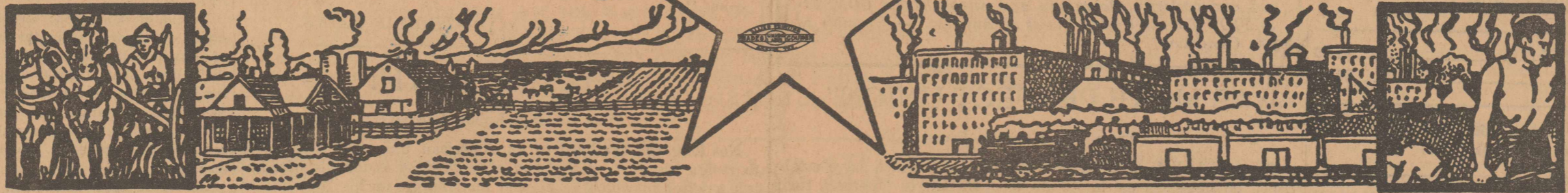


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

Vol. XVIII

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936

No. 52

We Spend Millions To Control Production and Neglect Distribution

(From the Greenville Messenger)

This country has been suffering heavily for years as result of bad distribution and the nation's big efforts turned to production, while the more lame section of our trouble chain not being given attention and mended at the weak points.

With thousands and even millions poorly fed and out of work, we have been spending millions to regulate and curtail production in a manner that adds to the list of idle and underfed, while adding to the price of the food they so much need.

Just here we need some pioneering in solving the problem of distribution. This will give the poorly fed a more ample supply of food and the unemployed, more work to earn the much needed supplies.

We have plenty of capable engineers to play the pulling down of public funds for public play and political publicity, along with maneuvering to win votes at the polls. This adds heavily to taxes and is in sore need of a proper "distribution" plan, along lines of non-political and non-personal favoritism.

This nation now has multiplied millions tied up in good food supplies, stored up at central points throughout the nation. These supplies are stagnating for want of a proper distribution system. Just so all down the line, we suffer for lack of proper distribution.

Our local situation is possibly little different from thousands of others, throughout the land. We had some \$20,000 worth of flour, canned meat, vegetables and various and sundry kinds of good food supplies stored when the public works program came along. Those on relief given work cards and relief, could neither get a work card nor food. Some of these anxiously suffering too for food and really and willing to work.

Any people unable to work out a better distribution system than that are just simply incapable of self-government. Hence, will as naturally lose their sovereignty as would a monarch who proves himself so wholly incapable. This is a serious matter and this is a task for the people to solve in a country where the people rule.

Instead of applying ourselves to the solution of these troubles that are serious, we have shown an inclination to run out and make grabs for more "raking in" when the distribution, along proper lines, the great need. It is not "hauling in", along lines that have proven to be hurtful but lack of distribution that is needed.

Old age pensions are good and helping the needy, along with the spirit that underlies the bringing of blessings to those who are crippled, or made helpless by infirmities or lack of ability to serve, to care for themselves, are good and wholesome. This tends to make any people a better people, as they work these problems out, for proper distribution of favors.

But, the spirit of "getting" that permits frauds to prosper, in the midst of an emergency and suffering is unworthy of any wholesome

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WHO IS THE FORGOTTEN MAN

To The Ferguson Forum:

The "Forgotten Man" that phantom of a politician's brain, is not the forgotten man of today. He is the man with the dollar, the dollar that President Roosevelt reduced to 59 cents. The forgotten man works and produces. His savings represent his declaration of independence, his insurance against unemployment and old age want. His home and a college education for his children were made possible because he worked and he saved.

This "forgotten man" has always been proud of his country, this glorious land of equal opportunity, where for one hundred and fifty years industry has been rewarded and thrift honored. He is proud of his country, where such men as Alfre E. Smith, poor but industrious could work their way through honest toil from the sidewalks of New York to the Governor's chair.

He has at no time demanded that his Government "prime his pump" or make him the ward of the nation at the expense of others. He wants freedom and he wants liberty. He desires no help from inexperienced and incompetent theorists and dreamers, holding aloft panaceas and impractical schemes to change our governmental and business systems that have brought marvelous achievements to our great country.

All he asks is the right to work and earn and to be permitted to retain the fruits of his own toil.

This forgotten man has become the target for "brain trusters" and political reformers, who tell him that it is a case of "Human Rights" versus "Property Rights."

They seek to go through his pockets for funds with which to finance their communistic and socialistic "pipe dreams." They increase his cost of living through indirect and hidden taxation and by restricting crop production and destroying meat.

After he is dead, through taxation they will take away from his children part of his life's earnings.

There is no escape. Willing or unwilling, living or dead, his government will coerce him into sharing his wealth.

In the language of Senator Carter Glass, he finally cries out "The New Deal, taken all in all, is not only a mistake, it is a disgrace to the Nation. I would rather have died than live to see the disgrace of this era."

"The Favored Child"

The man who had spent as he earned and ran into debt; the man who has saved nothing; who has done nothing to raise himself above poverty in this glorious land of equal opportunity, has suddenly become the favored child of the Nation. His self appointed guardians tell him to shorten his days and hours of labor, to get all he

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THE POLITICAL POT BOILS

By JIM, The Editor

The political pot has now begun to boil or as the colored mammy will say "hit might bile over." There are active candidates now seeking the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Railroad Commissioner, State Treasurer, Land Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture and State Comptroller. Up to date the Lieutenant Governor's office now filled by Hon. Walter Woodul has no opponent and likely will not have any opposition. Likewise Hon. William McCraw, now Attorney General, will not have any opposition. There is a silent whisper going the round that General McCraw will not take stock in anybody's race until after the time when the entries are closed by law and then he will support Governor Allred. The thought expressed is that General McCraw is not much in love with Allred but would like to see him elected and all the rest of the crowd beat and then he could run for Governor in two years from now. Whereas if some of the other candidates are elected, it is thought that would put McCraw off for four years, a longer time than he wants to wait. This rumor, if true, would be attended with many chances and might not work out. My opinion is that General McCraw will behave himself and attend to his own knitting and help nobody in the coming campaign.

Charlie Lockhart, the present State Treasurer, will have active opposition in the person of Garland Adair, who lives in Austin. Mr. Adair is quite popular with the American Legion and his friends claim that he will make a creditable showing in the campaign.

George Sheppard, the present Comptroller, will be opposed by Houston Terrell, a former comptroller and both Sheppard and Terrell have many friends and acquaintances throughout the state.

The Railroad Commissioner's race bids fair to be a bear fight. Ernest Thompson, the present Chairman of the Railroad Commission, is already as busy as a cat on a hot rock in behalf of his campaign and his friends say that he will go some at the finish in the July Primary. Hon. Carl Hardin of Erath County has already announced that he will become an active candidate for Railroad Commissioner and as he has the backing of Hon. Lon Smith, also a member of the Railroad Commission, everybody is expecting that it will be a cat and parrot time between these two for Railroad Commissioner. Johnson and Reiger of Harris County are also announced candidates for the office and there will likely be a run-off to finally settle the question.

Of particular importance will be the race for Land Commissioner. On account of Hon. Jim Walker, who has been in the office for more than 20 years, declining to run has caused the announcement of Jones of Gregg County and Gregory Hatcher of Dallas County and J. W. Hawkins of Travis County who has been under Mr. Walker and Mr. Jim Robison for 25 years. His friends claim that he is well qualified by experience to fill the office. The office of Land Commissioner calls for special knowledge and experience in the administration of the affairs of the office and Mr. Walker, the outgoing commissioner, has told his friends quietly that Mr. Hawkins is well qualified to fill the place.

Another bear fight that will take place will be the scrap over the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. The present incumbent, Hon. J. E. McDonald, is quite active in his campaign for re-election and likewise Hon. George Terrell of East Texas, a former Commissioner of Agriculture, has again thrown his hat in the ring and is already conducting an active campaign for the office. Both of these gentlemen are veteran campaigners and have many friends and for that reason they will likely pull off a lively campaign.

There are ten candidates for Governor but only four of them will have a possible look-in in the race. These four have already been given funny names. Jaunty Jimmie (Allred), Tom Thumb (Hunter), Fat (Fisher) and Rare Roy (Sanderford) make up the quadruplets that hope to bring home the bacon. These four candidates will get nine-tenths of the votes.

Fisher has already opened his campaign. Senator Sanderford will open his campaign at Alvarado next Saturday the 25th of April and Jimmie Allred opened his campaign just as soon as he was elected two years ago and he has been running ever since and everybody agrees has paid but little attention to the office. Tom Hunter has shied his hat into the ring for the third time and says he is in to stay. He announced some weeks ago that he would run if he could raise the money to finance his campaign and incidentally remarked that it took a lot of money to run for Governor. As he has again announced, already the political wags are beginning to ask the question, where he got the money and how much did he get? If Hunter should be elected he certainly could lay claim to the name of a political freak. In all my observations of political candidates for state, county and city offices, I do not recall anybody that ever was beaten twice and was elected the third time that they ran. People rarely ever elect the second time candidate and they never elect a third time candidate.

Of course the primary is three months away but already the issues are pretty well defined and the position of every candidate on these issues is more or less known. I think the voters already think the issues are more important than the candidates and for that reason a fairly good estimate can be made of how the candidates will finish.

