

# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH RENTS

WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
INTEREST



WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
TAXES

Vol. XVIII

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No. 14

## Be Not Deceived; Ye Shall Also Reap That Which Ye Sow

(Editorial in Fletcher's Farming)

Be not deceived for he who is deceived is simple.

And the simple are not wise!  
No one can be blamed for accepting a free gift; who doesn't accept deprives himself and leaves perhaps the less worthy to profit by his self-denial.

But we are warned to "beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts."

In other words, we should understand the source of the gift and analyze the motives behind the tender.

Unless we do that, we are liable, eventually if not soon, to wake up to a realization that we are being victimized rather than benefited.  
For instance, no one would deny that the farmer who received more rental from the government for uncultivated acres than he earned from the cotton he cultivated but which for adverse weather conditions failed was "relieved."

But waiving aside the question of any government's moral right to tax one man to give to another, let us examine some of the economic angles of the government's plan to bring prosperity to all by taxing the consumers to pay the producers to reduce production.

Stripped of all excess verbiage and the circumlocutions of the economists whose purpose is to distort facts in order to fit economic laws to uneconomic means, that is the government's process for effectuating "farm relief."

So when a propagandist, either deceived himself or else seeking to deceive you, tells you, as so many have done in substance recently as to arouse the suspicion that it is only a parrot-like repetition from Washington, that "the processing tax is truly THE FARMER'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF," it is well to subject the statements to analysis.

The processing tax the farmer's protective tariff?

Let's see about that!  
The protective tariff comes out of the pocket of the purchaser of foreign made goods.

The processing tax comes out of the pockets of American consumers of American made goods.

In other words, the protective tariff taxes the non-customer of American made goods; the processing tax penalizes the customer of American made products.

The tariff tax burden, then, is on the customer of the foreign producer; as an American producer the burden of the processing tax is on your own customer.

Some difference, don't you think? The protective tariff is justified on the ground that it produces revenue for the needed support of a government economically administered; no such claim is advanced for the processing tax.

There is no other moral justification for any tax; hence the processing tax, as a tax, is without moral justification on that score.

The very motive of a tax on imports of foreign-made goods makes it a "protection" to the home producer against the competition of the foreign producer.

The special favor comes to the home industry by enabling it to raise prices to the level of foreign goods plus the tariff levy.

The processing tax does the very opposite of this, throwing the burden on the consumers of American goods and make it correspondingly more difficult for the American producer to compete with the foreign producer, the fear of which competition has always been pleaded in justification of a protective tariff.

Naturally, the higher, the import tax goes in penalizing the consumer of foreign made goods, the higher the price level can be raised on home products, all of which goes into the pockets of the producer as clear profit at no administrative cost to him; the beneficiary.

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## DREYFUS VICTIM OF FRENCH PLOT DIES IN PARIS

PARIS, July 16.—Death Friday night wrote the final chapter in the famous, fantastic Dreyfus case.

Though nightmares of the four tortured years he spent on Devil's Island for alleged treason to France harried him in his last months, Lieut. Col. Alfred Dreyfus, 75, died peacefully, members of his family about him.

The bitter, world-wide controversy that Dreyfus' imprisonment stirred at the turn of the century was in sharp contrast with the almost hermit-like seclusion of his latter years.

Sent to Devil's Island  
Convicted of selling France's military secrets to Germany and held captive on Devil's Island until the storm of protest moved the French President to pardon him, he lived through three tense periods of Franco-German relations—the first, the time of his own case at the turn of the century; the second, the World War in which he served for France; the third, the present dispute over the Reich's rearmament.

Dreyfus' family, Mme. Dreyfus and his son and daughter, Pierre and Jeanne—did all it could to avoid reviving bitter memories of forty years ago, but they remained indelible in his mind to the last.

A year ago friends disclosed that nightmares of his imprisonment still often woke him from his sleep, though it had been thirty-five years since he was pardoned.

Convicted in 1894.  
A young Jewish Captain in the French army who served on the general staff, Dreyfus, in 1894, was convicted in secret court-martial of selling military secrets to Germany. Four years later such was the commotion his alleged framing created, he was brought back from Devil's Island and tried again. Again he was convicted, to the world's astonishment, and sentenced that time to ten year's imprisonment. The President of France pardoned him, however.

Eight years more passed before those who believed Dreyfus the victim of one of the most atrocious conspiracies in the history of France succeeded in bringing about his vindication. The Supreme Court finally annulled his conviction.

His honor cleared of stain, he was restored to his rank in the army.

PRISON FARM DEATHS

In all Texas Tuesday there were eight deaths due to excessive heat or sunstroke.

That was only one to each 375,000 adults.

Four of the eight deaths were on our prison farms, or one to each 1138 inmates.

There were over 400,000 free farmers working in the fields of Texas Tuesday and only one was overcome by the heat.

There were 4200 convicts working on prison farms, with guards making them toil under the broiling sun, regardless of their age or physical condition. Four of them were prostrated and died from the heat, or from work which some of them were not fitted to do, one being a boy of 17.

Tonight the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will see that some old horses or mules are not mistreated in Houston.

Will anybody form an organization to prevent cruelty to human being in the state's charge?

—The Houston Press.

## PEOPLE, WAKE UP

By JIM, The Editor

Up to date there doesn't appear to be any interest in any of the amendments to be voted upon on Aug. 24, 1935. It may be that some interest may be taken later on, but up to date all of the proposed amendments have been treated lightly.

That fighting admiral old Bob Evans who was with Dewey at Manila said that he once attended Trinity Church in New York. He said he took the first seat that he found vacant and no sooner had he done so than some aristocratic looking gentleman handed him a card upon which he had written, "I pay \$10,000 a year for the use of this pew." Old Bob said that he took out his pencil and wrote on the back of the card, "You pay too dam much." The Old Age Pension Amendment which proposes to give everybody in Texas over 65 years of age a \$180 a year pension is just too dam much and if the people don't wake up it will be saddled on them as a permanent tax before they know it. The amendment provides that the Legislature be given power by general law to provide for the payment of a pension of \$15 a month or \$180 a year to all citizens over the age of 65 years and with the exception that no habitual criminal or drunkard or inmate of any state supported institution shall be eligible for such pension. As shown by the Federal census there are 232,504 people in Texas who are over 65 years of age, 160,858 being from 65 to 74 years of age and 71,646 being of the age of 74 and over. If you multiply these totals by \$180 a year the amount that the taxpayer will be called upon to pay right off the reel will be \$41,850,720. The Federal census also shows that there are 310,258 people from 55 to 64 and in a short while there will be an additional \$38,564,400 more that the taxpayer will be called upon to pay. This stupendous sum for taxes of something over \$80,000,000 representing an increase in taxes of 156 percent over our present state tax rate of 77 cents, it will take an ad valorem tax rate of \$1.20 on the one hundred dollar valuation of property to pay the bill.

While it is true that the Legislature would have certain powers to enact limitations and restrictions and regulations as they may deem expedient, yet such power would not and could not deprive any citizen from drawing the pension that was 65 years of age and did not labor under the disqualifications provided in said constitutional amendment. These limitations provided for in the amendment could go no further than to regulate the form of application of pension and the terms of payment. The Legislature could not cut out those that had reached 65 and were not yet 70. The Legislature would not have any right to discriminate against those over 70 or under 70, because the constitutional amendment proposes and provides that if you are 65 years of age and are not a criminal or drunkard or a state inmate you can draw the pension and when once the Legislature gives the pension to one they must give it to all or the law would be contrary to the constitution. While the amendment makes it possible for the Legislature to give the pension to a millionaire, yet there would not be over 30,000 of those and there would be at least 200,000 people who would draw the pension.

My opinion is that if the Legislature passes this amendment that every member of the Legislature would construe and have a right to construe that it was an edict of the people to give everybody over 65 years of age laboring under none of the constitutional disqualifications the full pension. There wouldn't be any time lost in discussing qualifications. The question would immediately turn then to the raising \$41,000,000 and more each year to pay the bill. Immediately the people would be faced with the worse tax crisis in our history and the tax lien and the tax debt created under authority of said amendment would be so much, yes, I ought to be permitted to say dam much, that it will destroy the value of all property, and we would be in an awful fix. If this amendment passes the people will demand that somebody be taxed to pay the bill and nobody will have the nerve to say "nay."

This proposed amendment does not prohibit Negroes from drawing the pension who are 65 and there are 30,000 in Texas that the taxpayer will be called upon to pay a pension to negroes of \$180 a year for the next 10 years amounting to \$1800 and later more than twice that amount.

Mr. Voter if you want to tax yourselves to get a pension for some relation just remember that you are at the same time voting a tax on your children to pension some negroes that has lived off of the country all their lives. I have the best of feeling for the old time dinky, but there are thousands of them that are over 65 that can make their own living a long time yet, and if we put them on a \$15 a month pension they will stop work forever and it would cost the people millions to support them when the people are having a hard time to support themselves. And then there is the worthless Mexican that would claim his \$15 a month and as there are thousands of them, it will take some more millions to support them at \$15 a month and the Negro and Mexican pensioners would divide up with their trifling children then we would have a hell of a time to get anybody to do a honest days work. Vote for this foolishness if you want to, but I am "agin it." If you my brother want to tax yourselves and your children to pay a pension to be doled out to Negroes and Mexicans just have it, but in so doing, I think you are not treating your own flesh and blood right and you are forgetting that charity begins at home. I am not making any race issue, but I want to emphasize that the people are not able to pay taxes for pensions to anybody white or black and it will be disastrous to the country to load ourselves with a tax we can't pay.

If the Legislature had proposed a pension for people 70 years old and over and who were in real need then while it would be an awful burden yet we could provide some way to pay the amount which I don't think would be over \$10,000 a year, but this blame amendment that they now ask the people to adopt will take over \$40,000,000 a year to start with and it will soon run up to \$80,000,000.

