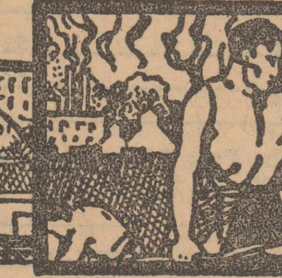
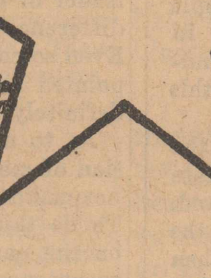


# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
INTEREST



WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
TAXES

VOL. XVII.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934.

No. 12

## Wild Speculations In Frenzied Finance Again in Fashion

(By M. E. Tracey in Houston Press)

When you stop to think how much we have done to facilitate stock trading, as compared with trading in real estate or commodities, you begin to understand why it has come to occupy such a peculiar place in our economic scheme.

In the beginning, stocks were sold to raise money for business adventures—trade expeditions, foreign settlements, mining enterprises and other long range shots in the dark, which promised big returns or a clean out.

Afterwards, stocks were sold to promote the more scientific but little less risky ventures of the machine age—railroads, canals, steamship lines, steel mills, telegraph companies and so on.

Rise and fall of the stocks gradually came to overshadow their ultimate value. They were bought not for what they might be worth in the end, but for the fluctuation that might occur over night or before lunch.

The game was too interesting and too profitable for financiers to ignore. From guessing as to what the market might do, they devised ways and means of rigging it. Their most important contribution was the mobilization of ample credit. This encouraged the public to gamble against a stacked deck.

For one, I refuse to weep over the public's gullibility.

What really hurt was the diversion of credit from legitimate business to a sublimated form of stud poker. You could borrow all the money you needed to buy stock and with slight inconvenience. The comparative difficulty of buying anything else of equal value on credit led bankers, investors and speculators to develop a sort of stock mania.

Property oozed out of the picture as a basis of credit. Land came to be ignored, except as it was represented by shares, bonds or certificates. You couldn't get money for honest brick and steel construction but you could get it in abundance for certificates that were sodden with water.

We built a gigantic paper structure without knowing or caring what was back of it, but completely infatuated with the way it trembled and vibrated to every passing wind. To some extent stocks were rated by what they earned, but to a far greater extent they were rated by what somebody thought they might earn and what they would bring on that account. Buildings were mortgaged not in proportion to their cost, but in accordance with what some smart agent thought he would be able to wangle out of tenants.

The dominating standard of value was set by guesswork and the guesswork was guided by probable fluctuation rather than by solid substance. We called the set-up psychological and we were right, especially from the emotional standpoint.

Now some of us think we have seen a great light because of the depression, but it has to do with practice more than principle, the big idea being to substitute horse-race betting and lotteries for marginal stock trading and slot machines.—M. E. Tracey in Houston Press.

**McDONALD'S THE MAN**  
I am supporting the Hon C. C. McDonald for Governor because I believe him to be fully capable and qualified to discharge the duties of the office in a fair, impartial and highly efficient manner toward all people and all interests in this great and growing State of ours.

He is a native-born citizen, reared and educated as one who understands the heart and pulse of the common people, successful as a business man in his own right, and capable of dealing fairly, fearlessly and honestly with big business and little business alike. In fact, he is, in my judgement, the man of the hour to head the affairs of State in this critical hour of our State's history, when capable and farsighted leaders are needed to guide the destiny of our people.

GUS W. THOMASSON,  
Dallas.

A Seguin man took a load of cattle to San Antonio this week and received \$18.00 in cash for the lot, just 1c per pound. And they were considered extra good stock too.

**W. Gregory Hatcher**  
CANDIDATE FOR  
Railroad Commissioner



**PLATFORM:**  
"FOLLOW THE LAW"

HATCHER SAYS: The Oil Industry, supporting a million Texas people, should be regulated by the President if the State fails to do so.

Hatcher calls attention to the distinguished company he is in in advocating that the President be given the authority to assist in regulating the oil industry in Texas.

He said, on June 4th, the Dallas News in an editorial advocating the President be given the authority he had requested, stated the following:

"Federal control today offers the best solution in sight to regulate traffic in a commodity which, unlike a growing crop, can be really regulated. Passage of the oil control bill now might hurt a few—it would be helpful to the many."

In contrast to this, he called attention to an associated press statement under Washington date line of June 6th, quoting a telegram sent to President Roosevelt by Governor Ferguson, which reads as follows:

"In this emergency I desire to approve your expressed policy to provide national control of the oil industry, and I am in favor of any legislation you approve."

Hatcher says that the opinion stated by the Dallas News and by Governor Ferguson, who are bitterly opposed to each other should carry great weight with the people of Texas and showed that both Ferguson and Anti-Ferguson sentiment in Texas, favors the President's being given the authority to regulate the oil industry, if the State fails to do so, just as he had favored and so stated, in announcing his platform on May 19th.

He stated that the chaotic conditions existing in the oil fields and the failure to enforce the law is directly chargeable to the acts and conduct of Lon A. Smith, who had been Chairman of the Railroad Commission for the past two years. Also, that Lon A. Smith as Chairman of the Railroad Commission, was responsible for the failure to regulate the public utilities coming under the supervision of the Railroad Commission.

Hatcher received 423,947 votes in the Railroad Commissioner's race two years ago against 458,942 received by his opponent. This, his friends believe, evidences and justifies the feeling among the people that he should be upon the railroad board. He pledges himself to faithfully follow, and impartially administer the law pertaining to the duties of the office of Railroad Commissioner—showing favoritism to none, but fidelity to all, for the upbuilding of Texas and the prosperity and happiness of her people.

(Political Advertisement)

We have cumbered the simple process of human affairs with a gigantic mass of silly negotiation, correspondence and accounting.—Bruce Barton.

## Political Indictments

By Jim, the Editor.

The late Judge William Cochran of Temple and San Angelo, one of the greatest and brainiest lawyers I ever knew, used to tell me as a young lawyer that as I grew older I would find that people would commit more perjury and use more bribery to get a man in trouble than his friends would ever commit or do to keep or get him out of trouble. I never really appreciated the full significance of this statement, and in fact I rather doubted it, until I was indicted myself in nine different cases by a political Travis County Grand Jury, which cases were all promptly thrown out of court upon the decision of the Judge that if all they said I had done was true I had violated no law of man or morals.

But these political indicters are ever with us, and while a great many people are going wild about crime wave and the prosecution of criminals I want to call attention to another class of criminals who seek to use the law to vent their political spleen or to bolster up some political lie for political purposes.

In the early part of my wife's administration there were certain lowdown cusses in the Senate and House, and some of them are running for office, who got the idea that they must use the political indictments to discredit the Ferguson Administration. They raised a great hue and cry about job selling and they spent thousands upon thousands of dollars of the people's money in wasting good legislative time trying to lay the basis for prosecutions against the friends and appointees of the Ferguson Administration for alleged job selling. Their scheme and purpose was, of course, to deceive the people and make everybody believe that patronage by Ferguson and Ferguson appointees had been used as a means of swindling people out of their money. To aid in this deception of the people the big daily newspapers paraded in big headlines these charges that were made from time to time. It will be astounding to the people now who read all these political headlines by these scandal mongering newspapers to know what became of all these cases.

This legislative click that drew Ten Dollars a day trying to hatch up something upon which to convict somebody were busy most of the session in framing this political propaganda for political purposes and attempting to discredit the Ferguson Administration as it battled from day to day and month to month carrying out the promise to the people and effecting a program of economy involving millions. This crowd of legislative political hi-jackers had men indicted in many places because they were thought to be our friends and some of them were and some were not; but whether they were or were not never did justify these legislative criminals in instigating political prosecutions for political purposes. The names of those involved, which need not be mentioned here, are fresh in the minds of the public. The people will remember they indicted one man in Hill County. They indicted another in McLennan County. They indicted another in Upshur County. They indicted another one in Smith County, and they tried to indict a dozen more in different counties. They indicted several sheriffs and they indicted a prominent lawyer and Democrat and a friend of mine down in East Texas.

But what became of these political indictments? I am pleased to inform the people of Texas as to the result of all of these infamous, damnable prosecutions. They took them into court and the testimony was heard and every one of them has been thrown out of court, lock, stock and barrel, as having no foundation in law or in fact, and these infamous political prosecutors stand scourged and condemned before an outraged public who was sought to be made the victim of an unholy deception.

It is a damnable shame that these newspapers that for weeks and months paraded this unholy propaganda of job selling in Texas now intentionally and cowardly withhold from the people of the State the final facts of exoneration and vindication that have been given to the victims of these merciless prosecutions.

The purpose of all these political lies and prosecutions was, of course, designedly to discredit the Ferguson Administration, and notwithstanding the final and complete exonerations of all the victims of these persecutions by members of the legislature, some of which are the meanest devils that ever lived, they are seeking again to insult the intelligence of the people of Texas by running for office in the hopes of again being placed where they can officially persecute and prosecute some victim of their hate and spleen. I hope the people of Texas will brush up their memories' page and remember these legislative coyotes on election day.

Of course, for a time while my wife and I were struggling to serve the people of Texas in time of their economic troubles and misfortunes growing out of the awful depression, these political indicters rolled high in their infamous insinuation that Old Jim had done something wrong and that he was connected with job selling, but at last I am pleased to announce to every one of you damn, skulking liars throughout Texas that all your charges have been proven to be as untrue as they were infamous, and the people now have got your number and they are going to brand you on July Primary day C. T. in big letters—Character Thief of the first water.

I am just writing these few words so the people will be informed as to the sequel of these political indictments instigated by political crooks for political purposes.

## Started on the Home Stretch

The week's campaign began on Monday night at Hillsboro before a fine crowd where J. P. Orr presided and Senator Wm. Martin introduced me, with delegations there from all surrounding counties.

At Mineola Tuesday night, Walter Jones presided and Judge R. E. Bozeman eloquently presented me to the democracy gathered there from all the countryside. At Texarkana on Wednesday night, Willis Whitaker had charge and Judge J. Q. Mahaffy presented me to a splendid audience.

