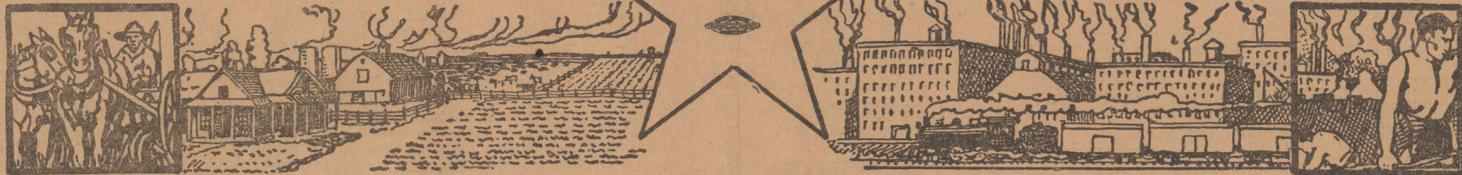


# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
INTEREST



WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
TAXES

VOL. XVI

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1933

No. 36

## Governor Hailed as Greatest Leader in Cause of Farmers

Terming Governor Langer of North Dakota the outstanding chief executive in the cause of agriculture in the Middle West today, Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, and John A. Simpson, president of the national Farmers Union, paid a glowing tribute to the fearless leadership of the North Dakota executive for his militant battle in behalf of the farmers of state and nation.

In introducing Governor Langer to the delegates gathered at Omaha for the national convention of the Farmers Union, Governor Bryan referred to him as "the second Teddy Roosevelt," and said that Langer had many of the striking attributes of courage and fearlessness that characterized the "cowboy President."

In his address, Governor Langer pointed with pride to the fact that there has been no violence in North Dakota arising from unrest among farmers, and urged delegates in attendance to demand from their state governors embargo proclamations on farm commodities in preference to picketing market highways and consequent stirring up of trouble.

In pointing to the success of his North Dakota embargo on wheat, Governor Langer told the assembled delegates that by urging their governors to take similar steps in the interests of agriculture, that they would "avoid taking into your own hands those measures which it is the duty of the governing bodies to act upon."

The governor was a speaker at the convention through the invitation of John A. Simpson, president of the national Farmers Union. He was accompanied to Omaha by James Mulloy, secretary to the Industrial Commission. In attendance at the convention are delegates from over 20 states in which the Farmers Union is organized.

Governor Langer's talk followed addresses by Milo Reno, National Holiday Association President, who said "no one can call off the farm strike," and Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, who likened the administration's farm program to a "shot in the arm which makes you feel better and look forward to something better."

Reno said he had received 500 telegrams in the past 24 hours "asking me when I'm going to call off the strike."

"But I am here to tell you, I can't call it off. No one can unless the farmers get justice," he stated. The delegates received his words quietly.

—The Leader.

## FARMERS IN PROTEST

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5.—Just a week ago today as Doris Duke became the wealthiest girl in the world, the Nation's harassed farmers went on record through the National Farmers' Union favoring the limitation of the amount of inheritance to \$500,000.

The Duke heiress got 106 times that amount. The poverty stricken farmers at the same time indorsed inflation, a subject, like Senator Huey P. Long, that Miss Duke's hard-shelled financial advisers wish they had never heard of.

And that isn't all; the poor, downtrodden farmers also indorsed the proposition of paying all running expenses of the Government by taxes on net incomes.

The Union voiced its support for the Prazier, Swank-Thomas and Wheeler Bills, proposed legislation which is frowned on with bushy eyebrows by the special consultants Miss Duke calls in every time she starts to clip a coupon.

Fenless, many of them; barely clothed some of them, these men of the soil whose brother farmers toiled to produce the tobacco that gave Doris Duke her huge, lopsided fortune came out of the meeting after voicing their just demands to read that a little girl in New York with a marble balustrade had just inherited \$53,000,000.—Ex.

## "HARD MONEY" "BLOOD MONEY" SAYS HEARST

Hard money is very hard to get for the great bulk of the American people but it's pretty soft for the international bankers, William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, told the nation over the radio last week.

The reasons for all the hue and cry for hard money now being raised by the financial overlords who are so fond of "dear dollars" are, as Mr. Hearst points out:

"First, because they have them."

"Second, because dear dollars buy more for them."

"Third, because when loans are paid the bankers get the dear dollars of depression in place of the cheap dollars they loaned in time of prosperity."

"Fourth, because if the loans are not paid the bankers get the property."

"Pretty soft for the bankers, say you."

"Yes, says I, but not so soft for the enterprising classes who borrow to build up industry and to employ labor and to increase the productive wealth of the nation."

"Not so soft for those valuable, creative classes, when in times of depression they have to pay twice the value of what they borrow or else lose the properties they have built up."

"Soft enough, to be sure, for the money lenders, who sit comfortably in their easy chairs and rake in their gains like croupiers in a great gambling house, where everything is safely fixed in favor of the bank."

"Naturally the money lenders like dear dollars, and they call these dear dollars sound money to make it sound good to you and me."

"Dear Dollars Are Blood Money!"

"But dear dollars are not sound money. They are blood money."

"They wring the last drop of blood from the hearts of the manufacturers, the merchants, the farmers, the laborers—yes, and from the financial and commercial veins of the nation."

"The money lenders are the shysters who want the last letter of their bonds, and Mr. Roosevelt—a 'wise young judge,' a 'Daniel come to judgment'—is trying to save the country from their clutches."

"You remember Mr. Morgan's little presents to people in public life, and how gratefully they were received and with what promises of services in return."

"Now the bankers are calling their henchmen to render the promised service, and the henchmen are responding with loyalty to the bankers and disloyalty to the public. The fight is on to establish the dear dollar, the scarce dollar, the dollar of the depression."

"Where Is Our Money?"

The subject of Mr. Hearst's talk was "Where Is Our Money?" He began his talk by saying:

"Those who don't know so much about finance, but know something of human nature, think that it is safer to follow Mr. Roosevelt than the international bankers who have robbed us and betrayed us in the past, and are apparently striving to establish the dollar of depression so they can plunder us again."

"The bankers want you to pay them in hard money, in blood money, and they call easy money 'ba-loney' money."

"Mr. Roosevelt is striving to get the country away from the blood money of the shysters, away from the hard money of hard men."

"He is trying to make money easier for the average citizen, easier to get, easier to earn, easier to save, easier to spend."

(Continued on page 4)

## The Governor Writes the Bankers

By JIM, the Editor

Miriam A. Ferguson, the Governor and the boss of the Ferguson administration and household, got her dander up this week when there wasn't any bids for the Relief Bonds offered by the Texas Bond Commission through the Attorney General, as Chairman, and set herself down and dropped a few lines to each banker in the State. After telling the bankers the need for relief of destitution in Texas and giving them all the facts about the issuance of the Relief Bonds by the vote of the people last summer and the other terms of the bonds including the four percent interest and the time which same would become due in ten years, she then makes a straight out appeal to every banker in Texas to buy at least one \$1000.00 bond, and she puts the bankers of the big cities on the spot and tells them she wants them to get busy and daddy this movement and help get the investing public informed as to the necessity of these bonds being purchased at once.

She minces no words about the situation, and while she does not demand that the bankers buy these bonds she does say that she is expecting them to buy them and that the people of Texas are going to be mighty disappointed if they don't buy them.

Of course, if they don't buy these bonds everybody had just as well understand that the devil is going to have to be paid, and we are going to have more hungry women and children in Texas this winter than ever before in the history of the State. The duty to buy liberty bonds during the war was a mere trifle compared with the great need for the financial interests of this State to buy these bonds now to prevent hunger and starvation and want and misery among our people as a result of the depression.

My advice to you, Mr. Banker, is to get busy on this bond proposition at once. The people are going to watch what you are going to do in every community. Just remember that your business is dependent upon the condition of the people in the community in which you are located. In all your banking experience you never saw anything like this, and, therefore, you, as leaders in your respective communities, must not fail to meet the material obligation resting upon you to relieve distress in our home State.

I am wondering what the bankers are going to do with this situation. I cannot think they will be so foolish as to turn this proposition down. They have circulated all over this State, almost to the extent of bragging, that they were "full of money" and that they had no place to loan their deposits on good security and safe collateral. They have been talking long and loud that but few people were good enough to borrow their money and for that reason vaults were just busting open because they were "full of money." Everybody has heard the story going around about the banks being "full of money."

But now we are going to see whether it is money they are full of or whether it is something else that they are full of. They can't say that these bonds are not good security. They are the direct obligation of the State. Texas has but few outstanding bonds and these bonds are as good as any bonds sold by Uncle Sam. Any bank can take these bonds and use them as collateral security to borrow money from the Federal Reserve Bank and from the city reserve bank, and they can use them to secure their loans from the R.F.C. The private citizen has no such powers or privileges, but the law has given those monopoly powers to the banks of the country, expecting them in turn in time of stress like this to use these powers for the good of the country. If the banks now don't use this power to help relieve this situation then we will know that the big talk heretofore about being "full of money" was a big stall and that they are really full of something else, and we, the dear people, ought to be off of them for life.

But, I don't believe the banks are going to fall down. I believe that they will come to the rescue of the Texas Relief Commission so that nobody will go hungry to a bed in Texas.

