

**PAT HARRISON
IN HAPPY VEIN
IN COMMENTS**

Reviews Surrender of Old
Guard Republicans to
'Agricultural Bloc.'

BY WALLACE BASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who has discovered that Wall street's great organ, the Journal of Commerce and the Wall Street Journal had, like the parrot, talked to much. He read to the Senate the opinions of these old guard Republicans to the "surrender" of the old guard to the "so-called agricultural bloc" with their comments. Among other things, he said: "Do Senators know what the New York Journal of Commerce said about that meeting at the White House on the following morning? Here is what they said—and they knew it: they were weak by the time they got there. In the relationship of the United States Government and the Nation's financial and business leaders is to be had, to have been inaugurated in the conference to which President Harding summoned several New York bankers on Wednesday night. These bankers were in the meeting, which was participated by the representatives of the Cabinet, observed the customary reticence in discussing what had taken place. They did not, however, hesitate to show their gratification at the development."

**COMMENTS ON
WILLINGNESS TO LEARN.**

The next day this same Journal of Commerce said:

"One thing which Wall street took extreme satisfaction in yesterday was the evident willingness of President Harding to learn. He admittedly is not an expert in financial affairs, but he is ready to accept advice and willing to be set right when he is told so."

Those were the views entertained on Wall street after that meeting; but yesterday a new light broke in that part of the great metropolis. How does the Wall street crowd now feel since the old guard that professed them reflected in the meeting, which gave birth to the "surrender" of the Wall Street Journal of yesterday. Oh, they have changed their views now. Let me read.

"Compromise is justifiable when desirable ends can be achieved without any other sacrifice." The House and Senate revenue bills were examples of compromise that accomplished at least an installment of tax amelioration. The pusillanimous surrender of Republican leaders is in no sense a compromise.

"We were talking about you then."

"It is a cowardly retreat before a gang of demagogues, euphemistically called an agricultural bloc."

"I am sorry that the leader of the majority party in the chamber is not

now in his seat, because he has gone over to the agricultural bloc. He has taken the reins from the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Kenyon) who led in this movement. Oh, how these progressives of old have been supplanted by the progressives of today! Ed Follette, who sat on the Finance Committee for weeks and fought by the side of the Democrats, is one of them. He has lost the interest of the people to reduce taxes, he was in favor of retaining as a maximum a large surtax; but when this progressive element meets up at Senator Capper's house this former leader of progressivism is forgotten. This man who helped to make the fight in the committee is ostracized. The Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah) and the Senator from California (Mr. Joseph) who were once known in this country as real progressives, have been supplanted by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Kellogg) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Nichols) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Oddie) and those others who formerly belonged to the reactionary group. That is the way the world runs; and my friend, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Lenroot) is now called a demagogue, and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Nichols), who opened his doors and distinguished the committee board to receive the distinguished new progressives and agriculturists from Boston and Chicago is called in this article a demagogue."

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"I do not know in which class this paper has placed my friend, the distinguished Senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson), because he has been on both sides of the proposition, and I do not know whether he was changing or retreating; but, anyway, they say he is in one instance that he was pusillanimous, and in the other that he was a demagogue."

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**FISH AND GAME
WARDENS NAB
130 IN MONTH**

Arrests Result in 123 Con-
victions and \$2,644 in
Fines, Costs.

During the month of September, 1921, wardens of the State conservation department arrested 130 persons charged with various violations of game laws. Of this number 123 were convicted and fines and costs totaling \$2,644.05.

In September, 1920, a total of eighty-six arrests were made with eighty convictions and fines and costs aggregating \$1,837.69, according to George N. Mannfeld, chief of the fish and game division. Hunting and fishing without license, which constitutes the chief offense, is the most frequent violation.

Twenty-three were apprehended for possession of fur bearing animals out of season; nineteen for possession of skins, thirteen for hunting on Sunday, seven for shooting on public highways, and six for taking undersized bass.

The open season for shooting prairie chickens opened in Indiana on Oct. 15, and closes Oct. 31. Mr. Mannfeld points out:

"The bag limit is five per day. Mr. Mannfeld called attention today that the case of Henry Beeler, Indiana, arrested Aug. 16 for setting in White Rock Creek near Brooklyn, will come to trial in the Morgan Circuit Court at Martinsville on Nov. 16. Lieutenant Governor Emmett Branch has been retained by the conservation commission to assist the county prosecutor, Orla A. Smith."

