

The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

Roosevelt's Speech Of Acceptance Nomination Second Term Presidency

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address accepting the Democratic presidential nomination:

Sen. Robinson, members of the Democratic convention, my friends, We meet at a time of great moment to the future of the nation. It is an occasion to be dedicated to the simple and sincere expression of an attitude toward problems, the determination of which will profoundly affect America.

I come not only as the leader of a party—not only as a candidate for high office, but as one upon whom many critical hours have imposed and still impose a grave responsibility.

Thanks for Assistance For the sympathy, help and confidence with which Americans have sustained me in my task, I am grateful. For their loyalty, I salute the members of our great party, in and out of official life in every part of the union. I salute those of other parties, especially those in the Congress who on so many occasions put partisan ship aside. I thank the governors of the several states, their legislatures, their state and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all I thank the millions of Americans who have dared to smile through the storm. America will not forget these recent years—will not forget that the rescue was not a mere party task—it was the concern of all of us. In our strength we rose together, rallied our energies together, applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived.

In those days we feared fear. That was why we fought fear. And today, my friends, we have won against the most dangerous of our foes—we have conquered fear.

Troubles Still in World But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world. Clouds of suspicion, tides of ill will and intolerance gather darkly in many places. In our own land we enjoy indeed a fullness of life greater than that of most nations. But the rush of modern civilization itself has raised for us new difficulties, new problems which must be solved if we are to preserve to the United States the political and economic freedom for which Washington and Jefferson planned and fought.

Reaffirms Faith Philadelphia is a good city in which to write American history. This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers: to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom—to give to 1936 as the founders gave to 1776—an American way of life.

The very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy—from the eighteenth century royalists who held

Most New Deal measures are not condemned in the platform, but are generally accepted as sound in principle and unsound in application as now attempted. The Republicans would fain throw everything back on the states. But that is unimportant. Personally I think that practically all the big problems are national in scope and must, eventually, be handled nationally. But that is something to fight for anyhow, so it may seem that the two parties are distinguished by different fundamental principles.

The farm proposals in the platform contain several things that

Oh boy! If I thought that would be done if the Republicans came into power, I would sure vote for them. But, of course, they are only trying to fool us.

And as for the "people" having anything to do with the nominating and electing of a president, it is to laugh.

"We, the people," have only to choose between two men put up by two not very different groups.

The platform, as usual, does not mean a thing. It is couched in such ambiguous language that both the reactionaries and the progressives may embrace it as thoughts out of their own hearts. This is not particularly a criticism of the Republican platform builders, for I do not expect the Democrats to do much better, if at all.

Nevertheless, besides being designed with a view to catch votes, it is not without symptoms of progressiveness.

It is declared in the platform that women and children must be protected from sweat-shop slavery. "Women and children first" is the rule of the sea, so it is appropriate that it should also be the rule of the sea of life.

CONVENTIONS THE PEOPLE POLITICIANS

By V. BERNARD In Houston Labor Journal The Republican national convention was a tame affair, well-planned and running smoothly. It is said that W. R. Hearst was the chief planner of the steam roller and the director of its course. When we notice that slow-moving, slow-thinking Mr. Hoover was the most virile of the delegates who were heard, we have a fairly good criterion whereby to gauge the quality of the Republican party leaders.

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Yep, that is a beginning.

One plank in the platform appeals particularly to me, and it will appeal to all poor people, which means most of us. It is this: "Abandonment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living, and thereby restrict buying, reduce volume and prevent reemployment."

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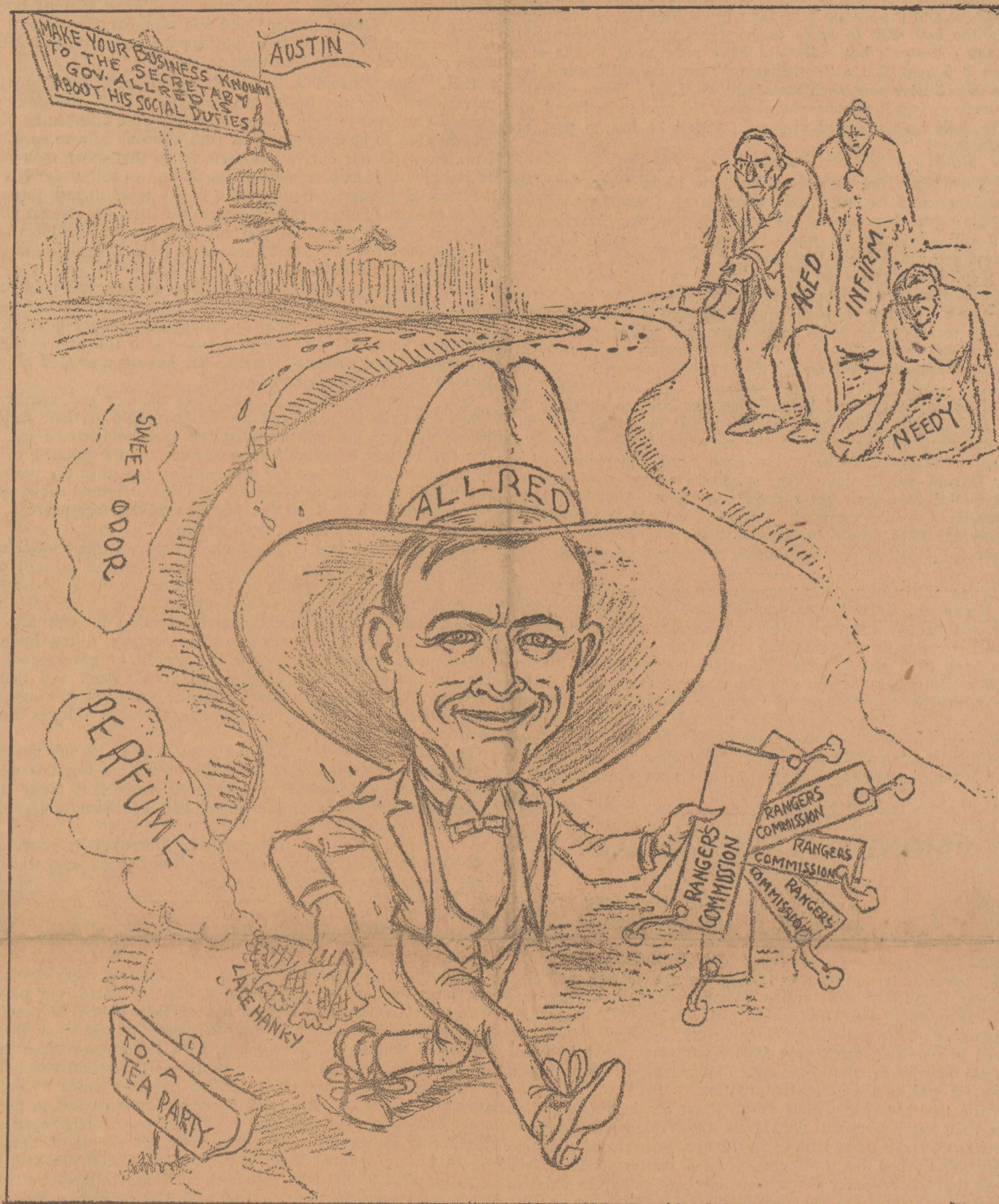
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Governor Allred's Waxahachie Speech

By JIM, The Editor

Governor Allred made his opening speech for a second term at Waxahachie on June 30, 1936. In some respects the speech could be termed a pretty speech. Just the kind of a speech you would expect from a ribbon cutter or a queen crowner. When we read his comparison of himself to Jim Hogg and President Roosevelt, we are reminded of the colored man who was talking about Joe Bailey and said, "He recommended himself very highly." It is indeed a pitiful aspect, yea, a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous to hear Jimmie put himself in the category of these great men, and to add insult to injury, he says that he does it in the interest of truth. He says he is not going to slander anybody and I guess he is correct because nobody has done anything for him to slander them, but he had better be careful about the parading any discourse on truth for when the boys turn the light on him about hot oil and the gamblers and the disposition of public funds, he will come to the conclusion that truth is a dangerous doctrine when the truth is really told. Really, I don't think that Governor Allred is so intentionally untruthful as he is ignorantly untruthful. For instance, he quotes from the official message of my wife of January 8, 1935, in which my wife estimates that the deficit in the state government would be \$15,392,182.74 as of August 31, 1935, in the General Revenue, Available School and Confederate Pension funds. And he calls attention to the fact that on August 31, 1935, after he had come in office in January preceding, that the deficiency had been reduced to \$7,339,158.81. He very ignorantly or intentionally, I don't know which, but either one would disqualify him to be Governor, undertakes to create the idea that he had reduced the deficiency by the difference of what it was on January 1, 1935 and August 31, 1935. He ought to know, if he don't know it, that the end of the fiscal year of the Ferguson administration did not end until August 31, 1935, and therefore as the result of the economies of the Ferguson fiscal year ending August 31, 1935, it was a Ferguson reduction and not an Allred reduction. It is a sad reflection on the state to have a Governor that don't know the difference between an official year and a fiscal year.

