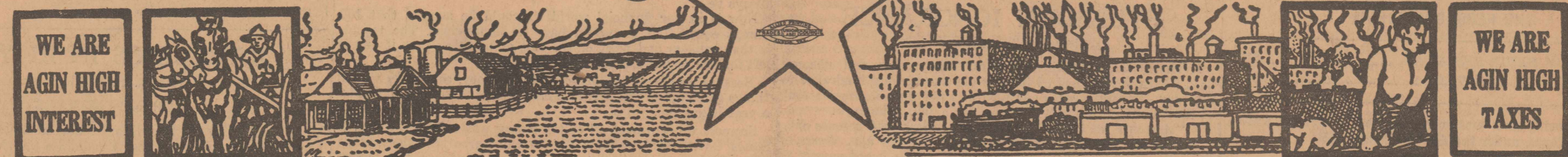


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Hitler Raises The Question of War or Peace Over Europe

Twenty years after the greatest catastrophe in history, Europe has set to work desperately preparing for war. The White House has issued official statement to the effect that they are "watchfully waiting." This remains one of 20 years ago when Woodrow Wilson was President; at that time, the White House issued the statement that the policy would be "watchful waiting."

Millions of Europeans are asking questions about the next war. Another world war seems inevitable, barring a miracle, and this is the explanation of why every European nation as well as the United States, is arming on an unprecedented scale.

The Curtain Lifts
Now that the curtain is lifted, the declaration of Hitler seems clear. Germany argues that the Allies have not kept their pledge under the treaty of Versailles, where they agreed to disarm when Germany scrapped her armaments. The Allies have zealously armed for years. Now Germany claims that they have scrapped this pledge and Hitler asks the world why Germany should not re-arm. Already in Germany, Eric von Ludehoff has been suggested as commander-in-chief of the new German militaristic machine. It is only a matter of guessing when the next world war will start. Lloyd-George things we will have war within the next 10 years. The great statesman, Edouard Benes, thinks next year will decide the fate of Europe.

The decision of Hitler to re-arm plainly means that Germany will have the greatest army in Europe with the exception of Russia, and, once developed, will be the most powerful militaristic machine in the world. This is true, because Germany possesses the greatest chemical and industrial organizations on the continent of Europe, and the most efficient air force in Central Europe. What will this decision mean, diplomatically speaking? It will mean that France and Russia will strengthen their alliance. They already have an understanding. It will mean that England, as in 1914, will draw closer to France. France will also bring into her orbit Italy, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. The armament race is well under way. A member of the German reich, speaking in Boston recently, stated that Germany has been re-arming for years. She is capable of building 1,000 military planes per week. She is building 2,000 per month. She will have the strongest air force in the world. And the next war will be won in the air.

Nations will now place little reliance on the peace machinery. The influence of the peace machinery of the world such as the Kellogg pact, has been carefully diminished by the repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles. Nations are falling back on the balance-of-power theory, that only by huge armaments and alliance with powerful neighbors can they remain at peace and retain their territories.

Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are following Germany by denouncing the Treaty of Versailles. Re-armament is one of the most important planks of Hitler's philosophy. He very cleverly seized the opportune moment when England announced the general increase in her armaments and France determined to increase her conscript army. Hitler demands a place in the consort of nations commensurate with the German pre-war predominance. The only way this can be obtained is by the sword. Germany today, stripped of her colonies, humbled in her re-armament by the Treaty of Versailles, the peace machinery of the world, that has been developed for 20 years, has now been thrown overboard. The nations are now relying on force. It is hoped by many that our administration will not follow the Wilsonian example

DROUGHT CUTS WINTER WHEAT CROP PROSPECT

With the planting of his 1935 crop now underway, the North Dakota farmer turned anxious eyes this week to the plight of his fellow-farmers in the winter-wheat belt of the middle west where the grip of the drought remained unbroken and dust storms of proportions never before witnessed had laid their devastating scourge of ruin on upwards of 15 million cropped acres.

The extent to which the drought has already cut into the nation's wheat crop was officially given last week in the first Department of Agriculture crop report of the year and the most pessimistic forecast in many years. For the third successive growing season, wheat prospects indicate another record short crop in the winter wheat belt, the yield forecast being set at 435 million bushels compared to the five-year average of 618 million bushels.

This, plus the 190,000,000 bushel spring wheat crop anticipated as a result of lifting acreage restrictions, would result in a total yield of 625,400,000 bushels, which is roughly the amount required for domestic consumption alone.

Devastation Continues
The department of agriculture forecast was based upon conditions of April 1, however, and crop experts throughout the southwest expressed belief that the havoc wrought by continued drought and dust storms since that date has trimmed millions of bushels from the department's figure. The U. S. weather bureau, taking cognizance of adverse conditions since April 1, reported:

"In the 10 states, chiefly affected more than 40 per cent of the winter wheat seeded last fall is expected to fail and liberal rainfall is urgently needed to revive pastures, wild hay and alfalfa and to permit the seeding of spring crops. States most affected are Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico."

The AAA expressed mounting concern over the crop conditions, an official report describing the drought situation in the great plains area as "even worse" than last year. Another alphabetical agency, the FERA, likewise found upon its hands a new problem created by the drought—more than 20,000 additional families, their crops wiped out, dependent upon the government for relief.

AAA Gets Criticism
Feed shortages and climbing food prices in the wake of last year's dry seige became even more acute with the drought continuing AAA crop destruction policies into 1935, and severe criticism of stalked Secretary Wallace this week as he attempted to drive through congress amendments to the farm legislation giving him even broader powers over American agriculture.

While seeding operations in North Dakota have been delayed by cold weather and lack of seed due to red tape in the seed loan administration, the outlook in the eastern half of the state is considered good. Several sectors there have been recorded more than normal rainfall in the last 6 months and throughout the state (Continued on page 3)

and that this nation will strictly stay out of the European mess. It is recognized that this policy will require sacrifice. War in Europe will cause our loss of trade in Europe, and interference with our business. These would be gladly relinquished for peace.—Townsend Weekly.

A BIG ISSUE AND A BIG MAN

By JIM, The Editor

By invitation Honorable Martin Dies a member of Congress from the Beaumont district addressed the Legislature setting in joint session of the House and Senate. Martin Dies, the father of the present Congressman was one of the ablest political speakers that Texas ever produced. During his tenure of office he was recognized as one of the real statesmen of the nation. Young Martin now only 35 years of age appears to be a chip off the old block. His speech before the Legislature was well received and applauded on many points. It is quite evident that he will have to be reckoned with in the public and political life of Texas hereafter.

His speech before the Legislature dealt mainly with the question of the loss of export trade by the South and especially Texas. He emphasized the fact that the prosperity of Texas in the last analysis depends upon cotton. He made it clear that if we lost the revenue accruing from our export of cotton that it must result in the final collapse of our economic condition in Texas. As our wealth depends upon the prosperity of the farmer and especially the cotton farmer and the purchase of same by foreign countries, then the entire state certainly, as well as the country must depend upon the success of cotton. Mr. Dies called attention to the fact that the laboring man of the cities is as much interested in the success of the cotton growing industry as well as the cotton farmer himself.

Mr. Dies idea is for the Government to make an estimate of what the probable consumption of cotton in the south would be then set aside a certain amount, thereof, say 40%, and for the Government to pay a subsidy or premium on that much cotton and in turn the farmer would be required to sell the balance for export at export prices. He says that this would be a simple act of justice and for the same principle in another form which has permitted this nation to pay a tariff subsidy to the manufacturer in the North and East.

It is not Mr. Dies idea for the Government to levy taxes to pay this subsidy, but his idea is to issue certificates or money based upon the surplus metallic money now held by the National Government and pay the subsidy or premium on the cotton raised by the producer.

Mr. Dies calls attention to the fact that under the present reduction plan, a great majority of the two hundred and eighty thousand tenant farmers and the fifty thousand people that work for the oil mills and the thousands of railroad men thrown out of employment from lack of cotton to transport and thousands of other people are thrown out of employment and not permitted to work at any wage let alone a living wage, that would be possible if the export trade of the cotton section was restored.

As Mr. Dies idea deals with a real burning issue that affects the destiny and happiness of the southern people, his message to the people will hereafter receive earnest consideration and whether we agree with him or not, the problem of the cotton farmer presents an issue about which our present statesmen are not well informed.

