FOR SALE—Coon, opossum, skunk, squirrel and rabbit dogs. Some real wolf and fox dogs. Also young dogs ready to train, 10 days trial. Money back guarantee. A. F. Cooper, Knob Creek, Ark. 1-27-3

GENUINE Bermuda Onion Plants now ready for shipment, full count and safe delivery guaranteed. Price \$1.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Currie Cogdell Plant Company, Raymondville, Texas. 1-27-4

LIGHTNING COTTON SEED. The Quickest Maturing Cotton Known. Numerous tests have proven that it starts opening ninety days after planting, lints forty-four per cent, yet has a long staple that measures over an inch, commands the highest price. Makes an enormous boll that is easily picked. It's the ideal cotton as testified to by hundreds of growers who have grown it. A quick maturing cotton is the salvation of the cotton farmer as the first cotton nearly always brings the highest price. Special price during the month of February only. Write for prices and description. Lightning Cotton Seed Company, Lockhart, Texas. 2-10-2

100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 note or letter sheets, printed with your name and address and post-paid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. If you prefer, send \$2.00 and get both the Forum and Farming, one year and the stationery postpaid. Cash with order to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas. 11-11-1

Klan War Splits Methodist Church in Connecticut and Pastor Is Forced to Quit

Sterling, Conn., Feb. 16.—This little mill town, which is a cluster of four villages is split wide open by a Ku Klux Klan fight. As a result, the little Methodist Episcopal Church is without a pastor for the second time in a year and is at sword's points with the Southern New England M. E. Conference; props of another Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Oneco are swaying, and Catholic merchants have seen their business fall off to the verge of bankruptcy because of a boycott.

Where the thing will end time alone will determine. At present the Fiery Cross and the Cross of Christ are badly mixed up on Main Street, and the little Methodist Church is not only locked up, but it is hinted that if it were opened it would have no congregation to preach to. Villagers sleep ill these cold nights. Neighbor does not speak to neighbor. Storekeepers are boycotted. Parents look askance at teachers. Little children have not only big ears but long tongues. Gossip has both the blind staggers and the wanderlust. And nobody is so unwelcome as a newspaper man who comes seeking information. Those who don't want to speak glances threateningly and those who would like to speak are afraid to open their mouths. About the only denizen who's not afraid to have her say is "Ma" Hopkins, down at the Sterling Hotel; but then "Ma" is a Christian Scientist and a believer in the Klan, and her great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War.

Sterling is a town of four Connecticut villages near the Rhode Island border, about thirty miles from Providence and, say, 165 northeasterly from New York. The villages are Sterling Centre (the Post Office), Oneco, Sterling Hill and North Sterling. Villages in this neck of the woods have a habit of clustering into towns. The new arrival at Sterling Centre could fancy nothing more peaceful in appearance. Warm snug homes perch along the banks of the Moosup River. Holding the centre of the stage is the neat mill of the United States Finishing Company which has offices on Broadway, New York, and specializes in bleaching and dyeing textiles. That mill with its 250 hands makes Sterling regular, puts it in the ranks of New England towns.

Early last summer the Ku Klux Klan got its grip on Sterling and folks began to strip their beds of the sheets and pillow cases. Honest, God-fearing New Englanders who theretofore had kept their hands full with farming and mill-working and merchandising began to work overtime at being their brothers' keepers. The Klan began to spy on their neighbors and gossip in konklaves, and presently it was reported that the Rev. W. M. Wright of the little Methodist church had gone to the Catholic church on Palm Sunday and brought back a blessed palm to the Methodist House of God. Whether true or not cannot be ascertained in Sterling, for Mr. Wright soon was sent packing and it was up to the District Superintendent of the Southern New England M. E. conference, the Rev. Myron E. Genter of Vordham, one of Leahy's attorneys. Notice of an appeal then was given. Leahy was returned to jail here immediately after the reading of the verdict.