The big issue in the campaign will be the Old Age Pension and the mode of its payment. The people who are eligible for pension now and who will become eligible in the next five years and their relatives and friends amount to a clear majority of the voting strength that will develop in the primary. It will take no less than \$40,000,000.00 special taxes to pay the pension bill. This stupendous sum equals approximately a 150 per cent increase in present tax collection. That is why the payment of the Old Age Pension has become already the overshadowing issue of the campaign. Allred, Fisher and Hunter are opposed to the passage of a sales tax to pay this enormous tax bill. On the other hand, Senator Sanderford is in favor of the sales tax and contends without successful denial that it is the only source of revenue that will pay these pensioners who are eligible under the constitutional amendment voted by the people last August. Allred, Fisher and Hunter say they want to pay the pension by a tax on the natural resources of sulphur, gas and a 15 per cent tax per barrel on oil. Sanderford says he wants to use the natural resources on sulphur, gas and oil to pay the present deficit in the State Treasury of about \$20,000,000.00. Sanderford says he also wants to use part of the sales tax to relieve real estate of ad valorem taxes and Allred, Fisher and Hunter are opposed to any relief of ad valorem taxes. While they say that they want to relieve real estate of ad valorem taxes, they do not tell the voter how they are going to get this relief. Thus the issues are clearly drawn by Sanderford on one side and Fisher, Allred and Hunter on the other on this issue. Sanderford says he is opposed to any state income tax. Fisher, Allred and Hunter say they are in favor of a state income tax. Sanderford says that he is in favor of local self-government and the enforcement of criminal laws by the sheriff and constable and court officials elected by the people. Allred stands for a ranger raid program and Hunter and Fisher have not declared themselves on that question.

While there are other issues in the campaign that will be discussed, it is quite apparent that Old Age Pensions, Sales Tax, and State Income Tax will be the three big issues in the campaign. Senator Sanderford represents one view and the other three candidates represent the other view. These being the admitted facts, the people will promptly see what their duty is in the premises. Sanderford has already introduced into the Legislature a bill setting up complete machinery of who shall receive the Old Age Pension and the way to get the money to pay it. The other three candidates are opposed to his plan. The issue is therefore clean cut and upon these issues the election will be determined. As it is the case of Sanderford against the field, by all the rules of political ratio and chance, he ought to lead in the first primary and I feel very sure that he will. Allred only beat Hunter 40,000 votes two years ago and every informed person knows that he has lost more than that amount of votes and his unpopularity in all parts of the state is admitted. Hunter having run twice and failing to register will no longer excite enough political enthusiasm to get him anywhere and Fisher's platform is so ridiculous that he will never do any better than run fourth in the campaign. In East Texas where he lives and where the school children have been swindled out of their tax money and the old time settlers have been swindled out of their royalty by the hot oil thieves represented by hot oil lawyers of the Allred and Fisher stripe and kind. Fisher will not begin to even black the board no matter how much money he spends on radio and political benches.

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AAA Payment Publicity Shows That Share Croppers Were Shortchanged

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

In Liberty

As stated three months ago, this magazine is not in politics in the common acceptance of that term. Liberty is set for the defense of natural rights — rights defined many years ago by Col. Richard M. Johnson, then a member of the United States Senate, in these words:

"What other nations call religious toleration, we call religious rights. They are not exercised in virtue of governmental indulgence, but as rights, of which government cannot (rightfully) deprive any portion of citizens, however small. Despotism may invade those rights, but justice still confirms them."

The same thought, but in broader terms, is expressed thus in the Declaration of American Independence:

"All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The founders of this government sought to protect these natural rights, both secular and religious, by a written Constitution, adopted by the people and subject to change only by the people. But manifestly, while the people have the political power to change that Constitution by amendment, or by setting it entirely aside and adopting another in its stead, they have no moral right to limit or in any wise to set aside God-given natural rights, whether they are religious or civil in their nature.

The mistaken would-be friends of certain classes are not the only ones who in the supposed interests of justice for all, would strike down the wise safeguards of liberty for all, provided by the framers of the Constitution. For seventy-three years the National Reform Association has been demanding such changes in our national Constitution as would greatly restrict the God-given rights of the individual.

The changes demanded by the National Reform Association would as they themselves confessed many years ago, "disfranchise every logically consistent infidel;" nor would they stop with disfranchising the "infidel;" they would also make Sunday observance a test of citizenship, and of the right to hold office. And that which an alarmingly large number of politicians are now demanding, and which they have endeavored to give the form and force of national law, would invade and sweep away the civil right of any man to cultivate for profit to himself and for the support of his family, the soil of his own farm, and to use as he would the product of his own labor.

What we protest against is the invasion of the natural, God-given rights, either civil or religious, by any human power whatsoever. And we view with alarm the tendency of certain un-American influences which are seeking to invalidate the provisions of our national Constitution, thus infringing, unintentionally,

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By RODNEY DUSCHER
In the Austin American
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The fuss over big AAA benefit payments has served to bring out angles of the farm program which, although they won't be made into campaign issues, seem to reflect more seriously on the record than the mere fact that big payments were made to big producers in accordance with law.

Displacement of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, notably in the South, is ground for one of the chief complaints.

The news that Thomas D. Campbell had received about \$50,000 for not raising wheat was not considered as significant, except by politicians, as that Campbell as a "sharecropper" could pocket 85 per cent of the benefit payments while Indian owners of land which he rented pocketed 15 per cent at a time when cotton sharecroppers theoretically were averaging about 15 per cent of benefit payments and cotton land owners about 85 per cent.

Grave Injustice Charged

The R. E. Lee Wilson plantation in Arkansas received the largest cotton payments — \$199,700 in 1933 and 1934. Interest in that sum is accentuated by charges of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union that the firm changed from a sharecropping system in order not to have to share benefits, threw workers on relief, and re-hired handkers at 75 cents far a 12 to 14-hour day.

This practice has been widespread, it is said, necessitating large relief and resettlement expenditures in addition to AAA benefit money.

Many croppers and tenants are alleged to have been phenagled out of all share in benefits and the AAA here has been powerless to correct that, because its local representatives usually are plantation owners.

Under the new AAA soil program, owners are supposed to give sharecroppers about 25 per cent of federal payments and no one here is prepared to say how many evictions or evasions may be expected. There has been constant conflict within AAA ranks as to what should be done to protect croppers and tenants, the plantation owners' side being upheld by Cully Cobb, chief of the AAA cotton section. Croppers actually have been receiving 11 to 12 per cent of benefit payments, officials say.

Meanwhile, the threat of the Rust brothers' cotton picker hangs heavy over the whole situation.

Johnston in Boss Role
Also into the picture comes Mr. Oscar G. Johnston, manager of the federal cotton pool and manager of the British-controlled Delta and Pine Land company, which received the third largest cotton payment.

Johnston has in time past been virtual boss of the cotton program. It was he who padded through the government's cotton loan policy and especially the 12-cent loan rate over the original objection of Secy. Wallace and many others.

The loan policy loaded the government with 5,000,000 bales of cotton and, according to experts, caused a large decrease in cotton consumption—especially in foreign markets, since cotton owners who could get 12 cents a pound from

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Senator Sanderford Announces Speakings

Alvarado, 2 p. m., Saturday, April 25.
Lockhart, 2 p. m., Tuesday, April 28.
Lampasas, 2 p. m., Wednesday, Apr. 29
Brownwood 2 p.m. Thursday Apr. 30
Ballinger, 2 p. m., Friday, May 1.
Stephenville, 2 p.m., Saturday, May 2.

Senator Sanderford will discuss at these meetings Old Age Pensions, Sales Tax, Taxation, State Income Tax and Law Enforcement. He especially invites the voting public to come out and hear what he has to say.

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.

IT'S TIME TO SETTLE THE ALIEN PROBLEM

(The National Republic)

For a number of years the alien problem has been made a political football by opponents of a law which would be beneficial to the American people. While this burlesque has been going on in Congress, thousands of aliens have continued to swarm into the country and either steal the jobs of needy Americans or increase the already burdensome relief ranks, which those who are lucky enough to have employment are forced to support through ever-increasing taxation.

The American people can secure the passage of a law dealing with this important alien question in this session of Congress if the voters in every district will demand immediate action of their Representatives and Senators. Otherwise, another Congress will have adjourned without settling this grave problem.

There are many bills before Congress dealing with this problem. The most recent and without a doubt the most effective is the Reynolds-Starnes bill, introduced by Senator Reynolds of North Carolina in the Senate and by Representative Starnes of Alabama in the House. Another bill, introduced by that stalwart American, Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, is also a very meritorious one, and Mr. Dies is to be congratulated on his continued fight over a period of many years in an effort to settle the alien problem. A third bill before Congress is the Labor Department's bill, known as the Coolidge-Kerr bill. This has the support of the liberal and radical element and should be defeated because of its weakness.

With the threat of war sweeping throughout the Old World, many more anxious faces are turning towards America in an attempt to escape the catastrophe. This means that unless immediate action is taken, thousands of foreigners will be seeking relief from the already burdened American people. Only the passage of the Reynolds-Starnes bill will save us from the onrush of aliens. Only it will register and fingerprint the aliens; only it will force the deportation of radical aliens now in our midst, and only it will settle the entire alien problem.

IS WAR "JUST AROUND THE CORNER?"

(The National Republic)

Eighteen years ago the World War, fought to save the world for democracy, was on. That Democratic regime then in power at Washington had been swept into office on the issue "he kept us out of war." It was, however, defeated in the next general election because "he got us into war" and, with it, hugely into debt.

This month, the eighteenth anniversary of the first appearance of the American Expeditionary Forces on the front lines in the World War, the world again seethes in the atmosphere of war and another Democratic administration, the first since the above defeat, is at the helm. If history repeats itself, the American boys will soon again be preparing to battle on alien territory, this time "to save the world for fascism, nazism or communism." But let us hope that history does not repeat itself. Let us hope that this Democratic Administration does "keep us out of war" by staying at home and sympathizing with our own people instead of those in the volcanic foreign countries. Ours is the only democracy left to be saved, and that is our job. We can save it by properly preparing to defend it, and by remaining free from Old World entanglements and attending strictly to our own business.