The more you think about this proposition the more ridiculous it becomes. Suppose some member of the Legislature had rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I have a bill to introduce," and the Speaker had replied, "What is your bill," and the member had replied, "My bill is to authorize the Legislature to increase the present tax rate 156 percent." Does anybody think for a minute that the member would not have been bodily thrown out of the building, and why, because as Bob Evans said, "it would be too dam much."

## MONTHLY CROP REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE

In all but the western portion of the State, rainfall was very heavy the first half of June, but during the latter half of the month the precipitation was light and growing conditions became favorable. Moisture supplies are good in practically all of the State, except in a few counties in the extreme western portion; and in these moisture deficiency areas, conditions are greatly improved over those of a month ago. The condition of all field crops is much better than at this time a year ago. Except for citrus fruit, the outlook is for a much better fruit production than was obtained last season. Pasture condition on July 1 was better than the average for the past ten years. Feed supplies are abundant in the eastern two-thirds of the State.

The cotton acreage in Texas standing on July 1, 1935, is estimated at 11,857,000 acres, which is 5 percent greater than the 10,816,000 acres standing on July 1, 1934.

With the exception of wheat and Irish potatoes, the acreages of the various crops in Texas are greater than were grown a year ago. The wheat acreage is below the acreage harvested a year ago due to heavy abandonment following unfavorable weather last fall and winter. The potato acreage is unchanged from last season. Compared with the acreage harvested in 1934, the acreage is increased 12 percent, oats 18 percent, barley 7 percent, tame hay 5 percent, peanuts 8 percent, sweet potatoes 8 percent, and rice 11 percent.—G. D. Clark, Agricultural Statistician.

## THE SNIPER'S LOOKOUT

(W. S. Shuck in Townsend Weekly)

So this is America!  
The approach of Fascism to government, regiment and direct American life is subtle, steady and rapidly will become a terrifying certainty if the people do not awaken to the danger and take a desperate and determined stand for those rights which have been won through sacrifice and bloodshed. These include the right of free assembly, the right of free speech, the right to strike, and the right to picket.

Courts of last resort have upheld these rights many times, but in an emergency which thinking people know to be the beginning of a new era, vested interests, and peace officers as well as governors who serve them rather than the great majority of the people, are rapidly moving to abridge these rights. Once lost, they will be difficult to regain. Germany came into a new-

## found liberty only to lose it and become a vassal people, wholly subservient to industry and the state—which are one, unless Fascism.

Today, in America, the striker and picket are encountering the hard night-club of the police, poison gas and lodgment in jail. Relief workers are being compelled to act as strike-breakers or suffer removal from the relief rolls. There is a determination to crush strikes quickly and effectively in these times of unemployment and a labor market glutted with unemployed.

Look to your rights, my masters. You who applaud every assault upon your college students who make peace demonstrations, and chuckle with satisfaction when a college professor has been hounded out of his position by a great newspaper chain because he taught theories of government which in fact have been in use and are a very legitimate part of education.

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## Teachers Are Urged Take Over Balance In Nation Political Power

## GLEANINGS PICKED UP BY WAYSIDE

Gathering at the Postal Board  
The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette says, "In the past two years there has been an increase of 105,000 in the number of Government employees in the city of Washington alone."

In other words, if you have noticed a great change for the better, this is the reason, and if you have noticed a great change for the worse, this is also it. The Post-Gazette goes on to say:

"There can be but one result if these activities on the part of the Government continue. It will mean 'one big state' ruled from Washington. And 'noe big state' governed by one administration, regimenting all classes of industries and agriculture—and to a degree, also labor—all this is exactly what now exists in Italy under the Fascist government and in Germany under Hitler. If that is the kind of government the Administration wants us to have, we are very close to it, and unless we try to stop it—and now—we are likely to be in it before we know it, since few of us pay much attention to the laws that are being passed except for those which happen to interest us personally. But already the Administration has enacted measures which put us so close to the borderline of fascism that it would not require much more to render American independence and freedom a thing of the past.

Government Running on Hot Air  
Demanding the immediate repeal of both the NRA and the AAA, Senator Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, astonished the United States Senate and the world at large when he said, in part:

"We can't go on running a government on hot air. We can't go on trying to pull money out of the heavens. The whole philosophy of this administration has been to increase and not to decrease unemployment. Unless we about-face and walk back toward sanity, we'll rue the day we have reached. We have pursued the mad policies that have brought Europe to the brink of war. Eventually we will be taxed to death under the present program. We have come to treat a hundred dollars as if it were a hundred thousand. We are pursuing a policy that as long as we can borrow we can provide. Let us be men and have courage to abandon all of this."

Throwing Things at the NRA  
Today the NRA has no friends, except those politicians who depend upon it for a livelihood. The New York American says:

"The NRA ought to be killed, and the anti-trust laws ought to be revived. The president would merely be living up to his promises if he killed the NRA. It has been definitely damaging to business, definitely obstructive to recovery. It is an utter failure."

"War Is a Racket"  
In his informative book *War Is a Racket*, published by the Round Table Press, Inc., of New York, General Smedley D. Butler asks the pertinent question,

"Who provides the profits—these nice little profits of 20, 100, 300, 1,500 and 1,800 percent? We all pay them—i. n. t. a. x. a. t. i. o. n. We paid the bankers their profits when we bought Liberty Bonds at \$100 and sold them back at \$84 or \$86 to the bankers. These bankers collected \$100 plus. It was a simple manipulation. The bankers control the security marts. It was easy for them to depress the price of these bonds. Then all of us, the people, got frightened and sold the bonds at \$84 or \$86. The bankers bought them. Then these same bankers stimulated a boom and

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(Editorial in Greenville Messenger)

At the National Educational Association, meeting at Denver last week, Juan K. Norton, urged the teachers to take over the "balance of political power" in this nation for aid of teachers.

This is just an organized effort to get favor from the particular source from which the people have a right to expect service. It is this favor seeking idea that has undermined the service idea and crippled our going something awful.

It is just impossible to stand on the receiving line, reaching for a handout and at the same time be able to instruct the youth in the fundamental lessons of life which say: "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Our factory people, our bankers, our flyers and finally our producers, have been put on the favored list. This too, largely because of the political power which they hold—the balance of power which Mr. Norton would have the nation's teachers seize.

In Texas the teachers have wielded the balance of power in great shape for the past several years, while this is no worse and possibly not so bad as for certain other forces to hold this "balance of political power," yet what this nation must discover, if it is to prosper or even to continue as a representative democracy, is the fact that no tribe, special interest or profession, must be allowed to hold the balance of power, when their purpose is to use that power for special favors. Public good suffers always under this type of rulership.

Mr. Norton tells the teachers at Denver very plainly that he wants the teachers to thus take charge that they may get more money for teachers. The idea of justice, on basis of comparison, in a nation "of, for and by the people" is not even referred to.

For instance: For the newspaper fraternity to desire to hold the balance of power, purely for the benefit of the press and the connections thereof, would be positively unwholesome on part of those thus desiring. And such control would not be good for the country as a whole. So with the legal profession, factory interests or any other profession or interests.

In the early days the planters of this nation, as a rule, were the leading statesmen and law makers. As a class the planters and producers needed consumers but were in no attitude to claim favors. They were rather in the attitude of giving favors, in developing factory interests and likewise consumer development.

Those who were given favors just developed a wonderful taste for favors until they come to insist upon being favored and have sought and obtained the balance of governmental power that enlarged favors something wonderful, through the years.

This nation—apparently—got the idea that "favors" were the cure for all our troubles, when in fact, favoritism more responsible for our troubles than any one thing that afflicts our body politic, if in fact not the basic root out of which all our troubles grow.

In years past when this paper complained of the A. and M. College program that would not permit a voluntary independent club to affiliate with the regular Home Demonstration clubs, with state tax supported supervision, the regular county tax-supported domestic agent of this county, at many places referred to this paper as "fighting the domestic agent work."

This was nothing short of a tax fed employee fighting a tax payer for expressing an honest opinion.

The only thing that we were opposing was the favoritism that would withhold consideration from the most deserving in our midst—

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# THE FERGUSON FORUM

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

## THE DU PONT GANG

The DuPont gang made a profit of \$228,000,000 out of the World War. In 1933 it contracted with Germany to fix her up with arms for another world war, and was kept from doing business only by the objections of Uncle Sam. It is this gang that is in the fight against paying the veterans their bonus. One of the gang made \$29,586,000 in five years, and on this paid not one penny of income tax.

## ARE THEY LOSING CONTROL?

(By I. B. ALFORD)

Once upon a time, "down on the Rio Grande," the writer was returning, in company with a party of friends, from a visit across the river at Matamoros. It was on a Sunday afternoon, meaning that there were many other people going to or coming from the same place, and, perhaps, for a similar purpose—"on pleasure bent." At a point about mid-way between Brownsville and San Benito, a car was observed approaching from the rear at a lively clip. As it was in the act of passing, as we supposed, it gave a cheering honk which we interpreted as a polite (1) request to turn aside enough for the rear car to pass. This we did. But, instead of its attempting to pass it honked again, more cheerily this time. As our party was also out for fun the shoemaker was told to "step on it," and give them the race which they had requested. Our car was a Studebaker, capable of doing "a mile a minute" with ease and safety. So we moved along, up to the safety limit rate. But the car in the rear seemed to be more "modern," in that it had the capacity to measure the highways in minutes instead of miles—one of those wind-burning "stream-liners."

But to proceed with the story. As the car passed us with a whizz, a colored gentleman stuck his head out of the window of the passing car and inquired: "Whassa matter, white folks, is yo havin' engine trouble?" We had no time for resentment; for the other car was soon out of sight ahead.

After a few miles of "sober driving," we came up with what appeared to be a wreck—there was a curve in the road. On examination we discovered that the "wind-burner" which had just passed us a few miles back, had insisted on going straight, instead of following the curve of the road. Result: the whole roadside, in the grass and mesquite bush adjacent, was a-swarm with niggers, praying, shouting and having general conviction fits. Fortunately nobody, except the fast car, was seriously hurt.