Paris on Thursday night gave me the largest outpouring of voters of any city visited during the week. Joe Pollard presided and R. E. Jackson, a farmer and school teacher and former classmate of mine, introduced me to the assembled audience on the beautiful plaza.

Greenville gave me a wonderful reception with Dr. Wm. Cantrell introducing me while Mayor W. Neyland acted as Chairman. It was a remarkable crowd.

At McKinney Saturday afternoon, Mayor Largent presented Mr. T. B. (Ted) Sisco, a brilliant young attorney, who in turn presented me to a fine crowd, many of whom stood facing a blistering sun for a solid hour without moving.

Then I journeyed to Gainesville to close a wonderful week to a throng on the public square where T. J. Adams presided and Mrs. O. K. Allen presented me beautifully.

I came home 100 miles to spend my last Sunday before election in Wichita Falls at my home where friends called all day yesterday, and I am leaving today refreshed and feeling fine.

The drouth is awful but the best crops I have seen in Texas were in the territory visited last week and threshers were running until Saturday night in many places, and the hay crop is being harvested and the meager crops will soon be laid by.

Since my crowds are getting larger and the delegations more numerous I do not have the space to give their names, but I am deeply gratified for their loyalty and support and for the numerous courtesies shown Mrs. McDonald at each place where she joined me.

Some of our friends seem a bit worried because the big papers are not giving the space to my platform and speeches to which they think I am entitled. However, this is a natural consequence since the papers are supported largely by the advertising of special interest and large corporations. Naturally the newspapers will show more favor to those candidates who are favored by these large interests. Recently the Associated Press and the United

(Continued on page 3)

## Federal Reserve Banks Are a Complete Failure Under Conditions Now

GRIFFIN ANNOUNCES  
FOR STATE TREASURER



Kay Griffin, 2004 Clover Lane, a resident of Fort Worth eight years, announced yesterday he will be a candidate for State Treasurer in the July Democratic primary.

He was born in Cleburne and for a number of years was in the mercantile business there. He was in the sawmill and lumber business in East Texas, and lived in Eastland six years, coming from there to Fort Worth. For the last 12 years he has been a traveling salesman.

Griffin, in his announcement, said, "You elect lawyers and politicians to public office. Why not give a traveling salesman a job?"

"I believe in an economical administration in all public offices. If you should elect me your State Treasurer the office will be open at all times for a visit from any voter or taxpayer from any county in this State, and he will receive the same friendly reception as any lawyer or politician that treads the sidewalks of Austin."

Griffin said he would be aided in his campaign by four sons, Kay Russell of Longview, Gordon of Wichita Falls, Charles D. of Houston and Bill Griffin of Fort Worth.

THREE GENERATIONS  
AND ALL ALIVE

On the dry Frio River some 25 miles north of Uvalde lives William M. Welch and wife and their family have perhaps a record unequalled in the State, for though the father and mother have six sons and six daughters, 79 grandchildren, and 25 great grandchildren, there has not been a death in the families of their children or their grand children or great-grand children.

William Welch was born at Kerrville some 69 years ago. He was married to Miss Fannie Lee Wofford at Junction, Kimble county, August 21, 1881. They have 12 children, six boys being, A. N. and Wiley of Camp Wood; Ed of San Angelo; Guy of North Texas; Lon of Dry Frio; Arty of Dry Frio. The six daughters are: Pearl of California; Sally of San Angelo; Bessie, Lemesa; Lenora of Big Lake; Elvie of Camp Wood; Selma of Duncan, Arizona.

The couple has lived in Val Verde, Edwards, and Real Counties nearly all of their lives and all of their children were born in these counties.

While the family has never had a reunion of all the members at one time 116 members of the family were together.

The father and mother are still active workers looking after their place among the hills of the Dry Frio and attending to their stock and interests, and they believe this section of Texas is a good, healthy place to rear a family.—Uvalde News.

Little Boy: "Well Mama, if God gives us our daily bread, the stork brings the babies and Santa Claus brings the presents, what's the use of having Papa hang around?"

(By Wright Patman, M. C.)

I was reading the other day the hearings on the Goldsborough bill, and I noticed a statement put in there by Mr. Robert Harris, of New York, in regard to the United States notes that are outstanding. In 1862 there was issued by this Government between three and four hundred million dollars and United States notes. Not a penny of gold was behind these notes. The credit of the Nation was behind the notes. This was during the War between the States, and when General Early, of Southern Confederacy fame, was about to take Washington and the Union was about to fall, these notes depreciated in value down to about 25 cents on the dollar. They only had the credit of the Government behind them; but when the Union was successful, these notes came back 100 cents on the dollar. The Government did not put some gold behind them, but that was not the reason they came back 100 per cent. It was because the credit of the Nation was restored. They have remained 100 percent ever since. This money is in circulation today—\$346,000,000 of it. The people have been saved more than \$11,000,000,000 of interest on that money on the basis of 5 percent, as this table discloses. If the people can save \$11,000,000,000 in interest from 1862 to now on \$346,000,000, how much will the people be able to pay and how much will they be required to pay on this \$25,000,000,000 or \$30,000,000,000 debt we have? This is a question we must consider.

**IDIOTIC MONEY SYSTEM**  
So the point is that it is not right for the Government to pay interest upon its own credit. It is an idiotic and imbecile system that we have that this Government, in order to get \$1,000,000, will issue a million dollars in tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds.

These bonds are sold to a banking institution. The banking institution does not pay money for the bonds. The banking institution gives credit for the bonds on the books of the bank and then if it wants money it will bring the million dollars of bonds back to the Treasury where they were purchased and get \$1,000,000 in new money that is printed over here at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They leave on deposit only 5 percent as a redemption fund which is never needed and has never been used. This money is issued upon a Government debt.

If the Government can issue, as Thomas Edison said, a dollar bond that is tax-exempt and interest-bearing that is good, that same Government can issue a dollar bill that bears no interest that is just as good.

If you will take the Federal Reserve Bulletin for March, page 86, you will find where the credit has been extended to our Government for as little as 1 cent for a hundred dollars per year. That was last August, when the Government borrowed money for 1 cent for the use of a hundred dollars for 1 year. That was the rate that was paid. It seems small, but do not overlook the fact we were buying our own credit.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK VISITED**  
The other day a large group of Members of Congress had the privilege of going through the great Federal Reserve Bank of New York. On the tenth floor we were shown the directors' room. I asked the man who was showing us through, "Where is the Federal Reserve agent's room?" He carried us into an adjoining room and said, "Here is the Federal Reserve agent's room. This belongs to the Federal Reserve agent." I said, "Where is the room of the chairman of the board?" He carried me across the hall and said "Here is the room of the chairman of the board." There was a desk there, and places for two or three assistants. I said, "Why should he have two offices?" There is only one round?"

(Continued from page 1)

### ATTENTION, PLEASE

This issue of Forum, like the two last issues goes out without the Union Label. The controversy, however, has been settled and the present issue was set up by union printers. But it is not possible to secure the Union Label in time for present issue, since this matter must be disposed of by union officials.



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## ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

JAS. F. FERGUSON.....Manager and Editor

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—  
IT IS DIFFERENT

## EAST TEXAS OIL CONDITION

Recently the Railroad Commission of Texas announced that they had discharged R. D. Parker as Chief Oil Administrator of the East Texas oil field because they said that he had permitted for several months the unlawful production of 100,000 barrels of oil a day in the East Texas field. Parker said he was not discharged but that he had resigned. We needn't concern ourselves about whether he resigned or whether he was fired. He has not denied so far as we have seen that the 100,000 barrels of hot oil under his administration was produced. The Commission, as it were, officially certifies now that under their appointee and under their administration there was daily produced 100,000 barrels of hot oil. It is officially determined as a matter of fact that this much illegal oil was produced.

The production of this astounding amount of oil means that the State in the first place loses \$2000 a day in taxes. It means secondly that the royalty owners and land owners are losing \$12,500 a day, and notwithstanding this blow-up occurred ten days ago there is no announcement that the thievery has been stopped.

When the present proration law was passed the Attorney General and the Railroad Commission strongly urged its approval and said if the Governor would let it become a law that they could guarantee that the waste of production of oil in East Texas would stop. Instead of this result being attained it is now officially admitted that within the knowledge of those in charge of the prosecution of oil violations for several months the violations of the law have increased to where it shocks the mind and conscience of the people of the nation. There never was in the history of this or any other state a case of thievery and corruption that equals that which has disgraced the fair name of Texas in its oil fields. No man who has been connected with the whole scheme should be allowed to hold high office.

## AUTHOR BANKHEAD BILL IGNORANT, OR HE THINKS THE PEOPLE ARE

(Editorial in Greenville Messenger.)

Recently "Nation's Business," a magazine published in the east, sponsored an argument pro and con on the Bankhead law and, in defending this law Sen. Bankhead went aside to make this blow-up illustration:

"To those who protest the blow-up destruction, I beg to point out that every year every farmer destroys a large portion of the cotton which comes up as a result of his planting. Chopping season destroys more plants than were plowed last year. The blow-up was merely an enlargement of the cotton cropping practice."

Event the little child knows that the multiplied numbers of cotton plants chopped out of the row is exactly on the basis of chopping out weeds in order that the plants left may bear fruit and may bear abundantly. Whereas the blow-up was specifically intended to prevent fruitage and lessen the product. The first to make more cotton, the latter to make less cotton.

It is possible that the people of this country have fallen for fraudulent arguments and illustrations until they can find delight in honoring a U. S. Senator who will put out such a fraudulent illustration as the above?

We thin corn and reduce the number of plants in practically every crop that we grow and much labor is performed in this reduction of plants in order that the plants left may be so spaced as to be more fruitful. Hence, to use this illustration as just being an "enlarged cotton chopping program" when we go out to destroy all the plants outright would indicate an ignorance of the basest sort, but for the fact that those in the political limelight have become so accustomed to resort to anything that sounds the least plausible in their appeal for popular favors.

The government has appropriated and spent large sums of money to teach the people how to make their lands more productive and in turn spent large sums to reduce production while taxing the people for this kind of money.

