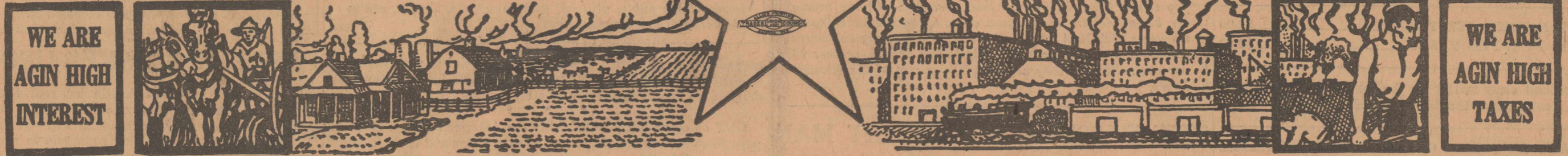


The Ferguson Forum



Currency or Bonds Says Patman In Speech House Representatives

(Concluded)

Constitutional Mandate

The framers of the United States constitution in article 1, section 8, very wisely said:

"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

This provision of the Constitution is mandatory. All Members of Congress are sworn to uphold the Constitution. Why has this provision never been carried out? The answer is simple. In the early days of our national existence the people were deceived into believing that the subject of money was so mysterious and intricate that only a few of the financiers understood the subject, and therefore the great privilege of issuing and distributing money should be farmed out to them. This was done and it has never been changed, except to give them more power and authority. The strange part of it all is that the ones who are the beneficiaries of this great privilege are not even charged with the duty of furnishing the people a sufficient circulating medium.

Fiat-Money Parrots

Do not blame the bankers for this. They are not to blame; they are doing what Congress has permitted them to do; Congress should be held responsible. However, when Congress seriously considers printing sufficient money to carry out this constitutional mandate the holders of this great privilege and their satellites repeat like parrots such phrases as "printing-press money," "rag money," "fiat greenbacks." They do not tell you that it is the same kind of money that is printed for them and that it will be backed by the same security which is the credit of this Nation. Let me make a prediction. The people are getting wise to such false, selfish, and greedy propaganda, and will, before very long, compel their Congress to change our idiotic monetary system by complying with the Constitution. I will admit, it takes a long time to sell the people of this Nation a good proposal.

Our Aim

We do not desire to and will not destroy our monetary system, but we do want the people to be allowed the privilege of paying their debts in dollars that are worth approximately what they were worth when borrowed, and to restore to Congress its constitutional duty to coin money and regulate its value.

Modern, Up-to-Date Printing Plant

Here in Washington City the Government owns and operates a modern, up-to-date printing plant for the purpose of printing paper money and Government securities. It is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, employs 5,500 people, and at one time got behind with its money printing until it had to be operated 24 hours a day. The question is, how do they get it; and who benefits by its issuance?

Zero Rate of Interest

Do such banks pay for the privilege of issuing these blanket mortgages on the property and incomes of the people? The answer is no. The Federal Reserve act, section 16, provides that they shall pay an interest charge that may be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board fixed the rate at zero. Therefore these 12 banks have used the people's credit up to the amount of \$60,000,000,000 dollars a year turnover for 20 years for the zero rate of interest. If they had paid a reasonable rate of interest, the Government would have collected hundreds of millions of dollars.

Practically all the money we have in circulation today is money issued by these banks. They use the Nation's credit free to issue it, but someone is paying interest on it every day it is outstanding. The only way the people can expand their currency under this system

(Continued on page 3)

ETHIOPIA'S HOLY CITY IS ATTACKED

WAR SITUATION

GENEVA—League Council in most momentous decision in its history, votes unanimous approval of the report of its committee of six holding that Italy has violated Article XII of the League Covenant, by an unprovoked attack on a member nation. This action automatically brings into effect, for the first time since the founding of the League, Article XVI of the Covenant, providing for economic and military penalties against the aggressor—Italy.

ITALIAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH FRONT—Italian forces today closed in on Assum, holy city of ancient Ethiopia. Addwa was occupied Sunday.