We stopped long enough to inquire: "What's a matter, colored folks, yo havin' engine trouble?" The driver had come round to the point where he could assume a sitting posture—hadn't yet taken the risk of standing up—and answered: "I don't know, Sir, Mr. Cap'n; some how, it just lost control of itself."

This story introduces my subject; that of losing control over the present demoralized state of the millions of petitioners for relief. The present administration inherited a stupendous problem which had been gathering momentum for a number of years—how long the storm was in gathering is not pertinent to this discussion. Suffice it to say the situation was most serious—the banks of the country were closing, business generally was paralyzed, millions of people, without employment, without food and clothing, were in desperate straits. Something had to be done immediately, or hell would be a-popping. The previous administration, in pursuance of our national policy already established years before, (that of issuing bonds under every possible emergency) had already pulled off a "high dive" in the proposed program of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The very atmosphere was saturated with the idea of obtaining relief via the Washington route. This meant loans or gifts. The clamoring for public relief became a panic. Members of congress lost their nerve in the face of the fearful forebodings. They "passed the buck" to the president who, filled with optimism resulting from his recent landslide of victory at the polls, was not slow to step into the mire of further loans for relief "under emergency." In pursuing this course he was but following in the "trodden paths" already established by previous administrations. The only difference was that the conditions with which the administration had to deal had been augmented by years of accumulating disasters now come to a focus.

The initial step was that of relief by the dole—commendable on its face. But the psychology of the measure has apparently resulted in disaster. Everybody knows that soon the idea became prevalent in the minds of many recipients of the dole that they had arrived at Utopia, the sun was shining in their "blue heaven," no further need for worry or strenuous effort on their part to slaughter the wolf of hunger and fear. The Government would relieve them of all their worries. Why work when they could call at the relief unit for their quota of things to keep a-going without work? If they didn't apply for relief solicitors would look them up and herd them to headquarters in order to be able to make a favorable showing to those who were directing relief from more exalted official stations. The leaven was working admirably. The "suffering millions" were being fed, and the units on the firing line disbursing relief were making a good showing.

In due course even the "brain trusters," many of whom appear to be deeply tainted with socialistic tendencies, began to realize that the program under which they were operating had begun to take on serious possibilities. The billions already spent for relief amounted only to the proverbial "drop in the bucket," in so far as a permanent restoration of normalcy was concerned. Many business concerns found it difficult to stage a come back because of the fact that they could not meet the competition of the dole plan—too many hitherto workers appeared to be satisfied to accept the dole instead of trying to obtain employment for their own subsistence. Millions of people once the "bold yeomanry" of the nation became content to abide permanently in preferred idleness.

But now there is being made an effort to inaugurate a change. To begin with, around five billion dollars are in prospect of being used, not to continue to keep up the dole, but to provide means of employment to the millions now living in peaceful acquiescence to the dole plan. But already portentous rumblings are being heard on every hand. While many people now out of employment will be happy to accept competence resulting from

## PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Ponca City, Oklahoma, 17,000 population, has everything that any other city has—excellent parks, neatly kept streets, fine city buildings, a municipal airport—and yet in three years it has not needed to raise any money by taxes to pay city expenses. The reason? It has its own municipal water and light plants. And the rates are no higher than in near by towns where public utilities, with their great profits, are in the hands of private companies.

their own physical or mental efforts, made possible because of the government relief employment program, it is manifest on every hand that others, millions of them, do not desire to be shifted from the dole to the employment program of relief. And now what are they going to do about it? Are our pilots at the wheel of the ship of state in control, or are they being deluged by threatening breakers that may detour us into dangerous shoals? With everybody on a job and everybody making a living for himself, without recourse to gifts of either doles or special favors, the waters of industry are tranquil, and our arrival at the port is sure; but with millions of parasites, be they paupers or millionaires, it rocks the ship and may endanger the voyage.

## ABOUT DELINQUENT TAXES CAUSES AND CURES

(By GEO. B. TERRELL, Alto, Texas)

Since my article appeared in the papers discussing delinquent taxes and methods of collecting them, I have read the Bulletin entitled, "Tax Delinquency On Farm Real Estate in Texas," by L. P. Gabbard of the Texas A. & M. College. This bulletin is a valuable contribution to the tax problem in Texas and largely confirms what I have said on the tax questions, but discusses it more fully than can be done in a newspaper article.

It is shown that \$141,783,000 in delinquent taxes have accrued in Texas since 1885 and that more than half of this amount has accumulated in the past two years.

It was found in a complete survey of 120 counties that the number of farms becoming delinquent annually increased from 33,267 in 1928 to 124,192 in 1932. These figures are appalling, but are supposed to be approximately correct.

The Bulletin gives some of the causes of this delinquency and some practical suggestions for improvement. Among the causes mentioned are: "Declining agriculture, as well as other commodity prices and rising taxes."

"Faulty assessment and collecting practices. Periodic remission of penalties and interest. The failure of our tax system to include two fundamental bases of taxation—benefits and ability to pay."

I fully concur in these causes of delinquency, but will add the most potent cause, which is the fact that the delinquent knows that his property will not be sold for taxes and that he can get by with this evasion, for a while at least. To prove this, it is shown by this Bulletin, that during a period of five years only 932 farms were sold for taxes in 120 counties while 124,192 farms became delinquent in 1932.

Of course low prices and inequality of taxation and so much property escaping all taxes throws an unequal burden upon reality and this is a real cause of delinquency.

These delinquents are classed by the collecting officers, as "solvent" and "insolvent." The solvents are the owners of realty whose property can be located and sold for taxes. The insolvents are those who own no realty and it is difficult to locate their property and sell it for taxes. About 75% of delinquent taxes are solvent and can be collected and some of the insolvent can be collected. Thousands of people will pay taxes rather than be sued.

The first cure for this situation is a simple and easy method of removing collecting officers from office, who fail or refuse to collect the taxes within a specified time after they become delinquent, and the rigid enforcement of this law. The collector can collect all taxes which can be collected without a suit, and he should do this, and then turn the delinquent list over to the county attorney and he should file the suits and foreclose and collect the taxes. These taxes are due and if some pay voluntarily others should be made to pay.

Many counties are making contracts with attorneys to collect delinquent taxes on a commission basis, and if these private attorneys can collect these taxes for a big commission fee, the county attorney can collect them and he should be made to do it or forfeit his office. The delinquent tax problem is a serious matter, but we have just been playing with it, by remitting penalties and interest and reducing the principal, which is illegal, to induce people to pay delinquent taxes.

The time for action is here, as the State is millions of dollars in debt and our warrants are hawked about at a discount. Of course taxes are too high and the cost of government is to great and these burdens must be reduced but our first duty is to put the State on a cash basis and keep in there.

This can be done by collecting the delinquent taxes and equalizing tax burdens without increasing the tax rate. Bulletin 505 of the Texas Experiment Station shows on the basis used, that 46% of the wealth of the State is in intangible property and that only about two percent of it is on the tax rolls. Laws can be enacted to reach this property and it should be made to bear a just share of the burdens of government and then taxes on tangible property can be reduced. Honest taxpayers are liable to rebel and stop paying taxes, if this inequality is allowed to continue. This may be the cause of some of the delinquency now.

Taxes on the homes must be reduced and homes made secure, in order that the government may survive and our democratic institutions be placed upon an enduring basis.

I want to see the homestead relieved of all taxes to encourage home ownership, but we must first put the State on a cash basis and keep it there by adopting "pay as you go policy." Then taxes must be equalized and all property, tangible and intangible, made to bear its just share of the burdens of government, and tax delinquency will practically disappear.

## WOULD YOU LIKE A SMALL DOG?

(By P. A. SPAIN, Paris, Texas)

Recently I ran across a receipt for producing tiny little dogs. Incidentally, we might infer that the same receipt would be equally successful for little boys and girls. I hope that every one who reads this description will clip it out and preserve it, for it is really an important contribution to the literature of our times. I got it from the Herald of Middleton, Idaho.

Some years ago a Nationally known lecturer made a tour of Europe. Among the interesting incidents which he describes, was the following: "When I was in Paris I met a man who had very tiny dogs for sale. The mother dog, though small, was much larger in size. I asked the owner how it was that her offspring was so abnormally small."

"What had he done to them? At first he refused to tell me, fearing that I would give away his secret, or become his business competitor. By a little friendly conversation I convinced him that I was simply in pursuit of knowledge and would not harm his business. Then with many cautions he confided to me his process for producing these little dwarfs. You see I put a tiny speck of nicotine in their food when they are quite young. Then I put in a little more and a little more, and then they never get big."

But doesn't the nicotine ever kill them? I asked. "Oh yes, many of them die; but I get a big price for the little fellow that live." Do you want a small dog? Nicotine you know is one of the ingredients of tobacco.

The great difference between these puny nicotineated dogs and the surviving babies of cigarette smoking mothers, is that the

little dogs are very important in some families and sell for a high price, while the children never amount to much, and do not bring a big price in the market of life. They are handicapped mentally, physically and often morally and are not high in demand. Would you like a small dog?

Not only does tobacco tend to reduce the plumpness and robustness of those who use it, and thus undermine the general health, but its worst effect is on the offspring. It stamps its fateful brand deep into the child's mind and body. A smoking mother is regularly feeding her child nicotine, and just as the dog vender produces small dogs, so the mother produces dwarfed children. Do you want a small dog? Such dwarfed specimens usually die early and post mortem examinations show degeneration in the heart, liver and other organs. Careful scientific experiments prove that nicotine is found in all the fluids of the bodies of the men and women who use tobacco. There can be no doubt that the prevalent use of tobacco by both sexes today is preparing the way to produce an inferior race of men and women tomorrow. Would you like to buy a small dog?

## ON THE WAY

(Editorial In Brewery Worker)

Hard-headed business men are so tough they have no soft spot for a little humor. Here is an instance of an employer with a top piece all skull and no brains.

Earle P. Halliburton, president of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company of Duncan, Okla., announced that no worker who was ever on relief need apply to his concern for a job.

