

# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
INTEREST



WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
TAXES

VOL. XVI.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1934

No. 50

## OBSERVATIONS HERE AND THERE BY CLARRIDGE

Salmon, Texas, March 13, 1934.  
The Forum:

I wonder to what extent the farmers of the south or anybody else, have observed how close the price of cotton, futures and spots, hovers about the values set by the N.R.A. in the move for stabilization; in other words, why the more or less violent fluctuation which characterized the market, often charactered, so suddenly ceased.

The reason is not far to seek. It is because the gambling exchanges are afraid to bet against the government price. The same thing has occurred more than once before, in the history of the cotton trade, when the imperfectly organized farmers made a "stall" at pricing their product, as do everybody else.

A notable instance of the like occurred in world-war-time. Early in the maelstrom of blood and corruption, when everything about, except cotton, was sky-high, and the gamblers were holding the price of the staple close about 20 cents, a move was started by a bunch of the "Old Guard," headed by Fred W. Davis, then commissioner of the Texas Agricultural Department, to raise the price to 30 cents.

As I remember, the holding movement was started early in the fall with no help from the daily press of the state, and except Farm and Ranch and a few country papers, little or no paper support. But we had the Department News Bulletin, and our Farm Institute Division, which were used for all it was worth. What happened? The price went to 30 cents in three weeks, which was realized for the bulk of the crop. Fifty dollars a bale in three weeks, was some hike, and with probably not more than three hundred thousand bales tied up, and that mainly in Texas.

Reminds me that some one asked me how we managed to bluff the gamblers with so comparatively little of the crop tied up. The reason they were afraid to bet against our price was that they didn't know how much we had tied up. But, a bit later, when the credit men wanted the money loaned on the cotton, we had to let go, and the gamblers have had our market ever since, till our long-headed, big-hearted president got in behind us.

And, come to think, if the farmers were only organized, one of the first things they would do no doubt do, would be to draft Fred Davis for his old job.

R. R. CLARRIDGE.

## KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

Humor rights triumphed over property rights recently at Elbow Lake, Minn., when a foreclosure sale against the farm of Wesley Beach was stopped by an orderly crowd.

The Farmers' Holiday association was represented. Its county secretary, Harold Johnson, pushed his way through the throng to give a word of encouragement to the grief-stricken farm family.

Sheriff Orville Johnson stood by ready to execute the law of property rights over human rights. William Strummel, county attorney, watched the proceedings with the scrutinizing eye of a prosecutor, while Judge Goetzinger peered out from his chambers, his judicial face outlined with sympathy for the unfortunate family.

Then, spontaneously, something happened, no one knew how nor why.

The sheriff refused to act. The county attorney joined hands with the crowd, the judge smiled, the spectators arose, bared their heads and, at the suggestion of John F. Londy of Minneapolis, joined in singing songs of the soil and of native land, closing with "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

There was no sale. Human rights had triumphed over property rights.—Ex.

## LONG LEADS THE WAY OTHERS SHOULD GO TOO

If selfish interests in this country can successfully cause the people to "thumbs down" Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, other men who lean to liberal and progressive ideas of government will not have heart to make a fight in the interest of the huge majority who are known to be at a disadvantage.

Senator Long's personality is obnoxious to many. Apparently he is boisterous—is relentless in fighting his opponents. He gives no quarter nor asks it. His enemies say he is a bulldozer. He handles the opposition roughly. In Louisiana he is characterized by his opponents as "Public Enemy No. 1." They have turned some of the women loose on a special attack. Mrs. R. G. Pleasant is one. She is the wife of former Governor Pleasant of that State. Other women whose husbands have been defeated by Long or disgraced by Log's revelations of their misconduct in office are hounding him.

As a proof of some of the villainous attacks on this statesman the case of Dr. Gerald Smith is a fair example. Dr. Smith is the pastor of one of Shreveport's most fashionable churches. He was in Washington and had called on Senator Long at his hotel. Together with Congressman Fernandez of Louisiana and the Senator the news photographer took their picture—the picture was carried in the papers and a story run declaring these men to bodyguards of Senator Long. The story was told that on this occasion Long pushed a reporter into the snow and knocked him over the head with a loaded cane. Dr. Smith prepared a signed statement in which he denied that such an incident occurred between Long and a reporter. The doctor has filed suit against the paper for \$150,000 damages.

Recently a close associate of ours was relating his experience with this progressive senator. They were seated at a dinner table in a restaurant in Washington. Frowning, grimacing, with clenched fist Long exclaimed, "Before I became governor, big men—big as you," looking at his companion, "could not read and write, grown negroes illiterate. While I was governor we started them to school. They learned to read. They learned to work simple arithmetic problems. Some of our plantation owners can't figure the poor devils out of everything at the close of each year. They can find the name Huey P. Long on the ballot. They put a cross beside it—that's part of what is the matter with me and Louisiana!"

Raymond Lonergan, writing in "Labor," declares that "Long and his colleague, Overton, are the first senators from Louisiana since the Civil War who have voted on the (Continued on page 3)

## AN EXEMPLARY EXAMPLE

Saying that "We got our money from the sick, and believe it only right to return it to the sick," the Doctors Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, recently set aside a half-million dollars to be spent in hospitalization and medical research work.

In a statement accompanying the gift was another observation to the effect that inherited wealth was not usually a good thing for the recipient, and in many cases was positively bad.

Not many of the millions who read the Mayo statement will doubt the accuracy of it, since every city, and almost every town and hamlet in America has furnished its full quota of examples. But the strange thing about it is why parents slave and save all their lives to accumulate wealth, when they must realize that the effect of it will likely be detrimental to the children's welfare, and in many cases constitute a positive menace to society.

For these reasons, we believe that the Doctors Mayo have set a fine example, and certainly the name and fame of these great surgeons is sufficient for us to assume that anything they may say would commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of the American people.—Houston Labor Journal.

## THE CITIZEN'S DUTY

By Jim, the Editor

If this government ever falls, it will not be by the hand of the anarchist because he talks so loud and foolish that we can see and hear him coming and prepare to meet his violence. It likewise will not fall by the hand of the socialist because he merely talks all the time and does nothing and therefore never does and never will get anywhere. But our government may fall. All governments have. But if it does fall, my dearly beloved citizen, it will be because you and I go to sleep at the switch and become unmindful of our duty to our government and ourselves and let our government fall into the hands of the unworthy and the incompetent and we as a people add one more to the tragedy of nations. It appears that this danger is evident to all and does not take a statesman to see the drift of things.

While every nation on the globe is rocking and tottering; while every government is skating on thin ice, yet the average citizen seems unconcerned about his own or his country's welfare or destiny. We read eagerly the dispatches about what will happen if the dynasties of Spain and Austria are overthrown, and think nothing about what will happen if Uncle Sam's government blows up. We read the big headlines about how the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois is about to go bankrupt and can't pay running expenses of the public schools, the police department and the fire department, and we never give a thought to how near Texas and every big city in Texas and the little ones, too, is to the same financial precipice, and that we all, as a result of our indifference to our condition, may go to hell in a hand basket together.

Dear Mr. Voter, if by making you as mad as a hornet I can get you to wake up and take an interest in your government I will be willing to take all the cussing you may give me. I don't give a rap whether you agree with me or not, but dagdum your lazy hide I want you to get in this government game and do your part to preserve our government which is slipping every day because maybe you ain't doing nothing to stop it.

Don't bother about Illinois or New York, but get as busy as a cat on a hot rock about Texas. We are in an awful fix. It will be bad if these states go on the rocks, but it will be darn bad if Texas goes on the rocks. Let us begin to study our own troubles and let other people and other countries settle theirs.

