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BIG CITIES OF TEXAS—CENSUS 1925. 
 BIG CITIES OF TEXAS—CENSUS 1929.

 SAY ANTONIO
 161.379

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 158 976

 Houston
 138,276

 Foft Worth
 104.482

 El Pago
 77.545

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### KEEP SAN ANTONIO FIRST

- . 1. Build a dam in the Olmes. 2. Build the auditorium.
- 3. Keep the streets clean.
- 4. Finish the street-widening, bridgtog and paving program.
- . 5. Build and adequately maintain a eraditable public library, conveniently situated.

LINES THAT THE TURK SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO CROSS

Although this Government officially "must" remain indifferent to Turkey's struggle (in Lausanne) to regain Northern Mesopotamia, Americans generally would benefit more if the region remained under Arab rule and British protection than if it reverted to the former owner. History does not support Angora's contention that Mosul Province has been or is "predominantly Turkish" in race or language. This province is held by Arab troops owing allegiance to King Feisal of Irak-with a strong British air force in reserve, its base in Bagdad-and it constitutes what is known loosely as Northern Mesopotamia.

Turkey's present rulers of course are aware that Mosul Province is as Semitic today, in race and language, as ever. In ancient times the region was the heart of Assyria, and Nineveh's vast ruins lie opposite the modern city-Mosul-separated only by the Tigris River. For conturies, Assyria defied the mountaineers who dwelt on the upper Tigris and marched its armies deep into their land. The Assyrians were descendants of the Babylonians and closely akin to the Arabs, who hold the land today. They reached their predominance between 745 and 626 B. C., during which period Nineveh was the world's greatest city and the center of enormous wealth. Gold, silver, grain, works of art, libraries, flocks, herds and myriad slaves combined to make Assyria the most powerful nation.

Now, heaps of ruins mark the site of Assyria's mighty cities and weedstrewn plains have replaced the grain fields. The ruins have been there more than 2,500 years, as Assyria fell before the allied Babylonian and Median hosts in 606 B. C. But the desolate plains resulted from Turkish rule, which did not begin in the region until 1515only four centuries ago. The early Semites who settled in the Tioris and Euphrates valleys found there a primitive people who practiced irrigation on a modest scale, and cultivated wheat and other grains. The newcomers extended the canal systems and when Nineveh fell, the land had been cultivated well for at least 1,500 years. Persians, Macedonians, Greeks, Romans, Parthians and Arabs successively held the region now in dispute; but as a rule the cultivators of the land were left in peace through the centuries and the canals were maintained as in ancient

Then, in 1514, Selim the Grim-Turkey's warlike sultan-marched against Shah Ismael of Persia with an army organized on modern lines; infantry, cavalry and artillery. At Chaldiran the Turks won a great victory and Persia was compelled to cede them much territory. Selim desired Mosul as an outpost to the southeast, for its strategic importance. Persia still held Bagdad and lower Mesopotamia, and at Mosul a Turkish force could prevent co-operation between Persia and Egypt. The latter then possessed Syria, Selim gained his object, but his successors neglected the rich vaileys and their canals shamefully. The Arab farmers drifted southward, and the fields lay fallow for many decades. The Turks did not know until about 1870 that untold wealth in oil lay beneath the surface, and when they did learn this, were in no financial condition to use their knowledge.

France, Britain and the United States have gained oil concessions in Mosul Province, mostly in the districts hetween the Tigris River and the Persian frontier. Some wells are near Er-

bil-which Xenophon calla Larissa in for freight cars, which the railroads, his Anabasis, and the Book of Genesis terms Resen (fountain source). Others have been drilled around Kerkuk and Suleimania, farther to the southeast and near the Persian border. From experience. American archaeologists have learned how hard it is to deal with Turkish officials in Mosul Province. American oil men doubtless would find it easier to deal with Arab and Beltish officials than with the Turks. Besides, the land is Arab-speaking and the Turk has no right therein now. He won Mosul by the sword, and lost it by the sword in 1918. He found a garden and left a wilderness. The Turk should be kept on his own side of the present border, which follows racial, as well as strategic lines from the Mediterrancan Sea to Persia.