But equally unmindful of the truth, Governor Allred states in his opening speech: "May I remind you in all humility that I am the only candidate for Governor who publically advocated adoption of the Old Age Assistance Amendment. I did this on my visits over the state about which my opponents are now complaining." Now his visits over the state on queen crowning expositions were in 1935 and 1936. Whereas Senator Sanderford was the co-author of the Old Age Assistance Constitutional Amendment introduced in the Legislature which convened early in January 1935, long before Jimmie knew anything about Old Age Pensions. Yea, in addition to this Senator Sanderford was campaign manager for McDonald who ran on an Old Age Pension platform, two years before Allred ever cut a ribbon or crowned a queen during his term of office.

Senator Sanderford introduced in call sessions of the Legislature two bills in 1935 calling for the full payment of the \$15.00 a month pension and provided for the payment of same by a proposition for a sales tax. The Legislature would have passed either one of the Sanderford laws if Governor Allred hadn't threatened to veto the same on account of the sales tax provision.

Governor Allred now in his opening speech declares that he is in favor of continuing the present pension law and says that if an attempt is made to pay everybody over 65 years of age a full pension that it will cut us off from federal money, and for that reason, his position is that he does not want to levy any more taxes than the liquor tax to pay Old Age Pension. It is astounding to hear a Governor deliver a lecture on

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Serving Pork Barrel System Lacks Devotion To The Public Service

GOING BACK TO PRIMARY PRINCIPLES

(By HECK In Houston Labor Journal) The Houston Chronicle, under the heading "A Neglected Truth," last Sunday editorially commented on a subject of which I would rather write than such small things as "bottle-necks," swimming pools, traffic violations, and so forth, and this great subject is not irrelevant to the small annoyances mentioned for if we were moral, they would not be.

But who has neglected this great truth I am about to discuss? Practically everybody, but not I. For years I have shouted in the wilderness from my little columns in the Labor Journal, a nobody, unworthy of attention. It took a college professor, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, to make The Chronicle sit up and take notice.

Dr. Butler, according to The Chronicle, told a Columbia University graduating class that our lack of morals

"Tends to jeopardize the guaranteed rights of the nation's citizenry;

"Has operated to bring our economic system to the verge of chaos;

"Has among nations destroyed respect for treaties and for pledges of governments everywhere."

And The Chronicle wonders how a way can be found to "get back to morals." It says that we will not do it by talking about it. But,

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(The Greenville Messenger) The Greenville Herald and the Greenville Messenger, both have interesting editorials on "pork barrel" politics. The old pork barrel has been running over for a long time now. The "pork" not even salted down. The pity of the matter is that too many voters have ceased to care that politics have degenerated to the pork barrel level. The whole country has become "Tammanized." We of the Democratic South used to be sincerely horrified at the work of Tammany in New York. Now, how about it? Tammany was and is an organization that stands for "practical" politics, which boiled down, means "pork barrel" politics. To the victor belongs the spoils. And that is what we now have, to the nth degree. But it isn't confined to the Democratic party alone. The G.O.P. is and has been practicing "pork barrel" politics for a generation past. The Democrats had little chance to practice it—for they were not in power. Now that they are in power, their hunger for pork may be their downfall. Pork is not the best food for some people, you know. They are going to hear a plenty along this line before the close of the July primaries. If you like pork, you had better put in your order early—McKinney Examiner.

Now the Examiner gives a pretty clear presentation of what is happening in politics in both the old parties. It is these political pork barrel organizations that have seriously crippled many of Mr. Roosevelt's most earnest efforts to serve the people. These little "Tammany's" that have sprung up and are getting support on the basis of the "pork," they can distribute.

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Senator Sanderford Announces Speakings

Terrell, Friday, July 3, 2:30 p. m.
Corsicana, Friday, July 3, 8:15 p. m.
Ranger, Saturday, July 4, 2:30 p. m.
Abilene, Saturday, July 4th, 8:15 p. m.
Week Beginning July 6, Ending July 11

Bryan, Monday, July 6, 8:15 p. m.
Palestine, Tues., July 7, 2:30 p. m.
Jacksonville, Tues., July 7, 8:15 p. m.
Rockwall, Wed., July 8, 2:30 p. m.
Denton, Wed., July 8, 8:15 p. m.
Ft. Worth, Thurs., July 9, 8:15 p. m.
Waco, Friday, July 10, 8:15 p. m.
La Grange, Sat. July 11, 2:30 p. m.
Garfield, Sunday, July 12, 8:15 p. m.

Week Beginning July 13, ends July 19
Brenham, Mon., July 13, 8:15 p. m.
San Antonio, July 14, 8:15 p. m.
Gonzales, Wed., July 15, 2:30 p. m.
Victoria, Wed., July 15, 8:15 p. m.
Liberty, Thurs., July 16, 2:30 p. m.
Port Arthur, July 16, 8:15 p. m.
San Augustine, July 17, 2:30 p. m.
Kilgore, Fri., July 17, 8:15 p. m.
Sulphur Springs, July 18, 2:30 p. m.
Ennis, Saturday, July 18, 8:15 p. m.

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.

Speaking Dates of Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson in the interest of the candidacy of Senator Roy Sanderford for Governor

Brady, Saturday, July 4, 8:00 p. m.
Lampasas, Thurs., July 9, 8:00 p. m.
Brownwood, Fri., July 10, 8:00 p. m.
San Angelo, Sat., July 11, 8:00 p. m.

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JAS. E. FERGUSON Manager and Editor

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

LET'S SEE

In his Waxahachie speech, Governor Allred says there is no occasion for new taxes and that the present deficit in the Confederate Pension Fund will be wiped out in 1940 and the deficit in the General Revenue Fund of \$8,800,000.00 will be wiped out by the end of the fiscal year August 31, 1937. This is a deceptive misstatement. If the old Confederate soldiers are going to have to wait to 1940 to get their pension paid promptly then there is evidence that there is a shortage in that fund. Then how is he going to pay \$8,800,000.00 between now and August 31, 1937 when there are no revenues available. Then he forgot to tell the people in his Waxahachie speech that his administration has appropriated \$25,000,000.00 for the payment of Old Age Pensions and that he has not provided a thin dime to pay said sum. The facts are that instead of Allred telling the truth about there being no need for additional taxes, there will have to be new taxes raised to pay.

\$ 5,000,000.00	Confederate Pension
8,800,000.00	General Revenue
25,000,000.00	Old Age Pension

\$38,800,000.00 Total

that will be piled up in his administration if we are to rely on the present taxes. Of course, if he had sense enough to help pass a three cent sales tax, we could wipe out the General Revenue \$8,800,000.00 overdraft and the \$25,000,000.00 pensions, and as soon as those items were paid, additional funds could be available to pay the Confederate Pension.

WHEN AND HOW WILL THE PENSION BE PAID?

The following brief, but interesting address by Hon. Jerome Sneed, as Chairman, preceded the speech of Senator Roy Sanderford at Woodridge Park on the night of June 24.

It is a pleasure for me to extend a word of welcome to this large audience. It is truly Texan. Perhaps there are representatives from more counties of Texas present at this meeting than there will be at any other meeting during the present campaign.

