

The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

March Record Shows Money for Salaries But None for Pensions

Austin, Texas, March 31, 1936.
Hon. George Sheppard, State Comptroller, Capitol City.
My dear Mr. Sheppard:
Will you please give me the following detailed information:
(1) What was the total amount received by the State from all sources during the month of March from and for the sale and handling of intoxicating liquors?
(2) What amount of the sums so received went to the Public School Fund?
(3) How many people, including heads of the department, were employed in administering the liquor laws during the month of March, as shown by the liquor department payroll and other records in your office?
(4) What was the total amount paid these employees, including heads of the departments during the month of March as salaries as shown by the payroll of that department and other records in your office?
(5) What was the total amount paid out by the liquor department during the month of March for traveling expenses, hotel bills, auto hire, rent and all other expenses except salaries inquired about above?
Old Age Pension Law
(1) How many people were employed, including heads of the department, in administering the Old Age Pension Law during the month of March as shown by the payroll of that department and other records in your office?
(2) What was the total amount paid these employees during the month of March as shown by the payroll of that department and other records in your office?
(3) What was the total amount paid out by the Old Age Pension department during the month of March for traveling expenses, hotel bills, auto hire, rent and all other expenses except salaries inquired about above?
Yours, etc.,
(Signed) T. H. MCGREGOR.

April 9, 1936.
Honorable T. H. McGregor, Austin, Texas.
Dear Sir:
In response to your letter of March 31st asking for certain information relative to the operations of the liquor and old age assistance laws, I am answering your questions, as completely as possible from the records of this department, in the same order in which you have them stated.
Liquor Tax
1. The total amount deposited during March to the credit of the liquor, wine and beer funds was \$385,564.38.
2. The amount actually transferred to the Available School Fund during March was \$28,156.60 however, the transfer was not made out of March receipts. Allocations are made upon receipt of advice from the Liquor Board or State Treasurer as to the amount which is available for proration.
3. There were 187 warrants issued in payment of salary items during March.
4 and 5. Attached hereto is a classified statement of March expenditures.
Old Age Assistance
1. During March there were 255 warrants issued in payment of February salaries totaling \$13,072.79. Warrants issued for March salaries numbered 430 of which 7 have since been cancelled leaving 423 salary items totaling \$59,377.93.
2 and 3. A classified statement of March expenditures, based on warrants issued, is hereto attached which I think answers fully these two questions.
The amounts quoted are true and correct according to the records of this department; however, it is not possible for this department to answer questions relative to the operations of the liquor and old age assistance laws, as completely as possible from the records of this department, in the same order in which you have them stated.
(Continued on page 3)

EX-DICTATOR ROUTED FROM BED DEPORTED

Landed at Brownsville After Flight From Capital
BROWNSVILLE, April 10.—Mexico is in a state of anarchy, General Plutarco Elias Calles, former "strong man" of Mexico, asserted when he arrived here today, an outcast from the country.
Arrested as he slept, General Calles was bundled aboard a plane and flown here in a sudden coup by the Cardenas regime.
"Not only is there anarchy but the present administration, instead of controlling it, is spreading it," General Calles, wan and haggard, sat on a bench in the waiting room of the Brownsville airport. He looked anything but the part of the "strong man" who ruled Mexico for years and who was credited with putting Lazaro Cardenas in the president's chair.
Others Exiled With Him
With him were those friends who were exiled in the same sweeping order—his son, Alfredo Calles, Luis Morones, former minister of labor; Luis Leon, former minister of agriculture, and Rafael Ortega, former governor of the state of Guanajuato.
General Calles placed the blame for opposition to President Cardenas on Emilio Portes Gil, former president.
The situation is aggravated, he said, because the present government is communistically inclined.
Denies Bombing Charge
He denied emphatically that he had any knowledge of or connection with the bombing last week of a Mexico City-Vera Cruz train or recent disorders in Nuevo Laredo, where a mob stormed the city hall and forced Mayor Herrera to flee to the federal garrison for protection.
General Calles chartered a plane to take his party from Brownsville to Fort Worth and Braniff Airlines made arrangements for the ship to leave this afternoon. The journey should require slightly more than three hours.
General Calles, looking pale and haggard, said soldiers routed him out of bed at midnight last night and told him he must leave the country at once.
"I told them," the aging former dictator said, "that I have no armed force with which to resist them and was entirely at their orders."
He said that officer in charge of the group informed him that he was named as one of the persons suspected of responsibility for the bombing of a train last week between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, recent unrest, particularly that at Nuevo Laredo.
General Calles said he protested that he knew nothing of either incident but was informed that he must leave, anyway. Presumably, he said, the order for his expulsion was issued by President Lazaro Cardenas.
At dawn today General Calles, his son and the three other political prisoners were escorted to an airport near Mexico City, placed aboard the private plane and sent away.
Will he ever return to Mexico? The former "strong man" declined to answer.
He did not go immediately to a hotel, but sat impatiently in a waiting room at the airport, anxious to conclude arrangements for the remainder of his forced trip to California.
The three former officials brought here with Calles held their high positions during the Calles regime which included not only the term he served as president but a period of virtual dictatorship during which Calles ordered the government about as he pleased through officials elected under his influence.—Ex.

The Campaign for Governor

By JIM, The Editor

Senator Roy Sanderford has announced that he will open his campaign at Alvarado, in Johnson County, on Saturday, April 25th, at Two o'clock P. M. Big Fat Fischer, as he is called by his friends, has also opened his campaign. Governor Allred is to open his campaign after his return from a ten days fun trip with the Centennial boys around the country. While there may be other announcements, yet at this late hour, they will not cut any figure in the final results of the election.

While a great many people believe, especially in East Texas, that Fischer will lead Allred in the campaign for second place, yet I do not think so. With Allred's 100 Safety Patrol crowd running up and down the highways, and with his newly appointed 150 liquor board employees, and with his 650 appointees of the Old Age Pension Commission, and with his 150 political friends on the de facto parole boards, together with members of other various boards and bureaus created by his administration, I believe that he will nose Fischer out of the race, notwithstanding the universal opposition to him in every county in Texas. While I admit that it is the universal belief that Allred will never know how to make even a fair governor, let alone a good governor, and while my investigation and inquiry develop the fact that he is weaker in the 200 large voting counties of the state than he was when he was nominated, yet Fischer's platform is so foolish that I don't see how his friends expect him to get anywhere in the Governor's race. And by the way, I have called attention to the fact that I believed that Fischer and Allred weren't trying to beat each other very bad anyhow, and maybe it was only a faked foot race proposition between them. Neither one of them have denied my statements and until they do, I am calling on the people not to be deceived by either one of them until they can see further.

If they both are really running for Governor we can look out for a real political slugging match. The brag is being made that Fischer has \$900,000 in the Tyler banks and that he is not afraid to spend it in the campaign. On the other hand, the hot oil crowd are backing Allred and if necessary they will again spend a few hundred thousand dollars to put the "Little boy with the big britches" in the run-off.

As against these two ignorant money bags, Senator Sanderford is launching his campaign with but little of this world's goods to spend in his campaign, relying upon the unpurchased and unfrightened Democracy of this state to rise up in its might and majesty and sweep from power and office the most wicked and corrupt set of racketeers that have ever infested any state or country. Already the insidious ward healer and political liar is going around the country trying to deceive the voters into believing that Senator Sanderford has no chance in this campaign. Not being able to successfully attack his character as a man and his ability as a statesman, they are resorting to misrepresentation and silent nods to create the idea that Senator Sanderford will not lead in the first primary. I appreciate and everybody else appreciates the danger of having to contend with such a character of campaign. I believe the people already realize the issue in this campaign. If Allred and Fischer with all their claimed slush funds can deceive the people into defeating an honest and capable patriot like Senator Sanderford because he doesn't happen to have a pile of money, then, indeed, have we come to a pretty pass, and we will have messed up our affairs so that free government by honest administration will have become a dream and a joke. The people will not make such a mistake, Sanderford will lead.

I hope that everybody will read Senator Sanderford's platform appearing elsewhere in these columns, and which he will discuss in his opening speech on the 25th. Allred and Fischer are against everything that Sanderford is for and they are for everything that Sanderford is against. Therefore, the issue is clean cut and there need not be any confusion as to what the issues are in the campaign.

Senator Sanderford is a poor man and his election must be by the votes of poor people. He must depend upon the masses whose only protection is of, for and by the people. He will not be able to hire anybody to go around and tell political falsehoods and deceive the people. This is to be the people's campaign led by the people's candidate. I call upon everybody who wants a change in present conditions to begin to confer with their neighbors and lay plans to carry on this contest in the next three months. In addition to this action, I call upon the people everywhere to meet in their own respective precincts and voting boxes and organize Sanderford for Governor Clubs. You the sovereign people have a right to meet in your sovereign capacity and endorse anybody for any office that you want to. I call upon the people to attend these meetings and select their own chairmen and their own secretaries and notify Senator Sanderford at Austin of your action and his office will then get in touch with you and by mutual co-operation you can elect him governor of the state. Let us turn the rascals out and the people in.

CONCERNING POLITICAL PLATFORMS

(As previously stated, Forum tries to be fair, giving all parties an opportunity to express freely their views on issues of current interest. The presenting of the following communication is in line with this policy.)
Honorable Jim Ferguson rightly certifies Old Age Pensions as the dominant issue this year. It will continue as the issue until settled—we say by the Townsend plan.
We therefore, suggest that candidates run on a one plank platform of paying Texas Old Age Pensions to every legal applicant in the manner intended by the Constitutional amendment, and to raise the funds by a two percent transaction tax as proposed by the Townsend movement.
We say that all this alleged learned (?) propaganda, about the transaction tax pyramiding, is pure hypocrisy and nonsense.
There isn't an authority in the universe that can prove that said transaction tax is a whit different in fact and in principle from the various "profits" which pile one upon another until the consumer pays and pays and pays to build the fine homes—to provide the flaunting luxuries—to pile up the

millions in hoarded cash and wealth by which about two percent deny ninety-eight percent their constitutional rights to attainable (not theoretical) life, liberty and happiness.
It is high time that the public awakes to the fact that the Townsend transaction tax is most just, because it affects all classes equally in proportion to volume of transactions and profits.
No matter if the transaction tax raises a hundred millions annually to keep the aged from starving, it costs absolutely nothing at all simply because it multiplies business volume and prosperity by re-circulating those same millions more rapidly within and throughout all the trade ways and by-ways of our great state.
It is not like constantly depleting our Texas wealth by shipping out of our State ninety percent of our oil and other resources and sending the net proceeds to distant financial centers. Soon Texas will be a squeezed lemon—a Sahara desert.
Therefore, let candidates run on the pension and Transaction Tax and urge it as only a temporary relief until the Townsend Plan can be nationally enacted to maintain the adequate monthly re-circulation of money among all the people, and thus "honor thy father and thy mother," as commanded, and realize the promise of "long days" of prosperity in the beautiful land that the great God gave us and intended to be equally enjoyed by all the people all the time.
This platform will pull all classes of pension and prosperity advocates, and will abolish humiliating charities.
HAMPDEN HOUSTON, 410 West Main St., Houston, Tex.