#### BEPRESENTATIVE MANN

James Robert Mann, veteran and militant Illinois Congressman, died-as he often had expressed the wish to die-in harness. Only the day before the end came he sent word to party leaders that, despite his illness, he would go to the Capitol and join the fight for the Administration shipping bill, if needed. Anyway, his last official act was for that measure, of which he was an ardent advocate. He was recorded as paired with Representative Sabath.

That sick-bed message was characteristic of Mr. Mann's fighting spirit. Although his quarter-century of service rather pales before Uncle Joe Cannon's fifty years, he was a House patriarch. Speaker Gillett (Massachusetts), with two terms longer; Representative Cooper (Wisconsin) with one term more, and "Uncle Joe" alone outdistance him thus.

Mr. Mann was known most widely as the author of that drastic law, the Mann Act, which, though much criticised, awakened the public conscience and greatly contributed to stamping out a grave social evil. But he left his impress on much important legislation during his long tenure. He was ranked among the best-informed men on legislative matters in Congress. Constant alertness, a fearless independence and an amazing capacity for hard work were outstanding traits of his service. These are qualities none too plentiful in Congress, and so to be appreciated.

Sharply contrasting to so many Congressmen's flamboyant notices (written by themselves), the sketch of Mr. Mann in the Congressional Directory reads: James R. Mann, Republican, of Chicago, was born in 1856; was elected to the Fifty-fifth and each succeeding Congress". "That's all", he observed. Surely, it is sufficient commentary on his record. He was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., in 1856, and was graduated from Illinois University and Union Law College. He began lawpractice in Chicago (1881); was Hyde Park village attorney (1888), and Chicago alderman (1893-96). He had become a power in local Republican politics before his election to Congress in

Mr. Mann was House leader during the years when his party was in the minority (1913-19), and so was proposed for the speakership in the Sixtysixth Congress. But he betrayed no disappointment when the honor went to Mr. Gillett and showed no disposition to kick out of the harness. He was a good sport, as all true fighters are. "Jim" Mann never forgot that he was born on a farm. Though not aligned with the "bloc", he ever was the farmers' staunch friend. Congress has lost a picturesque figure and a signally useful member.

## STRONGER AMERICAN BUSINESS

"Basic industries are showing increased productive activity," is the encouraging news-not emanating from doubtful professional-optimist sources, but contained in the Federal Reserve Board's conservative business review.

Economists agree there is but one road back to normal conditions and that is through increased production. Obviously, hard times signify a shortage of wealth-not the paper assets represented by currency, notes and securities, as Europe has demonstrated, but the products of field, factory and mine. The world's store of commodities essential to civilized life is depleted because millions of men were taken out of industry during the war, and the energies of the rest were centered upon producing war-materials. Logically, the proper course would have been to start industry's wheels anew immediately after peace was signed. That was impractical then because of financial conditions; neither the statesman nor the industrial executive knew which way to

Now, after four years, the atmosphere is beginning to clear somewhat both in America and Europe. This is reflected in the latest foreign-trade reports, as well as in domestic business surveys. If commerce and industry are not yet out of the woods, at least the light is visible through the branches. More factories are running and more men are working than at any time since the 1920 depression, according to the Board's report. The worker's average pay is higher, chiefly because he is laboring more hours a week.

There is an unprecedented demand

unfortunately, are in no position to meet. Soft-coal production keeps shead of the factories' and householders' current requirements. Spinners are using more cotton and wool than they have for two years. The pig-iron output averages the highest since 1920, but cannot keep pace with unfilled orders. These are all exceedingly healthy signs. They promise more money in circulation and increased business for the merchant. The only negative phase of the Board's survey is that there has been no increase in bank loans.

The farmers have supplied an impertant stimulus to this activity by raising and steadily marketing a six billiondollar crop. With 25-cent cotton, 85cent corn and correspondingly better prices for hogs and cattle, the farmer is in the best position he has occupied since deflation set in. Commadity prices, both raw materials and manufactured goods, show a marked upward trend which, experts believe, will prove a business stimulant.