Particularly do we welcome the many people from the adjoining counties and especially the many who are here from Bell County and are justly proud of their distinguished citizen who will speak to you.

One of the greatest of our American institutions is the sacred right and privilege of our people to meet in such crowds as this to discuss, and hear discussed the great common problems which confront a sovereign people. In 1836 and in 1845 our forefathers gave us this great institution in order that the people might know of the problems confronting their government and so they could have the advice and counsel of their fellow citizens.

In 1836 the young Texas was faced with an invasion from without. The struggles of pioneers to win over tyranny and to establish a free government is familiar to all of us. The many stories of deeds of valor performed by the Fathers of Texas are fresh in the minds of the citizens of Texas as we celebrate our 100th birthday. But during this our great festival in commemoration of the heroic deeds of the past 100 years and the acts of our pioneers who we revere, still great dangers lurk to block our path of progress and to destroy the happiness of our people. A new field of pioneering has been opened to us, and the citizenship of Texas, as well as the entire nation has set its face to the gigantic task of conquering human fear.

Even in our fair state we have seen the queer, strange, and sickening sight of children crying for bread in a land of plenty. We have witnessed savings of a lifetime wiped away overnight. We have seen our old and venerable men and women who have given their all for their families and their country, men and women who furnished their sons as soldiers for the late World War, I say we have seen many of these old men and women approach the western slope of life, broken of body and spirit as candidates for the poor house.

As determined as the men who were with Col. Travis at the Alamo and with General Houston at San Jacinto, the people of Texas are determined that this enemy shall be conquered, that our old shall be cared for, and the unfortunate blind, crippled and helpless shall have more nearly an even break in life. That determination was clearly shown by the votes of the people of Texas in August of 1935 when they voted into the organic law of this state the old age pension amendment. As to the manner of solving this problem the people of Texas ask the question, "How can the job be done?"

Ten long months have elapsed since the mandate of the people of Texas has been delivered. Since that date many of our old people who were entitled to have fear erased from their minds and hearts have found their graves and have died a death of agony caused from the fear of destitution. They died with that fear written upon their minds and hearts, because of our inaction. And again the people ask, "How can the task of raising the necessary funds for old age assistance be met?" Ten long months and not a dollar expended for old age assistance. And the people cry, "How and why and when?"

Many thousands of citizens believe that the candidate who shall speak tonight has the answer to these great problems. They believe with him as to who should be paid, and how the money shall be raised. You came to hear him discuss these issues, and I shall not detain him.

It is fitting that our distinguished guest should be presented by one of Travis County's best students of government, a citizen who has served the democratic party long and well; a woman whose name is a household word in Travis County and Central Texas. It gives me great pleasure to present Mrs. J. M. Loving, who will present the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. Lov-

BRIEF COMMENT ON CURRENT EVENTS

(From the LaGrange Journal)

People forget it is not money, but too strong a love for it, that makes trouble. Money has many legitimate uses. What an awful gathering a national convention, Republican or Democratic, would be if all the delegates were flat broke! Not so long ago, the pleasing and graceful writings of Eugene Field were welcomed as they flowed from his pen. His widow died recently in her home in Wisconsin. She might have ended her days in an almshouse built for the fact that the pockets of her friends were not empty. Andrew Carnegie came in for some hard raps in his lifetime, but many a dull evening would be spent without a book if he had not had coin enough to leave as his memorial a string of libraries stretching from coast to coast.

Incidentally, the business of the federal government, like that of a household, cannot be run on love alone, and the President, the House and the Senate have their heads together in conference as to the best way to make corporations drop their penny in the tax collector's hat. Matters have progressed to the stage where it is said that a "satisfactory" measure will become law. Who can believe any such statement as that? Wise, effective, necessary or just it may be, yet where is the man to be found who really feels that taxes of any sort, which he has to pay, are satisfactory?

Neither taxes nor anything else now holds terror for John Hays Hammond, Sr., who made a quiet exit from the affairs of this life a few days ago, at the age of eighty-one. American by birth and allegiance, he was a citizen of the world, friend of outcasts and kings, right hand man of Cecil Rhodes in establishing English supremacy in South Africa, and last but not least, inventor of many devices which attracted attention and served the world. Among these may be mentioned a system for controlling torpedoes by radio from shore, projectiles used by the allied forces in the World War, and numerous appliances that promoted the arts of peace.

Fairfax in the State of Virginia has just held an election. No one wanted to be mayor badly enough to file for nomination. The citizens wrote in the name of the man they preferred, and as 49 voters happened to be of the same mind, the person whom they favored got the job. That might be a good way to run a presidential campaign, but a candidate named Aledasabaladi-oescheda, a family name which can be found in the Detroit directory for 1934, would have no chance. The electorate would simply fall back on Smith or Jones, regardless of politics.

There will be plenty doing between now and the first of November, if one may judge by the brickbats that both political parties have cast already, but the contest will lack the color that characterized elections of a by-gone day. One does not have to go further back than the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888 to reach a time when election and the events that preceded it had all the glory and excitement of a circus. The present generation knows nothing of the blare of the parade, the smell of the oil torches, or the savor of the roast ox at the barbecue. There is no fun in a campaign nowadays. All it amounts to is to press one button to start the radio orator and then press another to vote.

MONEY STABILIZATION

(From Dallas News)

Silence of the Democratic platform on the subject of world monetary stabilization has been the subject of comment by some of the financial writers. The Republican platform declares for stabilization "as soon as due regard for the interest of domestic policy permits, and as soon as foreign nations acquire sufficient stability to justify such action". Really, this is saying very little more than the Democratic platform says. Probably the Democratic platform builders chose to say nothing because they feared a flareback from any declaration that might be made. Failure of the London economic conference of 1933 due to Roosevelt politics has not been forgotten.

While the Democratic platform is silent on the subject, there have been random declarations from the Treasury Department that this Government is willing to aid in a program of monetary stabilization when the time comes. As a matter of fact, it is known that the Treasury Department has been using the stabilization fund set up from the profits on gold dollar devaluation to help in maintaining stability of the French monetary system. Just what has been done is not known by the public. Despite lack of platform stand, Roosevelt should, during his campaign, inform the public concerning stabilization fund operations, and state definitely his intention as to future policy. The part that the United States is to play in world stabilization will certainly become an important issue during the next four years.

A DISSERTATION ON "SOUND MONEY"

(Contributed)

Because much is being said by speakers and writers at this time about "sound money", it is necessary that the subject be given particular attention. Otherwise there is danger that the public mind be crammed with the over-baked notions of so-called economists who are paid to present exaggerated views of the subject. No paid directly in money, perhaps, but in emoluments of patronage, official positions, careers, or other possible favors.

What is "sound money"? Answer: Any legal tender, authorized by Congress, the value of which is equal or equivalent to the value of the thing for which it is tendered. Of course, this is only another way of saying that "money is a medium of exchange." And properly so; for the real and true function of money is to provide a short-cut from barter, to the end that exchange of products may be accomplished through a less tedious process than barter.

Then, a credit certificate based upon anything that is in demand and acceptable by the various fields of industry is "sound money." And this goes for greenbacks as well as bank notes. Also for labor credit certificates, if or when the ponderous machinery of issue should ever get round to such a plan.

I propose now to prove that a labor credit certificate is just as good as a gold coin. Consider this hypothetical case: Three men, laborers, are employed on a certain project which requires different degrees of skill. One man is rated as a common laborer. Another is skilled; while the third is still more technical—say an expert. All three of these men are paid according to the graduated worth of each man's labor. All are paid in gold coin. The first man is paid \$2.50; the second, \$5; and the third \$10. In each case the gold coin is given in exchange for a day's work. Therefore, the day's work is worth as much as the gold coin. And a credit certificate issued in lieu of gold in payment for a day's work is worth as much as the day's work, as much as the gold coin, and is, therefore, "SOUND MONEY".

THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY

By curious coincidence, the Fourth of July is the date of five important events in America. The Declaration of Independence, July, 1776. In 1826, two men who had held the office of President died on the same day, within a few hours of each other. They were John Adams, the second President, and Thomas Jefferson, the third President. Forty-six years later, Calvin Coolidge was born. The Fourth of July also saw the first spadeful of earth turned for the Erie Canal; the ceremony occurred as a feature of an Independence Day celebration in 1817.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

THE INDICTMENT

State of Equal Opportunity,
vs. S. S.
County of Fairplay

In the name and by the authority of the state of Equal Opportunity, John Citizen, Attorney in and for the county of Fairplay comes, on behalf of an outraged and plundered people and says, that the defendant, A Private Bank (any bank that is operated for private gain) has wilfully and unethically violated the peace and dignity of the state of Equal Opportunity.

To the Honorable Court of Economic Justice, justice in our economic and social relations, and before The All Wise Judge, God of the Universe, we your grand jury do bring this Bill of Indictment with the following Allegations.

1st. That the said A. Private Bank has wilfully and unethically taken from society that which he has not earned and which does not belong to him in the practice allowed him of issuing paper money (credit money) and has retained for his own use and benefit all the profit from putting the same into circulation. Such profit rightfully belonging to society.

2nd. That the said A. P. Bank has wilfully, knowingly and intentionally, by the use of propaganda against inflation, persuaded Congress to keep money so scarce that nine-tenths of all business has to be done on credit thus allowing him to substitute bank credit in our currency system to do that other nine-tenths of business that cash money cannot do and to collect for it's use millions of interest. Bank credit is the most unjust thing allowed to exist in our twentieth century civilization, since it allows the said bank to collect interest upon his own indebtedness while he requires all who are not bankers to PAY interest on any indebtedness of theirs.

3rd. That the said A. P. Bank has wilfully and unethically taken from society, through interest collected upon billions of bank credit, that which rightfully belongs to society it being the duty and privilege of Congress to provide a full and sufficient currency system without his help. He has appropriated all such interest to his own use and benefit.

4th. That the said A. P. Bank has wilfully and unethically taken from the laboring and producing people of their rightful belongings and has appropriated the same to his own use and benefit, without reasonable remuneration, in the practice of collecting a rate of interest far greater than is within the power of the people to produce; as shown by Census figures showing the per cent of gain that all the people working together are able to add, annually to the country's wealth.

5th. That the said A. P. Bank has wilfully and unethically taken from the workers and producers millions of interest upon bank credit that processors and merchants, calling it overhead expense, found necessary to add to the price of products that passed through their hands, thereby forcing interest into the price of all necessities and assessing, thereby, a tax upon all transfers of ownership, not for the benefit of government but for the use and benefit of the said A. P. Bank and thereby causing all consumers to pay interest in the price of everything they purchase. He has appropriated the said interest to his own use and benefit.

6th. That the said A. P. Bank has not in all his life produced or brought into usefulness on dollars worth of tangible wealth but has been so favored by special privilege that today he is practically the owner of everything that has been produced by the labor of others.

Respectfully submitted by your
GRAND JURY, of plundered and outraged producers who now find themselves nothing but debtors.

THE SHAME OF TEXAS

Following his custom of taking advantage of every opportunity, large or small, to get publicity, Jas. V. Allred, our playboy Governor, had an aged couple one of them over 100 years old to travel from Waimar, Texas, to Austin to get their pension checks so that he (Allred) might have his picture taken handing them their checks which the people of Texas had voted them.

We wonder if after planning this publicity stunt at the expense of two of our aged citizens our Jimmie paused to give at least one small sigh for that 15,000 of our worthy aged over the age of 65 who have passed on since the people of Texas by a 1 to 1 vote granted them a pension of \$15.00 per month, a sigh for that 15,000 who had faith in Texas to meet its obligations, and went to their graves with the conviction that they had been denied of what the voters of Texas said was theirs.

The Bureau of Vital statistics of Texas will show that our citizens over the age of 65 years of age are dying at the rate of 1500 per month. It has been 10 months since the people voted an old age assistance of \$15.00 per month to those who could qualify under the Constitution,—about 250,000 in number.

We wonder if when Jas. V. Allred has arrived home from one of his publicity jaunts and lays his head upon his pillow and closes his eyes, he can see the outstretched hands of that 15,000 aged citizens and hear them murmur: "Jimmie you have failed us."

INDUSTRIAL BALANCEWHEEL

There is more discussion and less understanding on the subject of money than on any other question before the people at this time. And yet, there is not an issue of more vital importance to all the people at any time. Nor a question more easily understood when it is considered in the light of the proper function of money.

Money in circulation, like oxygenized blood energizing the body, vitalizes every avenue of human industry. Locked in vaults and denied circulation, it is like congested blood—too much at one place, not enough at other places.

The nation may be saturated with wealth, farms and factories overflowing, warehouses bursting from their gorged contents but without sufficient money to move these things in normal manner through channels of trade, recurring depressions with general stagnation are inevitable.

Money in circulation is the balancewheel that lubricates and keeps in motion the machinery of all industry, including production, manufacturing and distribution. But, get the thought, it must be in circulation and in sufficient volume to move these products. It can't function normally if it is locked in vaults, out of reach of business.

HEROISM IN DAILY TASKS

(Selected)

Newspapers recently told the story of two airplane pilots who brought their ship to earth, saving the lives of their passengers, although seriously burned by a fire caused by a leaking gas line.

Subsequently, Eugene Schacher, of Houston, Texas, co-pilot, died of his injuries. Pilot Ed Hefley was seriously burned as he sat at his post and made a crash landing.

How many people, who read of this incident, stop to think that these brave men exemplify the fidelity of millions of men in their daily tasks. Most of them, to be sure, will never face the same test of fire, but given duty under similar circumstances they will stick to their post and attempt to take care of those entrusted to their safety.

Everybody regrets the suffering of these men and the death of Pilot Schacher but do we not take such heroism a little too much for granted? Or, do we assume that it is in line with what we expect, and, if this is so, isn't the race of human beings probably a lot better than we sometimes say it is?

THE BONUS DISTRIBUTED

With more than twenty-eight million \$50-bonds distributed to more than two and a half million veterans of the World War, and something like ten million additional bonds to be distributed to a half million veterans who have not sent in their adjusted service certificates, the bonus question may be considered settled so far as the national government is concerned.

To the veteran who received part of the vast sum of \$2,237,000,000 last week the question has arisen as to how to use the bonds and money received. That most of the bonds will be cashed is generally assumed and thus the question relates to the spending of cash money.

Each individual in Texas who has received his bonus is entitled to use it as he thinks is best without unsolicited advice from professional counsellors of the general public. Each veteran understands his own circumstances and knows what he wants to do with his cash and our advice to all veterans is to save or spend it as he sees fit.

That the vast sum thus scattered through the nation will have important bearing upon business is certain but that it means a new epoch in commercial affairs is nonsense. We advise all tradesmen to go after the bonus dollars and the best way to go after them is to demonstrate to the possessors that what you have to sell is not only worth while, but a reasonable and wise expenditure.—Ex.

MORE ABOUT THAT OIL TAX

Mr. Fischer proposes that, if and when elected Governor, he will have the Legislature pass a law, which law when passed will force the producers of oil in Texas to pay a natural resource tax of 15 cents per barrel.

Mr. Fischer represents that 15 per cent of the quantity of the oil produced in Texas is consumed by the citizens of Texas. That 85 per cent of all the oil that is shipped interstate is consumed by citizens of other states and foreign countries, that the oil shipped interstate and to foreign countries would pay 15 cents per barrel tax into the State Treasury, that one of our most valuable resources is being rapidly exhausted; that great loss of revenue is being visited upon the state, that when the crude oil which fills the deep subterranean cavities beneath the surface of the earth has been emptied, it is gone. That the oil is never replaced. That such a tax would be a benefit to the independent oil producer, that he is interested in relieving the overburdened taxpayers, that the income of 15 cents per barrel would relieve the burdens of the taxpayers, that the tax on gasoline could, and would be reduced one half or less, that the tax burdens would be paid by the purchasers of Texas oil who buy oil beyond the confines of this state.

His statement rings with a degree of verity. To the unthinking mind the statement may be convincing. A casual analysis of the statement will reveal that the statements are mere clap-trap, flap-doodle.