But, my Brother Banker Boys, the time is pressing and you will have to step on the gas and get this money to the Texas Bond Commission not later than December 21st—just four days before Christmas. Just give the people of Texas your heart and hand in this movement and they will feel like they have had the greatest Christmas present in their whole lives.

Just remember that the Governor is not begging anybody for anything. Just remember I am not begging anybody for anything. I am just calling your attention to the facts which I believe you will appreciate in receiving to show you just how much good you can do if you will open up and help solve a very pressing situation.

## HOW TO DETECT BAD EGGS

Various classes of eggs are unsuitable for food, and the backyard poultry grower ought to know them, even if the chances of his producing many are slim. He should know candling technique. All he needs as equipment is an electric lamp with a cone shade over it, having an inch-and-a-half hole.

One rarely needs a sixth sense to detect a rotten egg. Don't feed it to chicks. Other kinds of discarded eggs, however, can be worked into the mash for the flock, and thus are not a total loss. Moldy eggs should not be fed back. They should be buried. Eggs with stuck yolks can be used for poultry feeding, providing they present no evidence of having spoiled, but are not good for human consumption.

In a fresh egg the air space is small, measuring not over three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The yolk is dimly visible, possesses limited freedom of motion, and shows no visible germ spot. The white is firm and clear and absolutely free of floating particles like meat or blood spots.

In a stale egg the space is larger, and may have an irregular, movable lower outline, the white is thin, the yolk is plain to the eye, and it moves easily.

If blood veins or a "blood ring" shows in a "heated" egg, the egg should not be eaten.—Exchange.

Camel-Foot Tire

The camel-foot tire, so called because it exerts the same pressure per square inch as does the foot of a camel, has been found ideal for equipment of automobiles in desert places. A car thus equipped will go flying across the desert at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

## Doctor Spain Writes About Our Weaknesses

### Can We Come Back?

Does our general moral delinquency, our widespread criminal mindedness indicate our fitness to evolve a greater financial policy than any that has ever yet been evolved? That is what we must do, and the promise is not glowing.

Never in the history of this Nation have the vices of alcohol, opium, nicotine, caffeine, and aspirin, and other narcotics played so distorting and degenerate a hand in the lives of our people, as they are playing today. Does that recommend our people and our statesmen as being better equipped mentally and morally, to evolve a greater and better financial policy than our forefathers evolved? It does not look encouraging.

But let us not become engulfed in the maelstrom of despair. Let us rather say that some man, or set of men, can be found today who are capable of constructing this better plan. We must have one, or the sun of our Republic will soon be going down forever.

(I'm fearful, Doctor, you will not be able to find such a person. Note the following: 'And the Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand—they are all gone astray.' 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit.' No, Doctor, there isn't any such animal available just now, the Devil is still in control, or struggling to maintain control, at the throttle, and "running in high.")

For explanation, read Rev. 12:13.—I. B. Alford.)

The present sponsors of this great Recovery Plan now sweeping the country, will no doubt do much good, but will not accomplish the main purpose; for they are loyal to the same old system that is bringing us, and has brought every Nation of all the ages to its ultimate demise, and thus it will contribute to ours.

We may make a few surges to and fro with efforts at restitution, but back we will go again into the old ruts in the mire of oppression. Again let us ask what is the matter with that old system? In simple terms, let us state it thus:—

In all the history of our Government we have operated on the theory that private citizens should furnish the money needed by our Government and its people. Let us get that well fixed in our minds now, for of all the errors ever committed by the founders of our Government, this was perhaps their greatest.

When money is thus diverted from its true source and purpose, it becomes the monster evil of the world. All the money used by our head Government, and all that used by our common citizenry in the past, has been furnished by a few private citizens, the gold owners. By the power of their money these few private citizens have been able to shape the destiny of all other private citizens, as well as that of the Nation itself, and when they saw fit, as they did in 1920, to cut off that supply the result was 95 per cent of our citizens are today in mortal dread of the poor-house, and our

## MRS. KEMP WINNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It became officially known in Washington Thursday night that Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp, possessing proper credentials of her election to Congress, will have the dispensation of all patronage in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana from now on.

The late Congressman Kemp was a staunch supporter of the administration and his widow is so recognized.

Nation is rocking in the very throes of economic and business upheavals.

How can we correct it? Instead of permitting the money of the Nation to be supplied by a few private individuals, let us reverse that policy and make it read: Let the head Government, supply the medium of exchange to meet the needs of its private citizens. That is our task and the duty before us.

When the few private citizens furnish the Government and its people with their money, then the people are charged 15 billions annually in interest graft. When the Government furnishes the private people their money, then that 15 billions in interest is left among the citizens, for the Government does not need interest on the money it could and should thus put out.

When our people become properly informed and decide to elect a President and a Congress charged with the specific order from the people to inaugurate such a policy, then we shall have begun on a course of National resuscitation that will carry us back to the road that leads to domestic happiness and National success.—P. A. Spain, Paris, Texas, in Claude News.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

## Export Steamship Company With Morgan and Astor

## RELIEF BONDS ARE NOW READY TO BE OFFERED

NOTICE OF SALE  
State of Texas Relief Bonds,  
\$2,750,000.00 4 Per Cent—First  
Series.

The Texas Bond Commission at the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas until 1:30 o'clock p. m., on the twenty-first day of December, 1933, will receive sealed bids filed with George H. Sheppard, Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas, secretary of said Bond Commission, accompanied by a certificate or cashier's check for one per cent (1 per cent) of the par value of the bonds for which any bid may be submitted, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Texas. Said good faith deposit shall be applied as part payment for said bonds if awarded to the bidder, and upon the failure of the bidder to carry out the contract of purchase, will be accepted by the State of Texas as fully liquidated damages for the breach of the performance of the said contract of purchase.

The bonds offered for sale are \$2,750,000.00 of a total authorized issue of \$5,500,000.00, dated October 15, 1933, and bearing 4 per cent interest, payable April 15, 1934, and semi-annually thereafter October 15 and April 15 of each year, of the denomination of \$1,000.00 each. The maturities of the bonds offered for sale are as follows:

\$250,000.00	on October 15, 1935;
\$262,000.00	on October 15, 1936;
\$275,000.00	on October 15, 1937;
\$288,000.00	on October 15, 1938;
\$300,000.00	on October 15, 1939;
\$312,000.00	on October 15, 1940;
\$325,000.00	on October 15, 1941;
\$350,000.00	on October 15, 1942;
\$388,000.00	on October 15, 1943;
Total	\$2,750,000.00

Bonds maturing on and after October 15, 1939, may be redeemed on any interest paying date on or after October 15, 1938, at par and accrued interest after thirty days' notice shall have been given as required in the proceedings authorizing the bonds. The bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to be used for furnishing relief and work relief to the needy and distressed people of the State of Texas, and in relieving the hardships resulting from unemployment under and in strict conformity with Article III, Section 51-A, of the Constitution of the State of Texas and the enabling act, designated Senate Bill No. 46, passed by the Forty-third Legislature at its First Called Session.

In the opinion of counsel, the bonds are eligible for investment by savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The bonds are exempt from taxation by the State of Texas, and by all counties, cities, and political subdivisions in the State.

The bonds are secured by the pledge of the full faith and credit of the State of Texas, with the stipulation in the Constitution and in the enabling act that the Legislature shall provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds from sources other than a tax upon real property and that the indebtedness evidenced by the bonds shall never become a charge against or a lien upon any property, real or personal, within the State. The enabling act also provides that each and every year after this act becomes operative and until the bonds herein provided for have been retired, the State Treasurer of the State of Texas as he receives any and all moneys obtained for the use and benefit of the General Revenue Fund of the State of

J. P. Morgan on a dole! Vincent Astor on a dole! Many other wealthy Americans on a dole! Hard to imagine, yet nevertheless a fact. They are receiving what amounted to a dole today from the United States Government.

They are not getting a dole because they need it. The House of Morgan is not bankrupt. Vincent Astor has not lost all of his money.

Still, they are getting something for nothing from the taxpayers of America.

While millions of our people are suffering from want, an indulgent government is paying dividends to Morgan, Astor, et al., for "service" that is a farce.

In little less than a year, the Post Office Department paid the Export Steamship Company, of which Morgan and Astor are directors, the sum of \$709,940 for carrying mail across the ocean.

How much mail did the steamship line carry?

Exactly three pounds!

How much, therefore, did this cost the government a pound?

Exorbitant Rates!

Precisely \$234,980 a pound! Under what law was this huge subsidy paid?

It was paid under the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act of 1928, which provided that in order to encourage the development of a large American Merchant Marine, the Post Office Department would pay subsidies in the form of postal rates based on the tonnage, mileage, and speed of the subsidized ship companies.

How much was the old rate for carrying ocean mail as charged by both American and foreign ships before the 1928 law went into effect?

It was a flat charge of 80 cents a pound.

Thus, what the government paid \$1,400,000 for to the Morgan-Astor owned Export Steamship Company would have cost only \$9.60 under the old rates.

A difference of \$1,399,990.40!

The Export Steamship Company purchased their fleet of ships from the government's Emergency Fleet Corporation for \$1,071,431.

But these ships cost the government a total of \$42,000,000.