The people can endorse the first of this as constructive and as an emergency only, countenance the other as a destructive measure.

But, if we have come upon time when we delight to honor the author of the Bankhead bill, which limits the cotton production as one of our great statesmen, with the above argument as a fair sample of his ideas of statesmanship, may the God of Isaac and of Jacob be merciful to this Southland, while that type of statesmanship leads our southern program.

It is bad enough to encourage programs of destruction where public tax money is used, even in an emergency. But to put forth arguments like the above, in holding up a destructive program as a mere "enlargement" of the most common practice of constructive work known in the production of cotton in the South, is so positively absurd as to make it downright ridiculous and nauseatingly disgusting.

We have been regaled with the "honor and dignity" of our Senators, State and National, until we have a right to at least expect some degree of ability and fairness to justify the exalted opinion which they appear to feel their due at the hands of those whom they represent.

Long have the people shown an indifference concerning public affairs, evidently regarding those clothed with authority as both capable and willing to direct the country aright. Hence, if such arguments as the above from a U. S. Senator from Alabama, fails to make the ordinary cotton chopper, down south, realize that an ability inferior to his own is speaking for this Southland through the U. S. Senate, then said cotton choppers must be as ignorant as Senator Bankhead evidently assumed he was when he made that magazine argument that "the blow-up was merely an enlargement of the cotton chopping practice."

## COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP DEMANDED

AN EDITORIAL

Thirty-one governors have been elected by the people of Texas since the State was admitted to the Union in 1845. Most of them have measured up to the high standard demanded of those who are called to preside over this high office.

With a few regrettable exceptions, they have met the exigencies of the situation which confronted the State during the particular period of time in which they served.

Since the administration of J. Pinckney Henderson, the first Governor of Texas, there has never been a time when a more serious need was presented for a man possessing a high order of intelligence, statesmanship and courage than that which prevails at this good hour.

The New Deal inaugurated in Washington includes in its demands the conscription of men of character, ability and patriotism in State, as well as National, offices in order that cooperation of effort may be secured in working out the serious problems which confront the Nation at this time.

By any test to which he can be subjected, C. C. McDonald measures up to the requirements of our National leaders and easily looms above the others who are contesting for this important office. The soundness of his platform, his courage in advocating the principles in which he believes, in season and out, and his consistency in defending these principles since he first made his appearance in the public life of the State, stamp him as the outstanding type of leadership so badly needed in this dark hour of the Nation's history.

Under the New Deal, platitudes, demagoguery and political fourflushing have been cast into the scrapheap and the attributes of sincerity, consistency and simplicity have become the recognized qualifications for a man seeking to serve the public welfare.

C. C. McDonald's record for square shooting and for having definite convictions on the principles and issues of government is before the people of Texas and has been a matter of public knowledge since he first entered the political arena of the State almost a quarter of a century ago.

His stand against prohibition, when it was almost political suicide to oppose this governmental monstrosity, is a typical instance of his unwavering courage in defense of the principles in which he was taught to believe.

It is easy enough to take a stand against an issue when it is popular to do so, but it requires courage, stability and sincerity to fight when it looks like a lost cause. Any kind of a bird can drift with the wind but it takes an eagle to fly against the storm.

C. C. McDonald has opposed prohibition on every occasion and fought with all the ability he possessed against this invasion of the rights of the sovereign States. When others who are now shouting their wet views from the housetops were suffering with political lockjaw on this important issue, he was pointing out the inevitable result of this destructive experiment in government.

The repeal of National prohibition was a vindication of the judgment and statesmanship of men like him and in return for the foresight and vision which he displayed, he has every right to expect as his reward the confidence of the people in his ability to continue to think clearly and steer a straight course.

Regardless of which side of this question the other candidates for governor have taken in the present race, a close study of their past records will reveal no such instances of unflinching loyalty and unwavering faith in the face of almost overwhelming opposition, where a principle of government was involved.

It is because of this lifetime record of courage and consistency and the belief that he will stand as firmly as an oak against all efforts to make him forsake his honest convictions, that he is gaining thousands of new friends and supporters each day the campaign progresses, not only among the ranks of the Ferguson supporters but from those of every shade of political faith.

The depression, like death, has made all men equal and the trying times we have gone through in the past few years has brought the citizenship together as nothing else could have done. Much of the bitterness, strife and factionalism of past political campaigns has been buried in bickering over small men and smaller issues.

The united thought of the best minds of the State at this time is to select a leader who refuses to run with the hare and trail with the hounds on public questions, who does not flinch when faced with responsibility and who has never been deflected from the straightforward course of his convictions.

In line with this purpose, the voters of Texas will place C. C. McDonald at the head of the list on July 28th and let the others fight among themselves for second place.

## THE SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE IS WORTH WHAT IT COST

(By Raymond Moley in TODAY)

The President's message to Congress on June 8 is another demonstration of the fact that there is a statesman in the White House. The battle for legislation adequate to protect the welfare and necessities of the people has continued so long on a piecemeal basis that it is refreshing to have the subject once more put on the ground of fundamental objectives.

The lessons of the depression and of the recovery program have shown how necessary it is to start now to make provision for the future. This country should never again have to improvise relief legislation in the face of such a calamity as has overtaken us in the last three or four years. Moreover, this depression has conclusively taught us that for a considerable number of people to be out of work, regardless of the cause, presents, not a series of individual problems, but a broad national question.

It is well that we should remind ourselves from time to time that the criterion of what the state should do for the individual comes down to the question of whether what happens to an individual in a given situation throws a burden upon the community at large.

When, as in this depression, the extent of unemployment has become so great that the individual family can no longer support itself, when the difficulty spreads so far that private relief fails, and then city relief, and then state relief, the nation must finally assert its power. The need has become clear for the nation to make provision against future contingencies of this kind.

Social insurance is a broad term. It includes insurance against industrial accidents, sickness, invalidism, old age, and unemployment. The states have largely made provision thru workmen's compensation against industrial accidents. Insurance against sickness is probably coming; but it offers certain special questions, such as the socialization of the medical profession, that will probably have to be discussed separately.

The President, in his message, did not close the door on general social insurance covering all these contingencies. He point-

ed out that the minimum requirements of a program of social insurance were unemployment and old age benefits.

There will be little quarrel with old age insurance. It commends itself broadly and generally. In England, when the Asquith government outlined its proposals for social insurance in 1911, the government spokesman said that "old age pensions have almost passed beyond the range of controversy." The leader of the opposition party replied that there was "no vital difference of opinion between the two sides of the House." Even so conservative a journal as Collier's Weekly recently has pointed out that "so far as old people are concerned, we are definitely abandoning our old notion of rugged individualism."

As to unemployment insurance, there may be sharp discussion of methods, but in my judgment the Republican party will not make the mistake of meeting the issue with flat opposition. To do this, would be to ignore the widespread determination on the part of the people to take every precaution against a recurrence of the trials of the past. Certainly there will be no silly talk about such a measure's being in conflict with our essentially democratic traditions. There will be little talk about regimentation or Communism, because the civilized world has so generally recognized the necessity and practicability of unemployment insurance. In the last generation, countries with all forms of government have adopted it, from the autocratic Germany of the '80's to parliamentary England of a later date.

Curiously, there will be some doubt among the ultra-radicals as to the advisability of unemployment insurance. They talk about "employment assurance," rather than unemployment insurance. They say that the industrial order should be divorced from the profit motive and should spread out work so generally that unemployment will not occur.

This brings out the essentially conservative nature of the President's proposals. Although it is essential that any well-drawn plan of unemployment insurance should be designed to encourage regularity of employment, unemployment insurance by its very nature recognizes the vicissitudes of the profit system. The President made this point twice in his message—once in recognizing the necessity of unemployment insurance, and again in the specific reference to the profit system itself. There should be little further talk by complaining conservatives about this bugaboo of abolishing the profit system.

It will be noted further that the President's suggestion is for a contributor system. Opinions differ as to the amount and proportion of contributions to be made by employer and employee. The Ohio Commission recently recommended one per cent from employer and 2 per cent from employee. Ultimately the cost must be borne by the consumer, and that scheme of contribution which most tends to encourage regularity of employment is to be preferred. This and many other questions must be discussed in the ensuing months.

The President's call to action, however, defines the issue. His program is for a continuation of a system based upon individual initiative and private profits, but with provisions against the destructive effects of unrestricted competition in which the greatest sufferers are always those who are least to blame.

If we are to keep the doors of initiative open, we must make certain that we also maintain the primary right of security for those who are unable to provide this assurance for themselves.

## YOUTH VERSUS MATURITY

(By SAM H. CANTRELL)

Every phase of rashness that may be found in the events of history can be in the main attributed to youth. During the period of that greatest of devastators of Europe, Napoleon I, youth had its heyday of power. In recent history the brown shirt and the black shirt and the red shirt, scourges of present Europe, have their way that will inevitably lead to disaster for a part of civilization and will most likely affect the world as a whole.

Power is a wonderful thing to possess but it requires the man of experience combined with genius to properly and to justly administer it. No psychologist would be willing to trust youth with power. Because the man of science knows that youth is impetuous inclined to be dogmatic and arbitrary, and inclined to plunge in where angels fear to tread, then after the plunge is once made youth finds itself totally helpless to lead the way out. If a gangster was to be given power, then youth would come into its own. If an army of ruthless destructiveness was to be given a chance to war then youth would be recruited.

But Texas has had its gangs of youthful outlaws, galore. It is true that Texas youth had been represented only to a small extent in gangdom, yet this small per cent comes invariably from youth.

The point to be made is that youth because of inexperience is prone to take matters into its own hands for adjustment. Youth has never found that by a process of compromising, give and take, is the way to accomplish worthwhile undertakings. Such technique comes by mellow experience in the different fields of activity. The more fields explored greater does experience come in the form of efficiency.

It is not the fault of youth that it has had no such experience. But it is a serious fault of youth when it attempts to assume such capacity by stepping into high executive positions where the lives and happiness of a great number of people are concerned. Youth will search in vain for an excuse in attempting to take such power.