Turning to the foreign field, the National City Bank of New York publishes statistics highly optimistic in tenor. October exports totaled \$372,000,000, the highest for any month in a year and a half and 20 per cent above September's record. This contradicts "retaliation" predictions of the tariff act's foes. America's exports for the first ten months this year exceed Britain's by \$150,000,000, and so lead the world. Imports during the same period gained over last year, the chief advance being in manufacturers' materials. An increased capacity for crude stuff at home and a somewhat enlarged market for finished products abroad, certainly promises well for American business.

#### SAMUEL CROMPTON

There have been comparatively unknown men to whom the world owes much. Also, there were some, once well known and now almost forgotten, who brought great wealth to others, but themselves died in poverty and neglect. Not only his native country, England, but all peoples benefitted vastly by Samuel Crompton's invention of the spinning-mule, that completed the work which Hargreaves and Arkwright began while he was still a youth. It is fitting that cotton-producing and manufacturing lands should recall Crompton's life and services, on the anniversary of his birth, December 3.

Like his better-known predecessors, Crompton was a native of Lancashire and was born at Firwood, near Bolton-le Mars, in 1753. That county was beginning to be England's calico-printing center, instead of London, about the time he was ten or twelve years old. James Hargreaves, a spinner at Stanhill, near Blackburn (Lancashire), invented the spinning-jenny in 1767 and saved England's struggling textile industries from extinction. This, although the handspinners so resented the invention that they broke into his house and destroyed the first machine. Hargreaves removed to Nottingham the following year, but could not obtain a patent as he had sold several machines before applying.

About the same time, a hair-dyer named Richard Arkwright, who lived in Bolton, turned his attention to this problem, which Hargreaves partially had solved. In 1769 Arkwright patented the roll-drawn spinning machine, which spun a great number of threads and limited the operator's task to feeding cotton and joining threads that broke. Unlike Hargreaves, who got nothing for his invention, Arkwright amassed a fortune within a few years; but his machine produced too much of a strain on the thread, which remained too coarse purposes. Like Hargreaves. though, Arkwright suffered from mobviolence and also removed to Nottingham in 1768. The same gang that drove Hargreaves from Blackburn descended on Bolton, which lies about 15 miles to the south, and wrecked the roll drawn machine as it had the spinning-jenny.

Crompton, working in Bolton as cotton-spinner, knew of these troubles, but did not sympathize with the rloters. Instead, he turned his attention to improving both men's inventions and. about 1774, conceived the idea of making fine threads for manufacturing muslin. Working on this scheme he produced the spinning-mule-also called the mule-jenny-in 1779. This embraced the principles of Hargreaves' and Arkwright's inventions and constituted the mechanical combination which revolutionized the spinner's craft. The original mule-jenny had a traveling frame on which the spindles were set. but the former intermittent action largely has given way to the continuous motion of the ring-spinner, an Arkwright improvement on his first ma-

When Crompton found he had a new and better spinning machine, his funds were insufficient to obtain a patent. He was not businesslike and gave several manufacturers the right to use . his brain-child without protecting himself properly. Several did not pay him. in fact, all he received amounted to less than \$300, until parliament granted him 5,000 pounds in 1812. His cotton factory failed in 1826; and Crompton died the following year in Bolton.

More than 2,000 cotton factories dot

here to the memory of the Lancashire trio who spurred Eli Whitney to invent the cotton gin. The latter made it possible; in turn, to utilize the English spluning-machines in great, rapidlyincreasing numbers. There are many stories of unjustly-treated inventors, but few endured worse treatment than Hargreaves. Arkwright and Crompton.

80 THAT JOB MARVELED AND WAS HUMBLED-A LAY SERMON

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleisden, or loose the bands of Orion? (Job xxxviii, 31).