Following the Beeler trial cases against George N. Baker, William E. Fields and John Fields, all members of the Indiana conservation commission, and members of the Beeler sealing party and similarly charged with Beeler, will be tried. Regardless of the outcome of the Beeler trial, each of the other defendants will be tried, Mr. Mannfeld asserts.

His announcement followed recom-

mendations of Dr. Allen Hrusby of the Chicago Tuberculosis Society and Dr. A. S. Hirshfeld of the city health department.

Exact nature of the experiments was not disclosed, but Dr. Hirshfeld said the glands would be prepared in the public school kitchens and fed to the children who are below par in their studies. According to Dr. Bruner, several thousand children will be given the treatment. The vacan stare on the faces of pupils will change soon after the treatment is administered, it was said.

Dr. Hrusby said experiments with monkey glands had restored vitality in many cases.

"We intend to put new brains into the minds of pupils by use of the sheep glands," he said.

RECEIVER FOR LAFAYETTE CAR CO.

R. W. Levering was named as receiver of the Lafayette Service Company, which operates the street car lines in Lafayette.

Judge Andrew in Federal Court yesterday held that the receiver should be paid \$100,000. The Court ordered that all claims against the company be filed within ninety days.

SAN ANTONIO
WINS PRAISE
FROM HOOVER

(Continued From Page One.)

ganization that keeps a close watch on buyers and insures accounts.

The San Antonians people say there is no danger of revolutionary movements in Mexico for there is nothing to fight over.

The territory that bred revolutions has been swept clear of cattle and general food staples.

In fact, Mexico imports cattle, logs and sheep, not for breeding purposes, but for the Mexican birds having been reduced to a minimum by the predatory bands.

What worries some San Antonians is that they cannot see how Mexico can continue buying.

Most of the government revenue to-day comes from oil. Copper mines are not operating and evidence of revival are not apparent. Of the sugar plants, only one is known to be doing much at present.

Neither have some of the San Antonians the confidence in Obregon that is expressed by persons from El Paso with whom I have talked. They say he has no love for the United States and is no more in tune with the old conservative element of Mexican than Senator Borah.

His influence is of that body in the United States. They appreciate why El Paso holds Obregon in high regard, but

they say San Antonio knows Mexico better than the people of "The Pass." And San Antonio's knowledge comes from long experience.

San Antonio is more Spanish than any other city in the United States. With the Alamo, the Missions, the great old cathedral, the palace of the Governor, now used as a Chinese mission, but still used as one, and the colorful life of the worker. Carpenters get from \$5 to \$7 and plumbers get \$10. Builders say construction costs are double what they were in 1914 and while there has been some improvement of late, the efficiency of the worker is below what it used to be.

**DEMAND FOR
BUILDING.**

Skilled labor in San Antonio gets from \$5 to \$10 a day for 8 hours, the rates varying according to the skill of the worker.

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**GOOD DEMAND
FOR LABOR.**

San Antonians say their city has less unemployment than any city of its size in the United States. They add that their problem is to get labor to work, rather than to get work for labor. Much of the labor hereabouts is Mexican. With high wages, they say, labor has been demoralized to some degree, earning enough in three days to loaf the other three.

An appeal came the other day from a

large ranch seventy-five miles away from San Antonio for 500 men, but it was specified that only men who really would work were desired.

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**DEMAND FOR
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San Antonio provides a lot of business for San Antonio. Its disbursements and those of subsidiary posts, approximate nearly \$30,000,000 a year.

If it had cheap power San Antonio would seem to be an excellent location for textile mills. There is a large cotton growing belt nearby. San Antonio is a primary market for wool, and the goat city is big. But San Antonio buys its cotton from manufacturers outside of them. It makes overalls and jumpers, middles and aprons, mattresses, dresses and undergarments, kimonos, pajamas and skirts. It has some packing houses, and several good sized flour mills, foundries and machine works, cigar factories and candy manufacturers. It probably makes and consumes more ice cream per capita than any other city in the United States. It has quite a number of creameries, and

a lot of chemical plants. Saddlery establishments of good size for the world. The horse is still a factor in this part of the world. There are a few oil refineries, and some sash and door plants, together with some miscellaneous collection of small industries as you'll find anywhere.

There is one business in San Antonio that never knows a poor season. It's that of cotton. Planters say the boll weevil is a worse danger now than ever before, and if some method is not discovered for destroying it, cotton cultivation is seriously menaced. Some of the stories they tell of the ravages of the weevil would be unbelievable if the curtailment of the crop did not furnish proof.

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hard by the depression in prices, but they are confident the agricultural credit's act will help them considerably. Even if they have been hard pressed they have not neglected their herds. The present winter never saw range cattle in better condition than they are this season.

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