The citizens of Texas consume approximately 150,000 barrels of oil per day. Approximately 750,000 barrels of oil per day are exported to other states and non oil producing foreign countries. If a tax of 15 cents per barrel is levied and collected on oil produced in Texas, then Texas oil will have a market for less than the quantity consumed by its citizens. Oil is produced in foreign countries at a cost much less than oil can be produced here. The sister states produce great quantities of oil that comes in competition with Texas oil.

The oil fields of foreign countries are owned by major oil companies. The cost of transporting oil produced in foreign countries into the United States at ports of entry, is less than the pipe line charges for transporting oil from the oil fields of Texas to refineries. No tax can be charged for the importation of oil from foreign countries in excess of the importation tax charged by the federal government. Then Texas producers, if a tax of 15 cents per barrel is assessed and collected, will face a "rosy" situation. They will be faced with oil that can be purchased in adjoining states and in foreign fields by major oil companies, and delivered to all points in Texas, at a cost of 15 cents per barrel less than the oil they produce.

If 15 cents per barrel is assessed and collected by a law, such as is sponsored by Mr. Fischer, then the producers of Texas oil will, of necessity, meet a decreased demand for their oil, the daily allowable will be reduced. The Texas market could and will consume only such quantity of oil as is needed to supply the local demand. The consumers of the by-products of oil could buy such products of imported oil at a less price than by-products of domestic oil since all the oil produced in Texas would be burdened with 15 cents per barrel in excess of the cost of oil produced in other states and foreign fields.

Who would benefit by the tax of 15 cents per barrel? The major oil companies own the foreign oil fields. The major oil companies own the greater part of the oil produced in Texas and other states. The major oil companies could and would be pleased to keep Texas oil bottled up in the bowels

of the earth in reserve and furnish foreign oil free of 15 cents per barrel tax. Can the independent oil companies grow fat on the sale of oil produced in other states and foreign fields and not pay 15 cents per barrel tax? Can the independent oil producers live with their daily allowable reduced? The daily allowable would be reduced unless the oil produced in Texas was sold at the posted price, less the 15 cents per barrel, in which event the tax would be paid by the producers. The tax collected on oil transported and sold beyond the state would not be paid by nonresidents as claimed by Mr. Fischer, but would be paid by the producers. J. J. Rady, In Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

The word is that the old fashioned family doctor has disappeared. This means that physicians have begun to send out their bills on the first of the month.

Feeding the nation may be a glorious calling but the farmers are anxious for adequate cash returns.

Vital statistics: Regardless of your family record for longevity and automobile accident is a serious affair.

Convention—

(Continued from page 1)

appeal to me. For instance: "To encourage and further develop co-operative marketing.

"To provide in case of agricultural products, of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portions of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the production level of the family type farm."

Yep, that's in the Republican platform. Under the New Deal it seems that the "land hogs" got all the benefit.

National isolation, some critics of the platform, say accusingly, is now the plain declaration of the Republicans.

What if it is? It is right first to set our own house in order before mixing in our neighbors' affairs, and it would be well if the illusion of foreign trade benefits could be dispelled. There is nothing to it, except for the traders.

As to the presidential nominee, he is practically unknown. Democrat Farley says that he has often changed his opinions, particularly in regard to money. He has been an "inflationist," meaning a printing-press-money advocate, but now he is for the gold standard, although he did not succeed in getting a plank in the platform to that effect.

But maybe he is a good scrapper. We do not know. Certain it is there is much to criticize in the New Deal, but, so far, the Republicans have done nothing but criticize. It is up to them now to show if they really have more practical means whereby to coax prosperity back.

The coming presidential campaign should be not only interesting but highly educational. It is not very likely that it will put the Republicans "in", but it provides a great opportunity for the two major parties to spill in public what they think of each other.

There will be a great deal of truth in the accusations of each against the other, and the party that will be in power ought to benefit by it.

In fact, I do not think that it matters much, as far as the people are concerned, which party is in power. Certain things have to be done, if the nation is to survive, and no party can shirk doing these things. But as yet nobody seems to know how to go about it. Maybe a good fight will bring out something. Get out and let the fur fly.

Democratic Platform Presented Convention Amid Rousing Applause

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. — Text of the 1936 Democratic national platform follows:

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that the test of a representative government is its ability to promote the safety and happiness of the people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that 12 years of Republican leadership left our nation sorely stricken in body, mind and spirit; and that three years of Democratic leadership have put it back on the road to restored health and prosperity.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that 12 years of Republican surrender to the dictatorship of a privileged few have been supplanted by a Democratic leadership which has returned the people themselves to the places of authority, and has revived in them new faith and restored the hope which they had almost lost.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that this 8-year recovery in all the basic values of life and the reestablishment of the American way of living has been brought about by humanizing the policies of the federal government as they affect the personal financial, industrial and agricultural well-being of the American people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

(1) Protection of the family and the home.

(2) Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people.

(3) Aid to those overtaken by disaster.

These obligations, neglected through 12 years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American government, under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

For Protection of Family and Home

(1) We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnapers and bandits. We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

Savings and Investment

(2) We have safeguarded the thrift of our citizens by restraining those who would gamble with other people's savings, by requiring truth in the sale of securities; by putting the brakes upon the use of credit for speculation; by outlawing the manipulation of prices in stock and commodity markets; by curbing the overweening power and unholty practices of utility holding companies, by insuring \$50,000,000 bank accounts.

Old Age, Social Security

(3) We have built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the hazards of unemployment and old age; for the orphaned, the crippled and the blind. On the foundation of the social security act we are determined to erect a structure of economic security for all our people, making sure this benefit shall keep step with the ever-increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens.

Consumer

(4) We will act to secure to the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

Rural Electrification

(7) This administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee valley and in several other parts of the nation. As a result electricity has been made available to the people at a lower rate. We will continue to promote plans for rural electrification and for cheap power by means of the yardstick method.

Housing

(6) We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford.

In the last three years the federal government, having saved more than two million homes from foreclosure, has taken the first steps in our history to provide decent housing for people of meager incomes. We believe every encouragement should be given to the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the government should steadily extend its housing program toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to

live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

Veterans
(1) We shall continue just treatment to our war veterans and their dependents.

Agriculture

We have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its pre-war purchasing power. The farmer is no longer suffering from 15-cent corn, 8-cent hogs, 2 1/2-cent beef at the farm, 5-cent wool, 80-cent wheat, 5-cent cotton and 8-cent sugar.

By federal legislation we have reduced the farmers' indebtedness an amount his net income. In cooperation with the states and through the farmers' own committees, we are restoring the fertility of his land and checking the erosion of his soil. We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

We will continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment program with payments to farmers.

We will continue a fair-minded administration of agricultural laws quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We recognize the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full cooperation of the government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

We favor the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers, we favor judicious commodity loans on seasonal surpluses, and we favor assistance within federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand, at a fair profit to the farmers.

We favor encouragement of sound, practical farm cooperatives. By the purchase and retirement of 10,000,000 acres of submarginal land, and assistance to those attempting to eke out an existence upon it, we have made a good beginning toward proper land use and rural rehabilitation.

Labor

We have given the army of America's industrial workers something more substantial than the Republicans' dinner pail full of promises. We have increased the workers pay and shortened his hours; we have undertaken to put an end to the sweated labor of his wife and children; we have written into the law of the land his right to collective bargaining and self-organization free from the interference of employers, we have provided federal machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights, both as wage earner and consumer, in the production and consumption of all commodities including coal and water power and other natural resource products.

Business

We have taken the American business man out of the red. We have saved his bank and given it a sounder foundation; we have extended credit; we have lowered interest rate; we have undertaken to free him from the ravages of cut-throat competition.

The American business man has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Youth

We have aided youth to stay in school; given them constructive occupation; opened the door to opportunity which 12 years of Republican neglect had closed.

Our youth have been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep them on that road.

Monopoly

Monopolies and the concentration of economic power, the creation of Republican rule and privilege, continue to be the master of the producer, the exploiter of the consumer, and the enemy of the independent operator. This is a problem challenging the unceasing effort of untrammelled public officials in every branch of the government. We pledge vigorously and freely to enforce the criminal and

Governor Allred's Waxahachie Speech

(Continue from page 1)

truth, and at a time when everybody is holding their breath to learn the truth about how many people are going to get pensions, that the Governor makes an opening speech and fails to tell anybody how many people are going to receive pensions and where he is going to get the money to pay them.