The Inevitable End Of Faulty Leadership Is Always A Tragedy

(By FRED W. DAVIS)

(Editor's Note.—The following criticism should be read by all parties concerned, because it comes from one of those rare economists who has ever "practiced what he preaches" on the subject discussed. In the midst of the denuded sand storm section of New Mexico Fred Davis owns a ranch. With the exception of just a few acres on which vegetables for home use and emergency feed crops were grown, the entire acreage is still heavily sodded with native grass, enough, even during this unprecedented drought, to sustain a normal bunch of cattle.)

And to my personal knowledge, Fred Davis has, for a quarter of a century, repeatedly urged the necessity of conservative plans to protect the used lands in those always semi-arid sections by promoting adaptable forest growths. But the public under the direction of their band masters who urged the purchase of farm tractors for the purpose of more extensive cultivation "little heeded nor long remembered", the "nagging of a critic" in advance of his time. It seems that Mr. Davis now "rises on the point of personal privilege," and says: "I TOLD YOU SO."

OF STORMS DESTRUCTION AND PRICES

(Wood County Record)

The dust and sand storms of recent weeks have played havoc with crops in the middle-central states and to the southwest. Conditions in the wheat belt we are told are pitiable, most discouraging and in numerous cases the farmers are moving away, seeking other sections to make their homes after scores of years of habitation where they had established their homes. It is something to think about, it is not so bad to lose a crop one year, but to lose one's footing, one's hope, one's morale is certainly distressing. No one could predict this dreadful condition nor could one control or prevent it. The wheat prospects have vanished for this year. How fine it would be if the United States Government could call back several years, when it dumped into rivers and streams millions of bushels of wheat, already harvested, and burned what was left, for the sake of price—a price that was all,—just a price. After all it is the price we are looking for or supplies. The destruction of wheat in past years was nothing less than the destruction of real wealth—that which required man power and toil to create and grow, and time to mature. Now that we still have the man power, the potential toil we don't have the time. God Almighty has set rules for the production of crops and He also has set rules for the preservation of the same. One violation of His rules is DESTRUCTION. He would command, were He to speak to man today,—"Thou Shalt Not Destroy that which is good and needful." We have no right to destroy anything that grows by the sweat of the brow from the green earth, so long as it is good.

This article is intended as a criticism. It is not, however, to criticize any particular individual, past or present, but to emphasize the lack of forethought of leaders.

Twenty year ago this last January I became Commissioner of Agriculture of this state. This office had then been functioning for about eight years. The statute creating the Department of Agriculture conferred considerable authority upon the Commissioner in regard to forestry. But a short while before my election a division of forestry was established at A. & M. College. This did not, however, lessen my interest in the subject, even though it did nullify the authority and responsibility formerly given the Commissioner on this subject. During the six years I was Commissioner I had quite a bit to say about the subject of forestry. I also published a scientific discussion of the subject as a Department bulletin.

Apparently every student should know that the question of forestry, especially in this state has two fundamental objectives. One is the proper harvesting of the timber of natural growth and the other the growing of timber on the vast area of our plains where there is no appreciable natural growth. The proper harvesting of growing timber so as to protect the young growth and avoid the creation of fire hazards requires extraordinary police powers and active overseeing. To fell trees in a haphazard manner and take them out carelessly is a wanton destruction of young timber. To leave all the brush and that portion of the body of the trees not fit for commercial use jumbled in among the young timber is a negligence which must ultimately mean destructive fires. Signs to caution the public against fire hazards are alright as a reminder but not as a remedy.

Everybody knows that nature will perpetuate her forests if given a chance. Never at any time in our history should any one have been permitted to jeopardize growing trees by any manner of avoidable carelessness, even though there may have been personal profit in so doing. But carelessness and fire-traps have been the rule all the while and it is no wonder we now hear all kinds of plans to get the government behind large areas of what is called "cut over" lands.

As to our plains area, one wonders if leaders were so ignorant of history and so devoid of common sense that they did not know what would happen if we put practically all the land under the plow and not grow sufficient trees to break the force of the winds and neutralize the electricity with which every particle of earth is charged during the wind storms that frequent that country? For years I insisted that a study of adaptable trees should be emphasized in every western school, aided by vast experiments in tree planting. I also insisted that the people should be advised to break up a minimum, instead of a maximum, of land. Most of the people (Continued on page 3)

LABOR AND ECONOMICS

Depression and Liberty

Misery during the war enthroned Lenin, the Russian dictator, who swept away personal freedom.

When economic misery under the communistic regime became more serious, Stalin, the man of steel, became the man of the hour, wiping out the last remnants of liberty.

The depression following the war lifted Mussolini, the Italian dictator, into the saddle, suppressing all freedom of thought and expression, and turning the whole nation into soldiers, trained to shoot innocents on command.

The depression (deflation) policy of Bruening in Germany caused such disintegration of economic and moral structure that the rise of another dictator, Hitler, was possible, with freedom of thought, speech and publication ended. Economic misery meant the end of democracy in Austria, and other countries are on the way, for the same cause, to revert tyranny which not only suppresses all popular rights and liberties, but the elimination of all hope of general peace and happiness and individual prosperity.

The depression is the road-paver to dictatorship. But behind dictatorship stands high finance.

Self Preservation

In Snohomish county, Washington, 175 heads of families organized for self help and borrowed \$13,000 from the government. In 18 months' time they have cared well for their families; canned 80,000 cans of fruit; put in tons of potatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, and rutabagas; cut 302 cords of firewood; opened a shoeshop capable of making 40 pairs a day; opened a clothing shop where all necessities of clothing for men, women and children are produced; have built and equipped a wood-working plant, machine shop, garage, and blacksmith shop, and bought trucks. The assets are now considerably more than the amount borrowed. If these families had been put on a dole of \$25 per family per month, it is estimated, the sum required to care for them would have been seven times as much as the amount borrowed, and at the end of 18 months they (Continued on page 3)

What Musolini's Adventure in Abyssinia May Mean to Us Americans

By JAY FRAKLIN, In Liberty Magazine

Here is a secret within a secret: One fine day in June, 1929, at Versailles, a small group of Germans signed a treaty which forbade this beaten nation to possess an air force, poison gas, heavy cannon, submarines, and other weapons.

Other treaties were signed forbidding Germany and Austria to unite, dismembering the Central Powers, surrounding them with an iron ring, condemning them to an indefinite future of poverty, suffering, and starvation.

Germany stood it for fourteen years and the Hitler's Nazis came into power. Hitler and his air minister, Goering, left the League of Nations and began rearming.

The German air force under Goering became the most important fact in Europe. Nobody knew how many planes the Germans possessed. Nobody knew what gas, bombs, and new explosives they had developed. Nobody knew whether the reports of vast secret bombproof under-ground hangers were true or not. And nobody knew what an air force could do to a navy. The British remembered how easily London had been bombed, and became openly worried.

At last they proposed an agreement between France, England, and Germany not to bomb each other.

At first this proposal amounted to a threat against Germany. Then occurred events which remade the political map of Europe in ten days. Sir John Simon was ready to go to Berlin to talk turkey with Hitler; but on the event of his departure the British Government published an official report on armaments which blamed Germany for England's arming. Hitler promptly developed a "sore throat" which, he said, made it impossible for him to talk to the British Foreign Minister.

This, the first snub that Germany had given England since the war, had an electrical effect on Europe. Its meaning became clear almost at once when a revolution broke out in Greece.

No one who knows European politics had the slightest doubt that this Greek revolution was "made in England." Venizelos had always worked very close to the British and his uprising fitted in neatly with British anxiety to keep the Balkans from Russian or German control. Greece has been England's baby for the last hundred years; England can make Greece do exactly what she wants. The British-trained Greek navy and the greater part of the Greek army in Macedonia went over to the revolution. The combination ought to have worked as well in 1935 as twenty years earlier.

FOR CONTEMPT OF THE COURT

By GEO. W. M. NUTTING, In Progressive Farmer

O. H. Nelson, youthful judge of the first county court of the Texas Panhandle, sitting at old Bobetie, dropped his bridle reins in front of the one-room courthouse. His tired mount edged over to the bunch of ponies standing hitched to the ground while the judge entered the building.

"Court is now in session," Nelson announced unbuckling his gun belt and dropping it on the floor beside his chair together with his ten gallon hat. "What case is before the court today?"

"The State vs. Tom McIlhenny," replied the prosecuting attorney. "Is the State ready?"

"We are, your honor."

"Who is attorney for the defense?" Judge Nelson asked. "I'm your Honor," Temple Houston, handsome, brilliant-minded son of General Sam Houston, answered.

"Are you ready for trial?" "May it please the Court," Houston replied, "we are not ready. The principal witness for the defense will not be able to reach Bobetie until day after tomorrow. I must ask for a continuance until that time."