ROME—New Italian military operations along the borders of the British colonies, the Sudan in the northeast, and Kenya in the southeast, are reported, in an attempt to cut off the supply of arms trickling into Ethiopia.

ADDIS ABABA—Emperor Haile Selassie, in a cable to the League, contemptuously dismisses the fighting around Addwa as "mere skirmishes;" says he abandoned the city as he had previously announced he would and has made no attempt to mass his army against the Italian.

DJIBOUTI—Italian advance from Mt. Mussa Ali toward the railroad starts, with skirmishes and airplane raids reported.

HARAR—150,000 Ethiopians concentrating on Jijiga to defend railway to capital. Italians start extensive bombing in southern Ogaden province.

Allred Mentioned In Austin And Washington Chain Store Inquiries; Claimed He Was Misrepresented

A Congressional investigation of chain store practices shifted from Washington to Austin last week, with the result that a committee of the Texas Senate questioned Congressman Wright Patman and former State Senator George C. Purl of Dallas and placed in its records some interesting letters discussing political and legislative matters in Texas.

Congressman Patman, chairman of the special committee of Congress that began an inquiry last summer into the affairs of the American Retail Federation, opened a hearing in Austin, functioning as a sub-committee of one member. He expected to question Mr. Purl, who had been summoned by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, but Mr. Purl appeared with former Governor Dan Moody as his attorney, and the latter argued that there was no proof of Mr. Patman's right to hold a hearing. Mr. Purl then declined to obey the Congressional subpoena.

Immediately afterwards, the Texas Senate investigating committee, named at the regular session, composed of Senators Poage, DeBerry, Collier, Hill and Holbrook, summoned Congressman Patman and interrogated him as to the matters concerning which he had intended to question Mr. Purl.

Mr. Patman turned over to the Senate committee letters written by Mr. Purl to R. W. Lyons, his chief at Washington, and letters written by Mr. Lyons himself, obtained by the Washington hearing. He also informed the committee that testimony taken at Washington had been published and that he would answer any questions concerning it.

Among the letters from Mr. Purl was one dated April 2, 1935, written from Austin and reading, in part, as follows:

"I have talked at great length to Mr. Frank Morris, secretary of the Texas Retail Dry Goods Association, as well as secretary of the Citizens Anti-Sales Tax Association who despite the name 'Anti-Sales Tax' said organization membership is pledged to fight all additional tax proposals. They have been successful in stopping the sales tax and have sent out letters which sowed good seeds in our behalf, although concededly some of their members individually are either for a chain store tax, or at least would do very little to help us. Fortunately, however, the Acheison Administration Bill No. 41 offers them an opportunity of coming right out in the open against this because it can easily be made a general sales tax by the mere erasure of a half dozen words, and also their members fear that if they should see this bill enacted this time in a very short while the Legislature would 'reach back and put them in the circle.'"

"However, I submit to you Mr. Morris' proposition with the understanding that if we do use this organization that you and I would be privileged to edit or veto literature proposals that are to go out. They have ample mailing lists, multigraph and mimeograph machines, as well as operators, and could throw eight or ten thousand letters in the mail in just a very brief time. If we should undertake to campaign independently, we might be just as effective or more so, but I know it would cost more and perhaps we would really gain more in the long run by having these letters go out from an Association made up of independents for the most part and whose chain store affiliation is incidental and remote.

Mr. Morris tells me that he will send out a bulletin to approximately 2800 merchants, more or less, 700 newspapers and about 4500 women who are officers of some kind in the numerous women's organizations of Texas, and the cost of this service complete, including postage, will be around \$270, but I am making it \$300 for good measure."

In an earlier letter written from Austin March 2, 1935, Mr. Purl had remarked:

"The Governor is on record as favoring the tax, but I feel that he is learning that the chains save the consumers 14 and sometimes 16 per cent."