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(Continued on page 4)

## ROOSEVELT'S ADVOCATE

Robert M. Harriss surely won his spurs when, last Thursday, he addressed some of the prominent bankers and cotton men of Dallas. He is an ardent supporter of the President, and is prepared to go the whole road with him in his search for national prosperity. He argued that:

The Nation must restore the price level of 1926; the dollar must be revalued at the level at which currently inflated debts were incurred; this revaluation should be on the basis of \$41.34 per ounce of gold; the profits from this gold revaluation must go to the Government, not to private interests, so as to help reduce the national debt and reduce taxation. Silver, also, Mr. Harriss argued, must be more freely used since a broader use of silver would open up world markets to the United States.

Texas itself, he affirmed, is vitally interested in the success of Roosevelt's policies.

It is refreshing to have a New Yorker speak in behalf of the President's policies. His advocacy must be a sort of hangover, due to the fact that he is a Texan by birth. Dallas and Texas in general are in hearty accord with the President's views and propose to see them through with him. Since Mr. Harriss is one of Mr. Roosevelt's monetary advisers, the policies he advocated, as above, probably indicate rather clearly the road along which the President proposes to travel in the next few months.

—Dallas News.

(Continued on page 4)

# THE FERGUSON FORUM

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER  
NEWSPAPER—IT IS DIFFERENT!

## THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO THE BANKERS OF TEXAS

Austin, Texas,  
December 9, 1933.

Dear Mr. Banker:

As Governor of the State I am addressing this letter to you in the hope that the State of Texas may have the assistance of your bank at this time when it is very much needed to carry on the relief work to our destitute citizens upon whom the depression has fallen most heavily. Winter is coming on and our relief needs under the Texas Relief Commission are growing every day. Texas must meet this situation, and to permit the wail of one hungry child or the moan of one needy mother or the groan of one needy father would be a lasting reproach upon the Christianity and the humanity of the Texas citizenship.

To relieve this situation the people of Texas have voted authority to the Legislature to issue Twenty Million Dollars in Relief Bonds as, of, and when needed. The Legislature has authorized the issuance of \$5,500,000 of said bonds dated October 15, 1933. The Texas Bond Commission under the authority of said Legislative Act and upon the petition of the Texas Relief Commission is now offering for sale \$2,750,000 of said bonds to be dated October 15, 1933, and likewise maturing serially each year on October 15, 1943, beginning on October 15, 1935. These bonds bear 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and the funds derived therefrom are to be used for furnishing relief and work relief to the needy and distressed people of the State of Texas and in relieving the hardships resulting from unemployment.

These bonds have been approved for investment by savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and they are exempt from taxation by the State of Texas and by all counties, cities, and political subdivisions in this State. The bonds are secured by the pledge of the full faith and credit of the State of Texas with the stipulation in the Constitution and in the law that the Legislature shall provide for the payment of all interest and principal of the bonds from all sources of taxation accruing to the General Revenue Fund other than taxes upon real estate. The Treasurer is instructed by law to set aside the money accruing from the General Fund to pay the interest and sinking fund upon these bonds.

These bonds are available as security for State deposits at their face value.

The bonds are issued in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each.

Bids of private individuals, banks, trust companies, insurance and other corporations will be received by the Texas Bond Commission at the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts until 1 o'clock p. m., the twenty-first day of December, 1933, accompanied by a cashier's check for 1 per cent of the par value of the bonds for which any bid may be submitted, made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Texas.

As stated above these bonds are secured by special fund and a first lien upon the revenues of the General Fund supported by all sources of taxation except a tax upon real estate.

I called a conference of prominent bankers of the State in my office on December 6, composed of the following well-known bankers: John E. Owens, Vice-President Republic National Bank & Trust Company, Dallas; A. D. Simpson, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce, Houston; J. D. Gillespie, Chairman Executive Committee, Dallas Bank & Trust Company, Dallas; H. H. Dewar, National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio; J. K. Baretta, President, National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio; Ed. H. Winton, Vice-President, Continental National Bank, Fort Worth; John N. Sparks, Vice-President, First National Bank, Fort Worth; Dan E. Lydick, Union Bank & Trust Company, Fort Worth; J. L. Lafferty, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth; Ray Nesbitt, Vice-President, First National Bank, Dallas; Jud James, First National Securities Company, Dallas; and after a full discussion and explanation to them they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"We, the undersigned bankers of Texas, having been called into conference with the Governor and Attorney General and having had explained to us the issuance of the Texas Relief Bonds as voted by the people of Texas, issued by the Legislature and approved by the Attorney General; and having confidence in our State and the people of Texas, do hereby endorse and recommend said Bonds as a safe investment for our respective banks and the investing public."

I do not think anybody can successfully question the solvency or the legality of these bonds. They can be used as collateral security with the R. F. C. and with the Federal Reserve Banks, and, of course, with any bank in reserve cities or elsewhere. The Federal Government is now advertising to pay only 2 1/2 per cent on its bonds, and in some instances for short time maturity, less than 1 per cent. The bonds have been approved by the Attorney General of the State and by prominent bond attorneys in Texas and in the North and East. On account of confusion now existing in the bond market, Texas will have to look to her own people to absorb these bonds, and revenues must be promptly obtained from the sale of these bonds to meet the requirements of the relief program. The Federal Government has already advanced over Fifteen Million Dollars as an outright gift, and the Federal Administrator has informed the Texas Relief Commission that further advances will not be made until Texas puts itself in position to match dollar for dollar on all funds advanced since the fifteenth day of October, amounting to over \$2,800,000.

In view of this fact and the condition of the State, I am appealing to all the citizens of the State, and especially to the banks both State and National, to buy as many of these bonds as is possible for them to buy. I ask for prompt action in order that the relief for our distressed population may not be stopped for even one minute. I ask the banks for prompt consideration of this appeal, and I suggest that the matter be brought to the attention of the different clearing house associations in each city, and that proper resolutions be passed endorsing the purchase of these bonds by the investing public, and that each bank be requested to bring the opportunity to purchase these bonds to the attention of their depositors as a safe investment. Please give your customers full information as to how they can buy one or more of these bonds.

I appeal to every bank in Texas—no matter how small your capital may be—to buy at least one of these bonds, and I appeal to the large city banks to buy as many as you can afford. Don't forget, my dear banker friend, that this is not only a safe business proposition but it is a humane proposition, and if the bankers of Texas fail in their active and prompt support of the sale of these bonds, then it will be a great disappointment to the people of this State who have made possible the success of every banking institution in Texas. I think I have demonstrated in the recent past that I am the friend of the banks of this State, and I answered every appeal that you made to me, as Governor of the State, and I am now appealing to you to help in this great work

of humane relief that Texas is seeking to extend to its unfortunate citizenship. I do not, of course, demand that you do anything, Mr. Banker, and I do not think it necessary to attempt to tell you how you should run your business, but the situation is so grave and the need is so great that I do not hesitate to say that I will be grievously disappointed and all Texas will likewise be disappointed if the banks fail to meet this situation promptly. I know you won't fail and I hope you understand the reasons prompting me to bring these facts to your attention. So, Brother Bankers, please act promptly. Who will be the first to wire in your subscription? Much obliged. Thank you. I know you will feel better when you get down on the dotted line. Do it today.

Yours truly,

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON,  
Governor of Texas.

## SOME PERSONAL THOUGHTS

Fred W. Davis

**EMPLOYMENT INSTEAD OF THE DOLE**  
The President is to be congratulated for the recent rule to give employment of some kind to all able to work who would otherwise have to accept charity. The average red-blooded American does not want charity. He wants an opportunity to earn a living.

There remains one more step to be taken. We should establish projects of national benefit, even though they may not be directly self-liquidating. This, of course, is a big task but can be worked out because we have many needed improvements of national scope. The primary task is to organize the details of such work.

The Mississippi River flood control is our largest concrete problem. It requires both immediate and fundamental work. That which can be accomplished by engineers and laborers and that which can be accomplished by nature. Next, and more general, would come the rural problem. To abandon marginal farm lands will not of itself suffice—even the immediate economic benefit is doubtful to say nothing of a fundamental, permanent solution. Farms must be owned by farmers and farming made profitable.

### SHADOWS

Some months ago I wrote under this heading. The idea was to anticipate the probable future by means of current happenings. Prophecy is always dangerous but even more so now because of the magnitude and complexity of our present problems. We observe the passing show but are often unable to discern ultimate results.

There appears just now to be a moving of big scenes behind the curtain. Rapid means of communication have brought the whole modern world into constant relationship. International problems are usually economic but they now seem to have a serious racial significance. While the Aryan, pioneer races, have been "snarling at each other's heels," the yellow race has been gradually put under the domination of Japan. The Japs, though an island people and occupying an economically weak position, have displayed both ambition and ability.

The economic handicap of Japan is being overcome by her rulership over Manchuria. She is also slowly but surely bringing both the manpower and resources of China under her domination. With no right whatever Japan is fortifying herself on Chinese territory. She will have the Philippines within ten years after we relinquish them. This will be for the strategic position they occupy in the Pacific.

Much has been said about the economic advantages of our recognition of Russia. But the most significant fact is Russia lies between Asia and Europe. Of all spots of land on earth which looks like it was created for the over-populated yellow peoples it is Asiatic Russia. But present understandings show that Russia has decided to cast her lot with Europe and America.

There is a dark portentous shadow covering the whole earth which has a fundamental racial background. It includes us because we are vitally interested in the commerce of the Pacific and could scarcely keep out of a conflict which would determine the domination of such commerce. The world is facing the biggest question mark that the tide of time has ever put up.