Becoming a master psychologist all of a sudden he spouted with much authority, "any person who would make a good employee would not accept a dole."

If many employers would follow Halliburton's lead it would knock the whole capitalist system into a cocked hat. Where the joke comes in is that the gentleman does not realize that his position, if adopted universally, would start the revolution the day after tomorrow.

The country need not worry about Communists as long as we have the Halliburtons with us.

The dries in Georgia who have placed a minister on trial for helping repeal forces during the recent referendum are giving a good example of the kind of democracy they are advocates of. Coming from the South where individual and States' rights are supposed to nestle closest in the human breast, the tactics of the Dries is a reminder that to them democracy is all right providing the individual does as he is told.

Let this little episode sink into the crop of those who may have a hankering for Dry rule once more at some future time.

Racketeering is the art of getting money for no services, or at least, no useful services rendered. We have the Dillingers and the Capones and countless other little "gymps" who are held up to us as horrible examples of anti-social and dangerous forces.

Yet they are pikers when compared to the racketeers engaged in what is commonly known as big business. According to the NRA report published last week, capital has been making whoopee while workers had their wages cut, their jobs taken away from them and have been starving in general.

A good deal of the income, says the same report, was unearned. The only difference between the big and the little racketeer is that the former is an honored citizen whose money gotten for no services rendered is hallowed by tradition and legal red tape, while the latter takes his by machine gun and "pineapple." But the victim stays robbed under both devices.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is trying to evolve a scheme to prevent strikes. His idea is to have every industrial community set up a Committee for Industrial Peace composed of representatives of employers and labor in equal numbers. Then a mass meeting will be called of any one desiring to attend to ratify the Committee. After which the workers and employers are to pledge themselves not to take any action that may involve the peace and best interests of the community.

Well, we have great faith in McGrady's intentions. But what about the press? According to all the labor papers of Toledo, and of the daily papers themselves, the strike there was broken by the press.

Before labor can afford to go into this sort of an arrangement some very good safeguard would have to be established to muzzle the press in its attack on labor. Otherwise the workers would go into a court heavily weighted with prejudice against them.

Scenes never before enacted in the whole history of the country are almost common occurrences in these days of depression.

The other day a young mother sat in the visitors gallery of the House of Representatives nursing a baby. Beside her was her husband, dressed in overalls, and three other children. They had hitch-hiked to Washington "because the relief would do nothing for us in Tennessee," said the husband, when questioned. "We left home when Hilda Jean was only three weeks old."

Chicago has just fired a county treasurer who asked for time to pay back \$414,000 he "borrowed" from the local government. He should have been a banker.

Then he wouldn't have had to pay it back at all.

"America soon will order its home in the same way that it phones the drug store for three bottles of club soda," says a news item. It refers to the prefabricated houses we have been hearing so much about.

A company has already been organized, Houses, Inc., which is now selling these ready-made contraptions for \$4500 and up. Two weeks and the home is completely set up, whether it is a four-room bungalow type or a nine-room mansion with four bedrooms and three bathrooms.

There is no telling whether the scheme will prove successful or not, but if it does, it will have significant consequences especially to the labor movement. The building trades are bound to be revolutionized and the rest of the movement will react to the convulsions.

## A JOKER THAT ISN'T A JOKE

(Editorial in Houston Labor Journal)

The Labor Journal believes that congress could do nothing more foolish or prejudicial to the public welfare than to allow a joker in the pending banking bill to be enacted into law.

That joker, if not deleted, would permit banks of deposit to engage again in the underwriting of securities. In short, it would revive all the criminal abuses of what most of us hoped was a bygone age.

We do not know whose designing hand it was that slipped in that vicious proposal, although it may have been the same senator who manifested such a solicitous regard for Mr. J. P. Morgan when that gentleman appeared before a senatorial committee a few months ago. At any rate, the joker is in the bill and may stay there unless pressure is brought to bear on congress to have it eliminated.

But what a sad commentary it is that any pressure along these lines should be needed. Indeed, why should any national legislator wish to revive a system that caused the ruin of thousands of investors? Or why should any wish to change the present law which requires that banks shall really be banks, and that they shall not be colossal pools of speculation, or peddlers of shady securities?

The answer to these questions we admit we do not know. We do know, however, that this surreptitious joker, if enacted into law, will put the country back at the mercy of a system that was tolerated far too long, and which was outlawed only after a bitter, costly experience.

## SHALL THE DEAD RISE AGAIN?

(BERNARR MacFADDEN in Liberty)

The United States Supreme Court decision practically sent the NRA to the cemetery. But extraordinary efforts are being made to put life into the breathless creature.

It has been extended in skeletonized form to April 1, 1936, by joint resolution of the House and Senate. Let us hope that it will end on that date, for as a permanency there was never a greater opportunity for graft.

To control business, to be able to tell executives of big organizations what they could do and what they could not do—that was an objective that would indeed have dazzling possibilities. For politicians to be able to give jobs to a host of friends—could any one think of anything "sweeter"?

The NRA started with flying colors. The President was undoubtedly thrilled with the possibilities that it offered, and although hard-headed business men everywhere were doubtful of its value, they were willing to stand aside and give it every opportunity for success as an emergency measure. But as a permanency but few of them favored it.

Capital is extremely sensitive. The business of an investor is to predict the future; and any threat which would indicate a possible change in business conditions scares capital into hiding. Money is then carefully put away, becomes inactive.

When the decision of the Supreme Court broke like a storm in the newspapers throughout the country, big-business leaders everywhere promised to do what they could to adhere to the codes created by the NRA. The first news of the demise of the NRA brought a rise in prices on the stock market, indicating that Wall Street favored the decision.

To give politicians, inexperienced amateurs, power over business can lead but in one direction, and that is toward disaster. Business men have conducted their affairs without hindrance from the government from the beginning of the life of this country. They have grown in size and general importance far beyond that of any other country. And to permanently change a system that has proved so extraordinarily successful is foolish.

Fanciful theorizing may be profitable at times. Experimenting is often desirable. But when we can take the results of experiences lasting many generations and intelligently and profitably use them, why indulge in fanciful theoretical measures?

Some of the officials of this administration seem to have had the idea it was their duty to change everything. They seemed to have forgotten in the first part of their regime that their most important job was law enforcement, though Attorney General Cummings has done a job that is an outstanding achievement. We bow down with admiration to the grim persistency of his crusading G-men.

What is termed "big business" may have pleaded for aid, may have asked for federal assistance; but the rank and file of our business leaders throughout the country wanted evidence that our government was stable and dependable and that rampant lawlessness would cease.

Hundreds of millions have undoubtedly been spent on the NRA. Railroad fare and hotel bills in Washington alone would run into millions. Maybe all these efforts will not go into the discard entirely. They will at least give business men the idea that employees should have sympathetic consideration.

But you can rest assured that the politicians will move heaven and earth to bring at least a part of this supervision of business back to life. If every local politician can go into any business house in the community and criticize its management, tell the employer what wages he can pay or whom he can employ, this will indeed be a privilege that will bring rich rewards. All the local political heeled can be given jobs, and their voting strength can easily be the price of their employment.

But if business can be definitely assured that the NRA is no more, that it can go ahead with its promotion plans with a definite understanding that its inalienable constitutional rights as citizens of these United States will be recognized, there will be a movement in capital goods that will probably employ millions of people and bring about the investment of billions of dollars.

Let us hope that NRA is never again able to utter a peep unless another emergency arises where it might be useful. It has been a monopolizing, price-raising influence that may have raised wages here and there, but without a single exception it has decreased the buying power of every worker in comparison with the lowest depression period.

## INDICTMENT OF CIVILIZATION AND MODERN CHRISTIANITY

(By JNO. O. DOUGLAS, Houston, Texas)

Having re-read Alford's article—"DANGERS OF CONCENTRATED WEALTH"—reprinted in the June 20th issue of the Forum, I am constrained to write a personal letter by way of suggestion. For centuries men have feared a time when production could not keep pace with population; this fear became so terrifying a century and more ago that a great old chap by the name of Malthus wrote some sort of a dictum that is now known as the Law of Malthus. You and I have lived to know that this conclusion was based on a false premise. We have lived to a time when we must conclude that men are hungry because there is too much food to eat; little children are naked because there is too much wool and cotton. We have lived to see that we have elected to high office undertake to fill empty stomachs and clothe naked bodies, kill pigs, destroy wheat, and plow under cotton. Surely the old saying: "And God laughed," must be again repeated. Such fools we be. Our whole crazy scheme seems to be founded on the idea to make beef steak \$1 per bite so that the fortunate guy that has a steer to sell will get rich off the carcass—no thought about those who cannot pay the per bite price. Truly, you are right—the problem is that of distribution, not of production. If we can produce enough by working 4 hours a day or ten minutes, why work 14 hours? But require all to work the necessary time for enough.

Lincoln's expression at the time he was forced to sign the National Bank Act to the effect that while we had stricken the chains from off the hands of the blacks he foresaw a time when such act would economically enslave a whole people has verily come to pass. As long as you allow the good men that now control banks to operate them for the benefit of the people on the fine broad plan they now do we will have misery. Too damned much thought of private ownership of things, things, and not enough attention to lives of men. Children should not be allowed in productive work; nor should the aged; but all able bodied during the productive active age, yes, and with an emphasis. And, simply because a man has lived 55 to 60 years on this old earth should give him a claim by limitation to a living the rest of the time. When God quits sending the rain, and the seasons do not follow in their cycle, and wheat fails to mature, and cotton no longer makes clothing, then I will think that He has nothing to do with this damned starvation business, but will continue to lay it on to selfishness of men. If after these thousands of years of civilization, school system, and religious set-ups, we have produced nothing better than that a handful of folks own all, and pay nothing in return, then how am I going to in good faith cuss the red or the communist? Seems that in the first 2 or 3 chapters of the Acts that a great Teacher's Disciples understood that all things were in common among the believers to the extent, at least, that all were fed. Hear any preachers mentioning that now? Certainly, old man Gizout—if that is the proper spelling—in his statement that in all ages it would be found that the organized church had always decided with the oppressors of the poor was not far wrong.