Mr. Purl was examined at great length by the committee. He disclaimed having influenced the course of legislation and said that several of the statements made in his letters, with respect to developments at Austin represented "a little bragging." He also said that the proposal to use Mr. Morris' organization was not carried out.

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"You are right about Governor Allred's manifesto in Texas. He certainly has complicated our situation and under the pressure of the independent merchants has violated an explicit pledge that he would not intrude himself into this matter in any public way."

The record shows that under questioning in regard to the above statements, Mr. Lyons said:

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"He was feeling fine and was looking forward to a pleasant vacation trip in the West," R. Bruce Carter, manager of the Lamar Hotel, where Mr. Hussion lived said.

Mr. Hussion was president of the Texass Breeders and Racing Association, operators of Epsom Downs and was an active leader in bringing racing back to Texas. He was a large stockholder in Epsom Downs and held the office of president of the association from its founding.

He developed a keen interest in fine horses and in racing as a young man and was a follower of the sport when it was legal in Texas more than 25 years ago.

Worked for Racing Bill

When efforts were started several years ago to bring racing back to this state he was in the forefront of those who worked for the passage of the racing bill in the Legislature.

Although active head of the Standard Printing and Lithographing Company since 1909, Mr. Hussion also found time to give considerable time and effort in state and national campaigns.

In each of James E. Ferguson's campaigns for governor, or those of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Mr. Hussion headed the campaign forces in this district.

For two years he served as secretary of the Executive Committee, and later was a member of the State Relief Commission.

Supported Al Smith

In 1928 he was one of the staunchest supporters of Al Smith in his presidential campaign.

He was respected for his ability and his fairness in politics, both by men on his side of a question and by his opponents.

"He was a good-hearted Irishman," said more than one of his friends in tribute today.

"Well known as he was for his political activities and other interests, very, very few people know of the innumerable private acts of charity for which he is loved," John Douglas, attorney and close friend of Mr. Hussion said. "There are people all over Houston who owe him a vote of thanks for help he gave them in times of need."

Was K. of C. Member

Mr. Hussion was an active member of Houston Council No. 803, Knights of Columbus. He served as lecturer for several years and also held the office of trustee.

He was a member of the Fourth Degree, highest rank of the organization, and had been an active member of the council for more than 25 years.

He was a member of Annunciation Catholic Church, Houston Country Club, Brae Burn Country Club and an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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Married in 1899

In 1899 Mr. Hussion was married to Miss Z. Jenkins of West Columbia, who died some years later. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Alleen Francis of Houston, a sister, Mrs. Fannie McCluskey, living in Galveston, a brother, D. J. Hussion of Salem, N. H., two nephews, Tom Hussion and Jim Hussion of Houston.

Mr. Hussion's body will be returned to Houston Thursday.

The Constitution And The Powers Of The Congress

(By Geo. B. Terrell, Alto, Texas)

As this is Constitution week, a brief discussion of the formation of the Constitution and the powers granted to Congress, is appropriate.

The Constitutional Convention, met in Philadelphia May 25, 1787. The thirteen colonies were all represented, except Rhode Island. There were 72 delegates elected, but only 55 attended the Convention, and only 39 remained to sign the Constitution when it was adopted September 17, 1787.

The convention was called to amend or redraft the articles of Confederation, under which the Government had operated during the War for Independence. These articles did not give the Government sufficient authority to operate successfully.

The delegates had the gravest task over committed to the care of men. They labored for nearly four months over the various plans of Government submitted by the delegates from the different colonies, and had to make compromises on every material provision.

George Washington's cool and deliberate judgment as presiding officer kept the convention from breaking up in disorder more than once, and Franklin's wit, humor and sage advice saved the situation on several occasions.

Alexander Hamilton, of New York, submitted a plan for a strong central government. James Madison and George Mason submitted the Virginia plan. William Patterson presented the New Jersey plan (the South Carolina plan); and other delegates presented plans, but the great fight was between the strong central government plan, represented by Hamilton and his followers, and the States Rights plan represented by Madison, Mason and others believing in more power for the States and less for the general Government.