"Didn't you know that this case was set for trial, today, Temple?" the judge asked.

"Yes, your honor, and I did my best to be ready. But matters beyond my control have made it impossible for me to do," Houston replied suavely.

"We'll proceed with the trial," Judge Nelson announced, shortly. "I put off starting my fall roundup in order to hear this case today. I cannot be in court day after tomorrow."

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

History records that 2 per cent of the population owned all the great wealth of Babylon when that ancient city went down into ruins and destruction. Only 1800 men owned Rome and the powerful Roman Empire when that nation fell into destruction at the hands of an enraged slave-driven people. When Persia fell under the sword only 1 per cent of the people owned that rich kingdom. . . Centralized and mass-hoarded wealth of any kind is dangerous and brings destruction. America is following the same terrible tragedies of other nations.—J. J. Gorman.

A. B. C. vs. X. Y. Z.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN HIGH FINANCE
(By I. B. ALFORD)

(With apologies to the Author of "Coin's Financial School") The idea generally prevails that only bankers and bondholders can and do understand the currency question. This is exactly what the "gentlemen of leisure" who profit by the system now in vogue would have everybody believe. . . .

Three men—call them A, B, and C, a father, a son and a grandson—lived and operated during three successive generations. Simultaneously therewith lived three other men, X, Y, Z, in contemporary pairs to A, B, and C. . . .

But the counsel for Z made argument that "the sacredness of contract" rendered it obligatory upon C to carry out in good faith the promise of his fathers. . . . AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Poverty must be wiped out. No nation can call itself either Christian or civilized that permits babes, little children and the aged to suffer for food, clothes and shelter.—Labor's Voice.

STUBBORN IGNORANCE

(Editorial in Townsend Weekly)

Evidently Miss Perkins—or Mrs. Wilson, her real name—hasn't even yet learned of the one big outstanding hindrance to recovery—that idleness is enforced and not the voluntary stultification of the 14 million employable eager for a job. . . .

It seems like vain repetition and an almost useless waste of energy to again point out to her that under the circumstances can jobs never again be provided for all employables. . . .

PRISON FARM QUESTIONS

(Editorial in The Houston Press)

Whenever a prison investigation is started Manager Lee Simmons rushes to the scene to offer his help. Wouldn't it be more helpful if he stayed in the background? . . .

It is customary for a legislative committee to be entertained with a prison feast and a rodeo show. We congratulate the committee now at work on its seeming determination to conduct a court of inquiry and not to be recipients of courtly and costly festivities. . . .

Twelve sick and maimed convicts were moved from Retrieve Farm just after a committee of investigation was appointed by the Legislature. . . .

A committee of Angleton business men met the legislative committee to assure them that convicts who maimed themselves on the Retrieve Farm did it to get out of work. . . .

The Houston Press sent no reporter to Retrieve Farm to question those making investigations. . . .

We trust the investigation being conducted will result in some definite information or recommendations. . . .

AN EX-CONVICT WRITES

(Editorial in The Houston Press)

The letter came from an ex-convict, which means to the average citizen a doubt as to the correctness of any statement made. . . .

With that advance statement we print extracts from the letter, letting you be the judge as to the credibility of the witness: . . .

I served two years in the system and I am leaving Texas this week never to return, but I never will forget the horrible things I witness at Eastham Prison Farm, and it is my belief if Texas doesn't remedy this she will turn out dozens of Barrows and Hamiltons each year, bitter against the public for letting such a disgraceful thing occur in an age when we call ourselves civilized. . . .

The statement that the truth can not be disclosed by a legislative investigation is undoubtedly correct. . . .

BANKING NECROMANCY

(Editorial in Townsend Weekly)

Any schoolboy will accept without proof the statement that 2 plus 2 equals 4. He will also probably feel certain that 4 will always be 4. . . .

Suppose we represent all of the money put out by the United States Government by \$3,000. We will agree that there is no other money. . . .

The Goldborough bill in the House and the Thomas bill in the Senate tend to correct the errors of our banking situation, and while the passage of these bills and the instituting of a government-owned bank in consequence, would not cure all of our ills, it would go a long way toward remedying our sick financial situation. . . .

THE RICH ARE GETTING RICHER

(From The N. Y. Evening Post)

Those who consider the New Deal too "radical" and who feel with typical conservative resentment that it is the rich who are being cracked down upon should find interesting the following from the new book, "The Economic Consequences of the New Deal," by Benjamin Stolbert and Warren Jay Vinton. . . .

In 1933, the first year of the New Deal, income taxpayers with less than \$10,000 per year saw their revenue DECREASE 5 per cent in comparison with 1932. . . .

According to this analysis, the trend of the New Deal, despite its many commendable features, is down the wrong road. . . .

Unfortunately, the trend seems to be the other way. Instead of breaking down, massed wealth under the New Deal is further entrenching itself. . . .

A MATTER OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE

(Editorial in The N. D. Leader)

With food prices skyrocketing as a result of drought and the crop destruction program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is commencing to feel the stinging lash of criticism wielded by millions of angry consumers throughout the nation. . . .

Moreover, the AAA has even taken upon itself the hopeless task of defending sky-high food prices. . . .

What AAA chieftains glibly dismiss as a "matter of little consequence" may spell, to the family on relief, the difference between being half-fed, or merely one-quiet-fed. . . .

Somewhere among his many writings and speeches, Samuel Gompers, in attacking certain tactics of employers, once said that to take away a worker's job is to condemn him to death. . . .

RAMBLINGS IN RHYME

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

I rambled to the State House, that wonderous pile of rock I took a seat in gallery where I could see the clock. . . .

As I sat there I wondered if better it would be, To do away with that whole mess, both houses, maybe three. . . .

If such a body was at work four days each week, we'd say, The whole year round, with no let up, and worked four hours each day. . . .

THE SONG OF THE HOBO

Dedicated to the Side Door Sleeper

We've nothing to do, we've nothing to say, No place to go and no place to stay. . . .

COOPERATION WE DON'T NEED

(Editorial in The N. D. Leader)

Every once in a while you hear a rumor that some day the bankers may refuse to "co-operate" with the federal government. . . .

MCCRAW, ALLRED, ESTES, ETC.

(Editorial in Wood County Record)

Governor, Allred, Attorney General McCraw and Col Carl Estes needed not to go to Washington to fight the Thomas Oil Bill which sanctioned Federal Control of Texas Oil Fields. All that is and was needed is and was for Governor Allred to tell Secretary Ickes and his cohorts to get the H..... out of Texas and keep hands off and back his orders up by the Texas National Guard for it was specifically provided in the Treaty between the Republic of Texas and the United States Government in 1845 when Texas went into the Union and witnessed and guaranteed by Great Britain, France at that time that Texas should have control of her public domain and natural resources and that the United States should have no right to dictate what disposition should be made of them. The treaty went even so far as to provide that the United States Government could not buy, purchase or possess any land within Texas except for army posts, postoffice sites and the like and that should the United States Government recruit an army within Texas that the Texas Governor should name its officers. In view of this pact and treaty which has never been openly repudiated, excepting as the federal government has usurped the right to dictate without the objection from the state government as in the case of the Oil Fields of recent years, then Texas can under the treaty tell the United States Government and any other nation to get the H..... out of Texas and do it quick.

Therefore the trip to Washington, excepting as it would be to conciliate, "sweet talk" or inform is of no consequence and is in reality not necessary. If we were Governor of Texas, we would tell Mr. Ickes to get the H..... out of Texas and enforce this dictum by force if necessary. Texas did not go into the Union as other states did. It went into the Union as an independent and sovereign Nation and reserved for herself and her citizens inalienable rights specifically cited in the Treaty of 1845. Go read this treaty and convince yourself. We as a state should celebrate our Centennial by demanding our rights under this Treaty and coming into our rightful position under the Treaty. So Mote It Be.

UNWILLING CANNON FODDER

(Editorial in Houston Labor Journal)

To fact that several thousand college students have recently staged demonstrations in protest against war, presents to the minds of some a problem they allege to be humiliating and difficult.

Leading the procession of those who "view with alarm" is our old friend, the irrepressible W. R. Hearst, and his big string of jingoist newspapers—all blatantly proclaiming that the students engaged in these demonstrations are disloyal and treasonable.

Just how unfair an accusation is will readily be understood by all who remember that shameful page in Americana—the sordid story of wars being fomented by arms manufacturers for the purpose of private gain, and of human beings regarded as just so much cannon fodder.