We need no additional territory. We do not have any money to lend for all gold has been called in and is not recognized any longer as "currency." Furthermore, the credit of the Old World is, in so far as we are concerned, "nil." We still hold their repudiated IOU's of the last world conflict.

The coming war in Europe and Asia will mean the advent of Communism throughout practically the entire world, or the return of monarchies. It certainly will mean the end of all existing European systems of government. In any event, the Old World public will not fare any better whichever happens. The danger to the United States is great. We must move with the greatest of care. We must also immediately strengthen our immigration laws, or suffer the effects of the war in Europe through a drastic increase of aliens. Such an influx of aliens would, of course, mean an increase in our unemployed ranks, since those who would escape the conflicts of the Old World would seek refuge here. The Reynolds-Starnes bill would prevent such alien influx and should be enacted by Congress.

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.

"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.

"A MORE PERFECT UNION"

(From The Houston Press)

Texas would do well to join the 13 states which have established commissions on interstate co-operation to "perfect their participation in the Council of State Governments" at Chicago.

Like the original 13, whose representatives signed the Declaration of Independence, these 13 are determined "to form a more perfect union." They will try through co-operation to unify their laws, governmental practices and regulations. They want to end the mad chaos and competition between the states that now allow criminals, tax dodgers, exploiting employers and others to thwart effective government.

The states are New Jersey, Colorado, Nebraska, Florida, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia.

If the Federal Congress is to be estopped from effective action in interstate matters, and if states are to maintain their integrity as governing units, they must join hands to cooperate more closely. Instead of only 13, all 48 states should be attempting to work together.

Texas has found its oil compact with seven other states—California, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Michigan, New Mexico and Kansas—of value in preserving petroleum resources by enforcing proration rules. If Louisiana would join, the compact would be still more effective. As it is, that state remains a threat to the oil industry, an example of what non-co-operation can do.

Our lesson in oil should teach us that state co-operation is good in all matters.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DECENCY

(The Houston Labor Journal)

Just now one of the liveliest topics of discussion in Texas is whether or not a nude statue would be a fitting memorial to the pioneer women of this state. Many, contending that it would not be, vigorously assert that inasmuch as there is no adequate substitute for decency, that there is also no justification for believing that a nude statue would be a faithful portrayal of those women who, as Lieutenant Governor Woodul says, "might not have been clothed in silks and satins, but were clothed in modesty."

But this, of course, is just one side of the argument. On the other side are those who, professing to love "art for art's sake," think all the furor about a nude statue is absurd. In this position they are supported by no less an exponent of "art" than Miss Sally Rand. It is quite true, of course, that Miss Rand's "art" is somewhat different from inanimate stone. At any rate, she is qualified to speak on the subject, and does so. In fact, she inquires pointedly as to whether Texas is trying to honor her "pioneers or the puritans."

But after all, and in spite of all the commotion about the matter, the fact remains that hardly anyone's opinion will be changed in the matter. Consequently, those who think now that nudity will fittingly serve the purpose as a memorial to pioneer women will continue to think so, and will continue to point out that clothes were used for ornamentation long before they were used for modesty's sake, or for keeping warm. The reply to that, of course, is that human beings are presumed to have progressed some in the past few thousand years. To have progressed so much, in fact, that since Benjamin Franklin's days, and long before, men and women have followed Poor Richard's advice, to "eat to please ourselves, but dress to please others." In all probability, pioneer women did that in their day. So in view of that fact, it seems to us that to select a nude statue as a memorial to them would not honor them, and in some respects would dishonor ourselves.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

BARTER

"Barter Exchange Plan to Defeat Depression, Groups Movement Furnishes Jobs and Supplies for Many in United States.—By The Associated Press, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 30, (1932).

The depression bred "barter exchange" movement, it was reported Friday, has grown until 140 separate exchanges are operating in 29 states of the union and more than 200,000 employed in California alone, are obtaining the necessities of life by trading a days work for goods.

The progress of the barter movement was summed up by J. Douglas Brown of Princeton university before the American Statistical Association. At the same time it was learned a plan is being prepared, supported by prominent economists, to urge federal assistance for the barter movement.

Outlining growth of the movement, Mr. Brown and 81 barter exchanges are functioning in Los Angeles county alone, that 100,000 persons previously unemployed are receiving self-help through bartering services in the Pacific Northwest, chiefly in Washington state and that the Utah association has a daily turnover of more than \$5,000.00 in goods and services and has furnished 100,000 days of labor for the members. This association, he said, has grown until it has a National unit, three state units and 15 city units in Utah, Idaho and Arizona.

The method commonly employed, he said, is to issue credits or coupons to workers producing goods or service. These coupons are then used in trade for goods or service produced by others.

How can any thinking person, who keeps up with the news of the day, read an article like the above, which was published all over the country, and yet not see at once that it is for lack of proper and sufficient medium of exchange that the country is suffering? How can any one still think there is a sufficient amount of the where-with-all, money and bank credit, in circulation? If our medium of exchange were sufficient what need could there be for a barter exchange?

Again let us remind you, do not let them scare you with that word *inflation*. Especially until our means of exchanging ownership has been again reflatated back to where we can find some way to do business

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.

"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.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

(The Houston Labor Journal)

Not long ago the head of an American university was asked to resign his post. Very soon afterward he ended his life, but left a letter in which he blamed his troubles on his "defense of academic freedom, and the right to teach the truth."

This paper has never opposed the right of anyone to teach the truth, although we, like many others, are quite often puzzled to know what the truth really is. Nor are we of this age entirely alone in this respect, for the fact is that throughout history, sacred and profane, there have been disputes over that very question, with hardly any problem being met by unanimous agreement.

But in spite of our inability to agree on what is truth, at least twenty states are said to have passed laws requiring some sort of teachers' oath be taken, such oaths binding teachers to teach or not to teach certain things. In that connection, however, the thing that puzzles most of us is that, after the terms of the oath have been fully complied with by the teachers, what is to prevent the children from imbibing the "forbidden" ideas at home where they spend the greater part of their time? Consequently, the only logical follow-up after the teachers have all taken their oaths, is to administer the same oaths to mama and papa. At least, it would be quite as sensible to do that as to require teachers to take oaths, although we do not think that either is necessary, and that in some respects it is ridiculous.

THE TEN PLAGUES IN EGYPT WERE TYPICAL OF PRESENT DAY EVENTS

By I. B. Alford

Plague Ten—Death of First Born

(Conclusion)

The statement has been made in these discussions that the events narrated as having occurred in Egypt were prophetic types or pictures of events due to take place at "the ends of the ages." That is to say, at an overlapping period in which one age, or dispensation, would cease, and another age, or dispensation, would begin. Since 1914 the nations of earth have been in "the ends of the ages," during which time the anti-typical plagues as evidenced by the physical facts, have been in process of fulfillment.

The statement is here repeated that no prophecy may be understood in advance of its fulfillment. And the only observable evidence of the fulfillment of prophecy is that the physical facts of history fit the prophetic picture. And these facts may be obvious only during their occurrence, or afterwards, never in advance.

Now it is very evident from the physical facts as noted thus far in the study of the anti-typical plagues that the nations of earth, during the past two decades, have been more or less in the most violent throes of confusion, with upheavals unprecedented. Powerful and uncontrollable sinister forces, long held in restraint, seem to have been unleashed, working great havoc in a world-wide sense. Not a nation of earth today but has had its share of these tragedies. And the end is not yet.

By this last statement is meant that the tenth plague, death of the first born, "Even from the first born of Pharaoh that sitteth on the throne unto the first born of the maid servant that is behind the mill, and all the first born of beasts," is yet in the picture, and in futuro. For this reason no effort will be made in this study at identification of its fulfillment. To the observant mind, however, all the essential elements to a filling in of the picture are even now in process of amalgamation for the complete disintegration of long established customs and institutions with chaos to follow. Beyond this expressed view of the potential outcome of succeeding events we may not at the moment venture.

Suffice it to say, a study of the nine plagues already reviewed indicates a general indictment of all the pretentious fields of human activities going to make up what is termed civilization. Not a single avenue of human efforts but must bear its proportionate share of responsibility for the failure of human institutions to preserve and perpetuate peace and happiness among the people. All efforts to that end have in the end been overreached, and the nations involved cast into the discard of forgotten lore. We anticipate subsequent events as pictured in the death of the first born and the destruction of Pharaoh and his wicked hosts in the Dead Sea.

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.

The Decisive Battle Will It Be Between Races or Religion?

Will It Be Between Races or Religions?

Half a dozen wars are hatching with one drawing to a close in Ethiopia, another about ready to start on the border line between Russia and Japan, a third gaining momentum along the Rhine.

In his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," which you should read, Creasy the Englishman calls Waterloo, "this, the last of the decisive battles of the world."

It was only one of the early primitive battles of the world, in which a plodding, rather dull Wellington, assisted by an energetic German, von Blucher, overcame Napoleon, feeble, worn out, his genius gone.

The really "Decisive Battles of the world" are still to come.

Some day the absolute LAST world's decisive battle will be fought. The battlefields will be high in the air, and far below the

and that was the case with every nation defeated in the accepted "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World."

This is the roll call of Creasy's "Fifteen."

Battle of Marathon; the Persians, 490 years before the birth of Christ, landing their cavalry and their more than 100,000 men on the low, partly marshy land at the foot of Marathon Mountain, thought that the ten or eleven thousand Greeks, attacking, must be insane.

Herodotus says that when the Persians "saw the Athenians running down on them, without horse or bowmen, scanty in numbers, they thought them a set of madmen."