SHIP FLYING BLIND IN FOG, CRASHES AND KILLS IT PASSENGERS

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 12.—Fog-bound and off course, a Transcontinental and Western airliner crashed and burned Tuesday against a mountain side near here, killing 11 of the 14 persons aboard.
Rescue parties which had to push through thick woods on foot carried out the bodies of nine passengers and the plane's two pilots. The plane had been missing more than two hours when Steward N. H. Granger reported the crash to Pittsburgh offices of the company.
One Woman Badly Hurt
"This is Nellie Granger," she reported, "Flight One out of Newark. The ship crashed about seven miles from Uniontown. All are dead except myself and two passengers."—Ex.

IS SHE A LADY? JUDGE COULDN'T TELL

UREKA, Cal., April 12.—"Where is the plaintiff?" Superior Judge C. J. Luttrell asked as hearing on Mrs. Gwendolyn Morrison's divorce complaint opened.
"This lady is the plaintiff, your honor," said Counsel James Davis, indicating attractive young Mrs. Morrison, attired in blue slacks and a sweater.
"Is she a lady?" queried the judge.
"I assume she is, your honor," the attorney answered.
"Well, you couldn't tell it from

HAWAIIAN DOPE SUSPECT LEAPS OVER PRECIPICE

HONOLULU, T. H., April 12.—A blast of gunfire and a spectacular suicide leap over the brink of historic Nuuanu Pali climaxed a dope smuggling investigation last night.
Joseph Kubey, former assistant Honolulu postmaster, was the dead man. William Holt, once a United States customs inspector, was expected to recover from a gunshot wound in the neck.
Police said Kubey committed suicide after shooting Holt.
Customs Collector J. Walter Doyle revealed that Holt had been trailing Kubey in the narcotics investigation.
Kubey's death, Doyle said, "broke the back of a notorious opium ring which has been operating in the territory of Hawaii for years."
Dashing from the scene of the shooting, police reported, Kubey drove his auto at breakneck speed up the road to the edge of the cliff. Then he plunged over the precipice where 50 years ago Hawaii's famed king Kahehameha drove an opposing army to the Pali's edge and forced it over the side.—Ex.

MEXICAN TRAIN IS BLOWN UP; KILLING 13, AND HURTING 18

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 14. A desperate criminal attempt to kill state of Vera Cruz political leaders was blamed by authorities Tuesday night for the bombing of a railway bridge and wrecking of the Vera Cruz-Mexico City train which resulted in the death of 13 persons and injury to 18 others.
The politicians themselves were unharmed. Soldiers searched a wide area for the bombers.
A conclusion that political enemies of one or all of the three candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Cor. Eduardo Hernandez Chazaro, chief of the presidential staff of Former Pres. Pascual Ortiz Rubio; Ochoa Zamudio and Dr. Guillermo Padilla—plotted the attack was tentatively reached by authorities.
A search for other victims was continued Tuesday night among the mass of twisted and charred steel where sleeping cars were plunged into a 40-foot ravine. Victims identified included five passengers, five members of the train crew and two other employees of the British operated railway. No foreigners were believed aboard.—Ex.
(Continued on page 3)

Congressman Dies In a Speech to Women's Club

BIG BENEFITS TO CALIFORNIA OUTFIT FOUND

Louisiana Sugar Growers Also Received Large Checks, Chief Reveals.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Asked if he believed politics figured in the request of Senator Arthur Vandenberg, (R., Mich.), for publication of large AAA benefit payments, Agriculture Secretary Wallace yesterday said "the only question in my mind is whether it's June or November politics."
AAA Collecting Data
He revealed that AAA had already begun to collect data with regard to benefit payments of more than \$10,000 under the old crop reduction programs. The administration was taking it for granted he said, that the Senate would approve a resolution calling for the material.
Wallace revealed that further search of AAA records had revealed large payments to a "California outfit" which had been missed when AAA officials compiled the original list submitted to Chairman Ellison D. Smith of the Senate Agriculture Committee last Sunday.
Puerto Ricans Given Aid
He revealed that preliminary report of benefit payments under the sugar program showed 28 out of 7700 Puerto Rican sugar growers who contracted with AAA had received benefits of more than \$10,000.
The report also showed that 244 out of 8000 contracting cane sugar growers in Louisiana were paid more than \$10,000 each, and in the same state 105 out of 70,000 contracting beet sugar growers received more than \$10,000.—Ex.

Speaking before the Woman's Democratic Club of Dallas, April 13, at the request of the Speaker's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee Congressman Martin Dies of Orange said: "President Roosevelt has furnished this nation the highest type of fearlessness and honest leadership. Unlike many office-holders who are chiefly concerned with their reelection and who spend most of their time building up their political fences, the present occupant of the White House has put the welfare of the plain people above every political consideration. He has devoted himself exclusively to the great task of recovery and needed reforms, and he has remained constantly at his post of duty guiding and steering the ship of state through the treacherous rocks of the depression. When he has proposed legislation, such as the Old Age Pensions, the Unemployment Insurance, Public Works and other measures necessitating additional appropriations, he has had the courage to tell Congress where to get the money. On the eve of an election he has the courage to insist upon a tax bill to raise the money to pay pensions to the aged and furnish relief and jobs for the unemployed. All public officials would do well to emulate his fearless example. The President is ably assisted by our great Vice President John N. Garner, who does more in his quiet and effective way to steer difficult legislation through Congress than any other National leader, except the President. Jack Garner knows more about political science than any living man.
The President welcomes constructive criticism. He does not claim to be perfect. He said that he would consider himself fortunate if he were right 75 per cent of the time. But it is unfair for the enemies of the President's program and those of us who constitute his administration, to criticize without offering something better in the place of that which they now condemn. Anyone can criticize and find fault, but I challenge the critics of our Administration to name in black and white each and every bill which we passed which they claimed to be wrong, and then say what they would have proposed or passed in their place. Anyone can tear down a house, but it takes a carpenter to build one. Since our Administration went into power, the income of the farmers has increased 52 per cent, and the value of all stocks increased from 31 billions to 55 billions, or more than enough to pay for all the money we have spent. It is charged that we violated the platform of 1932, and that we have been inconsistent. If the captain of a ship who sets sail upon a chartered course received warning of a hurricane directly ahead, would it not be his duty to deviate from the original course to save the ship and all on board? It is charged that we have flagrantly violated State Rights. We believe in State Rights, but we are against state wrongs. We will not permit selfish interests to pilfer and rob the helpless consumers in the name of State Rights, which mean nothing to them. We Democrats still adhere to this time-honored party principle, but we will not allow tariff protected and fattened in-

A REQUEST

When you have read your copy of Forum will you please pass it on to some one else? Thanks. We will appreciate this spirit of co-operation on your part; and your friends will appreciate your service to them.

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—IT IS DIFFERENT

Honor Those who Voted Against War

WASHINGTON.—A wreath was placed on the statue of the late Senator Robert La Follette in Statuary Hall Monday, April 6, honoring those who voted against war, nineteen years ago. Senator Robert La Follette Jr. of Wisconsin, Representative Knutson of Minnesota, Col. A. W. Little, Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress, and former Representative Edward Keating.—AP report.

A WONDERFUL SPEECH

Elsewhere in these columns appears a summary of a speech made by Senator Clint Small before the Cattle Raisers Annual Convention in Amarillo. We hope everybody will take time to read this wonderful speech. It deals with the tax situation and its connection with the old age pension in a way that will cause anyone to stop and think who reads it. Whether anybody agrees with all that he said to the Cattle Raisers, nobody will deny but what he has struck a responsive chord in reference to the tax question now before the people of Texas.

While many people have never supported Senator Small in his campaigns for Governor, yet everybody recognizes his ability to speak plain and tersely upon all public questions. It may be that because of his fearless statements and letting the chips fall where they may that has caused him not to be successful in campaigns for higher office; but be that as it may, we urge the people into whose hands the Forum may come to take the time to read Senator Small's wonderful speech.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PUBLICATION

The Forum acknowledges the receipt of the publication entitled "Directory of Texas Manufacturers." This publication is issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas. It contains the names and addresses of more than 20,000 different business firms throughout Texas. This volume is one of valuable information to any person or firm that wants to know the people engaged in different lines of factory operation in the State.

A perusal of this volume will show what has been done by the investment of Texas capital in the building of factories throughout the state. A perusal of the columns of directory will show the possibilities of what can be done and what has been done in developing the industrial facilities of the state. Nobody can read this directory and not feel proud of our state and if necessary patronage is given to these different firms throughout the state, the idea of Buy it Made in Texas will again receive attention from the people of Texas that is justly deserved. The directory is to sell at \$1.00 and remittances can be made direct to the Bureau of Business Research, care the University of Texas at Austin, Texas.

WHY?

By MEFO in Houston Press

Our Crime Bill is Enormous and It Doesn't Include Suffering and Grief—When to Retire

We electrocute, we imprison and we fine our criminals, but we do not stop criminality. The tax on the people of this nation for maintaining prisons, catching and trying criminals is our biggest expense. It grows larger each year, and so do the number of criminals.

The nation's crime bill has now reached the startling total of \$14,000,000 annually. That includes the cost of all police forces, courts, penal institutions and crime prevention expenses. It doesn't include the poverty that many who suffer from criminal activities are forced to endure, nor does it include anything for the grief of those who are made to suffer because of some criminal's work.

That there are 160,000 prisoners in our penitentiaries and reformatories and an average of 200,000 daily in our jails is only incidental. The number of criminals not apprehended is far more serious. We talk much, organize many societies, but what have we accomplished for the reformation of criminals or the prevention of crime?

The most gratifying thing to record is that nine out of 10 or maybe 95 out of 100 citizens, are decent and respectable. We have many criminals to make us sorrowful, but we have much for which to be thankful.

HIS ONE OVERSIGHT

This is the story of a prudent man, as told by a Kansas newspaper:

He brushed his teeth twice a day, wore rubbers in wet weather, did his daily dozen, slept with windows open, was careful with his diet, had a medical examination twice a year, never smoked, drank or indulged in any kind of excesses. He was all set to live to be 100 years old.

The funeral was held last Wednesday. He is survived by 18 specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten to look out for a train at a grade crossing.—Kerrville Mountain Sun.

"WE THE PEOPLE"

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."—Preamble to The Constitution.

LEST WE FORGET

"We hold these truths to be self evident—That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; That, to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."—Declaration of Independence.

THE TEN PLAGUES OF EGYPT WERE TYPICAL OF PRESENT DAY EVENTS

(By I. B. ALFORD)

PLAGUE NINE—DARKNESS

"Even Darkness which may be felt—but all the children of Israel had light in their houses."

Two things need to be noted in the study of this picture. First, the darkness was so dense that it could be felt—was obvious to all including the people affected by it. Second, the darkness affected only the Egyptians, not the Israelites.

Let it be remembered that the key to the understanding of the present-day meaning of these events is that Egypt represents all the institutions of earth, political, religious, educational, under the influence of evil, while Israel in the picture represents Jehovah's organization, the truth of which is due to be made known to the nations of earth at this time.

Concerning the anti-typical Egyptians, the Scriptures assert that, "darkness covers the land, and gross darkness the people—gross enough to be 'felt.'" Of the anti-typical Israelites, the true followers and witnesses of Jehovah the "Man of Galilee" said, prophetically: "Ye are not in darkness that that day should overtake you as a thief."

Thus the picture, "all the land of Egypt," indicates a worldwide, international, affair in which Jehovah's name and his purpose toward all people of good will will be finally and fully vindicated, with all opposition thereto destroyed in approaching Armageddon which was prefigured in the complete destruction of Pharaoh's host in the Red sea. Moses, speaking for Jehovah concerning this matter said: "For this cause have I allowed thee to remain for to show in thee my power; and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth."

OBVIOUS PRESENT-DAY FACTS

It remains now to observe how present-day physical facts fit into this anti-typical picture. Some of the chief outstanding projects of modern civilization should be of interest just here. As a starter we consider the plague of war. Wars, as a rule, are caused by invasions or other form of trespassing by one nation upon another. When commercial interests need and determine on a war, they direct their political jumping jacks to declare war, they order the kept press to support by suitable propaganda their plan which insures, at the psychological moment, a proper response on the part of the general public. To the call of patriotism they all rally; educational leaders and herds, political slave drivers with their party machinery, pseudo-religious lights, including "the principals of their flocks," together with the usual quota of rabble-rousers, reinforced by the inevitable coterie of sobsisters to goad the necessary allotment of recruits to go to the "front"—all this thrown into the melting pot has never failed to guarantee a proper response to the call of Mars.

Here is another picture detailing a "darkness which may be felt." A general paralysis of industry, resulting in national or world-wide depression; millions of starving people out of work, begging for work that they might earn their keep, but unable to secure work. Regardless of human needs, and suffering because their needs are not supplied, millions of tons of food rotting in warehouses and waiting for a money market to move them into channels for consumption, while brain-buster leadership gives orders to a residue of crippled industry to reduce production and destroy alleged surpluses in order to raise the price of what remains.

And here is another illustration of "gross darkness." Governmental extravaganzas, caused by multiplicity of duplicating bureaus, increasing tax burdens, the program of ever-increasing bonded indebtedness—already hopelessly in debt, but going deeper—the common mania to secure government loans which may never be repaid, while, superimposed above and around all this chaotic mess of confusion, is the cat-walling cry of shallow remedies of socialism, communism, bolshevism, etc.

And, finally, as if the above were not enough to sicken the stoutest heart comes the "messengers of light (1)", standing IN the light, who dare not offend the occupants of their costly pews, lest there be a famine of collections. With the pseudo-wisdom of croaking frogs, in the face of present and impending disasters, they continue as "blind leaders of the blind" to harangue their patient listeners with the assurance that "everything would be all right if more people would go to church regularly and contribute more liberally to its institutions."

Verily, this is a day of "gross darkness."
P. S.—This sketch might have reviewed that special class of "intelligentsia", the self asserted leaders in the fields of education who are not able to determine whether their ancestors were men or monkeys, but space and a limited English vocabulary will not permit.

AN ORACLE ON PENSIONS

(Editorial in Houston Press)

Jim Ferguson is a wise old hombre where politics is concerned. So it behooves all the young politicians to listen when he speaks.

Farmer Jim isn't running for office this year either in his own or his wife's name. He seems to have had all he wants of public office, but he still keeps an eagle eye on the trend of the times.

He says that old-age pensions are the No. 1 issue of Texas today. Prohibition never was as big, he believes because a majority of the million voters in Texas are personally interested in pensions.

There are 300,000 eligible to receive pensions and 300,000 relatives who want to see their old folk get the money. Mr. Ferguson estimates. The man who offends that bloc is doomed politically.

In fact, he ought to be doomed. The people voted for pensions, but neither the Legislature nor the governor has done all that is necessary to give the pension fund a dependable permanent income.

When payments start in July, they will be made from the liquor revenues that have piled up. That money is far from sufficient. Some estimate that it cannot last more than two months. Others say it will last out the year. All agree that there must be other revenue if the state is to discharge its obligations to the old folk.

The governor and the Legislature have not met the issue squarely, and it ought to be met squarely.

The courageous thing to do would be for the governor to call a special session immediately and submit a revenue bill.

Then in July the 300,000 old folk and their 300,000 relatives could march to the polls and in the ballot box record their verdict on the work of the governor and Legislature.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO

It is to be hoped that Plutarco Elias Calles is mistaken when he says that "anarchy grips Mexico and confusion and chaos reign."

We are rather inclined to believe he is, judging solely by the peaceful and efficient method by which he was ejected from his country.

Ten years ago that could not have happened in Mexico. Then, if a powerful group decided to get rid of an enemy, he was shot down, like Obregon, Madero and so many others.

But President Lazaro Cardenas finds himself strong enough to exile, without spilling a drop of blood, the man who once ruled with a rod of iron.

That speaks volumes for the present government of Mexico. It is also a compliment to Calles himself because Calles is the father of the Mexican government and he more than any other man has brought it to its present strength.

Mexico owes a great debt to Calles. He rose out of the confusion of 20 years to give leadership to a people weary of strife and ripe for progress. He brought peace and a measure of prosperity. He ruled as an absolute dictator. He laid down harsh measures and carried them out regardless of criticism. Some of his policies were repugnant to most Americans but the sum total of his reforms is an improved Mexico which is fast catching up with other nations of the world.

Calles is probably pessimistic about Mexico. His child has grown so that it can get along without him. He is getting tired. The pictures of him printed in The Press show an aging man with a face so deeply lined that it is almost haggard.

He has probably passed permanently from the Mexican scene, but he can never be erased from Mexican history. He was the father of his nation when it was born again into a better world than it knew before he came.—The Houston Press.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

THE DEPRESSION OF 1929

How can any one, who has kept up with the news and given the matter a little bit of thought, help but feel that this depression was purposely caused by the leading bankers of New York City? Was it not they who persuaded the Federal Reserve banks to deflate—withdraw from circulation—such a large amount of the paper money they had in circulation? According to reports from the Secretary of the Treasury there was in circulation of this money in 1920 \$3,405,877,000, in 1929 \$2,194,970,000, and this was reduced to \$1,746,501,000 in 1930. Was it not that same Wall Street influence that in the fall of 1929 persuaded this same Federal banking system to raise the rediscount rate from 3% to 6 per cent all in two short weeks? Was it not openly stated and published in the papers at the time that it was done to break wild speculation in the stock market? It broke the stock market all right. Did it not break the whole country along with it? By this one move did not the people of nearly every city in the whole country lose millions to the speculators of New York City? What was it but a system of legalized robbery?

Do not blame the small bankers for this as they were not on the inside with this scheme but were victimized by it along with the rest of the country. Did not the big fellows, who profited by this scheme, at once send their ill gotten gains to some foreign country, transfer it to some fake corporation, deed it to their wives or make some false disposition of it to beat the government out of the income tax? All of which was brought out before the Senate investigating committee. Then to display the gall that would make a mule ashamed of himself what did they do but set up the claim that they had suffered along with the rest of us by this depression.

Let us remark here that it is not our wish to place blame on any one particular person or class of persons. Most bankers consider themselves benefactors. Most of them think of themselves as performing a great and most necessary service. Few bankers really understand the underlying principles of finance well enough to fully comprehend and realize how they of all those who ride on the backs of others, are the closest, tightest sitters of them all. They fail to realize that it is a function of government and a duty as well, to furnish its people with a medium of exchange sufficient to allow them to make free exchange of ownership as that need for exchange arises. Bankers usually fail to realize how great is the special privilege that has been given them when the government fails to do its duty and thereby allows them to furnish bank credit in place of money and collect for its use an unconscionable rate of interest.

The blame, when properly placed, rests upon us all for allowing such a financial system to exist, and be operated by private owners for private gain.

A CRY FOR BREAD

(Editorial in Houston Press)

Spring in all its glory is upon us and all the world looks forward to the future with reborn hope.

All? No. Not quite all. There are a few among us who look forward with despair.

Their representatives are picketing the City Hall and the Courthouse.

They are the unemployed, the crippled and the sick. What they are asking is life.

The governments at Washington and at Austin have been taking care of them, but can go on no longer.

Now we, their neighbors and friends, have been asked to do something for them. The problem has been turned over to the city and county officials to solve.

To date all that has come from these officials is hemming and hawing, "we can't" and "no comment."

There is little evidence that they are even thinking seriously about the problem.

One feeble suggestion has come from the Courthouse. "Collect the delinquent taxes and use that money," said a commissioner.

But nothing has been done about collecting the money. The district attorney's office and the tax collector have been asked to get busy by Commissioners Court. So far their efforts have resulted in flat failure.

At the City Hall the mayor's answer to 20,000 Houstonians crying for bread is "no comment." The four commissioners are also silent.

But neither city nor county officials can remain silent or continue to make excuses. They must do something, and do it quickly.

As a starter, The Press suggests that city and county officials, if they feel themselves unable to cope with the matter, turn it over to a committee of prominent citizens vested with quasi-public authority. Maybe such a committee can make an inquiry and suggest a solution for the problem.

VALUABLE COTTONSEED OIL

It is no secret to Texans that cottonseed is one of the State's valuable assets; in fact, cottonseed is Texas' second most valuable cash crop. Now comes the announcement that a new development in home curing and storage of farm products is the use of cottonseed oil to provide a cheap method of keeping home-raised pork indefinitely. No wonder cotton is popular in Texas!—The Texas Weekly.

"When it shall be said in any country in the world, my poor are happy; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want; the taxes are not oppressive; the national world is my friend, because I am the friend of its happiness; when these things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government."
—THOMAS PAINE.

THE JUBILEE PENSION FUND

It was Coleridge who stated in his Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner, "Water, water everywhere; but not a drop to drink." But it remained for the little man who is staying at the Governor's Mansion go Coleridge one better, and make it more up to date, in the shameful history of Texas and her people. The modern version is, "Money for salaries galore; but not a dime for pensions."

In another column the reader will find report of Hon. G. H. Sheppard, comptroller of public accounts. These tabulated figures show where the money is going. Read these figures and not the colossal fraud that has been set up as a political machine under the reign of the young man who is called governor of Texas. Read it; ye sons of sires who fought at San Jacinto, who died at Goliad and the Alamo. No; there is not any money with which to pay old age pensions but there is plenty to pay the members of the political machine set up in Texas to sit in judgment on applications of those entitled under the Amendment to receive pensions. This report from Comptroller Sheppard's office shows that for the month of March there was paid out to this unnecessary political machine the sum of \$124,891.22. BUT NOT A DOLLAR WAS PAID FOR PENSIONS TO THOSE WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.

This interesting report shows that during the month of March there were in the two departments mentioned—the Liquor Board and the Old Age Pension Board—610 employees appointed by the Governor, rather a nice political setup, don't you know. The members of these two boards should be able to render effective aid to their CHIEF in the campaign that is already becoming hot as hell in Texas.

No, this board is not needed. A dozen efficient employees could keep the record of receipts and disbursements—this is all they are needed for—of the funds which accrue to this project. There is absolutely no reasonable excuse, except a political one, for the existence of a tribunal set up in Austin to investigate applicants for pensions. An economic plan wherein a county official, county clerk or county judge, could receive applications for pensions, and report to Austin the facts as to claimants, would eliminate all this foll-de-roll which is hijacking the old age pensioners of the monies due them under the amendment already authorized by the vote of the people of Texas.

The money paid out on March salaries for this political setup would go far toward relieving the distressed condition of many worthy applicants for pension. To be exact, it would have paid \$15, the full amount of the pension, to 8326 old people; but, instead, it was used to oil the Governor's machine.

OH SAY, CAN YOU HEAR BY DAWN'S EARLY MIKE?

By H. I. PHILLIPS in Saturday Evening Post

The trouble with America—Trouble No. 765-D, reading from east to west—isthat things are going from bad to voice. Too many people are engaged in firing the "shout" heard 'round the world. This is getting to be the home of the loud-speaker and the land of the radio attack. Millions of Americans are singing America to the words:

"Mike country, 'tis of thee—"
With a presidential campaign in full swing and my old four-bulb radio set seething with invective, abuse, general denunciation and scurrilous attacks, I yearn for the good old days when it took a campaign orator years instead of seconds to get a national audience. I pine for the era when any speaker near enough to be heard was not too far away to be heckled.

It seems to me that far too much advantage is being taken of the fact that science has not yet shown a way to throw a tomato over a national network.

A man can't tune in on his radio these days without hearing language that, before the horse-and-braggy days, used to be considered too violent even for outdoor meetings. He can't twist a dial without hearing some fellow making allegations that would have meant a wholesome use of artillery and vegetables back in the days before the protection of a soundproof room was open to almost anybody who wished to do some ground and lofty traducing in a deep voice.

Almost every turn of the dial is bringing into our homes the charge that some prominent American is an unmitigated liar, a bloody-handed betrayer of the people, a five-star scoundrel and a capitalistic boulder who would try to strip the shirts from the shirtless.

There are millions of long-suffering Americans, I suspect, who, too, are beginning to heave a sigh for the time, when it took a political orator, however good and however bad, many years to get his voice across with the general public, and when every home in the land wasn't a receiving station for the loud and unrestrained yappings of one Johnny-Cobe-Save-Us with what is known as a network personality.

The situation at present is particularly bad for the kiddies. To have Little Willie, aged five, chirp, "Popper, what's a larcenous tool of the hell-born imps of Wall Street?" and "Mommer, what's that man mean by a perfidious, paltry, pettifogging plunderer of the public domain?" has become a common incident in every home.

Many a parent has been jolted to his heels during the past few months by suggesting "Would you like to hear a bedtime story, my child?" and getting the answer, "Aw naw! I wanna hear that man with the big voice who is always telling about blood money and leeches!"

The children may not know what it is all about, but it sounds sufficiently like stuff unfit for little ears to keep them all agog. You can't really expect the little dears to be interested in the story of how Peter Fox ate up Horace Rabbit in the middle of the oak forest, when they know very well that in a few seconds some man whose face they have seen in all the newspapers will stage an eat-'em-alive act between the Rudy Vallee hour and Simpson's Hill Billies, with some illustrious American as his helpless victim.

The trouble with many of our modern-day statesmen is that they have confused statesmanship with voice-throwing.

A SALES TAX NUT

If the sales tax is not paid to the government the merchant keeps it. In other words, the purchaser does not save anything by not having the sales tax—it is a question of whether you will give something to your government or to the merchant who already charges you a profit of from 20 to 80 per cent.

The merchant does not reduce his price because we have no sales tax, but adds all the purchaser can stand.

Which shall we do, help the government a little, or the merchant more? Instead of being a tax on poverty, a sales tax is a means of getting something FOR poverty, something that the merchant is now getting.

Sales tax and pensions are twins that must not be separated.

State Sales Tax Is Inevitable

A Tax Conscious People Will Help Keep Down the Cost of Government

Summary of Address by CLINT SMALL, Amarillo, Texas, Member Texas Senate, Before 60th Annual Convention of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

You have before you the very important question of taxation. The man who tells you that we can continue in the way we have been going and at the same time not levy any additional taxes, is simply continuing the story that has been coming from the political demagogues for the past ten years. I have tried to dispel that story in what little appearance I have had over the State, by telling the people the plain unvarnished facts about taxation. You are not going to have these things without paying for them, and you, the people, are the ones that are going to pay the bills.

A person who holds a job trying to get sent you in the legislative or the executive branch of the government, with a vote on the part of the people that calls for old age assistance, that will necessitate the expenditure of anywhere from fifteen to twenty million dollars annually, on the most conservative basis, should have some means figured out as to show he is going to meet that obligation.

You are not going to wake up some day and find it raining money to take care of old age assistance and other expenses of the government. You never have done it in the past and the hard-headed business people of this State had as well face this problem intelligently and try to work out something that will be feasible, in the way of taking care of this obligation.

That is one obligation that the legislature of your State did not put on you. You, the people, at the ballot box, put that obligation upon yourselves.

I think that a large per cent of the people were not figuring on paying the obligation themselves, they did not think that they would be called upon to put up the money to meet that stupendous sum that they were voting. They thought the oil men or the stockmen would pay it. The stockman thought maybe the oil industry would pay it; the oil industry wanted to put it off on somebody else. In my eight years of legislative experience I have not found anybody that is very anxious to assume any tax burden.

That problem is going to cost money, and the only place from which that money can come is out of the pockets of the citizens of this State.

How are we going to meet this obligation? What forms of taxation are we going to enact that will hurt the industry and the business of this State the least? We have been sitting up nights devising ways and means to find the money to finance the government during the past four or five or six years, at least. I, for one, am not an individual who has been trying to tax one person so that he can meet his competition by an inferior type of merchandising.

They are collecting from you, at this time, in round figures, about twenty-two and a half million dollars a year in the form of ad valorem taxes. They are collecting about eight and three-quarter millions in the form of gross production tax on oil; they are collecting five million dollars annually, as a tax upon cigarettes, and we expect to collect this year, four million dollars as a tax upon intoxicating liquor. We collected last year twelve hundred thousand dollars as a tax on the beer sold in the State. We have a high franchise tax. We tax everything that we can think of, and yet we are confronted with a demand for a great deal more money.

The treasury, at this time, by the most conservative estimates, is ten million dollars out of balance and it will be out of balance two or three million dollars more at the end of this fiscal year. We have at this time, the longest unpaid list of ad valorem taxes ever in the history of this State. We have a business proposition to meet and the great State of Texas is not going to default upon this obligation.

I don't know what you think about the old age assistance proposition. It is immaterial what you think; it is in the constitution of this State and it must be dealt with intelligently and I, for one, expect to do my dead level best to bring out the course that will meet that obligation in the safest and most acceptable way possible, and to pay the obligation, as the people of this State voted that it should be paid.

How are we going to get the money? I am going to tell you, frankly, my plan. We have got to raise everybody's taxes. That is

a pretty bold and blunt statement to make, but it is going to happen to you and I had just as well tell you the truth about it. The gross production tax on oil must be increased; the tax on natural gas must be increased; the tax on sulphur in this State must be increased.

We are collecting from the corporations, in the form of a franchise tax, about two million annually—that tax must be increased. We are collecting from the insurance companies in an occupation tax, about two million dollars a year—that tax has got to be increased.

When you increase all of these taxes, you are not well started along the road of raising the revenue necessary to meet this old age assistance.

During the special session of the legislature, I worked for two months trying to get up a tax bill that was well-balanced and that would have destroyed no particular industry, and yet, it would have met this obligation. I worked out a bill along that line, that carried with it some other features that I am going to talk about.

There are those who say we ought to meet this new obligation with an income tax. I want to state to you that I am absolutely opposed to an income tax, as a means of paying this old age assistance. There are comparatively few people in the State who would pay an income tax and I don't propose to meet it in any such way.

There is a bunch of fellows running around over the State saying we are going to raise the tax on oil fifteen cents a barrel. We are going to pay this obligation out of oil. You put a tax of fifteen cents a barrel upon oil and the leases that are being carried upon your ranches, as potential oil reserves, will be cancelled. The oil strip up here in the Panhandle will produce, and the oil industry that has been so beneficial to Texas, will pass out of the picture, as a result there will only be flush fields that will be produced while such an exorbitant tax as that is being laid upon it.

There are people who say to raise the gasoline tax. I think the gasoline tax has reached the saturation point and I don't believe it should be raised any more.

What kind of a tax should we pay this with? I think, gentlemen, we should pay it with a tax that reaches every man, woman and child in the State of Texas, and I am going to tell you in brief words why I think that.

I think I represent the easiest district in Texas to represent—the people who are the least quarrelsome and that are broad-gauged, and they don't nag at their representatives. Those boys down there from some of these districts get ten times as many letters on trivial matters as I get. You can talk about taxation down there a long time—the newspapers can fly off but I never get very many letters from this section of the State, but you let the newspapers carry, for a day or two, items that we are going to increase the gasoline tax, or that we are going to divert the gasoline tax, and I don't fail to hear from the Panhandle of Texas at that time. I get all types of letters—some of them dictated to stenographers—well written; pieces written with a pencil on a piece of wrapping paper, and I hear from you in no uncertain terms.

The people in this territory don't want the gasoline tax increased. And why is it? It is because they are tax conscious and they know that they are paying the gasoline tax and that when they drive their car up in a station and fill up, they are paying forty or fifty cents tax right there. We have, in Texas, therefore, about six million people who are earnestly helping the legislature hold down the gasoline tax; they don't want it any higher and they are helping to do it.

There is not any pension bill that has ever been enacted in the history of this nation that has not been imposed upon. We have the Confederate pension, and you that were here last year during the Confederate Reunion, know that we had barely a corporal's guard. They are nearly all gone, and yet, there is the biggest drain on that fund at this time that there ever has been in the history of the State and it is some four million dollars overdrawn. You know the history of all other pension bills. They have all been imposed upon. The disposition of the people is to increase them, and there is also a large element who would make it

much easier to get in under the wire for a pension.

Your legislators are simply human. They are down there doing the best they can to represent the wishes of the people. If the people are trying to expand and enlarge upon the pension question, it is very easy, indeed, for your legislators to go further than they should.

What do they need? They need the help of these same people to try to keep the taxes down.

How are we going to get it? We come along here and saddle all this pension bill off on one industry, like the petroleum industry. You will have five million people in Texas who will not care how high the pensions go, or how far the matter is extended.

If we come along here and try to collect it from an income tax, gravely speaking, those who pay the income tax are in the minority, and the majority—the men that are getting the money and voting the taxes, will not be interested in holding those taxes down.

If you just let any type of business pay that bill—saddle it upon the shoulders of a few, the masses will demand of their legislators that the few be imposed upon further, than you have ever imposed upon them before.

What is the solution of it? How are we going to interest and make tax-conscious the masses of the people in this State and rally them into a band of people that will help to keep down the tax burden? The only solution that I can think of is one similar to the gasoline tax, so that every man, woman and child will be making some contribution toward it.

At the last session of the legislature, I had a bill that raised the gross production tax on oil. I thought it was necessary. I raised it twenty-five per cent, and the oil industry of this State agreed to it and said they would take it.

I had a bill that raised the gross production tax on sulphur. The industry agreed to it, because they knew they were confronted with an emergency and somebody had to put up the money.

In my own district up here that produces more than half the gas that is produced in the State and produces eighty-five per cent of the carbon black that is produced in the world, I imposed the highest tax upon those simply because it was mine and I thought I ought to make a leader out of that proposition, and the gas industry was manful enough to come up and say, "That's all right—we will take that kind of a burden."

I went out and raised the corporation tax—the franchise tax—had the men down there and they agreed to it.

I raised the taxes upon insurance companies, and they were patriotic enough to say that they would stand the bill.

But when we got all those taxes raised, and added to it the new liquor tax, that we are getting in for the first time this year, we were far short of our goal. To supplement these taxes, and to keep it from going upon an ad valorem basis, I proposed this sales tax.

I succeeded in passing that bill through the Senate. I think it is a sensible, well-founded tax bill—one that will meet the obligation of this State and that will not crush or drive out any particular business.

You men say that you are not in the oil business, but every one of you is in it, either directly or indirectly. I don't see why you should place all of this burden upon petroleum. I think the tax burden should be distributed like a blanket from one side of Texas to the other and that every person that claims the protection of our laws should make some contribution to it.

We have six million people in Texas, interested in everything under the sun. We don't want to crush any of them out; we want them all to have fair play. Texas wants to do her part toward the destitute, but we don't want to run off on any of these wild ideas to try to make people think that the world owes them a living. I have never preached that kind of a doctrine and never will.

know the cowmen well enough to know that they are not tax dodgers; they have never been able to dodge them: what they have is right out in the open, and they have had all the ad valorem taxes they can bear. We have got to distribute a little of this load back on the white-collared crowd that draw salaries and live fairly well and pay no ad valorem taxes, and the only way we can do that is by the sales tax.

In closing, I want to emphasize the fact that the cattle industry is respected at Austin. You have had fine representatives down there in the hour of stress in legislative matters and your influence has been felt, and every man in this State who owns livestock and who is interested in the wellbeing of the livestock industry should support, honor and help this institution that is meeting here in convention, that has been so effective and vitalizing in this State for a lifetime. —The Cattleman.

March Records—

(Continued from page 1)

ment to make certificate as to the exact number of employees in either group for the reason that some of the warrants issued were for part time employees or extra help.

Trusting that this letter and the two statements answer your inquiries sufficiently, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEO. H. SHEPPARD
Comptroller of Public Accounts,
Calvert, dw.

Where The Money is Going

Just now there is much speculation as to how much money is going to be available to pay the old age assistance out of the liquor tax. A statement under date of April 9th from the comptroller shows that for the month of March there was deposited in the Old Age Assistance Fund \$385,554.38. From this is to be taken 25 per cent for the organization fund. And in addition to this there was deducted \$45,652.29 for the liquor tax enforcement fund, or over twice as much as was permitted by law. Here are the items as certified to by the comptroller, and we invite the tax payer to look at these items, and they can begin to see what these new bureaus are starting out to do.

Analysis of March, 1936 Warrants, Showing Purpose for Which Expenditures Were Made and the Total Amount for Each Classification.

Code	Classification	Amount
1102	Department heads	\$ 416.66
1103	Members of board	800.00
1111	Chief clerk	250.00
1122	Bookkeeper	105.00
1123	Stenographers and clerks	7,297.79
1126	Office assistants—salary in excess of \$10.00 per month	508.82
1131	States Attorneys, General & Department Legal Asst.	300.00
1132	Auditors, Investigators and Statisticians	11,810.87
1153	Inspectors and supervisors	51,412.50
1172	Carpenters, electricians	42.75
1174	Porters	178.02
2120	Rent on buildings	509.00
2130	Rent on machinery and equipment	1.00
2140	Rent on office equipment and furniture	1850
2280	Bonds, premiums—officials and employees	2,600.00
2410	Postage	1,920.00
2411	Post Office box rent	5.65
2420	Telephone a telegraph and cable	188.80
2510	Fares—railroad and bus	53.22
2520	Mileage on personal cars	527.40
2530	Hotel and room rent	96.25
2540	Meals	98.30
3210	Text books—reference books and periodicals	1.20
3830	Storage and washing	1.10
5660	Automobile—passenger—repairs	50
		\$79,238.93

Note: March salary warrants totaling \$723.54 have since been canceled.

Mr. Voter, please look at the items and see how fast this new baby is growing. To bear the expense of both departments for the month of March, it amounted to \$124,901.22. At this rate for twelve months it will take \$1,498,814.64 for expense of operation of these two departments. Everybody knows, of course, it will be more. No wonder there is a shortage of money to pay the old age pension. By the time July 1st comes around at this rate the expenses of the concern will eat deep in the revenue which should go to the old people for whom the people voted the pension.

These figures show already what can be expected of the fool idea of setting up a big bureau down at Austin to administer the pension fund. The granting of the pension should have been under the law made the duty of the county judge and the county clerk, who could have administered the fund promptly and at one-tenth of the cost that the people are going to have to pay if the present setup is carried out.

Senator Sanderford introduced a bill in the Legislature to put the pension department in the hands of the county authorities, and it would have saved millions that ought to go to the payment of the old folks' pension, but which under the Allied administration will go to the payment of an over expanded pay roll, maintained for political purposes.

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Liquor Tax Enforcement Fund

Code	Classification	Amount
1102	Department heads	\$ 416.66
1103	Members of board	230.00
1111	Chief clerks	800.00
1112	Division heads	475.00
1121	Clerks and deputies of courts	2.50
1122	Bookkeeper	1,296.25
1123	Stenographers and clerks	3,499.83
1131	States Attorneys, general and departmental legal assist.	612.00
1132	Auditors, investigators and statisticians	1,861.82
1153	Inspectors and supervisors	16,701.83
1174	Porters	55.00
1264	District and county clerks	6.75
1287	Laboratory and testing fees	95.50
1288	Notary fees other than court costs	50
1295	Miscellaneous fees	5.00
2120	Rent on buildings	607.00
2140	Rent on office equipment and furniture	12.50
2310	Light and power	37.48
2410	Postage	17.00
2411	Post Office box rent	8.50
2420	Telephone, telegraph, cable	879.73
2480	Freight, express and drayage	59.76
2510	Fares—railroad and bus	124.06
2520	Mileage allowance on personal cars	6,070.90
2530	Hotel and room rent	4,262.25
2540	Meals	3,987.65
3110	Stationery and printed forms for departmental use	778.02
3170	Office supplies and miscellaneous office expense	2,125.99
3810	Gasoline and oil	1.95
4140	Hardware—miscellaneous building supplies	40
6580	Cars—new	1,631.92
		\$45,652.29

The old age pension expenditures certainly ought to make people sit up and take notice. As certified to by the Comptroller under the same date for the month of March, expenditures amounted to \$79,238.93.

Analysis of March, 1936 Warrants, Showing Purpose for Which Expenditures Were Made and the Total Amount for Each Classification.

Code	Classification	Amount
1102	Department head	\$ 416.66
1103	Members of board	800.00
1111	Chief clerk	250.00
1122	Bookkeeper	105.00
1123	Stenographers and clerks	7,297.79
1126	Office assistants—salary in excess of \$10.00 per month	508.82
1131	States Attorneys, General & Department Legal Asst.	300.00
1132	Auditors, Investigators and Statisticians	11,810.87
1153	Inspectors and supervisors	51,412.50
1172	Carpenters, electricians	42.75
1174	Porters	178.02
2120	Rent on buildings	509.00
2130	Rent on machinery and equipment	1.00
2140	Rent on office equipment and furniture	1850
2280	Bonds, premiums—officials and employees	2,600.00
2410	Postage	1,920.00
2411	Post Office box rent	5.65
2420	Telephone a telegraph and cable	188.80
2510	Fares—railroad and bus	53.22
2520	Mileage on personal cars	527.40
2530	Hotel and room rent	96.25
2540	Meals	98.30
3210	Text books—reference books and periodicals	1.20
3830	Storage and washing	1.10
5660	Automobile—passenger—repairs	50
		\$79,238.93

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Mr. Voter, please look at the items and see how fast this new baby is growing. To bear the expense of both departments for the month of March, it amounted to \$124,901.22. At this rate for twelve months it will take \$1,498,814.64 for expense of operation of these two departments. Everybody knows, of course, it will be more. No wonder there is a shortage of money to pay the old age pension. By the time July 1st comes around at this rate the expenses of the concern will eat deep in the revenue which should go to the old people for whom the people voted the pension.

These figures show already what can be expected of the fool idea of setting up a big bureau down at Austin to administer the pension fund. The granting of the pension should have been under the law made the duty of the county judge and the county clerk, who could have administered the fund promptly and at one-tenth of the cost that the people are going to have to pay if the present setup is carried out.

Senator Sanderford introduced a bill in the Legislature to put the pension department in the hands of the county authorities, and it would have saved millions that ought to go to the payment of the old folks' pension, but which under the Allied administration will go to the payment of an over expanded pay roll, maintained for political purposes.

Liquor Tax Enforcement Fund

Code	Classification	Amount
1102	Department heads	\$ 416.66
1103	Members of board	230.00
1111	Chief clerks	800.00
1112	Division heads	475.00
1121	Clerks and deputies of courts	2.50
1122	Bookkeeper	1,296.25
1123	Stenographers and clerks	3,499.83
1131	States Attorneys, general and departmental legal assist.	612.00
1132	Auditors, investigators and statisticians	1,861.82
1153	Inspectors and supervisors	16,701.83
1174	Porters	55.00
1264	District and county clerks	6.75
1287	Laboratory and testing fees	95.50
1288	Notary fees other than court costs	50
1295	Miscellaneous fees	5.00
2120	Rent on buildings	607.00
2140	Rent on office equipment and furniture	12.50
2310	Light and power	37.48
2410	Postage	17.00
2411	Post Office box rent	8.50
2420	Telephone, telegraph, cable	879.73
2480	Freight, express and drayage	59.76
2510	Fares—railroad and bus	124.06
2520	Mileage allowance on personal cars	6,070.90
2530	Hotel and room rent	4,262.25
2540	Meals	3,987.65
3110	Stationery and printed forms for departmental use	778.02
3170	Office supplies and miscellaneous office expense	2,125.99
3810	Gasoline and oil	1.95
4140	Hardware—miscellaneous building supplies	40
6580	Cars—new	1,631.92
		\$45,652.29

'Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Golden'

By HEYWOOD BROWN ("It Seems to Me") In Houston Press

MILWAUKEE.—Some hold that Alf M. Landon has said too little, but this is the careless talk of those who do not understand the auspices under which the Kansan purposes to run. Governor Landon would be wholly justified in making this entire race in silence. Indeed, such a campaign would have the merit of frankness. Language from Landon merely serves to confuse the issue. Clarity is preserved when Mr. Hearst does the talking directly.

After all, what difference does it make what Alf says or what Alf thinks? Mr. Hearst found him in the burhushes, Mr. Hearst directed the coming out party, and Mr. Hearst is running the campaign strategy.

A few have said, humorously enough, that Landon should repudiate Hearst, but as Mark Sullivan pointed out in a recent column, "No one says that the Kansas governor solicited the support or that there is any relation to give and take between the two." That is true enough. Mr. Hearst has made no campaign pledges or promises the nomination and election of whatsoever, and in the event of the nomination and election of Landon there is every reason to believe that the editor will have a completely free hand.

The Marionette and the Marinet If the Kansan attempted to "repudiate" Hearst it would be as if Punch were to call out to the puppeteer, "Who do you think is running this show?" But even if it were possible for Landon to disown his discoverer—or maybe inventor is the better word—why should he? Could any good friend of the budget balancer advise him to fall out of the arms of Hearst into the lap of Fletcher? Up till now the governor has no fair cause of complaint. The great editor paid him the unusual compliment of going to Topeka in person and parking his fleet of private cars almost at the Landon doorstep. To be sure, it was a dangerous proceeding. It might have filled the Kansan with delusions of grandeur, but everybody from Hearst up has pointed out that Landon is a man of hard, practical common sense. He understands as well as the next one that he must get himself accustomed to night flying so that he can make the trip from the White House to San Simeon at such times as it may be required.

And, of course, he knows that

Prosperity Returns But Poverty Remains

In Houston Press How to abolish poverty is a question that is being asked by many. We see returning prosperity throughout this country, but at the same time we know that there are some 12,000,000 people without work. There is a great revival of business; money is plentiful, but there is dire poverty amongst thousands in every state.

President Roosevelt and the Democratic Congress have done much to give relief to the poverty-stricken. No one has been permitted to starve. Work has been created for millions, but the problem of employment or of help for the unemployed still exists. We have enacted much helpful legislation for the aged, the crippled and the blind, but we are far from that era when there will be no poverty or lack of work for those who are able to use their minds and their bodies.

It is true that our efforts to give relief to those who were without work or funds has created one class that now demands government aid. They do not want to work but insist that they are due their food, shelter and raiment. That class is a selfish, dangerous one. Those who remain idle because they scorn work must be given special attention.

Writing in the American Magazine for May, Neil Carothers, head of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University, says we shall have no more depressions and predicts that all poverty will be abolished. His essay is very interesting but is mainly words that convey nothing conclusive or that offer no new or constructive thoughts.

his mentor will not summon him merely for motion picture openings but only for discussion of affairs of state.

No Need of Much Talk So far the king maker and the Kansas eagle have conversed but briefly. There was no need for any extended talk. After all, Mr. Hearst has been extremely articulate in recent months. Governor Landon can find out exactly what is expected of him by reading the editorial page and the news columns. He will learn in time to know which is which. It is all as simple as that.

The ease and democratic nature of the relationship between the great editor and the governor should be emphasized because, in the heat of the campaign, mud may be thrown and mean things said. The suggestion is sure to be made that some sort of deal has been arranged and that Mr. Hearst wants to be secretary of state or ambassador to the Soviet republics.

There's nothing in that. Nor is there anything in the wholly foolish theory that a wing of the White House would have to be reserved for the great editor. Mr. Hearst is accustomed to rather more spacious quarters.

No, the Landon's, if they make it, will be quite free to do as they please with the Blue Room. There will not be a single closet locked against them. The cabinet itself will be left very largely to Landon's own choosing.

A Practically Free Executive He will be free to say and do almost anything he pleases. This is particularly true in the matter of saying. Speeches about "the common man" and "the dignity of labor" and things of that sort will go wholly unrebuked. He may even talk about "peace" without let or hindrance.

"But," you suggest, "there must be a catch in it somewhere. A great editor would not turn his papers inside out for a Kansas governor unless he had some purpose in mind."

There isn't any catch. I believe Mr. Hearst's requirements of Landon would be very simple. He would want a tax program calculated to protect the rich. He would want a labor policy aimed at smashing trades unionism, and he would ask for a terror to drive liberalism out of the schools and colleges. The rest of the executive policies would be wholly in the hands of Landon. Oh, I forgot, one other thing: Mr. Hearst might want a war with Japan.

Writing in the American Magazine for May, Neil Carothers, head of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University, says we shall have no more depressions and predicts that all poverty will be abolished. His essay is very interesting but is mainly words that convey nothing conclusive or that offer no new or constructive thoughts.

Mr. Carothers says acts of Congress will not bring about the ideals for which we are striving, but that the objective will be realized through progress of education, research and invention, increasing control of natural resources, and this disappearance of those defective classes unable to meet the demands of our civilization.

"First," he says

GERMAN JUSTICE TRAGEDY

"Ley de Fuga"
The infamous Ley de Fuga (shooting prisoners under pretense that they tried to escape), once practiced throughout South American countries, has been inaugurated in Germany. Friedrich Husemann, 61-year-old mine workers' leader, before arrested by the Nazis, assured his wife and a committee of mine workers that on no account would he attempt to escape, yet he was shot by the Nazis; and his body was cremated, to destroy the evidence.

Courts of the Devil
Courts of the Devil in Germany have now descended to the low level that any marriage, even if the husband and wife are happy in each other's love, may be broken up by the state if either party is politically opposed to the Nazi state.

Torture of Prisoners
The Manchester Guardian tells of the torture of prisoners in Germany, to make them confess against their friends and relatives. Starvation is common, beatings are common, the taking of innocent hostages into custody is common, the chaining of prisoners is common, and deaths are frequent. When a prisoner is beaten to death the body is cremated, to destroy the evidence of the Nazi maltreatments. The Guardian tells of one instance which shows the work of these fiends. It says:

"A workman was chained in his cell so that his body was kept bent for three days, during which he got nothing to eat. On the fourth day he was chained with his back to the wall, his hands being behind his back. He was allowed just enough free play to kneel and bend forward. Then a bowl of food was placed before him. As he bent down to eat straight out of the bowl like a dog, the bowl was dashed against his face by a warden and the food was scattered."

Done to Death at Dachau
The Manchester Guardian gives the names of 44 prisoners done to death at Dachau prison camp, Germany. Two of these were frozen to death in unheated cement cells. Some were hurled in such brutal fashion that it was impossible to let the relatives see the dead bodies. A favorite Nazi "joke" is to tell defenseless prisoners to prepare to die. Guards stand by with loaded rifles and, at command, fire so as to miss; but they occasionally do kill a few, so that the terror will be maintained.

Nazis Raid the Masons
The Nazis have taken it upon themselves to close up free-masonry in Germany. While one of the oldest lodges in the country, The Three Globes, founded by Frederick the Great, was in session, secret police swooped down, seized all papers, and documents, arrested the worshipful master and took the names and addresses of all persons present.

Some of the Nazi Punishments
In the Nazi prisons all humane treatment of prisoners has been discarded. For writing letters of what happens in concentration camps there are fifty blows with a stick. For collecting data about concentration camps, or repeating such data, or mentioning the same to outside visitors, the penalty is death by hanging. One who refuses to work is shot on the spot or hanged later. One who sends out blood-stained clothing is punished with three days of close arrest. Anyone who writes more than two letters or postcards a month gets eight days of close arrest. One who omits the Hitler salute gets twenty-five blows followed by eight days close arrest, followed by twenty-five more blows with the stick at its close. One who declares his innocence gets fifty blows.—The Golden Age.

SEES DICTATORSHIP

From Geneva, Switzerland: "I have returned abroad after a native's return to America, following 11 years exile on this side. I have seen three countries—Germany, Italy and Turkey—slide into dictatorship before anyone 'new what was actually happening and I can now recognize the processes. The United States is now in the first stage. The innumerable and tricky bureaucrats are off for the lamps of a new governing light. Men in high positions may not know of what is going on so subtle are the processes. I don't like the tolerance toward Communism. At best it is an affront to what we should hold dear. Wholesale deportations, and nothing else, will stop it. I wish every American could see what Stalin and his crowd did to Russia. It's sickening."—O. O. McIntyre.

F. D. LEADS BORAH IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—La Follette progressives apparently were dividing their vote between President Roosevelt and Sen. William E. Borah on the basis of early returns from Tuesday's Wisconsin presidential preferential primary.

The President was running ahead of the Idaho liberal on first returns from the state's 1919 precincts. Returns from 4457 precincts gave Mr. Roosevelt 29,937 votes and Borah 22,859.

In the republican race, Borah-instructed candidates were running behind their leader in the direct preferential but ahead of the un-instructed slate backed by the old guard. This variation was credited to progressive splitting of votes.

Mr. Roosevelt was running far ahead of delegates pledged to him. The only democratic slate entered was pledged to him.

In the Milwaukee mayoralty race returns from 80 of 397 precincts gave Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan 20,416 votes, Sheriff Joseph J. Shinners, conservative candidate 19,694.

Wisconsin's vote was Borah's first test in the Middlewestern agricultural states.—Ex.

TEXAS TRUCK CROP NOTES NO. 8

General: According to reports from growers as of April 1 the condition of most vegetable crops in south Texas improved during March. There is ample sub-soil moisture in all areas except the extreme southern part of the state. Harvesting of the winter crops such as beets, carrots, cabbage, peas, and spinach is still active. The spring growing crops have made good progress. Replanting of part of the cucumber acreage in the Coastal Bend area was necessary because of the heavy rains early in March. Harvesting of the early cucumber plantings is expected to begin about April 25. The tomato crop in the Lower Valley is reported to be in good condition. In the Yoakum area all of the tomato plants are now set to the fields. There appears to be increased activity in early cantaloup and watermelon plantings. The Lower Valley is shipping snap beans in mixed cars, and the spring potato crop is now moving actively in solid carlots. Strawberries are available in all producing sections. Harvesting of the south Texas onion crop is active in the Raymondville and Lower Valley sections. The Laredo section is expected to begin moving about April 10.

Bermuda Onions: The production of Bermuda and Creole onions in the early states is forecast at 3,338,000 sacks containing 100 pounds, compared with 1,852,000 sacks last year, or an increase of 80 per cent. The acreage is estimated to be 31 per cent over that of a year ago.

Bermuda Onions: The south Texas onion acreage is estimated to be 83 per cent above the acreage of last year, while the forecast production is 84 per cent over that of a year ago. With the exception of continued cloudy weather there was very little damage to the crop during the winter months. March was favorable for maturing the crop and good yields are expected. In the areas supplying later production there is sufficient moisture to carry the crop for some time. There has been very little thrip in the state to date. The crop is far enough advanced that should thrip infestation occur yields probably would not be seriously affected. Harvesting is active in the Raymondville and Lower Valley sections. The crop in Zapata County is expected to begin moving about April 10, and some of the acreage in the Coastal Bend and Wilson-Karnes areas will be ready for harvest about April 25.

Potatoes, Irish: The production of early Irish potatoes in Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas is forecast at 3,279,000 bushels compared with 2,457,000 bushels produced a year ago. The planted acreage in the Lower Valley is slightly below the acreage of last year, but the forecast production is more than double during the winter. Growing condition during March was favorable. The crop is now moving actively in solid carlots.

Strawberries: In the second early group of states the strawberry acreage is increased 9 per cent, while the forecast production is estimated to be 6 per cent under the production of last year.

Watermelons: The planted acreage of watermelons in the early areas of the Imperial Valley of California and Florida is estimated at 23,500 compared with 26,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 10 per cent.

G. D. CLARK, Truck Crop Estimator, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

PLATFORM OF SENATOR ROY SANDERFORD FOR GOVERNOR



DAMAGE TO PEACH CROP UNCERTAIN; TOMATOES SUFFER

The heavy frost and freeze of Thursday morning, left farmers divided on extent of damage to the peach crop of Henderson county. Orchardists preferred to wait a few days before making a definite decision. General opinion of growers is that the trees on low land were badly damaged while that on high land escaped the killing frost and freeze.

Tomato growers in the east end of the county were heavier sufferers from the frost and freeze. In the New York section plants had already been placed in the fields on approximately fifty acres. These were a complete loss. Many plants still in the cold frames were also killed and it will be necessary to secure plants elsewhere, if possible.

The plum crop of the county was badly damaged and the crop will be greatly curtailed. Irish potato growers also suffered a complete loss.

From Jacksonville, the tomato center of East Texas, comes word that fifty per cent of the tomatoes set in the field in that section were killed. Only a 100 per cent damage was prevented by many farmers covering their plants.

Jackville growers report that there are no plants left to replace those lost, hence the damage cannot be overcome. This means that the East Texas crop will be unusually short this year.

Press dispatches state that the entire Florida crop of tomatoes consisting of 9,000 acres was killed in that state by the frost.

Later Report
Damage to the Henderson county fruit is proving much heavier than growers first believed. As farmers have examined their orchards following the recent freeze and heavy frost they report the plum crop practically a total loss with at least fifty per cent or more of the peaches killed. This is particularly true of lowland orchards. The fruit has already turned black and is dropping from the trees. The loss was made heavier due to the continued drought in this section, growers pointing out that a wet freeze rarely hurts the fruit.

The exact status of the crop, however, will not be determined until after the May crop. But it is certain that much of the fruit has been lost this year.—Athens Review.

Say, that Dorace Head, can really play the uke, and his voice is O.K., too, only him singing a popular song is like a "Circus Barker" going dramatic.

The muscular, athletic body of Buddie Compton shows to good advantage in his semi-nude role of the Harem Eunuch. Buddy is the champion heavy-weight boxer of the System, you know.

Harold Viereck and R. H. Webb displayed no little artistic ability in decorating the stage scenery designing the furniture and costumes and supervising the manufacture of all props.

He that waits for fortune is never sure of a meal.

Despise your enemy and you may soon be beaten.

Compliments cost nothing. Yet many pay dear for them.

To the People of Texas:
In announcing my candidacy for Governor subject to the Democratic Primary, July, 1936, I wish to make the following statement:

I am a native of Bell County, Texas, and am in my 41st year. I have had fair educational advantages in the common schools, Wedemeyer's Academy, from which I graduated in 1914, and was for two years a student in Baylor University of Waco. I taught a rural school for one year. In the fall of 1917, I voluntarily enlisted for flying duty in the United States Air Corps in which capacity I served for 21 months.

I am married and have three children, all within the scholastic age. I have been a member of the Baptist Church for over twenty years. I served for two terms as tax collector of Bell County and have been in the automobile and associated business continuously since 1923. I am not a lawyer. I was elected to the State Senate from the 21st District over two worthy opponents in the first primary in July, 1932.

When I am elected I shall respect the constitutional rights of the people to have a governor who will stay on the job, cooperate with the Legislature and will neither squander the people's time nor abuse the opportunity for service by continually engaging in social, political and pleasurable affairs. I will not use the powers of the office to place my relatives on government payrolls.

I favor:
First. A substantial reduction of Government expenses and where conditions will justify I shall, if necessary, use the veto power to reduce appropriations twenty-five per cent.

Second. A three per cent retail sales tax for the purpose of paying the Old Age Pension and to take the place of the present real estate taxes for general revenue, schools and Confederate Pensions.

Third. I am opposed to any state income tax, as the Federal Government has already preempted the income tax field. It would be a wise state policy to prohibit enactment of such a tax by constitutional amendment. This would invite new capital to our state, result in the development of industry and the employment of more labor than perhaps any other one thing that could be done.

Fourth. I favor a graduated land tax for county purposes beginning with small valuations. This will increase opportunities for home ownership and tend to discourage the holding of large tracts of land for speculative purposes. The Federal Government while loaning millions to banks, railroads, insurance companies, towns, cities and counties, could render no greater service than to loan up to \$3,000.00 at 1 1/2 percent interest on 21 years' time, without down payment to families with which to buy farm homes.

Fifth. I favor a reasonable chain store tax provided it treats everybody alike and does not exempt any special class of business.

Sixth. To promote employment, I favor a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation all textile, leather, paper and woolen mills, and other similar factories for a period of twenty years that have 50 or more employees.

Seventh. I favor the right of suffrage being extended to any citizen on the payment of a small registration fee in lieu of our present poll tax.

Eighth. I subscribe wholly to the principles of local self-government with the enforcement of all laws administered honestly by local authorities and with the backing of the state government.

Ninth. I believe that labor has the inherent right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing.

Tenth. Since the people of Texas have voted repeal, I favor the passage of such laws as will insure strict regulation of the liquor traffic and reduce the evils of this trade to a minimum.

I shall conduct an active campaign and for the present will be my own manager. I shall be pleased to hear from interested voters from over the state who may address me at Austin, Texas.
ROY SANDERFORD.

HECKLING THE WORLD

Yeah! "It is with keen realization of the fact that, unless vigorous and constructive action is taken at once, another economic crisis is inevitable, a crisis far more severe and disastrous than the one we have just experienced, that this committee submits the following program of remedies which it considers indispensable for bringing about equitable distribution of income, stabilization of our economic system, and preservation of our industrial supremacy."

Thus speaks the Council for Industrial Progress to President Roosevelt, and submits six specific remedies.

In these days of much investigation the council's six propositions present nothing new, but let us examine them.

1. Scale of wages and maximum hours of work. This regulation to cover both intrastate and interstate industry.

It should be borne in mind that, so far, whenever cases relating to these matters have been brought to the courts, such regulation has been declared unconstitutional. More talk about it will do little good. Congress should enact a specific law to that end and speedily get a Supreme Court test on it. If the court declares it unconstitutional, the constitution should be amended with all speed.

2. Prices and discounts. The establishment of minimum prices, regulation of discounts and in some instances price maintenance, to avoid destructive competition.

I am out of sympathy with this proposal. If wages are maintained, prices will take care of themselves. I have always been opposed to the establishing of minimum prices, as all commodity prices, so far, are entirely too high for me and millions of other poor suckers.

Traders should be allowed to cut each other's throats, figuratively of course, to their heart's content.

3. Monopolies and Restraint of Trade. The council thinks that combinations in restraint of trade should not be countenanced, "as they interfere with and obstruct free play between production and consumption."

I am in favor of that, but I submit that it is directly in opposition to proposal No. 2, where the boosting and fixing of minimum prices is advocated. I am in favor of price control, but I mean control of upward tendencies, not downward.

4. Mechanization. A thorough study of the extent of technological unemployment should be provided for at once, says the council. Fiddlesticks! We know all about that we need to know. We know that machines, coupled with the profit motive, are the sole and only cause of unemployment. What we would like to know is what to do about it. Let us have some specific action.

I would suggest that the clause in the Constitution that makes the U. S. a guardian and protector of inventor's profits be taken out. That's an idea.

Then I would make a law that inventors, and not men, should be "laid off," as far as it is practical, in slack times.

5. Corporate Control. The council recommends that the incentive in corporate business be changed from the private profit motive to the public welfare motive.

It would indeed be interesting to find out by practical experience whether or not the government can do that by law. Go to it, gentlemen. But I am afraid that the corporations would fold up their tents and leave the government with their business on its hands.

Page Mr. Stalin. He can give a few pointers on this important matter.

6. Government competition. The council thinks that the government should not sell prison-made goods in the open market for less than the production cost if it were made by free labor.

That is, of course, right. The production cost should be calculated, and the government should charge regular prices. If prisons can not sell under such conditions, they "should shorten the hours of labor" for the convicts, as we free workers on the outside must do.

The convicts will have one advantage of us. They will be fed anyhow, whether or not they work. Outside we tighten our belts and take another breath of liberty.

Conspicuous control of the economic system (by the government) must be obtained, according to the opinion of the council, and to that end it proposes the establishment of a federal research and planning board with equal representation of employers, labor, and consumers.



No War Without Popular Vote
An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is proposed as follows:

"Section 7. Except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possession and attack upon its citizens residing therein, the authority of Congress to declare war shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a Nation-wide referendum. Congress may by law provide for the enforcement of this section."

"Sec. 8. Whenever war is declared the President shall immediately conscript and take over for use by the Government all the public and private war properties, yards, factories, and supplies, fixing the compensation for private properties temporarily employed for the war period at a rate not in excess of 4 per centum, based on tax values assessed in the year preceding the war."

In order for the amendment to become a part of the Constitution we will first be compelled to get it adopted by Congress and submitted to the 48 states. When ratified by the Legislatures of 3/4 of the states it will be a part of the United States Constitution. Those of us who are working with Congressman Ludlow in an effort to get it adopted by Congress have resorted to a motion to discharge the Committee that is considering the resolution from further consideration in order that it may be immediately considered in the House. More than 50 signatures have already been obtained. It will require 218. Sentiment is growing rapidly in favor of this proposal.

Many of us are convinced that during the recent war some of the so-called patriots were engaging in a "war for profits" while the people generally were making sacrifices and giving their lives and property in order to save our country. The first purpose of the resolution is to make war less likely and the other is, in the event war should occur, the profit will not be permitted to profit by reason of the country's misery and misfortune.

Taxes
Influential foreigners through their corporations owned in this country have been waging a terrific battle undercover against the pending tax bill. They claim the rates on foreign firms will be higher than on domestic companies, and that it will be necessary to tax them directly since the Government cannot collect through income taxes from their stockholders who live abroad. When the toes of foreign coupon clippers are stepped upon it is a signal for plenty of action and opposition.

Interest Rates
A few years ago when many of us were contending for lower interest rates and stating that interest on farm and home loans should not exceed 3 per cent, there was little prospect of any such reduction. Now, however, after many years of work in that direction we are elated that interest rates are about 50 per cent of what they were 10 years ago and the Federal Land Bank has recently obtained all the money it wanted at a 3 per cent interest rate.

Except from one of Mike O'Hara's stump speeches: "It's the best in me, that makes me say harsh things to you fellows."

R. H. Webb, the artist who decorated the stage scenery, is a quiet retiring sort of fellow, one hardly knows he's around, until beautiful landscapes begin appearing on the walls or other places as if out of the atmosphere.

To avoid trouble and insure safety, breath through your nose. It keeps your mouth shut.

Columbus would be amazed to know that it is the music that goes round and 'round instead of the world.

This board should undertake research in such phases of activity as production, distribution, prices, wages, hours, and money and credit.

Yeah! But what the country needs is some specific action. Most of us know what is wrong. What are we going to do about it? And I mean "do," not just talk and investigate.

A LAND OF MADMEN

"Our work stands for all time," so said Hitler, and that despite the statement that Daniel made. For fear Adolph never knew about that statement it is here quoted as it appears at Daniel 2:44: "And in the days of these kings (Hitler is a king in the sense of the text) shall the God of heaven set up a king which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms (including Hitler's) and it shall stand for ever."

Canot Stand Being Laughed At
No person who is ridiculous can stand being laughed at. For caricaturing Hitler a carnival was broken up at Heidenheim, Germany, and in Tokyo an official protest was made to the Japanese government because a paper cartooned him.

Making Hereditary Soldiers
The process of making hereditary soldiers goes on apace in Germany, and is one of the rapidly developing curses of the world. Children of German government officials as well as children of all members of the regular German army are now compelled to join the Hitler Youth. Their "religion" from that moment is Hitlerism.

Spending Millions in Face of Poverty
The German government is spending millions in the face of poverty. Savings banks, insurance companies, trade unions, co-operative associations, churches and businesses of all kinds are being literally compelled to invest their funds in so-called "rearmament notes." In other words, Germany is being bled white to prepare for another war to end war.

Women Denounced as Property
One of the latest decrees of the German "government" is that "no German woman, whether young or old, and no German girl of today, has the right to consider herself a private person who can do with her body as she pleases." In other words, she exists for the purpose of perpetuating the Nazi state.

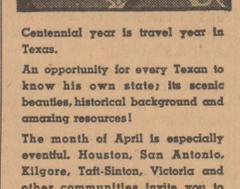
12,000,000 Children in German Batilla
It is the intention of the present so-called "government" in Germany that by the end of 1936 every German boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 14 will be under the direct control of the military, with the definite aim of militarizing the entire nation.—Ex.

Paul Mitchell is to be commended for the manner in which he played his part as the executioner in the "Bey at Bay." All through rehearsal, he was always very prompt on his cues, never sputtering or stalling, when going through his lines. He has a good deal of dramatic ability, and with his deep, clearly enunciated voice, he is a cinch to fill the place of Mike O'Hara as the "heavy" in our future plays.

Under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution... inculcating by my official acts the necessity of exercising by the general government only those powers that are clearly delegated to it; and to encourage simplicity and economy in expenditures by the government.—President Andrew Jackson, in his second inaugural address, March 4, 1833.

NORTH TEXANS, GO SOUTH! SOUTH TEXANS, GO NORTH!

Travel Texas, Know Your State during CENTENNIAL YEAR



Centennial year is travel year in Texas.
An opportunity for every Texan to know his own state; its scenic beauties, historical background and amazing resources!
The month of April is especially eventful. Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Fort-Sinton, Victoria and other communities invite you to interesting historical celebrations; observances that will be cherished and long remembered by patriotic Texans.
Make your plans to attend these celebrations and other observances to be held throughout the year. Pack the family into the car, go by train or bus—really SEE Texas. You'll find Texas offers every vacation pleasure—and it's all right here in your own state.
See the calendar at the right. Write the Chamber of Commerce at the various cities for detailed information on events you are interested in.

APRIL 12-13—HOUSTON—San Jacinto Association Celebrations. (Ten-day festival will include brilliant parades, banquets, concerts, and patriotic events. A public ball will be held the night of April 20 on Main Street at site of old capital of Texas.)
APRIL 15-16—EL PASO—Schools Centennial. Historical pageantry and panoramic exhibition devised to stimulate interest of school children in Texas history.
APRIL 17—TEMPLE—Bell County Music Festival. (Music Central Texas and her court of honor to be proclaimed in splendid presentation.)
KINGSVILLE—Historical Celebration. (South Texas city in heart of world's greatest cattle domain, the King Ranch, turns back the pages of history.)
RAYMONDVILLE—Texas Onion Fiesta. (Harvest festival will acquaint Texas visitors with another of State's great products.)
APRIL 17-18—DECATUR—Wise County Centennial Carnival. (Schools and civic organizations contribute in two-day colorful celebration.)
APRIL 18—GEORGETOWN—Agricultural and Cultural Fete. (Economic and educational advancement portrayed in historic Texas community.)
FORT WORTH—"Texas Under Six Flags" Pageant. (Pageant depicting massed chorus of 3000 voices, presented at T.C.U.)
APRIL 20-25—SAN ANTONIO—Fiesta de San Jacinto. (Gay festival of San Jacinto annually attracts many thousands of visitors. Climax comes in the Battle of Flowers parade on April 24.)
APRIL 21—Anniversary of Battle of San Jacinto observed in colorful Celebrations in:
KILGORE—Centennial Pageant and Celebration.
SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN—Colonial Capital Centennial Celebration.
BOWIE—Centennial Folk Festival.
DENTON—"Texas Through the Years" Pageant.
PALSTINE—"A Century of Years" Pageant.
BIG SPRING—"Rose Window" Operatic.
RAILS—Crosby County Centennial Celebration.
SNYDER—Heart of West Texas Centennial Pageant.
LULING—Caldwell County Centennial Round-Up.
For dates beyond April 21, write State Headquarters TEXAS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS Dallas, Texas

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