The cost of government is entirely too much and it must come down or our State will come down. Some things, we, of course, have to buy, but there are many things we don't have to buy.

Some people think that the government is an apple tree and that all we have to do is to pluck off the fruit and more will grow back. The result is the State will look like a picked rooster if this plucking is not kept in proper limits.

At the beginning of this administration the current funds of the State were approximately nineteen million dollars in the red. By adhering to the campaign promises of the candidate and the party, appropriations by the legislature were reduced fifteen million dollars under the previous administration. By a continuation of this rule the State may get out of debt by the end of this fiscal year and then we can begin to talk about tax reductions in Texas.

But this saving did not come about by accident. While there are many good, honest and patriotic people in the Texas legislature and it is not necessary for me to charge that any of them are dishonest, but there are some of the worst spendthrifts in the legislature of Texas that ever walked on two feet. They have no more conception of government credit and expense than the average colored man has about an open credit account in a general merchandise store.

Now, Mr. Voter, here is where you come in. Begin right now to inform yourself about these candidates for the legislature and governor and get their number and get ready to swat these spendthrift tax eaters on election day. Look 'em over good and if they are not economical and saving with their own business you can just safely put it down that they won't be saving with the people's business when they get in the legislature or in the governor's office. If you should find any of these candidates that are crooked for God's sake don't vote for them to go to the legislature for they will appropriate the people's money to buy anything under the sun and this kind care no more for constitutional limits or the people than a tom cat does for a marriage license.

Our present overtaxed condition is because you, Mr. Voter, have not done your duty in seeing that competent and worthy people are elected to office. How can the business men of this country ever expect to be free from tax oppression as long as they take no steps to prevent tax eaters and spenders going to the legislature. How can the farmers ever hope to escape their tax troubles as long as these political parasites are sent to the legislature to make excessive appropriations.

If appropriations are again turned over to these official spendthrifts our taxes will go back again to where they were when this administration came into office.

Economy in government, Mr. Voter, is something that you must decide whether you want or not. If you will set up a standard of thrift and economy for your public servant the same as you are now required to observe for yourself, your government may survive. But if you are extravagant, you will set a bad example and you will have an extravagant government.

Get in politics, yes. You are needed more than ever to put the game on the square.

You the voter must take politics or the politicians will take you. Get busy.

## A Pleasant Week's Campaign

Last week carried me through a most wonderful section with every farm busy planting corn and gardens and preparing fields for cotton and row crops soon to be planted. Old Texas has her Sunday clothes on now and with renewed hopes in peoples hearts, it looks like a good year ahead.

Each week I visit towns and villages no candidate for Governor ever visited before. I stopped to solicit the support of busy voters at Round Rock, Georgetown, Jarrell, Salado, Belton, Temple, Troy, Eddy, Bruceville, Lorena, South Bosque, McGregor, Oglesby, Gatasville, Turnersville, Hurst, Meridian, Clifton, Valley Mills, Waco, Tours, Leroy, Axtell, Elk, Mart, Reisel, West, Abbott, Hillsboro, Loevlace, Itasca, Parker, Covington, Cleburne, Bono, Nemo, Glen Rose, Granbury, Weatherford and Saturday noon to Fort Worth where the greatest Fat Stock show in history tells the marvelous story of returning prosperity to the West and faced the blizzard to reach my home in Wichita Falls which I see so seldom now for Sunday.

## SIXTH PLANK

"I favor the submission and repeal of the Statewide Prohibition Amendment and the Dean Law, substituting therefor an amendment and legislation strictly regulating the liquor traffic providing a substantial tax now so much needed, that will forever make impossible a return of the many evils of the open saloon, which will outlaw the bootlegger and racketeer and will fully protect minors."

I stand today where I have consistently stood since I became 21 years of age upon this vexatious issue which has stirred the world ever since Noah imbibed too freely after completing his famous voyage in the ark.

I opposed the prohibition amendments when adopted to both the State and Federal Constitutions and never at any time in the last 15 years did I trim my sails to catch the prohibition breeze but remained out of office because I had no chance to hold one but bided my time until a great people would see their mistake and

(Continued on page 3)

## Congressman Terrell Explains In Detail The Bankhead Bill

### REVIEWS GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

If you will allow me space in your paper, I would like to submit the following for your readers to digest; just some things to think about when they go to vote. Then, if they vote wrong, they ought to be bored for the hollow horn.

As for myself, I was a full-fledged citizen of Fort Worth on March 3, as I came here the third of last September. I have been in the State since June 18, 1910, and as I have a permanent exemption certificate, being past 60 years of age, I don't apprehend my vote will be questioned.

Unfortunately for me, I was not born on a farm; I am not a candidate for any office. All the candidates who have announced so far say they were born on farms, and I suppose the others yet to announce will also be born on farms. That seems to be the main plank in their platforms. Now, the farmers shouldn't let these candidates fool them with that stuff, which is for the purpose of getting their votes. My advice is that they had better do a little investigating before they make up their minds on any candidate. They will also find these same candidates are much more generous in election years than they are in off years. They somehow want to slap a fellow on the back, grab him with both hands ask about the wife and kids; want to know all about the crops; they will even ask about the mother-in-law and set up "sears," call a man by his given name, testify in church and lead in prayer. They don't do this in off years.

Let's analyze some of the candidates. We will start with Hunter, who got 220,000 votes last election and thinks of course, that he is a sure winner. In the first plank in his platform, he says he will have it a capital offense to give or accept a bribe. That would be a foolish law and no Senator or Representative in his right mind would vote for such a law.

Again, the reason Hunter received the vote he'd in the last election was that all voters who did not like the Fergusons voted for Hunter. The Fergusons will not be in the Governor's race this time.

Let us take Allred, another candidate from Wichita Falls. Allred, the Attorney General, rules from his department that in order to change the poll tax law it must be done in a regular session of the Legislature, by submitting an amendment to the people. That is correct. Then, he rules you can put a \$5 tax per barrel on liquor in the special session, and ship the stuff to the drug stores. He also says he will be for submission of a repeal, but personally he is dry. The Dean Law is in the State Constitution, and would have to be submitted at a regular session, by amendment, just exactly like the poll tax law. He says he is dry and yet he rules that to put a \$5 tax per barrel on liquor, at a special session, is legal, which rule (Continued on page 3)

### COTTON FARMERS WILL BE REALLY CONTROLLED

The Bankhead bill which, if passed and approved by the President, would make the cotton industry of the South compulsory controlled, has been reported favorable by the agricultural committee of the Senate. President Roosevelt has given his official approval of the bill.

It is said that 90 percent of the cotton farmers questioned on this subject approved compulsory control. It means that if it becomes a law farmers will not be allowed to plant any more cotton than the government says they can plant. Full treatment of his bill will be carried in the March fifteenth issue, and if it is passed it will be discussed in the light of being a law.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

(Continued on page 3)

The Federal Government has no right to control the production of cotton in any State in the Union. If it can control the production of cotton, it can control the production of all other products.

North Carolina, for instance, manufactures more cotton than she produces. Do you think that, if North Carolina wants to manufacture her cotton in her factories, the Federal Government can go in there and put a tax on cotton in order to limit production? If they cannot tax cotton in North Carolina, how can they tax it in any other States?

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Christianson) a while ago, asked a question about the decision of the Supreme Court in the child-labor case. The question was not answered, except in an evasive manner. The fact is the court held in that decision that the Congress could not do indirectly that which it could not do directly, and that the tax was a subterfuge, and they rightfully declared it unconstitutional.