### THE ARROGANCE OF WEALTH

One would think that with all the exposure of the unethical and crooked practices of our biggest financial shots they would be apologetic and crawl in a hole and try to pull the hole in after them. But notwithstanding their shameful record, much of it indicating criminal acts for which many are now wearing stripes, these big fellows have organized a powerful publicity force for the purpose of fighting back and perpetuating their leadership.

Never before have trusted leaders shown such disregard for the people who patronized them and never before have such contempt been shown for our government. What a healthy public act it would be, to put some of these fellows where the people feel certain they belong!

Retaliation because big financial leaders go unpunished causes people to insist that others who have been convicted be liberated. Such suggestions, however, are not well taken. It would never do to turn all the guilty free because some are never punished. What should be done is to tighten up and insist upon the punishment of all alike irrespective of their alleged standing.

## WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT?

(By I. B. Alford)

I am asking the above question in all seriousness. We are all more or less familiar with the tactics of Big Business and their controlled henchmen to propagandize the general public by means of the kept press. It has been the custom for half a century that if Big Business needed an extension of the market for their merchandise, and if a war was necessary to open up such a market, the public press was brought into action to prepare the people's minds for such a war. When the international bankers fell upon the plan to take from the Congress the power to coin money and regulate the volume thereof they proceeded to propagandize the public through our educational institutions by inducing college professors to write text books in defense of mono-metalism. This step, in operation, limited the money content of the nation to gold, and enabled the banking system to control at will the volume of money in circulation, regardless of the demands of honest and legitimate business needs. Thus, the public press and our educational institutions have been made the subsidized tools in the hands of organized Big Business to put over their selfish, greedy, nefarious schemes to further strengthen themselves in their already apparently impregnable fortifications. And now comes the "last straw" to break the back of the only avenue for dissemination of information not yet under control of Big Business. If the following quotation from an Exchange be correct, the next, and possibly, the final step in depriving the public of the means of acquiring information, is to subsidize the radio in order to censor all messages via the air. The quotation follows:

"Under the pretext of 'tolerance' that entrenched, selfish crowd is now engaged in a movement to force the radio stations to broadcast only what pleases them, and to thus deprive the people of their just rights to hear and decide for themselves any offered explanation of present unprecedented world events. They are trying to force off the air people who believe that they see in present events merely the unfolding of prophecy—history foretold—and are offering these as an explanation of the cause of world distress and the remedy. Nothing could be of greater importance to the people than to hear these truths now: 'True democracy is fast disappearing from the earth. In behalf of truth and justice the people still have the opportunity to protest against this further, and possibly, final effort to deprive them of the means of acquiring general information. Therefore, this protest, and request that the Congress take decided action against such contemplated step.'"

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

## PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW

(By I. B. Alford)

It has been said that "Coming events cast their shadows before." This is true in political, as in all other, affairs of life. Next year promises to be a warm number along this line.

There has never been a time in the history of the State when the people were in greater need of fair representation in the Legislature than now; nor ever a time when the expressed voice of the people was less respected. In a previous issue the Forum stated editorially that "The present Legislature holds the State record for refusing to carry out platform demands, and this at a time when issues were more definitely drawn and better understood than ever before."

The above statement is a serious indictment against those officials who have had the habit of making promises during campaigns; then, straightaway, forget their promises in the State House. There is a reason for this too common habit. In recent years there have been made several attempts to deprive the people of their franchise by the enactment of certain laws and the ordaining of certain boards. As, for instance, the unjust and unconstitutional law, requiring a poll tax receipt to vote; and the appointed boards which, in holding over elective terms, are not responsible to the people for their conduct. The only remedy against these undemocratic measures is the vote of the people, and even this is almost nil. There is just one thing that the people can do under these circumstances, and only one. Pay their poll tax, as the unjust law requires, then vote in the next campaign. But don't stop there; organize communities on certain demands for legislative action in their behalf. In another article in this issue of Forum is a series of proposed platform demands. It is suggested that the people study these demands—add to them, or subtract from them—then require any candidate who runs for the office of Representative or Senator to promise on his honor to support by his influence and vote these expressed demands.

Heretofore, platforms have been made by candidates as vehicles on which to ride into office. Let the people change this custom by meeting at their local school houses, adopt their own platform demands, elect a candidate on their adopted demands, then, by the eternal God, hold him personally responsible for any failure on his part to carry out his promises.

Let the people take immediate steps to do this; or see the last vestige of representative government perish in the State. In order to enter this fight and put this thing over, let them adopt as a slogan in their community:—

PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW!

## SUGGESTIVE PLATFORM DEMANDS

(By I. B. Alford)

Representative government in Texas is fast becoming a political misnomer. The voice of the people is little heard, and less respected, in the State House. This is being done in a stealthy, undermining way. First, a law was enacted disfranchising people who do not possess a poll tax receipt. At the same time, others are permitted to vote, even though delinquent in the sum of hundreds, or thousands of dollars for taxes. Then, later there appeared another measure—appointive overlapping boards—which tends to deprive the people of any voice in selecting their officials or the administration of the State affairs. Further efforts were made, and will be repeated, to make all State officials, except the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General, appointive by the Governor. When this step is accomplished the last blow to the people's liberties will have been dealt. It will then be too late to make an effort to correct such evils, except through revolution. The one and only remedy open to the people for correction of malfeasance in office is the ballot. Deny this means of protest by the people, and there remains no more a trace of popular government.

The people, in the meantime, are more and more distressed by the ever increasing burden of taxation and accumulation of mortgaged indebtedness against their homes and farms. Gradually, but surely, the erstwhile stalwart and dependable citizen of the State is giving place to the tenant, or swelling the army of the unemployed, or standing in the bread line for his daily dole. Under this threatening menace the people must have relief, or, repeat the history of dead empires of the past.

### COMMUNITY MEETINGS

As a step in the direction of attempted relief the suggestion is here made that the people in their several communities get together in mass meeting and agree upon certain measures to be demanded of prospective candidates to the Legislature. The following platform demands are merely suggestive. Nor are they copyrighted. They can, therefore, be adopted by any community of voters who endorse them. Other demands can be substituted, or added, according to the needs of the various sections of the State. Here they are:

### PLATFORM DEMANDS

1. There shall be declared a moratorium of two to five years—till normalcy returns—of all farm and home mortgage foreclosures.
2. There shall be a complete cancellation of all ad valorem taxes now due, or in future to accrue, against all homes and farms up to and including \$5,000 in valuation.
3. The law authorizing deficiency judgments on all foreclosed mortgages of whatever amount MUST be immediately repealed.
4. The tax burden should be placed on those best able to bear it. To this end there must be a graduated income tax law running high into percentages on incomes.
5. The curse of the age is the accumulation of the major portion of wealth in the hands of the limited few "who toil not nor spin." A LAW MUST be enacted forfeiting to the State all inheritances in excess of \$100,000 (or less). Since the land is the heritage of all the people, and affords the only means to the people of making a living, it is criminal to permit the accumulation of vast estates, running into thousands of acres, in the hands of one person or corporation. *Occupancy and use should, therefore, and must, be the only recognized titles to the ownership of land.*
6. "The right to vote shall not be abridged on account of race, color, or previous (or present), condition of servitude." The present Texas law requiring a poll tax receipt to vote is unconstitutional, and MUST be repealed.

As stated above, these measures are merely suggestive. The real issue now under consideration is the right and duty of the people themselves to formulate and announce their own platform demands, and support by vote only those candidates who agree on their honor to support such measures, on forfeiture of their salaries for failure, on test, to do so. This will bring the next Legislature to the lick-log, and keep them in line. Try it one time; or cease to gripe about tax burdens and other hardships.

## AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION

The following letter has been received from a Forum reader recently. In publishing this letter the Forum is attempting to maintain its announced policy of presenting, as far as possible, all sides of the many issues now before the public.

The ever increasing burden of taxation now accumulating in the face of unprecedented world-wide distresses must, of necessity, reach the breaking point, sooner or later. If the expressed intent of this letter is carried out on anything like a general scale its inevitable effect will be a tremendous jar to the pseudo optimism of so many who still insist on "fiddling while Rome burns." The letter follows:

To the Forum:

"I have reached the conclusion that paying property tax now is a very foolish thing to do, and will, therefore, let every piece of real estate I own go on the delinquent tax list. I don't think any one will ever have to pay penalties, interest, and court costs

on delinquent taxes; they will do well to pay the actual amount of the tax. I seriously doubt if they will ever be forced to do that, because of the fact that the number now owing delinquent taxes is so numerous that it will be political suicide for any set of public officials to attempt to force collection.

"No public official is looking for a way to get out of office; they will have an eye single to re-election. Therefore, I think all delinquent taxes will be canceled within the next year or two, and some other tax system substituted. The man who has already paid will get no refund; so by paying his taxes now he is merely displaying his ignorance. I am about two years late waking up to this fact."—Guy B. Fisher, 901 West Twenty-eight and One-half Street, Austin, Texas.