Dr. Ramsey disappeared from his Matthis home on the night of May 20, 1926. His body was found about four months later in a shallow grave among the hills of Live Oak county, not many miles from his home. The doctor had been called from his home by a Mexican, who entreated him to go to the home of a sick friend. The doctor was not seen alive by his family after he left the house on that mission. Roberto Martinez was later arrested by state rangers, who went to the border to get him, and confessed that he was the man who had called for Dr. Ramsey on the night the doctor disappeared.

Woman Tortured by Neighbors to Drive Away Evil Spirits

Bridgewater, S. D., Feb. 12.—An investigation was begun today by McCook county authorities into the case of Mrs. H. Wollman of Dolton who was tied to a bed for three days while members of a religious sect made efforts to "pray the evil spirit" out of her body. Mrs. Wollman was rescued by a committee of local business men who had the woman placed under medical attention. She had been without food for five days and was found by Dr. G. H. Clauser of Bridgewater to "be under the influence of hypnotism." The woman is 35 years old.

Move to Cut Pardon Power Is Beaten By Senate's Vote on It

Austin, Tex., Feb. 9.—Proposed revision of the pardoning power of the governor met a decisive defeat in the senate here today when that body refused to engross a resolution designed to give the legislature a hand in such affairs. The resolution provided for an election on a proposed constitutional amendment granting to the legislature authority to limit the pardoning power of the executive if it should see fit. Refusal to engross means that the bill is dead.

Bottle and Bible in Hand Uphaw Offers Choice to Congress

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Uphaw of Georgia beaten for re-election, told the house goodbye today in a vaudeville devoted largely to prohibition and was greeted with alternate applause from the dries and laughter by everybody.

He brandished in the air a quart whiskey bottle to punctuate a charge that bootleggers were seeking to debauch congressmen. Once he smelled of the bottle, angrily placed it on a table and took a long drink of water. The house roared. Uphaw took up a Bible, and holding it in one hand while he held the bottle in the other, shouted to his colleagues to take their choice. No one volunteered.

When the Georgian finished, Representative Schafer, republican, Wisconsin, rose to protest against giving Lincoln's birthday for a prohibition speech.

Recalling the demand of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler for a wet republican presidential candidate in 1928, the dry leader bade his democratic colleagues to have hope, if only they nominated a dry standard bearer, he said. With a dry standard bearer, he said, there need be no misgivings among the Jeffersonians over further exclusion from the seats of political power.

"Forget it not, my democratic colleagues," he said, "that the very stars in our courses are fighting for us in 1928—if we will only be wise and keep sober as a party. The economic skies are heavy with clouds for the opposition, but everyone knows that a divided democracy can no more win in 1928 than a divided republican party could when Wilson was elected."

Admitting that signs of peace within his party were not encouraging, Uphaw declared the "dry constitutional democrats" desire peace, but they would never put their signatures to an agreement written "on the upturned head of a beer keg—unless that keg is empty."

Modern Youth Would Shame Hottentots in View of Houstonian

Houston, Feb. 16.—Immorality is the mother of crime and the automobile has brought to the youth of the country its greatest opportunity to revel in lax morals, drink liquor and commit robberies, Attorney R. E. Brooks told about thirty citizens who attended a mass meeting at the council chamber at the city hall Friday night. Mr. Brooks announced that another mass meeting will be called to form a league for the suppression of crime, he said.

"I can diagnose the crime wave," he said in his address, "but it is up to us as a whole to effect a cure. Time was when men had an influence over their families. But that is gone. And so is parental advice. Before the advent of the automobile, families used to gather in their homes at night, but now the parents go their way and the children theirs. It is the children in their late teens and early twenties who are most susceptible to the offerings of the combination of automobiles, liquor and immorality. And there you have the dangerous combination and in fact the crime wave."

Death Penalty Given Harry Leahy by Jury in Georgetown Trial

Georgetown, Tex., Feb. 16.—A verdict of death was returned here Feb. 9 against Harry L. Leahy, charged with the murder of Dr. J. A. Ramsey of Matthis. There was no demonstration and Leahy appeared to be the coolest man in the courtroom. His wife was with him, but she showed no emotion. Leahy's aged parents, who had testified in his behalf, were not present. In a previous trial Leahy was given a sentence of 50 years, but the trial court ordered a new trial at the defendant's request. The court today denied a motion for new trial posted by H. F. Bonham, one of Leahy's attorneys. Notice of an appeal then was given. Leahy was returned to jail here immediately after the reading of the verdict.