This tax is a subterfuge and a scheme to get around the plain letter of the Constitution. Let me show you how they are trying to get around it in another way. Realizing the weakness of the argument they make, this is what they write into the bill: "It is prima facie presumed that all cotton, and its processed products, will move in interstate or foreign commerce."

They are going to write that into the bill to make it legal. Prima facie they presume it is moved in interstate and foreign commerce, when they know it is not all going that way. Every State in the Union has some factories, one or more, and they will manufacture some of that cotton. The cotton manufactured in the State where it is grown will not go into interstate or foreign commerce. Men who sell directly to the cotton mills in their State, could double, or quadruple, their production, and a Federal law could not legally reach them. Thousands of tons of cottonseed and cottonseed meal are fed to livestock in the State where it is produced, and do not go into interstate commerce. Therefore, a Federal law could not legally control these products. This is nothing in the world but a subterfuge to try to violate the Constitution and control individual rights, just because we have a little surplus cotton now.

I want to show you the cause of that surplus. Before I come to that I want to state that a few years ago there was a great hue and cry throughout the South to limit the cotton acreage by law, and several States passed such laws. My State passed a law. We produced over 5,000,000 bales of cotton. We are the largest producer of cotton in the United States. I told the advocates of the law that it would not be legal; that it could not stand the test of courts even in my State; but they passed the law because there was a clamor for it, and as soon as it went to the courts it was stricken down by the District Court. Then it went to the Court of Civil Appeals, and that court struck it down, and they dared not carry it any further—to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas.

I do not want to see this law passed, but I believe if it is enacted we can yet depend on the Supreme Court of the United States to strike down a law of this kind, even though they have upheld some laws the constitutionality of which was very doubtful.

The surplus cotton we now have in this country is not caused by overproduction. It is caused by underconsumption. There has never been overproduction in this country since cotton was first grown. We never destroyed cotton until last year, and that was done voluntarily, and if that was a success, as claimed by the advocates of

(Continued on page 3)

THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by THE FERGUSON FORUM

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.50

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Austin, Texas, under the Act of March, 1879.

Business and Editorial Offices: 306 Ewell Nalle Bldg. Phone 9546 P. O. Box 1158 Austin, Texas

Advertising Rates on Application

JAS. E. FERGUSON, Manager and Editor

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—IT IS DIFFERENT.

TAKING CARE OF HOMEFOLKS

As the National Government is now about to launch into the problem of permanent relief to the great masses of the unemployed, it is perhaps well for everybody to begin to see what each and everyone of us can do to accomplish the results. It is quite evident that nothing can be done except by the general cooperation of the people.

It brings us directly to the question of how best we can help each other. That charity begins at home is the principle as old as the hills. If those who toil in the shops and in the factories are to be made able to purchase the products of the farm and ranch, then a closer relationship must be obtained if results are to follow.

The Forum herein now again raises, as it has many times before, the flag of home industry and proclaims the necessity of extending the principle all along the line. Patronize your home merchant. Patronize your home bank. Even patronize your home lawyer. Don't run away off yonder to hire some specialist when perhaps you have just as good a doctor right under your nose and who will give you more attention than the fine specialist can possibly do.

Yes, let us reconsecrate ourselves to the principle of Buy It Made In Texas. If this principle is emphasized and lived up to Texas can survive the depression yet unanswered, and if the principle is not lived up to Texas cannot survive.

SOME PERSONAL THOUGHTS

By FRED W. DAVIS

ARE WE NEGLECTING CO-OPERATION?

It has been some time since I have seen any serious discussion of Farm Organizations in the press. 'Tis true the officials of some are trying to be articulate. But the fact stands out that the press is practically silent upon the subject of co-operation, and legislation is being mapped out upon definite arbitrary lines which eliminate the entire cooperative spirit.

This is to be regretted, because it is sure to end, not only in eventual economic ruin, but also the loss of individual initiative. Without individual responsibility there can be no social advancement, and it is apparent our present social relations are too unfair to remain as they are. But the worst of all is that disorganization means helplessness and tyranny, the moment a tyrant gets hold of the reins of government. If one were to deliberately plan to set himself up as an irresponsible ruler his first step should be the disorganization of the people. There is no strength without organization—economic or otherwise.

If congress can give the growers of this nation any help, well and good—they have been waiting a long time for it. But no permanent good can result from any arbitrary laws which supplant economic progress through cooperation. From the bottom up is the only possible way to build. Many cooperative efforts of recent years have not met my individual views, but this merely concerns the question of policies. They were experiences and we can always hope for improvement where there is opportunity and encouragement. We need at least two strong farm organizations. Each would be both a stimulus and check upon the other for they would have to depend upon service for success. If we are going to lose sight of all power from within, and depend upon orders from without, it portends trouble sometime, somewhere down the line. If there cannot be a union of the many farm organizations now existing it would be a healthy thing if all past efforts were swept clean and new ones, based upon economic necessity, were launched. Of course, such efforts should embody the good of the old ones. The chief advantage would be the elimination of established antagonisms and new alignments and new zeal.

To enable the establishment of a proper business parity, based upon the fundamental right of the government to protect the weak against the strong, should, in a general way, be the limit of government in regulating business. Congress cannot run the business of farming better than our farmers can. Congress cannot run the general industrial business of the nation better than those following industrial pursuits can. Congress can establish and maintain justice. If we accept the theory that the individual exists for the government, and not the government for individual, we throw away the progress of a thousand years, and even public education is a waste of public money. Arbitrary power is for the ignorant, not the intelligent.

A WORD ALMOST UNKNOWN TO THE EXPERTS

I stated a short time ago we seldom hear of experts discussing under consumption. Either the experts do not wish or do not dare to discuss this side of our economic problem.

To discuss under consumption means to find fault with our system of distribution. It emphasizes the poverty of the masses. Consequently when the people get too poor to buy even their needs, the blame is thrown back upon them by crying over production. If under consumption were acknowledged remedies would demand reformation of our system of distribution instead of decreasing production to meet the weakened demand.

Of course we CAN have over production, but it cannot be claimed in the face of universal want. Over production is an accumulation above normal needs. Our present excess of major products is the result of restricted buying power, because its accumulation has been contemporary with general unemployment and want. The way our social order has been handled is a serious indictment against every brain trust in the land.

A WORTHY MOVEMENT

The thoughtfulness, discourtesy and recklessness of young people is a subject of serious comment. There are two contributing factors to young people being less considerate now than formerly. One is the opportunity to contact many people makes them bolder than when most of their time was spent at home. Coupled closely to this is the fact that the rapidity of modern transportation breeds recklessness.

The other reason is an unfortunate attitude which our leaders have taken of recent years that youth should be practically unrestrained. The slogan is place them upon their own initia-

tive without any responsibilities as to how they act. Our leaders have forgotten that where the hope, courage and buoyancy of youth is combined with a lack of mature judgment, restraint is the only balance wheel.

As an offset to this unfortunate tendency of the times we have the boy scouts and campfire girls organizations. These movements are designed to develop judgment, thoughtfulness, courage and general character. Of course, they do not score 100 percent, but we cannot expect them to do so. All of their training and accomplishments are good and should receive universal encouragement. Our young must be taught that they should not expect to enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life without sharing any of its responsibilities.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

Prof. J. E. Clayton, (colored), is one of the safest leaders of his race in the nation. Columns could be written in substantiation of this statement but it is unnecessary.