Winter is a glorious season for the star-gazer. It is then the stars shine brightest of a clear, cold night; the most resplendent constellations come into view. In the city, unhappily, the stars almost are obliterated by the garish street lights. Few city-reared lads are apt to grow up to be astronomers, or even poets; they are "shut off from the sky", there is little to draw their thoughts away from earth. Only in the open country do the stars shine in fullness of splendor. There they do not seem so far away. Had Stevenson's Will c' the Mill realized his ambition to go to the city he would have missed his stars and the lofty meditations they gave him. But that finest of all star groups, Orion, is bright enough to be observed even despite the city's glare.

This magnificent constellation rises now in the early evening; moves with majestic stride across the sky and sinks into the West with the coming of the dawn. Throughout the Winter months Orion dominates the Southern heavens. and few can look upon this splendid spectacle without awe. There is the great rectangle of two bright and two lesser stars, forming the hunter-giant's figure; the three second-magnitude stars across the center, his belt; and below

it, three dimmer stars, his sword. Trailing behind is Sirius, brightest of fixed stars, his dog; and to the north, Procyton, the little dog. Far up in the sky the Pleiades glimmer in their dress of silver braid-the mythical object of Orion's endless chase. It is a display fit for the gods. Daniel Webster said that John Hancock's name was immortal "as if written between Orion and Pleiades". That was saying much, even for a great orator.

The ancient Greeks Invented marvelous stories about Orion and his innumerable philanderings. He was enamored of Atlas' daughters, the Pleiades; they fled his advances and were changed to snow-white doves as he overtook them. Then he became infatuated with Merope and was blinded and cast into the sea by Oenoplon, her father. His sight restored by the sun, through Vulcan's aid, he resumed the chase; was loved of Diana, and she slew him out of jealousy of Eos, the dawngoddess. Homer tells the story in the Odyssey: "So when the rosy-fingered dawn had chosen Orion, you gods that live at case grudged him to her, till in Ortygia chaste golden-throned Artemis attacked and slew him with her gentle arrows". Diana relented of her wrath and placed Orion in the heavens. where he pursues his early inamorata, the Pleiades.

Poets of all ages and climes have broken into song at the impressive sight of Orion. Job bows in adoration of the Power "which maketh Arcturus, Orion and Pleiades, and the chambers of the South". Longfellow wrote a picturesque poem on the occultation of Orion by the moon: "Unarmed with naked feet she tred upon the hot and burning stars". which was to the poet a sign that, "Forevermore, forevermore, the reign of violence is o'er". Alas! that was but a bard's fancy, a dream, a pious wish far removed from the reality. Won derful as were the ancient poets' interpretations of Orion, it remained for modern science to reveal to man's astonished gaze its true marvels, exceeding in majesty and splendor the wildest dreams of Olympian gods.

In the central star of the giant's sword, the telescope shows the most splendid of all nebulae-a star-system in the making, where the spectator may view God's Hand in the process of creation. It is inconceivably vast. Betelgeuze, the red star of the hunter's shoulder (alpha Orlonis), was the first fixed star measured by Dr. Michelson's interferometer-one of astronomy's great triumphs. Betelgeuze is 250,000. 000 miles in diameter; its mass would fill our whole solar system beyond the orbit of Mars. Rigel, its companion star, is believed to be vastly larger. Orien is uncounted quadrillions of miles distant.

In comparison with magnitudes like this, our own proud world sinks into an insignificant speck; as, in the face of Infinity, mankind's whole period is far less than the Psalmist's watch in the night. Contemplating Orion, one can appreciate Young's dictum, "an undevout astronomer is mad". And Jehovalt's challenge to Job out of the whirlwind presently assumes a deeper meaning.

Sometimes a man needs a little-expertly judicious petticoat rule-Professor Tiernan, for instance,

Production is back to 1920 levels, says Mr. Hoover's Commorce Department reports; but the country would this country; but there is no monument | prefer to see it on the upgrade.

## Don't Go Near the Water By Lucian Cary

(Continued from Yesterday) "So you see," he said, "it's very simple."
"Dr. Manning has everybody in to tea every second Tuesday," Mary Elizabeth said.
"I'll have my aunt take me," said the young man. "Will you be gind to meet

young man. "I'm you by a me."