The Greeks won, the future progress of human civilization was changed and the Greek Pheidippides who had fought all day with a heavy shield, immediately ran over countless and through valleys more than twenty miles, to drop dead as he gave the news to Athens after the first "Marathon run."

Compare Marathon, 6,400 Persians, only 192 Athenians killed, with our "Big War."

The Battle of Syracuse, in 413 B. C., in which the Athenian fleet was destroyed and the foundations of the Roman Empire firmly established, was number two of Creasy's "Decisive Battles." Athens, over-confident, planned to take Carthage, all Italy; she failed.

Number three comes the Battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., where Alexander the Great, having, as Napoleon said, all the dangers of the Euphrates, the Tigris and the deserts in his rear, and nine hundred leagues away from his Macedonian homeland, conquered the power of Persia, sent Persian war elephants galloping over Persian soldiers, overthrew the Persian king, haughtily refusing the offer of his daughter's hand and one-half his kingdom, saying, Asia was not big enough to hold two rulers. Young Alexander, with his excesses, soon overthrew and slaughtered himself.

Creasy's number four comes in 207 B. C., the Battle of the Metaurus, where Rome overthrew Hannibal, the Great Semitic warrior, from Carthage, greatest general, perhaps, that ever lived.

Michelet, the French historian, says the Battle of the Metaurus decided the question "whether the dominion of the world should belong to the Indo-Germanic, or to the Semitic family of nations."

Nine years after Christ was born came decisive Battle Number Five, in which the German hero Arminius—in modern language the name would be Herman—overthrew Varus and the Roman Legions. Had Arminius who was assassinated in his thirty-seventh year by his own kinsman, lost that battle the Germanic race and the ancestors of the English might have been exterminated.

Decisive battle No. 6 at Chalons, was fought in the year 451. There, Attila and his barbarous hordes from the Far East were overthrown and driven back into the wilds of Central Asia.

Attila, who boasted that grass never grew where his horse once put his foot, foolishly married a young woman, died, probably murdered, on his wedding night and rode his horse no more.

Number Seven comes the Battle of Tours, which according to the historian Gibbon, "rescued our ancestors of Britain and our neighbors of Gau from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran." In that battle Charles Martel, "the Hammer," conquered the Saracens, turned back the tide of Mohammedanism. One ancient monk quite reasonably saw a special providence, in that the Arabs lost 375,000 men and the Christians 1,007—only his figures were not accurate. It is truly said that but for that victory the teachings of Mohammed might have been expounded from the pulpits of Oxford in place of Christian teachings. Some queer Englishmen say it would have made little difference, England would still be England.

After number seven the battles become less romantic. At Hastings in the year 1066 William the Conqueror, illegitimate son of Arletta, the tanners' daughter, and Duke Robert of Normandy, who later married her, overthrew Harold, the English King, and forced his sort of Norman civilization on the primitive Saxons. That was a useful victory; Guizot says truly that England owes her liberties to that conquest by the Normans.

Battle Number Nine marks the defeat of the English at the battle of Orleans with Joan of Arc encouraging the French, to be later

burned alive for her pains.

Then comes number ten, the defeat of the great Spanish Armada in 1588.

Storms and the incompetence of the brave but unfortunate Spanish Commander-in-Chief had as much to do with that "great victory for England" as the good fighting of English sailors.

Next in 1704 comes number eleven, the Battle of Blenheim, which overthrew, usefully, the power that Louis the Fourteenth of France had built up, thanks to Turenne and Vauban; the King himself being only a red-heeled royal nothing. That battle made plain John Churchill into "Duke of Marlborough," for whom the grateful British built Blenheim Palace. The present Duke of Marlborough is the great-great-grandson of old "Commodore" Vanderbilt, who built the New York Central Railroad and ran his little boat across the water from Staten Island. His great-great-grandson, the present Duke of Marlborough, an intelligent, pleasant young man, must read about the Battle of Blenheim with interest, and wish there were something exciting left to be done.

Number twelve comes the Battle of Poltava, in which Peter the Great defeated the Swedish fighter Charles the Twelfth, of whom Peter had said, "My brother, Charles, is teaching me about war."

Then, number thirteen in Creasy's list, comes the Defeat of Burgoyne and England by the Americans at Saratoga, the fighters on the American side encouraged by atrocities inflicted on men, women and children by the red Indian allies of the British.

After that, as Creasy says, "the independence of the United States was reluctantly recognized by their ancient parent and recent enemy, England."

Next, No. 14, comes the Battle at Valmy, a victory for the French. Goethe said, "from this place and from this day forth commence a new era in the world's history." General Kellerman, who won that battle and lived to be very old, had his heart buried on the battlefield, and there it lies now under a simple monument to "a General of the French Republic and a Marshall of the French Empire."

Last of the Fifteen decisive battles comes the Battle of Waterloo, fought in 1815. You know all about that.

But instead of being the last "decisive battle" it was only the last of the little battles. Our big war cost more lives and money than all the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" put together.

What will the next great war cost in life and treasure; which nations or races will fight it; which will win?

That will depend on airplanes, submarines, chemistry and human genius. Arthur Brisbane, in the San Antonio Light.

AAA Payments—

(Continued from page 1)

the government, naturally didn't care to export at lower prices.

A Brookings Institution report on AAA cotton control asserts that by the fall of 1935, the AAA was financing the holding of nearly twice as much cotton as the much-abused old federal farm board, in spite of marked reductions in the amount of cotton produced.

Radicals Find Unity
The convention and parades of the o'Kwars Alliance in Washington indicated a strengthening of the communist movement, despite the party's continued insignificance as a national force. Although the communists have grown in numbers—chiefly by organizing efforts among unemployed and WPA workers in big cities—their influence has expanded most as a result of their new policy of co-operating with militant socialists and other radical groups.

The alliance officially represents the nation's organized unemployed. Delegates and marchers were under strict orders to avoid any tactics which might lead to disorder, although some of the communists appeared to regret that they couldn't pick fights with cops.

Led by Ex-Hooverite David Lasser, president of the alliance, turned out to be an engineer graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who voted for Hoover in 1928. He is a socialist. Under him, taking orders, was Herbert Benjamin, veteran communist leader of "hunger marches" and other demonstrations.

The spectacle of a communist subordinating himself to a socialist was an example of the new communist "united front" technique as dictated from Moscow.

We Need More Money Not Regimentation of Products or Industry

By V. BERNARD
In Houston Labor Journal
The causes of our economic maladjustment, with its increasing poverty and unemployment for the working class, seem still to be obscure to our prosperity doctors. One thing, however, is being recognized, practically all, namely, the fact that there would be no need to restrict production if a way could be found to distribute the produced goods to those who need them. In other words, if the potential consumers were able to buy. No way has been found to remedy this.

The New Deal's remedial measures have been entirely unable to affect the fundamental ailment. It is true that business has greatly improved, and that the prosperous are prospering better than they did during the depression, but unemployment has decreased but little, and the purchasing power of the poor has not increased at all. Wherever those fortunate enough to be employed have received a little higher wages, the prices of the commodities they must buy have increased so as to leave them as poor as or poorer than ever. So we have made no real progress.

Some kind of price control seems to me to be imperative. If that control has to abide with the profiteers, I flatly predict that in a very few years the depression through which we have just passed will, in memory, look like a golden age of prosperity. Is there anything we can do about it? It think there is, but I doubt if it will be done in time to head off disaster.

Of course, I am not despairing. Even if disaster comes, humanity will rise again. But the enlightenment and the will to do the right thing now would prevent this impending disaster.

My proposed remedy would be price control and increase of the volume of money in circulation.

The wealth of the nation, as I just now read in a quotation from a well-known paper, can not be increased by "restriction on production, by an AAA or a thirty-hour week, by bonuses or old-age pensions, or by sleigh-of-hand taxes, or increase in the amount of money."

Which is all very true. Wealth can not be increased by increasing the amount of money in circulation, but the distribution or spreading of wealth can be greatly increased by increasing the volume of money.

That, in fact, should be the sole function of money: To facilitate distribution.

Distribution, and not production has broken down. It is very true that distribution is not helped simply by curtailing production. As soon as our slow-thinking wise men learn that, they may actually give some thought to distribution.

When money is taken out of the commodity class and made to function naturally, as a means of spreading and exchanging real wealth, then commodities will come to those that need them, and unemployment will largely disappear.

The final choice, when a decision performance must be made, will be between freedom and slavery. The co-operative commonwealth must come, for humanity can live in no other way; an unemployed proletariat, steadily increasing in numbers, and a class of rich profiteers and Shylocks can not form a stable nation. If history shows anything at all, it is that.

In Russia we see a commonwealth of slaves. In the United States we ought to be able to build a commonwealth of freemen. And in the money system, lies the key to the accomplishment.

With price control—either governmental or by popular agreement in co-operatives—the amount of money can be increased by billions. The government can, for a period at least, pay all its expenses with new money. That will put the money in circulation and greatly decrease the tax burden of the nation. But without price control this is of course, impossible. The profiteers and Shylocks who keep the nation in chains will not allow it. By controlling prices these parasites can restrict the volume of real money and keep the nation in perpetual and increasing debt.

And they will do it, too. They are doing it now.

If a people perishes, it is for the lack of vision; for the lack of clear minds; for the lack of righteous and unselfish men. If this nation falls—and it is falling—it is for

the lack of the things I have named. There is room for no modification of this statement.

We need money, wherewith to buy. We do not need credit; we can not get it anyway. Credit is available only for the profiteering parasites. We need money, and we need some agency to put a price on things so that our incomes will not always be kept below the cost of living. See to that, and employment will increase steadily.

We have plenty of wealth. It needs distributing.

We Spend—

(Continued from page 1)

and capable people.