The Constitution adopted was a compromise between these conflicting views, and granted specific authority to the Federal Government on certain matters, and left all other powers to the States.

The specific powers granted to Congress are found in Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution, and Congress has full authority to legislate on the prescribed subjects, but cannot legally legislate on subjects not prescribed.

The Constitution as finally adopted provides for three separate and distinct departments of Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislative, or Congress, is divided into two houses,—the Senate representing the States, and the House of Representatives, representing the people.

The Executive department is composed of the President and his cabinet and other executive officers whose duties are to administer the laws enacted by Congress, and to deal with foreign questions and such other subjects as are prescribed in the Constitution. Certainly no Executive "dictatorship" is implied in the Constitution.

The Judicial Department is composed of the Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress may establish. This court is said to be the balance wheel in our system of Government.

The Supreme Court has been severely criticised for declaring laws unconstitutional. It's main purpose is to interpret and construe the laws. How can it construe a law without declaring it unconstitutional, when the law is not authorized by the Constitution?

The Convention was so absorbed in trying to harmonize the conflicting opinions of the delegates that it overlooked vital matters on which all agreed, and left out the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing religious freedom, freedom of speech and freedom of press, and other matters of vital importance.

Thomas Jefferson was in France

(Continued on page 3)

THE HOUSE TO HEAR REPORT ON McDONALD

The Texas house today adopted a resolution to hear evidence on articles of impeachment against J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture. The articles were proposed by a minority of a committee that investigated McDonald's official conduct.

Hearing on the charges likely will be deferred until the end of the current special session next Tuesday. Speaker Coke Stevenson was authorized to appoint a committee to conduct the inquiry and prosecute the articles of impeachment, if voted by the house, before the senate.

The resolution, adopted 65 to 47, accused McDonald of malfeasance and official misconduct.

The minority charged McDonald with violating the nepotism law, gross negligence by permitting an employe to accept commissions, accepting two mares from persons with whom he dealt in an official capacity, diversion of special funds and using his office to promote private interests.—Ex.

KINGFISH'S 'SPITE' BILLS BECOME LAW

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 7.—The last set of dictatorial bills that the late Senator Huey P. Long sent on their way through the Louisiana Legislature became laws yesterday, three weeks to the day after the Kingfish succumbed to an assassin's bullet.

Long died Sept. 10, in the midst of the seventh special session of the Legislature since May, 1934. Lawmakers sought to pay tribute to their master by approving the administration-backed measures.

Governor Oscar K. Allen added his rubber stamp signature.

Outstanding "spite" law directed against the Federal Government was the "state rights" bill which makes it a criminal offense for a federal officer to take any action in Louisiana, not specifically authorized by the United States constitution. This act, observers said, would mean an end to federal aid to 60,000 Louisianians and the expenditure of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a month in the state by the Federal Government.

Other "spite" measures removed control of police powers from local authorities and placed them in the hands of a state civil service commission, stripped municipalities of tax collecting power and placed several thousand school teachers under a state patronage system.

Since Long's death demands for repeal of the laws he used to establish himself as ruler of a state have become numerous.—The Houston Press.

LABOR OFFICIAL PUT OUT OF FEDERATION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—A charge of communism against E. M. Curry, president of the International Brotherhood of Foundry employes, today caused the American Federation of Labor to expel him from its convention here.

It was the convention's first action in support of the executive council's demand that all persons of communistic tendencies be driven from the ranks of organized labor.

Curry, according to the charges which caused his ejection, ran for congress in Michigan in 1932 on the communist ticket. He was expelled from the moulder's union, which successfully protested to the convention against his acceptance as a delegate.

Henry D. Donnenberg, General Secretary of the foundry employes, was seated as their delegate.

ETHIOPIA'S HOLY CITY IS ATTACKED

GENEVA, Oct. 9.—The 13 members of the League of Nations Council, Italy excluded, unanimously bound themselves under the Covenant today to apply economic and financial sanctions (penalties) against Italy.