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Ponzi Starts Back to Boston After He Loses Long Battle

Houston, Texas, Feb. 15.—Charles Ponzi left Houston Saturday for Boston in custody of Police Inspectors John Mitchell and Thomas Mulroy. Ponzi told attaches of Sheriff T. A. Binford's office that he was not through fighting for liberty. He would he said, accept sentence in Massachusetts and begin serving his sentence in order, as he put it, not to lose any more time. He asserted, however, that once in the Bay State he would immediately continue his fight for liberty in the courts. Ponzi was taken from an Italian Steamship in New Orleans last June and brought to Houston where he employed attorneys, carried the case through the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on the allegations that he, as a citizen of Italy, was taken from an Italian steamship and illegally brought within the jurisdiction of Texas courts. Defeated in both the District and higher courts, he finally appealed to the Federal Court here Friday for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied.

Familiar Jokes Held to be Part of Value of Ford's Business

Washington, Feb. 16.—Familiar jokes and stage publications about Ford's flivver, were reckoned among the intangible assets of the Ford Motor Company by George Lindsay, New York, who testified at today's hearing in the government's suit for additional taxes on Ford stock transferred by James Couzens, Dodge Brothers and other minority holders, to Henry Ford in 1919. "The use of advertising given the Ford car was a big help in popularizing it," said Lindsay.

Requisition Is Granted

Austin, Tex., Feb. 14.—Governor Dan Moody today granted the requisition of the governor of California for C. E. Weston, wanted in Long Beach on a charge of forgery.

Denver Student Is Flogged For Staging Lindsey Talk and Woman Is Threatened

Denver, Colo., Feb. 14.—Ralph Batschelet, a leader in student affairs at Denver university and vice president of the Thinkers association, today was confined to Mercy hospital here following a severe flogging last night by five masked men. Batschelet, also president of the sophomore class, said the men told him they beat him because the association had arranged a debate on marriage between Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court and Dr. Burtis A. Jenkins, pastor of the Linwood boulevard Christian church of Kansas City.

Police were also informed that two other members of the association had been threatened. Morris M. Grupp, an attorney, president of the association, told authorities he received a telephone call shortly after Batschelet was flogged threatening him with similar punishment unless the debate, scheduled for Feb. 22, was cancelled. Miss Margaret Farlow, secretary of the association, said she also had received a telephone call warning her to expect a beating if the meeting was held.

Batschelet told officers he was seized while en route to the home of his fiancée. He said the men carried him to an automobile and drove swiftly for several minutes. After warning him that his punishment was only a sample of what would follow if the debate was permitted, he was beaten until he nearly lost consciousness. He was left in a ditch by a highway near Edgewater, a suburb. The Thinkers association was organized ten days ago after the Denver university student council voted to cancel an address by Judge Lindsey before the student body. Young business and professional men and women as well as students were invited to join.

Encouragement of free discussion of ideas and theories was the announced purpose of the association. Judge Lindsey has appeared several times recently in debates to clarify his stand on proposed trial marriages as a solution to increased divorce suits. Judge Lindsey explained he did not favor "free love" as many persons believed after hearing reports on his plan. He said he favored trial marriages in some instances but only under strict regulations. Debate on Judge Lindsey's proposal was enlivened by the recent state supreme court decision holding he was illegally elected two years ago. The court threw out ballots from one precinct which would have given a majority to his opponent, and declared his office vacant. A petition for a rehearing is pending.

When ministers and religious organizations in various parts of the country took exception to his plan, Judge Lindsey invited any minister to meet him in debate. Dr. Jenkins, prominent Kansas City pastor and at a time editor of the Kansas City Post, accepted. The subject tentatively selected was: "Can the present institution of marriage be improved?" Judge Lindsey characterized the attack on Batschelet as "one of the most infamous, villainous things that ever happened in this community."