Poverty must be wiped out. No nation can call itself either Christian or civilized that permits babes, little children and the aged to suffer for food, clothes and shelter.—Labor's Voice.



**PILOT POINTS**

(By JESSE J. GORMAN, Houston, Texas)

Repealing a law that has failed as a law—is but wisdom and understanding of human nature.

Our Declarations of Independence and Constitutions have so far—carried us through every storm.

There is more hope of a fool than of a man who would rather see war than peace and good will.

Fast driving and slow thinking has added multiplied thousands of new graves to American cemeteries.

No government can be better than the men who make its laws administer its obligations.

A man went forth to congress and the legislature . . . There followed after him a gang of lobbyists.

Have faith in the bridge you are approaching . . . then praise that bridge when it carries you over.

The farmer truly feeds the world. Put no stumbling block in his pathway, neither pass a law to hurt him.

Speak the truth today—it may be ignored for a hundred years . . . yet it will rise into immortality.

**REAL STATESMANSHIP**

(Editorial in Houston Labor Journal)

In these days of half-baked ideas about government, of class being arrayed against class, of crack-downs and crack-brains, it is indeed refreshing to know that the voice of statesmanship is not completely stifled, and that now and then it can be heard above the raucous noise of loud-mouthed demagogues.

Asserting that "all the multi-millionaires marked for slaughter would not pay the president's bill for sixty days," senator Vandenberg of Michigan continued: "Of course, the rich must pay and pay to the hilt. But let us not delude ourselves. The income tax base must be broadened, and all brackets must accept a heavier load.

"There is no other way to get the money. Inevitably millions of our citizens must contribute, each according to his ability to pay. Nor will they unduly complain if they may be assured that they are buying national solvency."

Stating that "the federal treasury is racing merrily toward a potential insolvency," the Michigan senator charged further that "we pillage our grandchildren. We spend two dollars for every dollar we take in. It is only a question of time when such a crazy process ends like the career of any other wastrel."

The truth of Senator Vandenberg's assertions are evident to a great many people, and such people are not confined to members of the Republican party. There are many sane democrats who share the views of the Michigan senator, and who look forward to the day when the "crazy process" will be abandoned.

**Teachers—**

(Continued from page 1)

those who insisted upon giving and not upon receiving.

Unfortunately it is too often through political threats that great sums of money appropriated for special favor purposes. It will be recalled how the hotels and parks at Austin were crowded by good women during the regular legislative session four years ago to urge "appropriation of money for the favored." To continue and enlarge upon these favors.

This particular work, supposed to teach a community how to care for itself, after 20 years is more popular and commands more support for appropriations for continuance by far, than when started. Whether it be factory or farm, banker or relief workers, the best educated and most capable women of the land or the washerwoman's union, the taste for favors at the hands of the government grows upon those who receive as naturally as that water will roll down grade. This is a wonderfully simple matter. One that any child can understand. Yet it is one of our great national educational associations either does not understand or would deliberately violate one of the fundamental corner stones upon which sound education must rest. The very spirit of charity is smothered by the inclination to grab all that can be grabbed.

How is it possible for a teacher, with his hand out, reaching for a favor, to which, by any basis of comparative honesty and fairness he is not entitled, teach the youth by precept and example to be just, fair and generous?

If we teach our children to gamble, is it not natural to expect a gambler? If we teach them to claim favors of their government and expect others to support the government and contribute these favors, can we hope to develop patriots who will be just, fair, honorable and generous?

Whatever else we do let us not seriously condemn these national "brain trusters" most of whom never had a fair chance to learn the practical philosophy of life. Let us dig in and clear the deck at home and in our state's professional and non-professional favor-seekers who are gradually forgetting the service idea and unwittingly teaching, by precept, a doctrine that is undermining our independent, representative democracy.

This is supposed to be a Christian nation. On our dollar for which we strive to get, is printed clearly: "In God We Trust." Either that is true or that is false. If it be true, we all know that before the God of this universe we are saved neither by riches nor poverty; by learning or illiteracy. But, that we all stand upon the same footing as we approach the power of unexplainably love and sacrifice.

When we forget that the mighty and the mighty power is centered in Him who gave to the limit, it is passing strange we should expect to bear His brand upon our coin and expect greatness to come to us by forgetting to love and to extend mercy, while we try to get all that is gettable.

Russia is on dangerous grounds in declaring "there is no God." But we are playing the part of a fraud and a hypocrite that is classed with the fool who hath said in his heart, "there is no God."

We teach teachers and preachers to us the spirit of love that make us desire to serve and be worthy. Surely we are getting no real gain in seeking the "balance of power" to be used for selfish gain. That, dear teacher, preacher and leaders generally, is woefully over-worked to our great hurt already.

Under the beneficence — to the beneficiaries — of a protective tariff not only is the beneficiary secure from competition of foreign goods but he is at liberty to raise his prices to the limits of "diminishing returns" and expand volume production without other limitation than demand, thus garnering all the profits the industry will stand; the avowed purpose and the boasted achievement of protection to industry is and ever has been, to enlarge production and add to profits, thereby producing prosperity for its beneficiaries.

The working process of a processing tax is the reverse; it depends upon the government to peg the price of its products contrary to all economic law; it taxes the consumer of its own products, to reduce its own output, to make it more expensive for its customers to remain its customers; it would prosper by producing less, at more expense, of those things that constitute the producer's wealth—the only thing that can make prosperity.

A vast difference in method, is it not? How can two forces working in opposite directions arrive at the same goal—prosperity for all? Presuming that by some miraculous reversal of economic law, agriculture could be made prosperous by a "protective tariff" that works in reverse order; and presuming that there is no moral obliquity in

adding to the burdens of the unfavored masses to augment the profits of the favored class—as the protective tariff has done—are the farmers of America ready to buy prosperity at the price of surrendering the management of their own affairs in their own way?

Are they prepared to barter their right to protection from the exploitation of other "favored" classes and their guarantee of freedom and self-direction in the "pursuit of happiness" for the doubtful favoritism of a government which demands the right to direct their business from Washington as the price of its dole—a dole that it first wrings from Agriculture's own customers?

No such surrender is demanded of the beneficiaries of the protective tariff.

Why should it be demanded of the farmer?

If you do not believe you are being thus "regimented" and directed from Washington, refuse to plow up what your County Committee orders plowed up and here is how you will have to go for a "redress of grievances" as given in a letter of instruction to inquiring congressmen over the signature of no less a personage than C. A. Cobb himself, Director of the Division of Cotton, AAA, Washington:

"In view of the fact that the Division of Cotton has had inquiries from some members of Congress with reference to the procedure being followed where cotton producers desire to appeal from the recommendations of their County Committee, we are pleased to give you the following information:

"A cotton producer who has JUST GROUNDS for being dissatisfied with recommendations of his County Committee regarding the final figures as to acreage or production may appeal his case to the State Adjustment Board. It is necessary that he file his appeal with his County Committee, the entire record is then forwarded to the State Adjustment Board. Upon receipt of such record, the Board will set the case down for a hearing on some particular date, at which time the producer as well as the representatives of the County Committee is given an opportunity to appear in person, if they so desire, and present their respective claim. After having heard the case, the Adjustment Board make its recommendations in the case. In cases where his contract has been accepted by the Secretary of the State Board, the decision is final and the APPEAL THEN GOES TO THE DIVISION OF COTTON FOR FINAL DETERMINATION. The decision of the Adjustment Board is final only in cases where the matter at issue has been decided in accordance with authority given by regulations, administrative rulings, or instructions approved by the Secretary."

"You are further advised that the procedure for appeals covers cases arising under the Cotton Contract, the Bankhead Act, and land-lord and tenant questions.

"A representative of the Division of Cotton has been assigned to this particular phase of the Cotton Program and will keep in close touch with the State Adjustment Boards in the respective cotton-producing States. You are assured that these appeal cases are being given our very careful attention."

Of course, before one of FARMING'S readers takes his lawyer and goes to Washington to learn whether or not he has "just grounds" for refusing to plow up a few rows of cotton planted in excess of his "quota," we are sure he will KNOW HE HAS "JUST GROUNDS."

Such is the process of regimentation of agriculture.

Such is the price the farmer must pay for the doubtful "relief" vouchsafed him from Washington.

The hungry asked for bread and were given a stone.

The farmer asked for "relief" from his distress and had a tax placed on his product to pay for his own regimentation!

Be not deceived!

Little Girl: "Mother, you know that valuable old vase you said had been handed down from generation to generation?"

Mother: "Yes, dear."

Little Girl: "Well, this generation has dropped it."

Mrs. Lucille Wiserman (at Gunners Drug): "I want a plain soda water without flavor."

Speedy McMurphy: "What flavor do you want it without?"

Lucille: "What flavors have you got?"

Speedy: "We have chocolate, pineapple, vanilla and caramel."

Lucille: "Well I wanted it without strawberry."

Speedy: "I'm sorry, we're all out of strawberry. Would you just as soon have it without chocolate?"

**Depression or Oppression, Who Brought It On? Who Will Take It Off?**

(L. Gough, Amarillo, Texas)

**OPPRESSION—**State of being oppressed, hardship, injustice;—No nation ever endured greater injury than is now being perpetrated upon the masses of the people by deliberately planned robberies by a few criminals, who have committed, and are continuing to commit, under government protection, every crime in the catalogue. Hence we have oppression, and not depression, as some would make us believe.

**Q.—Who brought on this oppression?**

**A.—**From 1924 to 1929 the operators in the "Stock Market" deliberately planned and carried out the greatest robbery known in history.

**Q.—How was it done?**

**A.—**The Stock Exchange operators induced the general public to buy stocks and bonds of all kinds, mostly on margin, and many of them worthless. When they got about all the money the "Public" had bet on the game the same men who induced the "Public" to bet, by a bear raid of short selling, destroyed the values built up on a fictitious basis and robbed the public out of billions. A few companies "reorganized" and robbed the stockholders in that way.