Italy voted against the resolution, but her vote in this case does not count, as parties to the dispute have no voice in the Council's decisions.

Setting the example to the 47 nations of the assembly, which meets Wednesday to vote on the same measure, the Council agreed that in invading Ethiopia "the Italian government has resorted to war in disregard of its covenant under Art. XII of the covenant of the League of Nations."

Art. XII provides that League members must submit disputes to arbitration and "in no case to resort to war" within three months after a decision has been returned. It automatically leads to Art. XVI, which provides that any member resorting to war in violation of Art. XII "shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, who hereto undertake to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations."

By the council's action, Art. XVI thus becomes effective for the first time in the League's history. Some jurists said the 13 members, by agreeing that Italy had violated the covenant, automatically admitted that a state of war exists between themselves and Italy.

The kind of penalties to be applied will be arranged between the members of the council and the assembly, who will appoint a committee to co-ordinate the efforts of all League members who participate.

Some quarters believe the United States may be invited to send an observer to the co-ordinating committee. The council's decision binds only its 13 members, but virtually all members of the League are expected to announce a similar decision during the assembly.

The council unanimously adopted the report of its committee of six on Ethiopia, including the single recommendation that violation of the covenant should immediately be brought to an end—"interpreted as meaning fighting must cease."

The report held Ethiopia guilty

(Continued on page 3)

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JAS. E. FERGUSON Manager and Editor

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—IT IS DIFFERENT

CAPITAL IS STILL ON STRIKE

The most selfish and cowardly thing on earth is capitalism. That capitalism is entitled to this bouquet is proved by the fact that during 1934 the deposits in the Federal Reserve banks rose \$6,700,000,000 while the loans of those same banks decreased \$800,000,000. Capitalism hasn't even got sense enough to do the only thing that will keep it alive. Its only motto is "Grab all; hold all."

A SANE LIQUOR LAW

Now there is a prophet that a sensible liquor regulation bill will be adopted by the Texas Legislature.

The House killed the Moffett state monopoly plan Tuesday and substituted the Emmett Morse bill, which sets up a license system and permits the sale of liquor by hotels and restaurants and in clubs that serve food.

If this plan or something similar is adopted, it will go to the Senate committee, where it must compete with the proposal of Clint Small, prohibitionist, whose bill calls for the sale only in unbroken packages or by the bottle.

The Small bill would open up a Pandora's Box of evils. It perpetuates in its essentials the prohibition law which by a test of 15 years was proven to be an ignoble farce and a tragic failure.

It makes no progress whatever toward the goal of true temperance which all good citizens desire.

It is a backward step in a state's search for the cure for a condition that must be healed.

It breaks faith with the people of Texas.

It is without the elements of sportsmanship or fair play.

It is an arrogant usurpation of power by a group that has shown its scorn of the constitution of Texas by refusing to follow the plain letter of the law and redistrict the state so that the larger cities will have the representation to which they are entitled.

It fosters disrespect for law, which was the great curse of prohibition.

It will fether thousands of speakeasies where the poor man may go to get one drink because he doesn't want to spend a dollar for a pint, and where civilized people will go because they enjoy social drinking with their friends.

It will cause corruption of law-enforcement officers, because these speakeasies can not exist without corruption, and they will exist despite the Small or the Moffett plan, just as they existed before repeal.

It will breed a group of criminals who will operate the speakeasies and, because their untaxed business will be so profitable, will commit other crimes to protect themselves from competitors and officers.

It will reduce the state's revenue.

It will make our young people continue to think that drinking is smart and will tempt them to more drinking, because it will throw an aura of adventure around the prosaic business of drinking a cocktail.

It will prolong the custom of drinking from pocket flasks on lonely roads; of "sitting out" a dance to get a drink.

It will make high school children abettors of criminals.

It will deny honest men a chance to make an honest dollar and turn rich profits over to lawbreakers.

It will be confusion worse confounded and near-sighted local politics gone hog-wild.