When I was Commissioner of Agriculture of this state Clayton asked for a commission to work among his people. He asked for no salary or expenses. Simply made his own way. His work met with such approval by both whites and blacks he was placed upon the regular institute work. He has been an inspiration to his race and won the approval of all white leaders who know his work. He has set a high mark as a practical leader irrespective of color.

He is now Superintendent of the Littig Colored high school in the eastern part of Travis county and it is of his work here that I wish to speak. He has furnished this office with samples of canned goods put up by this school. The labels enumerate thirty-six different food products this school put up. How much in the aggregate I am not specifically informed. Suffice to say they have put twenty-two beaves into tins within the last few weeks. Cattle are now very cheap and this is a good time to can them for future use.

This school deserves credit for this splendid work and their leader deserves the support and encouragement of everybody. His motto is: "The black man will go right if led right."

THE HIRED HAND'S COLUMN

(By I. B. ALFORD)

SEYMOUR ON COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION

Forum readers will recall the article published last week by L. A. Seymour showing the effect of cotton acreage reduction on the various lines of activities connected with cotton industry. Because of the wide spread comment on this article we are taking the liberty to review some of the high points effecting cotton and those occupations depending on cotton.

The article shows that the program involves a loss of \$250,000 days work for chopping cotton. At \$1.50 per day this amounts to \$12,375,000. Then there would be picking cotton. This represents a loss to labor for picking cotton of 41,250,000 days which amounts to \$61,875,000.

Next comes ginning, a matter of \$22,000,000, of which both ginners and common dal-laborers would share. The loss to compresses is shown to be \$2,750,000, with approximately one sixth of this amount for labor.

Then there would be the cotton seed industry. Considering the raw seed, the oil, the hulls, cakes, etc., an aggregate of \$8,990,375 is shown.

All of these items including transportation, (\$30,250,000), total nearly \$200,000,000 dollars, a large proportion of which would automatically go to relieve the unemployment situation which is yet far from having been satisfactorily solved.

Finally, one of the parties commenting on the above, brings to light this interesting information:

"Since it has become certain that the policy of the United States will make compulsory reduction of cotton acreage, certain cotton brokers and importers living in the United States are at this time negotiating plans to cause the production of cotton on thousands of acres in Mexico. And this is no surprise to any practical person who is in the habit of thinking. Of course, as we curtail the production of cotton, Mexico will be encouraged to that extent to become active in its production.

Under similar circumstances, we would do the same thing; if we were practical.

MAKING THE EARTH SAFE FOR HUMANITY

In an editorial in a recent issue of an exchange there appeared an article which must have been read with varying interest by different readers. It is impossible to ascertain whether the writer did it intentionally or accidentally; but, incidentally he uttered a great and fundamental truth.

He said: "Some day the human race will manage this planet better than it is managed now, and learn to regulate earth's temperature as well as we regulate the temperature of an apartment house or steamship. Surplus heat at the Equator will be diverted to the Arctic Circle, etc."

Rather a large order, some will probably say. But let us examine this proposition: There are rivers of water—ocean currents—some hot, some cold, according to locality whence they came, rushing headlong through the ocean. The directions of the currents is determined by two specific causes, to-wit: the daily rotation of the earth, and the configuration of the continental shorelines and ocean bottoms. Over the former the ingenuity of man can exercise no control, though he may work in conjunction with this constant motion resulting from the rotation of the earth, and by changing the configuration of the shorelines of the adjacent continent he may divert these ocean currents into desired localities. Of course some will say that this can not be done. The same class of non-thinkers said that the Panama Canal could not be done; but it was done. They are saying that the Mississippi river can not be controlled, but it will be—must be.

It sometimes occurs that a tragedy of nature affords an opportunity for a valuable suggestion to some observing mind. Here is a case in point. A few days after the San Francisco earthquake in 1906 it was observed that certain valleys in western Canada which had been covered by glaciers the year round were clearing up, the ice melting and flowing away. Those valleys are now producing annual and abundant crops of wheat.

Examination of the configuration of the ocean bottom adjacent to the shorelines discovered the fact that certain changes of depth resulting from the earthquake caused the Japan Current to be diverted partially to the north along the western shores of Canada. This change of climate in that section, resulting from change of the ocean current, set thinkers to speculating on the possibility of effecting further changes of climate by a possible further deflection of this current. They now contend that by a process of deepening the ocean in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands the Japan Current could be further diverted to the north, through the Behring Strait. Thence it could be caused to flow through the Arctic Ocean, emerging through the Strait of Labrador, thus tempering the Arctic climate. Out of the above speculation has grown a contemplated project of diverting the cold Labrador Current, from its present course into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Strait of Belle Isle. As a result of this annual visitation of the Labrador Current the Gulf of St. Lawrence is frozen during several months in the year to such extent as to interfere seriously with shipping. Civil engineers recently submitted a potential plan of control, and probable cost of such control. The plan is to build a breakwater system across the Strait of Belle Isle in such manner as to divert the Labrador Current from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean. The cost of such contemplated project was estimated to be only ten times as much as the cost of the Galveston Causeway and Sea Wall.

We now view this problem from another perspective. In the beginning of human habitation of this earth, according to the Scriptures—Gen. 1:28—man was told to "subdue the earth, and

have dominion over the earth, the ocean, and the air." This command from Jehovah to man has never been abrogated. It is therefore still a statutory requirement. Man must therefore either control the earth, or fall in his manifest destiny as designed by Jehovah. And he will not fail.

If he can dig a ditch of sufficient size to drain a swamp he can accomplish the feat of making or controlling a river. The hot water system is already in existence on the oceans to equalize temperature. All it needs is to be properly connected up so as to deliver hot water into cold regions, and, presto! the earth becomes an Eden!

When this is done in due course of time Natures disasters such as cyclones, tornadoes, floods, famines, and pestilences will disappear as if by magic and the EARTH WILL HAVE BECOME SAFE FOR HUMANITY.

LET US RALLY TO C. C. McDONALD

(By JESSE J. GORMAN, Houston)

I wish to contribute a few words in behalf of the candidacy of Honorable C. C. McDonald, candidate for Governor of the great State of Texas, subject to action of the Democratic party July 28, 1934. Having closely followed the life history of Mr. McDonald for the past 15 years or more, and knowing how he has fought a clean fight for the interest of the masses (of which he is one of this honorable class of folks) I am glad to commend and indorse the candidacy of such a statesman and patriot to the serious consideration of all the people, as I consider Mr. McDonald will represent and stand "for all the people" when he becomes Governor of this State.

Having studied carefully the platform of C. C. McDonald, wish to say that no better or more important platform of principles and measures have ever been sponsored by any man or set of men in any race for the Governorship of Texas. Mr. McDonald has completely stated his honest views and plans in his platform upon which he has so earnestly entered into the race for Governor of Texas, and he has covered every item of fundamental importance to the wellbeing of future generations, and for the restoration of our present badly shattered economic condition in this State and Nation. In 1934 the people of this State and Nation stand face to face with some of the most serious problems ever known to this generation. Only true patriots and statesmen should be elected to fill any public office. . . . The present economic condition will continue in the land, unless changed by reason of justice and equality, through courageous and honest administration affairs of public officials in every department of local, state, and national governments.

This is no time for strife. Let us not bring personalities into our political campaign, but rather let the people hear principles discussed. No laws or policies should be advocated that will add more burdens on the poor suffering people of this state and nation, but every move must be made without delay to relieve the depressed masses, and give every man and every family a chance to "live and help live."