## ANOTHER BROOKS SUGGESTION

Long ago the writer was told the story of which the following is a substantial recital:

"In a poverty stricken, but God-fearing community, an unusually protracted church meeting was held. An overwhelming and persistent attendance of visiting members soon reduced the local food supply to a regrettable minimum. Among the enthusiastic local membership was a poor widow who, anticipating the usual gathering, managed to secure a sheep, the meat of which she lavishly fed to the partakers of her hospitality, until the supply was reduced to the head of the sheep, which she, before leaving home to attend the nearby morning church service, carefully prepared and placed in a pot to be boiled for the noon-day meal of her guests and family and left her 12-year-old son to attend to the cooking. In due time the pot boiled over and the sheep's head fell out. The boy feeling unable to take care of the situation, post haste ran to the church where he found the congregation kneeling in prayer. He finally caught the eye of his mother, who noticing his agitation, used all of the private signs known to her to keep him quiet, but the boy refusing to be quieted, said to her in a loud voice, 'Oh, you need not wink or blink, the sheep's head has fallen out of the pot.'"

The foregoing made a profound impression on me and many times during my career the variations of its significance have passed in solemn review before my mental vision. In these perilous times I would regard as a rare specimen of humanity, the man who would indulge and proclaim the idea that from almost any angle our general governmental interests and ideals, national as well as state, that the sheep's head has not fallen from the pot. I remember having as a child, in 1876, heard the Honorable Neil Raimy, when making his canvas for election as a delegate (and he was elected) to our Texas Constitutional Convention, repeat substantially as follows the now shorn but eminently applicable comment on our old Constitution:

"Once the grandfather of a small boy gave him a knife and ere long the rivet of the knife was broken and was mended by the insertion of a new rivet. After a time the blade was worn out and a new blade substituted, and later on the jaws of the knife succumbed to rough usage and was replaced by new jaws but all the while the boy referred to the knife as grandfather's knife, the only original part of which was left being the back spring.

So far as Texas is concerned, the sheep's head will not be restored to its proper place in the pot until after she shall have caused to be written and adopted a new Constitution. Much could be said in its advocacy and if all was said that should be said, it would be hard to prophesy as to what might happen to him who had the temerity to say it.

Some ardent admirer of our public school system, some advocate of the installation of boys barely out of their teens as legislators, some harbinger of the belief that women are destined to control our State Government, some now satisfied devotee of our present judicial system, and its workings, some worshipper of our election laws, or some political preacher, might think his realm was being invaded and raise a howl.

JOHN H. BROOKS,  
Beaumont, Texas.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT:

I am taking the liberty to offer an amendment to one of the statements by Judge Brooks in the above, but not restrict it to Texas. He says: "In so far as Texas is concerned, the sheep's head will not be restored to its proper place in the pot until after she shall have caused to be written and adopted a new Constitution." My suggestion is in reference especially to national affairs, and I believe the Judge will agree with me, that if we will return to the Constitution as formed and handed down to us by its founders we shall have taken a long step in the direction of purifying this government, and restoring it to the people."

I. B. ALFORD.

Woodbine, Ia.  
Governor Langer,  
Bismarck, N. Dak.  
Dear Sir:

We, the members of the Farmers Holiday Association of Harrison County, Iowa, Post No. 9, do very heartily endorse and commend you for the stand you have taken for the farmers of your state on the foreclosures and the embargo. And we wish the governor of Iowa and the other states would take the same stand. We think lots of trouble would be averted, and the administration at Washington would much sooner realize the seriousness of the situation of the farmers.

Very sincerely yours,

OSCAR BOYD,  
Sec'y, Post No. 9.

Sperry, Ia.  
Gov. Wm. Langer,  
Bismarck, N. Dak.  
Dear Governor:

The Des Moines County Farmers' Union in meeting passed unanimously the following resolution:

We the members of the Farmers' Union in Des Moines County, Iowa, do hereby commend the action taken by Governor Langer of North Dakota in his stand of placing an embargo on wheat in that state.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY COSENS,  
Sec'y-Treas.

R. E. LIGON, M. D.  
Specializing in Pellagra and Stomach troubles  
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See or write me.  
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### RED FIGURES IN BLACK BOOK

In The News December 2, are two very interesting and contrasting articles. The first, under a double-column scarehead, says the farmers of Texas, as ascertained by The News' survey, "have \$108,341,770 more money than they had last year." Isn't it a fact that the farmers have little, if any, more money now than they had a year ago? Even if they received the amount you designate as more than they received last year didn't their increased living and operating expenses consume all of such receipts? True, perhaps, they have relieved themselves of some delinquent tax and interest burdens, but nothing more. And all of that, at an increased ration is piling upon them again.

On the same p., and only two columns removed from the scare-head article about the farmers' big income, is a far less conspicuously displayed article, though of transcending importance and significance. According to this second article savings bank deposits decreased from \$21,424,226,000 to \$18,572,106,000 from June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933. During this twelve months' period the total loss of savings amounted to \$2,857,120,000, or 11.8 per cent. This represents only the savings decrease in the various banking concerns, and does not include the postal savings loss, which has likewise been enormous.

As further disclosed by The News' item, the savings deposits decrease from June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933, has been \$24 per capita, and from the high peak of savings deposits in 1930 the total loss in savings deposits has been \$62 per capita.

Therein is the big tragedy of the whole situation. This savings account shrinkage represents the money loss, the wrecked dreams, the disappointments and distress of industrious people. For every dollar the Texas farmers "have" (but haven't), these savings account depositors have suffered a loss of about \$27 per capita more than the Texas farmers possibly made, but couldn't possibly save, consequently haven't got. These savings account depositors were practically all city and town people and wage earners.

Where did that \$2,857,120,000 of decreased savings deposits go during the twelve months' period? Who got it? If it isn't hoarded somewhere why isn't it circulating? If it is hoarded, who has it hoarded, and why? Of course, the savings depositors didn't have that much money deposited. They merely had that much to their credit. It had been redeposited many times by the same persons as it flowed from and back to the banks. But such redeposits represented their earnings, their savings and their property. How much of it went to insurance companies and to fat salaries of insurance officials, and what did they do with it? If it was spent for automobiles, for gas, lube, and repairs, where is it now? If it was spent for rents, for food, for clothes, for doctor bills, home installations and the like, where is it now? It must still be somewhere, to somebody's credit? If it went for taxes, then what did the tax eaters do with it? These savings depositors were not operating on borrowed capital. They were trying to save their own property and at the same time placing it where it would function as a circulating medium and necessity. No matter why nor for what the depositors spent it, where is it now? How many millions of these savings were in banks that failed?

If the farmers, not of Texas alone, but of the whole United States, make \$3,000,000,000 per year and have to spend it all and still are as badly as ever in debt, and the people with savings accounts have to spend \$3,000,000,000 during the same period, and this of the money they have saved, what will the benefit balance show? Looks to me like a string of naughts, underscored with red, in a ledger of black.

DON H. BIGGERS.  
Stephenville, Texas.  
—Dallas News.

### POOR LITTLE DORIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Doris Duke, 21, became the world's wealthiest girl just a week ago yesterday.

In her magnificent castle of stone, not far from Central Park, with its marble floors and boxed palms and vaulted ceilings and priceless art treasures, this tall girl whose only distinction is that she swims like a fish and rides like a Cossack came into \$53,000,000.

There was no fuss or features

### MOVE OVER DOCTOR

Great was the beating of tom-toms when Dr. O. M. W. Sprague resigned as a United States Treasury factotum.

Here was a big man of the world of money who took it on the lam when he couldn't have his way.

Unlike others who have crept away from the Roosevelt cyclone, he didn't go quietly out into the night. He made a big noise and the big noise newspapers helped to make the welkin ring.

Soon Mr. Sprague will be a forgotten man. But let us not forget what the thing means.

Sprague is a man among big money men. The newspapers talk about sound money, but really it's big money they mean. That's what Mr. Sprague means, too, little lambs. BIG MONEY with a capital B and a capital M.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Sprague's important friends are in Wall Street. It is clear they are not in the White House.

It is clear that this event draws to a finer point the bitter hostility between Wall Street and Roosevelt.

The Nation isn't paying enough attention to that hostility.

Unless all signs are wrong, the present occupant of the White House is determined to shear Wall Street of its power to rule American industry and politics. In other words he intends to give Wall Street a sharp cleave across the neck, completely severing the head. Wall Street is just about dead now and doesn't know it.

Thumbs are down on excess profits, unlicensed privilege and the general whoopee with which Wall Street got that way. Unless that is considered along with the Sprague exit the story isn't half unfolded.

Labor is for sound money, too. Make no mistake about that. Labor wants no tin dimes or shrinking dollars. Labor's trouble has been to get enough good dollars to be good for anything.

But labor has no intention of being tricked into worrying about the fate of sound money just because a Wall Streeter doesn't stick around to see the New Deal worked out.

Unquestionably Wall Street is shedding tears in the hope that it will create an example for the rest of us, so that we will dig in and help the Royal Gorge of New York see its bacon.

Capitalists have always tried to put a square cap on Labor's head, to make him look like that kind of a blockhead, but it just doesn't work out that way. Labor is wiser than its foes give it credit for being.

Anyway, be these things as they may, there is going to be fun in the land.

There is going to be a vast flying of fur and feathers.

Not for nothing has the banking investigation been put through its paces.

Not for the sole purpose of parading old facts has it run its course.

The trick in that move was to provide a staging of the horrendous nature of Old Man Wall Street just as the new Congress comes into being.

Who, let us ask, can befriend such an unspeakable institution as it has been shown through these moves to be?

