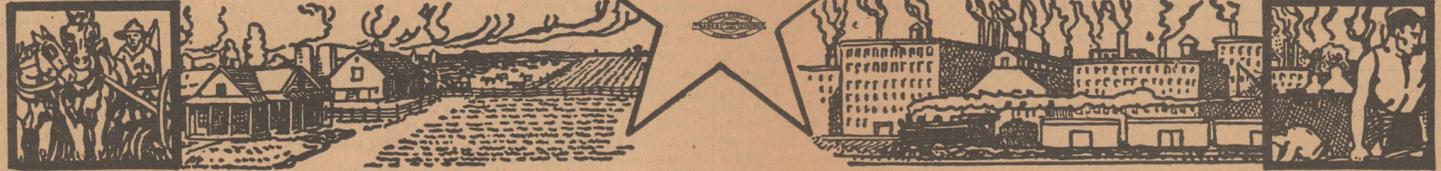


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

Is This The Hoover Who Was President Prohibition Days?

(By Westbrook Pegler in the Houston Press)

New York, April 23.—Is this Mr. Hoover, of Palo Alto, Cal., who has been poking his head out of the house lately and wetting a finger to see which way the wind is blowing, the same Mr. Hoover who was President of the U. S. A. a few years ago?

If so, that would be the man who thought prohibition was an experiment noble in purpose, but kidded the citizens by calling for an investigation of the whole subject which he then repudiated because the findings didn't verify the nobility of the amendment. Yes, that would be the same man. Would you have imagined after what happened to him and his experiment in the fall of 1932 that he would ever have the nerve to offer any suggestions again?

Hard to Believe
Conditions under Mr. Hoover's favorite experiment were so wild and crazy that it is now hard to believe that they ever existed. But memory distinctly says they did.

Memory recalls that in the state of Ohio, the state where the disease set in, there was a time when the country constables were smashing into the homes of the citizens, holding up cars along the roads, even walking right into hotel rooms with pass-keys and going through people's baggage like customs inspectors, searching for liquor.

If a man happened to be sitting around the kitchen table of an evening, gnawing at a couple of drams of silage-water, the constables would kick in the door, toss the furniture hither and yon, punch them around somewhat, and then yank them down the road to a prohibition court where they would be fined for violating the United States Constitution. The constables got a cut out of the fines.

Sink Sometimes Failed
Sometimes, the citizens would manage to make the sink beyond the law broke through, and dump glasses and the bottle down the drain. But that didn't always work, either, for there were cases in which the law would open the little trap in the pipe under the sink and drain out a few drops for evidence on sponges and, such was the terror in those days under Mr. Hoover's pet experiment, that this evidence was accepted as good.

In the hotels there were signs warning the guests that their rooms were subject to invasion and search at any time and that, under the circumstances, it would hardly be worth while to take a chance.

Indiana was even worse. In Indiana they had a law whereby a man could be sent to jail or prison if some enemy was willing to swear that he had smelt liquor on the defendant's breath. They had an amusing time of it in Indiana when an old parson who had worked hard for the passage of this law was shown to have used in his household a medical prescription which had the power to create in the patient an effect which, in any one else, would have been called a snootful. In the parson's family they called it stimulation.

Dangerous on Trains
Going through Indiana, Ohio and, for that matter most of the other states, on a railroad train, the passengers used to pull down the blinds of the Pullman compartments so that the constables on the platforms at the whistle stops couldn't see the beverages in the glasses and wire on ahead to have the train halted and the criminals arrested.

Coming up from Florida it wasn't any use to carry any supplies in the baggage. Some of the baggage-men and even the expressmen had skeleton keys and used to spend their leisure time on the long hauls between stops searching the trunks for liquor. The passenger had no comeback. If he carried a crate of liquor in his hand-baggage he didn't know but that some sheriffs or constable or maybe a federal agent would go

(Continued on page 3)

TEXAS TRUCK CROP REPORTS U. S. DEPT. AGR.

The production forecast of tomatoes for the second group of Early States is about 64 per cent larger than the production a year ago and about 45 per cent above the average production of the five-year period 1930-34. The estimated acreage for the group is 45 per cent above the acreage a year ago. In the Lower Valley of Texas the acreage is about equal to the planted acreage of last year, but it is 50 per cent larger than the final harvested acreage, while California shows 100 per cent increase and Florida 23 per cent increase over last year.

The foregoing report of production of tomatoes in Texas relates to condition as of April 15. In the Lower Valley of Texas condition since that date has materially affected the crop. The forecast production for this area is subject to revision as of May 1. Carlot shipments from the Lower Valley of Texas will be light until May 10.

The planted acreage of tomatoes in Texas outside the Lower Rio Grande Valley is estimated at 23,900 acres compared with 24,900 acres last year. Several of the major producing counties in the East Texas area indicate a considerable reduction in acreage, but some of the minor counties have increases over last year. In some sections of East Texas the crop is reported to be about two weeks further advanced than this time last year.

Cucumbers
The production of cucumbers in Texas and Florida is forecast at 776,000 bushels compared with 572,000 bushels produced a year ago. While this estimated production is 36 per cent over last year, it is 12 per cent below the average production of the five preceding years. The combined acreage of the two states shows an increase of 10 per cent over the acreage a year ago.

The Texas cucumber acreage is estimated at 20 per cent above the harvested acreage last year; while the forecast production shows an increase of 87 per cent above last five years 1930-34. Harvesting of the crop is becoming active. Shipments by truck have been moving from Brooks county the past ten days and solid carlot shipments are moving daily from Jim Wells and Brooks Counties.

Onions
The planted acreage of onions in the intermediate group of states is estimated to be 15 per cent larger than the acreage a year ago and 38 per cent above the five-year average 1930-34.

The planted acreage of onions in North Texas is 31 per cent above last year. Practically all of the acreage is planted to Bermuda onions. The reported condition of the crop is 80 per cent of normal on April 1 compared with a condition of 66 per cent a year ago. The crop is expected to be late as practically all of the acreage was replanted after March 1.

WORLD'S OLDEST BEER

Prague, May 1.—The world's oldest beer, made over 1,000 years ago, was discovered by archeologists at Kadan, in Bohemia. While engaged in excavation work they found a number of crude earthenware jars, tightly sealed, which were opened and found to contain traces of some liquid. Chemists have analysed it and declare that it is beer. It has been made from spelt (a fine form of wheat), barley, and mead.

The Legislature Draws to Close

By JIM, The Editor

The Legislature after four months of session approaches its end. I think the Legislature can congratulate itself for things it did not do as well as for things it did do. I think it was wise to submit the prohibition question and let the people settle that issue once for all. We can look for a cat and parrot time over the question of prohibition repeal from now until the day of the election, August 24th.

The Legislature passed the gas conservation measure to prevent the waste of gas in the Panhandle area, and the bill has been signed by the Governor. It is claimed that this bill will conserve the natural gas resources and prevent billions of cubic feet of gas being blown into the air. In face of the passage of this law and what is claimed for it, the Governor is urging the passage of law that will permit Texas to borrow sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) to build a pipe line from the Panhandle country to St. Louis and Detroit. I don't understand just what this means. If the conservation bill just passed will prevent the wastage of gas, certainly there can be no necessity for the state to involve its credit in any way to bring any further conservation along that line. If Texas borrows sixty million dollars to build a gas line that will only contain seventy-five or eighty miles in Texas and can be built in three months if the money is obtained, then I don't see how this great proposition of a gas pipe line through other states is going to help Texas. Already people have begun to ask if this pipe line proposition doesn't mean a scheme to buy the one already serving the Panhandle at a big price. That will be the biggest political watermelon cutting that has ever been pulled off in Texas.

Already the people interested in the Brazos River Authority, passed by the Ferguson administration, are beginning to call attention to the fact that if the pipe line proposition was put over, then there would not be any money left to build the Brazos River project. The people in all these towns in the Brazos River area representing at least one-third of the population in Texas and serving nearly one-half of the area of Texas, can not expect much if the Texas quota of Federal funds is blown off in a pipe line pipe dream that never did affect more than one twenty-fifth of the population of Texas. If the conservation statute just passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor was what its authors claim it to be, then it looks to me like that it would be the biggest piece of foolishness in the world to try to get money on the credit of the state to prevent something that has already been prevented.

I sincerely trust that our friends will study the gas pipe line proposition in view of the law just passed and which makes the pipe line proposition wholly unnecessary.

Officials Playing To Public Galleries For Relief Money

COM. M'DONALD CRITICISED BY STATE AUDITOR

(From an Editorial in Greenville Messenger)

Whether it be a man on a spree, a family in a quarrel, a church running a lottery, a prohibition camp all drunk or an anti-camp all sober, when we get disorganized and going wrong we just need to get properly organized and begin to go right, if we would correct the sin that besets us.

We read about Sen. Huey Long seeking legislation to give him control of federal spending money and then read where Ickes and Hopkins denounce Long and threaten starvation to the Louisiana citizens unless Huey stirs up enough biscuits and molasses to tide them over at home.

Then Governor Talmage breaks out with a charge that political spending of the national government is like pouring good Georgia peanuts to razor backs not entitled to cheap poltlicker. Georgia is told to have no connection with federal funds and a woman put in charge.

Ohio already cut off and others being threatened and if all in politics cut out there will be few left. These things happen and on the side line those anxious for that \$5000 they think Huey is going to give them, cheer lustily for him while another bunch who are craving an opportunity to dish their hands into the federal funds for financial fattening of themselves and politically fuming some of Huey's tribe for taking them over give a great cheer for Ickes and Hopkins.

The legislature cuts Governor Davey off in Ohio and the people send him money to run his office. All this and much more resulting from declared efforts to get away from politics and maybe, in some instances going in deeper.

These are just outstanding in the political sun light who are fully versed in the type of appeal that they think serves best for home and national consumption.

While these things are happening and these grandstand officials are playing to the galleries we just proceed to forget to look about and see what is happening at home and noting how the more selfish politicians are fastening their fingers about the public pie intended to feed the hungry. There is where we act dumb.

We are "movie mad" or apparently on a spree and refusing to just sober up and dig in to correct the evils that are really ours and that have to do with local affairs that are suffering.

Just reflect for a moment and see just what you can recall that Ickes, Hopkins, Talmage, Huey Long and a few other front page experts have either done or said that helps you materially to solve your little problems?

They are all in politics and necessarily government spending—state or national—yes and county or city, must of necessity, be handled by those more or less in politics.

Let us just learn that there are wholesome politicians and unwholesome politicians, selfish politicians and unselfish politicians and that the latter type, as a rule, are not expert gallery players.

Right here at home we had something of an "uprising" when one bunch of pretty good men were appointed to represent the government in the "recovery" field. Then another bunch of pretty good men were appointed. But, those are appointed, as a rule, who seek or for whom others do the seeking, with the loser frequently making a howl.

Congressmen want to keep on being congressmen and they want the poor fed. They just want their political captives to do the feeding and get the pay, the prominence and the popularity that may go with being able to hand out favors. Some of them have a more selfish organization than others and it is not unusual for a tin-horn gambler to support a

(Continued on page 3)

THE DROUGHT, NOT THE DUST, DANGEROUS

Aridity in Western Plains Greater Than in 1934—Relief Work Organized on Large Scale.

Washington.—Contrary to what may be the prevailing opinion, the danger to the western farmers lies not in the dust storms that have recently been in all the headlines, but in the continued drought conditions which are worse this year than last. This is embodied in an official report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A weather report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that in the States from Texas to North Dakota, and in the eastern part of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, rainfall since September 1 has been less than 75 per cent of normal. This dryness on top of the drought of last year intensified the aridity of the subsoil moisture conditions.

Pasture Land Affected
"The cumulative effects of the several years of drought in this area," says the report, "have resulted in such dry conditions that winter wheat prospects are extremely poor." This area is the principal wheat-producing section of the country.

In addition to cutting down the wheat crop the aridity is also damaging pasture land, thus endangering the meat supply of the country. Pasture conditions, it is reported, are the worst on record.

Agencies for Relief
The Bureau denied that there was any extensive crop damage caused by the dust storms. While they were serious in the areas directly affected, they were not important from a national standpoint.

Meanwhile all available agencies here have been organized to bring relief to the dust-stricken areas. The AAA, Farm Credit Administration, Emergency Relief Administration, Soil Erosion Service, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of Plant Industry and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering are drawing up plans how best to meet the problem.—Ex.

"A man on federal relief with a federal mortgage being foreclosed on his federal-built home wants to know if he has anything coming for the three hundred bushels of potatoes he didn't plant"

Is The President Losing His Grip On The Congress

By JAY FRANKLIN In Liberty Magazine

Last November the American people gave President Roosevelt the most smashing victory in an "off-year" election that has ever been given to an American President. Two thirds of the House and the Senate went Democratic and so did three quarters of the state legislatures. The New Deal and its leader were endorsed by the entire country. It looked as though no power on earth could block the rapid adoption of the Roosevelt program.

This program should have gone through Congress with a bang. Instead, ten solid weeks passed without one single important measure being adopted, and Congress inflicted a crushing defeat on the administration by voting down the World Court. They put the New Dealers on the defensive by the fight to amend the Relief Bill so as to assure the payment of the prevailing wages, and by the strong movement to pass the Veterans' Bonus.

America—and the rest of the world—rubbed its eyes. One minute—as it seemed—Roosevelt was all-powerful and overwhelmingly popular; the next minute it had become safe and increasingly popular to lambast his measures and to follow Huey Long and Father Coughlin.

What's the answer? Was it done with mirrors? Did the Hauptmann trial at Flemington, New Jersey, with its distracting picture of the Lindbergh kidnaping crime, focus public attention away from Washington at the wrong time for the New Deal? How could a man be dictator one month and dictated to the next without the change of a single law on the statute books?

There is one answer to all these questions, of course—the true secret of all successful dictators, whether they owe their power to the ballot or the bullet. This is the fact that dictators get by only if they order their people to do the thing the people want to do—without realizing it—in a stern and impressive manner. A dictator has damn well got to be a popular man—hence the propaganda and the censorship which he uses to control public opinion—or he is out of luck.

PERFUMED PILLAGING IS SCORED

By O. O. McINTYRE

America is desperately in need of an immigration ban and a 24 hour deportation law for the Mdivani type of hand-kissing European fortune hunter. If rich American girls have no more gumption than to fall for their perfumed pillaging, we should at least prevent them from making American girls ridiculous abroad.

The Barbara Hutton-Mdivani alliance is the titter of England and the laugh of the continent. The funny papers from Punch down are making it the keystone topical joke. Parodies are a part of every music hall act. The cartoons have had the theme humming for weeks.

The Mdivani type is a comic paper figure in the eyes of foreign nations. Europe knows these ruthless pick-thanks for what they are but secretly it gets a kick out of the plucking of an American fortune, no matter what heart may be broken.

The Hutton girl deserves little sympathy. She is a spoiled girl who stuck her head deliberately in the noose against the advice of all who had her interest at heart. No one has the slightest pang for her. Indeed it drags our collective national pride in the dust to think she symbolized such a standard of American maidenhood abroad.

Up to this year the government has operated under a system which gave to the President an enormous influence over Congress. Normally the present Congress would not have come to Washington until next December, unless called in special session. Instead, the old Congress containing many defeated senators and representatives—the "lame ducks" of political slang—would have met last December and remained in session until March 4.

This meant that Congress would have been full of men who had lost their jobs and were worrying about the future. For these the President had a nice little mess of bait—his power of appointment to judgeships, to permanent commissions, and so forth—by which he could persuade them to vote the way he wanted them to vote. It

(Continued on page 3)

CHEAP COTTON IMPORTS FROM JAPAN INCREASE

WASHINGTON, April 30.—

Cheap cotton imports from Japan, which in January and February exceeded those of the previous year, leaped materially higher last month.

Consolidating her new position as chief source of cotton goods imported by the United States, Japan shipped 4,128,000 more square yards into this country in March, a commerce department report revealed tonight.

Of the 24,759,000 square yards of cotton cloth imported in the first quarter of 1935, the report disclosed, 16,721,000 square yards or 68 per cent were from Japan.

At the same time exports of unmanufactured American cotton dropped to the lowest point since 1924.—Ex.

Summer Boarder — "What a beautiful view that it."

Farmer—"Maybe, but if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it and pay taxes on it, it would look darned ornery."

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

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.

IS HOWARD PIERSON OBSESSED?

(By I. B. ALFORD)

The man who invented the statement, "Wonders will never
cease," established himself permanently in the realm of letters.
Ordinarily, people, as a rule, drift along in "trodden paths,"
doing "the things their fathers have done," and so, eventually,
complete a cycle of the generations by a kind of return, so to
speak, to "their former estate." Nations rise and fall—are
wiped off the map, buried in the grave yard of human failures,
or, peradventure, after a time, stage a come back—then start all
over again. It is none the less true in individual life; for, do
we not all finally pass to that stage known as "second child-
hood?"

But it so happens, by the peculiar quirks of fate, that the proverbial
"exception to all rules" applies to men and nations as
to all other accepted formulae. One of these exceptions occurred
recently in that outraged travesty in the common course of
human events, when that apparently demonized young man del-
iberately planned and executed the assassination of both of his
parents. In commenting on this unusual tragedy an editorial
writer in a current issue of an exchange refers to the perpetrator
of the deed as, "Another Man Whom Nobody Knows."

But, is it true that nobody has understanding of this, as well
as other unprecedented events transpiring during these times
of the greatest and most universal confusion ever known amongst
men? It is probably true that there is not anybody that knows
everything about anything. It must also be conceded that there
is no event but is understood by some. Things don't just
happen without cause. There must be something in the back-
ground, not perhaps yet brought to the fore, which, considered
in the order of cause and its related effect, should permit an un-
derstandable explanation of this most remarkable occurrence.
By all the laws known to the sociologist or psychologist it appears
that this young man was or is temporarily or permanently in-
sane; or totally depraved. But why?

Is Howard Pierson to be regarded as an interne under the
accepted law of heredity, a victim of environment, a result of
parental neglect or over-indulgence, a product of education, or a
mental prisoner under the obsession of a sinister influence?
As reported by the press, the facts indicate that, in advance
of the crime, the place for its perpetration was selected. Under
the false pretense of making an examination of an object of interest,
he induced his father and mother to go out some fifteen miles
with him to the place selected. On arrival he deliberately shot
both of them dead. Then, "to make assurance doubly sure," he
gave each of his victims a post mortem shot. He robbed them.
Then after a self-inflicted wound to back him up in his already
planned report, he returned to Austin and lied about what had
taken place. But in due course the gradual mental pressure—
telepathic thought force—of persistent officers penetrated his
mask of fraud. He deliberately confessed. But without emotion.
Therefore, manifestly without remorse.

The intruding question in any normal mind is this: Is Howard
Pierson, even now—48 hours later—in a normal mental state?
If he understands the magnitude of his crime and is indifferent
about it, he must be mentally deranged, or obsessed. If he does
not comprehend the nature of the tragedy it still follows that he
must be in an abnormal mental state.

In times past, according to dependable record, certain people
were found to be wholly under the influence of devils—demons
is a better word for the translation. In this state the victims
were mentally controlled—in modern parlance, hypnotized—but
by a super-man mind. On several occasions Jesus, of Nazareth
retrieved certain of these victims by releasing them from their
mentally deranged state, and restoring them to normalcy. In
addition he invariably pronounced a malediction, not on the
victim, but in the sinister perpetrator of the seance.

Who can say in consideration of the grave facts connected with
this saddest of events, that Howard Pierson was not wholly under
the mental control of an unseen, but surely present sinister mind?
And if this is true, who can or will deny that this influence
is prevalent world-wide today? For, indeed, the people of all na-
tions are in great confusion, and from causes undetermined by
them. Are we indeed coping with that wicked reckless tragedy
indicated in these words, to wit: "Woe, woe to the inhabitants
of the earth and of the sea; for the Devil, is come down to you, hav-
ing great wrath, because he knows he has but a short time."

Then who among us, if any, would be safe? The Man of Galilee
answered this question in the language, "You do stumble in not
understanding the truth." A knowledge, an understanding, re-
sulting from a careful study of the prophecies, and noting that
present world-wide physical facts indicate their manifest fulfill-
ment at this time, appears to be the first prerequisite to safety.
A second essential step is a mental alliance with the prospects
or program indicated. How may this mental alliance take ac-
tion? Answer: a hearty compliance with the two Great Com-
mandments—reverence for Jehovah and a decent regard for the
inalienable rights of common humanity. Those desiring im-
munity from this subtle influence, are admonished to "Seek
meekness, seek right living, SEEK JUSTICE. It may be you
shall be hid—protected—in the day of the Lord's anger."

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-boarded wealth of any kind is dangerous and brings de-
struction. America is following the same terrible tragedies
of other nations.—J. J. Gorman.

ROOM FOR REFORM

(Editorial In Texas Weekly)

It is not good policy for a Governor to indicate near the close
of a legislative term that he contemplates calling a special session
soon after adjournment. Such announcements are seldom con-
ducive to clarity in winding up legislative matters. Conse-
quently, no intimation has come from the executive office that a special
session will be called.

But the rumor persists that one will be called, and evidence to
support it is implied in a news dispatch from Austin by William
M. Thornton, staff correspondent of the Dallas News. Mr. Thor-
nton reported Tuesday that 1,491 bills had been introduced in this
session of the Legislature, 977 in the House and 514 in the Sen-
ate. Of this number only 130 had been passed at the time of his
report, or about one of every eleven measures introduced. More-
over, eighty joint resolutions had been offered to amend the
Constitution, and only one of these had reached final passage.

This is effective testimony to the welter in capital halls in
Austin. This is not to complain, of course, that only one of every
eleven bills so far introduced have been passed, for the passage
of 130 bills ordinarily would be considered a respectable amount
of work for any Legislature—if the bills were well chosen. But
those passed, Mr. Thornton reminds us, are "mostly local mea-
sures and none of great outstanding importance." As a matter
of fact, the great bulk of the 1,361 remaining fall into that classi-
fication. But there are undoubtedly a few important measures
pending, hopelessly clogged in a legislative jam, which probably
will never be enacted, despite the fact that some of them doubtless
would be approved if they could ever be brought to a vote.

It is useless to criticize the Legislature for these unhappy con-
ditions; doubtless it does the best it can under all the circum-
stances. But the machinery of government under which it oper-
ates, and its own cumbersome size, militate against an efficient
administration of public affairs. Perhaps the people themselves
must take the initiative in seeking a remedy; and perhaps the
remedy they seek is a unicameral legislature—small, efficient,
and purposeful. There is a resolution to amend the Constitution
pending in the Legislature which would provide one, but it is one
of the seventy-nine which are still numbered somewhere down
the calendar and couldn't be passed even if it were considered.

SHOULD PEACE DEPEND ON RECOVERY?

(Editorial In Brewery Worker)

From two widely separated sections of the globe come similar
pronouncements. One, issued by our own R. G. Tugwell, Under-
secretary of Agriculture, says that unless the United States at-
tains recovery we shall be plunged into a war. Another, covering
a wider field and made by Dr. Henryk Gruber, a Polish leading
financial authority, states that unless the world attains recovery
there will be no peace for any country.

The two statements can be reconciled and considered as one.
We have learned through the last World War that the business
of nations is so closely intertwined there can be no escape for any
nation if a godly portion of the leading powers takes up arms.

The statements are interesting for they present the definite
implication that the causes of all modern wars at least are eco-
nomic in nature and not the result of idealistic aims of nations.
But now that we have our eyes open and know that in back
of international conflict lies economic pressures what are we
going to do about it?

If we do not get recovery immediately, and by immediately we
mean within the next two or three years, does it mean that we
have to turn the job over to Mars with the hope that out of the
greater chaos he will inject, the smaller chaos now existing will
be looked back upon as a paradise?

Will war settle the problem of abundance? Will war solve the
question of distribution? Will war bring about in the end higher
standards and better living for all of us?

We have had sufficient experience during the past 18 years to
be able to ponder over the question of war as the Great Redeemer.
We have found it to travel under false colors and that in its
wake are nothing but heart breaks and ruin.

Then we should snap out of our lassitude and make certain
that this delusion of escape through war will never occur again.
Even the prophecy of war if not recovery is ludicrous in the light
of what we now know.

If we are certain that war will not bring us the better life then
why will drag us into it and why permit this dragooning?

THE GOSPEL OF DOING RIGHT

(By P. A. SPAIN, Paris, Texas)

Recently I listened to two able discourses by famous ministers
of the pulpit. Bishop A. Frank Smith of Houston and Rev. Bob
Shuler of Los Angeles were here and delivered two able sermons.
Bishop Smith stressed as usual, the gospel feature of regenera-
tion, but gave it a new dress by saying "You must be born again
and live like it."

With unusual force Bishop Smith emphasized the point that
men who professed to be Christians should push out into society,
politics and government, putting their Christian principles into
Government policies. This was most wholesome advice rarely
stressed from pulpit rostrums. It was a grand discourse.

Rev. Shuler made good as usual, pleading for a revival of old
time religion in the hearts of men, but especially did he paint
the need of more soul culture and less brain culture. He drew a
vivid picture of the comparative results of the two processes.
His immense throng of listeners evidenced the powerful draw
which his discourses have on the public. Those who failed to
hear one, or both of these national characters, missed rare treats
that seldom come to the average church-goer.

However, with all their eloquence and persuasive logic in de-
fense of good and condemnation of bad, neither of them seemed
concerned about two great sins of usury and gold standard money.
The depth of misery and depravity to which these two evils have
carried the human race, seemed to have escaped their minds.

They seem inclined to spend their talents on many lesser evils.
They have never yet realized that the tragedy of tragedies, was
enacted when our Government adopted these two wiles of the
devil himself, as Governmental policies. These two great preach-
ers have never yet envisioned their full duty as ministers of the
gospel, and never will until they decide to preach more of the
religion of works as a part of the true gospel.

If every man's soul could suddenly be "washed white as snow,"
the world would immediately drop back into the slums of misery
and vice and stay there just as long as the rule of gold and usury
are allowed to reign over our government.

Christians have first of all, one great duty to rid our people
of these over-ruling forces. Men of ability in the church must
lead out in that direction. You cannot "be born again and live
like it" until you get out into society and politics and Govern-
ment, and unhorse these two over-powering sources of evil.

POSTSCRIPTS

Do you wonder how many fish the President has caught while
boating in the Atlantic Ocean? We have been told he was out
fishing, but it is more probable that he is out holding consultations
with his super-congress. Do you ask what is his super-congress? Father
Coughlin has told us that it was 52 bankers and lawyers
from New York, whom the President has named to advise him on
all legislation to be enacted.

After holding two weeks' consultation with these advisers we
may expect things to hum in the Washington Congress after the
President gets back with his load of advice. Yes, things will
happen now, and the common people will dig and pound to pay
the bills, while many thousands of the great steel companies',
presidents and other officials will each draw \$100,000 per year
or more while the workers draw \$1,000 or less. That's great,
isn't it? Scale down the pay of big business and raise the pay
of common workers.

PASSING THE BUCK

(By I. B. ALFORD)

This article is not offered as a political discussion of a political
subject. Because a political issue is generally considered from the
standpoint of its potential bearing upon a political campaign; and
because I am not personally interested in political campaigns,
I have studiously avoided casting my lance in such tournaments.
And will so continue. This discussion, therefore, being purely
economical, is offered as such, regardless of its possible bearing
upon any administration. If an administration has been *parti
ceps criminis* in promoting or permitting that unsound, unfair,
unjust, uneconomical state of affairs which enables one generation
to saddle off a debt on another without so much as by your leave,
the criticism is against the administration on economic or moral
grounds, and not political.

That economic "heckler," V. Bernhard, in his castigation of
"Mr. World," challenging his the present set-up of our financial
policy in this remarkable language:

"It is morally wrong and economically suicidal to pass a debt
from one generation to another." In justification of his challenge
he reminds us that in pursuing this policy we have inherited from
a former generation a debt the interest on which is equal to our
present national income.

This is a serious charge. But do the facts justify this charge?
Yes, and more. We not only have been doing this thing as a
permanent set-up of our national policy, but the present adminis-
tration is doing it and *making the people like it*. For the benefit
of the crumbs falling as doles from their masters tables the
masses are running over one another in reckless abandon of all
pretense of thrift. We are borrowing, borrowing, *BORROWING*,
and spending, spending, *SPENDING*; but paying? Not on
your life. We are leaving that to the next generation—"After
us the deluge."

It is still true that we learn nothing from experience—or ad-
monition of an occasional warning voice. It is so easy, doncher
know—this common custom of being patriotic, or partisan—
nothing to do but fall in line with the bandwagon making the
loudest noise, and shaking down the biggest plums. This plan
doesn't require any thinking. And thinking is painful to a
cranium that has nothing in it except a vacuum.

OUR COTTON MARKETS

(Editorial in The San Antonio Light)

The Hearst papers have repeatedly warned the people of the
United States, and particularly the people of the South, that
they were losing their cotton markets because of the stupid and
shortsighted measures of the administration at Washington.

Under a barrage of theoretical misconceptions which has been
laid down by our visionaries at Washington, the American people
have had low visibility in recognizing significant economic
changes which have been taking place in the world.

Suddenly with a jolt, the public has been awakened to the
recent spectacular decline in our relative world position as an
exporter of cotton, in which until recent months OUR DOMINANT
PLACE HAD LONG BEEN UNCHALLENGED.

Since the new dealers arbitrarily raised American cotton prices
and curtailed production, competitive foreign growers of cotton
have sniped at us by ACCELERATING THEIR OWN COTTON
PRODUCTION.

Though in their conversations with us, foreigners, in seeking
loans and other favors, talk in terms of internationalism, the
outside nations have been realistically developing their home
economies along the lines of a SELF-SUFFICIENT ECO-
NOMIC NATIONALISM.

In cotton they are doing quietly and unostentatiously what
went on almost unnoticed in wheat a decade earlier.

Accordingly, without realizing what was happening, we at
length awakened to the fact that we had lost forever our big
export market in wheat.

If we are equally asleep in cotton, we are likely to lose our
export market in that commodity also.

Talking piously against dumping surplus products on the
world's markets, European nations after the war began to dump
in the direction of excessive wheat acreage, thus upsetting the
existing balance between world supply and demand.

The effect was correspondingly to impoverish the wheat grow-
ers in the United States who had expanded their production in
accordance with the war-time exhortations of the European na-
tions, as had Australia, the Argentine and Canada.

The dumping of new cotton acreage is a permanent, chronic
form of dumping, which will, if unchecked, tend to pauperize
our cotton growers.

In Brazil, Egypt, Russia, India and even China, competitive
growers have taken advantage of the action of our administra-
tion in limiting cotton growing and raising cotton prices.

Naturally, foreign buyers have not been willing to pay an ex-
cessive premium for American cotton, and were compelled to look
elsewhere for cotton supply.

The effect was permanently to shift our customers to competi-
tive suppliers.

Before it is too late, we should formulate an agricultural
policy which will permit us, as the dominant producer, to dic-
tate the world price for cotton.

In order to inaugurate a policy which would be helpful to the
true economic interests of the United States, we need hard-
headed, Yankee statesmanship at the helm, rather than the vision-
aries now in command, who are asleep to basic trends which are
altering the economic map of the world.

Unless President Roosevelt acts quickly, he will be held person-
ally responsible by the American people for the threat to King
Cotton, the staple of the great South.

W. C. BRANN ON PROGRESS

"The cheerful idiot, alias optimist, is forever prating of the
world's progress. Progress is a desirable goal only when we go
in the right direction. It may be sure and swift down a soaped
plank into wild ocean depths; or it may be with painful steps
and slow toward the eternal mountain tops where breathes the
great white light of God. Progress industrial, the productive
power of labor by two, by ten; and, with such improved weapons
for waging war upon the grisly gorgon of Want we permit 9
millions of the industrial army in India alone to lie upon their
shields, and we send the famine-sufferers many bibles and hymn-
books, but little bacon and beans. Bibles and hymnbooks are
excellent things in their way, but do not possess an absorbing
interest for the man with a painful vacuum in his midsection.

Starving people ask a Christian world for bread, and it gives
them forty-leaven different brands of saving grace—each one
guaranteed the only genuine—most of these elixirs of life dished
out by hired missionaries who serve God for the long green, and
who are often so deplorably ignorant that they couldn't tell a
religious thesis from an echthysaurian.

"We have made progress in religion until there is no longer
a divine message from on high, no God in Israel; only a fashion-
able pulpitering to minister languid minds, the cultivating of
foolish fads and the flaunting of fine feathers—the church becom-
ing a mere Vanity Fair, or social clearing house, a kind of es-
thetic four-court to Hades instead of the gate to heaven.

"At the opposite extreme we find blatant black-guardism by so-
called evangelists who were educated in a mule-pen and dis-
missed without a diploma; yet who set up as instructors of the
masses in the profound mysteries of the Almighty. Men who
would get ship-wrecked in the poetry of Shakespeare or lost in the
philosophy of one of his fools, pretend to interpret the plans of
Him who writes his Word in flaming worlds on the papyrus of im-
mensity, whose sentries are astral fire."

"I WOULD NOT BLOT FROM HEAVEN THE STAR OF
HOPE, NOR MOCK ONE EARNEST EFFORT OF MAN-
KIND; BUT I WOULD WARN THIS WORLD THAT ITS
IDEALS ARE ALL WRONG; THAT IT IS GOING FOR-
WARD BACKWARD."—From Brann's Iconoclast.

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.
To the worker, a job is his all—his livelihood, his family's
security, his means of breathing and laughing and living.
Without a job the worker is lost—he faces the alternative of
grim starvation—of death.

RAMBLING IN RHYME

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The house wives are complaining,
Costs of living deploring,
They fear they'll be bank-rupt-ed
If prices keep on soaring
To the sky.
We all begin complaining
And all take up the wailing,
And shout like parrots calling,
High living costs we'r railing,
They'r so high.

We'd better do some thinking,
High cost might be a blessing,
If caused by proper reason,
Which we may have been missing,
Or have lost.
When cost of living highest,
With money plenty seeking,
In toil to be invested,
Our wages were exceeding
Living cost.

Then men who lives by labor
Were never left a standing,
With no job for him waiting,
Good wages he's demanding
Every day,
His weekly pay sufficient
To cover cost of living
And put a nest egg hatching,
Happiness 'twas him bringing,
In his pay.

With money fully plenty,
For farm produce 'tis bidding,
The farmer saves a profit
Above high cost of living,
Right along.
With wheat two dollars bushel;
Fifty cents his cotton bringing;
His wool for dollar selling;
He pays his debts a singing,
Merry song.

Our need is to make transfer,
What we have, for things needing
This transfer easy making,
If money is exceeding
Plentiful.
Prices go up equally;
Folks get what they are needing;
Business will be improving;
On surplus we'll be feeding,
To the full.

But when the cost of living
Is forced up artificial,
By N. R. A. or A. A. A.
or some other initial,
New deal bluff.
Clear out of gear 'tis putting
Our industrial machine,
And leaving us with nothing,
For our diet but the bean,
Starvation stuff.

LEMKE LOOKS AT CONGRESS

By WILLIAM LEMKE

We are one step closer to vic-
tory. Congress is one step closer
to passing real, and not make-
believe legislation. Believe it or
not, the agricultural committee of
the House has just reported the
Frazier-Lemke refinance bill out,
and recommended its passage by a
vote, by raising hands, of 14 to 5.
There was no roll call. If there
had been, the vote would have been
18 to 5, as there were four mem-
bers who were not present, who
had requested that they be re-
corded in favor of the bill. This
bill has been before the House
since 1931 and this is the first
time, during all that time, that
there were hearings held on it.
The result was that it was reported
out by an overwhelming majority.

Obstacles Remain
We must not become over-
enthusiastic, or fall asleep at the
switch. This is just one hurdle.
There are a number of other ob-
stacles that must be hurdled be-
fore this bill can come up on the
floor of the house for discussion
and passage. We must either get
a special rule from the rules com-
mittee for a special order of busi-
ness, or we must get 218 signa-
tures on the petition to discharge
the rules committee, and bring the
bill out in that way. We have
already asked the rules commit-
tee to give us a rule. We feel
confident that this committee is
sympathetic, and that now since
the committee has reported this
bill out favorably, by a vote of 14
to 5, in fact 18 to 5, they will
seriously consider granting our
request.

There is no opposition to this
bill anywhere save and except in
Wall Street, where the interna-
tional bankers preside, and a sub-
terranean force here in congress,
on which no one can place his
finger. It seems to work in de-
vious ways, under the ground and
through subterranean channels—
it is an evil, invisible force that is
hard to detect, yet it is real and
very powerful. So far, not a single
member of the house has opposed

this bill openly on the floor, and
yet for some reason or other, we
have not been able to get the 218
signatures to bring it up on the
floor.

140 Sign Petition

We are confident that the peo-
ple of this nation will never rest
until this bill is brought up on
the floor on its merits. Whenever
that happens, we predict that not
75 of the 435 members will vote
against it. We now have 140 sig-
natures on the petition. It is up
to the electors in the states of
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to see
that more of their Congressmen
sign this petition. This bill has
had the support of the National
Farmers Union since 1931. It
now has the support of many state
Farm Bureau organizations, and
of more than 30 state legislatures.
It has the support of the World
War veterans, of the American
Federation of Labor, and of the
National Union for Social Justice.
Surely no administration that has
any regard for public sentiment
can longer refuse to give us a
vote on this bill, and still enjoy
the confidence of the public.

Raps Security Bill

On the same day that the agri-
cultural committee reported out
the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill,
the lower House of Congress passed
the so-called social security
bill. This bill is an insult to our
intelligence. It is largely a fake
and make-believe, as far as old
age pension is concerned. If you
just read the title, it is a good
bill, but when you read beyond the
title, you discover that there is no
substance in the body, just a lot
of slush and make-believe rub-
bish. The liberals made an at-
tempt to substitute the McGroarty
bill for the administration's
bill, but we were overwhelmingly
defeated. The new McGroarty
bill would certainly have been a
much better bill than the one that
congress passed, and it should
have been passed; but the party
lash of the majority was too
much better bill than the one that
had for its object the improvement
of the bill was voted down by the
bell wethers of the Democratic
party, assisted on important oc-
casions by the reactionaries of the
Republican party.—The Leader.

Molyneaux Inquires If Relief Measures Promote A Recovery

(From the Texas Weekly)

National income during 1934, that is the net value of the goods and services produced in the United States during the year, amounted to \$47,600,000,000, according to the estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board just made public. This is an increase of 13.9 per cent over the total for 1933, which was estimated by the same authority at \$41,800,000,000. The increase, in all probability, is accounted for largely by price changes. But aside from that, it does not seem to us that the progress shown is very encouraging. In all the circumstances, an increase of less than six billion dollars is not convincing evidence of appreciable advance toward recovery. The figure is still seven billion dollars below the total for 1931, and more than 22 billion dollars less than the total for 1930, to say nothing of its being 42.7 per cent lower than the total for the peak year of 1929. Of course, price differences figure in these comparisons, but even on a basis of equivalent purchasing power the total for 1934 is still 27 per cent lower than that of 1929. Expressed in dollars, the 1934 total is about the same as the total for 1917, and that circumstance gives a fair idea of how far we are still from genuine recovery. There were at least 25 million less people living in the United States in 1917 than in 1934, which may have some relation to the fact that there are more than 20 million people on relief in the United States today. It is interesting to note also that unemployed capital is quite as conspicuous as unemployed labor. The bank deposits of the State and National banks of the country last year amounted to about 80 per cent more than those of 1917, and the total resources of the banks were about 43 per cent greater than those of 1917. It does not take much ability in finance to figure out why banking is not very profitable in such circumstances. But that is not the worst of it. This glaring contrast between available credit and production is an index of the condition of the country. And of course this is not to be improved by changing the banking situation. It is to be improved by changing the production situation. And the only sound way is to change the consumption situation. The sure sign of progress toward recovery is increased consumption. The idea that recovery can be attained by means of artificial scarcity is an illusion. Indeed, when artificial scarcity tends to reduce consumption it actually delays recovery. The same is true of devices which increase the cost of production in the face of reduced consumption, whether such increased costs be in the form of higher wages, reduced hours, increased taxes, or what not. When such things tend to reduce consumption they actually retard recovery. While we are glad to note that there has been some increase in the national income during the past year, and presumably some increase in consumption in some lines, we certainly do not think the change has been sufficiently marked to crow about. We know there has been a decline in consumption in certain basic lines also, and we refuse to be misled into thinking that we are making much progress toward recovery so long as this is the case. As we pointed out last week, the consumption of American cotton has been declining everywhere for the past 20 months, in the face of a steadily increasing consumption of foreign cotton outside of the United States. In such a situation it ought to be perfectly clear that the artificial measures being employed to "help" cotton are operating the other way around. For the world is consuming more cotton. Its capacity to consume cotton evidently has been increasing steadily since 1931, but during the past 20 months it has reduced its consumption of American cotton. In other words there has been decided progress toward recovery for foreign cotton, but not for American cotton. And meantime consumption of cotton of whatever kind in the United States has been declining. This means that the textile industry as well as the cotton-growing industry has been going backward instead of forward. There are other lines of which this is equally true, and this is affecting all lines.

Figures deceive sometimes, and some of the figures which are being quoted just now to indicate progress toward recovery seem to us to be rather deceptive. For example, on Thursday, according to the Dallas Times-Herald, Dr. Willford L. White of the United States Department of Commerce told a Dallas audience that retail sales during 1934 showed an increase of

14 per cent over those of 1933. That figure measures up pretty closely with the percentage of increase shown by the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate of production. On the same day, however, we find the following very interesting item in the Dallas Journal: "No group of Dallas business men is watching news from Louisiana more anxiously than are the wholesalers, who for four years have found a lucrative market in that state... Withdrawal of Federal relief from Louisiana as threatened by the administration will be a decisive blow to the state's retail merchants and thus to the Dallas wholesale market, wholesalers predicted Thursday." This would seem to indicate that there is a very intimate relation between retail sales and the relief roll. If withdrawal of relief would be a severe blow to retail merchants in Louisiana, it is to be presumed that such withdrawal would be just as severe a blow to retail merchants in other states. And if relief were increased, instead of being withdrawn, it is to be presumed that it would be a boon to the retailers. Well, in the same issue of the Times-Herald which quotes Dr. White on the increase in retail sales during 1934 over those of the previous year, Mr. Walter Lippmann sets forth the very interesting information that "for the United States as a whole the average monthly relief to a family was increased from \$18.31 in November, 1933, to \$28.66 in November, 1934." Mr. Lippmann adds that "in the cities the average was raised from \$23.74 to \$38.05." The rate of increase in the first instance was 58 per cent, in the second it was 60 per cent. Is it not possible that this had something to do with the increase in retail sales during 1934? It is not only possible, it is certain that it had much to do with the increase. Mr. Lippmann expresses the opinion that the increasing of the average had the effect of increasing the number of families on relief. "It is obvious," he says, "that if the government decides that the average relief need is \$28 rather than \$18 more persons will qualify for relief. Not only will more qualify, but some will get enough from relief to destroy their interest in getting a little more by work." If there was an increase in the number on relief as well as an increase in the average amount for each family, this too would be reflected in the total amount of retail sales. And when other increased government expenditures and a higher price level are considered, it begins to look as though the entire increase in retail sales may be accounted for in this way. But whether this is true or not, it is certain that the increase of 14 per cent in retail sales is no indication that great progress toward recovery is being made. On the contrary, all things considered, it is rather an indication that recovery is lagging.

The new program, under which it is proposed to abolish direct relief except to those who are unable to work, and to provide all others with some kind of public works employment, should have the effect of increasing retail sales, and consequently of increasing consumption and production, still further. And as long as the government continues to follow such a program there will be an artificial improvement situation. But will it be genuine progress toward recovery? Well, here is a way to test the matter for yourself. Would you invest money in any project the soundness of which depended upon the increased business thus created continuing over a period of years in the future? Would you have confidence that such increased business would continue beyond the time that the government ceased to make such enormous expenditures in providing such employment? If you are a prudent investor you probably would not. That's the answer. And it is the correct answer. This idea of "priming the pump" by means of government expenditures for public works is quite as much an illusion as that of creating prosperity by means of artificial scarcity. This is not to say that such means ought not to be employed to prevent distress and to mitigate the condition of the people during a period of emergency. What we are saying is that such measures are measures of relief, and that they do not of themselves, either directly or indirectly, tend to shorten the emergency. And if no progress toward ending the emergency toward recovery is made in the meantime, the net effect of all this public expenditure in the long run will be to aggravate and prolong the emergency—to prolong the de-

pression. For in the meantime the country will have to begin to pay the bill for all this. As the government continues to increase the public debt. The pay day, in other words, is not as far away as some people think. It is not as far away as they think, even if the attempt should be made to escape it by means of a policy of inflation. And the pay day means increased taxes, and increased taxes means increased costs to industry generally. What increased costs to industry means without a sound basis for increased consumption and demand need hardly be emphasized. In any event, it certainly does not mean progress toward recovery. Real recovery must come as a result of the increased consumption and demand. The new program of public works will not provide such a sound basis any more than expenditures for relief. At best, it can only give us time to provide such a sound basis by other means. But if such a sound basis is not provided in the meantime, what will happen when government expenditures are reduced again? The wholesalers of Dallas say there will be a serious decline in business for them if relief in Louisiana is cut off. Suppose government expenditures in all states are reduced, what then?

Officials Playing

(Continued from page 1)

congressman for whom the minister speaks.

The truth of the business is, we have just "spread" around and listened to gallery players noise makers and demagogic entertainers until we have come to like it and to forget just where we are drifting.

It is just so easy for us to avoid that which carries a cost and to accept that which offers a favor, even as we sanctimoniously declare that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

That our whole national relief program is deeply mired in politics we all know and that in a nation governed by and through the consent of the people makes this more or less necessary in governmental affairs, we also know. Boiled down in a simple statement that just means if the unselfish service type in the saddle service is good and if the selfish type hold the reins it is just bad.

Any community can do much toward the correction of local troubles. We usually know whether the man holding the reins is sound or unsound, selfish or unselfish; open and frank or deceitful and cunning. We just know plenty, if only we would cease to be indifferent and get into action in dead earnest.

However, capable and worthy may be Mr. Ickes and Mr. Hopkins, they are likely to replace one set of bad eggs with another set of bad eggs. No virtue in cussing Huey Long and no virtue in merely cussing a local gambler or self-serving politician. The virtue is in doing something about it. There is where we all come in and have a duty. The duty is there regardless the manner or means of trying to shun it. Too, it is essentially a local duty.

Is this the Hoover

(Continued from page 1)

through his stuff, drag him off and prosecute him or, more likely, shake him down for all his ready money.

Under Mr. Hoover's experiment almost anything could happen, and the people had to take it although it can hardly be said that he even made them like it.

Jake Paralysis

In Michigan, two people, a man and a woman, were sent to prison for life for having a little slabs of liquor in their possession, and in Kansas there was an epidemic of paralysis which left a lot of people wasted and crippled like the children at Warm Springs, Ga., due to a shipment of bad ginger known as jake. The country, with fine good humor, referred to this paralysis as jake leg. Thousands of citizens lost their eyes under the tyranny.

But none of this altered Mr. Hoover's opinion that the experiment was all right.

The government was put in the position of defending murderers when federal agents lost their tempers and shot innocent citizens on the false suspicion that they were running liquor. In Washington, a United States senator was shot through the head by a prohibition agent who was shelling a petty bootlegger in the streets, and died a horrible, lingering death, but Mr. Hoover's conviction was firm.

The emancipation proclamation was shouted by Mr. Roosevelt in the Democratic convention in Chicago. It consisted of just a few words, "From this hour," he hollered, "prohibition is doomed." And within his first year as President it was wiped out.

Remember Mr. Hoover? And prohibition?

Is The President

(Continued from page 1)

was one of the famous checks and balances of the old American system and had been used time and again by our Presidents to jam through important measures.

Senator George Norris of Nebraska—the Grand Old Man of Muscle Shoals—hated this system, which he regarded as a combination of blackmail and bribery and which he had for many years opposed with his draft of a Lame Duck amendment. This amendment, which was adopted in 1933, provides in effect that a congressman or senator shall not serve in office after he has been defeated by the voters. The Congress which is elected in November meets the following January.

What happened to Roosevelt was not a revolt of Congress but the first Congress which had weeded out the lame-duck element and with it the President's power to reward service to the administration and to punish rebellion in the ranks of his party during the old "short session." In other words, the American people are now getting a more direct and immediate representation at Washington than has ever been the case before. Instead of dictatorship we are getting more democracy.

To understand why Congress took the bit in its teeth, all you need to do is to look back to the mood of the voters last November. Those were the votes which elected this Congress and not the Roosevelt vote of 1932. Last November's vote was a For-God-sake-do-something! vote. It was the vote of the time of Upton Sinclair's EPIC movement in California, of Dr. Townsend's plan; the vote of prairie farmers who had undergone the terrible drought of 1934 and who wanted relief; of workmen who had seen their attempts to unionize crushed by the employers; of men and women who couldn't figure out the NRA, and of twenty million people on the relief rolls.

Now the Congress which was elected by that particular gang of voters had to do something. When the Roosevelt administration produced the World Court, as a sort of grand surprise for them—somebody blundered in the State Department—they simply got sore, and it was knocked out of the picture. Then along came the Social Security bills. To people who had been talking in terms of Dr. Townsend's \$200 a month in their sixties, beginning now, these looked about as exciting as last year's hat. Then on top of that came the Work Relief Bill.

By this time the Federation of Labor, which had been licked on its big strikes, on its interpretation of Section 7A of the National Recovery Act and on its efforts to take Roosevelt into camp, had got good and sore. The Federation had to deliver the goods or it would begin losing members and might have to be reorganized.

So the country was suddenly treated to the spectacle of Congress ganging up on the President in one of the strangest line-ups ever seen: Loud-speakers like Huey Long, broadcasters like Father Coughlin, progressives, liberals joined forces with the Old Guard Hoover boys and the big bankers. Their success was so great that they became frightened and split up again, most of them staying with Roosevelt.

Nobody saw that what was really happening was the end of the system of Presidential government, under which we have been operating since Theodore Roosevelt, and the return to the methods of Congressional government, which we had maintained for a hundred years before T. R. Franklin Roosevelt had even speeded up the process by getting Congress to turn over to him much of its legislative powers in 1933. The powers of the President and Congress had been merged—in the President. Now Congress was beginning to merge them—in Congress. This means that from 1935 on the President will lose much of his former powers—unless he gets such control over spending that it offsets his former power of appointment in the Lame Duck situation.

That's what was back of the big fight on the Work Relief Bill. Can the President escape from the political trap set for him by the Twentieth Amendment? Can he establish a system by which the President is given so much money to spend for his policies—with a free hand in the spending—that senators and congressmen will be forced to play ball with him? Or will Congress retain its power over the purse strings and run the President.

If the President wins out, and permanently, we are going to get a much longer-range type of policy. One man can administer a fund more intelligently than can 435 congressmen and 96 senators, each of whom is trying to get something done for the voters in his region before the next election. If the President wins, we will get

LETTER RECEIVED TELLS EXPERIENCE

The following letter was accidentally intercepted last week in a Texas town and sent to The Record. Not knowing the address of the intended recipient The Record is publishing it in hopes that the one it was intended for will get the information desired. It is hoped that others will not read this personal letter from Representative Juster Sitterouder from Podunk. The letter follows:

Austin, Texas, April 27, 1935.

My Dear Boswell:

This is my first letter to you since I came down here as your Representative. Well, I got here all right and have been drawing my \$10 per day regularly besides the 10 cents per mile from there to here. But though I'm late writing I want to say how much I am thankful that you and the rest that sent me down here cause I'm representing you all right. It is great being down here and sit around watching peepul and hearing what they say about government cause we don't have to do nothing much, except vote now and then and talk to these here Lobbyists. I've met some fine Lobbyists down here and they shore do spend the money. They give us some good seggars and we can sit around all the time and smoke and smoke. Sometimes they take us out for car rides and down to the big hotel rooms and have dinner served up to us there and give us real bonded likker, all we want, and insist on us taking some home with us. They sure are swell fellers. If I get broke they loan me money and never expect to get it back.

We all took a trip to San Antonio last winter to see the horse races. I didn't have any money of my own. The railroads gave us our fare, the race track guys let us in free and these here Lobbyists paid for the rest. I left with \$4 and got back with \$44. I made the extra in the crap game in the baggage car going and coming. I bet on the races too and made a little more, so I sent the bank some which I borrowed during the campaign last smmer. But I haven't sent Giveaway Grocery any money. I mean the one who has carried me for the past five years when I couldn't pay.

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JUSTER SITTEROUDE, of Podunk District, Mineola Record.

SOME QUESTIONS

I am and was raised a Democrat. I work day and night, have never had any gold and only have a modest home without any encumbrance. I want to ask a few questions and would be glad to have the readers or the editor answer them. The best that can be said for this administration: Could this Government take my home at its own price, if I were not willing? Would not my fellow citizens have a say-so if I wanted them to? Now, suppose I had had gold, could this Government have taken it without my consent? Or if it did would it not be honest to pay me what that gold was selling at? Was not this taking of gold a post facta law? A bluff? You have heard of those who did not turn their gold being indicted, but have you known of a conviction? Do you know that whoever controls the money controls this Government? Do you know that we are paying approximately \$1,000,000,000 (billion) per year on bonds that are not taxed? Do you know that one man in every five is holding some kind of an office, Federal, State or county, or municipal, and that the other four have to feed and clothe him and his family? Do you know how many office holders under this administration and appointees have made a failure of their own business and now are being paid a salary by this Government?

Do you know that as long as this Government has to or keeps on borrowing money that money is not going into business? If this Government owns the money it owes the Government farm it out to the banks? Why these baby bonds? Were or are the big financiers afraid of this Government and wanted to get the backbone of the country interested, so that if a war comes they can stand off and cry patriotism to have their property protected? Did you know that you can make the rich poor, but that you can never make the poor rich by taking away from him the initiative, which this Government is doing? What does the Bible say about the poor being with us always? Did you know that there are more dependent and dependence on this Government than ever before?

Have you any idea how many more "yes-men" \$4,880,000,000 (billion) will make? Do you know how much that would be for every man, woman and child in these United States? Just \$38.40 per capita.

How much graft will there be? Is anyone thinking except that puerile brain trust?

W. G. HARRIS, Plano, Texas. (In Dallas News.)

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Capetown, S. A., May 1.—A 100-year-old woman is in jail at Postmasburg, charged with the murder of a 10-year-old child. It is alleged that when the child was scolded for disobedience she slapped the old woman's face. The centenarian lost her temper and stabbed the child to the heart with a penknife.

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Boston, May 1.—American husbands who have fumed while they waited for their wives to get ready to go out can be thankful they do not live in Japan. Japanese ladies take an hour just to put on their clothes, Miss Marion Gardner told members of the Women's Republican Club. If primping and powdering follow the hour Japanese ladies consume in dressing, pity the poor Japanese male.

LETTER RECEIVED TELLS EXPERIENCE

The following letter was accidentally intercepted last week in a Texas town and sent to The Record. Not knowing the address of the intended recipient The Record is publishing it in hopes that the one it was intended for will get the information desired. It is hoped that others will not read this personal letter from Representative Juster Sitterouder from Podunk. The letter follows:

Austin, Texas, April 27, 1935.

My Dear Boswell:

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in Ft. Worth, all expenses paid, riding the cushions on the railroad expense, gettin in free and gettin to eat off these here Lobbyists. They are fine fellers I tell you. But I got in a jam on this trip. I met a read-headed woman up there and when I got back to Austin she wired me to send her \$500. I had to borrow it from one of these here Lobbyists. He let me have it if I would vote for his Bill. I had to and could you blame me? He paid me only \$250 after I had voted for his Bill and that red-head kept after me by wire and phone until I wuz afraid she would kum down to Austin and my wife would ketch up with me. She threatened to tell her and demanded the rest. But another one of these here Lobbyists helped me if I would vote for his Bill and what else could I do? I hope I have got rid of that red-headed devil at last. I feel easier now.

But I'm having a good time just sittin around, not doing nothing but smoking and going down to the hotel with these here Lobbyists.

I hope we all get to go down to Houston soon to that Gridiron Democratic dinner you read about and to San Antonio to the Battle of Flowers on next Monday, San Jacinto Day. I kin just about git even with ever one I owe if I kin git on these trips. Let the taxpayers pay for it and I need a rest, cause I'm overworked. Then while we are at Houston we kin go on down to Galveston and see what the Rangers did and have a whut at the seashore too with all the expenses paid and the Lobbyists throwed in. You ought to get into one of them baggage car crap games, Boswell, you could sure win with your crooked dice. But if I go there I sure won't pick out one of them bathing beauties like that red-headed Ft. Worth devil who nearly got me into trouble. But after these trips we hope to go over to Huntsville and the prison farms fer inspections. This will give us some more money with the Lobbyists pitched in to boot. They still got money you know.

But if nothing happens we are going to not do nothing down here so we kin get the Governor to call a Special Session and that will give all of us \$600 more than the \$1200 we already got, together with the crap games and the Lobbyists throwed in, as I sed before. Then maybe I kin get that D...med grocer who I bought groceries from way back yonder paid.

Well, Boswell, if we get to go to the Battle of Flowers and the Galveston Beach and to Pen, then I'll rite you about that fine trip cause it won't cost nothing to go. Watch for this letter soon if we get to go and I'll tell you everything.

Don't let iny of the voters see this letter about the red-headed devil from Ft. Worth and the likker down at the Hotel Room what the Lobbyists give us and about the crap games on the baggage car.

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stronger than the Constitution. If the Senate acts favorably these laws will be passed, and when passed the States should be given at least two years to change their Constitutions and laws in order to comply with the Federal law and get the benefit of the Federal appropriation.

As to Unemployment Insurance, while it may be desirable, I want someone to name the provision in the Constitution authorizing Congress to levy taxes for Unemployment Insurance. Congress has no authority to take any part of any man's salary, without his consent, to provide Unemployment Insurance, and it certainly has no right to make employers pay any part of this insurance without their consent.

If this Republic is to stand it must stand by recognizing the rights of the citizens and upholding the Constitution which guarantees them, and not by violating it to try to help somebody.

If Congress is to continue violating the Constitution as it is now doing and as it did during the last Congress, I would rather see my State withdraw from the Union and run its own business in accordance with its Constitution and laws.

I refused to be a party to this violation of the Constitution while in Congress, and declined to stand for re-election, for I will not knowingly violate the Constitution, or stultify my convictions to follow the majority or to hold any office.

Taxation for illegal purposes and bond issues to secure funds for extravagant appropriations will eventually destroy the Republic and establish a dictatorship, especially when Congress abdicates its authority and blindly follows the dictates of one man.

I know that the United States is able to whip Texas and force her back into the Union as she did the Southern Confederacy, and this fear is all that keeps me from advocating the withdrawal of the State from the Union and managing our own political affairs without dictation from Washington.

The Federal government is now controlling our farms and factories through irresponsible Bureaus, far removed from the people, and is reaching out for the control of our oil and other products, and it seems that the people and their representatives in Congress favor Federal control of everything, but I must dissent and believe that we can manage our own business much better than it can be managed from Washington.

GEO. B. TERRELL, April 27, 1935, Alto, Tex.

OLD AGE PENSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The House of Representatives of Congress has recently passed the bill providing for Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance by a vote of 371 yeas to 33 nays. This measure has an appeal to every person who has any sympathy for aged people, or for those out of employment.

In dealing with these problems, it is not a question of sympathy, but a question of what Congress has a legal right to do under the Constitution. Congress is granted certain expressed powers, which are enumerated in the Constitution, and immediately following those powers the Congress is granted the power to enact all laws necessary to carry into effect the specific powers granted by the Constitution.

Under the tenth amendment Congress is limited to the exercise of the expressed powers, therefore there are no implied powers, except those necessary to carry out the expressed powers.

There is no authority in the Constitution for the passage of an Old Age Pension law or Unemployment Insurance law. The Constitution should have been amended in the regular way providing for the enactment of these laws, in order to make them legal, and then no one would have to violate his oath of office to support the Constitution in voting for such laws.

I am in favor of an Old Age Pension law, not the Townsend plan, but I would not violate my Constitutional oath in order to vote for such a law. But the State and Federal Constitutions must be amended to make such laws Constitutional, and those who vote for them must know that they are violating their oath of office, but the desire to get Federal money is

End of Willie's prayer: "And, dear Lord, please put vitamins in cake and candy instead of spinach and cod liver oil."

"What's a joint account, Dad?" "It's an account where one person does the depositing and the other withdrawing."

Patron—"May I have some stationery?" Hotel Clerk (haughtily — "Are you a guest of the house?" Patron—"Heck, no. I am paying twenty dollars a day."

Tony—"She said I could kiss her on the cheek." Jack—"Did you do it?" Tony—"No, I didn't know which cheek she meant, so I struck a happy medium."

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

Can The American Government Survive The Impending Crisis

By JUDGE RUTHERFORD

America has taken the lead in world governments. Together with Britain, these two nations form the two great pillars of the seventh world power. The natural resources of America make her the richest nation under the sun, and at the same time ten million or more of her people are without employment, suffering distress and perplexity, while the governing forces continue to heap burdens upon the masses. The question is now often propounded by the people who think, Can the American government endure? The correct answer is, It cannot but soon will end. I will state the reasons for this conclusion, and let you decide for yourselves.

In the early days of the nation some of America's statesmen loved their country and the people and gave honor to God as best they knew. Today there is no true patriotism in America, and no sincere devotion to the Lord among those who rule. Public office is no longer a public trust, but is a private grab.

Commercial giants and professional politicians work together to control the people, and the religious leaders give them their full support, and all three elements dishonor Jehovah's name. Big Business has no regard for the rights of the people, and, while public officials are supposed to serve the people, they in fact serve private interests of selfish commercial power.

By the manipulation of the finances of the nation Big Business has acquired title to almost all the real estate. What remains in the hands of the common people is rapidly being taken away from them because of their inability to pay exorbitant taxes, and a high rate of interest on mortgages. The banking institutions, the railroads, and other means of transportation, the telephone and telegraph facilities, the mines, the factories, and the great mercantile establishments, all are owned or controlled by Big Business. The Power Trust harnesses the natural resources of the earth and compels the people to pay exorbitant prices for the use of light and power.

The army and the navy and war equipment are kept and maintained not for the purpose of repulsing foreign foes but for the protection at home and abroad of selfish commercial interests. Big Business employs the most astute lawyers of the land and improperly influences the courts and the legislatures. The same selfish power owns or controls the newspapers and the magazines and other means of carrying forward their propaganda work which enables them to deceive and control the people. The great corporations employ many men and figuratively put a hook in their noses and compel them to do the bidding of a few selfish men or else starve. Big Business has destroyed real manhood in America. In 1917 Big Business put the American nation into the World War and caused its propaganda sheets and its clergymen to sound the slogan throughout the land, to-wit: "The war will make the world safe for democracy." Everybody knows that that slogan was and is false and that democracy has perished from the earth. Millions of young men went into that war, and more than 100,000 of them sleep beneath the sod of France. Multitudes of others returned with broken bodies and without means of support. In a time of great depression and real need both for themselves and their children the ex-soldiers send their representatives to Washington to ask the government for help. This help is denied and they not only receive a rebuff from the government, but are driven out from the capitol by the military power at the behest of the highest official in the land. They asked for bread and received a stone; they asked for meat for themselves and their families and the response is cold steel and burning shacks. Although the American government spent millions of money in recent years to help the people of foreign nations, today little is done for her own suffering citizens.

Million of American money was lent to other nations and Big Business bought the bonds. Even if those nations now repudiate other debts the laborer of America must pay the bondholder. The farmer, the fruit grower, and stock-raiser work early and late and receive practically nothing for the fruits of their labor. In view of these unhappy conditions, many are asking the question, Can the American government endure? Will the government fall in a revolution by her citizens? No, there is no man to lead a revolution

tion successfully; and since Big Business controls America, including the navy and the army, a revolution is doomed to failure before it starts. The people of America are confronted with the greatest crisis of the ages. The reason for this is set forth in the Bible, written centuries ago for the very purpose of informing the people of the present time concerning the cause of their trouble and the sole power that will bring them relief. In obedience to God's commandments humble men and women who love God now go from house to house to inform the people of these facts as they are set forth in Scriptures. At the instance of the ruling powers, and particularly the religious elements, many of these faithful witnesses of Jehovah are interrupted, persecuted, arrested and imprisoned. Although these witnesses of Jehovah are trying to help the people, the agencies of Satan, who is the great invisible ruler of this world, are trying to destroy these witnesses.

Is there no relief for the people? Shall the selfish and cruel powers now in control continue to oppress the people without limit? What shall the people do in this hour of distress? I appeal to the people to be calm and learn what Jehovah God has in store for them, because His is the only means of relief. Jehovah takes note of the suffering and distress of the people, and He has heard their cries.

By His Word Jehovah now speaks to the rich and oppressive ones who rule behind the throne of visible power, and says to them, as recorded in Jas. 5:1, 2: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten." How true is that statement of the Lord's Word applied at this day! With all their wealth they are in fear and perplexity, and they weep and howl because of their dreadful foreboding of impending events. Further addressing them Jehovah says (Jas. 5:3): "Your gold and silver is cankered; the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days." Heretofore I have pointed out from the Bible that we are now in the last days of Satan's rule, and that God's kingdom is at hand. The millions of people who once produced the wealth that others now have, and who are now without employment and without money, are crying for help. They are not crying to God, because the agents of Satan have kept them blind concerning the truth of God. They are crying because they have been robbed and defrauded, and their burdens are unbearable. Yet Jehovah hears their cries, even as he heard the cries of the oppressed in Egypt, and now further addressing the oppressors He says: (Jas. 5:4, 5) "Behold the wages of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, and which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped (produced your wealth) are entered into the ears of the Lord of (Battle). Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been (wasteful); ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter."

Satan's army is assembling against Jehovah's army, and the battle of Armageddon is near. Big Business and political rulers are fully supported by the religious organizations, and together these form the visible power of this world. No one can doubt that fact. The clergy claim to represent Jehovah, but they do not. For the sole purpose of enabling the people to hear these truths discussed from the Bible recently I declared over the radio that the clergy represent Satan and not Jehovah, and I invited them to bring forth their ablest man among the clergy to debate by radio these great questions, offering to pay half the expense myself. This challenge they have studiously ignored. The people are the ones that lose the opportunity to hear. If the clergy deny that they represent Satan, let them come forth and prove it. Failing so to do, let them no longer claim to be preachers of God's Word.

Jehovah will no longer permit Satan's wicked forces to hide behind the skirts of religious leaders. By His prophet Ezekiel (29:3-5) He says: "I am against you and all your organizations, and I will destroy you." Some men advocate various schemes of relief, such as communism, revolution, and other deeds of violence. God by His prophet now addresses them and tells them to stand still and watch what He shall do (2 Chronicles 20:15-17). He says at Zephaniah 3:8: "Wait

ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy."

Jehovah is the God of battle, and the time having arrived for the vindication of his name, he will fight the battle of Armageddon for his own name's sake, and it will result in the complete destruction of oppressive powers and the deliverance of the people. There is no need to seek for or look for any other way out of the dilemma, because there is none other. The American government has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations it soon shall fall, in spite of everything Big Business, politicians and clergymen, the military and the "strong-arm squad," and the Devil and all his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here.

Under the righteous rule of Jehovah's kingdom the people will enjoy the fruits of their own labor. Their wives and babies will be housed and fed, and they shall dwell in peace and happiness and health upon the earth evermore. (Micah. 4:2-4.)

I admonish the people to be calm, refrain from violence, trust in Jehovah God, and wait for the peace and endless joy that His kingdom will bring to the now suffering millions who respect and obey Him.

JAPS WEEKLY LETTER

Austin, Texas, April 26, 1935. Hello, friends.

I suppose most of you are wondering what is happening in the State Legislature, if anything. I assure you nothing, and there seems to be nothing you can do about it. Let me tell you what's happening.

A few members of the House do not want certain bills to be passed, such as taxes on special interests, etc. They are filibustering (wasting time by offering amendments not beneficial to anyone) to keep these measures from being acted upon.

One member offered an amendment to a bill a day or so ago—made a thirty minute speech in favor of it and then withdrew it. Evidently he introduced it merely to filibuster or kill time, and there is absolutely nothing can be done about such procedure.

The utility regulation bill is now before the House, and we have been working on it for several days. One filibustering member of the House has offered twenty or thirty amendments to this bill. He is an acknowledged opponent to the bill. He talked almost two hours at various times on one amendment yesterday, and it was defeated. He has wasted our time for several hours today on his amendments and the House refuses to adopt any of them. Yet there is nothing we can do about this waste of time. A minority of the members (including myself) have endeavored for several days to move the previous question (making it impossible to offer more amendments to this bill) and have also endeavored to limit the debate time to from five to ten minutes, but up until today the majority of the House refused to do so. Today a majority did finally vote to limit the debate to three minutes for each party, and even then we didn't get very far because there were so many amendments already offered on the bill.

The House has voted on several occasions to work on Fridays and Saturdays. I have always voted to do so. Usually upon arriving at the capitol on these occasions I learn that a quorum of members are not present—100 members—therefore we can not work. I am beginning to realize more than ever that my resolution docking absentee members should have been adopted, but the House refused to do so.

I voted several days ago to adjourn May 7th, and I sincerely feel that we should do so, because I believe we are merely wasting the people's money and getting no where.

The only solution I can see to such procedure is a one House Legislature composed of eighty or ninety members. Members to be paid an annual salary. A provision whereby members would have their salaries docked when absent, etc. A constitutional amendment to that effect has been introduced, but you may rest assured that the legislature will not submit it to the electorate for a vote. Try and take the "plums" away from public officials. Ha.

I am absolutely ashamed to admit what's going on in Austin, but you will have to admit that I am at least frank with you. Sincerely your servant, "JAP." Athens Review.

SOME OFFHAND OBSERVATIONS BY CLARIDGE

To The Forum:

Down to ten years ago, we did not have to be much of a reader to remember today, that a stock argument in favor of bond issues was that they afford a means for the "investment of idle capital." And while we do not hear this plea of late years, the bonded debt of the nation continues to pile up at a rate of big business progression; at a rate indeed, without parallel in history, especially during the present administration. While common people find it increasingly hard to get their hands on a dollar, there appears to be plenty of "idle money" for bond investment, as the last few issues have been several times over-subscribed.

Strange is it not, that we do not hear more about industrial home production, by those who pose as friends of the American producer of what comes off the farm, or out of the factory? "Expert, import, foreign market" is all we hear, from Dan to Bersheba, and from heck to breakfast; but blank little about a home market. I ask you all, when our cotton is shipped abroad, to be made into cloth by foreign labor, paying foreign taxes, and making foreign business, what is in it for American labor, American taxes, or a home market for an American thing, below or above American soil.

And then, there is the freight on cotton or other raw farm production, across the seas; and when the finished fabric is shipped back to us, there is more ocean freight to pay. And, top o' that, comes the tariff duty on the import. In some cases, the tariff tax is charged up, comin' and goin'. Who pays it? If anybody thinks it is not charged up to the producing farmer, and comes out of what he DOES NOT GET for his production—well, he reminds me of a confab between a couple o' humbers who disagreed. Finally, one of them asked the other what paper he took, who replied, "I take the Daily _____." What do you take?" and was answered: "I take Fletcher's Farming and the Ferguson Forum." "Umph!" said the other fellow. "I wipe my feet with that paper." "Umph!" said the other fellow. "I wipe my feet with that paper." "Umph!" said the other fellow. "I wipe my feet with that paper."

Having mentioned the tariff, and heretofore had but little to say on the subject, I beg to say that I am not a protectionist in the sense that is the industrialist who fashions the raw material in to the finished product and contending for his raw material free of duty. Nor am I a free trader in the sense that is the average free trade politician, who wants everything free of duty if he can get it; and if he can't, which he never can, compromises with the protectionist, by giving him tariff protection on his factory output, leaving the producer of raw material to compete with the world, duty free. Naturally, this compromise is easy effected, because it is exactly what the manufacturing protectionist and the robbing middle-man desire.

If either free trades or tariff protection is a good thing, it ought to work both ways. But the one-sided way in which it works, is one means by which the farmer-producer of raw material has his nose to the grind-stone for so long. I am naturally a free trader, and hope to live to see the day when world trade will be unrestricted by tariff duty. But, as long as tariff protection is part and parcel of world economy, I shall contend for the farmer to get his share. I am reminded to say that Vice President Garner, if my memory of some way back expression of his, is correct, held to what appeared to me to be a sane view of the tariff question.

Come to think, Garner was never a voluminous talker, a characteristic of people generally, who are liable to say something worth while, when their vocal chords come into play. And since "Cactus Jack" began to preside over first, the lower house of congress; and later, as vice president, over the senate, the world hears less than ever from him. Maybe he has been too busy, trying to keep the double-barrel, congressional neck-and-belly trust from blowing itself up with its own gas. R. R. CLARIDGE.

Angus: "Have you noticed how your health has improved since you have an auto?" Sandy: "Oh yes, I have a fine appetite now—if only I could afford to eat."

They're Going NUTTY Before And After The Sweepstakes

Ticket Holders Work Themselves Silly About Winning, Then Can't Take It When Wealth Is Poured In Their Laps.

Drama and Tragedy Follow Other "Lucky" Holders

You gotta ticket on the sweepstakes? Keep calm and go about your business just as if you never heard of the word. Don't worry whether you'll win or not, and if you do, take it easy. Sink the dough and go about your business until you had time to digest your good fortune and map out a plan of action.

This should be inscribed on every ticket sold for any of those famed horse races that promise fortunes for the price of a dollar. Because people either worry themselves sick before the races are held or, if they should be so "lucky" as to win a pile of dough, can't take the good fortune in their stride and go nutty either keeping or spending it.

The Odds Are Too Long Just look at the figures. According to the officials of the Irish Sweepstakes the odds against a ticket holder winning first prize are 350,000 to 1. And the odds against any of the other prizes, which go all the way up from \$500 to \$75,000, are 3,500 to 1. Not much chance there.

"At the most recent drawing of prizes for the Irish Sweepstakes," relates Milton Mackaye in *McCall's Magazine*, "Americans paid into the foreign treasury approximately four million dollars, and it is estimated that seven or eight million citizens buy chances in the so-called reputable lotteries every twelve months. No one knows how many more are fleeced by the crooked and fake games of chance which have cashed in on the publicity of the reputable drawings."

Trouble and More Trouble So this is the low down. To win \$150,000, the first prize in the Irish Sweepstakes, one must figure on living about 115,000 years. And that's a long, long time. But those 349,999 who lose are many times not as badly off as

those who are "lucky" enough to hold a winning ticket. The author of the article referred to made a personal investigation of some of those who grabbed off "real dough" in sweepstake lotteries. And his conclusions are "that riches bring many of the winners no happiness at all, and that to some good fortune means, in the end, family dissension and trouble."

The writer cites the case of the school teacher, a sister of a judge. Two years ago she won more than \$100,000. But she couldn't take it. Though in comfortable circumstances before she won the prize, the new wealth drove her nutty. A year and one-half after she collected her winnings her reason gave way and she was sent to an institution.

Or there is the case of Emilio Scala, an Italian restaurant keeper in London. He won one of the largest prizes ever awarded in the Irish Sweepstakes, \$1,723,083. You'd think he was the luckiest guy in creation. But months after the event his daughter complained: "We've had nothing but worry since father drew Grackle (the winning nag)."

What happened? As soon as the news of his winnings was broadcast, London crowds came down on his restaurant like an avalanche, "wrecked the furniture, broke the windows, and were only dispersed by police. The final onslaught was made by 40 relatives who sent in claims for a legal share. Eventually Scala got most of his money, but to guarantee his own peace of mind he had to close his restaurant and make his home in an obscure Italian village."

Short and Hectic The author next relates the case of Robert Whittaker, a British garage owner. Before his Big Day he was going along smoothly enough, with savings in the bank, a good business and a fine girl he was soon to marry. Then he won \$235,000 on the Calcutta sweepstakes. He changed overnight. He jilted his sweetheart, left his garage and crossed the channel to become a playboy in Paris. He evidently must have done a

lot of burning of candles, because within a year, when he was found, murdered by a poor rival to one of his show-girls all Whittaker had left of that almost quarter of a million were \$20,000.

The Tale of Two Boys

Mr. Mackaye recalls the two "fortunate" Dougherty boys, Edward and Daniel. They were clerks in a Wall Street brokerage house when they won between them \$140,000 in the Canadian sweepstakes. This happened only five years ago.

After many wrangles, their father, who was a doorman for an apartment house, was provided with a \$20,000 trust fund by the court.

"Eddie and Dannie," writes Mackaye, "took \$10,000 from their funds 'for a little fun,' bought two \$1,900 roadsters and furnished themselves a bachelors' apartment with silk-tasseled lampshades and hand-painted landscapes in mother-of-pearl. A specially commissioned portrait of Blenheim, their winning horse, handsomely done on silk, gave the manly touch to the living room. They invested in stocks and bonds, and settled back for lives of ease. Unfortunately, the stock market was suffering from indigestion when the Doughertys went in for finance and a large section of their capital vanished. Their father still has his \$20,000 trust fund."

Escape

Of course, all winners do not end up so disastrously. Some there are who manage to keep their heads and their money. But even for them life becomes a nightmare. From the moment their names are announced in the newspapers they are besieged by all sorts of people with but one object in view—to help them spend their suddenly begotten fortunes. So the best thing to do is to move and to lose oneself as completely as possible.

"Finding a sweepstake winner, a year or so after his triumph, is a job for a Pinkerton man," the writer says. "Within a few weeks he moves, orders his telephone disconnected, and is tempted to put on a false beard and green glasses. . . . The sensible thing is to vanish, and that is what most of the winners do if they expect to preserve not only the integrity of their purse, but their sanity."

So if you must buy a sweepstake ticket, do so and forget about it. And if you should win—take it easy.—The Brewery Worker.

DISMISS CHARGE AGAINST LANGER

The federal indictments against William Langer and his associates charging them with unlawful solicitation of political funds from federal relief employees were thrown out of court at Bismarck Wednesday. All remaining indictments resting against the defendants since last spring were dismissed on motion of the government before Federal Judge Andrew Miller and upon advice received by P. W. Lanier, U. S. district attorney, from Washington. Langer and the four convicted with him, represented by Attorney Francis Murphy of Fargo, appeared at the opening of federal court in Bismarck Tuesday to demand an immediate trial on the remaining indictments which have been pending against them for nearly a year, or that said indictments be dismissed. The prosecuting attorney for the government (Lanier) immediately got into telegraphic communication with federal officials at Washington and late Tuesday received word and permission for the cases to be dismissed.

Dropping of the remaining charges against Langer and the other defendants was interpreted in many circles to mean that the government's case resting on these indictments would not "hold water." The only remaining charge now pending against the former governor is the charge that "he conspired to obstruct the orderly operation of an act of Congress," the charge on which he and four others were tried last June and which case is now pending before the U. S. circuit of appeals at Kansas City.—Ex.

ACROBATIC GOAT

Tulsa, Okla., May 1.—Stockmen here insist they saw a goat walk an electric wire, "tight rope" fashion, at the Tulsa stockyards. Pen tenders had locked up a shipment of goats for the night and on arrival next morning found all the animals gone. After careful check, goats found on roofs of pens, automobile tops, and one lone "nanny" was well underway on a hike across an electric wire.

"Was your bachelor party a success?" "Rather! We had to postpone the wedding three days."

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