That the youth of America are aware of these mercenary designs and resent them is, in our opinion, a healthy sign. That they are doing their feeble best to thwart them is, we believe, not only a matter reflecting upon themselves, but it constitutes a service of incalculable value to the whole American people.

On the score of patriotism, and in spite of dire assertions to the contrary, the actual truth is that no real concern need be felt about its alleged decline. In fact, the very young gentlemen whom a few are criticizing so severely would doubtless, in case of national danger, be as quick to respond to their country's call as the youth of any other age or of any other nation on the globe. That they do not wish, however, to engage in wars instigated by quick-tempered officials with chips on their shoulders, or by gentlemen with munitions of war to sell, is no reflection upon the patriotism of these youngsters, but is rather a pretty good indication of sound common sense.

At any rate, they are on record as being opposed to war until every possible avenue of peace has been explored, and until no other course but war may be pursued with honor and safety. For that service, they deserve the nation's thanks.

AMERICA'S BREADLINE

(Editorial in Progress)

The last report from Washington says that 22,375,000 American people are now existing solely on the pittance doled out to them by the ERA.

It is hard to imagine how many people 22,375,000 are. So we've been doing a little arithmetic.

If this American Breadline could stand in line, joining hands, the line would reach completely around the world, at the equator, and extend 248 miles beyond.

If the people in this American Breadline could all be assembled in Washington to demand a redistribution of wealth, and if they marched 10 abreast, the column would march past the Halls of Congress day and night for 32 days.

This "nation within a nation," this brotherhood of pauperism, ranks among the greatest nations on earth. Only 12 nations in all the world have more people in their borders.

It is a "nation" larger than Mexico, which has only 16,552,000 people; larger than Turkey, which has but 17,500,000; larger than Rumania, which has but 18,000,000; larger than Czechoslovakia, which has but 14,800,000.

It is a "nation" twice as large as Belgium, which has but 8,000,000; twice as large as Canada, which has but 10,376,000; six times as big as Cuba; twice as big as Argentina; seven times as big as Denmark; twenty times as big as Ecuador.

That is the size of the "nation" which is demanding action by Congress. If it were a foreign nation we would jump to heed its requests. Can they be ignored because they are Americans?

Contempt—

(Continued from page 1)

der," the judge interrupted. "I do not care to argue the matter."

"Of all the unheard of, arbitrary rulings," Houston blurted out, with an oath, his face livid with suppressed fury. "The abysmal ignorance of this Court sets a new record. It cannot get by with such procedure!"

Judge Nelson was cognizant of his own ignorance of the law. Legal training was not one of the requisite qualifications of a county judge in Texas. But he had a general knowledge of court procedure. Also he was determined that there should be no further postponement of his round-up. He had been acquainted with Temple Houston for many years and knew the lawyer's reputation for yielding to his almost insane bursts of temper which had several times, resulted so seriously for adversaries on whom he had vented his rage.

"That will be enough of that line of talk Temple," he remarked coolly, reaching to the floor for his six-shooter and holding it in front of him on the table top. "You are fined twenty dollars for contempt of court."

Houston's face turned white but he restrained his anger with an heroic effort. The trial ended with an acquittal for the defense.

"His honor sure don't know a damned bit of law," the lawyer remarked to his client, as Nelson left the courtroom. "But I'll say this for him, he's got guts." Then, turning, he followed the judge outside.

Nelson caught the movement out of the corner of his eye and slackened his pace, prepared for trouble.

"Let's have a drink, O. H." Houston invited, slapping the judge familiarly on the shoulder.

"Suits me, Temple," Nelson replied, turning towards the saloon across the street.

"By the way," he remarked to the attorney, after the fifth round, "I'm going to remit your fine."

"Damned good thing for you, Judge," Houston commented, with a smile. "I was just going to borrow the twenty from you so I could pay it."

This Butter Grading Plan is Not Workable Therefore Not Wanted

(From Southern Dairy Products Journal)

For some months, creamery butter producers have been disturbed by proposals on the part of the AAA and others to put the "Oregon Plan" of grading butter into effect in all parts of the United States. Under this plan, the butter maker of each creamery is licensed to grade his butter make. If he thinks that it scores 92, he places the letter "A" on the retail package. If he thinks it scores 90, he uses the letter "B". And if he thinks that it scores 89 or below, he scores it as "C" butter. A tolerance of one point in the score is allowed. Naturally, under the circumstances, little, if any, butter is graded "C".

The plan appears to work so far as the sovereign state of Oregon is concerned. But if we study the marketing situation a little more closely, we can readily see why the plan works there—and probably will not work anywhere else.

The only large butter-consuming center in the state of Oregon is Portland. Creameries in the state are located comparatively close to this market, and butter is cut, packed and delivered to the consumer usually within one day or, at the longest, within a few days. The fleeting aroma of the butter is still retained when it arrives in the home. Any inherent disqualifications which a shipment may have do not have time to develop before the product is sold and, perhaps, consumed. It is a situation probably without parallel in any other state in the Union.

The enforcement of this form of butter branding is in the hands of the state Recovery Act Committee. Inspection is under the supervision of the State Dairy Commissioner. Considerable leniency, it is understood, is shown.

To show the fallacy of attempting to force the so-called "Oregon Plan" or ABC grading of creamery butter, the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers recently conducted some very interesting tests. Forty-five one-pound packages of butter were purchased in about 20 scattered retail stores in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

Each pound of butter purchased was in a carton, and each carton carried a certificate of grade stating that (a) the butter had been scored by an accredited Government inspector; (b) had been scored in bulk before being made into prints and (c) had scored, at that time, 93 points. The average time elapsed between the time when the butter was scored and the time when it was purchased was 25 days.

When the packaged butter was re-scored in the different markets by an accredited Government grader, none of the prints scored 93. One scored 92.5; twenty-three scored 92; one scored 91.5; twelve scored 91; seven scored 90 and one scored 89. The average score for the lot was 91.3.

Even with an allowance of one point, as is the practice in Oregon, nearly half of the prints of butter purchased would have been condemned under the ABC method of scoring. It is therefor, evident that, under the present federal food and drug regulations, and with the adoption of the "Oregon Plan" of butter grading, nearly half of the butter purchased would have been subject to seizure and its producers subject to prosecution at the hands of Government agents.

Creamery operators in the neighboring state of Washington had no hesitation in rejecting the "Oregon Plan" when it was proposed to introduce the ABC method of butter grading there. They did not believe it would work—and said so. Even Oregon butter makers frankly admit that the plan works because of inherent conditions peculiar to that Pacific Coast state, and they do not recommend that it be put in general use.

Only the bright minds of the AAA are sold on the idea of making ABC grading universal in its application. And AAA stubbornness, encountered more than once in recent months, can be counted upon to do its damndest to put the plan over. Butter manufacturers should make it plain—and continue to make it plain—that the Oregon Plan is not workable and hence not wanted.

Drought—

(Continued from page 1)

as a whole, farmers report sufficient moisture to germinate seed, although additional rainfall will be required soon.

While dust storms have already caused some damage in northwestern North Dakota, the state has escaped anything even approaching the silt clouds which have rolled over the winter wheat areas. Tuesday, heavy dust clouds hung over Bismarck but they had been blown in from South Dakota on the wings of a strong wind.

Moisture 75% Normal

The weather report by the bureau of agricultural economics said that in the western tier of states from North Dakota to Texas and the eastern part of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico precipitation since Sept. 1 has been less than 75 per cent of normal intensifying an already-deficient subsoil moisture condition.

This area blankets the principal wheat producing section of the country. The report said "the cumulative effects of the several years of drought in this area have resulted in such dry conditions that winter wheat prospects are extremely poor." Pasture conditions were reported to be the lowest on record and much spring wheat still was unplanted for lack of rain.

Seeding Delayed

The report said spring sowing had been delayed for lack of moisture from western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming southward with moisture sufficient in the Dakota and Montana togerminate seed.

Unless rains fall soon in the southern part of the drought belt, the bureau said, "the usual date of seeding small grains will be past and feed grain supplies next winter will depend largely upon growing conditions for corn and sorghums."

The crop damages largely concerned wheat. In the Texas Panhandle, Walter Barlow, Amarillo grain elevator operator, said a conservative estimate of losses ranked between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

In Kansas the difference in the value of last year's crop in the dust-ridden parts and the estimated value for this year exceeds \$5,000,000. Figures released by F. K. Reed, federal agricultural statistician, placed the value on winter wheat last year in western and central Kansas at more than \$11,000,000. The estimated value in that area this year is roughly \$5,800,000.