Never before has the American nation been faced with such a critical period as it is now. Commerce at a point of stagnation, financing in the grip of constant fear, transportation virtually owned by our government, legitimate oil production unmercifully restricted, while hot oil flows through leaks and devices, utilities hounding the public with excessive rates, taxes and mortgages claiming rural and city property, lobbyists on every hand to prevent a stiff to just taxation, wage-earners making shadows on street corners no longer able to walk, while farmers have become charter members of nudist colonies by necessity.

Such problems now confront our state, and the future executive who is to rule our state. If our state government were purely a business enterprise belonging to private capital, would such owners select youth to conduct the business. In reality our state government is the biggest business in the state, since it not only indirectly affects every citizen but does it in a powerful direct way. The person who controls the reins of the government has the power to say whether a child, or a family, will have more beans or less beans to eat. Then to deliver such power into the hands of youth is like placing a child with a whip in the cage of a lion. Youth is prone to make fatal plunges and such would no doubt wipe out the beans from the bowl. Without bread and without beans our people would once more like their savage ancestors have a chance to eat roots and to taste wild berries.

What is needed most of all just now in guiding the ship of state is maturity of thought and maturity in action. There are of all past experience for assistance. Such problems cannot be met and adequately solved by youth. Technique founded on maturity must lead the way out of these situations. If youth be given a free hand, chaos will overtake our state.

It would be a tragedy to the memory of the great builders of our state, if youth were permitted to plunge the government and its prestige into a melee of disaster. The fathers of our state have been matured men in thought and action. A Sam Houston could not be recruited from the ranks of youth.

The people of this state will be called on shortly to select a governor from the field of youth or that of maturity. If the voters make a blunder then inevitably they will suffer because of their lack of foresight. Now is the time for citizens to ponder carefully their choices for all elective offices. Prejudice is a

## SPEAKING DATES

For  
HON. C. C. McDONALD  
Candidate for Governor

CONROE, Thursday, June 28th.....8 P. M.  
TAYLOR, Friday, June 29th.....8 P. M.  
HEARNE, Saturday, June 30th.....2:30 P. M.  
MARLIN, Saturday, June 30th.....8 P. M.  
GATESVILLE, Monday, July 2, 2:30 P. M.  
COLEMAN, Monday, July 2, 8:00 P. M.  
ABILENE, Tuesday, July 3, 8:00 P. M.  
BRADY, Wednesday, July 4, 5:00 P. M.  
COMANCHE, Thursday, July 5, 8:00 P. M.  
WAXAHACHIE, Friday, July 6, 8:00 P. M.  
WORTHAM, Saturday, July 7, 2:30 P. M.  
KAUFMAN, Saturday, July 7, 8:00 P. M.

mean dastardly thing no matter where it be found. And prejudice should not rule the judgment of voters in this period of peril and danger. Another element should not enter into the choices of voters, and that is the selection of men to fill offices who expect to use such positions as stepping stones to higher political jobs. Men should be selected for office who will do their best to fill the job when given it. Just to get into an office in order to pull some spectacular stuff to further political aspirations denotes a cheap tax dollar digger and a worthless misfit. Such people should never be given offices since they have no ideas as to what is required by the duties of such offices. They are merely popinjays strutting their stuff in a coat of cellulaphane. Youth has furnished its army of such loud-worded rustlers, and our taxpayers have had to pay for the parade and the trombone will decide.

Youth vs. Maturity, which shall it be? We will analyze acts and deeds.

## GOV. JIM'S SPEAKING DATES FOR HON. C. C. McDONALD

Itasca, Wednesday, July 4, 8 P. M.  
Center, Friday, July 6, 8 P. M.  
Lufkin, Saturday, July 7, 8 P. M.  
Brenham, Friday, July 13, 8 P. M.  
Cuero, Sunday, July 15, 3 P. M.  
Houston, Monday, July 16, 8 P. M.  
Edom, Wednesday, July 18, 8 P. M.  
Dallas, Thursday, July 19, 8 P. M.  
Sweetwater, Saturday, July 21, 8 P. M.  
Lubbock, Monday, July 23, 8 P. M.  
Coleman, Wednesday, July 25, 8 P. M.  
San Antonio, Friday, July 27, 8 P. M.

## WALKER FOR LAND COMMISSIONER

The present Land Commissioner, J. W. Walker, has held an executive position in that department twenty-five years, twenty-one as chief clerk, and four as Commissioner. His accounts check to a penny and practically all his decisions have been upheld by the Supreme Court. In cases where the exercise of discretion has been required his course has been sound and to the advantage of the State. His management of the State's interest in the oil situation in East Texas is universally commended by those who know anything about it. The State through its lessees is operating 220 and will operate 250 wells in that field if the Land Commissioner can obtain permits to drill them. Here, let it be stated, the leasing of state areas and collecting of royalties is with the Land Commissioner, but permits to drill must be obtained from the Railroad Commission, which body also controls output of the wells. Considering the peculiar duties of the Land Commissioner and the value of the records in his care, regardless of the immense business interests of the State intrusted to him, the Forum would be disposed to urge that no change in the administration of the office be made at this time. A man unacquainted with the history and traditions of the State and the system on which the records of the Land Office are built would be helpless as Commissioner and the people of the State would suffer if he were elected to fill the place. The home owners of Texas, both present and prospective, should be interested in keeping in charge of the Land Office a man whose dealings with them have been in the past, and will be in the future, based on fairness and honesty.

## TOPSYTURVYDOM

(By N. V. Farnough in Western Producer.)

This topsyturvydom is the limit,  
Either the world is mad or the people in it.  
A bunch of ants on a heap of dirt  
Have brains that are surely more alert.  
And if you think the above's not true,  
Just think of the crazy things men do.

They labor and strive, they drudge and toll  
To wrest forth wheat from the grudging soil.  
Scientists and experts with learned lore  
Make two plants grow where was one before.  
Produce! Produce! is the world's instruction,  
And then we're told there's overproduction.  
But when 'hoppers eat up the crop, by heck!  
We hire more experts to keep 'em in check.  
Coffee is burnt, and pigs destroyed,  
For you can't feed ham to the unemployed;  
Such luxurious food would not be fair  
(Or so says Ar-Bee, the millionaire.)

Acres of cotton go under the plow;  
You see, nobody needs any cotton now!  
We all have so many shirts or frocks,  
Tablecloths, pillow slips, towels and socks,  
Curtains, vests, and—what! you disagree?  
Well, if the cotton's plowed under don't blame me.  
What can you expect when this system proceeds  
On the assumption that profit outweighs human needs?

Fishermen risk their lives on the sea  
That there may be fish for you and me.  
But we can't buy; so the fish have to rot;  
And it makes fine manure for the 'tato plot.  
The spuds do so well on this strange diet  
That the yield to the acre is simply a riot.  
There are far more spuds than people need,  
So they're dumped in the sea, the fish to feed.  
If the fish get sick, or fail to thrive,  
We'll hire more experts to keep them alive.  
Starvation 'midst plenty! Want in a land  
That produces abundance on every hand.  
If a stranger from Mars saw this world so perverse  
He'd say 'twas the bughouse of the whole universe.



THE BRAIN STORM CROWD

(By Cyclone Davis.)

The Brain Trust at Washington is having brain storms and in the convulsive convolutions of their brain they are arranging to make Secretary Wallace a tyrannical dictator over the farmer and all people who handle farm produce.

Here is a quotation from a speech by Senator Bailey of Virginia:

"The bill invades offensively the liberties of the farmers because this section establishes a licensing system for food producers, distributors, and handlers. Under this provision licenses can be required, first of the producer or farmer and then of every handler of that product down to the corner grocer who sells to the consumer."

The legislation gives the Secretary the right to license a producer who processes or distributes his own product. Processing may mean preparing a product for market.

Another section provides that the district courts of the United States are vested with the power to restrain any person from handling any agricultural commodity without a license when such handling has been prohibited by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It would be possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to establish shipping quotas, directing to what markets and to what extent certain products can be shipped.

Under the reign of the Russian Czar no man could add a room to his house without first getting consent of a tax eating bureau chief at the National capital. This new deal is putting us under a similar yoke. The farmer is often referred to as the "Forgotten Man". That is a mistake; he has never been forgotten.

Rank injustice and cruel outrage Meet their life at every stage; Government hears their complaint of wrong, As a stale demand, a hackneyed song. Discontent and dire despair Are seen and heard everywhere.

Wall Street and the gang rule the Brain Trust and the Brain Trust rules the country as the power behind the throne. Last year when the Brain Trust had Uncle Sam kill the sows and cows to stop meat production and plow up corn, cotton and wheat, levy nearly a billion process tax on the whole country to pay for the plow-up, and ruinous destruction, and cover the whole country with half a million high salaried tax eaters in carrying out the idiotic brain storm program.

I met a wage earner who said, "Uncle Sam is the biggest fool outside of the asylum. This year instead of increasing consumption and using the surplus or saving for a lean year, he is willfully destroying it."

"Man proposes and God disposes. Next year God may rebuke him by blistering the earth with a drouth and they will have to spend a billion more to care for the millions of victims of a sun-baked country." That man had it right.

Exactly that thing has happened. Last year they spent a billion destroying because they said the people had too much to eat and wear. This year a fourth of the states are blasted with a dreadful, devastating drouth and Uncle Sam must borrow another billion to relieve that suffering section.

If the exchanges should determine the remuneration farmers should receive for producing cotton, wheat, corn, etc., why should not this body determine the remuneration the railroads should receive for hauling this cotton? Why should the same tribunal not determine what the factories should receive for spinning cotton? Why not raise farm implements by the same method? Do you believe the method of the exchanges in setting prices on wheat and cotton safe and sound? If the exchange method is sound why do not the other industries have their products priced by such methods? or, if unsound, why compel farmers to submit to such methods? Why the discrimination?

lion of that same kind of water, swindle swill poured into the steal trust in the same venal way, we have about fifteen billion fictitious fraudulent debt that has been stolen and loaded on the people as Taft said, by all the elements of fraud down to common theft. When a petty thief steals an automobile or a cow, we send him to the pen, but when these big business bandits steal billions through villainous methods of frenzied financing they are lavished with praise and lionized by their kept press. They are exempt from prosecution while they perpetuate their plunder. They live at ease and do as they please. They suck the financial life blood of the people and fill their maws. Their millions put them above the law.