Whoever can write and sponsor a greater platform, and is more capable to carry it through, than Honorable C. C. McDonald's platform, will be the next Governor of Texas. A number of very excellent outstanding men of Texas have entered into the race for the Governorship of this State. Let the people study the character and ability of each candidate, and then last but not least, study very carefully the merits and demerits of each candidate platform before definitely deciding in supporting any candidate for public office in 1934. Texas faces its most critical and transition period today than at any time since it was founded, which condition is nation wide. We believe Honorable C. C. McDonald will make Texas the kind of Governor to serve the best interest of all the people in an able, courageous, and well qualified manner, this is why I send forth this brief message to the voters and to people of this State.

Let us hasten the day of equal rights to all, with special privileges to none. Let Texas unite in ushering in a new day and a square deal for the masses that this great government may not perish from the face of the earth.

"COLLECTIVE BARGAINING"

(By SAM H. CANTRELL)

Man in primitive days lived in groups, and in all of his pursuits he performed in group action. If he went on the hunt or chase he went in groups; if he moved from place to place, he went in groups; if he set up his tents or huts, he formed groups; if he sold his products, his sales were made from groups.

From the primitive period to the age of cities, man has been a group man. Protection was one of the factors that caused group adherence. Homogeneity in thought, work, and action were other factors. Man found that isolation and individual action was a bar to his efforts and that his needs demanded group action.

Doctor Sumner in his book entitled Folkways, says, "that primitive man acted—thought—acted." That is to say, that in order for primitive man to subsist, it was necessary for him to act first without having thought out a plan. When he became hungry he grasped some edible article at hand. But when a darter fish could not be easily caught with the hand, man had a thought and devised an artifact, in the form of a dart or spear, then acted and speared the fish.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that labor was exerted before the machine materialized. Man first used his own labor and wrought the machine thus transferring labor power, after which he used the machine for his own needs.

When a workman brings out a product his labor has been put into that product. If he brings the product out by means of a machine, he not only uses his labor but the labor power of others. However, the product is produced from labor.

A workman should have the right to sell his product when produced. In the days of the craft guilds, each workman had the privilege of disposing of his products by sale. But since the time capital has become the dominant factor in production, the workman has lost the ownership of the product which he produces. So the only thing the workman has to sell is his ability to turn out products. No longer can he dictate as to what shall be done with the products of his own making but must rest content with the wage paid him.

Years ago, Proudhon stated that the workman was only paid for his labor a sufficient sum to maintain his subsistence. During the early days of the Industrial Revolution, the subsistence wage paid man was very meager. In fact, small children and women were employed to replace men in textile mills at a reduced wage. Power machinery and the factory destroyed the old guild system of production and trade completely since the guildsman could not compete with factory prices on products. Thousands of men found themselves without employment and became beggars on the streets and highways. At this stage workmen realized that they must organize for self-protection.

In the United States workmen were first organized in a local way among printers and shoemakers. The organizations became more extended as merchandise and transportation were extended. Locals and confederations were formed along craft lines and later the industrial union made its appearance.

The contest between organized workmen and capital is too well known to relate, with capital organizing into big associations to compete with organized labor. No doubt mistakes have been made on both sides, yet it must be borne in mind that capital operates solely for profit, while labor seeks a living wage and a fair standard of living.

The average man is wholly a dependent man. Due to the amount of wage paid the workman he cannot go long on his income without work. The machine has displaced him to a great extent, and he finds himself without employment a part of the time. When depressions affect a nation his employment is always uncertain.

It is to the best interest of society that working people be paid

a fair wage and have a fair standard of living. When workers are thrown out of employment, society has to bear the expense of their keep. And since the profit motive rules the action of employers, the worker as an individual is handicapped in dealing with employers. He must accept what is offered him at any price obtainable.

But by means of organized effort and collective bargaining, the workingman is able to make conditions for fair employment and for a fair wage. Employers, because of the peculiar nature of the capitalist system, find it quite easy to organize for their interest and have formed themselves into large groups, many instances confederated groups. By means of the new codes such groups have been legalized and made to function smoothly. Labor should have the same privileges given to capital since the welfare of the nation depends mainly on the working people. In fact, our nation would do well to form the people into economic groups for homogeneity in action and for self-protection. Laboring men unite and sovereignty will be yours.

HELP TO PUT A STOP TO THIS

(An Editorial In Hunting and Fishing)

The Copeland anti-firearms Bill, known officially in Washington as Senate Bills Nos. 2258 and 885, that will soon be acted on in Congress, should be defeated. Every means should be brought to bear to accomplish this end. All sportsmen should, without fail, write their representatives in Washington demanding the defeat of this unpractical piece of proposed legislation since, if passed, it will affect all sportsmen's interests seriously.

It is apparent that there is a small class of men, bent on breaking or even retarding the reign of organized banditry, who persistently drive away on the idea of the confiscation of arms. It is almost inconceivable that anyone realizing the true conditions can continue on this impractical theory. Nevertheless, there is an annual flock of anti-firearm legislation introduced, with the Copeland Bill as the outstanding example at this time.

The last few years have produced an appalling list of crimes for which no one has been punished. This is unquestionable proof that organized banditry has the upper hand of law enforcement, and only a complete reorganization of our police systems will produce the strength necessary to crush the outlaw.

The confiscation or even the control of firearms will have no effect on the lawless element for the following reasons:

- 1. With millions of firearms scattered the length and breadth of the country complete confiscation is impossible.
2. Without confiscation, firearms control is absolutely useless.
3. Regardless of any attempt at confiscation or control, the lawless element would be the last to retain its arms, thus making a worse situation than the present one.
4. If all arms in existence today were collected and destroyed (a thing absolutely impossible to do) and no more legally manufactured, the underworld would be armed with bootlegged or unlawfully manufactured arms within a month's time.

The sponsors of these various anti-firearm bills are apt to acknowledge freely that their proposed laws will not become a lasting cure, but they will help. So would the complete confiscation of the automobile help, since the car is an important part of the bandit's outfit.

But this must always be considered: How effective would the State police be without their motorcycles, or the city police without their cruising radio-equipped cars? A consideration of this point does not make the idea sound very attractive. Neither does a consideration sound attractive by which the masses of substantial citizens would be disarmed as a part of what would be an unsuccessful attempt to make less dangerous a small class of the lawless.

Of course, all these firearms laws are aimed at the proposition of making it more difficult for the criminal to get arms, and, incidentally, for the sportsman and the private citizen to get his, but to allow authorized protectors to be armed as before. The answer to all this is found in the incident where the State police had an exhibition of their equipment at an automobile show held in the heart of a big city. Thieves broke in at night and stole the exhibit, which included a machine gun. Within two weeks this machine gun was identified as one figuring in a suburban town bank robbery in which two poorly equipped officers lost their lives.

Incidentally, this same bank hold-up has aroused a considerable discussion of a new State-controlled and co-ordinated protective force free from local politics and constructed on lines big enough to cope with a handful of bandits, desperate and daring though they be. This plan also considers the massing of a citizen protective corps, properly armed and instructed, to be used in case of emergency. The citizens of the State in search of the protection that is their right are demanding this. In the meantime the Police Commissioner of the city where the machine gun was first stolen is busy trying to put through a Bill not unlike the Copeland Bill, that would make it very difficult for a sportsman to buy a new shotgun or get ammunition for it.

Eventually it will be found that a controlled system of firearms is unnecessary so far as the honest citizen goes, and quite futile in the case of the bandit. Attention should be given to strengthening the defense instead of trying to disarm an enemy that cannot be defended.