What things like this happening a people are just simply worshipping a false god and forgetting the God of justice. It is thinking and acting along these false lines that prevents the assembling and exercise of energies and ability necessary to work out a more capable distribution system.

Just recently the eastern section of our country suffered many deaths and great destruction, as result of flood waters that destroyed homes and holdings that mounted into multiplied millions while the losers saw loved ones swept into eternity by the angry waves.

This rich county of Hunt, treated a mercy call for aid, through the Red Cross, with indifference. This too while we skimmed the cream of hundreds of thousands in oil leases and royalties for which we neither toiled or spun. Then when the government aid offered for "raking in," we show no indifference. Here we crowd in and claim all the "standing room" at hand in looking for all that's coming.

We mean no reflection on any who thus look after their own and seek first hand information that is needed. This is proper and this is to be commended as a sound feature of keeping the channels open for the "intake" of that which may be just and proper. The sin is in refusal to be reasonably active in opening up the lines of distribution, along with keeping the "intake" lines open. Here we must begin to solve the problem that is ours.

Don't fool yourself that this is not "our problem" either. With "intake" lines open and distribution lines closed, in holding the water that the thirsty cannot reach, because the distribution lines closed, is just a good setting for cutting the dam and breaking the "intake" lines too.

We see signs of this in the impractical Townsend plan on one extreme, while useless and wasteful appropriations, made on another extreme. Here the lines of distribution of neither, built along lines of anything approaching a measured justice.

This country is blessed with plenty and the productive ability is great beyond measure. Hence, to have people going hungry and poorly clad, for want of a distribution system, that will distribute men to the tasks where their labor is needed and the food and clothing to the places and people who need. Give self-respecting non-relief spirited men and women an independent right to win an independent and a happy existence.

Constitutional—

(Continued from page 1)

ally perhaps, the natural rights of all.

The American Constitution was so framed and the American government so organized as to protect as fully as possible the rights of all. The government was not to be one of men, but of law. It was to be, as fully as possible, a government of perfect checks and balances. At the head stood, not the President, Congress, nor yet the Supreme Court, but the Constitution. That matchless instrument was to be interpreted, as far as interpretation was necessary, by the Supreme Court. It was to be administered by the executive, who, upon assuming that office, takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution.

Touching the oath and its obligations, Abraham Lincoln, said in 1864, in a letter to A. G. Hodges: "It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to

get power and break the oath in violation of the power." It is surely not too much to assume that Federal officials of our own day are equally with Lincoln in his day in duty bound to respect the Constitution, and to give it their loyal support until it shall be legally changed by the only power that can change it, namely, the people.

THE POLITICAL POT BOILS

(Continued from page 1)

All of these facts are going to enter into this campaign and already they are causing the political pot to boil. Mr. Voter, the issue is if you want to pay the Old Age Pension, stop the passage of a state income tax and pass the sales tax, it is your duty to begin now to give your open support to Sanderford. On the other hand if you want to pass an income tax equal to the present federal income tax and don't want to pay the old age pension, then vote for either Allred, Hunter or Fisher, it don't make much difference which. This is the way I see the proposition at this time and I hope the people will inform themselves for their own good and the good of the country.

DUCE'S ARMIES DRIVE TOWARD ADDIS ABABA

Move on Railroad From Two Directions; See War's End Near

ROME, April 20.—Italian armies pressed forward in half a dozen columns in Ethiopia today to crush the last resistance of Emperor Haile Selassie's warriors and end the war.

Three columns moved from the north toward Addis Ababa and the vital Addis Ababa-Dibouti railway. As many more moved northward through southeastern Ethiopia toward the Harar-Jijiga area, last defended portion of the country, and thence farther east.

Italy Demands All

Italy's terms for an armistice with Ethiopia include occupation of Addis Ababa and all Ethiopia. Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy revealed today at the League Council meeting. Wolde Mariam, Ethiopian delegate, retorted by asking the League to invoke all penalties against Italy under Article XXI of the covenant, which would mean military as well as economic penalties. As they advanced an enthusiastic Italian populace prepared to make holiday tomorrow, on the occasion of Rome's 2689th birthday, and celebrate the victories in East Africa and—diplomatically—at the League of Nations capital at Geneva.

Varied Rumors

Rumors of every sort pervaded the capital. A newspaper dispatch from Djibouti, French Somaliland, said the Empress Mamena and her son—Prince Makonnen, Duke of Harar—had fled Addis Ababa to the west, to take refuge.

Dispatches from Dessye reported Crown Prince Asfa Wosan, long estranged from the emperor, was on his way to Dessye.

Other reports said Asfa Wosan was on his way to fight the Italians.

In northern Ethiopia, advance guards of two Italian divisions were reported to have reached the vicinity of Ankober and Debra Brehan, and another Italian unit was reported to be crossing the Robi River.

Ankober is 77 1/2 miles east, north-east of Addis Ababa on one of the two main caravan routes from Dessye. It is also 40 miles north of Awash, important railway town whose capture would cut the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway.

Debra Brehan is 22 miles west northwest of Ankober and 68 1/2 miles northeast of Addis Ababa. The Robi River flows northeast of Ankober.

Movements of these columns would indicate a three-fold drive: For Addis Ababa from Debra Brehan; Awash, from Ankober, and the railway from the Robi River, at a point where this column would join with the troops of Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, moving up from the south of Jijiga, Harar and the railway.

Advance in South

In the south, reports from Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, said Italian native troops under General Frusci had occupied the town of Warandah and the surrounding area, 62 miles southeast of Saas Baneh, the key to the Jijiga and Harar region.

Two other columns were understood to be moving rapidly northward, along caravan routes to the west, after a notable victory by one of them in a three-day fight.

The Italians' admitted losses were 10 officers killed and wounded, three flying officers wounded, two airplanes lost and "several hundreds" of troops "out of action." Ethiopian losses included "several thousand" dead, it was asserted.—Houston Press.

get power and break the oath in violation of the power."

It is surely not too much to assume that Federal officials of our own day are equally with Lincoln in his day in duty bound to respect the Constitution, and to give it their loyal support until it shall be legally changed by the only power that can change it, namely, the people.

All Must Pay His Share Of Huge National Debt

The spending spree of the Government goes on unchecked. For the year 1934 the total of the ordinary and extraordinary budgets—under the double-bookkeeping system established at that time—was \$7,400,000,000. The following year it was \$8,000,000,000, an increase of some \$600,000,000. It is estimated for the present year at \$7,750,000,000, excluding the bonus and some other items. It looks now as though, in addition to the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, a super-extraordinary budget would have to be created for the new billions that are to be added to the national debt.

Since 1932 the Federal Government's income has increased more than 80 per cent. But for every dollar raised in taxes, TWO dollars is now being spent by the Government. The total income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, was \$2,005,700,000 and the total expenditures \$4,741,000,000. For the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1935, the total government receipts were \$3,800,500,000 and expenditures were \$6,802,200,000.

U. S. Spends \$19,150,100,000 Three Years

Total receipts for the three years ending March 4 last, amounted to \$9,853,700,000, but expenditures for the same period reached the almost incredible sum of \$19,150,100,000.

To finance the vast expenditures of the New Deal, the Government has increased taxes more than one billion dollars a year and borrowed more than nine and one-half billions. The borrowing still continues and new taxes made necessary by additional governmental spending will double the burden on taxpayers beginning next year. More than 20 per cent of all taxes collected by the Federal Government the past year went to the payment of interest or sinking fund charges on existing public debt.

No thoughtful person has ever doubted that the frightful cost of this orgy of spending by our government would have to be met by this and succeeding generations. Now even those who thought that the billions raised by Federal loans "just grown" are brought face to face with the reality that new and crushing taxes will have to be imposed on all of us to pay for the added cost of the radical innovations of our Government.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau admitted a few weeks ago that the treasury faces the stupendous task of raising \$11,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year.

The gross public debt on March 4, 1933, was \$20,936,058,784. On February 21, 1936, it was \$30,504,997,091, an increase in three years of \$9,568,938,307. March borrowings carried the Federal debt to about \$32,000,000,000.

According to the declaration of Senator Byrd, Democrat and member of the Senate Finance Committee, the government is "spending \$13,000 a minute day and night, including Sunday, and \$7,000 a minute is being added to the public debt."

In the early days of the World War the annual Federal expenditures mounted to \$8.27 a person. Twelve years later, in 1927, counting war and post war spending, they had increased to \$33.05 per capita. The cost of Government in 1932 amounted to \$42.96 per person. But this year will require a staggering sum equal to \$63.14 for every man, woman and child.

Let's not try to fool ourselves into the belief that the "rich" are footing the bill. The so-called rich pay very small proportion of it. All their possessions, if confiscated by the Government, would satisfy but a surprisingly small proportion of the national debt. The money is coming out of the pockets of the AVERAGE citizen, whether he is aware of it or not.—Investor America.

Many of the socialized political preachers of today are red-hot servants of Christ.

Guys, Gals, Giggles And Groans

(By Mark Hellinger in San Antonio Light)

We were talking about dogs the other night, and somebody remembered a cute dog story. It has to do with Bertram, a young gentleman who is the hero of the tale. The doggie enters later.

Bertram was the same as a great many people. That is to say, he was fond of money—but he wasn't fond enough to work too hard to get it.

He had however, one advantage over those who long to become rich. That advantage was a rich, old grand-aunt who had no other relatives. And Bertram was often given to reflecting quite happily that Auntie couldn't live forever.

Accordingly, although he had no great love for the old dame, he went to work on her. She was a queer old soul. She lived alone, except for a pop-eyed Pekingese. And it was on the dog that she centered all her attention and affection.