Mr. Sprague should have given thought to that before he penned his love note to Wall Street and mailed it to the President.

These be perilous times for the Big Money boys, ladies and gentlemen.

Stop, Look, and Listen, should be their motto!

Move On will be the order to them.

—The Garment Worker.

about it. Just \$53,000,000 plunked right down in her lap.

She didn't say what she was going to do with all this money: spend it, or forget it, or put it in a hope chest for another little Doris Duke to get a similar thrill a quarter of a century or so hence.

She doesn't like gaudy clothes or jewelry, but she can play music, speak French and, if she wants to, slide down the beautifully curved marble balustrade that spirals from the top to the bottom of the great stone house.

She is not particularly interested in the fate of 120,000,000-odd other Americans who have neither balustrade nor \$53,000,000.—Ex.

That's the Word

Mistress—This pie is absolutely burned, Nora; did you make it according to instructions in the cookery book?

Nora—No, ma'm it's me own cremation.

### THE TAX BURDEN ON FARM LANDS

The most frequent wail of this day is the burden of taxation on farm lands. Parson, priest, politician, publicist, and potroom take big stock in parroting this Tax-League patented phrase. Every one seems to take stock in building up the idea, much in the fashion of a rolling snowball.

But, what are the facts? Who has taken the trouble to examine the thing? Has it become truth from mere repetition? These are pertinent questions. It is now proposed to rebuild the economic structure based on the general acceptance of this oft-repeated phrase.

There is a 500-acre farm over in East Texas, in the most progressive community of the most progressive county in all East Texas. These superlatives hold good. The county in question has more concrete paved roads than any county in Texas. The community has an A-1 high school and the best little business center in all the State. The total taxes on this farm, State and county, road district and school district, for 1933 are \$89.62. It is in order to presume that the houses, the fences, the clearings and other improvements, the farm having five sets of improvements, are worth as much as the land and account for one-half the total taxes on the place. This leaves \$44.81 taxes, State, county, road and school district, on the 500 acres of land, or about 9 cents an acre. The A.A.A. rent for plow-up cotton was in excess of \$11.00 an acre for that period under. Of course, this tax sum may be said to run up so high from the fact it takes 3 collectors to collect it; as otherwise it might have been much less than 9 cents an acre.

There are 5 sets of improvements, it is presumed are a minimum of 5 smokers and the average fag fiend will burn a pack a day. This accounts for fag tax bill of \$164.25 a year, or four times the total taxes (S. C. R. & S.) paid on the best tract of land in all East Texas.

The road tax and the school tax is above the State average as given in the State Comptroller's report. There is no trick in the figures. These figures are to be found all over Texas. The Ford wrecks on the farm are paying much more than the \$20,000 farm land. The gas burned pays several times more taxes than the land. The goods consumed pays many times more taxes than the 500 acres, for much taxes are hidden in the cost of all we consume. The 5 families on the place are very likely paying \$1,000 a year each in indirect taxes. The land pays \$44.81.

Yet, it is this 9 cents an acre land tax which is the straw breaking the camel's back. The others do not.

G. B. FOSTER.

### THE CONCILIATION FARM LOAN BOARD

Governor Miriam A. Ferguson last week announced the appointment of a farm debt conciliation board in this county.

In an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Ferguson Forum, it was pointed out that the purpose of the work to be done by the board will be two-fold: First, to bring relief to farmers and ranchmen from overloans on their property; and second, to pay cash holders of these loans in return for reasonable reduction in the amount of the loans.

"This arrangement," the Forum points out, "makes it possible for farmers to retain their farms and save their equities—which is of itself a basic objective of our great civilization. It will also put cash into the hands of the mortgage holders, which they need infinite-

ly more than they need land. It will remove the dark shadow now hovering over the rural homes of our State and will give new stimulus and hope at the very fountain head of our new business."

There is, it seems to us, a vast amount of worthwhile work to be done by the farm debt conciliation board. Many of the farms in this county were purchased at a time when farm commodity prices justified the prices paid for land. However, the past several years have made it practically impossible for farmers to meet the payments due on their land and at the same time buy family necessities and pay taxes. If the conciliation board is able to bring about an agreement between debtor and creditor whereby both will profit, it will have accomplished a great amount of good for the farmers in this county.

We believe the caliber of the men comprising the conciliation board is such as to guarantee fair treatment to both the mortgage holder and the land owner.

—Duvall County Facts.

Water and Sewer Systems

Any town of a population in excess of 400 can obtain the money from the Public Works Administration to install municipal water and sewer systems.

### Poll Taxes

No one is in a position to have a voice in the affairs of this country and exercise all rights of citizenship without being the holder of a poll tax receipt, which will entitle him to vote. In no other way can one purchase for \$1.75 the opportunity of rendering so much service and receive the same rights as the greatest and wealthiest citizen. The school fund needs the money and the local, State, and National Governments need the support of every person who is qualified to vote.

### Attention Farmers

Both landlords and tenants are anxious to learn about the Government's program for acreage reduction next year. A Texas-Oklahoma farmers' educational conference will be held at Paris, Texas, December 12 to 13, at which time, Government officials from Washington and Houston will be present to explain the program in detail, also to discuss credit for farmers for 1934. This will be a very important meeting.

### Lame Duck Session

Congress will meet January 3 each year hereafter. The "lame duck" session, which permitted Members of Congress to help make laws after they were defeated, has been abolished by the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution and the date for the convening of Congress set for January 3 with no date set for adjournment.

### WRIGHT PATMAN'S WEEKLY LETTER

#### Fighting the President

The gold bullionaires of Wall Street and their puppets and hirelings are trying to protect their greedy, selfish interests and racketeering methods by getting our Nation back on the gold standard. Where there is greed, there is no vision, and the Good Book says where there is no vision, the people perish. If we are on the gold standard, they can control gold, on account of its scarcity and small amount, which will enable them to control money. By controlling money, they can control the Nation and the value of all labor, products and services as they have been doing in the past. Our most burdensome problem is debts. Debts and taxes can only be made easier to pay by making money cheaper—not higher—in relation to what the people have to pay with. Our President's policy is in the interest of the people who produce the Nation's wealth and I am glad that he is not following the advice of the gang that has robbed and plundered this country. The people are ready for the showdown.

#### Smith, in his criticism urged that we return to the gold standard. That's no remedy for our ills. We got into our trouble while on the gold standard. What we need is something that will lead us out of our troubles, not some more of the thing which got us into them.

Mr. Smith no doubt still remembers that when President Roosevelt took the oath of office on March 4, that there was not a bank open in forty-seven of the forty-eight States, and that we were on the gold standard then. Does he want us to return to that condition now?

The President's program has reopened honestly conducted banks; has saved the insurance companies from the rocks; has practically doubled the value of our cotton; has given employment to millions of men and women; has fed the hungry who found no work to do; and is daily adding thousands of willing workers to pay rolls, offering them opportunity to work and live and to maintain their self-respect.

Those are some of the things that the Big Boys most certainly do see and which they cannot help but approve. But what hurts them is that the President is endeavoring to lower the value of the dollar and compel them to accept the cheap dollar in payment of their bonds and mortgages. They are afraid that they will be paid in the same kind of dollars that they loaned the Government and the rest of us—dollars which bought only one-half as much as do the dollars which we are paying them back.

That is the whole trouble. That is why so many of these Big Boys are up in the air over the President's program. It takes no college professor to understand that. It is amazing to see so many of them talking of "organized opposition" to the President's program without offering anything whatsoever to take the place of it.

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### THEY DO OFFER NOTHING BETTER

Quite a lot of the Big Boys are opposing the President's program to bring back prosperity. Among the last to join the opponents is Alfred E. Smith, democratic nominee for President in 1928. Strange to say that not a single one of them—including Smith—has proposed anything better. They simply criticize the President and propose nothing themselves. That sort of criticism is not only unfair to the President, but is aiding the enemies of this government in their efforts to bring about a revolution in this country.

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The President's program is not perfect. He admits that. But it is something which is fairly succeeding and is restoring the confidence of the people in the future of our country—our government. It is affording people an opportunity to work and to eat and wear clothes.

People who do not have something better to offer should get in line and co-operate with the President and not aid the enemies of the government in spreading revolutionary sentiment. Some day, if they continue in the destructive criticism, they will be climbing their tall sky-scrapers and will be begging the revolutionists not to shoot them. Then they will regret what they have done, but it will be too late.

—Fayette County Record.

### A FALSE ADVERTISEMENT

A few issues back, The Ferguson Forum quoted from an advertisement from a New York department store, with editorial comments thereon by I. B. Alford. It would be well worth the time of any one who has kept this issue of the paper to refer to it, and re-read this advertisement and the comments thereon. I wish in this letter to review this "ad" from a different angle.

This ad. was also put out by a Texas department store, and was posted in store windows several hundred miles from its origin.

Several questions arise. Just when did the owners of these department stores become such advocates of well-paid labor? Just when did they become earnest propagandists for the abolition of insubstantiated labor conditions? Just when did they become such zealous converts to the abolition of child labor in the textile mills? Was it when they were selling this shirt for 89 cents, or when they saw a chance to "hike" the price of this 89-cent shirt 40 per cent?

This ad is more enlightening for what it tries to conceal than for what it reveals. It is really not an advertisement at all; but is paid propaganda, seeking to justify an unwarranted increase in prices.