Complete Loss Feared

Losses of uncounted millions are involved in official government crop estimates on April 1 for Wyoming.

On 2,500,000 eastern Colorado acres, one of the sectors hardest hit by the dust, farmers have reported that their crop losses will be complete unless rain comes quickly.

Fred Daniels, New Mexico State college agricultural statistician, reported wheat in that state is "almost a total loss."

Texas extension service officials said 3,500,000 acres had been damaged seriously in the Lone Star state's Panhandle.

In Kansas, the area where crops are estimated officially to be running as low as 1, 5 and 9 per cent of normal exceeds 5,000,000 acres. However, for Clark county in southwestern Kansas, the April 1 estimate was 77 per cent of normal.

F. L. Disterdick, United States weather bureau official, said dust has blown over 50,000 square miles in Montana. However, other officials reported the dust was largely an annoyance, crop damage being slight.

World Shortage Seen

Indicative of the acuteness of the threatened wheat shortage is the April 13 report of the department of agriculture which states: "Stocks of old wheat in the United States are nearly 150,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago with world stocks possibly around 850,000,000 bushels below those at the corresponding time last season. United States farm stocks of wheat at first of April totaled only 93,699,000 bushels compared with 116,298,000 bushels a year ago. Market stocks, April 1, totaled 51,882,000 bushels against 97,162,000 bushels last year. Official data on stocks in merchant mills and in country mills and elevators are not yet available but statistics on utilization of wheat this season to date indicate slightly smaller supplies in these positions than a year ago.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at the first of April totaled 282,675,000 bushels compared with 304,274,000 bushels, April 1, 1934, Canadian and United States wheat in bond. April 1, totaled 17,370,000 bushels this season compared with 7,882,000 bushels a year ago. Exportable supplies in the Southern Hemisphere countries at first of April amounted to about 189,000,000 bushels against 280,000,000 a year ago. Stocks afloat on ocean passage were smallest since the war and totaled 29,112,000 bushels compared with 36,568,000 bushels a year ago. Taken altogether, stocks of wheat in principal exporting countries outside of Europe were around 250,000,000 bushels less on April 1 this season than a year ago. Europe's extreme nationalistic policies with reduced takings of foreign wheat suggest larger utilization of native grain with stocks, although still large, probably around 100,000,000 bushels below those of a year ago.—The N. D. Leader.

The Inevitable—

(Continued from page 1)

ple who settled the plains were raised in wooded districts and could easily have been induced to plant trees—some of them extensively. But instead of doing this most of our leaders remained comparatively inactive as to planting of trees and gave almost every possible encouragement to getting the land into cultivation. The federal government demanded so much to be put into crops as a prerequisite to proving a homestead.

We now know the result. The Rockies, as always, make rainfall uncertain in all our plains country. The winds, as always, come down from the Rockies with terrific force and electrical energy, as always, puts destruction in every particle of moving earth. No grass and no trees meant eventually what we now have in many places—no soil. It is now suggested we turn the land back to sod but are advised it will take from fifty to one hundred years to do so wherever it is possible at all. We have deserts that are as old as history and many scientists claim they are all man made. Whether this be true or not we may never know. But we do know we are making one of our own.

As further remedy for the awful situation of the west it is proposed we spend hundreds of millions of dollars trying to grow trees. For many, many years there was sufficient soil and moisture, either by rainfall or from wells, to have turned the plains into forests by planting and caring for adaptable trees and this could have been done then at little expense. Now the effort will cost a thousands times as much with results doubtful in many places and impossible in others. I do not wish to be understood as criticizing the idea of turning land back to grass and endeavoring to grow trees. My criticism is of the false leadership that created the condition. These plains were once carpeted with the best grass on earth that never should have been broken out in wholesale fashion.

What we can do about it now, except what is proposed, I do not know. In fact, perhaps nothing else can be done except get all destitute citizens out to other places. But I know a few of us raised our feeble voices against the program that has brought about the disaster. We were unheeded then, and will get no credit now. When people refuse to accept sound advice they do not appreciate being told of it later. The harm that has been done staggers the mind to estimate in terms of money. Yet, the hope of gain, plus politics, and passiveness brought on the debacle. People plowed up pastures because they were led to believe the land would be worth more in farms. They all thought in terms of immediate gain and not of future consequences.

In conclusion I wish to say I still find myself in the minority. In the fact of the necessity of wholesale abandonment of agriculture including almost whole states, we have ushered in a new economic policy that will end in disaster to the rest of our farm population. This policy is destruction and enforced restrictions of productive energy. Added to the problem of a static condition of productive effort, we are creating an atmosphere of dependence upon the government, in case one doesn't work to make a living. The motive is the same as it was in plowing up the plains, viz.; a hope for immediate profit regardless of future consequence. When we see to the winds we must expect the whirlwind.

"What men can imagine, they can do."

"What this country wants is not men working with pick and shovel, but more and more highly productive machinery, plus brains enough to distribute that which is produced."—Bribane.

Labor—

(Continued from page 1)

borrowers would be not better off than at the start.

What The American People Lost

According to a governmental survey prepared under the direction of Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner, the American people, since 1929, have lost \$287,000,000 worth of goods and services which were not purchased and which could easily have been produced by the nation. Meanwhile the masses were underfed and poorly clothed while taxes were raised to care for the unemployed. The report states: "Wholly without strain on production, the national survey budget, drafted to meet a suitable standard of living, would allot 67,000,000 suits and 363,000,000 shirts to men and boys of the country, and 275,000,000 dresses, 681,000,000 pairs of hose, and 427,000,000 pieces of underwear to women and girls. As for housing, 60 per cent of our people are shown to be financially unable to live in suitable homes. Only some \$2,262,000,000 spent for home building in 1929. The budget calls for 1,550,000 new homes each year (as against 434,964, the annual average from 1920 to 1930), a program which would offer no difficulty, since there are ample construction supplies available."

Vocal Lessons in North Carolina

Labor men in North Carolina complain that when they obeyed the injunction of Congress to vote for joining whatever labor union they chose, the railroad company had a former detective standing at the door of each polling place warning all employees that they must vote as the company wished or lose their jobs. This former detective, posing as a carman, but working only now and then a day, and stopping at the best hotel in town, stated on the witness stand that his unexplained large income was due to his method of conducting vocal lessons. Here is a suggestion for struggling music teachers. Vocal lessons at the door of a meeting of railway employees are much more profitable than any other form of vocal lessons known.

Rich Richer, Poor Poorer

Twenty-six million-dollar incomes in 1933 in excess over the number in 1932, and 81,000 fewer persons making incomes of \$5,000 a year, shows that the unscriptural interest system is accomplishing its designed purpose of ruining the world. At present there is not enough money in the United States to pay the interest on this outstanding indebtedness for single year.—The Golden Age.

Mussolini—

(Continued from page 1)

Yet from the first it was obvious that Mussolini was holding back. Conquering Abyssinia would be at least a three-years job.

Mussolini has up to now acted as a British policeman to keep the Germans out of Austria. In the long run Italy has to do what London wants it to do. So long as England opposed Germany's advance into Austria, Italy was the Allied "watch on the Danube." If England has paid anything to Germany for a peaceful agreement not to bomb London it means only one thing—Austria.

Where, without disturbing the peace of Europe, can Italy be paid for backing out of Austria? In Abyssinia!

England wants, above all things, to avoid the risk of a big European squabble while trouble threatens in Asia. Italy is ready to fight Germany over Austria. There fore Italy must get out of Austria. She can't fight in Africa and fight Hitler in Europe at the same time.

Better still, this would check the Japanese, who have been pushing into Abyssinia, establishing cotton plantations and farm colonies. *Abyssinia controls the water supply of the Nile Valley, which is England's ace in the hole for rendering herself independent of American cotton.*

Several years back, when the British were messaging around too close to the Panama Canal, our State Department hit back by getting a contract for an American firm to build a dam at Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, controlling the headwaters of the Blue Nile and thereby menacing the new British cotton empire. The British saw the point at once and both sides got out of each other's political backyards. Now if the Japanese, who are already underselling British cotton goods through Asia, get into the same area—

They play a keen, cool-headed game in London. They know if they bolt one door on Germany's new power they must unlock another. They know that Germany wants Austria, and that Italy is the only real obstacle.