Mary Elizabeth rose,
"Yes." she said. "And now I must say
good-by, or I'll be late for lunch.
"Good-by," said the young man—"until
next Tuesday."

Mary Elizabath wondered all the way home
if he meant that he intended to propose to
her, and what she would say if he did and
what would her parents say. But then,
what could they say if she met him at the
Rector's.

Rector's.

She did meet him at the Rector's on Twasday next, and shyly introduced him to her mother, and they chatted together for quito ten minutes, and he seemed to know all the people her mother mentioned, and it all want off so beautifully that on the way home Anary Elisabeth made bold to say that the young man had asked if he might call. "What young man?" her mother asked. "Whay, Mr. Paimer," said Mary Elisabeth. "Oh." said Mrs. Morley, "I thought he was a very lice roung man indeed, so different

a very lice young man indeed, so different from the kind of young man you meet now

from the kind of young man you meet now-ndays."

"I never meet any young men," Mary Elizabeth said.
"I mean well, I mean that Country Club growd." Mrs. Morley said.
"But Mother." Mary Elizabeth insisted, "was it all right for me to tell him he could call?"
"Why you" said Mrs. Morley "I don't see could call?" "Why, yes," taid Mrs. Morley, "I don't see any reason why be shouldn't." Mary Elizabeth smiled happily.

FROM THE MAIL BOX

(Writer's name and address must be given for publication. Unpublished letters will be returned only if accompanied by postage. Please be brief.)

Apartado 191, Tampico, Mexico.

THE JASPER CONFERENCE ON TEXAS'
ALARMING TIMBER OUTLOOK

"Of course," said Mrs, Moriey.

"Yes," said Mrs, Moriey.

"Couldn't you explain to father that we met Mt. Palmor at the Rector's and all?"

"I certainly shall," said Mrs, Morley. "I think it's about time you met some young men-the right sort of young men, of

med—ting right sort of young lines, or course."

That night Mary Elizabeth slipped out of her bedroom window and down the reranda pillar and out across the Parmenters' yard. At the corner she met Philip Palmer.

"So you came," he said.
"Yes," Mary Elisabeth whispered, "just this once."

"I love you," said Philip Palmer,
"I-think-" Mary Elizabeth began,
And then bis arms went around her and
her hend was on bis shoulder. He held her

tightly for a moment.

Mary Elizabeth could feel his heart beating—beating about three times as fast as it had that hight she had found him lying beside the wrecker car.

She rhised her face to his. He kissed her.
"I love you," he said gently.
"I love you," acid Mary Elizabeth.
He kissed her again.

"And now I must go," she cried.
"But you will marry me, won't you?"
asked Philip Palmer.
"Yes," said Mary Elizabeth. "But-"
"But what?"
"But we can't be engaged for at least a

month."
"Very well—a month it is."
A month later, of an evening in Septemtier, the clock in the hall began to strike.
Mary Elizabeth put down her book. Promptly on the last etroke she rose and kissed

IN PRAISE OF MR. RICHARDSON'S LETTER ON GETTYSBURG ADDRESS To the Editor of San Antonic Express: In your Sunday edition (November 10) there is a letter by James W. Richardson in regard to placing Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in the schools. railroad traffic and the employment of 50 per cent of her population will be gone when the big payrolls of the mills have been removed to the Pacific Coast. At least 20 of these 40 counties are almost entirely dependent on timber and most of the land, especially in the long leaf beit, is better suited for tree growing than agriculture. The outlook is alarming, not only for East Tuxas, but for the entire State. What is to become of the many fligs towns and the large population that for a generation have lived and prospected on lumbering? Much of the farmer's produce has found a ready local market which will be much reduced. Who will pay for the good roads and the good schools that have been built?