Do what you can to defeat the Copeland Bill and all others of that nature. Urge instead an increase in the use of firearms by the responsible element.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT

(An Editorial In National Republic)

Thomas Jefferson predicted that should the people of the United States become indifferent to the welfare of their government, as a result of being too absorb in mere money-making, government would become increasingly corrupt.

But Jefferson also said another thing which applies to present day conditions and is as much an explanation of the corruption in government as the indifference of the people. The republic in Jefferson's time was not doing local police duty, nor was it engaged in vast business enterprises. It was not exercising a general guardianship over the individual throughout the length and breadth of a continental domain. It was spending only a few millions of dollars a year. It was employing an insignificant number of public servants as compared to the present. Therefore, the opportunities for corruption in government were less in his day; the strain on human nature was not nearly so great.

Jefferson said, in effect, that the government which governs least, governs best. It is this statement that explains what is called the growing corruption of governments. We have so much more government and government has its hand into so many more things where favors or privileges may, by administrative officials, be conferred or withheld. The wonder is not that there is so much, but that there is so little corruption in comparison.

The government is "biting off more than it can chew." Notoriously no job can be so well done by an authority far removed as by one near at hand. We have surrendered too many of the legitimate functions of local and state governments to the nation. Uncle Sam is trying to cover too much territory. And yet there is a great and growing demand for the further extension of this federal control, ownership and interference by paternalists, socialists, communists and plain demagogues.

It is perhaps a result of public indifference to public responsibility that has led to this surrender of local to national authority. In that sense we get back to Jefferson's prediction that public indifference would result in public corruption. When people become too lazy to keep their own doorsteps clean, the community must do it in self protection.

It is much easier to centralize than to decentralize. We fought a great war in the sixties to overthrow one extreme conception of state's rights. We may have to fight another, though bloodless war, to get the pendulum back to the middle point, since it has now swung to the other extreme.

Congressman—

(Continued from page 1)

this bill, we ought to continue the voluntary plan. There have always been lean years when there was a short crop to take up the surplus. We had a big crop in 1920, and in 1921 we had a large crop of more than 17,000,000 bales and the price of cotton dropped again. The next year we had a short crop and the market went right back up again. There has never been a permanent surplus. The only reason there is a surplus now is because the people of this country, and of foreign countries, have not had the money with which to buy the cotton. They can use every pound of it now for the manufacture of clothing, if they had the money with which to buy it. That is what is the matter: it is not overproduction of cotton; it is underconsumption.

I shall insert a short table, showing the world cotton production and the production of cotton in the United States, with the average United States price covering the years from 1925 to 1932, inclusive. Also showing the production and price of wheat in the United States for the 8-year period from 1925 to 1932, inclusive.

These figures show that the difference in the average price of cotton for the 4-year period from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, and the average price for the year 1929 to 1932, inclusive, is 7.31 cents per pound. This means a loss to the cotton grower on the 58,590,000 bales grown during the last 4-year period, compared with the previous 4 years, of \$2,050,650,000.

They also show that the difference in price of wheat for the same 4-year period is 56 cents per bushel, and this means a loss to the wheat growers in the past 4 years on the 3,297,050,000 bushels grown of \$1,846,348,000. No wonder the farmers have no purchasing power. The same loss can be shown on corn and all other farm products and livestock. Restore this purchasing power to the farmers and there will be an immediate demand for manufactured goods and the wheels of industry will begin to turn and idle labor will be employed to supply the increased demand for factory products.

During the years from 1929 to 1932, the average price of cotton was 12.35 cents, compared with the price of 19.66 cents, for the period from 1926 to 1929, inclusive. Why? Because, during the latter period the people had not the purchasing power to buy cotton or its products. They could use it all, if they had the money to buy it.

The trouble has been the maldistribution of money. The money has been hoarded and idle, in the hands of a few, who put it into interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds when it ought to be at work employing labor and making goods for the people, and making purchasing power, so the people could buy the goods. Get this money back into the hands of the people by paying them a better price for their products and give them purchasing power, and prices of farm products will take care of themselves. (Applause.)

ing the people for 40 years to pay the bonds. You cannot borrow this country out of debt or borrow it into prosperity. We must produce something and sell it at a profit before prosperity can be restored. (Applause.)

It will require a better distribution of the money supply to restore prosperity, and the sooner we get back to basic principles of money supply and control, the quicker we will restore prosperity. We cannot do this by coercing the people, and limiting production, or by shackling industry in a strait-jacket, as the N.R.A. is doing, or by controlling hours of labor and wages, and running private industry by Federal bureaucrats, in Washington. Threats are now made that this control of agriculture and industry must be made permanent. If so, it must be done as it is being done in Italy and Russia, by a Mussolini or a Stalin, with an army to enforce it, and we are rapidly approaching the Soviet system.

The Government must exercise its constitutional function to coin money and regulate its value and distribution to meet the business needs of the country, before prosperity can ever be restored.

I would like to call the attention of the Members who do not live in cotton-growing States to the effect this bill will have on them in case it becomes a law. More than half of all farmers in the South are tenants, or share croppers, and if cotton production is reduced 30 or 40 percent, this land taken out of cotton will be devoted to the cultivation of other crops that will compete with farmers in other States and increase the surplus of the crops you grow and lower the prices of your products.

We must raise other crops to take the place of cotton, or 30 or 40 percent of our tenant farmers will have no homes and no land to work. You should seriously consider this very grave problem before you vote for a bill like this, which is sure to dislocate our proper agricultural equilibrium and the present system of exchanging our surplus farm products with our neighbors in other States, and if it should temporarily help us by raising the price of cotton, it would hurt you, because we would grow the very products you have been selling us.

I speak from experience as a practical farmer, as I have worked in all phases of farm life from hired hand, where I received 25 cents per day, 50 cents per day, and \$1 per day; worked as a tenant farmer and as a landowner. I have paid for my farm and no one holds a mortgage against it, and I am not asking any assistance from the Government, except that it take the tax eaters off my back and not try to run my business. (Applause.)

Texas produces 5,000,000 bales of cotton annually, and can easily produce 10,000,000 bales, which is all that is allowed for the cotton-producing States under this bill. She produces 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and can, and will, produce 100,000,000 bushels, or one eighth of the entire crop, if cotton production is curtailed by law. It will then require another law to curtail the production of wheat, and there will be no end to Government regulation of the farmers' business. I earnestly urge the Members from the States not producing cotton to consider the seriousness of this measure before casting their votes for it. You need not think that because a few men, who have been in Congress 15 or 20 years and lost touch with the people, know more about the sentiment of the people than those who are fresh from the ranks of the people.

As commissioner of agriculture of my State for 10 years, I became thoroughly familiar with agricultural conditions in all parts of my State, and I know the conditions and sentiments of the people, and I believe that a vast majority of them do not favor having the Government control their farming operations.

If the Government will stop the fixing of prices of farm products by the gambling exchanges, and permit the natural laws of supply and demand to operate, and perform its functions in the issuance, regulation, and control of the money as provided in the Constitution, and stop issuing interest-bearing, tax-free bonds, and lessen our tax burdens, we will ask nothing more. (Applause.)

A Pleasant Week's Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

return to the fundamental principles of local self government and individual liberty. On this great question along with others I stand squarely with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Neither of us ever voted for prohibition and both of us have always stood for strict regulation and control and for temperance and sobriety, believing that the best governed people are the least governed and that if we are to have a sober nation it will not come through sumptuary laws and by rules and regulations promulgated by politicians at Austin and Washington, but that it can only come through precept and example and by home training by sober fathers and mothers. After six thousand years the home remains today as it was in the days of Abraham, a divine institution and the hope of the world. The moderate and temperate use of alcoholic beverages is a blessing to mankind but the excessive use of such beverage is an unmitigated curse. Providence placed alcohol in every grain that ripens in the field and in every fruit and berry that ripens in orchard and vineyard, but he expects his children to "be temperate in all things" even at a wedding feast and to "take a little for the stomach sake" and not to become gluttons in either food or drink. Self control and self denial are virtues of great price.

Any traffic such as liquors, narcotics or high explosives with properties both good and evil should be subject to strict governmental control, to secure adequate revenues, to protect fully the youth of the land through the adolescent period and until they arrive fully at manhoods estate, and to insure at all times to counties and subdivisions thereof the right to determine for themselves by majority vote from time to time whether the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited within such territory and to see that their wishes in such respect are fully protected by strict legislation. As Governor I pledge my word to see that the peoples rights are amply safeguarded and protected.

I will formally open my campaign for Governor at Bonham, Fannin Cousty, Texas, on San Jacinto day, Saturday, April 21st at 2:30 p. m. and I cordially invite my friends everywhere to come and advise and counsel with me. I assure you that your presence will furnish the inspiration so necessary for such occasion. I am looking forward to meeting you there.

C. C. McDONALD, Candidate for Governor.

HUGHES' RECORD

Houston, Texas.—I have read with amusement the statement by Maury Hughes of Dallas, when he rushed back from Centerville to answer Judge Teagle and Messrs. Kilday and Weslow. It is an amusing thing to find this self-styled perpetual wet trying to explain his position, but the funniest thing of all is his statement that "I was asked from the floor to state whether I was wet or dry, and I unequivocally stated that I was wet."

Having some back recollection of reading about Mr. Hughes' attitude at the state convention just a little over a year ago, I went back to the files of The Houston Post of May 23 and 24, 1932, when the convention was in session. I find that in a report of the convention by Ed Kilman, of your paper, Mr. Hughes, instead of stating his position "unequivocally," was somewhat in doubt about it. Here is what the article by Mr. Kilman said:

"Asked by a delegate whether he (Hughes) was wet or dry, the stalwart Dallasian said he was a 'states right Democrat. I guess you would call me a wet, but there is no use going wild over it at this time.'"

"Of course, when Mr. Hughes was 'guessing' about it and was perfectly sure that there was no use 'going wild over it' the public pulse was not as well known as it is now. He seems to be quite sure now that he is, and always has been, 'all wet' and that the time has arrived to go 'wild over it.' Evidently it depends upon which side the bread is buttered, or maybe just whose ox he is going."

In your issue of May 23, 1932, in another article about the convention by Ed Kilman, I find that Mr. Hughes made a speech against repeal and in favor of submission—the very thing he now thinks the people ought to "go wild over" as against Jimmie Allred. Killman's article said: "Our delegation is liberal in the majority," said Maury Hughes, chairman of the Dallas county delegation, "but we feel that the question (liquor question) has no place in the convention and we shall not look with favor on any formal expression on it."

So that we find Hughes came to the state convention "liberal" but opposed to any declaration on the liquor question—even against submission, and that afterwards, he advocated submitting the question to avoid an outright repeal plank. Truly a versatile young man. No wonder he could change from a long "dry" speech to a "short wet one" on the spur of the moment.—R. A. White in Houston Post.

We sacrificed 88,000 lives through accidents last year. Approximately 9,000,000 people were injured. The economic cost runs close to two billion dollars. The social cost is immeasurable. Briefly stated, that is our national accident problem, and it certainly offers a most serious challenge to the American people.—President Roosevelt.

"Hi, there," bellowed a policeman to an inebriated citizen, "you can't stand there in the street."

"Yes, I can, orfisher," retorted the citizen proudly. "Don't you worry 'bout me. I been standin' here an hour an' ain't fell off yet."

Goodwill to others is constructive thought. It helps build us up. It is good for your body. It makes your blood purer, your muscles stronger, and your whole form more symmetrical in shape. It is the real elixir of life. The more such thought you attract to you, the more life you will have.—Prentice Mulford.

U. S. WEALTH IN HANDS OF FEW

Two Progressive senators, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin and Homer T. Bone of Washington, further exposed the concentration of wealth in the United States in submitting last week some startling figures to the U. S. senate.

Consider Tax Bill. Meanwhile the house of representatives, operating under a gag rule, was acting upon a revenue bill which contains income and inheritance tax rates far below those in force in foreign countries. Progressives have urged the use of income and inheritance taxation as an effective means of redistributing wealth and building permanent prosperity.

"Suppose that \$100 represents all the wealth in this country and of its people," Sen. LaFollette told the senate. "Suppose that 100 people represent all the people of the United States. If this \$100, representing all of our wealth, was distributed among these 100 people, representing all the people of this country, as wealth is now distributed among our people, what be the result?"

"One individual would have \$59; one individual would have \$9; 22 people would have \$1.22 each, and 76, or the rest would have less than 7 cents apiece."

Putting it another way, one per cent of our people control 59 per cent of our wealth, according to Sen. LaFollette's calculations.

Wages Bow to Dividends. Sen. Bone approaches the problem from a little different point of view.

"Real wages from 1921 to 1929 increased 13 per cent," he said. "Returns to industry in this period increased 72 per cent, while dividends to stockholders increased 265 per cent."

"From 1923 to 1929 industrial production increased about \$9,000,000,000 and wages increased \$421,000,000."

"For every additional \$18 that industry received, this industrial machine graciously allowed labor to keep one additional dollar. The department of commerce and labor gave out these remarkable figures,"—The Leader.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE. Sees It Coming. H. Grubbs, of Kentucky, says: "On Sunday, October 4, Dr. David M. Walker, pastor of the 9th Street Christian Church, Hopkinsville, Ky., in his lecture to the men's Bible class, made the following statements, prefacing them with the remark that he did not know whether he dared make them or not, but that there was no longer a shadow of doubt in his mind that our modern civilization had failed, that the present type of religion has failed and the present type of orthodox preacher was a failure, and that they all would have to be, and shortly will be, replaced by something better."

"This strikes me as being something so exactly in line with the teaching of Jehovah's witnesses that I thought I would send it on to you."

"I was there in person and heard these statements first-hand."

Working on Sunday! Says Mrs. M. R. Reed, of Pennsylvania: "It happened just six miles from here, in Reedsville, and if you want the names I can get them for you. The story is of a butcher and a preacher's wife. 'The butcher was very wordy and did not go to church Sundays, but very often killed and prepar-

ed his meat for sale. One Monday the preacher's wife came out to his wagon and purchased a piece of meat. After paying for it, she said, 'Was this meat killed on Sunday?' 'Yes,' he replied, and she said, 'Well, I don't want meat that was killed on Sunday;' and he replied, 'very well,' and took the meat off her plate and refunded the money."

"Sometime after that she again purchased meat. After she had it on her plate and had paid for it and was leaving the wagon, he cried, 'Wait a minute; was this money earned on Sunday?' Much astonished, she said, 'Well,' he said, 'I don't want money that was earned on Sunday; give me the meat.' He took the meat off her plate and returned her money."

The Self-Satisfied Evangelist. Mrs. Walter Ferguson, writing in the Cincinnati Post, says:

"There is no person in the world quite so self-satisfied as the average evangelist. He no only knows he is always right, but is equally sure you are always wrong."

"Personally, I am not able to understand how men and women with such religion ever manage to get through life. If I really believed as they say they do, that all men who thought differently would burn forever in hell-fire, I know I should be too miserable to exist. Why bother with such a world?"

"But let us give them the benefit of sincerity. This man believes himself hand-picked by divinity to be right in his religious thinking and probably does pray for such lost souls as mine. There is no complacency like unto the complacency of the self-righteous."

"But this evangelist's god and mine are not on speaking terms. I, pitiful mortal, who would faint with pity to see one man burned in the physical body cannot even dimly imagine a divine Father who could burn his erring children in perpetual flames."

"And if I believed multitudes of my fellows were doomed to such a fate, I should pray, not for my soul, but that death would end everything and immortality prove but a madman's dream."—The Golden Age.

KEEP AMERICAN IDEALS OF LIBERTY ALIVE

Recent press stories record a German sales girl being sent to a Nazi prison for nine months because she remarked to a friend that she knew of abuses in a concentration camp; a peddler sentenced to eight months in jail because he saw storm troopers kill several Jews in Leipzig; an elderly woman being given six months for saying that relief given unemployed was scanty in view of the \$293,000,000 fund available; a woman jailed for fifteen months for writing a letter—opened by a censor—to a sister in New York telling about conditions under Nazi government; a situation in Russia where the helpless masses now bow to a communist despotism more relentless than that of the Czar; that Fascism has given Italy material benefits, though individual liberty has been killed; that the Germans, from a liberty-loving people devoted to family life, are bowing with apparent willingness to a despotism more absolute and cruel than any other the modern world has seen.

The situation is beyond understanding, particularly as all these political upheavals and revolutions were to benefit the masses. But the net result, in each case, seems to have been to reduce the individual to a cipher under the domination of iron-handed officialism that lays out the course of every man, woman and child. It is possible that American citizens, in another ten years, will

in the Governor's race is Mr. Middleton, with his cotton chart, which shows how the farmer is being skinned on his cotton. He says if he is elected Governor there will be a state cotton grader or classifier provided.

Now comes the "new, 1934 model" candidate for Governor—Bill Nance, who stole the show at the Blackstone banquet for the Young Democrats, and threatened to run on the Republican ticket unless recognized.

"Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries 'enough!'" FRED J. BERRY, SR., 804 West Arlington. —In Star-Telegram.

Long Leads—

(Continued from page 1)

people's side of major issues. The record Long has made since he came to Washington would do credit to George W. Norris or any other Progressive."

Long's voting record, while he has been senator, is perfect with the farm organizations and the labor groups. He voted for the Norris-Simpson Cost of Production amendment to the Agricultural Bill. He voted for the bill of Senator Black (Alabama) establishing a thirty-hour week in industry. Norris' resolution for Government ownership of Muscle Shoals. He voted against the sales tax and in favor of the highest taxes on incomes and inheritances proposed by Senator Couzens of Michigan. He supported the Black amendment to the bill creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The amendment forbade loans to concerns paying salaries in excess of \$100,000 a year and he favored the Shipstead amendment wiping out loans to firms which reduced the salaries of employes receiving \$2,000 a year or less.

Senator Long is offering to help citizens everywhere in the United States to break up the centralization of wealth if they will organize their communities into clubs for that purpose. He operates a paper "The American Progress."

Across the head of the front page of each issue is the statement that the concentration of wealth must be broken up and that each worthy citizen is entitled to his share of what the redistribution would bring about. He estimates that it can be broken up to where every working, loyal citizen of the country would have a fair share of the nation's wealth.

Naturally the success of Senator Long puts the fear into the special interests. Senator Long can succeed with his program if the people support him. It will be an example that others will follow. The report that Senator Long is not popular in Washington is erroneous. Most of the southern senators are just as friendly with Long as they are with any of the others. We do not impugn their motive but it is our opinion that none of his colleagues cherish the thought of having Senator Long going into their state and campaigning for their opponent.

The Oklahoma Union Farmer is going to carry news of Senator Long so that the membership may keep in touch with this unique figure in the nations' capitol and who probably is about as well known as any United States Senator. It must be remembered that Senator Long has only been in the Senate for two sessions. This is his first term. He is as well known as senators who have been there twenty years or longer. He

ing violates the Constitution. It seems to me that is a case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Then we have McDonald, the third man from Wichita Falls. He is Ferguson's candidate. That being the case, every voter who doesn't like the Ferguson's will work teeth and toenails against McDonald. However, Jim Ferguson has a host of friends in Texas and that means a big vote for McDonald. I predict McDonald will be in the August primary. Then there is Hughes, from Dallas, who had a big banquet at the Adolphus Hotel, at \$2.00 per plate, and broadcast his speech over the radio. He was introduced by Roy Miller, representative of the sulphur interests, which maintains a lobby in Austin to keep the Legislature from putting too big a tax on sulphur. Hughes is with the big boys. I don't think the boys from the forks of the creeks will tear their shirts for him. Now we'll see about Witt, who voted against the extension of time for registration of cars, and by his tactics got the tax collectors and car owners all messed up. This stunt might have been "witty," but it wasn't funny. Mr. Witt pulled a bonehead. The next man we will mention

is not afraid to try a new idea. Because a thing is known as radical doesn't scare him. If the senator believes it is right he is for it. Power to Huey P. Long—Union Farmer.

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Hear Judge Rutherford Over Coast-to-Coast Network CHAIN BROADCAST In a Public Lecture On WORLD CONTROL. JUDGE RUTHERFORD is well known throughout the earth by his famous weekly broadcasts over hundreds of radio stations. Millions of American citizens have petitioned Congress to keep him on the air. He is the ONE man who has challenged the combined clergy of the world to public debate that the people may hear truths which vitally concern them. Why are all nations in distress and perplexity, and the people beset by doubts and fears? Is there hope for better conditions? What can the people do to relieve their distress and brighten their hope? Who will rule and control the world in the future? These and many like questions will be answered to your real satisfaction. Conclusive proof will be submitted showing that there is every reason for the people to hope for better things. No man is better qualified to answer these questions than JUDGE RUTHERFORD. Sunday Afternoon March 25 5:30 P. M. TEXAS STATIONS: Amarillo KGRS 1410 Fort Worth KTAT 1240 Austin KNOW 1500 Galveston KLUF 1370 Beaumont KFDM 560 Harlingen KRGV 1260 Corpus Christi KQFI 1500 Houston KXYZ 1440 Dallas KRLD 1040 San Antonio K TSA 1290 Dallas WRR 1280

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER, 31, 1933

### ASSETS

Mortgage Loans .....	\$9,917,900.13
Real Estate .....	2,488,729.39
Cash in Banks.....\$310,124.49	} 509,824.49
U. S. Treas. Certificates 199,700.00	
Bonds .....	20,634.11
Accrued Interest .....	349,302.99
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	
Within Reserve .....	2,596,483.16
Net Uncollected and Deferred	
Premiums Within Reserve.....	273,799.60
<hr/>	
Total Admitted Assets.....	\$9,156,673.87

### LIABILITIES

Policyholders Reserve .....	\$7,583,738.22
All Other Liabilities .....	180,935.65
Borrowed Money .....	NONE
Capital and Surplus for Additional	
Protection of Policyholders.....	1,392,000.00
<hr/>	
Total Liabilities .....	\$9,156,673.87

Insurance in Force December 31, 1933 . . . . . \$68,398,636.00

Gain in Insurance in Force During 1933 . . . . . 1,020,256.00

HOLT MASSEY  
*Secretary*

A. R. WILSON  
*President*



EDWARD E. ROBERTS, Agency Supervisor  
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