BEARING FRUIT

The campaign conducted in these columns for the election of a Governor and a Legislature that is committed to hold legislative appropriations and tax levies down to the present limits is bearing fruit. Candidate McDonald in his opening platform in January and a few weeks later in these columns announced in plain language his intention to follow the present administration in cutting down legislative appropriations so that the tax rate would not have to be raised.

Last week Honorable Clint Small, candidate for Governor, announced that he was for the program of the continuation of the twenty-five percent cut in appropriations so that the people would know where he stood on that important question. He is to be congratulated upon this bold declaration, and while it may not bring him enough votes to get elected it will increase his vote by several thousand.

Let the good work go on. We would like to hear from the rest of the candidates for Governor and the Legislature and if they want to get down on the dotted line and commit themselves the columns of the Forum are open to them for a discussion of their position on holding appropriations down to present limits. Of course, we have no space for long winded articles or jabber about economy in government, but we do have space for the candidate who wants to tell the people that he binds himself, if elected Governor or member of the Legislature, to hold appropriations where they are now and that he will not vote to raise them.

This question of legislative appropriations is perhaps the most important one to be settled by the people at the July primary. It won't do us much good to regulate lobbying or howl about public utilities if the people are to be left wide open to the extravagance of a high tax administration.

High taxes have destroyed all nations in history. There is no exception to the historical rule that when any government levies taxes that become unduly burdensome that the people invariably overthrow that government and let up one less expensive. The cause of the talk of war all over the world today and the dissatisfaction with government is to be found in the pending tax burdens that now afflict the people of all nations. It will destroy ours just like the rest if we attempt to continue the levy of taxes which the people can prevent if they want to.

THE HIRED HAND'S COLUMN

(By I. B. ALFORD)

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Who is responsible for the hell-of-a-mess into which the nation was plunged in 1929? When and where did the trouble begin? Did it "just happen?" Suddenly? Like a thunder bolt from a clear sky? Were there no shadows of warning in advance of impending events? And, if so, did anybody observe these shadows and call attention to them? Was there no tour de garde in advance of the event from which sentinels might take observations and make announcement of approaching dangers? Where were the brain trusters before the crash came? Were they asleep, or merely in incubation at that time?

If the brain trusters who are now falling over one another in their efforts to slobber over the President by conferring on him honorary degrees had a vision of the gathering storm clouds, and gave notice thereof, then the common herd of us might with reason and consistency vacate our own thinking premises, sit under the drippings of their sanctuary, otherwise designated as codes, and permit them to work out the people's salvation according to rules found in their copy book. But the outstanding fact is that, with few honorable exceptions, these alleged experts not only did not see the gathering storm, but refused to heed announced warnings from those who did see. Here and there an occasional voice half smothered by the associated press which refused space in its columns, announced the watchman's warning of approaching disaster; but little impression was made on the sealed minds of the intelligentsia of those days.

Seven years ago an effort was made to enlist the interest of school men of Texas in the study of the alleged unsound economic customs then prevailing in the matter of fixing prices on cotton by guessing at futures. The hope at that time entertained was that by calling attention to this matter, our recognized leaders in the realm of economics might be induced to lead a crusade in protest against the practices which would in the end prove so disastrous to farming. A recent act of the Congress, supported by the President proved that the fear then expressed were well founded. More than 700 letters were mailed out from the Department of Agriculture at Austin in which this danger was called to the mind of the parties addressed. These letters were directed to the professors of economics in the various educational institutions of Texas.

At that time the teaching profession had not yet reached that stage of confusion in which, by reason of reduced salaries, they recognized the existence of a general depression. A little later, when their tails were pinched, by lopping off their salaries they became vitally interested in economic reform. The letter mentioned follows:

"Austin, Texas, July 17, 1927.

Prof. of Economics, Dear Sir:

I am taking this opportunity to call your attention to a manifest discrimination against one of our basic and indispensable industries. I refer to the present system of determining the price of cotton and other staple farm products. The producers of cotton protest against the method now in vogue of pricing cotton by guessing at so-called "futures," and insist that they are often made to suffer financially because of such practices. Last year (1926), when an anticipated surplus of several million bales of cotton? Why not price farm implements by the same method? mediately marked the price of cotton down more than \$30 a bale. Less than 10 months later, before the next crop began to move to the market, this contemplated surplus was all taken by the mills. But the mischief had already been done. This guessing at possible surpluses which did not materialize cost the cotton farmers of the South more than \$500,000,000.

I am taking the liberty to ask that you consider and discuss these questions:

If the exchanges should determine the remuneration farmers should receive for producing cotton, wheat, corn, etc., why should not this body determine the remuneration the railroads should receive for hauling this cotton? Why should the same tribunal not determine what the factories should receive for spinning cotton? Why not raise farm implements by the same method? Do you believe the method of the exchanges in setting prices on wheat and cotton safe and sound? If the exchange method is sound why do not the other industries have their products priced by such methods? or, if unsound, why compel farmers to submit to such methods? Why the discrimination?

I am sure you will agree with me that present serious farm conditions are the result of causes gone before. The purpose of this inquiry is to try to locate such cause or causes in the hope of removal. In your position as director or teacher of the course of

Started on the Home Stretch

(Continued From Page One.)

Press service have been sending out accounts of my speakings together with my itinerary and these accounts have been accepted by a number of the dailies in the State. I appreciate this service of the Associated and United Press together with that of the dailies that accord my space in their columns.

The reason I have so little literature and pictures being sent out is that I do not have the money as I am cramped for funds and we can only do the best we can on the few dollars we have. I have no desire to see my pictures on telegraph poles and trees, but I do have a laudable ambition to indelibly impress it upon your hearts for when a lavish display of funds shows up and the candidate is known to be a poor man then the voters know that the people's interests are no longer safe in him. We are making what few dollars we have go as far as we can, and when this letter reaches you we will be in the last thirty days, on the home stretch, with an army of loyal men and women who, without money and without price, while I carry their flag, are carrying me on to sure and certain victory on election day. The candidates are now in a free for all, to see which one of them will go in the runoff primary with me, and this will grow hotter from now on.

I have been on the stump over sixty days and have carried my message to multiplied thousands of voters in Texas without entering into discussions of personalities with my opponents. I expect to continue this type of campaigning as I believe my platform and my message are of far more importance to the welfare of Texas than is a discussion of the demerits, if any, of my opponents.

I want to thank each one of you personally for the toil and sacrifice you are making these long hot days, to elect me Governor of Texas. Your support and influence will never be forgotten when I am nominated and elected.

C. C. McDONALD, Candidate for Governor.

CHIEF FEATURES BANKHEAD ACT

economics you are performing an important function with others in moulding the processes of thinking along this line.

As present accepted plans are not bettering farm conditions I shall appreciate your views on the questions above, and any constructive criticisms you are willing to submit. Respectfully, I. B. Alford."

And were there any responses to this appeal for aid of our educators in an attempt to forestall the recognized and approaching disaster? Yes; there were some reactions—less than one per cent of the number of persons addressed.

And what did they say, these teachers who are now setting up such a wall against economic injustices? A few quotations from some of their letters will be found to be interesting. Before presenting their statements permit me to say that every letter which protested against the publicly known speculations and gambings in farm products came from teachers in the rural districts, teachers whose environments placed them in direct contact with the victims—farmers—of the exchange markets. Here is one example of such a letter:

"I am absolutely opposed to the Exchange system. Your reasons are sound.—B. M. H." In another letter from a professor of economics in one of the highest institutions in the state, this statement is made: "It is gratifying to have an opportunity of discussing, even by letter, such problems as this with men who are in more direct touch with them than are we academicians; for on the one hand, we sometimes lack confidence in conclusions reached after much deliberation, for fear that our remoteness from the facts has led us to omit important considerations, etc." The writer then proceeds in a three paged single spaced typed letter to defend the exchange system then and now in vogue.

Finally, I am presenting the reader with a rare jewel in the expression of thought penned by the hand of an acephalous professor of economics in that institution which of all the colleges in the state, should be fair and just toward the farming industry. The following is his letter, verbatim: "There is so much erroneous and so many delicate questions are involved in your little questionnaire about the marketing of farm product that it can not be answered briefly. The problem, however, is of such vital importance that nothing at all should be done about it except by persons who see clearly the major aspects of the problems involved. Unhappily this seems to be a place where fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Very truly yours, F. B. C. Head, Department of Economics."

Of course, the reader will get the impression that this letter sounds more like the braying of a jackass than an attempted discussion of "a problem of vital importance." And so it is; but it serves to illustrate an outstanding fact: that our educational institutions are top heavy with a lot of smug, upstart, idiotic, blooddead simpletons who, because they happen to hold a college degree, pose as educators, when, as a matter of fact, they are only monkeys dancing to the piping of their masters whose interest they serve. I raised the question of admittedly vital importance to one of the basic industries of the state. This bonehead responded with a studied and deliberate insult, which insult failed to register only because the writer of the questionnaire holds no grudge against any one not his peer.

No personal motive of any nature is gratified in reviewing the contents of the correspondence from which above excerpts were taken. The purpose is to indicate first, the inertia of the college mind relative to the economic ills of the Nation's industries before the crash came in 1929. And, second, to indicate that, for the most part, these amateur brain trusters who did respond identified themselves as stand-patters in support of the economic conditions which contributed as major factors to the final collapse of our national industries.

In conclusion, if these brain trusters couldn't see, or refused to heed, the warning signs of the impending storm before it broke can they be safely trusted to pilot the ship of state in safety through the present raging gale?

ASKING JIMMIE TO EXPLAIN

The several opponents of Jimmie Allred for nomination for governor are having considerable fun at Jimmie's expense. It so happens that Jimmie has been the attorney general, or chief law enforcement officer, for nearly four years and all of the infractions he so vociferously denounces now while a candidate for governor have been "going on" all during his tenure. The amusement afforded Jimmie's opponents lies in Jimmie's promise to do away with or prosecute the evils if elected governor, whose duties lie not along those lines, and his failure to do away with or prosecute them for the nearly four years as the actual officer whose duty it is to prosecute. The amusement is well founded, for if Mr. Allred knew of the existence of the evils he now so loudly complains of, he has certainly failed in his duties to his state in not prosecuting them, especially since he is the chief prosecuting officer of the state. Let's put it another way. Allred is now stamping the state for the nomination of governor and in every speech complains bitterly of several serious infractions or violations of the law. He will remain attorney general of Texas from now on until January, 1935, seven long months. He is the chief leg-

al advisor of the governor and it is his duty to protect the virtue and dignity of the law, so why does he not take action now and quit talking so much about what he is going to do if elected governor? One thing in particular strikes us as peculiar, Jimmie says the anti-lobbying law is worthless. We wonder why he has waited until now to tell us that when he could have passed on it authoritatively, and with effect, at the time it was being debated through both houses of the legislature? In other words, whose fault is it, but Jimmie's that conditions are as deplorable as he depicts, and why is it necessary for him to wait until he is governor to remedy the bad situation which he can and should get after now? Will he owe the state more service as governor than he owes it as attorney general?—Bay City Tribune.

"Does Bill ever come back to the old farm since he got into the movies at Hollywood?"

"Every summer," said Grandm'r proudly. "Every summer of the three years he's been away."

"And did he bring his wife with him?"

"Each time," replied Grandpa. "And they were three as party girls as you ever seen."

No allotments are to be made under the Bankhead Act until all producers have applied to their county cotton committees giving their production figures and asking for exemption certificates. The collection of the tax is to be in charge of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and is to be collected as prescribed by them at time of sale.—Fletcher's Farming.

FERRERAL—Con't on page 3. man for both places?" The Federal Reserve agent is the chairman of the board. When he sits across the hall in the Federal Reserve agent's room he is supposed to look out for the protection of the people. When he crosses the hall he becomes chairman of the board of directors, and he is looking out for their interests, the protection of the member banks of the country.

WHAT THE GOOD BOOK SAYS You know that we are told by the Good Book that no man can serve two masters." The Federal Reserve agent as chairman of the board is serving two masters; he has a dual relationship. He serves two masters, or is supposed to serve two masters.

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# Navasota Honors Son Gala Day for Pundt

Honoring a native son Navasota turned out en masse to attend a barbecue given for John Pundt candidate for Railroad Commissioner who opened his formal speaking campaign Saturday.

Picturesque Firemen's Park at Navasota was the scene of the home-coming celebration for Mr. Pundt which was attended by thousands of residents of his former home town headed by delegations from Dallas, Houston, Waco, Temple, Huntsville, Austin and from eleven counties surrounding Grimes County where Pundt was born.

Three tons of barbecue done to a turn were barely enough to feed the huge throng that crowded the wooded park.

In announcing the home coming of Navasota's son Mayor A. J. Youens issued a proclamation for the event which follows:

**PROCLAMATION**  
To the Citizens of Navasota: It is my pleasure to commend to you for consideration Mr. John Pundt of Dallas and a former Navasota and Grimes County boy who opens his camera Saturday noon at Firemen's Park. Mr. Pundt graciously invites you to be his guest for dinner at that hour and it is my sincere wish that you will avail yourselves of Mr. Pundt's hospitality.

Respectfully,  
A. J. YOUENS,  
Mayor, City of Navasota, Tex.

One of the largest crowds ever to enter the grounds of the big park took advantage of the occasion to pay tribute to Pundt and pledge him support.

The high point of the meeting occurred when little Jane Lou Short, eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Short of Navasota presented a large bouquet of flowers to Mr. Pundt and then made a stump speech to the crowd urging his election.

Scores of friends greeted Pundt upon his arrival in Navasota Friday night to attend the huge barbecue and home coming celebration which was given in his honor at Firemen's Park Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Accompanied by Mrs. Pundt he was taken to a suite at the Camp Hotel by his reception committee.

Before a large crowd which gathered at 1 o'clock at Firemen's Park Pundt laid down a three point program for rehabilitation of the three major industries of Texas: oil, railroads and trucks and buses. This program if adopted will correct the problems besetting those industries and not only put them on a profitable basis but bring relief to the people and end a large portion of unemployment in Texas by returning thousands of idle workers of those industries to their jobs.

The home coming celebration was a triumph for Pundt who was born six miles south of Navasota forty-three years ago on a farm. At seven he was taking his turn at the plow and in the fields. Later he moved with his family to Navasota where he attended the public schools.

Getting his first taste of the oil fields in the old spindle top region as a water boy when he was twelve, Pundt decided to make the petroleum industry his life work. He worked as roustabout, tool driller and driller and later went into business himself until today he is one of the leading independent oil men of Texas and an outstanding authority on petroleum problems.

In his address at Firemen's Park Pundt charged his opponent Lou Smith with enlisting employees of the Railroad Commission of which he is chairman into a huge political machine. "These 400 political employees are being used by Smith to help get re-elected and that is the prime reason the oil industry is in a chaotic condition today," Pundt charged. "They are traveling about the state in automobiles bought by the people tacking political placards for Smith to every tree and pole they can find. They are burning gasoline paid for by the people and their expense accounts are charged to the people."

"I charge that it will cost the people of Texas \$100,000 for this group of politicians to try to re-elect Lou Smith, but their effort will fail."

Pundt declared that he is not running on the demerits of an office holder but only exposed Smith's political activities because he felt the people are entitled to know the truth.

He urged revaluation of the railroads to bring about lower freight rates and relief to farmers in getting their products to

market. This would increase business, mean extra trains and employment of thousands of idle trainmen he said.

He said honest and impartial enforcement of oil laws would bring honest proration, reopen shut-down refineries and reemploy thousands.

He urged increasing the load limits of trucks from 7,000 to 12,000 pounds and use of dual wheels. This he said would enable truckers to make a profit, employ additional men and give lower rate relief to farmers and stockmen.

Preceding the barbecue there was a band concert by the Citizens Band. The address of welcome for the city was delivered by H. L. Lewis, City Attorney.

**HON. C. C. McDONALD SPOKE IN BURNET**

Hon. C. C. McDonald, candidate for Governor of Texas, spoke on the east side of the courthouse lawn last Saturday afternoon, to a good sized audience when the terrible heat of the day is considered. He was frequently applauded and not a single person left during the delivery of his address. He did not say a word against any of his opponents, referring to them collectively only once or twice and then in a pleasant and jocular way.

Mr. McDonald was the first candidate for Governor to speak in Burnet for several years, and his address elicited favorable comment from every one, regardless of political affiliation in the present race. He is an orator, has a very convincing and pleasing delivery, and a platform that would bring relief to a suffering people.

He first pledged his full support to President Roosevelt and his entire recovery program. He declared that extravagance in public and private affairs must be cut out. He opposes the future issuance of any tax exempt bonds or securities in the state or nation and favors the two years equity redemption law. He favors the final repeal of all ad valorem taxes on real estate and personal property for state purposes, a registration tax on all notes, mortgages, deeds of trust and liens recorded or filed, rate of six per cent per annum and no more, such indebtedness not to be collectible by law if such tax is not paid or if excessive interest is charged. He favors the guarantee of bank deposit law. He favors tax laws that will impose and collect a reasonable tax upon the intangible assets of immense value now escaping taxation, a law that will make plain the right of laboring men and women to organize and bargain collectively, a six hour day and a thirty hour week in all industry, unemployment insurance, a tax to be levied and collected upon all labor-saving machinery, a retirement from the ranks of labor for all men and women over sixty-five years of age, on reasonable pay for life, and old age pensions. He favors the submission and repeal of the state wide prohibition amendment, a strict enforcement of the law which prohibits any state official from employing his relatives in any position under his control, and of maintaining the present apportionment for schools at \$16.00 per capita to those within the scholastic age in order to provide them with a nine months free school.

C. Dorbandt, R. E. Johnson and Thos. C. Ferguson were on the platform with Mr. McDonald and he was introduced by Mr. Johnson. People were in attendance from most of the communities in Burnet county, from Austin, Williamson county and perhaps other places.

The Bulletin has been of the opinion from the opening of the campaign that Mr. McDonald would be one of the candidates to go into the run-off and is more firmly convinced than ever of such after hearing his speech last Saturday afternoon. In our opinion, wherever he speaks Mr. McDonald will gain votes.

After the conclusion of Mr. McDonald's address, Mr. Lawrence Bruhl, candidate for District Attorney of this district delivered a short but very earnest talk, asking the voters for their support.—Burnet Bulletin.

**Not an Easy Mark**

An old Quaker going down a street one night was assaulted by a thug who struck him on the cheek. The Quaker quietly turned to the thug and said:

"Would this mind slapping the other cheek also?"

The thug promptly did so, saying, "Well, you are an easy mark."

"Now God be praised!" said the Quaker, proceeding to throw off his coat and roll up his sleeves, "I have obeyed his teaching—and now I am going to lick hell out of thee!"

Mother: "Why were you kept in after school today?"

Junior: "The teacher told us to write an essay on 'The Result of Laziness,' and I turned in a blank sheet of paper."

6:30 or 7 o'clock, lo and behold, the heavens opened up, and in came the bill. After 6 hours' time they finally succeeded in bringing the bill over here.

Then we undertook to have the House amendment agreed to by the Senate. Some Senator rose up and said that the amendment was entirely too liberal to the farmer—the amendment which gave the creditors more than they had gotten out of the Senate bill. They opposed the amendment, trying to kill the bill. Then we undertook to debate it. Finally some Senator suggested, or several Senators suggested, that if the bill were made to apply only to indebtedness previously created, there would be no objection to it. So the Senate went on record in favor of sending the bill back to conference with instructions that it should be made to apply only to previously incurred indebtedness and mortgages, and it went to conference in that way.

The papers were supposed to come over here, but they never got over here, so the Parliamentarian tells me, and so the Clerk tells me. Now they are lost again. The conference means nothing. We can not have the conference report considered over there. They have lost the papers, and how long they are going to stay lost I do not know.