**Q.—What about farm commodities?—wheat, cotton, and other products?**

**A.—**The same group that destroyed the values of stocks, by their criminal operations in the wheat and cotton pits destroyed the values of farm products.

**Q.—Just how are the prices of wheat and cotton made?**

**A.—**Dishonest and unscrupulous "brokers," so called, make the prices by cheating, swindling, and robbing the general "public" by inducing them to bet on the rise and fall of prices, called buying futures.

**Q.—Did President Hoover have the proof when he said that he knew that certain men were selling short and depressing the price of wheat and depriving the farmer of his rightful income?**

**A.—**The record shows that the President "had the facts in hand."

**Q.—Why does not the congress and the president stop these crimes?**

**A.—**Edward J. Dies, Secretary to the President of the Chicago Board of Trade says the exchanges spend millions preventing legislation detrimental to their interests.

**Q.—Do congress and the president violate their oaths of office when they know these crimes are being committed and do nothing about it?**

**A.—**Just how congress and the president look at it we do not know but if L. Gough was to take an official oath to uphold the constitution and the laws of the United States and condone these crimes, he would be violating his oath of office.

**Q.—Have the courts said anything on the subject of exchange manipulation of commodity prices?**

**A.—**Yes, the Supreme Court of the United States has said that the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade are directly against the producer and these manipulations work to the disadvantage of both producer and consumer and "is a real abuse." The Supreme Court said, in 1928, "the agricultural producer was at the mercy of the speculator, who fixes the price of the selling producer, and the final consumer, by combinations or otherwise, whether valid or invalid, and so much so is that the case that the producer gets a grossly inadequate price for his product"—and the oppression thus brought about is driving him from his farm."

**Q.—If the producer was getting a grossly inadequate price for his products" in 1928, what is he getting now?**

**A.—**Today it amounts to confiscation of his property. The producer is not only being deprived of his property "without due process of law," but in violation of the law.

**Q.—Do the exchanges permit gambling?**

**A.—**The Chicago Board of Trade the New York Cotton Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange are gambling institutions and run solely for that purpose.

**Q.—Just who does this gambling?**

**A.—**The general "public," meaning all, except those who operate the game.

**Q.—What percent of those who bet on the game lose?**

**A.—**The record shows 95 percent lose and the average business man, the average lawyer, the average doctor, and the average congressman are the principle losers.

**Q.—Is there any connection be-**

tween the Federal Reserve Bank contracting the currency and the pit operators deflating the prices of farm commodities?

**A.—**Records show that when the Federal Reserve Bank contracts the money in circulation the operators in the wheat and cotton pits put the commodity prices down. Evidently there is a connection.

**Q.—Is there a money trust and who is Wall Street?**

**A.—**The Pujo Committee said there is a money trust composed of J. P. Morgan and Co., The National City Bank of New York, Lee Higginson & Co., Kidder Peabody and Co., and Kuhn Loeb & Co.—"Wall Street."

**Q.—Do a few men control the government as reported?**

**A.—**The evidence before congressional committees confirm that report.

**Q.—Does supply and demand have anything to do with the price the farmer receives for his products?**

**A.—**No, not under exchange domination of prices.

**Q.—On what are the prices of wheat and cotton made?**

**A.—**Under exchange operations the price is made on what is called a future; something that really does not exist and in which one can not invest. They just call it wheat and cotton "futures." They could call it Carlsbad Cavern Bats and it would be just as appropriate and as many of the handled in the deal.

**Q.—A report dated New York, Sept. 8, says: "A break of more than \$6 a bale followed publication of the government crop estimate in the cotton market today." Just how did a government crop report take \$6 a bale off the price of cotton?**

**A.—**It didn't. The pit operators have been filling the papers full of bull propaganda and induced the "public" to bet on the rise of cotton and put up margins. Then the same operators who put out the "bull dope" put on a "bear raid" sold short, and put the price down and took the money away from the "lambs." However, this stunt was so timed that they could say the government report was the cause, knowing the people would ask no questions.

**Q.—Then what we see in the papers is not the true cause of the rise and fall of prices?**

**A.—**No, what you see in the papers is known as gossip and the big brokers hire gossip makers to put out false propaganda. If the truth about what actually occurs in putting prices up and down was put in the papers, the people would not tolerate it. Julius Barnes admits that.

**Q.—Has anyone who has been robbed by exchange brokers tried to recover in the courts?**

**A.—**Yes. There are a number who have not only tried, but did recover. Miss Grace Roberts of Highland, New York, brought suit against Hayden, Stone and Co., one of the largest brokerage firms on the stock exchange and collected \$16,000 they had robbed her of. The court denounced Hayden Stone and Co. as "cheats" and so did Judge Hughes in his review of the court's decision.

**Q.—George L. Gugle, of Columbus, Ohio, has a suit now pending against Otis & Co., New York stock brokers for swindling the stock holders of "Continental Shares, Inc.," of \$100,000,000.**

**A.—**J. Cookman Boyd, of Baltimore, recovered a large sum from cheating brokers. Mr. Clark G. Hardeman of St. Louis recovered \$20,000. The record shows many more suits are now pending.

**Q.—Do the wheat and cotton farmers have any recourse through the courts against the pit operators who fraudulently put their prices down?**

**A.—**The farmer as an American citizen has the same rights to go into the courts to get redress for wrongs committed against him as other people have. The farmers could collect billions in damages against dishonest dealers, who manipulate their prices. One suit has already been filed and more will follow.

**Q.—Have the Supreme Courts ever decided that there is gambling on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange?**

**A.—**Yes, in hundreds of cases, the courts say that there is gambling and the operations are against public policy, illegal and void. The Supreme Court of the United States said they do interstate gambling.

**Q.—Then how do the exchanges manage to continually keep up this gambling and robbing the public**

and destroying farm values?

**A.—**Laxness of officials, deceiving the public, trickery, and "creating a false impression as to what is happening."

**Q.—Is this oppression a church problem?**

**A.—**Most assuredly. It is vitally effecting the progress of the church. Members can not meet their pledges to support the church ministers are being discharged for lack of funds, or working on reduced salaries and church property, like farm homes, is being confiscated.

In addition to that the churches and community chests are having to feed and care for millions of unemployed brought about by the oppressors.

**Q.—Why don't the church people speak out and do something?**

**A.—**One minister said lack of courage. Others say fear of offending members who are guilty and good payers. One minister said lack of information. However the church must speak out and fight these evils, like they do the saloons, or be parties to the crime.

**Q.—Can church members be Christians and eat the farmer's wheat and pork below the cost of production, as juggled by the exchanges?**

**A.—**That is a pertinent question and one which the church should study diligently in the light of the Scriptures.

Milo Reno recently called a group of preachers, priests and bishops to a conference and propounded this question, "Can you be honest to goodness ministers of the Gospel and continue to eat the products of the farm below the cost of production?" Long ago God told his people to "Hate the evil, love the good and establish justice in the gate." If justice can be established by condoning the crimes committed in the destruction of the values of farm products then "Christians" can continue to eat with a clear conscience.

**Q.—Are any farm organizations taking steps to stop exchange domination of prices?**

**A.—**Yes, the Grange, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America have agreed on a legislative program and went on record in the last congress against short selling.

In addition the Farmers Union has in its constitution that they are organized to stop gambling in farm products and is sponsoring the Farmers Protective League of America in raising funds to go into the courts and test the legality of exchange domination of prices.

**Q.—Is this farm problem a national problem?**

**A.—**Yes—destroyed the farm home and the nation is destroyed. No nation can stand and allow its farm homes to be confiscated and farmers made peons.

**Q.—What about this tax to balance the budget?**

**A.—**The stock and commodity exchanges robbed the people who had incomes and paid income taxes. When robbed, the people had no income to pay on. The Operators on the exchanges who got this money manipulated their trades in such fashion to make them show a loss and thus evaded income taxes. One firm is known to have juggled some trades through Canada to evade income taxes. Hence congress put a tax on gasoline, oil, electric lights, postage and so on, taxing all the people to make up the deficit caused by exchange robbery.

**Q.—Al Capone evaded income taxes and was sent to the penitentiary. Are these men who evade by unfair methods any better?**

**A.—**All willful violators of the law should be punished alike.

**Q.—If the Chicago Board of Trade and the Cotton Exchange were forbidden to operate in this country, would they go to Canada or London?**

**A.—**Well hardly. In Canada a judge fined some men \$250,000 for selling short, and in London a man is serving a year's sentence in the common jail for "rigging" the market. We are the only nation protecting such crimes.

**Q.—Has the Farm Board been any benefit to the farmer?**

**A.—**No. The Farm Board betrayed all the co-operative associations into the hands of the commodity exchanges and put them on a brokerage basis and virtually killed co-operative marketing.

**Q.—When the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the interests of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange were directly against the farmer, why did the Farm Board sponsor buying seats on these gambling institutions and dealing in futures?**

**A.—**Many people would like to see a real honest to goodness answer to that question. "No man can serve two masters," and the Farm Board can not serve the farmer and the exchanges; hence the farmer suffered.

**Any one having the courage to**



**State Must Match Federal Funds For Aged**

The conferees representing the House and Senate ironing out the differences between the two Bodies on the Social Security Bill agree that the Federal Government will not make a direct contribution to any aged person unless the amount furnished by the Government is matched by either State, County or political subdivision funds; that the States that have constitutional bars against old age pensions will have two years in which to comply with the Federal law, but during this time no money will go into the State from the Federal Government unless the amount is matched by County or political subdivision funds. The hard fight that has been waged to require direct Federal contributions to the aged without reference to matching of funds seems to be lost. If the law passes as it now looks like it will, those who are interested in benefit being paid to the aged must look to the State or County to match the Federal funds before any benefits will be paid by the Federal Government.

**Gleanings—**

(Continued from page 1)

government bonds went to par and above. Then the bankers collected their profits. And the soldier bought about \$2,000,000 worth of these bonds. In the government hospital at Marion, Ind., 1,000 of these boys are in pens. Five hundred of them are in barracks with steel bars and wires all around outside the buildings and on the porches. These already have been mentally destroyed. These boys don't even look like human (creature-ure). Most soldiers got no money at all on paydays."

**Independent Merchants**

A report filed with my Committee, which is investigating the chain store lobby, discloses that 44% of the food and grocery business in this country is done by chain stores for cash. 20% of the 44% is done by one company that is owned by two brothers. The other 56% of the business was done by independents and cooperative stores—many of them may be classed in the chain line. The astounding part is that only 18% of the cash business in this line is being done by independent merchants. Therefore, the independent merchant is not only having to compete with his chain store competitor, who is getting secret rebates, special discounts, commissions and bonuses, but he has to sell his goods on credit and run a risk of getting his money, or not be privileged to do any business at all. Some manufacturers sell the chain at such a low price, which is below cost, that they must make the independents pay a very high price in order to make up for the loss. If a few people control the food supply, they will fix prices of the products of farm, the ranch and the orchard, and will also fix the price that the consumers must pay.

The Committee on Judiciary is having hearings on the Patman Bill, H. R. 8442, (my bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robinson, Majority Leader) which will compel manufacturers and wholesalers to give the independent merchants the same prices and terms as the larger concerns. The testimony before the Congressional Committee is convincing that the day of the independent merchant is gone unless something is done to give him equal rights and privileges.

**The Snipers—**

(Continued from page 1)

A letter has reached the editorial desk which contains much food for thought. Eliminating names, location and other identifying data, the facts are given here:

"The local press has refused to give any favorable publicity to the strike since it started. It is our belief that your publication will see fit to take a fair stand on a matter so important to organized labor. We are prepared to prove the truth of these statements:

"Regular and special deputized police attacked unarmed and retreating picket lines, leaving one hounded outright, another dead after three days of agony, one still in a critical condition, eight wounded and over 160 pickets and suspected sympathizers arrested. A boy about eighteen years old was deputized on the morning of the police attack to operate a machine gun."

Other charges which the letter makes against the employers and the apparently over-zealous arm of the law are:

Strike kitchens raided and closed; workers present, including women, arrested and charged with rioting; homes entered and searched without warrants, and private property looted; strikers visited in their homes by the police and ordered back to work and on his refusal, arrested and taken to jail; citizens coming to town on private business assaulted and arrested on the public highway; third-degree methods used on at least one man arrested

challenge the answers to the foregoing questions, the proof if ready to be presented.

accurate information regarding the situation of many others held in jail not obtainable; arrested persons held incommunicado and thus unable to arrange bail; local attorneys intimidated and afraid to take the cases of arrested persons; spectators barred from court during the preliminary hearings; contract for radio broadcasts by means of which the strikers hoped to present their side of the case to the public canceled under a clause cited as "unusual circumstances."

The letter which brought the foregoing information is forceful, rational and has the strong, clear ring of truth; and it is pathetic. It explains that the union which called this strike is new, has no funds, and needs financial aid.

There is a happy land not far away where trusted officials of the Navy conspired with the New York, Bethlehem and Newport News shipbuilding companies to award \$30,000,000 of ships away from government yards to these private yards. From 1927 to 1934 the "big three" above named discussed their prices before they submitted bids to the Navy department, agreed which ships each company wanted, and arranged their bids so that each company would get the right ship at the right price, which price was 100 percent advance over previous prices charged the Navy. The Navy men who engineered this deal will never have to work any more; that much is certain.

**Grafting in War Department**

Grafting in the War Department enabled one contractor to clean up \$7,000,000 over and above his legitimate claim. An officer received \$2,500 as a "loan" from a lobbyist, which has never been repaid. Government business is carried on in hotel rooms and in private homes; army officers receive the most lavish entertainment at the hands of lobbyists. The Department of Justice may take a hand. It's a great world.

—The Golden Age.

**FORUM CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING</**



## Should Liquor Go Untaxed Is Issue In Repeal Battle

Efforts have been made to persuade the people that the issue in the present campaign for repeal of the State wide prohibition amendment is one of liquor or no liquor. Facts known to everyone show this contention to be absurd. We do not have prohibition in Texas. We have a prohibition law, but we also have a liquor traffic of state-wide proportions. It is highly probable that repeal of our prohibition amendment will decrease, rather than increase, the volume of liquor sold in Texas. This is probable because the bootleggers, deprived of patronage in wet communities by the competition of legitimate sales of alcoholic beverages, will be less able to spread their activities into dry communities. It is probable because that element of the population which has indulged in drinking in a spirit of bravado or for the sake of a thrill will be deprived of these motives. It is probable because, under strict regulation, minors and certain other classes of the population will be prevented from purchasing liquor. So far as the question of liquor or no liquor is concerned, progress will be made in the direction of no liquor. And while this progress is under way, the people who sell liquor and the people who buy liquor will contribute substantially to the public revenues and lessen the burdens now resting upon all lines of business.

The Federal Government is deriving millions of dollars annually from our Texas liquor traffic. The dry, matter-of-fact reports of its collecting agencies show conclusively that prohibition in Texas today is a mere theory—not a fact. The Texas liquor traffic is already "in the open" so far as the Federal Government is concerned. Why should not the state also bring it into the open and tax it for the benefit of its various funds and to the relief of its many thousands of overburdened taxpayers? It is estimated that reasonable taxation of such traffic in intoxicants as may be allowed under the repeal amendment will produce \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually in state revenue. Is it reasonable, as a business proposition, to forego such revenues simply that we may shut our eyes to actual conditions? Is it right to keep our farmers and our small home owners under a crushing burden of taxation, simply to preserve a drastic rule which doesn't work?

## STATEWIDE PROHIBITION REPEAL AMENDMENT

(S. J. R. No. 3)

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, which submits repeal of State wide Prohibition including the Dean Law, to a vote of the people on August 24th, this year, is reproduced below in its essential parts:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Sec. 1. That Article XVI of the Constitution of Texas be amended by striking out Section 20-a to Section 20-e, both inclusive, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE XVI, Section 20.  
 "(a) THE OPEN SALOON SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY PROHIBITED. The Legislature shall have the power, and it shall be its duty to define the term 'open saloon' and enact laws against such. Subject to the foregoing, the Legislature shall have the power to regulate the manufacture, sale, possession, and transportation of intoxicating liquors, including the power to establish a State monopoly on the sale of distilled liquors.

"(b) The Legislature shall enact a law or laws whereby the qualified voters of the county, justice's precinct or incorporated city or town, may, by a majority vote of those voting, determine from time to time whether the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes shall be prohibited or legalized within the prescribed limits; and such laws shall contain provisions for voting on the sale of intoxicating liquors of various types and various alcoholic content.

"(c) In all counties, justice's precincts or incorporated towns or cities wherein the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited by local option elections, held under the laws of the State of Texas and in force at the time of the taking effect of Sec. 20, Article XVI, of the Constitution of Texas, it shall continue to be unlawful to manufacture, sell, barter or exchange in any such county, justice's precinct, or incorporated town or city any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication or any other intoxicant whatsoever, for beverage purposes, unless and until a majority of the qualified voters in such county or political subdivision thereof voting in an election held for such purpose shall determine such to be lawful; provided that this subsection shall not prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages containing not more than 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight in cities, counties or political subdivisions thereof in which the qualified voters have voted to legalize such sale under the provisions of Chapter 116, Acts of the Regular Session of the Forty-third Legislature.

Sec. 2. Such proposed Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at a special election to be held throughout Texas on the Fourth Saturday in August, 1935 (24th day) at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment, shall write, or have printed, on their ballots the words:

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATEWIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION.  
 AGAINST THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATEWIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION.

# The Prohibition Issue

The daily dispatches disclose the fact that Bishop Boaz of the Methodist Church and Doctor George Truett, noted pastor of the Baptist Church, and other ministers are making speeches in the large cities beginning at Dallas last Sunday against the adoption of the amendment for the repeal of the state prohibition constitutional amendment, heretofore adopted and now supposed to be enforced through the means of what is known as the Dean law.

While I do not approve of preachers taking up the discussion of political questions, yet I realize their legal rights to do so and when they choose to exercise that right then they must be willing to submit to the rules of public discussion and in fairness to the voter they should support their position with argument rather than with ecclesiastical prestige and religious domination. I shall insist that these prominent divines shall be required to submit to the people the facts and that they be not permitted to dodge the issue and get behind the cloth to again intimidate the people with the fallacy of prohibition.

To begin with let me say that the question of prohibition is now presented in a different light from what it ever has been before. The voter is now called upon to cast his ballot on a different issue and in a different form from what he has heretofore understood what is involved in a prohibition election. The question is not now one of prohibition or no prohibition. It is not a question of whether the voter believes in prohibition or does not believe in prohibition. All the arguments heretofore contained in a contest of this kind are now relegated to the question of how the voter will vote on the amendment at the August election. Dr. Truett and Bishop Boaz are asking the people to vote against that amendment. I and my friends are asking the people of Texas to vote for this amendment, therefore, the first question that the voter will ask is what is the amendment and what is its provisions. The amendment is printed in full elsewhere in the columns of this paper. The amendment reads as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Sec. 1. That Article XVI of the Constitution of Texas be amended by striking out Section 20-a to Section 20-e, both inclusive, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE XVI, Section 20:

"(a) THE OPEN SALOON SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY PROHIBITED. The Legislature shall have the power and it shall be its duty to define the term 'open saloon' and enact laws against such. Subject to the foregoing, the Legislature shall have the power to regulate the manufacture, sale, possession and transportation of intoxicating liquors, including the power to establish a State monopoly on the sale of distilled liquors.

"(b) The Legislature is given powers to enact laws for local option voting on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"(c) Provides that all counties, justice's precincts or incorporated cities or towns that have heretofore been voted dry shall stay dry until voted out by the people.