This is the secret of Abyssinia: If Mussolini embarks on a war

against Abyssinia this year it will be only because the British want him to. *Otherwise they could refuse to let Italian troops and warships pass through the Suez Canal to get at the Abyssinians.*

Does Mussolini want Abyssinia? That has nothing to do with the case. If England sees that an Italian campaign in Abyssinia will help to keep the peace in Europe and in Asia, it Duce will take Abyssinia—and like it!

**A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE
RE TOWNSEND PLAN**

To Forum:

Does it not seem strange that one sees nothing regarding the wonderful merits of the Townsend old age revolving pension plan in our favorite daily and weekly newspapers and magazines? These printed pages are forever howling about their God-given right of freedom of the press and about their ability to mould public opinion.

The people are finally awakening to the fact that these papers—these printed pages—have so far moulded opinion for the public that this same public has lost about every vestige of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Of course every newspaper and magazine is not owned or controlled by America's plutocracy, but the great majority are. Still we pay our little 1c, 2c or 3c or 5c or 10c and 25c for these sheets of plutocratic propaganda to still further enrich the coffers of our international bankers. The average family—there are about 25,000,000 in the nation—spends about \$9 each year for this stuff—two, two or more newspapers each day, and one or more weekly or monthly magazine.

This makes about \$225,000,000 each year. A nice little sum to help educate us into the plutocratic way—to help mould our opinions.

If these papers ever mention the Townsend plan it is criticism. Just one announcement in each of these papers for the Townsend plan would make this bill a law in one week, and kill this depression as dead as a door nail in the same time. Why do not our "favorite" papers or magazines print such announcement? A paper that Townsend club members by the millions are supporting. We ask the press's reason why not give us a little cooperation for the benefit of the millions who are unemployed, and for the press benefit as well as all big and little business alike. Remember this Dr. Townsend old age revolving pension plan to all over 60 years of age is a national and not a political move as you will find if you will study its propositions and principle thoroughly. The Dr. Townsend plan is the only idea so far, that has any real merit, and there are over 40,000,000 of us who are demanding that it be given a trial. We will win eventually, so why not now? Before our national debt is piled still higher and while we now have the opportunity to bring peace and happiness to our suffering humanity. The power of the people are aroused and united in a fixed purpose is the most irresistible force in the world—so says F. D. Roosevelt. We read a report in the paper from a recent issue that Idaho has more than 3,000,000 pledged signatures for the state and the number increasing daily.

Does it mean anything for the Townsend plan? Who can say that it does not? Idaho state is a fair sample for most of the states in our union. Our membership for the Townsend plan for Travis county our last tabulation several days ago was something over 22,000. Count for your self if you wish, the per cent the plan has of the total number of voters in our county according to our last election. This is the opportunity for our U. S. President to make his name immortal, along with Washington and Lincoln. Lincoln freed the colored race.

The President can free millions of American citizens who through no fault of their own are today facing heartbreaking poverty. Every one knows the old order of things is forever past; that some very definite steps must be taken before prosperity can again be restored to this, our beloved land; and we know, too, that the billions of dollars of the taxpayers money that has been spent to conquer the depression has failed utterly to do so. If the president will endorse the Townsend plan in this the 74th Congress the whole nation would rise up and bless him except those favored few who own the wealth of the nation.

Note we Townsend plan supporters claim to be as red blooded as any political democracy and we believe out of the vast millions pledged firmly to the Dr. Townsend plan for the sake of primarily to effect and maintain complete recovery in the United States and to sustain this prosperity by a

constant and sufficient supply of purchasing power, evenly distributed in accordance with the population throughout the entire nation by means of employing citizens past 60 to make the distribution of \$200 each month. The \$4,800,000,000 just given by Congress for work and relief will all be gone in a short time. It only helps laboring people while it lasts that is the ones who are favored, you might say by the contractors on all these created projects and then congress would half to put up billions more just like they have done in the past. Money must be put and kept in circulation revolving each month as it would under the Townsend plan then all big and little business would get their share of it. It would create work so all. It would retire near 8,000,000 over 60 and give their jobs to others. It will create happiness and prosperity for all alike. Get in line and help push the plan it is to your future interest regardless what your present occupation may be.

The slogan of the Townsend supporters is to press forward, do all we can to help the plan, to have it enacted into law in this Congress if possible if not possible stay with it to the highest tribunal, the ballot box. We pledge to support those that support us.

JOE C. CRIDER
Austin, Texas.

A CRIME!

The Associated Press, in its dispatches of March 6, brings the following story from Muskogee, Okla.:

"One day in the life of Leonard Watson of Muskogee:

"6 a. m.—Stole a cow and heifer.

"8 a. m.—Sold them for \$12 and applied \$10.50 on his debts.

"1 p. m.—Arrested by Sheriff Tom Jordan.

"2 p. m.—Pleaded guilty.

"5:30 p. m.—Dressed in at the McAlester penitentiary to start a three-year sentence."

All we got to say is: We hope the editorial writer who's been putting fool ideas in the unfortunate Watson's head was properly ashamed when he learned what his preaching had caused. The next time he feels like writing a column about the "sacredness of contract" or "Anglo-Saxon people don't repudiate their debts," we hope he thinks of the poor victim of his propaganda down in McAlester penitentiary, and writes a strong indorsement of April showers instead.—American Guardian.

"Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."—Emerson.

"We do not want a thing because we have found reason for it; we find reason for it because we want it."—Will Durant.

"It's all right to fix the world, but you better get your own smokehouse full of meat first."—Will Rogers.

"One syllable words are the most important. All of the great things of life—love, hope, fear, joy, wife, home, child, faith—are expressed in one-syllable words."—Bruce Barton.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

Prison Probers on Way To Farm Stop for Fox Hunt With Lee Simmons

(Staff Correspondent in Houston Press)

AUSTIN, April 19.—Two of the members whom the house sent to hunt traces of brutality on the prison farms hunted foxes with Prison Manager Lee Simmons before the inquiry, it was learned today. As the piney woods near Huntsville resounded to the baying of the fox hounds, Representatives Bob Alexander of Childress and A. T. McKinney of Huntsville, two of the five prison brutality investigators, gathered with six other House members for the chase.

They had been appointed to the investigating committee on Thursday, spent the following Saturday night hunting foxes with Mr. Simmons, whose prison management they were to investigate, and on Monday arrived at Retrieve Farm for the inquiry.

Alexander, Fred Harris of Dallas, Morris Roberts of Pettus, Manley Head of Gransbury, Tom Cooper of Tyler, Hollis Frazer of Franklin and Bullock Hyder of Denton rode to the hounds with Simmons. McKinney helped drive the members to the place where the mounts were waiting but did not chase the fox.

Manager Simmons was in the saddle along with the members who set out in the moonlight after the hounds which were after the fox.

The fox got away, but a good time was had by all, according to McKinney and other members.

All went away praising the hospitality of Simmons, who furnished state and prison cars to transport the legislators to Huntsville. Mr. Simmons is very popular with the Legislature and love to have "the boys" down at "the farms" where they can sample the fine ham, thick beefsteaks, tender chicken and other articles of food which are raised in profusion there and about which so much is written in reports of the activities of the prison farms.

He has a fleet of state cars which are driven by prison trustees which frequently pull up to the doors of the Capitol on week-ends and whisk legislators away on inspection trips.

The legislators inspect the farms, hunt foxes, attend barbecues, watch rodeos and come back singing the praise of the popular Mr. Simmons.

The fox hunt was most conveniently arranged, because it took two of the investigators near the scene of their investigation.

After hunting foxes with Mr. Simmons and enjoying his hospitality, all "the boys" had to do was drive about 50 miles to find out whether Mr. Simmons has been doing anything wrong or whether he has permitted brutal treatment of convicts.

It is reported that Mr. McKinney and Mr. Alexander came back thinking everything on the prison farms is all right.

It was a mighty nice fox hunt too, they said.

THE BOYS AT AUSTIN

Well, as usual, the boys, or rather "our hired hands," at Austin are still playing a great deal of that old game, Button, Button, Who's Got the Button? A large percentage of their antics up there sure look like unadulterated bunk and to us "old country boys" it sure look like unadulterated bunk puts us in mind of a bunch of school kids in action on the school grounds, but maybe it's the best they can do. Still we all know there are really a lot of good level-headed fellows who want to do something constructive, but when they try it, it's race horse repeal or put the state in the liquor business or put some foolish amendment on the back or tail end of a bill or any trick to gum up something that just doesn't suit some client.

You and I and most all of us know the people of Texas want a square, fair crack at the ballot box at straight repeal.

I have kept pretty close tab on the whole proceedings at Austin this "spasm" and nothing has been done that anybody deserves a flower in his buttonhole for except a very few who really tried, but where did they get?