According to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the processing tax should not have increased the price of this shirt more than three and one-half cents. Having no accurate information as to the labor costs of producing this shirt, I venture to assert that three and one-half cents would more than cover the increased labor costs due to NRA. Then if the sellers of this shirt wanted to be fair and honest they might have been justified in increasing the price of this shirt to 96 cents. This, of course, assumes that the

89-cent price was not too high, which is a rather dubious assumption.

So many criticisms of this ad might be made, that time and space forbids calling attention to others at this time.

I shall close this letter with a quotation from Secretary Wallace:

"Current prices for finished goods are sufficient to absorb either of these additional costs—that is, the processing tax and labor costs—and there is no reason for drastic increases in prices to consumers." This quotation is copied from the July 25 issue of "Labor." T. C. BYNUM.

### We forget how much it means



LITTLE TOMMY, in the center of a sea of toys; has a tiny telephone. He's busy calling: "Da! Da!" Pride lights the face of a young mother. She's wishing he might always be just Little Tommy with his toys.

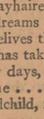


"Hey, Skinny? Can you come over?" shouts an 8-year-old into the telephone. "Want you to help me fix my bike!"

From the living room, a thirty-five year old mother tenderly darts the knee of a torn stocking. She's wishing he might always be just Tommy with his bicycle.

"Is that you, Nell? Are you glad you're gon'na walk with me up the graduation aisle?" Mist forms in the eyes of a middle aged mother as she lays out the suit which Tom will wear. Her boy... soon he'll be leaving for college.

"Long Distance? This is Tom Rankin. I want to talk to my mother... Hello, mother. I've made my grades! And, I'll graduate! And say, I've been offered the finest job! Yes, I knew you'd be happy! Of course you'll be here for graduation... and 200 miles away, a lump rises in a mother's throat. She had hoped Tom might be at home for awhile.



Now, the sun has passed mid-day. It's sinking in the West. A gray-haired man, with easy slippers on, dreams of days which have gone. He relives the scenes through which fate has taken him. And, as so often in other days, he reaches for the telephone... this time he's calling a grandchild, named... Tommy.

The telephone has grown so much a part of American civilization, so much a part of the family, so great a need in the lives of all of us, that sometimes we forget just how much it means. You can buy few things which cost so little and are worth so much. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.



## Lends car for test— Gulf-lube cuts oil costs 28 1/2%



MR. AND MRS. LOU MOORE, Ambassador Hotel, Indianapolis—owned one of the six cars borrowed for this daring test. Gulf-lube cut this car's oil consumption 28.3%, as compared with all other oils tested.

### New motor oil amazes AAA Officials\*

IN 6 borrowed cars, representatives of the Contest Board of the AAA tested 4 of America's leading brands of 25c oils...

And, when the 4-day run on the famous Indianapolis Speedway was over, Gulf-lube had beaten every oil in every car!

To the amazement of the Officials, the aver-

age of all the figures proved this... Gulf-lube went 28 1/2% farther than its competitors before a quart of oil had to be added—a clear-cut saving of over one-fourth!

Switch to Gulf-lube and start saving 2 ways! First, you'll use less oil. Second, you'll pay less for repairs—for the oil that gives higher mileage is a better buy. Prove it! Get Gulf-lube at any Gulf station.

\*The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association.



## GULF-LUBE THE "HIGH-MILEAGE" MOTOR OIL

### Come to HOUSTON

For the big 27-days event

Watch your favorites run and win

From Nov. 30 to Dec. 30

7 OR MORE RACES DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT 1.45

RAIN OR SHINE

LEGALIZED PARI-MUTUELS

FREE PARKING SPACE



EPSON DOWNS HUMBLE ROAD-ON HI-WAY 35 HOUSTON TEXAS

# A Good Man Lands In The Wrong Crowd

Al Smith, in fighting the Roosevelt financial program may be correct in declaring that none of the corporations with which he is connected, including the Empire Building, are financed by or are connected in any way with the Morgan interests.

Yet he is aligned with the Morgan financial philosophy and that is the real question at issue in this money control affair. This, Father Coughlin says, is where Mr. Smith is certain to lose. And in taking the country as a whole, with only a moderately small number professing to understand the money situation thoroughly, with some of those who do profess such knowledge, having messed matters up so terribly—among these being the Morgans and others whose personal records have been shown up in a bad light. Al Smith or any other great leader just has a monumental task in bringing the country to support a financial philosophy that had broken down before Mr. Roosevelt, attempted to show what could be done under government control as compared to big bank control of the nation's money.

That there may be danger in political control of the nation's dollar is not hard to understand and that great financiers may know more about what money control can be made to mean in conducting the business of the country sounds perfectly reasonable. But, the great financiers have long had control as a result of Congress having delegated this money control power to them. If they knew so all-fired much about how to serve the country and yet used this power to serve themselves, then if the country makes some errors with this power delegated to Mr. Roosevelt the country at least has good basis for the hope that it will be no worse.

When Father Coughlin, the fighting Catholic, suggested that Mr. Smith was lined up with the Morgans and brought forth the charge of falsity, he soon corrected this to a line up in support of a common philosophy rather than a community of interests.

The country as a whole has not suffered so much simply because of the fact that eastern bankers controlled the money of the country as from the fact that this control left the country out too much and played the big banking interest in too much, making millions for speculators and hurting producers.

These big bankers are much in the attitude of a big farmer who had controlled the land until they became impoverished and refused to work further until given control of the currency themselves. It would be perfectly natural for the aforesaid great ruler to fear that injustice would be given him in the form of retaliation.

Not all of the big bankers are guilty of abuses that this country has suffered as a result of money control by great banking interests. Certain it is that all big business is not charged with this crime which led to widespread bankruptcy. But, Al Smith or any other of the great minds of the country are on a cold trail in efforts to discredit the Roosevelt program until it has been more fully developed and proven.

Mr. Roosevelt makes no claim to perfection and no doubt is grieved when friends like Al Smith pounce upon his program in efforts to discredit same before the country. But, knowing that the powers that are supporting this pouncing have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, surely he must know that the country is not likely to turn about face to seek the old crowd until the new deal has been given a more thorough trial.

We can accept all that Al Smith says about there being no business connection with the Morgan tribe, but this in no wise changes the fact that the Smith and Morgan financial philosophy is of the

same hue.

Just so with Senator Borah, the Republican, who supports the President's financial policy while politically he belongs entirely to another tribe.

It is the value of the dollar and the products of this country that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to bring to a more even balance. In this the country is not likely to be stampeded back into the old financial camp by any of the great leaders who may have a serious fear that he is treading upon dangerous grounds.

—Greenville Messenger.

## Export—

(Continued from page 1)

In other words, the United States Government agreed to let the Morgan-Astor steamship group buy these ships at about three cents on the dollar!

### Not Illegal

Not only that, but it also was prepared to loan them 75 per cent of the money to do it!

Was this illegal? No; not at all. Congress authorized procedure like this when it passed the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act.

Uncle Sam at that time wanted to get rid of the big Merchant Marine built up during the World War. The patriots were kicking about "government in business."

So these ships must be got rid of quickly. Only a few conditions were imposed:

First, the ships must be American owned and fly the American flag.

Second, all new ships built by the subsidized companies must have their designs approved by the Navy Department. The Navy Department would then see to it that they were built in such a way as to be capable of use as naval auxiliaries in the event of war.

Finally, the government agreed to loan the purchasers 75 per cent of the money to buy them with!

In other words, by putting up 25 per cent of the investment, they could get a loan of 75 per cent of the capital needed in their new business, and get this loan at the amazing low rate of interest of one-half of 1 per cent. In some cases as low as three-eighths per cent.

Thus today, there are steamship companies, without any business worth mentioning, that are paying dividends to their stockholders out of taxpayers' money.

Here are some figures showing how some other steamship companies are getting along in these days of depression, thanks to the taxpayers:

The Tampa Intercoastal Steamship Company, in 1931, carried only 85 pounds of mail for which it received \$428,755 from the government. Before the Subsidy Act of 1928 this mail would have cost the government only \$58.62 to transport.

The South Atlantic Steamship Company carried 72 pounds of

mail, which cost the government \$363,022.50. The average transportation cost, thus was \$4,905.71 per pound.

The 161 pounds of mail which the Mississippi Shipping Company carried was a little cheaper to the taxpayers. It cost \$607,792.50, or an average of \$3,755.11 per pound.

The Grace Steamship Lines carried 2,892 pounds for the sum of \$238,500. The total cost at the old rate of 80 cents per pound would have been only \$2,313.60.

The American West African Line, Inc., carried 133 pounds of mail, but the total expense of doing the job was \$87,862.50.

### Robbery Still Goes On

This amazing robbery of the taxpayers is still going on.

It consists in contracts entered into between private companies and the government. The contracts have nothing to do with the amount of mail a ship carries. Instead, the amount of its subsidy is based on the ship's tonnage, mileage, speed.

Thus it is a simple matter for a line of steamships to make money and yet carry only twelve pounds of mail in a year!

One of the biggest agitators for government economy, Archibald Roosevelt (no relation to the President), a director also of the National Economy League, is himself a beneficiary of this nice subsidy law.