Take Japper County, for example: Its assessed valuations run shout 10 million deliars, of which the mills pay in personal property tax about 25 per cent of the total. In many counties the big mills share of the taxes run very much higher, as Jasper is 70 per cent cut. When the mills have gone and our native lumber is no more, what is Texas to do for building and other lumber needs? It is estimated that every furm uses at least 2,000 feet of lumber per onnum. Can we afford to pay a price without competition for Oregon lumber, and in addition pay the freight of \$21 per thousand board feet from the Pacific Const. Louisiana has more timber than Texas, but more mills, and her resources will not last much to placing Lincoln's Geitysburg speech in the schools.

Let me say that in the halls of Oxford University, England, there hangs that speech as an example of pure Anglo-Saxon diction, mexcelled in any way; and it is worthy to be in any school in the United States.

We all know that the people of Texas are descendants of that rugged race of the mountains of Tennessee. Kentucky and Virginia—Daniel Boone Crockett, Travis, Rowle and many others who blazed the way into the Western wilderness. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln came from that same stock, and America and the world is proud of each and all of them.

This letter of the ex-Confederate solder is fit, in my estimation, to be framed and hung up beside the great speech of Abraham Lincoln's.

R. N. BRUYKHE.

Apartndo 191, Tampico, Mexico.

"PETROLEUM AND THE UNKNOWN."
To the Editor of San Antonio Express: This might interest a few readers of The Express. I have devoted much time to studying this dear old earth of ours from many points. I feel that some will not agree with me along the lines I write, and of course they are entitled to their views and I to mine; but I am sure that anyone clipping this out and preserving it will find much of it will come to be true.

Petroleum—where found? First taking it near home: It is my belief that coastal crude will be found in the greatest quantities between San Antonio south to Latedo and toward the coast; possibly elsewhere in the State of Tamoulipas, Mexico, it will be found in greater quantities than around Templeo. Next hearest pines in our country where crude will be found in great abundance is in the old Salton Sea, California. This will require great depth. Those oil pools extend down the west coast of Mexico adjacct to the Guif of California. Next, in Utsh there will be development; and in Virginia and Maryland, and in many places in Minout competition for Oregon number, and its addition pay the freight of \$21 per thousand beard feet from the Pacific Const? Louisiana has more thinder than Texas, but more mills, and her resources will not last much longer than ours.

The citizens of East Texas are naturally alatmed at the outlook, and a forestry and agricultural development conference has been called by President O. M. Stone of the Jasper Chamber of Commerce, to be held at Jasper on December 7 and 8. The afternoon and evening of the 7th will be devoted to our forest problems, the manage of fires, the growing of a new timber crop, turpentining and the inception of the work of reforestation by the State purchasing and setting aside cut-over lands for a State forest, which shall also be used as a State park and a bird and game sanctuary. In 25 years it will become immensely profitable to the State. The afternoon and alght of the 5th will be devoted to the agricultural problems of East Texas, farming of ent-over lands, building up grazing lands with good grasses, ferfilizers, soil classification and the bringing in of new industrial concerns.

Following are some of the subjects that will be taken up:

"A Review of Forestry Progress in Texas" and "City Tree Planting," by R. A. Oillism, vice president of the Forestry Association and Dallas City Fotester.

"Natural Resources of East Texas." by L. C. Suewart of Kirbyville.

"Objects of State Sorestry Work." by E. O. Siecke, Sinte Forestry College Station.

"Our Forest Renewal Froblem," by R. W. Wier of Holstoh.

"Forestry from the Public Welfare Stand-point," by Max Benliey, managing editor of

will regating great depth. Those oil points extend down the west coast of Mexico and a Mining the coast of Mexico and a Mining the coast of Mexico and the many places in Mining the coast of the coast of Mexico and in many places in Mining the coast of Mexico and the Mining of Mining the coast of the coa President Emerical Texas porestry Association.