Some of them ought to be chopping cotton instead of trying to make laws.

W. M. DAY.
In Houston Press.
Seabrook.

Nobody has any right of find life uninteresting or unrewarding who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome.—Charles W. Elliot.

AAA AND DUST STORMS

No doubt many people in Dallas and east to the Atlantic Coast have said many hard things about the lands to the west which have given up their clouds of dust from which so many people have suffered.

Our soil is rich and productive and much soil erosion may be prevented as suggested in the article in The News by Walter B. Moore under the title, "Dust Storms Is Man-Made; Can Be Controlled." It might be of interest to people further east to consider some first-hand information as to cause for the dust storms.

In part the cause may be laid to the drouth, in part to the breaking out of land for cultivation that should have remained in permanent pasture. One cause, probably overlooked by people not familiar with this section, occurs to the writer as the major cause for the dust storms. This cause results from the AAA program of requiring land to lie fallow and be kept clean of vegetation when leased to the Government, unless cultivated in crops for home consumption. Many thousands of acres all over West Texas and adjoining States are as bare of vegetation as are the streets of the city and the result is that every wind whips the soil, the best top soil at that, into a dust storm.

The AAA program did not take into consideration the fact that tractors on many West Texas farms do not eat feed or forage crops. Since the first of this year several thousand more tractors have been sold in West Texas, reducing horses and mules on farms, and the number of cattle was reduced almost half by the killing campaign of last summer and fall. Because of this, the need for feed on farms, unless it can be sold, is much less than previously. Because of this condition, people here and to the east may expect sand and dust storms without end until the AAA program of "economic scarcity" is terminated.

An example will suffice to show how the AAA program works out. The writer is acquainted with a farm of 320 acres farmed by a tenant with a tractor. Ninety-eight acres, 60 per cent of the base acres, were cultivated in cotton, forty-nine acres were leased to the Government. As the tenant had 170 acres remaining for feed, he did not care to cultivate the leased land as he could not sell the feed therefrom. This was agreeable to the owner as it was thought better to allow weeds to grow on the land than to let it lie fallow and be subject to wind erosion. This plan would have worked out all right if it had not been for the requirement of the AAA committee that the land be cleared entirely of all vegetation before the second rental payment would be made. As a result of this case of AAA dictation, which is common over the Plains, the land has blown to such extent that the loss is many times greater than the amount of the Government payments.

In spite of this loss brought about by the AAA program, farmers are being told by county agents again this year to plant leased acres in forage or feed crops for home consumption. On many of these farms there are no horses, mules, cattle or hogs to consume the feed. In other cases farmers are advised to let the land lie fallow or plant forage crops to be turned under, which again leaves the land bare and subject to wind erosion.

Contrary to the AAA program of "economic scarcity" it would have been more logical for the Government to have paid farmers to produce more crops, even if sold at a much lower price, thereby maintaining our soil, saving our live stock, providing work, the food and clothing for our people and at the same time have helped us to compete with the world in an effort to retain foreign markets.

A. L. BROADMAN.
In Dallas News.
Lubbock, Texas.

"The world owes a great deal to a dramer—to the man who creates big ideas for the remainder of humanity to copy."—Charles Dustin.

"Enthusiasm moves the world. It is that dynamic agency which surmounted all obstacles and brings to pass those conditions which other men classed as impossible."

"Any man is clever who has learned how to be happy, and one is doubly clever when he makes others happy."

WHAT'S IN THE AIR?

(By P. A. Spain in Fletcher's Farming)

There is a tenseness in the situation at Washington which has not been equalled in any Congress since Andrew Jackson vetoed the National Bank Charter in July, 1832. Why? Because today Congress is threatening to do what Jackson did in his day; depower the National Banks from controlling the money and credit of the United States.

The condition today, however, is somewhat reversed from the order of 1832. When Jackson made his war on bank control, his Congress was against him and he had to do his work alone by vetoing the act of Congress when it sanctioned the recharter of the National Bank.

Today President Roosevelt is on the side of the banks battling hard to keep them in control, while Congress threatens to pass an anti-bankers bill in spite of the Presidential veto. To make it plainer, Jackson wanted to stop the banks from controlling all money and credit, and thus stop them from collecting the tribute of interest on all money and credit put out to the people. Today the administration is standing square with the banks and helping them to hold their power of issuing all money and credit and thus continuing their practice of collecting interest on every dollar of money and credit put out by banks.

If the Vinson Bankers Bill is passed by Congress, then the soldiers' certificates will be paid by first borrowing the money from the banks and paying them interest. If the Patman Bill passes, then the Soldiers' Certificates will be paid in U. S. money printed and issued direct to the soldiers, thus shutting off any necessity for paying interest to the banks.

If the soldiers can be paid in new money direct, then other debts of the United States can thus be paid and banks are shorn of their power to continue the great graft of interest-taking. Every person can see at once why Belgran's Bank, and all other banks and their agents, are lined up solidly against the Patman Bill.

Let us hope that Congress will do its duty and stand by the people instead of the money lenders; and will relieve the people from the great burden of ten or fifteen billions of interest-debt now annually paid to money lenders. Oh, what a great work it would be for humanity if the Patman Bill could be passed.

Early in Roosevelt's administration, many of us hoped he would use his power granted by Congress to print, instead of borrow, 3 billions of new money for his relief program and thus put an end to continued bond issues and interest payments by his people. But no, he disappointed us all and fell right back on the side of the money-lenders, and has continued the orgy of bond-issuing and interest-paying, and has swung over us a bonded interest-bearing debt of 33 billions plus all private debts, with more to follow in the future. Why does the man want his people thus unnecessarily taxed, when he could end it all by lending his aid to the Patman Bill.

It looks like sheer disloyalty to his own American people. It looks like he wants the money-lenders of this country to continue to fatten by forcing from the people this unholy interest tribute just merely to support them in luxury and ease while 100 millions of his people eke out a miserable existence trying to pay this tribute.

Look what he is doing today; trying his best to get a compromise by paying the soldiers in "Baby Bonds," just as though they were able to become money-lenders and interest takers. He is bound to know that every soldier almost to a man, would immediately sell his bond back to the banks at a discount from which the banks would reap huge fortunes. The banks and their agents, and their deluded followers, are writing our congressmen imploring them not to pass the Patman Bill. These letters are so numerous and persistent that they give to the Congressmen the impression that the people are against the bill, but a little common sense thought on the part of Congressmen will tell them that all such letters are from those who profit by the interest graft, and that the real rank and file of the people are in favor of the Patman Bill. It is only by the exercise of this common sense view that the general public will be saved by Congress from the continued interest-bond scourge.

If there is any efficacy in prayer ten thousand pulpits over the land should stand today reverently invoking the hand of Jehova in saving us from this continued scourge. It is unthinkable that a President supposed to be a friend of the people, and a Congress elected by the people, would vote against this bill and vote in favor of a Bankers' Bill for continued spoils. If there is any virtue in Congress,

DIVISION OF CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES U.S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE

The condition of Texas wheat on April 1, 1935, was 41 percent of normal, compared with 62 percent a year ago, and 80.4 the 10-year average (1923-1932). Not only is the reported condition extremely low, but indications point to the largest percent abandonment on record. Soil moisture was practically depleted at planting time, and rainfall during the winter months was scant. High winds and drifting dust, freezing temperature during January and February, and insufficient moisture have combined to almost ruin the crop.

Present indications point to a production of 7,872,000 bushels, compared with 25,749,000 bushels produced a year ago, 14,008,000 bushels in 1933, and 28,293,000 bushels in 1932.

For the United States the April 1 condition of winter wheat is reported at 69.8 percent of normal, compared with 74.3 percent a year ago, and 78.9 the 10-year average (1923-1932) on April 1. The forecast production of winter wheat for 1935 is 435,499,000 bushels, compared with 405,934,000 bushels last year, and 618,186,000 bushels the 5-year average (1928-1932).

The condition of Texas early Irish potatoes on April 1, 1935, was 69 percent of normal, compared with 74 percent a year ago, and 74.5 and 10-year average (1923-1932) on April 1.

The condition of early Irish potatoes in the ten Southern States on April 1 was 76.2 percent of normal, compared with 76.0 last year, 77.5 the 10-year average.

The condition of Texas peaches is rated at 72 percent of normal, compared with 66 percent a year ago, and 62.1 percent the 9-year average (1924-1932).

The condition of the peach crop in the ten Southern States on April 1 was 73.2 percent, compared with 73.7 a year ago, and 66.6 the 9-year average.