He is head of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, which got a government loan of \$6,500,000 at 2 per cent interest. In 1930, this steamship company signed a ten-year lease with the government to carry mail from Baltimore to Hamburg for \$25,462 a trip. To date, the government has paid this company a total of \$807,246. At the old rate of 80 cents a pound the government would have had to sign a check for only \$28,246.

All efforts thus far to repeal or end the Jones-White Law have failed. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, Black of Alabama, and more recently, the new Senator Bone of Washington, have tried various methods to get the necessary legislation over. Each time their efforts have been defeated.

The National Economy League of which Archibald Roosevelt is a director, naturally is not interested.

### Roosevelt Has Plan

Recently Congress put into the hands of President Roosevelt a way of dealing with this graft.

The terms of the Independent Offices Bill provide that he can alter any government contract at will. The President did not seek this authority for the purpose of the ship subsidy situation; rather it was asked to cut down expenses generally.

But he can—and may yet—abrogate or cancel many of these contracts.

So far, he has done nothing about them. His attention has been taken up elsewhere. But the likelihood that something, in some way, will be done grows stronger every day.

Roosevelt is a personal friend of Vincent Astor. His estate at Hyde Park borders on the Astor Estate. But the President is not the kind to let personal friendship interfere when the rights and security of the taxpayer are at stake.

Just now a Senate committee is investigating the whole mess. Senator Hugo Black of Alabama is head of that committee.

He proposes to get down to brass tacks. Already disclosures relating to former high Government officials have been made, the most amazing of which are:

William J. Donovan, former assistant Attorney General, and more recently, Republican candidate for governor of New York, was paid \$100,000 by the Black Diamond Steamship Co. for his help in blocking the sale of twelve shipping board ships to the United States Lines.

The head of the Black Diamond Company was shown to have written a letter in which he declared that he was "forced to play politics and go as high as the President of the United States. Herbert Hoover was President of the country at that time.

The Ship Owners' Association raised a fund of \$292,670 to finance propaganda in the newspapers, magazines, and over the radio. One woman lecturer, Mrs. Clara McQuon, was paid \$200 a month to deliver lectures to the women of America to tell of the need of an adequate Merchant Marine, but she did not tell her audiences who paid her salary.

Former Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, favored a loan of \$8,000,000 to the Export Steamship Company, although the Shipping Board opposed the loan and it was known at the time that the Export Company had liabilities of three dollars for every dollar of assets.

These, and other disclosures, are rocking the shipping world today.

American treasure ships are going to sea on doles—and the American taxpayer, hard-driven to hold his job and his home, is paying the bills.

—Lawrence Independent.

## Hard Money—

(Continued from page 1)

"He is trying to give our people the easier money which foreign nations have already given their people."

The President, Mr. Hearst continued, is trying to make it possible for American products to compete in world markets and to protect American markets from a flood of foreign goods.

"He is trying to give our American people easy money, so that they can and will buy more freely from the stores, and so that the stores will order from the factories, and so that both the stores and the factories will employ more labor."

"He is trying to end unemployment and to give all of us comfort and contentment, prosperity, and peace of mind."

"Those here and abroad who know about finance declare that Mr. Roosevelt is on the right track."

—American Progress.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

**O. CURRIN & COMPANY**  
Auditors and Accountants  
1921-1933  
Counties - Cities - Banks  
Certified Reports  
DALLAS, TEXAS

## Relief Bonds—

(Continued from page 1)

Texas, other than any tax on real property, shall annually set up a separate fund, in anticipation of, and sufficient to meet, all interest and maturity requirements on said bonds for the fiscal year succeeding, which said fund shall be deposited to the credit of the "Texas Relief Bond Sinking Fund." Said Texas Relief Bond Sinking Fund shall be kept by said State Treasurer as a special fund, and out of which the interest and said bonds shall be paid, and out of which said bonds shall be redeemed, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of the bonds authorized by this act, it being the intention of the Legislature to set apart and preserve an adequate fund to pay off and discharge the principal and interest of said obligation as and when the same becomes due and payable. A specific appropriation has been made in the enabling act to meet the interest requirements for the first biennium.

Under the Constitution and the law the bonds can not be sold for less than par and accrued interest and no form of commission shall be allowed or paid in any transaction involving the sale.

By order of the State Depository Board, the bonds herein advertised for sale are eligible as collateral at par, without margin, to secure reserve deposits of the State of Texas.

Bids will be considered for all or any portion of the bonds, provided no bid shall be considered for less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) par value of the bonds. In this connection the law provides that the bonds sold shall mature over a period of nine (9) years, beginning with October 15, 1935, and shall mature in the same proportion as set out for the maturity of the entire \$2,750,000.00 worth of bonds hereby advertised for sale, as set out in paragraph 2 of this notice.

The bonds are offered subject to the final and unqualified approving opinion as to their legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, John D. McCall, attorney, Dallas, Texas, and Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, attorneys, New York, City of New York. The ap-

## ROCKEFELLER'S COPIOUS TEARS

PARIS, France, Nov. 20.—More than \$2,500,000 has been contributed by John D. Rockefeller for restoration work on the cathedral at Reims and the palaces of Fontainebleau and Versailles. . . . Restoration of the palace of Versailles which has been going on for 12 years, is proceeding. Noses and ears have been added to ancient statues, "sick" marble has been treated and doctored and the palace has been given a new respiratory system including ventilation and fire protection.

The foregoing United Press dispatch proves once again how good and kind and noble is John D. Rockefeller. His sweet charity should be an example to all of us.

Most of us never would have given a thought to those poor French statues, standing naked in unventilated art galleries. We wouldn't have realized that their marble was sick and that their broken noses and lopped-off ears

proving opinions are to be furnished at the expense of the State. The Bond Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids received for said bonds.

Dated, this fourth day of December, A. D. 1933, at Austin, Texas.

TEXAS BOND COMMISSION,  
By JAMES V. ALLRED, Chairman;  
Attest: GEO. H. SHEPARD, Secretary.



Made by Globe Laboratories, Ft. Worth. Your druggist has Globe Hog Cholera Serums, Blackleg Vaccines, Disinfectants, etc.

## LOW COST LEGAL RESERVE

## LIFE INSURANCE

### Republic Life Insurance Co

A Texas Institution

Republic Life Building DALLAS

## AUSTIN DAILY DISPATCH

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Austin's only independent daily. Mail your subscription now. One year \$2.50; six months \$2.00. Get an independent's view of your capital's happenings.

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GREETING CARDS

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TYLER, TEXAS

## TRADERS AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

DALLAS, TEXAS  
CASUALTY LINES

## AMICABLE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
of WACO, TEXAS

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE CO.

with

23 Years of Faithful Service to Texas

## GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY

A TEXAS INSTITUTION

GALVESTON, TEXAS

gave them pain.

The rest of us are too busy trying to bind the wounds and appease the hunger of those whose flesh is warm and living like our own—the babies who are growing up with scrawny bodies because billionaires must have their art collections; the 20,000,000 who face a winter of gnawing crusts thrown from the hand of charity; the veterans who lost their arms or legs fighting to open up new foreign markets for American oil.

We're too much concerned with providing coal for the widows and orphans who bought Mr. Rockefeller's Cuban bonds; too busy trying to create jobs for the thousands who were fired so that Mr. Rockefeller might raise the salary of his banker, Albert Wiggin, to \$250,000 a year.

Our hearts probably aren't as big as Mr. Rockefeller's. We find plenty to weep over in the hungry cries of little babies or the desperate courage of broken veterans, but our hearts aren't big enough to take in statues too.

But Mr. Rockefeller is different. His heart is wrung (to the extent of \$2,500,000) by the suffering of the statues.

He knows how it feels to be a marble man, and have a heart of stone.—American Progress.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

## NRA Has Plenty of Teeth

The National Recovery Act has plenty of teeth. When one has signed any code he must live up to his contract. Failure to do so carries with it a fine of \$100 for each and every day's violation. The President has the authority to make the rules and regulations for carrying out the law.

## IMPERIAL SUGAR

from Sugar Land, Texas

AUSTIN

## THE DRISKILL

European Plan

## IS THE HOTEL

AT AUSTIN

OTTO YENGLIN  
CONSTRUCTION CO

WAXARKANA, TEXAS



## CORRUGATED CULVERTS

for

ECONOMY STRENGTH DURABILITY

## WYATT METAL & BOILER WORKS

DALLAS HOUSTON

## EAST TEXAS REFINING CO.

Makers of "DIXIE" Gasoline

Sold Throughout East Texas

1883 ED. FRIEDRICH 1933

Manufacturer for 50 Years  
Satchers Steerer Counters and Coolers, Grocery and Cafe Refrigerators and Fixtures, Florists, Dairy, Biological and Institution Refrigerators, Pocket Billiard Tables  
FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES  
San Antonio, Texas

## COMMERCIAL STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY

Republic Bank Building  
DALLAS, TEXAS

HIGH GRADE CEDAR POSTS

## PALO PINTO CEDAR CO.

Graford, Texas

## ATLAS PIPE LINE COMPANY

TRANSPORTERS OF  
EAST TEXAS CRUDE  
OILS

OFFICES

SHREVEPORT AND LONGVIEW



MADE IN TEXAS  
by an all-Texas  
institution

Delivered Oven-fresh  
to your Grocer

Admiration Coffee

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QUALITY TIRES

Wholesale Retail

## Complete Automotive

Service

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Special Prices  
10¢ DAILY AND  
WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPERS