

The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH INTEREST



WE ARE AGIN HIGH TAXES

Peace Fades As People Are Lead to Slaughter By Incompetent Leaders

Former League Official Points to "Fever Gauge" of Armaments as Cause of War

NEW YORK—If there is to be a general war in Europe, it will not be the people upon whom responsibility must be laid but upon the politicians who are fanning the flames of suspicion and hatred to mask their own incompetence.

This is the mature and studied opinion of James G. McDonald, just resigned as High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany of the League of Nations. He drew a very gloomy picture of the European outlook for peace before an audience of 1,600 at the Town Hall.

Blind Leaders

Stressing the ignorance of those who would lead the people, he said: "The more I deal with public men the more I respect the judgment of the man who drives my taxicab."

The audience came to hear him answer the question, "Can War in Europe Be Averted?" And his final reply at the end of his talk was:

"I have no answer to that question. I have only a feeling of dread which struggles with a feeling of hope, but, if pressed, I must say that I think the chances are more in favor of war than of peace."

Fomenters of War

"The forces of war have gained in strength and power in recent months, but here and there are leaders who give hope that the forces of sanity and construction will prevail over those of insanity and destruction."

There are far-sighted men in England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and in other small nations, who are valiently seeking to prevent a general outbreak which everyone is dreading, McDonald said. But against them are the armament manufacturers and fear-mongers who have caused every nation to load up with murder machines until the danger of an "explosion" is greater now than it was in 1914. Compared to the slaughter when these are let loose, the war in Ethiopia is only a skirmish, the speaker noted.

Demonic Influences

"There is no popular love of war, no widespread desire to kill," he went on. "Even where the youth joyfully flock into the training camps, they are actuated primarily by a desire to defend their homes and what they have been told are the vital interests of their country. "The tragedy is that this nearly universal pacifism of the masses so rarely issues in effective peace policies by the governments. Some time it almost seems as if there were a demonic influence at work thwarting the people's will for peace and dismantling of provocative nationalism."

If a general European war should break out, McDonald thought, the United States will find it impossible to stand aloof.

We'll Be In

"No matter how much we would like to feel that we can live apart, the fact is that the United States is an integral part of the world as a whole. If Europe is to be sacrificed in another great war, this country cannot emerge unscathed."

President Roosevelt's analysis of world events before the opening session of Congress was amazingly frank for one in his position, the speaker said, but he could not agree with the implication that we enjoy greater peace because we are a better people.

"If I were to criticize anything in that first part, which I do not do," McDonald said, "I would say that one could have read there that we of North and South America are somehow better than the people of Europe and Asia. I do not think that is true."

Causes of Wars Untouched "We have had a different background and can afford to be pacific

ALLRED STILL IS SILENT ON SPECIAL MEET

From Houston Press

Governor Allred, here for the Junior Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Houston Club tonight, discussed gambling, liquor and hay fever in an interview today at the Rice Hotel.

With eyes reddened by an acute attack of hay fever, a cigar in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, the governor propped his feet on the dressing table and talked about state affairs.

He was willing to discuss everything except the question which many consider is the most important of the day, that of whether a special session of the Legislature will be called immediately to provide revenue for old age pensions.

Won't Discuss It

"Just say I am here for a banquet and don't want to discuss that at this time," the governor said.

The governor started the day wrong by arriving at the wrong railroad station. He boarded a Southern Pacific train and arrived at the Southern Pacific Station while a delegation of Junior Chamber of Commerce officials awaited him at the Union station.

Plans had been made for the governor to make the trip over the Missouri Pacific but he boarded the wrong train.

Governor Allred announced that he will be a candidate for re-election in the July primaries.

This settles rumors that he might run for the United States Senate against Morris Sheppard.

About Sanderford

"What about Senator Roy Sanderford?" Governor Allred was asked. Senator Sanderford also has announced for governor.

"Roy had better watch out," the governor replied, blowing his nose violently, "or he'll catch hay fever. I don't want to knock Austin, but you know it caused Mrs. Ferguson to have hay fever, and I caught it."

The governor congratulated Assistant District Attorney Tigner for his surprise move against Houston horse race bookmakers at a court of inquiry yesterday.

"Local law enforcement is the best kind," the governor said. "I like to commend local officers for their efforts to enforce the law."

The governor said he had no recent reports in his drive against gambling.

Crime's Feeding Places

"Big-shot gamblers simply can't operate in Texas," he said. "Big gambling houses are feeding places for crime. Other crimes spring from them. They thrive on corruption."

He said he had very few requests for modification of the state liquor law.

"I would hesitate to submit any changes at a special session, if there is one," he said. "If we have a special session it will be for a big purpose. Enforcement of the law is better than I expected."

He commended the state L-men for their liquor law enforcement efforts.

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much more easily than they. But the common people of Europe do not want war, they want only to live their lives in peace."

According to McDonald, the world disarmament conference is practically dead and the present naval conference being held in London, England, will result in increased naval armaments, regardless of whether it reaches an agreement or breaks up without one.

He predicted that the growth of political and economic nationalism will continue as basic cause of future wars.—The Brewery Worker.

DIVIDED

By JIM, The Editor

From Holy Writ we have learned that a house divided against itself can't stand. Likewise we have been told that when a certain kind of people fall out a certain kind of other people can have hopes of getting what is coming to them.

When Jimmy Allred was running for Governor, perhaps the most outstanding, active and effective supporter which he had was none other than F. W. Fischer now residing in the hot oil area of East Texas in Tyler, the home of three former Governors of the state. Fischer now appears to have lost his love for Jimmy although they were close neighbors in Wichita Falls and he has now announced for Governor against Jimmy. Fischer says that he wants to tax the oil companies 15c a barrel and his crowd, the hot oil boys, don't want it done and Fischer has thrown the fat into the fire by announcing for Governor.

He says that Jimmy is laying down on the people by not calling the Legislature together to pass an old age pension bill for the payment of the pensions which the people voted for in the August election.

The news boys around the capitol have all gotten the news that there is a general break up between Jimmy and the hot oil boys and the pension set-up and the whole thing has culminated in the announcing of Fischer for Governor.

While I don't think that Fischer is a heaven bound soldier by any means, yet his activity and ability are not to be minimized or laughed at because he is an able lawyer and they say has been exceedingly successful in the oil business in the last two years when hot oil has been so profitable.

It really and truly bothers me to see Jimmy and Fischer fall out. If they tell what they know on each other, it is just going to be too bad for both of them and the people might get a break.

Fischer needn't worry so much about Jimmy calling the Legislature for old age pension, because he is going to have to do it although he don't want to. My prediction is that Jimmy will lose his nerve in less than 60 days and probably less than 40 days and call the Legislature. If he don't call the Legislature, Fischer will divide his vote and his chances of election will blow up very promptly. In fact they are nearly blown up already.

One of the troubles and it is a serious trouble that is confronting Jimmy if he still refuses to call the Legislature is that he will ruin the already impaired credit of the state. Let me call attention right here to the predicament Jimmy got himself into when he signed the old age pension bill without provision having been made to pay the pension.

Sub-division B of Section 9 of the Old Age Pension Bill reads as follows:

"For the purpose of paying the aid and assistance to needy citizens of Texas as herein provided for, and for the purpose of defraying expenses of administering this act there is hereby created and established a special fund in the Treasury of the State of Texas to be kept by the State Treasurer separate and apart from all other funds and to be known as the Texas Old Age Assistance Fund for the purposes above set out there is hereby appropriated out of such fund the sum of twenty-five million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Again I cite article 7043 of the Revised Statutes of the state in which the rule is laid down for the Automatic Tax Board to fix the ad valorem rate and in calculating said rate the board is instructed as follows:

"They shall find by adding together the sums appropriated by the Legislature which will or may become due by the state during the following fiscal year."

Therefore it appears that the Automatic Tax Board will have no discretion and they will have to take into consideration and add to the total appropriation for General Revenue, School and Confederate Pension, which amounts to about twenty-five million dollars the additional sum of twenty-five million dollars more appropriated by the Legislature to pay Old Age Pension.

The effect of the law as it now stands will be apparent. With no provision made to get pension money from other sources then under the law as now written, the pensioners will come in and divide the school fund and the general revenue fund and as there is already a deficiency of at least twenty million dollars in said funds and appropriations of another twenty million dollars or more for school and general revenue purposes, it is quite apparent what a blow up will come when twenty-five million more is added to pay the pensioners. The Automatic Tax Board meets in July and if Jimmy still sets on his nest and don't call the Legislature back, it is not already too bad but it is just too darn bad to think about and to contemplate what a dilemma the state will be left in. The Automatic Tax Board cannot disregard the twenty-five million dollar appropriation any more than they can disregard appropriations made for salaries, school apportionment or for any other purposes. If nothing is done and Jimmy Allred refuses to obey my demand that he call the Legislature at once then no state warrant will be worth 50c on the dollar. The amount of the appropriations already made will more than exceed the constitutional rate of 35c for general revenue and 35c for schools and to pile up twenty-five million more on top of that for Old Age Pension will leave the state finances and credit in the most deplorable condition that it has ever been in, in the history of the state.

Some people believe that Jimmy never did intend to pay the Old Age Pension and that he had the law passed without revenue for political purposes. If he still persists in refusing to call the Legislature then this theory will be proven to a large extent and the people will soon begin to realize just how they have been double-crossed in the premises.

But be that as it may just to keep the records straight, I here and now call Jimmy Allred's attention to the fact that they have not only not produced the revenue to pay the pension but they have made an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars which they have not made provision to pay.

It might be a good idea for the Governor to ask the Attorney General for an opinion on this matter and get some information that might be of value to him officially and of great benefit to the people who have a right to expect the payment of the pension.

GOV. O. K. ALLEN OF LOUISIANA DEAD

Huey's Successor As Head of Machine Dies of Hemorrhage

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28.—Gov. Oscar Kelly Allen, who rose to power with Huey P. Long and inherited the political leadership left by the late senator, died Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Apparently in excellent health and spirits, the 55-year-old governor and senator-designate to fill the unexpired term of Long, was stricken suddenly as he prepared to leave the executive mansion for his offices in Louisiana's skyscraper statehouse.

He died within an hour, his wife

and two of his children at his bedside.

Scored Victory Last Week

The news spread quickly, shocking the state with the knowledge that the second of the two men who helped build a political empire without comparison in American history, had passed.

Like his late ally, Allen often was the center of political tempest. Only last week he figured largely in sweeping into office a new state administration in a landslide victory which followers of Long declared a "vindication" of his policies.

Allen's death automatically made Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe of Monroe, a high lieutenant in the Long-Allen political organization, the chief executive, but again left va-

ABIDE IN PATIENCE FOR THE PRESENT

It's very amusing to a fellow on the side lines to watch Jimmie Allred and the members of the legislature trying to get some excuse to call an extra session. Jimmie wrote each member, but none of them knew what to do or how to do it, and Jimmie confesses now that he doesn't know and says that he is going to talk over the radio

and ask the people what to do about it. After being in session six months last year and accomplishing so very little, except the expenditure of half a million dollars of their tax money, we are of the opinion that "the people" will say "Just let it alone, Jimmie, maybe we will get somebody in office next year who will know what to do."—The Elgin Courier.

and ask the people what to do about it.

FRESH ANTI-BRITISH OUTBREAK IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29.—Police with shotguns and students with rocks and fire hoses battled today in a fresh anti-British outbreak, with more than 60 severely injured on both sides.

Political Thunder Portends Texas Is In For No Drought

By HARRY BENGE CROZIER In Dallas News

BONUS NOW BECOMES LAW OF COUNTRY

By WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON In The Austin Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The \$2,491,000,000 baby bond bonus bill cashing the adjusted service certificate of 3,518,191 American World War veterans became the law of the land today as the Senate followed the House in over-riding President Roosevelt's veto.

This action settled the 17-year-old controversy over a cash bonus for the World War veterans. At the same time, it provoked a new contest over methods of raising the funds necessary to redeem the government baby bonds, which will be issued veterans in exchange for their certificates.

There were twelve more votes than were necessary to override the veto.

Surprises Many

There were several surprises on the Senate vote, when staunch administration leaders deserted the president to override his veto. This group was led by Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader, Senator Pat Harrison (d) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Senator Barkley (d) of Kentucky, frequent White House spokesman.

The vote created two modern records. It was the first time the entire membership of the Senate—there are only 95 senators now due to the vacancy in Louisiana—has been recorded with active votes. It also marked the first time within memory when the majority party's floor leader failed to stand by a presidential veto.

The result announced by Vice President Garner was greeted by cheers from the crowded galleries. Hundreds of veterans, headed by American Legion Commander Ray Murphy of Iowa, watched the proceedings and led the cheering.

Only a brief debate preceded the vote. First Senator King (d) of Utah, made a futile effort to send the bill back to committee. Then Senator Hastings (r) of Delaware, heatedly chided the Democrats for not standing by their president. He opposed the bonus.

THE DOLLAR MAN

His heart bled so strongly for the Allied Cause that he couldn't be neutral with President Wilson and the other Americans but took the allied side immediately almost upon the outbreak of the World War, and later, took all America along with him.

Incidentally, the incidentally only Mr. Morgan made \$50,000,000 in commissions as Britain's purchasing agent while 30,000,000 men marched to the horrors of the battlefields. A dollar a man as it were.—Ex.

Thunder (political) on the left and rumblings among the wayfarers who go here and there about the State and then communicate their findings to hotel lobby observers leaves the impression that Texas is in for a busy political year, notwithstanding it is the so-called off season as regards the office of Governor. Taxes, taxes, and then again taxes with somewhat lower toned jobs at the cost of government and old-age pensions promise to furnish the text for a swelling refrain from the hustings.

State Senator Roy Sanderford of Belton (in Jim Ferguson's old home county) spent two days in Dallas last week in what he said is the beginning of a plugging campaign with the issues clearly drawn. Sanderford in a ten-plank platform gives emphasis to "a 3 per cent retail sales tax for the purpose of paying the old-age pension and to take the place of the present real estate taxes for general revenue, schools and Confederate pensions."

Sanderford wants no hit-and-miss sales tax and he believes the failure of sales taxes in some other states has been due to attempts at selective exemptions.

There is continued talk of the probable candidacies of others for the Governor's office, all of which leaves Sanderford serene and smiling. He explained his decision to be a candidate to friends on his visit here.

Sanderford Consulted Self

"I know that some others, good friends of mine, have been considering making the race," he said, "and they may conclude yet to do it. I hope not, and yet it might make no particular difference. There are issues to be decided and I want the people to have plenty of time for consideration. I decided as long ago as last December definitely that I would run against Governor Allred, I went home and told my wife of my decision and then waited until Jan. 1 to make a formal announcement and I didn't consult with anybody. "I had never been in politics until I decided to run for the State Senate. I decided to make that race by consulting myself and I've made this decision the same way. I think I can win because I think I have reasons for winning. You know, as a matter of fact, I had to run against Governor Allred, if I ran for re-election to the Senate or if I decided to be a candidate for the place of O. H. Cross in Congress, and I decided I could do a greater service by running against Governor Allred for the office he holds."

Sanderford has been hailed by newspapers generally as the customary Ferguson candidate. He disclaims any such qualification and declares he will demonstrate he is the Sanderford candidate. There is at least a slight parallel between the Ferguson and Sanderford political careers as regards their beginning. Ferguson was the Bell County banker with a farm background who suddenly decided to be a candidate for governor and defeat Col. Thomas H. Ball, a seasoned veteran of political service. Sanderford was a 37-year-old autowere.—Ex.

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A REQUEST

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

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

THANK GOD FOR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Another one of the alphabetical bureaus in Washington has been put to sleep. The AAA with its dreamboy management has been given a fitting quietus.

Economic law is as definitely fixed as the movements of the sun, moon, and stars. It cannot be diverted without ultimate disastrous results.

Secretary Wallace, with his hog-killing, crop-destroying, cotton-plowing-under procedure, may have thought he was sent by the Almighty to supplant natural law. But "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." While we would not apply this appellation to Mr. Wallace, he can be reasonably referred to as a wild experimentalist.

The present administration started out with the announcement that it intended to experiment, and you cannot indulge in the unusual without making many mistakes. However, if out of five or ten experiments one proved to be profitable and desirable the effort might be considered well worth while.

But the AAA procedure has been a costly diversion to this nation. It has destroyed the larger part of our export business, and the losses will probably increase year by year.

The United States was formerly the world's largest cotton market. The latest report of our cotton exports shows a loss of three million bales, comparing 1935 with 1934, which at ten cents a pound means a \$150,000,000 loss to our cotton farmers. We have lost 70 per cent of our cotton business in Germany, 50 per cent in France, and 40 per cent in England.

Experimentation is desirable in virtually every line of business, and it should be worth while in governmental activities. But experiments in business usually begin with tests of a minor character. To indulge in fanciful experiments in which an entire nation becomes a testing station is foolish beyond description.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the NRA and the AAA especially will give substantial citizens of this country an unlimited amount of satisfaction.

We now know definitely that this government is stable and dependable. It cannot be diverted or sent on a rampage by wild socialistic experimentation. The billions that have been spent by these diversions from what we consider to be stable governmental principles will have to be paid by the taxpayers.

But the country is safe in the hands of the United States Supreme Court, and the feeling of security that we as citizens of this country have obtained from that knowledge is worth the price we will have paid for it.

The marvelous achievements of this nation are due to the governmental principles that have guided us from the beginning. Why discard a system that has so effectively proved its value?

The realization that we have a final Court of Appeals composed of men of long years of legal training, and with seasoned, astute judgment, is a source of unlimited satisfaction to the citizens of this country.

BERNARR MAC FADDEN, In Liberty.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT

(Editorial in Houston Labor Journal)

During the past week a sharp falling off in the number of auto accidents has been recorded in Houston, a fact that leads one to the conclusion that the real solution of the problem lies with Houston's police department and corporation court. By a vigorous campaign against traffic law violators, these two departments of the city have probably surprised even themselves in the good results obtained, and have certainly earned the thanks of the public.

Now, the important thing is to see that there is no let-down in the campaign, but that it is carried on for the remainder of the year, and throughout future years. If this policy is followed, then it will be only a matter of time until every thoughtless, reckless driver learns that it is an annoying and expensive business to show up in police court every few days, and, knowing that, will try to avoid it. In the meantime, if fines do not prove effective in some cases, jail sentences should be in order, for certainly no punishment would be too drastic in order to teach reckless drivers that they have no right to speed across the streets of Houston, endangering human lives.

LEST WE FORGET

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

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

—THOMAS PAINE.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE AAA

Our Supreme Court seems to be operating in the role of telling us what we must not do, rather than what we should do. How much better it would be if it would tell us what we should, or must do. Our great need is for some power to tell Congress what we should do. Every sensible reasoning man knows we have been trying to do three impossible things. We have been on a fool's errand in three chases.

1st. We started out to stop people from starving and freezing by making food, clothing and shelter scarce. Any common mind knows that is utterly impossible and irrational. It is self-contradictory. Were our leaders insane or just liars?

2nd. We have been trying to get out of debt by borrowing and going deeper in debt. Any common mind knows that is irrational to the point of foolishness. We started out in 1933 proposing to economize, reduce taxes and reduce debts. Our Federal bonded indebtedness then was 11 billions; now it is over 30 billions and still enlarging. Any sane mind knows that is going in the opposite direction from reducing taxes and debts. Why did they do it? Are they insane or just liars?

3rd. They proposed at the beginning to help the farm producers. They were going to collect from the millers, butchers and factories, a big processing tax, and then pay it back to the producers for stuff they destroyed, or didn't produce.

Any clear mind knows that was a crazy, unwise procedure. Any reasoning mind knows that those millers, butchers and factories would lower the prices of what they purchased from producers, and raise the price of what they sold to the producers in order to clear their losses in paying the processing tax. Any thinking mind can see that the whole scheme meant that the producers were being taxed for money to be paid back to themselves, and then were to be told they were being helped.

A man is a mighty big fool that cannot see the utter insanity of such a scheme as that. The big land owners reaped a good harvest. The bulk of the real farm workers were left worsted.

What a pity the Supreme Court, or some other power did not cut the whole thing out at the beginning. It is inconceivable that any sane, honest crowd would have started out on three such fool's errands as these. They proved themselves entirely impractical, irresponsible leaders, and the Supreme Court was wise in doing something to halt them in their un-godly career.

Oh, but some one says, just look around you and see the evidences of renewed prosperity. Yes, we all see that. Banks are full of money, not loaning much, no security. Speculators and big land holders are grinning and buying autos and riding fast.

Their wives and daughters are buying much purple and fine linen. Where did it come from? Did the country produce more wealth than usual? No, they produced less. Well why this seeming prosperity? That is easy to see. Suppose John Smith borrowed ten thousand dollars, and soaked all his belongings to get it; and then he and his wife and six sons and daughters went about in fine autos and pulled on fine clothes and diamonds, and fine dinners and built fine houses, wouldn't you think there was evidence of prosperity? Sure, you would. But would you think those people were really prosperous?

No, you wouldn't! Any sound mind would say they were fools. Well, that is just what we as a nation, have been doing. We borrowed 20 billion dollars, and mortgaged and bonded the whole U. S. to get it, and then proceeded to throw it around in every project that we could find letters to name, and of course we seem prosperous. That is easy to see, but we are just as big fools as John Smith was when he and his family splurged off ten thousand, and had nothing left but wrecked characters and a mortgaged home from which they soon must move in poverty and disgrace.

That is our course and we are running it rapidly today, and we will arrive at the same landing unless we elect a new Congress and put our army in front of us and moratorize these 20 billions of Federal debts and the 300 billions of private debts, and start out on the creation of new Federal money, with which to pay these debts, and live wiser in the future than in the past.

We might observe that a bill to pay soldiers' certificates has just been passed by Congress; and it shows the same grafting profligacy exhibited in the three chases described. They threw aside the safe and sound Patman method of payment, and adopted one that will cost the American people twice as much to pay it as the Patman plan would have cost, and the money lenders will get half of it instead of the soldiers or the people. What impedes we are if we continue to send back to Congress any man that voted against the Patman plan.

F. A. SPAIN, Paris, Texas.

JERSEY JUSTICE

(In San Antonio Light)

In granting a last minute reprieve to Hauptmann, convicted murderer of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh's infant child, Governor Hoffman has brought into serious question the much advertised "Jersey justice."

This the governor clearly recognizes, for in a statement defending his actions and defying his critics he declares he is "interested in the preservation of that thing we have rather proudly called 'Jersey justice.'"

Governor Hoffman, who by the way is a politician and NOT a lawyer, disputes and attempts to refute the evidence presented at the trial of Hauptmann—a trial ably and courageously conducted by Justice Thomas W. Trenchard.

He tosses lightly aside a review of the case by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals which upheld the sentence of the trial judge.

He overrules the United States Supreme Court, which refused to review the case, thereby upholding the two New Jersey courts.

He disdains the action of the New Jersey Court of Pardons, of which he is a member and before which body he appeared in a role that closely resembled that of the condemned man's attorney.

Before this court, the governor produced and ARGUED much of the evidence on which he based his reprieve.

A habeas corpus proceedings denied by the United States Circuit court followed—and did not dissuade Governor Hoffman.

Nor did a second appeal to the United States Supreme Court—the final act before he stayed the execution, swerve his determination to play out the string.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN IS PLAYING A LONE HAND—FOR WHAT STAKES HE ALONE KNOWS.

Under New Jersey law the governor has NOT the power to supersede the courts. His action is that of an INDIVIDUAL based on an opinion of his own.

The reprieve has been granted.

By the governor's action an alien criminal convicted of the most dastardly crime in recent times will live a few weeks longer.

If the governor of the state of New Jersey has evidence which even the BELIEVES pertinent, he should turn it over to the proper authorities and allow JUSTICE TO BE DONE and the LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE.

"WE THE PEOPLE"

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

TOO MUCH HELP IS HARMFUL

(Editorial in Bonham News)

It has long been known that a little aid at the right time is a help to any man in his efforts to succeed in any line of endeavor, and it has been known equally as well that too much help is deadening in its effects and disastrous in its results. Many a man who might have succeeded in life has been ruined by a sudden windfall, or by too much assistance in his struggle for success. Any one who has learned that he can depend on others is tempted to cease to depend on himself, and usually falls under pressure of the temptation.

This is illustrated in the effort the government is making in establishing a model colony of homesteaders in Alaska. A little more than a year ago the government at Washington decided that one good way to assist some suffering farmers in the Northwest would be to move them to unoccupied lands in the rich Mantanuska valley in Alaska. Accordingly two hundred families accustomed to pioneer conditions were moved at government expense to the colony site. Houses were prepared, land allotted to each family, and credit to the amount of \$3,000 for each family given at government stores which sold these farmers all needed supplies on long enough time to enable them to begin to repay from the proceeds of their lands.

With enthusiasm and high hopes the colonists left their former homes. But that enthusiasm and high hopes were not to last long. The colonists soon learned that if they succeed they must endure some hardships, work early and late, do without some accustomed comforts and pleasures. Forty of the two hundred families demanded that the government return them to the States. There were some among those who remained in Alaska who decided that the government owed them more than it was giving. They wanted houses and clothing and food and some luxuries without having to work for them. They asked themselves why they should work clearing land and grubbing stumps when the government store would furnish them supplies no credit? They answered their own question by quitting work. The government owed them a living anyway, according to their way of thinking.

AL SMITH'S SPEECH

(Editorial in Houston Press)

Al Smith is still the super-showman—the nation's most entertaining public speaker; master of the phrase and the inflection and the pause. Believe with him or against him, you can't help concluding that in this land of free speech it is healthy to have him and his picturesque language and his vivid point of view. Long may he live, and more frequently may he appear!

As for the immediate occasion, if ever a billion-dollar audience got its money's worth, that starched and bejeweled gathering did. They heard what they had come to hear, and no East Side assemblage could have been noisier with its catcalls and its whistles and its stampings. Many a white tie quivered and many a shirt bosom creaked as cries of "Pour it on 'em" reverberated into the chandeliers.

The environment was a strange one for Al. Most of those present were of the sort that eight years ago thought Al lived on the wrong side of the tracks. Now, as the wheel of politics has turned, he is their hero. That all seemed symbolized somehow by the fact that for the first time he pronounced it "radio," "not radio." Al had moved up town. The brown derby was no more.

EVEN ECONOMISTS SHOULD KNOW THIS

Dr. Luther T. Harr, Pennsylvania secretary of banking, told a group of economists this week why something more than 11,000,000 Americans are still seeking vainly for jobs. There is nothing new in what he said, but it cannot be repeated too often.

"Dividend payments in November," Dr. Harr declared, "reached the highest point since 1931. Reports made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission indicate that corporation salaries are, to say the least, adequate.

"But at the bottom of the pyramid is the industrial laborer. While industrial production is close to 100 per cent of the 1923-25 average, payrolls still lag behind at 75 per cent of normal."

Put another way, this means that America today is producing as much as it did in 1923-25, but has only three-fourths as much consuming power.

Dr. Harr did not overstate the situation when he said it must be corrected if recovery is to continue and be sustained over the years to come.

All economists not in the employ of Big Business or bidding for such employment have recognized that lack of purchasing power was responsible for the crash. One needs not be an economist to insist that as long as that condition continues there can be no hope of complete recovery—Labor.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMON SENSE

(The Donley County Leader)

Occasionally one runs across a fellow who dares say what he thinks—and does it. Another type of American thinks as he chooses, and prints it. The article printed below was taken from the last issue of the Alice News, a weekly printed in Alice, Texas, way down in Jim Wells county. This article was written by C. L. Tanner, editor and owner of the News. He seems to be an iconoclast because he is an image breaker. He cares so little for images that when the dim of his trusty old Oliver dies down, images lie broken all about his desk. Now for the article:

Agriculture was shoved out on an experimental limb by the New Deal, and now that it has been "sawed off" from Federal aid, export markets for cotton, the South's only sure money crop, almost entirely cut off, all forms of credit about wiped out, some bolstering plan must be found, and it is gratifying that Mr. Roosevelt has set himself seriously to the task. However, it is regrettable that the scope of his imagination and that of his advisors seems to go no deeper and rise no higher than their one and only cureall CROP REDUCTION, with twenty millions of people hungry and cold.

It is an axiomatic fact that "the source of all wealth is inherent in the soil." Destroy its PRODUCTIVE value and you cut foundations from under every known investment and bring about chaotic conditions that may only be adjusted by restoring the equilibrium of dirt productivity. It matters not whether it be a little forty acre farm.

VALUABLE COTTONSEED OIL

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

CREATING PROSPERITY ON BORROWED MONEY

(By S. O. SANDERSON, Rochester, Minn.)

From January 1st, 1931 to March 1st, 1933, during the Hoover Administration, the public debt of the U. S. was increased by more than \$4,832,000,000. The huge loans through the R.F.C. to tottering big banks, railroads and insurance companies, together with Andrew Mellon's liberal policy of income tax refunds to big financiers and huge corporations were largely responsible for this staggering increase in the public debt in the last 22 months of Republican regime. And, with all this injection of borrowed money on government credit poured into big business, prosperity still remained safely around the corner.

By the fall of 1932, Uncle Sammy's condition, under the care of Dr. Hoover, growing steadily worse, his nephews and nieces, grand, great-grand and otherwise, decided to change doctors, and Dr. Braintrust, (a different doctor but from the same school, The Bankers and Money Changer's College) was called in. Since then, hypodermical concoctions of alphabetical arrangements of many forms have been injected with but temporary relief, and the patients economic condition is getting more and more critical every day. The growing tumor the Public Debt—has swelled alarmingly—eight billion dollars since Dr. Braintrust took charge. This tumor is now twice as large as it was in 1931, and 24 times the size it was in 1916.

Instead of performing the simple operation of removing the tumor by the issuance of currency instead of interest bearing bonds, Congress and the Administration have proceeded with a skin-stretching performance (thru an act to increase Uncle Sam's borrowing power from 34 billion to 45 billion dollars) to, if possible, keep the patient from choking to death for the time being.

Do you think it is possible for a Nation to create a reasonably lasting prosperity by piling up a fictitious debt to the Money Changers upon which they extract a billion dollars a year, or so, in Tribute?

We are mortgaging our children and our children's children in order to pay tribute to the Money Changers.

THE DIGEST POLL

While the raw deal music goes 'round and 'round the tide of public disapproval of the Roosevelt policies goes steadily UP.

A recent installment of the Literary Digest poll shows a total of NEARLY 62 PER CENT—or approximately two out of three voters—AGAINST Mr. Roosevelt's program in the forty-eight states.

Only twelve states, all southern except Utah, remain in his column.

Unless there is a marked change in the Roosevelt policies, followed by a marked change in public sentiment, these figures mean only one thing. They mean that Mr. Roosevelt will NOT be the next president.

Any raw dealer, of course, will deny that. He cannot deny, however, that the Digest poll of 1932 came within ONE PER CENT of predicting the vote which put Mr. Roosevelt in the White House.—San Antonio Light.

TEXAS TRUCK CROP REPORT NO. 3

General: With the exception of some early plantings that suffered from insect damage and high temperatures, the south Texas vegetable crops have made good progress for the season. The weather during November was favorable for the development of all crops. Some of the dry land areas received rains the latter part of November that permitted active planting of onions, cabbage, and late spinach. Plantings will continue throughout December. Practically all of the early spinach acreage that was lost has been replanted. Good yields are in prospect at this time for winter vegetables, but the final production will depend on future weather conditions. There is still a good supply of sub-soil moisture in all sections and no apparent shortage of water in the irrigated sections.

The harvesting of all fall vegetables continued throughout the season with very little interruption. The remaining tonnage of snap beans, peppers, and tomatoes will be light, but harvesting will continue during December unless heavy frosts occur. The fall crop of Irish potatoes in the Lower Valley is being harvested. A few solid cars have been shipped but the most of the crop will move in mixed cars and motor trucks. The condition of the strawberry crop improved in November. A few express shipments left the Poteet section the latter part of November. Harvesting should become active the latter part of December if present growing condition continues.

Cabbage: The preliminary acreage report of cabbage plantings in the early producing states shows about 132 per cent increase over the harvest acreage of a year ago, but only 14 per cent above the planted acreage of last year and 5 percent under the 1934 acreage. All states show an increase over the 5-year average acreage. The preliminary acreage of cabbage in Texas for the 1935-36 season is estimated to be about 8 percent above the planted acreage of last year and about equal the acreage of 1934. Some of the early plantings of cabbage in the Coastal Bend were destroyed by insects, but the weather during November was more favorable for maturing the crop and lessened the insect activity. Transplanting for late production was active in November. Carlot shipments of cabbage have been moving from the Lower Valley since the middle of November. There should be some movement from the Coastal Bend about the middle of December, but the tonnage will be light during December. With continued favorable weather the late plantings will supply increased quantities for shipment during February and March. The fall crop cabbage acreage in South Carolina and in the Norfolk district of Virginia is estimated at 1,920 compared with 1,400 acres

last year.

Carrots: The acreage of carrots for harvest in 1936 in the two early producing states of Arizona and Texas is estimated to be about 8 per cent more than the harvested acreage of last year. The acreage in Texas is about 900 acres less than the planted acreage of a year ago. The important change in acreage is in the Corpus Christi section where an appreciable reduction has been made. Some of the less important areas show slight increases. Moisture condition is favorable and the crop is making good progress. Harvesting of the crop has begun in the Lower Valley. The Winter Garden and Laredo district expected to begin shipping about the first of December. Most of the tonnage moving in December will be in mixed cars and truck shipments.

An early spinach crop was practically made in Texas, but an unusually heavy insect infestation damaged most of the early plantings which necessitated the replanting of a large part of the acreage in the Winter Garden section. The majority of the acreage increase over last year's plantings in dry land areas. The reported condition of the crop in these areas is favorable. Harvesting is active in the Winter Garden, and shipping should begin about the middle of December in the Coastal Bend section. Some of the early plantings in the dry land section of Wilson and Karnes counties will be ready to cut about the middle of December.

Beets: The acreage of commercial beets planted and to be planted in Texas for the 1935-36 crop is estimated at 7,200, which compares with 6,000 harvested acres and 8,150 planted acres last year. Plantings in most sections were early and a larger acreage was anticipated, but insects did considerable damage in some sections where replanting will not be done. Harvesting is under way with shipments moving in solid carlots. The tonnage available for harvest will increase slowly until the latter part of January and continue producing actively until the latter part of April.

Special Frost Damage Report Florida: On December 1 a heavy frost hit the State of Florida, killing tender vegetables in the northern part of the state, extending as far south as the Everglades, and reaching west to Hardee County where considerable damage was done to tender crops. The greatest damage was sustained by the bean plantings from Port Myaca to Clewiston in the Everglades, where damage was reported from 70 to 80 per cent to the bean crop and 20 per cent to green peas. The fall crop of tender vegetables in north Florida was light and about through harvesting. Peppers and eggplant at Winter Garden and Sanford escaped damage. Hardee County reports a loss of 40 per cent to eggplant and 20 per cent to peppers. G. D. CLARK, Truck Crop Estimator.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES, PAY YOUR POLL TAX

Gov. Allred Gives Sanderford Publicity; Political Situation

By THE OBSERVER In The Waco Record

O. H. Cross, who usually knows what he is doing, and has a reason for the doing, is dealing out one ace after another from his deck in Washington.

The congressman, who has repeatedly said he will not seek reelection is letting some of his constituents "insist" and "demand" that he run for another term.

Congressman Cross knows that, deep down in their political hearts, Texas voters like to say over again the old-time phrase: "The office should seek the man."

Our representative is letting the people "seek" him. If they can sell him on the idea that their welfare depends on his serving another term, we feel reasonably certain that Mr. Cross will be less adamant than was Calvin Coolidge.

We may see another Cross-Poage campaign, this time with possibly a different result.

Should Congressman Cross decide to serve his district for another term, his happy choice of the supreme court issue will stand him in good stead.

The governor was quick to take a crack at Senator Roy Sanderford. No sooner had the Bell county aspirant for the governorship announced his candidacy than Jimmie sailed in, branded Sanderford as the "Ferguson candidate" and belittled him in heat-of-the-campaign fashion.

A nice break for Roy Sanderford. What more could he ask than to have James V. Allred take special note of his entry in the race? Sanderford announced on a Sunday and Allred began "pouring it on" him Monday, so anybody who missed the news of Sanderford's announcement didn't remain in ignorance very long.

No doubt Senator Sanderford lives in hopes that Governor Jimmie will keep on making remarks about him. It is better to be attacked than ignored.

This man Sanderford will bear watching by everybody else in the race.

Neither a school-boy nor an old-foggy, the Bell county State Senator makes a good speech and makes friends. He has them all over the state.

The other day we were talking to the superintendent of a school in an East Texas town. He had just read of Sanderford's announcement for governor. He said, with a twinkle in his eye:

"Well, there's a man I'll vote for, I know him, played with him when we were kids down in Bell county. We used to get in trouble slinging mud at each other, so I guess if there's any mud-slinging in the governor's race, we'll have to sling it together at somebody else, and not at each other."

Townsend Planners are shortening and phooing at the map showing strength of the Townsend plan, as printed in some of the metropolitan papers.

The map, purported to be based on a "survey," shows only 1.2 per cent of the voters in Texas and other southern states favoring the plan. Even those who oppose the pension proposal know that the membership of Townsend clubs in practically every town far exceeds such a percentage.

office holders they select, but in the number of "chances" given for the money.

Governor Allred, taking a page out of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "best seller," went back on the air this week, to begin a series of radio talks on the "state of the state." Jimmie says he "wants the reaction of the people" before making certain decisions. Also "Jimmie wants some VOTES, the next time he runs, and it might be added that Jimmie usually gets them."

The governor entered this week expecting to reach a decision on the date for calling a special session of the legislature, but before the week got very far along, he decided not to decide.

Naturally, the legislators want to meet and they want to talk. The governor doesn't want them to talk and a lot of other people feel the same way about it.

On the other hand, some people think it is just about time for Jimmie's sound-box to run down. They point out the inconsistency of keeping the suffering, silent legislators off the floor, while he grabs the nearest microphone and resumes his everlasting flow of language.

It's all in the way you look at it.

Texas really lost a sure-enough man when D. E. Colp of Austin and San Antonio passed away in a Temple hospital. Colp was the leader in the movement to establish more parks and otherwise beautify the state of Texas.

Former Congressman Joe Eagle of Houston already has his hat in the ring.

If our own Congressman O. H. Cross succeeds in keeping his judiciary limitation issue foremost in the public mind, he may find the senatorial lightning striking him.

OLIVE BRANCH IS OUT IN LOUISIANA

Political Turmoil of Huey Long Reign Subsides

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Louisiana experienced comparative political harmony Friday after eight bitter years which were climaxed by the killing of Sen Huey P. Long last September.

The Long candidates were swept into office by overwhelming majorities in Tuesday's primary and almost all sides extended the olive branch.

Even the New Orleans newspapers, bitter opponents of "the kingfish" and frequent objects of Long's wrath, promised cooperation with Judge Richard Leche, governor-elect.

"We shall consider it a duty to uphold his hands in any policies or legislation that we deem to be promotive of the public welfare," the Times-Picayune said in an editorial.

The item extended to Leche its "good wishes for a happy and useful administration, along with the assurance that we shall support him in every good policy."

Judge Leche put aside the bluster and pile-driving dictatorial tactics of Long and declared he would "inform the people of the things I propose to do and the manner in which I propose to do them."

"These," he said, "will include laws for creating a social service department for the state, a bureau of industry and commerce, laws to remove the schools from any possibility of politicalization, laws to insure tenure of office for public employees and the like."

There was, however, one discordant note.

Francis Williams, defeated candidate for secretary of state, called upon "everyone and anyone in Louisiana who has the interests of this state and this nation at heart to join with us in the assembling of all the facts surrounding this last of a series of scandalous elections in Louisiana."

A congressional committee which investigated Louisiana's election machinery has announced it will investigate charges of fraud or irregularity.—Austin American.

HOME OWNING NATION'S NEED FERGUSON SAYS

Former Governor Out of Office But Will Remain in Politics

By HARRY BENGE CROZIER In Dallas News

Kindly as a country squire in England and on a mission having to do with rehabilitation of landed properties James E. Ferguson, now of Austin, discoursed of politics, people and economics in a long session over coffee cups Thursday afternoon. Through with the business that brought him to Dallas for a couple of days and ready to return to his home after a side visit with friends in Fort Worth, the man whose name four times won the governorship of Texas in a span of years from 1914 to 1932 was relaxed and at peace with the world.

The Ferguson interest in things political is as keen as ever and his opinions as positive but he wears now the air of an elder statesman more interested in shade than in the sun's hot rays.

"Of course, I'm interested in politics," Ferguson said, "and my interest is the kind that all citizens better have if they are interested in the welfare of this country and its people. I guess a lot of people have misunderstood my declaration about engaging in politics. I'm not running for office and Mrs. Ferguson isn't running for office. You see there is a difference between being just past 40 and just past 60."

There was an interruption and a question about health and the answer was quick.

"At 64 my health is everything that it should be. There isn't a thing wrong with me. All of the signs are as they should be for a man of my years but it is my business to keep my health in good repair and I'm going to live that way. But you can keep on believing that I'm still interested in everything that concerns the people and that includes politics."

Strong for Sanderford

Ferguson is wholeheartedly for Roy Sanderford for governor and he is as ardently opposed to Gov. James V. Allred. Over the stretch of years, Ferguson has developed a frank philosophy about motivating influences in politics. Boiled to a phrase it is that the great majority of voters are influenced by what he calls "the psychology of self-interest."

Newspaper writers who began as cub reporters to watch the Ferguson career know that there always has been something paradoxical about the man who always defied portraiture in print. Though often in an atmosphere of political sulphur and brimstone there was little of it attached to the man Ferguson, and no man who enjoyed his personal audiences away from the political rostrum ever failed to wonder at the absence of any acerbic philosophy in the man's make-up.

His demeanor in conversation has been in singular contrast with the sharp words that fell from his lips in political harangue, and the harsh acerbities that have been part and parcel of the conversation of some of his contemporaries when they were talking about their adversaries have been absent from the Ferguson tale a tete.

Growing out of all the Ferguson political duels his fixed lack of regard for former Gov. Dan Moody is perhaps best known. And yet, Ferguson holds Moody in higher regard as a statesman and chief executive of the State than he does Gov. James V. Allred. A short while before Governor Allred was inaugurated a newspaperman met Ferguson on Congress avenue in Austin and mindful of Ferguson's attitude toward Moody, asked for a comparison between Moody and Allred as gubernatorial timber.

"Moody is a towering statesman in comparison," he replied. His views have not changed, "I still think he is the poorest chief executive Texas has ever had." Ferguson said Thursday, "and he has failed in every way possible in the management of the State's affairs."

Ferguson believes the Sanderford platform is sound in principle and that it will appeal to the electorate of Texas. He counseled with the Bell County Senator while the platform was being considered and though some of his recommendations were rejected, Ferguson believes the ideas put forward are necessary to the restoration of orderliness and prosperity. He particularly favors the Sanderford declaration against an income tax and the Sanderford views on local law enforcement.

Talks on Use of Rangers

"It never was contemplated that

the governor should be a peace officer," he said, "and the Constitution is clear on that point. It never was contemplated either that the rangers should be sent to take over the functions of Sheriffs and Constables. Whenever a Ferguson was governor and forever, so far as I know before I was governor, rangers were sent at the request of local officers to suppress riots and insurrections. They have a definite mission to perform and the law and the Constitution is plain on the subject. Criminal laws under the Constitution are enforceable by the courts and the arms of the court are Sheriffs, Constables, District Attorneys, grand juries and the other agencies designated for that purpose."

Ferguson has been a consistent supporter of the sales tax principle and would quickly eradicate the State ad valorem tax. He believes that the Legislature is willing now to accept a sales tax and that their changed views have resulted from changed views on the part of the people.

When he discusses the way out for the Nation and Texas, Ferguson reaches the crux of the Ferguson political philosophy.

"Home ownership and home living is all that can save us," he said. "There is no alternative. We don't know how far we are from revolution in this country. Let taxes be increased another 25 per cent and anything may happen. Something will happen. Home ownership is the salvation of agriculture and everything else. The Supreme Court decision in the AAA case was both sound in principle and practice. In that direction lies the Russian practices and Russia's five-year plan extended to a fifteen-year plan to control production and labor would lead us as it has the Russians, to starvation."

Outlines Land Plan

"The resettlement project that the government is sponsoring is sound and good but it doesn't reach far enough. What we need is the lending of money to families to acquire tracts of land. We need to develop the right kind of a spirit in this country. Nobody in history ever heard of anybody picking up a shotgun to defend a boarding house but there will be plenty of picking up shotguns when a man's home is in jeopardy. We ought to make it so that a man can borrow the full purchase price of his home. It is idle to think about lending part of it when men have no money of their own. Then we ought to fix the interest rate at 1 1/2 per cent. That is what the commercial world gets. Then when a family moves off the land it ought to be so fixed that the loan comes due and the land is put up for sale again immediately. Let us adopt such a program and we'll make a democracy in this country. We can extend government credit to the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the extent of \$18,000,000 and lend Mr. Dawes \$90,000,000 to save his bank. So let's single out the small individual and let him have a loan that will save the Nation."

Finally the man who has popped in and out of Texas politics more times than any other individual and now plays the role of Capitol observer has a positive opinion that Governor Allred is not going to call an early session of the Legislature.

"I don't think the governor wants the Legislature to meet," he said. "Two weeks ago in my newspaper I stated my beliefs and gave my reasons. I don't think his friends want the Legislature to meet. I think they let him know in no uncertain terms their views. I said then that if he issued a call it would disprove the theories I advanced but no call has been issued."

RICHARD LOEB SLASHED WITH RAZOR IN THE HANDS OF CONVICT

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 28.—Richard (Dickie) Loeb, 29-year-old co-slayer of little Bobby Franks, was slashed to death with a razor Tuesday by a frenzied fellow convict.

The convict, James Day, 23, a cellhouse mate of Nathan Leopold's companion in the Franks murder of 11 years ago, told his story to investigators Tuesday night, insisting he took the razor, stolen from the prison barber shop, away from Loeb and killed the "thrill slayer" in self defense.

"Day said that Loeb had been hounding him ever since he was transferred here from the Pontiac reformatory," Edward G. Powers, investigator for State's Atty. Will McCabe told reporters. "He says that Loeb wanted him to submit to certain acts and he refused."—Ex.

HECKLING THE WORLD

BY V. BERNHARD In The Houston Labor Journal

Debt-free homes for every farm family in the nation would be provided by a bill now being studied by a house public lands subcommittee, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

But this is not front page news. In the paper in which I saw it it was relegated to the tenth page. It seems that anything really sensible is reluctantly considered by most of us.

And, personally, I think this a sensible plan. More than that. I do not think our agricultural problems will ever be solved satisfactorily unless and is taken out of speculation and used for the need of the people only.

The proposal is that the government buy up all farm mortgages, and that the land be designated as public domain. The lands suitable for farming would be divided into homesteads and granted to the heads of farm families, but these grants would include only the right to possess and use. They could not be mortgaged again.

Now, what would be wrong with that? Nothing my dear sir, for the farmer who could be content with cozy little home in the country around which he could make a modest living.

But the trouble is that the farmers, like most other people, have dreams of colossal farms and great riches.

These dreams, however, are, for the most part, merely quests after the end of the rainbow; they never reach it.

But the mortgage holders, thank you, are doing right well. According to Chairman Peterson of the sub-committee, the farmer gets 41.5 per cent of his products for his own use, while the mortgage holder gets 14.5 per cent. That is sharing the wealth, but the one who creates it has to work hard, and more often raise a family, while the mortgage holder does no work.

Yes, he is just a parasite. Three or four ordinary farms will support one of these parasites in comfort, or even luxury, and as many farm families in abject poverty.

I know, of course, that the mortgage holders are not always individuals. Our insurance companies, for instance, have greatly favored the farm mortgage field for their investments. And that is one reason why I never have been able to work up any enthusiasm for the methods of modern insurance companies. While the policyholders, in the aggregate, pay for what they get, their funds are sometimes used by the companies to accumulate great wealth for the stockholders and their high-salaried employees by squeezing the life-blood out of the farmers who have borrowed from them.

Southern Senators Agree

Sen. Smith said Southern senators had agreed to draft legislation calling for systematic feeding of government-controlled cotton into trade channels, with proceeds in excess of the 12-cent loans and clearing charges going to producers.

The agriculture committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, met with farm organization leaders, but made no recommendations. The committee will report to chamber directors next week.

Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, after appearing before the house agriculture committee, said the permanent farm plan yet to be mapped out should not be called "48 Little AAAs" because "we already have the machinery out there for cooperative action."

Davis said he had "never seen anything in the Hoesa Mills (AAA) decision that says to prevent soil erosion and build up the soil is unconstitutional. There is no question in my mind of the constitutionality of the soil erosion act." It is this act which the Jones-Bankhead bill would amend by tacking on the two-year subsidy plan.

Reps. Dockweller (D) of California and Pettengill (D) of Indiana objected to appropriating so large a sum as \$296,185,000 to discharge existing AAA contracts with only five minutes time permitted for consideration under the five-minute rule governing action on amendments, but this had no effect. Chmn. Jones of the agriculture committee, who offered the amendment, said speed was essential and some checks already had been made out.—Ex.

nobody is, as yet, thinking of that. Therefore, this bill to nationalize all farm lands comes as a surprise to me.

SENATE SUB-GROUP AGREES UPON AAA SUBSTITUTE PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A new stop gap farm bill, described as retaining the principle of individual subsidies for soil conservation as a stepping stone to a permanent federal-state cooperative plan, emerged Friday from another round of fast-moving congressional developments.

While President Roosevelt was telling his press conference his ultimate goal was to make agriculture "as productive as it was 100 years ago" the all-democratic senate agriculture sub-committee, which Thursday rebelled against the original Jones-Bankhead bill, unanimously agreed on a re-draft prepared overnight at the agriculture department.

Its details were withheld by Chmn. Smith (D) of South Carolina until after its presentation Saturday to the full committee.

Sen. Bankhead (D) of Alabama whose original draft was opposed vigorously on constitutional ground told newsmen:

"It is satisfactory to me? Draw your own conclusions."

Chmn. Jones (D) of Texas of the House agriculture committee, said:

"The modifications suggested in the main, in my personal judgment would be helpful."

Minor, Says Bankhead

The House committee also will consider the new draft Saturday. While Bankhead insisted the changes were minor, other than the major addition providing that after two years grants would be made only to states cooperating in a permanent farm plan yet to be worked out, Smith commented:

"Wait till you see the revision."

Wallace Won't Talk

Secy. Wallace, who appeared before both Senate and House groups, merely said:

"Everybody's happy."

The committee activity was accompanied by these other developments on the farm question.

1. President Roosevelt coupled his long time objective making agriculture as productive as it was a century ago with a hope that farm legislation to replace the AAA would be possible without a constitutional amendment.

2. Louis B. Ward, an adviser of Father Charles E. Coughlin, invited a score of inflation minded senators to a hotel dinner Friday to discuss informally what some described as ways to maintain farm parity prices through a further cheapening of the dollar.

3. The house, without a dissenting vote, declined to appropriate funds to enforce the potato control act.

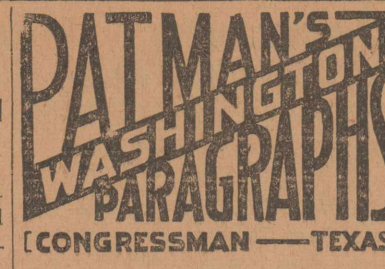
4. The House passed the deficiency appropriation bill with an amendment carrying \$296,185,000 to pay farmers as a "moral obligation" for carrying out acreage reduction contracts entered into prior to the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA.

5. Sen. Smith said Southern senators had agreed to draft legislation calling for systematic feeding of government-controlled cotton into trade channels, with proceeds in excess of the 12-cent loans and clearing charges going to producers.

6. The agriculture committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, met with farm organization leaders, but made no recommendations. The committee will report to chamber directors next week.

7. Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, after appearing before the house agriculture committee, said the permanent farm plan yet to be mapped out should not be called "48 Little AAAs" because "we already have the machinery out there for cooperative action."

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War

A Senatorial Committee is investigating the activities of certain New York bankers in connection with financing the World War before we entered in 1917 to determine if the credits so extended by these bankers caused our entry into the war. There is no question but what President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing frowned upon our banks making loans to the allies. These bankers admit that they favored the allies as against Germany from the very beginning and realized that America would be compelled to enter the war in order to protect investors' rights. Congress is expected to pass a law that will protect the people against greedy individuals who get our country into a "War for Profits."

Neutrality Law

The sentiment in Congress is strongly against America ever sending her soldiers away from our shores to engage in war. The sentiment seems to be that we should all be glad to give our lives to preserve our country in a defensive war and upon our own land, but that no condition would justify sending our troops across the seas to fight a war of aggression or a pretended defensive war.

Members of Congress returning from Japan say that there is no danger of Japan giving our country any trouble for 50 or 100 years. Japan cannot afford to give Russia an opportunity to get the advantage of her while she is engaged in a war with another country.

Needy School Children

Hundreds of thousands of undernourished school children of needy families throughout the United States are receiving hot lunches prepared daily by women employed on the nation-wide, school-lunch project of the Works Progress Administration. More than 5,000 women who are the economic heads of families and who were on relief rolls are at work on this project in cities, towns and isolated rural areas. For their labor they receive security wages, and the undernourished children receive the benefit of that labor.

As of January 2nd, there were 320,302 women breadwinners employed on all projects, including the school-lunch work.

Ferguson Forum

Austin, Texas

First reaction to governor James V. Allred's decision against an immediate tax session of the Texas legislature, senator Roy Sanderford of Belton today had declared to the International News Service the decision would be a "deep disappointment" to thousands of aged Texans.

Sanderford, candidate for governor, called upon Allred to "submit a specific tax plan." The governor has said he would veto a sales tax, the plan which Sanderford espouses.

"I find that public sentiment is becoming suspicious that there may be other reasons than the fear of a passage of a sales tax causing the governor to repeatedly postpone a session," said Sanderford's statement.

POLITICAL

(Continued from page 1)

mobile dealer doing business in the midst of a depression when he ran against a strong field and was nominated for the Senate in the first primary.

Was War-Time Aviator

He was two years along toward graduation in Baylor University and had taught a rural school one year when he volunteered for United States Army flying service in the fall of 1917 and served twenty-one months as a war flier. Later Sanderford continued aviation activities both as an aviator and as a designer and manufacturer of airplanes until the depression wiped out that enterprise.

There is nothing unusual in the show of opposition to Gov. James V. Allred for a second nomination. A glance at the record reveals no governor since the advent of the direct primary plan of nomination has escaped more or less serious opposition. In the last ten years Texans have defeated two governors for renomination, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson was defeated by Dan Moody in 1926 and Ross Sterling was defeated by Mrs. Ferguson in 1932.

Persons with political memories will recall that for more than a quarter of a century some spirited campaigns have attended the second nomination of an incumbent governor. Thomas Mitchell Campbell in 1908 had to contend with R. H. Williams, the Cumbly blacksmith. In 1912 Gov. O. B. Colquitt was opposed by the late W. F.

Ramsey, who had been a Justice of the Supreme Court Charles Morris, Winnsboro banker, opposed James E. Ferguson in 1916 and Ferguson opposed William P. Hobby after Hobby had succeeded the impeached Ferguson in 1918. In 1922 Pat M. Neff had opposition from Fred S. Rogers of Bonham and in 1928 L. J. Wardlaw of Fort Worth, now chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Commission made a vigorous campaign against Dan Moody.

It is significant that these off-season elections usually have been confined to two important candidates, whereas in the average season of original bids for the governorship the field for the last thirty years has included from five to a dozen aspirants. In 1932 when Sterling was defeated Tom F. Hunter made a third formidable candidate. It may be that 1936 will be another exception to the rule and Hunter may be for a third time a candidate to increase the field.

ALLRED

(Continued from page 1)

Aid for Pensions

"People who are interested in the payment of old age pensions ought to see to it personally that liquor taxes are paid," the governor said. "Three-fourths of the revenue goes to the pension fund and the other fourth to schools."

"Anyone who evades the liquor tax is taking money from the old age pension and the children of Texas."

The governor was asked whether he would submit the topic of reapportionment of representation at a special session of the Legislature. The Houston Press has urged him to do so in order to give legislative justice to districts which have gained population since 1920, the date on which the present representation was based.

Favors Re-alignment

"It is only fair and right to reapportion the membership of the Legislature on the new population basis," the governor said. "Nobody made any effort to do it at the regular session, however, and if there is a special session it will be only for emergencies. I would not submit a controversial subject like that."

Governor Allred will be the principal speaker at tonight's banquet of the Junior Chamber.

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Ferguson Forum

Austin, Texas

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

NEW FARM BILL TO BE PUSHED THIS SESSION

By MARK L. GOODWIN
In The Dallas News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The administration's new farm plan will cost \$440,000,000 the first year under estimates prepared for the committees of Congress, but which, it is expected, will be covered by a special tax in the Treasury bill. Added to this the President has requested Congress to appropriate \$297,000,000 to pay farmers for their current crop reduction contracts and to cover administrative and other expenses.

The form of a tax, if decided on, to finance the new program is giving the administration concern. One idea is to adopt an excise tax framed in such a way as to make payments retroactive as of July 1 last. Such a program might require overhauling of the revenue law, and bring renewal of the proposal of Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin to increase income rates in the lower brackets, as was sought during the last session of Congress. Also a retroactive tax would be questionable from a legal standpoint.

Congress wants to "plow around" to Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA. No sooner had the Bankhead-Jones bill been introduced in the Senate and House, than its constitutionality was questioned in light of the court's decision. The new bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers who comply with its provisions, which seek crop reduction, but without specifying means of such benefits. Quite a number believe if the proposed tax were specifically directed to this purpose, it would again run afoul of the court's decision.

In an effort to make the new law stand, one idea is to levy taxes for revenue and pay benefits, by an appropriation bill. Since Congress has authority to levy taxes and appropriate funds proponents believe this procedure would be legal.

Object to Subsidy Idea

The admission of validity has not lessened the objections: It would be giving the farmer a subsidy out of the Treasury. The administration has not favored this, although it has been pointed out that backdoor subsidies have been voted to shipping and other interests in times past for promotion of trade and commerce. In the farmers' case under terms of the bill, it would be for preservation of a natural resource.

While payment of benefits, irrespective of the term employed, remain the foundation rock of the program, as under the AAA, the new legislation goes far as a conservation measure, and, removing the question of finances and taxation, many believe can be sustained under the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

Specifically, the bill amends and broadens the base of the Jones-Dempsey soil erosion act of the last session of Congress, where in it is recognized "that wastage of soil and moisture resources on farm, grazing and forest lands of the Nation, resulting from soil erosion is a menace to the national welfare," and declares control the policy of Congress.

There would be added to the soil act a section declaring that "depletion of the soil, and improper use of soil resources impede the orderly flow of agricultural commodities in the channels of trade, endanger the assurance of an adequate supply of such commodities at a fair price to the producer and consumer, endangers the re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power, and otherwise affects the national welfare."

Parity Prices Sought

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make payments or grants or other aids to producers based on acreage of soil improvement or erosion preventing crops; producers' acreage of crop land; changes in use of land; and the domestic allotment plan. The last named was insisted on by Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, who has long advocated use of that feature program in the farm relief.

Parity price for the farmer is one of the purposes of the legislation, as it was under the invalidated AAA, to be achieved under the old statute by direct control of production instead of by soil conservation. The Secretary would be authorized to employ "any of his powers most conducive to the general purposes desired. With the Supreme Court decision in mind, however, the Secretary would not be authorized to enter into binding contracts with producers, or con-

LONG FOLLOWERS STILL IN LEAD IN LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The slain Huey Long today seemed to have scored another sweeping victory at the Louisiana polls.

Early returns from yesterday's Democratic primary showed Long's candidates running as much as 80,000 votes ahead.

Long supporters carried the city of New Orleans, one of the last strongholds to fall under his power, by 65,000 votes, with an approximately 144,000 votes cast. The complete tabulation (unofficial) for governor in New Orleans was: Leche 104,045, Dear 39,985.

Tabulation of all returns received early Wednesday showed: Leche 127,350, Dear 47,213.

Political lieutenants of the assassinated senator hailed the results as "vindication" of Long and endorsement of his share-the-wealth plan. They also saw in the vote a rebuke to President Roosevelt and the new deal.

Reserve Comment

Anti-Long leaders reserved comment pending more complete returns but the New Orleans Times-Picayune, an anti-Long organ, conceded nomination of the administration candidates for the chief offices.

Nomination is the equivalent to election in Democratic Louisiana.

The empire Long built up in eight years of the bitterest political fighting in American history, culminating in his slaying in the state capitol at Baton Rouge last September will descend to youthful Richard W. Leche.

Leche is a judge of the Orleans Parish Circuit Court of appeals and was opposed by Congressman Cleveland Dear.

Governor O. K. Allen, who once eagerly hoped to obey Long's slightest wish, will finish the dead senator's term in the senate, which ends next January. He was opposed for the governorship by Frank Looney, Shreveport attorney. The full six-year senate term will be filled by Allen Ellender, speaker of the state house of representatives, who was opposed by Congressman John Sandlin.

Log in Single Race

Earl Long, the senator's brother, will become lieutenant governor, State Senator Clement Moss opposed him.

The state administration, however, had one race to worry about, that for the vacancy of the state Supreme Court from the Fifth district.

W. Carruth Jones of Baton Rouge, anti-Long candidate, was leading Amos L. Ponder, Long candidate, by a small vote with only a few precincts reported.

Only one serious physical clash was reported. A man listed as Gene Gill, 35-year-old poll worker for the Long faction was shot and seriously wounded as he emerged from a voting place here. Police held a man, booked as "Whitey" Schultz.—San Antonio Light.

tracts to acquire land or rights therein.

Nothing would prevent the Secretary from renting or leasing land so long as the purpose was to conserve the soil through crop diversification or other methods. No mention is made in the bill of the method of raising funds.

Up to date it is believed the proponents have succeeded in plowing around the Supreme Court's decision. All feature of the old AAA have been cast into the discard, including the Bankhead cotton production control act, and Congress and the administration are anxious to have available an acceptable solution to cover early planting. They believe that with a few minor changes the new legislation answers the question. At the same time there is opposition to the Bankhead-Jones bill, and because of this, final passage might be delayed.

VETERANS' AID MUST BE FREE

Instructions to all Texas American Legion posts went out today from state headquarters cautioning local posts that under no circumstances were they to charge a fee for aiding veterans to secure their bonus.

The instructions were sent by Fred Young, adjutant for the department of Texas, who is now in Dallas conferring with state veterans headquarters there.

In a letter to his office here, Young advised that blanks for veterans applications would be furnished within the next 10 days. "We cannot emphasize too strongly," he said, "that posts refrain

LIBERTY, REVERENCE AND RUIN

What Will Congress Do About It? (P. A. SPAIN, M. D., Paris, Texas).

To The Forum: Much ado is made in some circles about loyal citizenship about reverencing the Fathers, and trampling the blood of the patriots. This is all fine, but let us not get "daffy" over it. Such talk is often used to silence progress, to quell a rising revolt against some vicious law or custom. It is commonly said "patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

Bad laws are no more to be revered than bad men. We must obey them while in force or in power, but they should be changed as quick as possible. Principles are the things to be revered and obeyed at all times. Our forbears, like ourselves, were defective and had no right to saddle bad laws on their progeny.

No man has any right to a wrong opinion. The Declaration of Independence and the resulting U. S. Constitution were the beginnings of experiments in what they thought at that time was Democracy, and it was an improvement in many respects, but it was impossible for those old patriots to visualize completely the needs of the future. They were incapable of framing a real Democracy. They had never been trained that way, and like men today, selfishness was their dominant trait.

Mistakes! Sure they made them. It would be folly for us not to recognize that fact, and not to correct those mistakes.

We must recognize that it is not progress to go on and build upon some false foundation. That is retrogression. Nothing deserves the title of progress but to go forward in the right, and our mistakes sometimes require us to backtrack and start again. Repeal and amend should be one of the planks in the platform of every man or party. Standpat conservatism is opposed to progress; and reverence for the acts of the patriots may become so great that we are estopped from any real improvement in our condition.

That is one of the weaknesses of our political leaders today. Reverence for precedent is the bane of our courts and leads to some most unjust decisions. A proper reverence for the "blood of the fathers" does not require us to endure their mistakes without recourse. Loyal citizenship does not require us to stand pat on vicious laws which may be based on misinterpretations of correct principles.

History amply bears out the proposition that much of our U. S. Constitution was inspired by men who could not, or did not, entirely divorce themselves from selfish and Royal predilections. They were willing perhaps to subscribe to the doctrine of "every man a King," but they wanted to be the first of the Kings. This was clearly shown by the early parceling out of the lands of this country in great batches to single individuals, who in the very nature of things afterwards would become the wealthy, overruling landlords that have, in a great measure, dispossessed and enslaved all who followed after them.

It can amply be proven that the money system set up over us by our U. S. Constitution, was of foreign birth—a child of special privileges, a child of Kings and Emperors who grasp it as the strongest weapon by which to hold the masses as perpetual slaves to a few ruling money sovereigns; and here we are today floundering around in the turmoil of mass destitution and are being held so by that ultra-conservatism that eschews progress and upholds the sovereignty of the few.

Let us not tie ourselves down but let us come out of this and we must do so by looking with less reverence upon those laws, customs and precedents of the patriots that have operated in bringing on this ruin.

A loyal citizenship order is all right if it does not mean loyalty

from charging a fee for assisting veterans to obtain the balance due on the adjusted service compensation certificates." He pointed out that any person charging a fee is subject to a fine of \$500 and a prison sentence of one year.

Young said he had information that "certain other organizations" would charge a service fee.

Candidates asking the American Legion for assistance must not even be importuned to join the Legion, although they may be invited to do so, the letter said.—Austin Dispatch.

How Many Will Join Al Smith In Walk?

By RAYMOND CLAPPER
In The Houston Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In his Liberty League speech, Al Smith seems to have cleared up one thing.

He was born in the Democratic party and he expects to die in it. He isn't a candidate for any nomination from any party. When the Democratic national convention meets and endorses the Roosevelt Administration, he is going to walk—no run—to the nearest exit.

That still leaves one question to be answered. How much company will Smith have on his walk? There is an idea for a poll that might tell us something about the coming election.

In an hour of the most delightful after-dinner entertainment, skillfully garnished with sprigs of tasty hokum, Smith made two telling points against the administration.

He charged that it had sought to array class against class. Much of the bitterness against Roosevelt arises from resentment against appeals to class prejudice such as he made in his recent message to Congress. Lesser officials, taking the President's cue, seize every opportunity to play on the same prejudices that Huey Long did more directly in his share-our-wealth hokum. Unless you are trying to incite trouble, it is shortsighted business.

Smith said he would not have minded the heavy administration expenditures if they had produced results.

But we have spent the money and we still have the unemployed with the prospect of being asked to appropriate perhaps another \$2,000,000,000 for relief. The worst of it is that we are beginning to take the unemployed for granted. We have almost ceased to discuss what might be done to get them back to work.

It wasn't a new Al Smith who spoke at the Liberty League dinner. He just looked different, wearing white tie and tails instead of his brown derby.

Do you remember the spring of 1932, after Roosevelt dusted off the forgotten man and started down the stretch toward the presidential nomination? Smith, taking aim at Roosevelt said: "This is no time for demagogues. . . I will take off my coat and fight to the end against any candidate who persists in any

to bad laws. It is all right if it does not mean loyalty to a system that makes landlords or millionaires of a few, and renders and paupers of the masses. A proper league of loyal citizens should look forward and not backward. It should look to posterity more, and not so much to ancestry. I should reverence the patriotic fathers, but the rights of growing posterity more.

Our Constitution was aimed to be built on loyalty to posterity, and not to the forefathers; because these forefathers were loyal subjects of the kings of Europe. If any of this spirit if kingly loyalty crept into our constitution it should be removed.

Alexander Hamilton was undoubtedly more of a royalist than a true Democrat, and he is credited with much to do in framing our Constitution. In fact, the whole land and money policy of our Constitution was Hamiltonian and Royalistic, and today's private monopolies in land and money are crushing us with a heavy hand and Alexander Hamilton is perhaps the father of it all.

Let us be loyal to our government, but more loyal to the needs of posterity, and less loyal to the inhuman systems of land and money which came down to us through those who could not completely divorce themselves from the pattern of the English government. We have never yet had a really patriotic American made government. Instead of Kings, Lords and Commons we have just substituted Presidents, Senators, Representatives and both sets have operated alike in tolling and suppressing the workers instead of emancipating them.

Shall we go down reverencing the statutes of the fathers, or shall we repeal and amend for the uplift of posterity? Is it "trampling the blood of patriots" when we revise ancestral laws? and thus restore to our children their rightful heritage in land? Is it not foolhardy to view the wreck of our country and then in reverence to the fathers refuse to repeal the statutes that wrought the ruin? Did Christ and the martyrs of history live and die in vain? What shall Congress do about it?

demagogic appeal to the masses of the working people to destroy themselves by setting class against class and rich against poor."

At the convention the Smith crowd was brutal in denouncing Roosevelt as a weak man who couldn't be elected. A month before election Smith again protested against constant talk about the forgotten man and class distinctions.

In 1934 he was again assailing Roosevelt, this time about the balloon dollar.

No Smith hasn't changed. It is just that a new audience has taken him up. He has been invited in from the sidewalks to eat caviar.

This new audience has for several years felt itself unjustly oppressed and persecuted like the kulaks of Russia. The 12 Du Ponts, the Pew oil family, the bankers, attorneys, and other once known as the rulers of America who were present at the Liberty League dinner, whose aggregate wealth was estimated in Eugene Meyer's Washington Post at more than a billion dollars, have felt helplessly outraged at being branded in political speeches as crooks and wreckers of America. So much feeling has been fanned up against them by the administration that they felt unable to get a hearing before the country.

Hence the almost pathetic eagerness with which they cheered the former newsmen, who, though now their happy hostages in the echoing caverns of the Empire State Building, still retains the magic power to stir the imagination of the crowds on the sidewalk. Or does he? Probably better than anyone else, Smith could translate the case of this audience into the language of the forgotten man. They needed him. He did a masterful job for them. They were obvious in their gratitude.

The irony of it, however, is that in 1928 when Smith was running for president and needed them, where were they? Most of them were saying to each other, "Imagine the Smiths in the White House!" And were voting for Hoover.

"ALL SCRIPTURE IS GIVEN BY THE INSPIRATION OF GOD"

By JUDGE RUTHERFORD

The Bible is not the product of man. It is the authoritative Word of God given by Him to men for their instruction in righteousness. There is no other true and perfect guide. Men wholly devoted to God wrote the Bible at the dictation of Jehovah. Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible. There are two lines of testimony proving that the information contained therein is from the Lord and therefore true. First, the historical facts could easily have been handed down by tradition from father to son from the day of Adam until the day of Moses. Second, man being the most intelligent earthly creature, it is to be expected that his Creator would give him a correct guide, and in harmony therewith God inspired holy men to write the Bible. At 2 Peter 1:21 it is written: 'Holy men of old wrote as they were moved upon by the spirit of God.' The indisputable argument supports these two points, the proof in detail thereof being set forth in the book *Creation*, which you should read.

Jesus Christ is the Son of Jehovah God and was sent to earth to give the truth to those who desire to learn. The words of Jesus prove that the Bible is God's Word and that it is true. He said: "Thy word is truth." Jesus often referred to and quoted from the prophets who lived prior to His day on Earth, and this He did with the approval of Jehovah, for the reason, as He stated, that He, Jesus, 'spoke the words of God as the Father gave them to Him.' (John 3:34) Jesus said that Moses wrote of Him, and He often quoted from Moses. (John 5:46) Jesus urged the people to study the Scriptures because they disclose God's purpose toward man. He who believes on God and Christ Jesus must believe that the Bible is the truth. Knowing the Bible to be true, then you may be certain that it is the safe guide for man.

Why has God given the Bible to mankind? The answer is found in 2 Timothy 3:16 in these words: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be

perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." That it is a guide for man one of the holy prophets under inspiration wrote, at Psalm 119, concerning the Bible: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Only by learning and following the instructions given in the Bible is it possible for man to go in the right way.

The Devil is man's worst enemy, and at all times he has endeavored to turn men away from God; and in doing this he has caused some men to repudiate the Bible, while others grossly misrepresent and misapply it. He has used men who claim to teach the Bible to keep the people in ignorance of what the Bible really contains. Many have been the attempts by the Devil and his agents to destroy the Bible and to destroy all books written which enable the people to understand the Bible. Those efforts by wicked men cannot succeed for the reason that it is the will of God that man shall have the opportunity to learn the truth. If he diligently seeks to know the truth, he will find it. God does not force the truth upon anyone. If a person would understand the truth, he must diligently apply himself to gaining knowledge thereof.

The prophecies of the Bible were written centuries ago, and are now being fulfilled. No human mind could have thought out, composed and written these prophecies; and this of itself is proof that the prophecies proceed from God and are written down by men as God directs. That the prophecies are now being fulfilled shows that now is the due time for man to understand the Bible. To aid the people to gain a knowledge of the Bible men and women who love and serve God have joined together in a work of bringing these Bible truths and helps to the attention of the people because this is the will of God that it shall be done. The Bible alone makes known how man may gain life everlasting in peace and happiness. To gain a knowledge of the Bible is therefore a great favor from Jehovah. You owe it to yourself and to your children to obtain that knowledge of the truth. The Bible does not support any religious organization. It discloses the purpose of Jehovah God toward the human race to guide the man to God through Christ Jesus, the world's Savior.—The Golden Age.

BARBED ATTACK OF AL SMITH DRAWS FIRE FROM NEW DEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—New Deal bitterness over the barbed attack of Alfred E. Smith clearly neared a battle point today, with sporadic sniping already under way and a concerted counter attack set for Tuesday.

The speech of the one-time "Happy Warrior", swaying a responsive American Liberty League dinner audience, nevertheless left a heavy question mark over the capital. Whether he would go beyond his indicated intention of taking a "walk" during the campaign and actively work for a deep party schism, or whether his position alone would result in this end, went without final answer.

There were arguments on both sides. The first flush of reaction here appeared to bear more heavily negative than positive.

There was no question here, however, about the depth of New Deal ire. There was no question but that Smith's charges of Socialism, his snap at "Washington or Mos cow", and his assertion that his erstwhile friend, and the President had thrown most of the 1932 Democratic platform "in the waste basket," would draw heavy and continuing fire.

Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader, who went down to defeat as Smith's running mate against Herbert Hoover in 1928, closed himself in his Senate office today to prepare a reply. The Columbia Broadcasting Company, which carried Smith's speech last night, made known that even before the New Yorker spoke the Democratic national committee had arranged time for Robinson next Tuesday night from 10:45 to 11:15.

Robinson's flat refusal to say even a word about his feeling toward Smith or his speech, despite persistent newspaper inquiries, appeared obviously a storing up of his ammunition.

Others talked more freely. But few cared to go far on the question of whether the Liberty leaguer's efforts might bring a wide party split.—Ex.

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