Texas farm pasture condition on April 1 was reported at 61 percent of normal, compared with 64 percent a year ago, and 78.6 the 9-year average (1924-1932).

Farm pasture condition for the United States was 68.7 on April 1, compared with 67.1 a year ago, and 80.8 the 9-year average.

Stocks of corn on Texas farms on April 1, 1935, are 20 percent of the 1934 production, or 8,764,000 bushels; compared with 24 percent, or 17,391,000 bushels a year ago; 30 percent, or 30,008,000 bushels two years ago; and 33 percent, or 29,447,000 bushels three years ago.

For the United States 39.6 percent of last years corn production or 438,180,000 bushels remained on farms on April 1; compared with 41.3 per cent, or 841,498,000 bushels a year ago; 44.9 percent, or 1,128,122,000 bushels two years ago; and 41.0 percent, or 913,666,000 bushels three years ago.

Oat stocks on Texas farms on April 1, 1935, are 15 percent of last year's production, or 4,870,000 bushels; compared with 17 percent, or 3,537,000 bushels a year ago; 28 percent, or 11,753,000 bushels two years ago; and 28 percent, or 16,489,000 bushels three years ago.

Stocks of oats on farms in the United States on April 1 were 208,185,000 bushels, or 39.4 percent of last year's production; compared with 275,425,000 bushels, or 37.7 percent last year; 467,976,000 bushels, or 37.5 percent two years ago; and 365,794,000 bushels, or 32.5 percent three years ago.

It is estimated that 6 percent, or 1,545,000 bushels of the 1934 Texas wheat crop remained on the farms on April 1, 1935; compared with 3 percent, or 391,000 bushels a year ago; 10 percent, or 2,958,000 bushels two years ago; and 11 percent, or 6,165,000 bushels three years ago.

The stocks of wheat on farms in the United States on April 1, 1935, are 18.9 percent of the 1934 production, or 93,699,000 bushels; compared with 22.0 percent, or 116,298,000 bushels a year ago; 24.6 percent, or 183,185,000 bushels two years ago; and 18.2 percent, or 169,990,000 bushels three years ago.

"Commercial progress in industries has always been measured by advance of knowledge of those engaged in industry."—Herbert Hoover.

"The average man is a good nurse when it comes to coddling imaginary wrongs."

"Get the habit of being sincere and you will get the habit of being successful."

"The very idea of over-production is a misconception so long as there is unsatisfied want."—J. Crane Larkin.

as a friend of the people they will show it by passing the Patman Bill vorwillingly over the President's threatened veto.



Social Security Bill
This Bill, which has passed the House and is now in the Senate, contains a provision making an appropriation to help dependent children. The State plan must be State wide, administered by the counties, and not be optional for each county whether or not it will give, but must be mandatory on all of the counties. The State must make a financial contribution. No residence requirements shall be imposed. The Federal share shall not exceed \$6 per child, nor more than one-third of the monthly payments. An appropriation of \$24,750,000 is authorized by the Government.

Maternal and Child Welfare
It also provides that the Federal Government will assist the States in promoting the health of mothers and children. The Federal Government will allot money to the States on an equal matching (50-50) basis for this purpose. The State must meet certain requirements which will assure direct financial participation by the State and must provide the extension and improvement of local services, cooperation of medical nursing and welfare organization, administration services in areas which lack financial resources and among groups in need of such special services. The appropriation authorized is \$3,800,000.

Crippled Children
The Bill further provides for Federal grants and aid to the States to help them extend and improve their services for providing crippled children medical, surgical, curative and other services. Money is to be allotted equally among the States on a 50-50 basis for that purpose. The States obtaining such benefits are required to do certain things construed to be in the interest of the objective. An appropriation of \$2,850,000 is authorized by the Government.

Child Welfare Services
The Bill provides for an allotment of \$10,000 to each State for the protection and care of dependent, homeless and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent; this section

is restricted to children in rural areas. An additional allotment of money may be obtained in proportion to rural population. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is authorized.

Public Health Services
Only 528 of the 3,072 counties in the United States have full-time health officers. Preservation of health is a prime necessity for economic independence; sickness being one of the major causes of dependency. A Federal grant is made to the States to encourage an expansion of the existing work of the Public Health Services and it should not be confused with health insurance. This part of the program was strongly recommended by the President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Walter L. Bierring, who testified before the committee. An appropriation of \$8,000,000 is authorized.

Vocational Rehabilitation
This section of the Bill is for adults who are physically handicapped. It has for its purpose helping them to become self-supporting rather than remaining a charge upon the public. An appropriation of \$841,000 is authorized.

Conclusion
This Bill is forward looking. It is not considered a cure-all or a complete measure for economic security. It will probably be amended by future Congresses, as all major legislation is amended. It is a beginning for an economic security which has been long overdue. It does not proceed upon a destructive theory that the citizens should look to the Government for everything. On the contrary, it seeks to reduce dependency and to encourage thrift and self support. I have not discussed in this statement the other features of the Bill relating to Old Age Security and Unemployment Compensation.

Professor—Can you give me an example of a commercial appliance used in ancient times?
Student—Yes, sir, the loose leaf system used in the Garden of Eden.

Two negroes who had not seen each other in five years discovered each had been married during this time.
"What kinda woman did you-all get, Mos?" asked Rastus.
"She's an angel, Rastus, dat's what she is."

"Boy, you sho is lucky. Mine's still livin'," Rastus mutters sorrowfully.

PENSION FOR ALL OVER 60 PROPOSED TO SPUR BUSINESS

By JOHN CHARLES

Almost since time began have man dreamed of a happier state in which there would be no poverty or want; in which all would share alike, in proportion to their wants and needs. Men have dreamed of a utopia, and at times their dreams have taken form. But seldom have they been practical; rarely have they worked. It has been but a few years from their beginning to their ending. It has remained for a quiet California physician to suggest and advocate a plan which has all the earmarks of being workable.

Dr. Townsend's plan, which takes the form of an old age pension to be paid to every person when they reach 60, is being advocated by an organization known as Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., with headquarters at 200 Arcade Bldg., Los Angeles, California. The plan is the instrument through which he is trying to make it effective.

Briefly, the Townsend Plan proposes that the federal government enact legislation providing that every citizen of the United States, man or woman, over the age of 60 shall or may retire on a pension of \$200 a month, on condition that they engage in no further labor, business or profession for gain; that their past life be free from habitual criminality, and that they take oath to, and actually do spend within the confines of the United States, the entire amount of their pension within thirty days after receiving same. The fund is to be created and sustained by the levying by the government of a general sales-transaction tax, with the rate just high enough to keep the fund adequate to pay the monthly pensions. Dr. Townsend gained the inspiration for his plan while serving the city of Long Beach as physician for the indigent, the poor and unfortunate of the city. During this period he was in close contact with many old people in poor circumstances; he came to know them and to understand their wants and aspirations. While engaged in this work he worked out his plan for national recovery through a system of utilizing the efforts of the older people in a way to enable them to live comfortably and happily rather than in the distress and despair of their existing conditions. Since severing his connection with the

Long Beach health department he has devoted practically all his time to furthering the plan of Old Age Revolving Pensions, which is being so cordially received all over the country.

Not only do Dr. Townsend and his associates expect the old age pensions they advocate to relieve the aged from want and care, but as those receiving the pensions will be required to spend all the \$200 currently, they expect it to make business better and jobs more plentiful. Thus the benefits of the plan will reach out beyond just those getting the pensions. Everyone who works will be helped through better wages and more steady employment. The thing will work in an ever widening circle to put money into circulation and keep it there.

We like Dr. Townsend's idea. It looks good. We see no reason why, honestly handled, it would not work. Certainly it is more deserving of success than many of the projects for which huge sums of public money are being spent. We hope that enough people sign the petitions to Congress to bring the matter before that body and insure for it a hearing and a thorough discussion. Once discussed and thoroughly understood by the people it is likely to be enacted into legislation and become an effective aid to maintaining the country on a more even and prosperous keel.—American Economist.

A determined soul will do more with a rusty monkey wrench than a loafer will accomplish with all the tools in a machine shop.—Rupert Hughes.

Nurse—Sir, the stork has just brought you a new son.
Absent-Minded Professor—Great! But don't tell my wife—I want to surprise her.

Wife (paying a surprise visit to husband in office and clapping her hands over his eyes)—Guess who it is.
Husband—Stop fooling and get on with your work.

Jobs have a habit of seeming easier when done now, rather than tomorrow.—Personal Efficiency.

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