When Bertram began to hang around, she was barely civil to the man. But he refused to be discouraged. He stuck closer than a rubber bathing suit, and studied the situation from all angles.

It didn't take long for Bertram to discover that the Pekingese was Auntie's weak spot, aside from her liver. It was a simple case of "love me, love my dog." So Bertram did love the dog—when Auntie was around to see what was going on.

One hero cuddled that animal. He petted, exercised, fed, fondled, bathed, combed and brushed that Peke. But all, of course, while Auntie was looking. Other times, he took a few well-placed boots at the peech. But Auntie never knew. She just beamed happily at them both.

At length, Auntie kicked off amid no great shedding of tears. While the will was being read, Bertram attempted to squeeze out a few of those tears—but he met with little success. And he put his handkerchief away in a hurry when he heard that Auntie had left the bulk of her fortune to a cat and dog hospital.

But Bertram wasn't forgotten. No, indeed. She left him her most prized possession, which she knew he would appreciate more than anything else, because he had become so devoted to it.

She left him the Peke . . .

HOT STUFF

The chorine was telling the other girls all about her birthday party. "You should have seen the cake," she told her companions. "It was divine. There were seventeen candles on it—one for each year."

One of her girl friends smiled. "Seventeen candles, eh?" she purred. "What did you do—burn them at both ends?"

STEW STUFF

The drunk hailed a cab and fell into the back seat. "Shay, driver," he ordered, "drive me around the block a hundred times."

The driver was startled—but he obliged just the same. Around and around the block they went. And on the sixty-fifth trip, the stew leaned over to the driver. "Step on it, buddy," he hiccupped. "I'm in a hurry."

Forgotten Man—

(Continued from page 1) can and give as little as possible. He is many and he votes.

What Is The Solution?

Poverty is the best policy. Instead of supporting your government, let your government support you. If you work and save, your earnings are taken away from you by law to support other people. If you do not work and save it will be the duty of the thrifty to support you. Do not be the goat.

Col. Frank Knox tells us that the only letters in the alphabet not used by the "brain trusters" are S.A.V.E.

E. R. CHEESBOROUGH. Galveston, Texas, April, 1936.

13 SLAIN AS ARABS RIOT AGAINST JEWS

Strife Flares in Palestine When Natives Fight Immigration

JERUSALEM, April 20.—Tension gripped all Palestine today and authorities took emergency precautions after riots at Jaffa and Tel Aviv, adjoining it, in which 10 Jews and three Arabs were killed and several Jews were critically wounded.

Communication between Jaffa and Jerusalem, Haifa and Jericho was cut temporarily as was communication between Jewish settlements. Arabs at Nablus demonstrated yesterday, demanding stoppage of Jewish immigration.

Arabs were reported to be planning a general strike of indefinite duration, to force the government to halt Jewish immigration.

Arabs at Nablus, north of Jerusalem, were reported to plan a general strike and a mass meeting, despite a specific government refusal to permit the meeting.

Many Jews were leaving Jaffa for safer Tel Aviv, fearing attack during the funeral of Arab victims. Several Jewish shops in Jaffa were looted.

Fighting was the outgrowth of the murder last week of a Jew by bandits. Police fired on a crowd at Tel Aviv which held a demonstration in protest against alleged laxity in pursuing the murderers.

The fighting yesterday at Jaffa and Tel Aviv was fierce and deadly. Jews killed included Eliezer Beshitzky, Mordechai Friedman, Chaim Cornfield, David Shavdalon, Isaac Frankel, Chaim Psegoda and Chaim Chatzkowitz. Eleven Jews and one Arab were wounded seriously and 28 Jews and 144 Arabs were wounded slightly.

Panic was caused when Arabs left Jaffa for Tel Aviv, attacking fleeing Jews and assaulting Jewish motor busses, of which they burned three.

A government order in council empowered the high commissioner to exert emergency precautions. A curfew was proclaimed for 7 p. m. at both Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

—Ex.

OBSERVATION

The trouble with being the man of the hour is that that's about as long as it usually lasts. . .

Texas Accomplishments Re Business Standpoint

By MEO in Houston Press

Now that we are celebrating the one hundredth year of Texas freedom, and since the location of the exhibition really makes it more of a State Fair or commercial exhibit than a historical one, it may be we should talk about what the state has accomplished from the business standpoint.

When those early settlers of Texas arrived here they found nothing but a wilderness, with some missions and a few scattered inhabitants. Today it is a state of more than six million people with thriving cities and great industries.

There was a time when Texas was lucky to collect a million dollars in taxes. Last year the state's total tax receipts were over \$2 millions and the total revenues were \$118,842,782.50.

In its early days Texas had dirt roads, and it was a difficult journey to reach the country seat. That's why we have so many counties, so many courthouses and far too many officials. Nowadays good paved highways and modern transportation make it easy for a person to visit three county seats in three hours. That means we should have one-third or one-fourth the number of counties which would mean a saving to taxpayers of millions of dollars annually.

Last year we collected \$24,528,475.00 in ad valorem taxes and over \$33,000,000 in gasoline taxes. The latter was 80 per cent more than all our state's real estate taxes and was due to oil wells, refineries. Oil was unknown in Texas 100 years ago. In fact, it is a twentieth century product.

Those gasoline taxes collected each year have been used for building concrete highways. The state has many thousands of miles thus

paved. They cross prairies, rivers and hillsides and go through forests that our forefathers found filled with wild animals.

In those early days in Texas our settlers got their living from the soil and by killing the game that was so plentiful. Today we have perhaps a million people in the state who would have no food if not supplied by the charity of the state and individuals.

The state spent in Texas last year \$35,000,000 for the support of free public schools and \$46,000,000 for highways. Both are doubtless considered of immense value by our officials and taxpayers, but why do highways take the lead?

The state spent \$6,554,000 for relief last year. Doesn't it seem ridiculous that, such a recognition of poverty should be necessary in a state that spent nearly fifty million dollars to pave highways?

In addition to that we spent practically \$6,000,000 on eleemosynary and correctional affairs and \$2,000,000 for pensions and regulation of business and industry cost us \$1,207,000.

It's a great state that we have but for our government we are spending \$113,000,000 annually. We have a huge deficit and a big celebration at Dallas.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON Shades

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Just because you have not heard of the brain trusters lately is no sign they have stopped thinking.

Almost daily they assemble in small groups for luncheons at clubs where privacy is assured, and also at cocktail parties and dinners around at their homes.

In these exclusive confabs lately a new economic philosophy has been generated. You will probably not hear about it for awhile yet, perhaps not until after election. One reason is that it is very, very secret. These remaining brain trusters live in a rarefied atmosphere of thought which is rarely penetrated by politicians or newsmen and seldom by the top government officials. The ordinary herd here is not only socially but also mentally inferior. As everyone knows, professional thinkers are only the disciples of true thought. Many are hired by endowed institutions and even political ones to advocate certain lines of thought, for good fixed prices, but even these decline to depart from their background aura of exclusive mental respectability. Money does not tilt their haloes.

Also they speak a superior language, which is not understood by laymen, and perhaps not always by themselves.

All this guarantees privacy, which even the president himself is frequently not permitted to invade until the time for seeking his help is thought to have arrived.

Brain trusters have another advantage over ordinary government officials. They can change their economic philosophies in a minute, without consequences and without denting their external rectitude. Whatever position they hold is always the right one.

It may bow you over when you hear it, but the right one currently is the theory of cooperative marketing. This may sound vaguely like a Coolidgeism, but it is far from that. The idea, as inadequately understood by the few outsiders who have been able to penetrate the inner circles, is that cooperative marketing should be applied to industry as well as farming.

That is, the cooperative marketing theory already has proved to be economically successful in the oil industry and some others. Co-operative coal yards exist in some localities. Co-operative farm-to-consumer stores have sprung up nearly everywhere.

The theory should be tested in all industry. It would afford cheaper prices for consumers. It would eliminate many middlemen. What it would do to the small business man is something the brain trusters do not like to dwell on.

Nevertheless, you may see it tested in a big or little way, provided, of course, that they do not think of something else first. —Austin Statesman.

But, believe it or not, a large group of the pure thinkers are determined to try it out at the first opportunity President Roosevelt and the government officials will give them.

Flip-flops

Only a reader with a good memory can appreciate what a big double backward flip-flop this new fad of unadulterated thought is. These same brain trusters were for price hiking at first.

When they first arrived here they talked about restoring 1926 price levels, the pre-war parity of farm prices, etc., etc. The NRA, AAA, gold policy and many another were based on that theory. This objective has not been reached. Latest figures from the bureau of labor statistics disclose the general price level to be 79.3 per cent of the 1926 level (week ending March 25).

Anyway, the brain trusters do not want the 1926 level any more. They realized that 1926 prices on 1936 wages would soon wreck everybody. They soon dropped that fad and took up one which was more familiarly thought out, the Brandeis-Frankfurter theory. It held that what is wrong with the economic system is bigness, not prices. Considerable breast-beating for the little man then ensued. The last tax bill feebly approached the bignaking up of large businesses.

The A. T. and T. investigation was instituted. The Robinson-Patman bill has been pressed.

But now the turn of thought is swerving to the contrary approach. It proceeds in the opposite direction of low cost marketing, low prices, anti-middleman, anti-little fellow.

Nevertheless, you may see it tested in a big or little way, provided, of course, that they do not think of something else first. —Austin Statesman.

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HEALING!

We have a greatly reduced rate for July only. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

We will be pleased to give you the most scientific service yet known. Write for free booklet, which

And They Say This Campaign Will Be A Game of Mudslinging

'Liar,' 'Insane,' and 'Political Thief' Charges Helped to Supplant Platforms in 1912.

I always knew Mr. Bryan was deceitful. I shall never forgive him.