Waco, Texas,

MALKGNANT "REDS" CANNOT USE THE AMERICAN NEGRO

To the Editor of Sun Antonio Express: The Associated Press dispatch from Moscow under date of November 20, tells how the Third internationale of Russian Reds would invite the binck folks of the world, and particularly of the United States, to Join them in a world congress looking to the formation of a Red army and navy to flight for the rights of the colored beople, slong with Red rain, in the Southern States of America. In their aunger and distraction these malignant faunties are seeking aid and comfort among groups of and and burderous paoples like themselves; but they are doomed to find the coldest cherity among the colored people of the United States they have mot in all the world. The psychology of black folk leads them at straight angle raminst every species of group disorder. Nihilism and Communism. They are hampy and content in their general outlook and in the progress they are making, and are group for privace an orderly course in all human affairs.

Black folk like to eat, as well as work, but notituer of these seems to be in rowite in Russia, and if the Reds are working primarily to maintain their rebutation for failure. Jet them wait for sympathy from colored Americans.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is organized as a breast of the world that we are getting along in the right way and making friends with all peoples whose friendship is worth while instead of a form of slavery, there is every help and excouragement in all parts of American for the masses of black folk, and assertions to the contrary are mulicions libels on the greatest Government in the world.

H. M. TARVER, 413 North Leona Street, San Antonio.

THE JASPER CONFEDENCE ON TRIASPALARMING TIMBER OUTLOOK
To the Editor of San Antonio Express:
The great timber belt that was once in East
Texas that, duting the last 50 years, brought
to some 40 counties that grow pine a prosperity of immense proportions. The wealth
brought to Texas by the great milling industry has only been equaled by the millions
of dollars of returns from cotton. More men
have been employed in lumber manufacturing than in all other manufacturing industries of the State combined.

A generation ago Texas had some ten mil-413 North Leona Street, San Antonio.

GROSS CARELESSNESS

A Russian living in Petrograd claims to be 112 years old. We understand that Lenine is making urgent taquirtes to ficout who is responsible for this oversight.

"Of Course," her mother added, "I'll have to speak to your father about it."
"Of course," said Mary Ellanbeth.
"But mother..."
"Yes," said Mrs. Morley.
"Couldn't you explain to father that we met Mr. Paimer at the Rector's and sil?"
"What's the matter with Mary Elizabeth?"

mather:

"What's the matter with Mary Elizabeth?"
he asked.

"She's in love," said Mrs. Morley.
Mr. Morley got up and paced back and
isth across the room.

"Whith young Palmer?" he asked.

"Yes," edid Mrs. Morley.
Mr. Morley paced back and forth serves
the room.

"I can't say I'm glad," he remarked.

"No," said Mrs. Morley. "I shall be sorry
to lose her. But—"

"He is the right sort of young man, eff course," Mr. Morley admitted.
He paced back and forth until the clock in the hall struck the half-hour.

"Well." he said, "I suppose wa'll have to stand for it. It isn't as if he were one of that wild Country Club set, with he character and no morais and no sense of responsibility about anything."

"No." said Mrs. Morley.

"You know." said Mrs. Morley, "I always feel that the beautiful thing we've accomplished with Mary Elizabeth is to bring her that other gills doen't want to do the things that other gills doen't want to do the things that other gills doen't want to do the things that so there wild impuides.

"That's just it," said Mrs. Morley. "The hasn't got these wild impuides.

"And she just wouldn't want to marry the wrong kind of man," Mr. Morley said.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Morley went up-stairs to bed.

They were probably right—at that.

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Whereupon air, and we stairs to bed.
They were probably right—at that.
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THE END.

CONGRESS AND THE ELECTIONS Senator La Foliatte of Wisconsin, announcing his program of progressivian, which includes a determined opposition to certain jending legislative propossis, assails the practice which keeps in Congress for three months after a National election men who have been defeated at the polls. This raises an old question, often discussed, and as often inid aside as involving great difficulties in correction. The Federal election schedule was established at the outset on the basis of existing conditions. Communications were difficult and slow. A complete poil of the balloting could not possibly be had at the time of the organization of the Government within one or possibly two months. It was contemplated that the retring Congress should failsh its work while the personner of its successor was being determined. CONGRESS AND THE ELECTIONS

the retiring Congress should finish its work while the personnel of its successor was being determined.