My friends there is nothing left to do but take the Governor at his word. He says he is in favor of the present law. That he don't want any new pension taxes and that there is no need for any new taxes. If that be his plan, then there will not be over 65,000 people in Texas over 65 years of age that will ever receive a pension and only 40,000 that will get a reduced pension during the year 1936. As the pension commissioner has admitted that there are 190,000 that have applied for pensions under oath and application stating that they are over 65 years of age, then there is bound to be in the neighborhood of 150,000 that will never receive any pension. The Federal census shows there are 230,000 that were over 65 years of age in 1930. Of this prospective number of 40,000 to be paid, there are 10,000 negroes and mexicans that are to receive pensions while 150,000 will not receive any pension whatever now or hereafter.

This is the Governor's position on the most important legislative question that ever confronted the State of Texas.

In opposition to this pronounced statement of the Governor, Senator Sanderford stands out single handed and alone with a proposition to pay this pension in full of \$15.00 a month to every person over 65 years of age in Texas and to provide for the payment of same by a three cent commercial sales tax. One-third of which tax is to go to the removal of taxes on real estate. The other three candidates for Governor stand side by side with Governor Allred in opposition to Sanderford's proposition to pay the full pension with a sales tax. Now the people can take either position they want. They can vote for Governor Allred, Tom Hunter, or fat Fischer who stand together, or they can vote for Senator Sanderford who stands against all three. In other words the proposition is simply that Allred and the other candidates do not propose how to pay the pension to everybody and Sanderford proposes to pay everybody. Mr. Voter it is up to you. Take your choice.

In his opening speech, Governor Allred said that he sent a message to the Legislature providing various taxes which he enumerates, but he forgot to tell all the truth and admit that in that same message he strongly urged the Legislature to pass a state income tax in addition to the present federal income tax. While he is shouting that there is no need for new taxes, he in fact intends to pass a state income tax which will double present income taxes.

In addition to these propositions Governor Allred proposes in his opening speech the same amendment that was defeated by the people at the polls to give the Tax Commission at Austin the powers to fix the valuations on land in the various counties of the state irrespective of the power now given by the constitution to the Commissioners Courts of each county. He also wants to continue ad valorem values and sue everybody for delinquent taxes and hereafter to have rates and values fixed by a Tax Board down at Austin. Won't we be going some with the Liquor Board, Pension Board, and a Tax Board all down in Austin as a crowning climax to a kid Governor. It is up to you Mr. Voter whether you want to send any more boys to mill.

civil provisions of the existing anti-trust laws, and to the extent that their effectiveness has been weakened by new corporate devices or judicial construction, we propose by law to restore their efficacy in stamping out monopolistic practices and the concentration of economic power.

Aid to Disaster-stricken

We have aided and will continue to aid those who have been visited by widespread drouth and floods and have adopted a nationwide flood-control policy.

Unemployment

We believe that unemployment is a national problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our government to meet it in a national way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than 5,000,000 people have been re-employed, and we shall continue to maintain that the first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in cooperation with state and local governments on useful public projects, to the end that the national wealth may be increased and the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life.

The Constitution

The Republican platform proposes to meet many pressing national problems solely by action of the separate states. We know that drouth, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices cannot be adequately handled exclusively by 48 separate state legislatures, 48 separate state administrations and 48 separate state courts. Transactions and activities which inevitably overflow state boundaries call for both state and federal treatment. We have sought and will continue to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the constitution.

If these problems can not be effectively solved by legislation within the constitution, we shall seek such calling amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Merit System

For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service—which was first established and fostered

under democratic auspices—to all nonpolicy-making positions in the federal service.

We shall subject to the civil service law all continuing positions, which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operation.

Civil Liberties

We shall continue to guard the freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly which our constitution guarantees; with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Government Finance

The administration has stopped deflation, restored values and enabled business to go ahead with confidence.

When national income shrinks, government income is imperiled. In reviving national income, we have fortified government finance. We have raised the public credit to a position of unsurpassed security. The interest rate on government bonds has been reduced to the lowest point in 28 years. The same government bonds which in 1932 sold under \$3 are now selling over 104.

We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors and property owners on the one hand, and wage earners and creditors on the other, a currency which will permit full utilization of the country's resources. We assert that today we have the soundest currency in the world.

We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

Foreign Policy

In our relationship with other nations, this government will continue to extend the policy of the good neighbor. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared, resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to take the profits out of war; to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere.

We shall continue to foster the increase in our foreign trade which has been achieved by this administration; to seek by mutual agreement the lowering of those tariff barriers; quotas and embargoes which have been raised against our

exports of agricultural and industrial products; but continue as in the past to give adequate protection to our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition or the dumping on our shores of commodities and goods produced abroad by cheap labor or subsidized by foreign government.

The Issue

The issue in this election is plain. The American people are called upon to choose between a Republican administration that has and would again regiment them in the service of privileged groups and a Democratic administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all our people.

We have faith in the destiny of our nation. We are sufficiently endowed with natural resources and with productive capacity to provide for all a quality of life that meets the standards of real Americanism. Dedicated to a government of liberal American principles, we are determined to oppose equally, the despotism of communism and the menace of concealed fascism.

We hold this final truth to be self-evident—that the interests, the security and the happiness of the people of the United States of America can be perpetuated only under democratic government as conceived by the founders of our nation.

Serving Pork

(Continue from page 1)

It is this that makes the office holding politicians too often, when elected, proceed to line up to do the bidding of the little "Tammany" while the political leaders give aid in playing up "greatness of the service" thus rendered, by those who control the tax money the people pay. Those who solemnly swear they will serve the people, thus stultify their oath.

Most people are pretty familiar with the fight that was made to protect the schools of Greenville from a program that was paying excessive money to some and demoting some others in systematic order. Then note how—after the people had spoken in the mayor's race—the combined forces set up a system of reasoning and appeals against the three members of the school Board who had fought valiantly to prevent the loss of school affiliation, by the forces, distributing "pork" to some so freely. Note the insistence that the "New Deal" the people had called for, meant the setting aside of those faithful ones, behind whom the fight was made?

That "New Deal" stuff sounded so plausible, following the resignation of those who pulled a school election, before respending, that fits in far better with "pork barrel" politics than with an unselfish desire to serve. In fact there was no effort to serve the public, but to save the "ring."

This paper was active in the fight, but made no suggestion, either privately or publicly, as to who should succeed the coach, whom the people showed desire to retire.

The Chinese may be too weak to fight the Japs but they can get up a war of their own.

gain for those associated with him in rulership. The people pay the bill. Honesty and gratitude lost if this fact ignored.

The people of this country have the power and they have the intelligence that fully equip them to analyze sufficient of the acts of their public servants to pretty clearly read the handwriting on the wall, made by the official acts of those who would faithfully serve the public. Likewise, those who bow before the "Tammany's" that love self more than they love honor and service.

This is election year and there is no malice in setting those aside who are abusing privileges, any more than for the father to withdraw privileges given a child that is abusing privilege given. The interest of the child is best served by withdrawal along with improvement of general service. The honest performance of wholesome duty calls for just that.

Going Back

(Continue from page 1)

most certainly, we will not do it if we do not talk about it.

Applied to human life, the moral law can be stated in one word. A disciple asked Confucius: "Is there one word upon which the whole life may proceed?"

Confucius replied: "Is not Rectitude such a word?—what you do not yourself, sire, do not put before others."

I myself have tried to formulate a terse statement of this law; here it is:

"In all nature, and in every phase of life, two forces, opposing each other, are constantly active. True morality consists in a perfect balance of these two forces."

The moral law, then, is not changeable, nor has it anything to do with religion. It is perfectly capable of being taught in schools and universities as what it is, a universal, cosmic, inexorable, and eternal law. To compute this law's application to human life and society has no more to do with religion than has the computation of the course of the stars, or of the laws that govern the growth of plant life.

The centrifugal and centripetal forces of earth and sun must equal each other, or the earth will be destroyed. Heat and cold, moisture and dryness, must be rightly proportioned in order to produce vegetation.

In human life we must find the mean or middle course between the forces that govern our life. What are these forces?

The first one is self-love, self-preservation; the second is love for others and their preservation. Even the law of Moses states that we must love our neighbor as we love ourselves. Not love them any more, nor any less, but just as much. That is complying with the moral law. Our action must comply with the same rule; not to take more than we give, not to strive for an over-abundance as long as anyone has not enough. That is the moral law.

The law has been violated, hence human society is in chaos. It can be rebuilt into an orderly structure only by going back to the law and obeying it.

Compliance with the moral law does not mean a leveling out process into a communistic state. We are not born equal. As material riches are of no worth, we should not strive for them.

Confucius said: "Finding himself in a position of wealth and honor, he (the moral man) lives as becomes one living in a position of wealth and honor. Finding himself in a position of poverty and humble circumstances, he lives as becomes one living in a position of poverty and humble circumstances. Finding himself in uncivilized countries, he lives as becomes one living in uncivilized countries. Finding himself in circumstances of danger and difficulties, he acts according to what is required of a man under such circumstances. In one word, the moral man can find himself in no position in life in which he is not master of himself. But unless social inequalities have a true and moral basis, government of the people is an impossibility."

In the immoral conditions of our present day, social inequalities are patently not on a moral basis. The most greedy and unscrupulous, as a general rule, attain to riches and high positions, while, if we lived according to the moral law, the opposite would be the case. We have thrown the law overboard and esteem only riches.

What can be done to change it? I have often answered that question: The schools must be used to teach the moral law.

In order to do this, however, our educators must first find out and understand morals, what they are, whence they come from, and how

to apply them to human life and actions. The blind can not lead the blind. Confucius read the experiences of the ages up to his own time. He compiled and edited all the old literature, poetry and history of China into four books. This was one of the scrolls on which he read the moral law. Then he read the scroll of the universe and nature, and it revealed the same law. We have the same scrolls before us: History and nature! Where are our wise men?

To the law and to the testimony!—if the world has to be saved.

There are no exceptions to the workings of a cosmic law, so human life can not be an exception. It is true that we can violate the law, for we have a free will, but we are very much mistaken, if we think we can violate it with impunity. The punishment is meted out socially as well as individually. In our short material life we see many violators eminently successful and honored up to the very day of their funerals, and later even on the pages of history. That in itself should, to the thinking man and woman, be proof of immortality for the law will not be cheated. It carries within itself retribution for violations.

But the sorry spectacle of earth life as it is today should be enough for us, without having to go beyond it, for corroboration of this inexorable law. Dr. Butler has seen the handwriting on the wall, and one Houston daily paper has actually pricked up its ears and taken notice.

May some more wake up before the earth becomes a shambles.

What we find hard to understand is why, in spite of our repeated, and emphasized statements to the contrary there are people in the countries who expect us to publish articles to which they have not signed their names.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL IS THE HOTEL

European Plan
AT AUSTIN

Vice-President Garner Pledges Allegiance to FD

FRANKLIN FIELD, Phil., June 29.—The text of Vice Pres. John N. Garner's speech accepting the Democratic nomination as running mate to Pres. Roosevelt, follows: My words shall be as few as they shall be fervent and sincere. I am a soldier and my duty is to follow where the commander leads. I accept the rules of war as laid down in the platform.

I am not insensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me. This confidence which my fellow countrymen have reposed in me I accept as a solemn trust. And I am not unmindful of the responsibility which goes with that trust.

I gladly accept the nomination for the vice presidency now tendered to me for the second time. The sense of personal satisfaction in his honor is enhanced and heightened by the thought that I am again to be on the ticket with Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Renews Pledge of Fealty
I shall stand with him in the months ahead as I stood with him before the voters of this country in 1928—as I have stood, in sharing with him since March 4, 1933, the obligations and duties and responsibilities which the constitution imposes.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is my leader, my commander-in-chief. In this presence, before this multitude and with the stars of Heaven to bear witness to my covenant, I renew the pledge of fealty I gave four years ago. In Franklin Delano Roosevelt the hopes of a nation have been reborn. Despair has given place to confidence. Despondency and gloom have made way for happiness. Laughter again is heard in the land.

Must Be Done
We are now, as it were, midway in our course. Great as are the things which have been accomplished to bring order out of chaos in which we found the country in March, 1933, much remains to be done.

There must be no return to old conceptions denominated as the old deal. And what do we mean by the old deal? We mean a political system which fosters an economic order giving special privilege to a few favored ones through the sacrifices of the many. By the new deal we mean simply an adaptation of the laws of the country so that the greatest good will come to the greatest number—the protection of the rights of that vast majority of our populace, men, women and children—to whom the old deal meant want, hardship, despair and degradation.

Our people have not forgotten the wretchedness to which these sins of omission and commission of 12 years of the old deal had plunged the country when the new deal was ushered in on a March day in 1933. But the dawn of a new day was at hand. The time for a change had come. The country welcomed a new leader. And I cheerfully bear witness here and now to the loyal support of new deal measures and principles accorded in Congress by certain of our friends of the opposition. With voice and vote many brethren of Republican persuasion have shown how they could, in time of national peril, rise above partisanship and heed the call for help of a stricken country.

Protect the Women
We will ask for the support of all those who believe as we do that the function of government is to protect the many from the selfishness of the few, to guarantee to all the means of livelihood and participation in the things that make life good and noble and worth living.

That is our platform. Upon that platform I stand and I am proud to stand with our leader—a leader who has never once lost faith that in the sovereign will of the American people rests true wisdom in government and the way to security, peace and happiness. In that faith, I pledge anew my allegiance to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.—Ex.

Civil Control of States
Did you know that Fascism is so far advanced in the United States that Los Angeles city police officers, in absolute defiance of the United States laws are stationed at every highway leading into California and are questioning and fingerprinting all entrants into the state whom they so desire and admitting only those whom they choose?

Good manners, being free to those who insist upon them, are not desired by some boobs.

Roosevelt— (Continued from page 1)

special privileges from the crown. It was to perpetuate their privilege that they governed without the consent of the governed; that they denied the right of free assembly and free speech; that they restricted the worship of God; that they put the average man's property and the average man's life in pawn to the mercenariness of dynastic power—that they regimented the people.

And so it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American revolution was fought. That victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own government. Political tyranny was wiped out at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Economic Royalists
Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which re-ordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity, of the telegraph and the radio; mass production, mass distribution—all of these combined to bring forward a new civilization and with it a new problem for those who would remain free.

For out of this modern civilization economic royalists carved new dynasties. New kingdoms were built upon concentration of control over material things. Through new uses of corporations, banks and securities, new machinery of industry and agriculture, of labor and capital—all undreamed of by the fathers—the whole structure of modern life was impressed into this royal service.

There was no place among this royalty for my many thousands of small businessmen and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of initiative and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farmer. Even honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their obligation to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.

Sought Legal Sanctions
It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor and their properties. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the minute man.

The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the condition of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. The savings of the average family, the capital of the small business man, the investments set aside for old age—other people's money—these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.

Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.

Opportunity Limited
Throughout the nation, opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise.

An old English judge once said: "Necessitous men are not free men." Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.

For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands as almost complete control over other people's property, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness.

Collapse Revealed Despotism
Against economic tyranny such as this, the citizen could only appeal to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929

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.

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

Second. A three per cent retail

showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.

The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote but they denied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and live.

Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half and half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

Constitution For Freedom
The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power. In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, the flag and the Constitution stand for Democracy, not tyranny for freedom, not subjection; and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike.

The brave and clear platform adopted by this convention, to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are protection of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster.

Wide Understanding
But the resolute enemy within our gates is ever ready to beat down our words unless in greater courage we will fight for them.

For more than three years we have fought for them. This convention in every word and deed

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 \$8,000.00 at 1 1/2 percent interest on 21 years' time, without down payment to families with which to buy farm homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROY SANDERFORD.

has pledged that that fight will go on.

The defeats and victories of these years have given to us as a people a new understanding of our government and of ourselves. Never since the early days of New England town meeting have the affairs of government been so widely discussed and so clearly appreciated. It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most worldly of worlds is moral principle.

Nation Fighting for Freedom
We do not see faith, hope and charity as unattainable ideals but we use them as stout supports of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith—in the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorship.

Hope—renewed because we know so well the progress we have made.

Charity—in the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity literally translated from the original means love, the love that understands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but true sympathy and wisdom help men to help themselves.

We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the embodiment of human charity.

Cause of the People
We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude.

In the place of the palace of privilege we seek to build a temple out of faith and hope and charity.

It is a sobering thing to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us but to the people. The standard is not in the hands of you and me alone. It is carried by America. We seek daily to profit from

Demos Repeal Rule On Two Thirds Majority

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The democratic national convention Thursday night abolished the party's historic two-thirds rule for nomination of candidate when it adopted the rules committee's report recommending abrogation. At future conventions only a bare majority will be necessary for nomination.

The rule which enabled the traditional "solid South" virtually to control nominations, had been in use for 104 years. Most Southern states and some Eastern and Western opposed abrogation but were appeased when the rules committee recommended changes in delegates apportionment.

Score Hurt When Grandstand Sways
A score of persons were injured here Thursday night when the grand stand upon which they were watching the Mummies' parade held in connection with the Democratic national convention swayed backwards like a careening ship and threw them six feet to the ground.

About 80 other persons received cuts and bruises. These changes—to be considered by the national committee between now and the next convention—would give the states equal representation in the convention.

Friday, in the hot, blue glare of Kleig lights, John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., placed before the convention and call for the president's renomination. Vice Pres. John N. Garner, was also renominated. Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt will come up from Washington and, standing at a momentous cross-road of his career, deliver an acceptance address that will be the new deal's answer to the choice of London and Knox by Republicans.

Compromise Satisfactory
Dixie went down fighting in her attempt to keep the two-thirds rule—a device that gives her an important role in the direction of Democratic affairs. Under the two-thirds rule she can form a solid, stubborn wall of delegates and block the nomination of any man. At the last minute the South snatched from the fire of battle a compromise that will take much of the sting out of her defeat.

This fight occurred before the convention's rules committee, headed by Sen. Benoit C. Clark of experience, to learn to do better as our task proceeds.

Governments can err—presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales.

Cycle of Destiny
Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of others much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny.

In this world of ours in other lands, there are some people who, in times past, have lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown too weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy.

I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their ancient hope. They begin to know that here in America we are waging a great war. It is not alone a war against want and destitution and economic demoralization. It is a war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world.

I accept the commission you have tendered me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war.

(Austin American)

Missouri, whose father lost the presidential nomination at Baltimore in 1912 because he never could get two-thirds of the votes although he had a majority.

Committee Study
Northern and Eastern leaders on the committee agreed to recommend to the delegates that the national committee study, between now and the next convention, a plan to reapportion delegate strength among the states. Delegates to the Democratic convention are chosen now on a straight population basis. One suggestion already circulating here is that the population basis be abandoned in favor of a system based on the number of Democratic votes in each state.

The practical effect of such a change would be to increase the number of delegates from Southern states, which are heavily Democratic.

Southerners Content
The motion to refer the reapportionment issue to the national committee passed the rules committee without a roll call being taken. Earlier the committee had voted, 36 to 13, to recommend that the two-thirds rule be abrogated.

Rep. E. E. Cox, the little Georgia firebrand who has been Dixie's spokesman in favor of retaining the two-thirds rule, was appeased by the compromise and immediately announced he would not make a floor fight. Other Southerners seemed to be content, too, or at least reconciled to the fact that the convention was going to make history tonight by killing his pet.

Harmony was in the air along the aisles and the brown benches where delegates sit while they transact their business. The South had been mollified, the Al Smith right-wingers had stayed at home and the New Deal was ready for its love feast.—Austin American.

NEW THIRD PARTY

(The Greenville Messenger)

Congressman Lemke, of North Dakota, assured of reelection to Congress, without opposition, is also a candidate for the presidency, with an appeal to the farm and labor element that worries both Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Lemke is co-author of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill and particularly strong with the farm element of the north west.

The Republicans "went west" to get a nominee, from a western agricultural State, as a bid to this element. Then they put out a conservative platform to accommodate the east.

The Democrats also bid, particularly for this western and north-western farm element. Hence, while neither of the old parties fear the election of Lemke, both fear they may be crippled in states that might mean their election or defeat.

Mr. Lemke, with a certainty that North Dakota will vote for him, is much in the position of the monkey dividing cheese for the cat and the rat, biting off one side to where the other over-balances and frightening both cat and rat about getting any cheese, after the quarrel settled.

Mr. Lemke is popular with the progressives and assured of reelection to Congress. There is little danger of suffering loss of popularity with his own state, whose presidential biddings he obeys. He can make a few speeches and be treated wonderfully good by both Democrats and Republicans.

Usually a third party makes rather wild claims, with bitter attacks upon the system of government, along with its "pork barrel" system of conducting government. This Mr. Lemke can fling at both parties with little fear of any ugly responses.

If the electoral vote should be so close that North Dakota and, possibly one or two other states, should give their vote to Lemke, he would have both big parties bow-

IT WAS A HOT PLACE IN THE OLD TOWN FOR AL SMITH'S FRIENDS

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—A handful of Al Smith enthusiasts nested high in the convention hall balcony threw the democratic national convention into disorder Thursday night with a free-swirling fist fight.

The sudden appearance of the Smith supporters and their ejection amid smashing fists temporarily disrupted the scheduled convention proceedings.

The Smith enthusiasts were armed with bold black-and-white banners proclaiming "We want Al Smith." They unfolded their colors as a march of young democratic club supporters was dying down.

For several minutes delegates and convention spectators did not notice the little band, tucked away in the upper reaches of the balcony, just to the left of the speakers' platform.

The raucous catcalls of the group—a few of whom later identified themselves to police as from the Bronx, New York,—brought the delegates to their feet with a crashing series of mighty boos.

The trouble was quelled quickly.—Ex.

Could Not Pay Paving Assessment
In San Francisco a 75-year-old woman, weighing but 90 pounds, on relief for five years, was evicted from the only home she has known for 29 years, because she did not have enough money to pay a paving assessment. She was put out in the street, her furniture carted away, and her house boarded up. Antarctic papers, please copy.

The trouble with many good books is that not enough people read them.

ing and scraping before him as though he was a potentate. Believe it or not just that could happen and the big boys are not denouncing Mr. Lemke as a visionary or red-eyed radical. They are bowing most politely to Mr. Lemke and his Dakota Farm League, that is about to start something that will attract the comely dancing partner both big party leaders would like to dance with.

It's human nature to put the blame for everything on somebody else but a man begins to make progress when he blames his shortcomings on the proper person.

You may be able to make a fool out of a man if you talk to him about geography and physics but once let him drift into the realm of finance, taxation, spiritualism, etc. he knows a lot.

Between this week and the election you can hardly expect the truth from partisans.

NORRIS MAKING PLAN TO GO ON STUMP FOR F.D.

Republican Plan to Leave Labor to States is Criticized.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Sen. George W. Norris, bolting republican progressive from Nebraska, said after a White House visit Thursday that the G.O.P. platform stand for leaving regulation of labor conditions to the states is "wholly inadequate" and that he believed Pres. Roosevelt would be re-elected in November.

Norris, who left the republican ranks four years ago to support Mr. Roosevelt, added that it was "natural to suppose" he would take an active part in the president's reelection campaign. He is expected to make several speeches, particularly in behalf of the new deal's power program which he championed in Congress.

Norris brushed aside suggestions that he might have conferred with Mr. Roosevelt on the democratic platform by remarking that "Roosevelt is the platform."

The white-haired Nebraskan found two faults with the republican program to encourage state regulation of wages and working hours for women and children in industry.

"If it applies to women and children it ought to apply to men and boys," he said. "And by experience we should know that from the very nature of things there should not be regulation by the states but by the federal government."

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To The People

In the interest of correct information let me specifically declare that I am supporting Senator Sanderford for Governor, and I appeal to all thinking people, including, of course, my friends of years to join me in bringing about his election.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.