Thus, Mrs. Champ Clark, immediately after the Baltimore convention of 1912 had nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency when it had seemed a certainty for many hours that Champ Clark would be the nominee.

"A traitor and an ingrate to his creator!"

Thus, reputedly, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, summing up in the matter of the split between her father and William Howard Taft.

"I am glad to find that Chicago doesn't believe in thieves," said T. R. to the throng that greeted him early in the summer when he reached the Congress Hotel in Chicago.

Mr. Roosevelt was referring to what he openly charged was the theft by Taft supporters in the convention of 1912 of nothing less than the nomination. He included Mr. Taft in his denunciation. He flatly said that Mr. Taft was a party to the transaction.

The campaign of 1912 was a family row between two of the best known families in America. Their women folk joined in it. Their friends and supporters bitterly denounced the standard bearers of the Republican or Bull Moose parties.

At Baltimore when Wilson was nominated there was a flurry of bitterness between the Clark and Wilson factions, but it was small beside the main Republican event. In fact, it is surprising, in running through the newspaper files from January to October of that year to see how little Wilson and Marshall were considered newsworthy.

They were in the papers, it is true, and every now and then some Republican or Bull Moose took time out and fired a shot at them. But in the main, the people confined their attentions to Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt.

Representative Rodenburgh of Illinois, a congressman of mediocre abilities and unheroic stature, sought to divert interest from the suicidal feud by tearing into Wilson. He called the New Jersey governor "anti-Jefferson, anti-foreign, anti-labor, anti-soldier, and prochnesse." He called Bryan a crackpot and intimated he was a chronic psychopathic case.

But he got very little space in the newspapers. They, at the moment were taken up with the highly uncomfortable position of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the congressman from Cincinnati. Mr. Longworth, held by party loyalty to his fellow townsman, Mr. Taft, likewise was married to the daughter of Mr. Roosevelt.

His was the most interesting "hot spot" of the summer. It's history that he solved it by being loyally Republican. How he ever squared that with Alice is something that to this good day has not been explained.

Mr. Taft's Ohio background wasn't the only reason why that particular campaign was local to Ohio. There were other factors. Mr. Roosevelt chose Columbus and the constitutional convention of 1912 for his formal declaration of war upon Mr. Taft—his advocacy of initiative and the recall. That was late in February. Two weeks later Mr. Taft answered Mr. Roosevelt at Toledo.

The News-Bee of that day was not particularly impressed with Mr. Taft's visit. The President, second to visit Toledo since an earlier visit of President Grant, didn't draw much of a house, the files show. He came in late Friday afternoon, shook hands with 2100 in the Nicholas lobby, talked to 8500 at the Coliseum, repudiated the recall of judicial decisions as advocated by Roosevelt at Columbus on Feb. 21 and took his departure.

Saturday the News-Bee said: "Taft men in Toledo affected to be joyful over what they termed the unexpected warmth of the merely courteous Taft on his visit here last night."

"Men like J. Kent Hamilton, Frank R. Coates of the Big Con, Isaac Kinsey, Noah H. Swayne, E. J. Marshall and E. M. Cady said they were highly pleased."

Then the paper went on to warn Taft supporters not to interpret the courtesy of Toledo to the President as indicating an endorsement of Taft policies.

Taft supporters made much of

the fact that Roosevelt meeting Brand Whitlock, Toledo's own, at an earlier day had brushed past him, and later sent a telegram of apology to the former mayor. Taft made much of Whitlock when he got to Toledo and Taftites in Toledo made much of the oversight of the one candidate and the pointed attention which Taft paid the native son of whom Toledo was so proud.

What were the Taft policies of which the newspapers spoke?

You have to go to the historical resumes of that period to discover The newspaper files, except in fragments, do not reveal them.

The newspapers weren't concerned with these policies except in so far as they affected Ohio. They were intensely concerned with every flash of battle between the two men. They were little concerned with Wilson and Marshall.

Bryan went up to Bellfontaine, Ohio, and had a lot to say. There he made the "pressure on the brain" charge about Taft, later solemnly repeating it in his copyrighted and syndicated articles. Next came the charge against Roosevelt's mental balance.

"Insane," ungrateful and traitor," "political paranoiac," "emotional neurotic," "servant of the trusts," "unfit and blundering," "protector of crookedness," "political thief," "falsifier," "liar," "perpetrator of fraud."

These were some of the charges hurled back and forth by partisans in the great intra-party row. Roosevelt did his share of it. Taft remained aloof, but Taftites were not silent.

You read little of platforms or principles.

There was no outstanding issue, although the world was on the edge of a precipice. The Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, the Balkan cities and Hungary's outposts daily reported their toll of Balkan slaughter. The huge bonfire to which the world was moving with almost mathematical certainty was unforeseen. The problems of today—unemployed, mechanization, strife between capital and labor—were taking shape, but were a riddle unread at the time.

A teamsters' strike in Cleveland and Toledo, the formation of the C. I. A. and the industrial strife here and throughout the state was fomenting and breaking now and then into violence, but only occasionally making page one.

What held the readers was the trial of Lt. Charles Becker, who with his gangsters killed the gambler, Herman Rosenthal; the sordid details of the murder by Pastor Richeson of his little choir girl, Amy; the battle between the Giants and the Red Sox, the McNamara appeal, the Lorimer case, and the bang-up brand of ball that Grover Land and Elmer Flick were playing for the Mud Hens.

Only when news was dull during that long summer, did the campaign get a play in the papers. But when it got supporters found a new charge to level against T. R. it was usually his own spokesman, snapped back in bitter, personal attack, all other news stories were shunted to the inside pages.

In October, the feud dominated all other events. The campaign was to end with a flourish. Roosevelt in Milwaukee on Oct. 14 was shot by a lunatic, John Schrank. He addressed a small crowd before he would permit medical care, admittedly in calmer tones an absurd thing to do and the essence of cheap theatricalism. But at the time he was praised for it. It was taken as typical of the man who had been the Rough Rider, the fearless Western sturdy, the true American.

Forgotten were the charges against him. Inordinate ambition and the "definitely planned Roosevelt monarchy." A hero had been shot.

Daily bulletins carried the names of enough physicians to have killed him. Wilson—strange name in the news—offered to call off his speaking program—just by way of making everything cricket. Roosevelt wouldn't hear of it, and after all, he was not in any fight with Wilson.

He rallied, recovered, and resumed his tour. Wednesday morning after election he was graceful enough after Mr. Wilson's election had been announced. So was Mr. Taft.

But classifying the results of that November Tuesday, Mr. Taft called it a "warning that fundamental changes in our constitutional government has favorable support."

It was a mild comment, befitting

SANDERFORD FOR GOVERNOR



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 associate 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.

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.

LEMKE TO PUSH REFINANCE BILL

A plan to carry the Frazier-Lemke farm debt refinancing bill into the political campaigns in '30 or '30 states was announced Monday in Washington by Representative Lemke of North Dakota.

The co-author of the measure predicted he could cause congressional casualties in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and even New York City.

A petition to force the bill from the committee and on to the house floor is half a dozen signatures short of the required 218. Lemke said he still believed he would be able to get the petition signed up before the close of the session, even though house leaders are attempting to prevent it.

Administration forces have fought the measure at every step. "I have no quarrel with anyone who is honestly opposed to the bill," Lemke said. "What I object to is the hypocrisy surrounding the issue. We have a right to have the bill voted up or down on its merits alone."

Last minute parliamentary maneuvering kept the bill from a vote in the last congress.—The Leader.

When the lamp of truth burns low, we stumble over our own feet.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

On April 21, 1836, the Texas army fought and won at San Jacinto one of the decisive battles of the world, and made that day forever glorious in the history of Texas.

We measure the importance of a battle more by its effects upon subsequent events than upon the number engaged or the number slain.

You can read ancient and modern history of all the decisive battles of the world that have effected great changes in the affairs of nations, but you will find but few that have so changed the map of a continent as did the Battle San Jacinto.

The direct and indirect effect of that battle was to change the United States boundary from Sabine river to the Pacific ocean and add to its domain the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. And you can no more estimate in dollars and cents the value of that domain than you can number the leaves of the forests.

Never before was an army so inspired to win. Let us turn back the calendar one hundred years ago today and behold the Texas army in battle array. Sherman's division was on the left and Burlesons was in the center with that of Hockley, Millard, and Lamar on the right. You see General Houston as he rides down in front of his army and in a few stirring words unfolds his plan, and I imagine he addressed his army something like this: "My brave men I have kept you retreating for several days hoping to draw off and divide the enemy so that we might fight the divisions there of separately. He has walked into our trap, and we will retreat no further but will turn and give the enemy battle. Santa Anna is now sleeping in yonder camp, dreaming of his easy victory over us. The enemy outnumber us, but what chance will 1500 hired minions of that despot have with 700 true patriots fighting for their homes and firesides. Liberty is the prize of this contest, and death will be its forfeit. If we fall our fate will be the same that was meted out to our comrades at the Alamo and Goliad—all Texas pioneers will be driven out—all our struggles and sacrifices will have been in vain, and the vast resources of Texas may remain undeveloped for a century—and God in heaven alone knows what will happen to your defenseless women and children if their defenders are slain. If we win, we will establish a great republic rich in lands and resources beyond the fondest dream of mankind, and when you are in your graves, future generations will celebrate this day of each coming year and sing your praises to the remotest generation. With an abiding faith in the God of Battles and the sanctity of our cause. We go forth to conquer or die—FORWARD MARCH!"

At this time Deaf Smith, who had previously been ordered to destroy Vince's Bridge in order to prevent recruits from coming to Santa Anna and to prevent the escape of his army, came dashing up on his foaming steed and shouted: "Vince's bridge is down—Texans fight for your lives." The soldiers, like unleashed bull dogs, rushed into the fray, and one soldier afterwards wrote as follows: "When we charged into the Mexican camp amid the shouts of 'Remember the Alamo,' I imagined I saw the departed spirit of the martyred Crockett descend from heaven to lead the charge." Boom! Boom! went seven hundred rifles. Bang! Bang! Bang! went seven hundred pistols. Rattle! Rattle! Rattle! was heard the clash of steel. In twenty minutes the battle was won and the other one-half captured; and the star of a republic rose over that field of carnage to shine in the firmament of nations. This battle ended the war, but it did not end the danger of the Texans.

For the nine years following, Mexico made many hostile demonstrations, and in 1843 threatened to reconquer Texas. It was then that Houston showed that his genius as a diplomat was equalled to his genius as a soldier and a statesman. He secured an armistice with Mexico to avert an immediate invasion. He then pleaded the cause of Texas before the United States, France, and England. The latter two countries promised to secure Texas against Mexican invasion if she would promise never to join the United States. The U. S. had twice denied the application of Texas for admission due to the opposition of the one-deadbeat abolitionists. The Whig party met in 1844 and nominated Henry Clay who declared

against the annexation of Texas. A majority of the delegates to the Democratic convention had been instructed for Van Buren who also declared against the annexation of Texas. Before the Democratic convention met, Houston wrote to General Andrew Jackson and, among other things, said: "Now my venerated friend, you will receive that Texas is presented to the United States as a bride adorned for her espousal, but this is the third attempt at annexation, and it is now or never. If the project fails again, we shall seek protection elsewhere."

General Jackson, who had served this country from budding manhood to hoary age, with fidelity and unparalleled distinction was now nearing the end of his earthly career; and while virtually standing on the brink of the grave he saw another opportunity to render another great service to his country. He took Houston's letter to the Democratic convention and told the democratic leaders that he had it upon the highest authority that unless that convention declared for the immediate admission of Texas and nominated a candidate favoring the same that Texas and all the territory thereof west to the Pacific Ocean would be forever lost and might pass under the control of a European country, which America could not afford to permit.

The convention followed Jackson's advice—the two-thirds rule was adopted and James K. Polk was nominated. And in the following election the people rallied to the call of General Jackson as they had so often done in his military campaigns and in his political contests. Texas became a state in the Union, and her people with loving hands took their lone star from their Bony Blue Flag and pinned it to the blue field of Old Glory where it will shine forever more.

May the spirit of our Texas heroes fall with tenderest benediction and inspiring purpose upon us and our children forever.

T. C. ANDREWS, Austin, Texas.

MODERN CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA RESTS UPON A BASE OF STEEL

For years before the coming of the Hoover depression American steel was the basis and barometer of business activity. Now, according to a report submitted by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the AMOUNT OF STEEL IN USE IN 1935 WAS ESTIMATED TO BE THE GREATEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC. Likewise the amount of steel in use per capita was the highest in history, representing an increase of 500 pounds per person over 1934. And there are critics who say that national recovery did not come about or was brought about in the three years of the Roosevelt administration.

Modern civilization in America rests upon a basis of steel, this annual report of the institute advises, in the form of countless articles in every day use, estimated at 954,000,000 tons or nearly 17,000 pounds for every man, woman and child in America. His estimate is the first ever made by the Institute covering the amount of steel in use in this country. It is based on calculation of steel consumption and production from 1865—the year when the perfection of the Bessemer process brought the dawn of the modern steel industry through 1935.

From beginning to end, the story of steel is fascinating. Fabricated into innumerable forms, ranging from skyscraper skeletons and railroad equipment down to watch springs and hairpins, the nearly one billion tons are making possible most of the necessities, conveniences and luxuries in cities and towns, in homes and in places of work. Also included in the steel in use today is that in 26,000,000 automobiles and trucks in the United States, in the sanitary cans on grocers' and housewives' shelves, the steel bed springs, upholstery springs and in all the multitudes of other products to which steel contributes directly and indirectly to the American standard.

Since 1932 (the coming of the Roosevelt administration) the amount of steel in use has increased an average of more than 300 pounds per capita per year, the gain during 1935 amounting to 507 pounds OR 15 PER CENT ABOVE THE AVERAGE RATE OF INCREASE IN THE FIRST 30 YEARS OF THE CENTURY. The men or the combination of men, who have been predicting this country "is hell bent" have another thing coming. The house of steel tells its own story of the march of time with glittering columns of facts and figures to show that modern civilization continues to march forward and that the republic of the fathers is marching with it.

MAYBE THIS WILL SAVE SOME OTHER CHILD

Bobby Drews, 5, died under the wheels of an auto Easter. His father, F. C. Drews of 310 South A street in Bellaire, today wrote the following article for The Press in the hope that it may save the lives of other little boys and girls.—The Editor.

Think, Mr. Car Driver, before you step on the gas. If you can't think of your own neck, think of a little boy or girl who may die under your wheels. My son is dead—maybe this will save the life of some other child. Let me tell you what it means. I know, for the "old Good Trooper"—our Bobby—died that way.

We wake up in the morning, and for a little while we can't believe but that in a moment his voice will shout: "Get up, everybody! Time to get up!"

We go in to breakfast. Did you ever have an empty plate at your table? The plate of somebody you wouldn't trade off for a million dollars? Breakfast doesn't taste so good, take it from me.

There's a whining on the side porch. It's Bobby's pal, the Scotty, waiting, scratching at the door, asking Bobby to come on out and play.

There in the corner are his toys, Mister Car Driver. They haven't moved all day. If you and I weren't grown ups, we might think they were waiting for him, too.

Mister, are your brakes and steering gear tight? Do you drive by schools, or where there a lot of children, ready to stop if one should run across your path?

Or are you one of the folks I see hitting 40 or 50 with kids nearby, with no more regard for their lives than if they were dogs? If you are, I almost wish—but no, I don't wish that for anybody. I started to say I wished you could have gone through what my wife and my boys and girls and I have gone through Sunday and since then.

But I can't wish that. The Good Trooper could cheer me up when nothing else could. It's like the sun had gone out. I would come home from work, thinking about my problems and worries, and he would run out and meet me with his warts and confidence. (First thing I knew, he had taken my mind off business and worry.)

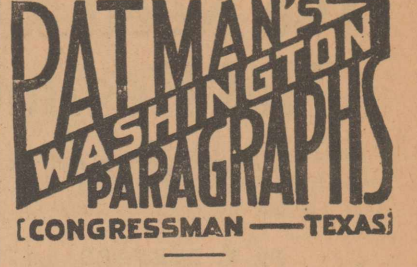
I don't ask a dime damages. I don't want any help on the expenses of laying him away. Money? You can't pay out money, mister, and square a thing like the one which happened to us. Think, then, when you're driving, and don't think your money gives you any rights or privileges. But that's beside the point. I'm not talking to people who drive off the roads, or even on the left side.

You who keep your side, have the right of way—don't take the attitude that the kid oughtn't to be on the street. He oughtn't, and his parents will suffer enough if anything happens to him to pay them for their negligence.

But you can do something. You can keep your speed down until if a boy or girl darts out you can stop. You can keep your brakes tight. Don't leave the house, or the company garage, if they aren't. You can keep steering gear tight. It may mean that a boy or girl won't die under your wheels.

Above all, think. Remember the Good Trooper, with his empty cot and his toys getting dusty in the corner, and his dog whining and waiting at the door.

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.



How Veterans Will Get Cash

World War veterans, who desire to convert their adjusted service certificates into bonds and cash, are expected to receive a settlement very soon after June 15th. The bonds are now in the possession of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks for distribution. To place two and one-half million letters in the mail at one time creates quite a mailing problem, and under the law, the bonds cannot be delivered before June 15th. Within five days after that time, every veteran, who has had his application approved is expected to receive a registered letter containing the bonds in denominations of \$50, and if there is a sum less than \$50 due, this will be in the form of a Cashier's Check. No other person except the veteran will be allowed to sign a receipt for the letter containing the bonds and a check. If cash is desired and a veteran does not reside near one of the 250 or 300 Post Offices that will pay the cash directly in return for the bonds, he will make application to his local postmaster, who will certify to his identification, and the number of bonds he desires to cash will be forwarded by the local postmaster to the nearest Post Office making the disbursements and a Cashier's Check will be forwarded immediately back to the veteran. This is not expected to cause much delay. I suggest it is in the interest of the veteran to get his local postmaster to handle the matter for him, since the question of identification will not likely be a problem. Where a veteran's application for bonds has not been approved, or where correspondence is required, there will be some delay in delivery.

Every effort is being made to deliver these bonds and to permit those veterans, who desire the cash, to receive it with the least possible delay.

The Farm Credit Administration reports an increase in the number of applications for loans by veterans to purchase farm homes, anticipating the early payment of these certificates.

Business will certainly be increased by reason of the wide distribution of this additional buying power.

No Aid for Blind Under Texas Law

Under the Social Security Act, the Federal Government helps the States in financing assistance given to needy blind persons if the State plans meet the requirements of the Social Security Act, and have been so approved by the Social Security Board. The State of Texas has not submitted a plan for giving aid to needy blind persons. For this reason it is not possible for Federal funds to be sent to Texas.

The most abhorrent hypocrisy is he who clothes a vile motive with the garments of benevolence and religion.

When nobility produced a Lincoln, it passed by the mansion of a Croesus and entered a log hut in the wilderness.

When the church forms an alliance with the state, love is arrested and fettered as it seeks to enter the church door.

A corrupt shrine is the devil's temple, where Truth lies slain under the altar, and hypocrisy embellishes its ceremonies.

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