As communications have been improved and made more speedy the system has developed differently from the expectations of the founders. The newly elected Congress is known to a man before the next regular seasion begins. Ever since the telegraph was established, therefore, there has been the possibility of a repudiated Congress continuing for three months or more at work after the verdict of the people has been the possibility of a repudiated Congress continuing for three months or more at work after the verdict of the people has been tendered and become generally known. To correct this condition it will be necessary to shift the whole political calendar. The Constitution contemplates that the retiring Congress shall be the judge of the election of the President and Vice President, it therefore must sit after the presidental election. This requirement is based upon a logical principle that the new Congress, chosen at the same time as the President in election. This requirement is based upon a logical principle that the pew Congress, chosen at the same time as the President in order the innegaration of the President in order the innegarition of the President in order to certify to his election.

These questions have arisen herotofore in connection with the president in order to certify to his election.

These questions have arisen herotofore in connection with the proposal to change the date of the inauguration. Whenever the more element date of the last Thursday in April—the time historically appropriate owing to it having been the date of George Washington's induction into orfice—is proposed objection is raised that this would prolong the term of the retiring and possibily repudiated Congress, and a counter from the summitted of Congress to assemble and the President insugurated early in January. But this would require the old Congress to assemble at some time subsequent to the election and canvage the role,

against a histus in the presidential office.

Taken altogether, the issue raised by Senator La Foliette does not lend itself to easy solution, even if a change in practice were desirable. There are certain advantages in the pretention of the od Congress in being after an election just as there are undoubted, at least in theory, advantages in immediately putting the nopular will inly effect through a prompt assemblage of the National Legislature.—Washington Star.

## MARING VOTER VOTE

It is futile to speak of methods of entiring the voter to the polis. The time has come when we must cause indulging in the fond hope that we can educate the public through a sense of patrictism to vote. Futing sails the truth of the school boy, we must bear in mind the fact that these are not collected through patrictism but through compulsion. We found it inadvisable to rake in samy in the recent war by roluntary choice. Our courts could not function a single day without our judges holding complete control over the bodies of those who disobey. The Boston police strike fillustrated all too rividly what would happen in any of our communities if for an inin any of our communities it for an instant we remove the police who are perelectently and sveriastingly sunpressing the
criminal element, and who are never able
to do more than sit on the lid. Turn where
you will in government, you will find that
about the only function which is placed on a
purely idealistic, voluntary basis is that of
voitic. We must look upon government and
the right to vote as a serious obligation and
place it upon a more practical basis.—Harper's. in any of our communities if for an

POLITICAL DEFINITIONS Statesman-What you call a politician what grees with you. Pork-The money expended on public im-provements in some other town.

Adherent-A follower who has not yet ob-tained all he expects.

Senate—A body of elderly gentlement charged with high duties and with losfing on the job.

Influence.—Something you think you have until you try to use it. Machination.—Fancy synonym for any scheme of your opponent to defeat your scheme of your opponent of aims.

Boultful State—One always distinguishable by the absolute confidence with which both parties claim it.

Groft—Any pecuniary advantage enjoyed by someone not in accord with your political views.—Boston Transcript.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHED

Suspension of McGrigors, the army bankers, was received with mixed feelings is many a well-known meets. At the headquarters of one of our crack corps, a newspaper man solemnly gave the news to the stinator, who amounced the Holings at that convival moment from the form to the stines of the convival moment. There was a seneral burst of cherring and the subalterns danced with give. "You see," it was explained to the surprised pressman, "we're all well overdrawn."—London Morning Post.

## TORIO PAPERS WILL COPE

TOKIO PAPPERS WILL. COPT
The United States is among the powers
protesting against the bill tataly passed by
the French Chamber of Deputies forbidding
the acquisition of real estate by foreigners
without express permission by the government. No doubt what our government objects to is the retroactive character of the
measure, which roltes an Issue somewhat
similar to one already under discussion with
Mexico.—Springfield Republican.

CAN'T BLAME PROMISITION The Chinese adviser reports that a new war is brewing in the Far East. And there is no prohibition out there, to keep the brew down to half of one ner cent.—Tampa Tribuse.