The amendment further provides that the ballot to be voted on shall contain the following language:

"FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATEWIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION.

And those voters opposed to said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on the ballot the words "AGAINST THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATEWIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION."

Now the question is not what we believe now or heretofore have believed about prohibition, whether it is right or wrong, but which ticket will the voter vote and what will the vote mean. As quoted above, the first line in the amendment is "that the open saloon shall be and is hereby prohibited." If Bishop Boaz and Doctor Truett and I should go to the polls together on election day and they were to ask me what kind of ticket I was going to vote, I would say that I shall vote that ticket which says that I am for the amendment to the constitution which says the open saloon shall be and is hereby prohibited and that being of that mind, I would vote for the amendment, and I would say to them that I am not only voting that way myself, but I am asking everybody else to vote the same way and that the Repeal Forces of Texas are asking for the adoption of the amendment that says the open saloon shall be and is hereby prohibited. Then if I should ask Bishop Boaz and Doctor Truett what kind of a ticket they were going to vote, they will be compelled to say and will not, of course, deny that they will vote the ticket that says they are against the open saloon being prohibited. They are now not only going to vote that way themselves, but they are asking everybody else to do the same thing. They may have in former years been opposed to the open saloon, but they now sing a new song and they are asking their brethren to vote against an amendment that will prohibit the open saloon. In other words me and my crowd want to prohibit the open saloon and will so vote while Dr. Truett and Bishop Boaz want to vote for the saloon and they are against its prohibition.

Let any fairminded man read this amendment that he is called upon to vote and he will be bound to see just where these two eminent divines are trying to lead him to.

I can see and appreciate the sincere prohibitionist who all these years have from principle and conviction voted against the open saloon and have always been on the firing line for the extermination of the saloon and I can appreciate how thousands of them may yet be of the same opinion and belief and if they are they must vote for this amendment which says the open saloon is hereby prohibited. If they don't and vote the other side of the ticket which reads against prohibiting the saloon then they have turned their backs on everything that they have ever stood for on prohibition.

If this amendment should be defeated by the Truett-Boaz crowd, then they could never ask the Legislature to close a saloon for the people would have in the meantime at their request voted against the prohibition of the saloon. I challenge these religious leaders to tell their audiences that they are going to vote against the amendment which says the open saloon shall be and is hereby prohibited. If they are just and fair enough and honest enough to tell the people the truth, we needn't worry about how this election will go. They want to make it possible to bring the saloon back if the Legislature wants to and my crowd want to put it in the organic law of the state that the open saloon shall be prohibited. My ballot will read for this amendment, Dr. Truett and Bishop Boaz ballot will read against prohibiting the open saloon.

The history of this amendment was that the prohibition politicians themselves demanded that this amendment be written this way and as me and my people have always been opposed to the open saloon we permitted them to write it as they demanded. Now let them take their own medicine and I regret that in their declining years they are on the side of the open saloon without interference.

I challenge, I demand that these ecclesiastical leaders of the cloth explain this matter to their friends and their brethren and tell them why they are asking the people to vote against an amendment which would forever bar the open saloon.

JIM, The Editor.

## A MULE FARMER'S SOLILOQUY

(Editorial in Robert Lee Observer)  
 Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a Dixie plow. The clodhopper was "broadcasting." Said the man to the mule: "Bill you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man, made in the image of God, yet, here we work, hitched up together year in and year out. I often wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Verily, I think this is a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder. Plowing or cultivating, we cover the same distance—but you do it on four legs and I on two. I therefore, mathematically speaking, do twice as much work per leg as you do.  
 "Soon we'll be preparing for a corn crop. When the corn is harvested I give one-third to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use this speck of God's universe. One-third goes to you, and the bal-

## AN APPEAL

If you agree with the campaign which the Forum is making against the Pension grab won't you help the cause by passing this paper on to some reader who might be interested?

If you receive a small package of papers won't you please hand them out to probable readers?

ance is mine. You consume all of your portion, with the exception of a few cobs, while I divide my third among seven children, a dozen hens, two ducks and a banker. If we both need shoes, you get 'em.  
 "Bill, you are getting the best of me, and I ask you, 'Is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man the lord of creation, out of his substance?' And, come to think of it, you merely plow and cultivate the ground while I alone must cut, shock and

husk the corn while you look over the pasture fence and 'hee-haw' at me.  
 "All fall and most of the winter the whole family, from Granny to the baby, work from morning to night to help raise money to pay taxes and buy you a new set of harness and pay the interest on the mortgage on you. And by the way, what do you care about the mortgage? Not a damn! You ornery cuss, I even have to do the worrying about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide!

## Repeal Amendment Will Be No. 3 on Ballot

The amendment to repeal state-wide prohibition, prohibit the open saloon, and provide for local option will appear as No. 3 on the ballot to be presented to the people of Texas, August 24 when they will vote on seven proposed amendments to the state constitution. Those favoring repeal will scratch out the second paragraph in No. 3, beginning with "against." The proposed amendments as they will appear on the ballot, are as follows:

1. For the Amendment giving the Legislature the power to provide a System of Old Age Assistance not to exceed Fifteen Dollars (\$15) per month per person and to accept from the Government of the United States financial aid for old age assistance.  
 Against the Amendment giving the Legislature the power to provide a System of Old Age Assistance not to exceed Fifteen Dollars (\$15) per person per month and to accept from the Government of the United States financial aid for old age assistance.

2. For the Amendment of Article 1, Section 15, of the State Constitution by adding to said Section a provision to the effect that the Legislature may provide for the temporary commitment of mentally ill persons not charged with a criminal offense by the County Court without the necessity of a jury trial.  
 Against the Amendment of Article 1, Section 15, of the State Constitution by adding to said Section a provision to the effect that the Legislature may provide for the temporary commitment of mentally ill persons not charged with a criminal offense by the County Court without the necessity of a jury trial.

3. FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATE WIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION.  
 AGAINST THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION REPEALING STATE WIDE PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING THE OPEN SALOON AND PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION.

4. For the Amendment to Section I, Article XVIII, of the Constitution of Texas, providing that Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed at Special Sessions of the Legislature under certain conditions.  
 Against the Amendment to Section I, Article XVIII, of the Constitution of Texas, providing that Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed at Special Sessions of the Legislature under certain conditions.

5. For the Amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the Courts to place defendants on probation.  
 Against the Amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the Courts to place defendants on probation.

6. For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas abolishing the fee system of compensating all district officers, and all county officers in counties having a population of 20,000 or more; and authorizing the Commissioners' Court to determine whether county officers and precinct officer in counties containing less than 20,000 population may be compensated on a fee basis or on a salary basis.

Against the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas abolishing the fee system of compensating all district officers, and all county officers in counties having a population of 20,000 or more; and authorizing the Commissioners' Court to determine whether county officers and precinct officers in counties containing less than 20,000 population may be compensated on a fee basis or on a salary basis.

7. For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas permitting the furnishing of free text books to every child of scholastic age attending any school within this state.  
 Against the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas permitting the furnishing of free text books to every child of scholastic age attending any school within this state.

## FACING TIME EXAMINATION

(By F. B. EDDY)

Those of us who have lived fifty years or more realize that life is a puzzle; a mass of days, months and years of labor and pleasures, sacrifices and gain, suffering and ease. If these are analyzed intelligently, with undimmed perspective, it will be seen that they all help in the development of high distinctive qualities. The finest external application of the mind is obtained by calm thought and deliberate action.  
 Success and adversity are the synchronization of human experiences, testing our ability to overcome obstacles and enjoy the fruits of victory, rightfully gained. All in all, things about equally adjust themselves during the span of life, if we live according to the Golden Rule.  
 Faith in one's destiny, and a just estimate of the rights of others, establish a natural tendency to resist selfishness or wrong influences. Surrender means that the orders of life is changed and the negative states will predominate.

Two Danger Signals  
 There are two conditions which always carry danger signals for the wise. One is too great or sudden acquisition of wealth; the other is adversity which may be severe. There has not been much evidence of "get rich quick" the last few years.  
 The victims of adversity can be reckoned by the millions since prosperity disappeared around the corner. Perhaps the road is turning the right; prosperity may be nearer than a drab outlook indicates. Let us not be unprepared. Those who refuse to see the light recognize only darkness. That is the danger.  
 Adversity is the problem that demands our attention these days. There is more than plenty of that. To solve the problem, let us think this is a period of adjustment—the tipping of the scales—until each dish shows an equal level a measured balance of service and reward; the creation of social justice in its true meaning. There must be no turning back of time;

the hands of the clock must continually turn to the right, indicating our correct course if we expect to gain our objective.

Let not the past dismay us. Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable. Let us reason that we may know the truth. When reason fails, the truth remains unrevealed. We should realize, in these uncertain and troublesome times, that "the public welfare is the highest law." All else is out of tune with the right to live and enjoy the blessings with which the Almighty so richly endowed this country.

On every hand there is evidence that the rights of the people are to be established. An irresistible preponderance of public opinion and action demands it. Our Government cannot refuse or long delay legislation restoring the heritage of the common people. The forces that always have opposed social justice are alert and watchful; they comprise a separate social distinction, they live, think and act in an environment of wealth, power and influence.

The young people who favor the Townsend Plan should study the science of politics as practiced in this country. They should trace, the customary and not too familiar step by step from the beginning, habits of elective-office-seekers. The primaries supply the opportunity to accept or reject candidates and policies. This truth will be brought home to the people of this country with convincing force from now on.

Two Tips to the Young  
 There are two things for young people to do if they expect success. Good health and discipline are the first requisites; they aim at the removal of bad habits and the substitution of good ones. Second, be forever vigilant. Those who sleep over their rights, lose them. They should use their power to acquire, retain and use information properly.

This is examination time for young and old. The curriculum of the Townsend school offers an unexcelled opportunity to participate in a great forward movement of advanced political thought and economics that will forever deliver the deserving from future selfish exploitation.—Townsend Weekly.