Never have I seen such mystery about anything in my life as about this bill, which has already passed both Houses of Congress. It has been delayed, it has been flimflamed, it has been lost, it has been found, it has been resurrected, and then it dies again. There was never anything as hard as getting this bill, which has been passed by both Houses of Congress, enacted into law. I have never seen as many things done in my lifetime to keep the farmer from having what the lawmakers have said he is entitled to, as have been done with this measure. It is enough to make a man cry on the floor of the Senate when he sees what has happened, that after action at 12 o'clock on Saturday we are still here trying to get something done to put through a bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress. I have never seen such a thing happen in my life in any legislative body, in any Congress, in any other body.

Editor's note:—Senator Long declared his intention to continue talking till the report was found; but some hours later was compelled to give it up. The report is still lost somewhere in the rubbish of the temple.—"Hired Hand."

Later report: Senator held the session open till this mortgage relief bill was finally passed. To date there is no report as to the fate of the bill pending the approval or veto of the President. It may go the way of the NRA code about which Darrow raised such a sensation; or the recording clerk may be accommodating enough to lose it again.—"Hired Hand."

**HON. C. C. McDONALD SPOKE AT ROSENBERG**

Several Bay City men accompanied the writer to Rosenberg last Saturday for the purpose of hearing the Hon. C. C. McDonald, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor deliver an address to Fort Bend County voters. A fine crowd greeted him and listened intently for an hour to a discussion of his platform plank by plank. In his preliminary remarks Mr. McDonald said he would confine his talk to his own platform would not tell any funny stories to distract the minds of his hearers from the issues of the day and that in so far as his opponents were concerned he would probably not mention the name of a one of them—and he did not.

We have been hearing political talks for a great many years and from C. C. McDonald's lips last Saturday was the only one we have ever heard one candidate make without calling the name of an opponent. Let us add here that we have heard Mr. McDonald before, too. It is easy to see how a candidate can be goaded into fierce action by false and bitter statements of his opponents and how he can be forced to "pour it on," but bitterness abuse and vituperation get no hearing or time in the messages McDonald is delivering every day to the voters of Texas. He makes a great impression with his dignity, intellect, sincerity and fairness.—Matagorda County Tribune.

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind; to talk health, happiness and prosperity; to make your friends feel that there is something in them; to look on the sunny side of everything; to think only of the best; to be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own; to forget the mistakes of the past and profit by them; to wear a cheerful countenance and give a smile to everyone you meet; to be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.—Christian D. Larson.

# CONGRESSIONAL FARM RELIEF IMPOSSIBLE NOW

Mr. Long: Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that I am again having trouble over in the House with Senate bill 3580.

On Saturday night a conference was agreed to at a very late hour, at an hour when we were supposed to be adjourning. The conferees came over here from the House, and we agreed to a report; and the conferees of the Senate and of the House, of whom I was one, signed a report.

Over in the House they say they have misplaced the papers. They say that they are over here, while over here we say that they are over there. Personally, I think they are over there. It took them 7 hours to find them Saturday afternoon; and now they are all ready to go ahead with a conference report, and they say it is not there.

I am informed by the Parliamentarian here that when this conference report was agreed upon last Saturday night, sometime after 11 o'clock, the original papers should have been sent back with the announcement that they had agreed. I understand that that announcement may be in the Clerk's hands now. They are digging up the notification that we can have a conference which we have already had; and I understand that probably it is in the hands of the Clerk and that they are getting up the necessary papers so that they can send them over here.

Now, Mr. President, the House has lost the papers again. There is something miraculous about this. There is a malignant influence pursuing the House every time it deals with the farm bankruptcy bill. They are all set, ready to go, and lo and behold, they have lost the papers again. (Laughter.) Everything is in a mysterious confusion. The papers are gone. The papers cannot be found. The conference report is all agreed on; it is all signed, sealed and delivered in both Houses; and lo and behold, the papers turn up missing again.

This is one of the most peculiar things I ever heard of. Trying to find Dillingier is one problem, and trying to find this House document is another problem. (Laughter.)

Why, there is more mystery about this report than anyone would have supposed possible. If I were Dillingier's lawyer today, and were trying to put Dillingier where he never could be found, I would put him somewhere in the Capitol right beside the report on the farm bankruptcy bill. (Laughter in the galleries.)

I received word around 12:30 last Saturday afternoon that the House had passed the farm bankruptcy bill; so I very quickly said "Send over there and get them to send the bill over here, and let us agree to the amendment. We will not make any argument about it. The creditors have got a great deal more out of the House bill than they got out of the Senate bill, and we will not make any argument about it. This is one time something is being done for the farmer, and we will not argue for the whole loaf. Anything that they get through, that they will let the farmer have, we will not argue about it." So they said, "All right; the bill will be here in about 15 minutes." That was around 12:30 or 1 o'clock. I waited 15 minutes, and I did not hear anything of the bill. I waited another 15 minutes, and I did not hear anything of it.

Then I waited another half hour, until about 2 o'clock, and I got hold of several Representatives and two or three Senators, who told me to stay here, and they would go over to the House and institute a search for the bill. So they went over there, about 2 o'clock, and they telephoned back over here—they never got back themselves; every time we would send somebody over there to find this bill he would get lost, too. (Laughter.)—finally they telephoned back over here about 2:15 that the bill would be here in about 10 minutes.

Then I waited for a while, and 3 o'clock came, and there was no bill here, and I sent some more people over there. They went over and telephoned back that the bill would be here in about 15 minutes.

I waited along until 4 o'clock, and still there was not any bill. Finally we sent out another searching party to locate the two parties that had previously been sent over, and the bill itself. They went over there and milled around the House. Nobody knew where the bill was. It had been passed by both Houses of Congress. It was a case of mysterious disappearance. Some said it was in the Printing Office. Some said it was in the enrolling room. Some said it was at the desk. Farmers out all over the country were wondering when the bill was going to be passed. They had been promised some relief. Lo and behold, at about five o'clock a message came in here that the bill would be here in 30 minutes.

So we waited again. The 30 minutes ran out, and we waited around and waited around. Six o'clock came, and still no bill. We kept on waiting around and about

# McDonald Asks for Grandfather Vote

By WALTER C. HORNADAY

Twenty-four years ago a young country school teacher from Kamp, Kaufman County, timidly walked into the North Texas campaign headquarters of O. B. Colquitt, who was then making his first campaign for Governor.

He confided to Murrell Buckner, now Dallas County Democratic chairman, who was managing Colquitt's campaign in this section, that Colquitt had done him a favor and he wanted to do something in return. Buckner told him funds were badly needed, but the young pedagogue said he was too poor to contribute money.

"What can you do?" questioned Buckner.

"I can speak," the teacher replied.

So Buckner put the Kaufman County teacher on the stump shelling the woods for Colquitt. He proved to be an eloquent and tireless campaigner. He not only paid his debt for a small favor, but gained the gratitude of Colquitt, who was elected Governor. Colquitt felt that the teacher-mentor had brought him so many votes that he made him Secretary of State.

The youthful school teacher was Charlie Cleveland McDonald, who is now seeking the office that he helped Colquitt gain. It is McDonald's first campaign in his own behalf, although he has made hundreds of speeches for others, notably former Gov. James E. Ferguson and his wife, Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson.

Unswerving loyalty to his friends and gratitude to those whom he has helped have helped him in the outstanding traits of Charlie McDonald. The desire to pay back a favor was directly responsible for his entry into politics in 1910. His loyalty to Jim Ferguson and Ferguson's reciprocal feeling have made the two the Damon and Pythias of Texas politics, if such rough and tumble politicians as these can properly be likened to the classical example of undying friendship.

Jim Ferguson is supporting Charlie McDonald with all his might and main. He has turned over the columns of the Ferguson Forum to his tried and tested friend and has sent out the word to the boys in the forks of the creek that McDonald is the man he wants to succeed his wife in the Governor's chair. Before the campaign ends Ferguson plans to make several speeches for McDonald.

McDonald was born on a farm near Trenton, Fannin County, April, 1885. He attended rural schools and graduated from the Ector (Fannin County) High School in 1901. The late Senator F. M. Gibson was superintendent of the Ector school at the time. Two years later, at the age of 18, he completed the course at the North Texas Normal at Denton, now the North Texas State Teachers' College, receiving a permanent certificate.

His first job was principal of the Elmo (Kaufman County) School. Later he became principal of the Kemp School in the same county. The last year of his four years in the teaching profession were spent in Athens, where he was superintendent.

The youthful school teacher read law in his spare time and between school terms worked in the law office of Jed C. Adams and Jim Young in Kaufman.

McDonald assumed his post of Secretary of State in 1911, when he was 26 years old. He continued his study of law, taking the course of the capital law classes conducted by the university law school professors and took his bar examination in 1912 before the Ft. Worth Court of Civil Appeals.

Armed with his license to practice law, McDonald resigned as Secretary of State a few days before his term would have ended, ready to earn his living at his new profession. He moved to El Paso, where he joined the firm of Hudspeeth, Bale & McDonald. Hudspeeth was for many years Congressman from the vast West Texas district, serving previously to his election to Congress in the Texas Legislature.

McDonald found politics increasingly appealing. He rallied to the banner of Jim Ferguson when the unknown Temple lawyer and banker startled the State and upset Thomas H. Ball of Houston for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1914.

Ferguson was impressed with McDonald's prowess on the stump and his political sagacity. He appointed him Assistant Attorney General before the Court of Criminal Appeals, a post now known as State's Attorney. The Governor probably consulted McDonald often during his first term, and a

# McDonald Asks for Grandfather Vote

close personal friendship grew up between them.

McDonald resigned from the office Ferguson had given him in January, 1917, at the end of Ferguson's first term, forming a law partnership with Clarence Martin in Austin. McDonald moved to Wichita Falls two years later, where he has lived most of the time during the last fifteen years. He is one of three men residing in Wichita Falls who are asking the people of Texas to elect them Governor.

McDonald maintained a law office in Longview, in the heart of the East Texas oil field, for two years, until he was made chairman of the forces to lead the fight for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the summer of 1933, when he spent most of his time in Austin. He has continued his legal residence in Wichita Falls, however, and is listed on the ballot from Wichita County.