Appeal Made by G. W. Tyler For Preservation by State of Historic Old Missions

Austin, Texas, Feb. 16.—"An eloquent plea for a state museum from an aged native Texan who has long been noted for his learning and his high-minded and enlightened interest in public affairs and in the history of Texas" is the manner in which Professor J. E. Pearson, of the University of Texas faculty, characterizes a letter from George W. Tyler of Belton to Representative W. M. Fly, Tyler, who resigned recently as a University of Texas regent, is a former member of the senate and has long been an active member of Texas State Historical Association. He is particularly concerned with the fate of the old Spanish missions in his letter, which is given in part: "Texas has fooled away too much time already in making a start in this matter. And, in addition, think of the disgraceful fact of the old Spanish missions now going to ruin crumbling down and being carried away piecemeal by treasure hunters so that in a few years there will not be left a trace of these old historic landmarks. Suppose they were in the New England states, or any of the Northeastern states, they would be surrounded with a protecting wall and guarded with the utmost care. With us they are neglected, due largely to religious prejudice. The fact that missions were built by the Catholics condemns them, of course, in the eyes of most Protestants. It is a pity that prejudice is so narrow. I would not care if they had been built by the Hottentots or any other sect or tribe whatsoever; it is their historic value that I appreciate and prize, and the generations that follow us will never forgive us for our criminal neglect. The title to these properties now stands in the Catholic Church, but a simple act of the legislature, drawn by some good lawyer, would enable the state to condemn them for public historic uses, with reasonable compensation to the Catholic Church for his title, and then it would be in the power of the state to take charge of these sacred relics and preserve them for all future time."

Though the State Museum is an independent proposition, it leads right up to the acquisition and preservation of the missions, Mr. Tyler declares.

Wife Asking Divorce Says Husband Prayed Daily for Her Death

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 9.—Before leaving for work each morning, Ianold Nichols would kneel and pray that his wife, Gertrude, might die before he returned, she asserted today in filing suit for divorce. Charging cruelty, Mrs. Nichols asked for custody of their only child, Harold Jr., 5.

New Ideas by Ford to Cut Down Farm Labor to be Tried

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—Henry Ford will attempt to prove that work it takes farmers a year to do in producing farm staples can be done in 15 to 20 days, through application of efficiency methods according to an article by Theodore Price, appearing in Feb. 9 issue of Commerce and Finance.

The experiment will be conducted on a huge farm which the automobile manufacturer has purchased near Dearborn, Mich., and the test will be open to public observation. Ford purposes to prove the soundness of his theory of industrialization of farming, the article states, by application of labor saving machinery, organization and specialization. "His estimate," Price writes, "would allow two days for the plowing and harrowing that must be done before planting, one day for the planting itself, five days for cultivation during growth and two days for harvesting and threshing, which can now be done simultaneously by a machine which cuts, threshes and bags the wheat as it is drawn through the field by a tractor. The total of time thus allocated would be ten days, which is only half of Mr. Ford's estimate, and would leave another ten days for ditching, fencing, distribution of fertilizer and other things that are fairly chargeable to the cost of producing a particular crop. * * *

"His conception, as I grasped it, was that agricultural contractors who had the necessary men and machinery could go from farm to farm and do the work that has to be done in a few days at a cost that would be much less than the value of the time the farmer now devotes to it. "Obviously he did not mean that his proposal was applicable to dairy farming or for the raising of live stock."

Ford is quoted as saying that if costs of agricultural production are to be reduced so that the farmer can make a profit, the farmer will soon have a surplus unless consumption can be increased. This, he thinks, could be brought about by sharing the economies effected with the public.

Home Brew Will Be Outlawed if Solons Pass Westbrook Act

Austin, Texas, Feb. 16.—Manufacture, sale, possession, advertising or giving away of any malt syrup or other malt preparation that is intended for or which primarily may be used in making any alcoholic beverage, regardless of the presence or degree of alcoholic content in such malt syrup or other malt preparation, is made a felony under a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Ed Westbrook of Sherman. It was referred to the committee on state affairs. Any person, either for himself or as agent or employe, who shall violate any provision of the bill, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years. It is declared in the emergency clause of the bill that there is at present no law controlling or prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of malt syrup.

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

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