McDonald was the center of a turmoil in the spring of 1933 that reached close to the White House, involving Vice President John N. Garner and President Roosevelt's political adviser, Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Jed C. Adams, in whose law office at Kaufman McDonald had read law when a lad, had resigned as national committeeman from Texas. Desirous of showing appreciation to McDonald for his loyalty, Jim Ferguson decreed that his friend should succeed Adams The State Democratic Committee, completely controlled by Ferguson, willingly fell in with the idea.

Politically powerful Texans at Washington conceived the plan of naming Vice President Garner Texas' national committeeman. Silliman Evans, formerly of Fort Worth, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, came to Texas to broach the matter to Ferguson. But Jim would not abandon McDonald, even for the Vice President. Rather than see Garner suffer the ignominy of being defeated by McDonald, Adams withdrew his resignation. The State committee endorsed McDonald for the post if and when a vacancy occurred again and censured Adams for serving on the Tax Appeals Board and the national committee at the same time.

His years of campaigning have gained McDonald a State-wide reputation as a speaker worth going many miles to hear. He has built up a reputation as a highly entertaining orator, a truly rough-and-tumble campaigner. He has delighted audiences with his droll stories and his homely descriptive expressions. McDonald, in fact, has been pretty much a clown on the stump. His friends and Ferguson as well wondered if the people would appreciate too much horseplay from a man wanting to serve as chief executive.

Charlie McDonald, candidate for Governor, is a much different stump speaker from McDonald, speaking for a friend and getting votes by entertaining his crowd. He has dropped the funny stuff and his talks are of a serious trend. He talks of the problems of the State Government and the need for Texas to follow in step with President Roosevelt's recovery program.

"It's hard to do, but I'm sticking to my subject," McDonald confided to a friend. "Many times I'm tempted to tell a good story to illustrate my point, but so far I've been able to put the devil behind me."

In his personal contacts, McDonald is still the fluent raconteur. His flair for stories always attracts a knot of attentive listeners whenever he stops in hotel lobbies to pass the time with a friend.

McDonald's platform is fairly short as documents of this kind go. He wants a constitutional amendment permitting the State to extend its credit and guarantee the payment to the extent of one-half the purchase price and actual value of a homestead not to exceed \$2,000 to any one family. He pledges continued reduced appropriations, consolidation of duplicate offices and abolition of useless jobs and the fee system, speaking a kind word here for the Ferguson administration. McDonald calls for a two years' equity of redemption law and the final repeal of all ad valorem taxes on real estate and personal property for State purposes, leaving such property for taxation for county and local purposes only.

McDonald favors a registration tax on all notes, mortgages, deeds of trust and liens, a maximum contract interest rate of 6 per cent, such indebtedness not to be collectible by law if the tax is not paid or excessive interest charged. He would guarantee bank deposits

# McDonald Asks for Grandfather Vote

and place a capital stock on corporations in order to collect taxes now escaping levy.

Other planks call for an old age pension, unemployment insurance, maintaining the \$16 per capita school apportionment, State aid for rural schools, enforcement of the anti-nepotism law and prohibiting trading in jobs for relatives by State officials and departments heads.

He has been a lifelong wet and declares for submission and repeal of the State prohibition amendment and the Dean law, substituting strict regulation of the liquor tariff and barring of the return of the saloon.

McDonald's family consists of his wife, who was Miss Eugenia Folsam Mason of Kemp; a daughter, Marguerite, who is the wife of Roy Morgan, and a two-year-old granddaughter, Gene Morgan, who is perhaps his proudest possession. He married his wife at Kemp in 1905, shortly after she graduated from the school of which he was principal.

McDonald has notified his opponents that he expects to receive the grandfather and grandmother vote, pointing out that he is the only grandfather in the race for Governor and that if all grandparents feel as proud of their distinction as he does they are bound to vote for him.

# ILLUSIONS AND CONFUSIONS

By the time this is printed, Congress in all probability will be on its last legs or will have adjourned and those who are responsible for the passage of the far-reaching and bewildering program which has been put over in the name of recovery will be back in their states and districts preparing for the November election.

In the first session of the seventy-third Congress nearly all the measures passed extended the power of the Government over the individual to a degree we shall realize only when they are finally put into operation by the agencies whose task it is to make them effective. Many of them have entailed the appropriation of such vast sums that it would be idle to guess how and when the bills will be paid.

The country as a whole has shown curiously little concern at the thought of the day of reckoning. There have, of course, been here and there voices raised in protest and warning as billion has piled on billion, but generally speaking the mass of the people have seemed no more to realize the implication of the word billion if such a realization is ever possible—than they did when Insull and Kreuger and all the others were talking in the tens and hundreds of millions of the boom years.

Perhaps our casual view of these vast sums may come from the fact that we became so accustomed to the spectacle of private speculation during those demented times that the speculation by the Government now has for us no shock of novelty; that we are inured to the sound of sums which cant possibly mean anything to us.

A few months ago one of the leading proponents of the 'New Deal' made a speech in which he arraigned the misguided individuals of the predepression period, as "mortgaging the future to create an illusion of wealth." That description seems to me to apply very accurately to the financial policy of the Administration. The President estimates the national debt at \$32,000,000,000 by 1936. We see Government money, which is taxpayers' money poured out in a reckless volume for or some scheme that emanates from or stokes the imagination of the theorists and professors who were responsible for originating and formulating the New Deal program, and who are very largely backed by the Democratic politicians. Because politicians are eminently practical gentlemen, and, at least for the time being, see the result of this beginning of the "redistribution of wealth" in terms of long lists of grateful voters. If all this is not mortgaging the future to create an illusion of wealth, or of recovery, it would be difficult indeed to say just what it is.

Of course, it depends upon the angle from which you look, how things appear. For instance, the operation of the New Deal certainly seems different to those who view it from a distance than to those who see it here in Washington. I do not believe that anyone who has a close view will fail to agree with the trenchant description given some time ago by Mr. Walter Lippmann, who is certainly a not-unfavorable critic of the Administration. Mr. Lippmann, touching upon Doctor Wirt and the dinner party, said, "It is not conspiracy we have to fear; it is confusion."

I should say that this is a sound and accurate statement. The confusion is almost incredible. The Administration policies cross and clash and counteract. Many of those engaged in their execution work blindly in a fog. There have never been so many people in Washington who do not know what they are doing or where they are going. Practically any given branch of the New Deal admits this, rather sardonically—about every other branch. Informed private opinion has known for some time that this is the case, and even public opinion is becoming uneasily aware of it. Not perhaps vocally or through the exercise of reason; subconsciously, rather, but nevertheless aware.

men will not be able to live except as scattered nomads.

To be sure, not all geologists make this prediction, and those who make it put the time of this change far in the future—which, to a geologist, means anywhere from 50,000 years up; so that no one need worry for fear that the hot, dry weather which is blighting crops today is the forerunner of the desert's arrival in Iowa.

Nevertheless, these stories of parching drought and devastating heat make one think about it. And they lead one to wonder how long it will be before men get sense enough to settle their differences with one another and present a united front toward their real enemies—the implacable and unresistible forces of nature.

For these troubles of the pressing difficulties, tariff restrictions, falling prices, and the like—are, after day—over-production, market-entail all, and there still remains the task of forcing the earth to yield enough to feed her teeming millions.

That is the oldest of all society's problems, and it will probably be the last to be solved.—Bee Picard.

# ILLUSIONS AND CONFUSIONS

**ANNUAL COTTON CLASSING SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN AUSTIN**

To The Ginner and Farmers of Texas:

On behalf of the University of Texas and the United States Department of Agriculture an invitation to attend the Texas Cotton Week school to be held on July 2 to 6, 1934 at Austin, Texas in the classroom room of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Corner 19th and Red River Streets (upstairs). The various grades and staples of cotton will be taught morning and afternoon throughout this school by our classifiers. There will be both a beginners class and an advanced class in cotton classing. Through this classing work and demonstration of the Universal Standards, the ginner may be given an opportunity to become better acquainted with the various grades and staples of cotton and their relation to the Universal Standards. Several lectures will be given during each day on pertinent subjects regarding the production and distribution of cotton in the State of Texas.

Following is a tentative program of the school. You are requested to note especially the talk to be made on the first day by Mr. D. T. Killough of College Station on "Origin and Classification of Texas Varieties of Cotton," also the talks by Messrs. Nelson, Torn, Elam, and Brown regarding the cotton improvement study in Williamson County. There will be a talk on the same day by Mr. C. A. Bennett, of Stoneville, Miss., on "Recent Developments in Ginning Equipment and Their Use," and in the afternoon a discussion by Dr. A. B. Cox on "Cotton Markets and Marketing." On Wednesday, July 4, Mr. John C. Thompson, Secretary of Texas Ginner Association, will speak on "The Ginner's Place in Developing Better Quality Cotton." Mr. L. P. Gabbard will present on the same day "Suggested Methods of Taking Cotton Classing Services to Farmers," and Dr. A. B. Cox will discuss "The Basis." There are also other interesting subjects outlined here.

# WHILE MEN QUARREL NATURE TAKES TOLL

Corpus Christi Caller: News of the drought and heat wave hampering the corn belt is a sharp reminder that the farmer's primary enemies are neither over-productive nor high freight rates, but ancient inanimate forces that can neither be defeated nor wholly understood.

The first cave man who scratched the soil with a stick and dropped a few wild seed into the scratch was at the mercy of the elements; and the ultra-modern farmer, who uses expensive machinery and gets advice from his state agricultural college, is, in the last analysis, in the same boat.

Whether he will get a crop depends on things over which he has not the slightest control—rain, wind, and sun. If they are kind, his ground will yield bountifully; if they aren't it won't, and there is nothing he can do about it.

The old risks of agriculture—the oldest business risks in all the world—are the same now as they were before the pyramids had been built.

The corn belt's sufferings this spring remind one of those eerie predictions some geologists have made—that the greater part of the interior of America is destined, some day, to become semi-arid and barren, a nearly waterless region, where things will not grow and