Let us hope the senators will realize what is being attempted and agree on a fair law regulating the liquor business.—The Houston Press.

AFTER 19 YEARS

Probably the most dramatic incident that will ever occur in the long effort to free Mooney has already taken place. This was the meeting between Tom and Warren K. Billings, co-defendant, and serving a life sentence at Folsom Prison for a crime which all the unprejudiced world is convinced neither of them committed.

Mooney and Billings hadn't seen each other for nineteen years, ever since they were both led out of the court room, convicted by perjured testimony.

Billings was taken to a cell occupied by Mooney. "The men seemed overcome momentarily by emotion," the newspaper story reads.

"Then they exchanged sudden greetings, 'Hello, Tom,' 'Hello, Warren,' and embraced."

"In a quavering voice, Mooney said:

"After nineteen years, Warren, we've come together. We've had differences, it's true, and we've had hard words, too, but we're still friends, aren't we, boy?"

Billings, who had regained his composure, replied: "Yes, and the whole truth of the 'frame-up' will be proved."

Some day, this whole story will be put on the screen, we hope and when this particular incident is reproduced, there wouldn't be a person in any audience that wouldn't grip his seat in anguish at the torture of these two souls, nor an eye that will not moisten in sympathy with their suffering.—The Brewery Worker.

CALIFORNIA'S PROBLEM

Perhaps the native and adopted sons of California pitched their voices too high when they warbled the praises of the Golden State. Anyway, they got the idea across; and now they're sorry. An army is marching into California—an army made up of penniless unemployed, desperately seeking Utopia. "Here we are," say the invaders, "what're you going to do about us?" And nobody knows the answer.—Walter Davenport in "Colliers."

"The small users of electricity are being robbed, and the service charge or ready-to-serve charge is the thief that takes the money."
Llewellyn Cooke trustee of the Power Authority of the State of New York, is authority for the manifestly correct information that the small users of electricity who, all together, buy less than a third of the electric power generated, pay nearly two-thirds of the total revenues.—Of the nearly ten billion dollars in revenues collected by the industry in the years 1929-1934 (five years) the small lighting customers contributed nearly six and a half billion dollars, or over 63 per cent, although they used but 30 per cent of the kilowatt hours.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT MAN

Senator Huey P. Long, America's greatest statesman and the poor man's friend, met his death at the hands of an assassin. Misrepresented and abused by his political enemies, and loved and idolized by his friends, he met bravely the death of which he had been apprized. The fact that he knew he was doomed and yet dared to do his duty to relieve the oppressed, sheds the greatest halo that clusters round his memory. His greatest ambition was to raise the fallen and down-traded and put education in the reach of all. He met death bravely. As the voice from the wall had said, it took but one man, one gun, and one bullet to kill the body, but it will take untold labor to destroy the good seed he has sown.

He was laid by loving hands in the shade of the magnificent capitol he had erected for his people. Here his body lies in peace, but his works will follow him.

Let us hope that the leaven, "Share the wealth" that he hid in our national Meal Barrel will continue to spread until the whole is leavened.

When I was a boy, I heard Emmitt Thompson, U. S. Senator from Lebanon, Tennessee, say, "Money to the Nation is what blood is to the Human Body, and when it fails to circulate, the Nation must die." By a long life experience, and wide research of history, I find this to be a universal fact, and I prize it as one of the greatest gems ever retained in my mental cabinet.

The concentration of wealth has caused the downfall of some of the greatest nations of the earth; demonstrating Goldsmith's words: "Where wealth accumulates, men decay." It was the preaching of this gospel that caused Senator Long to be marked as a target for the assassin's bullet.

They tell you he was ambitious and dictatorial, and so he was. He was ambitious to aid suffering humanity and all God's poor, and wise enough to dictate the means by which it can be accomplished.

A dictator who has not the wisdom to plan and the courage to execute, is a weakling and not worthy the name. After Huey Long had conquered his enemies in Louisiana and completed his work and placed it in the foremost ranks of the states, he sought greater work to do. He went to Washington to help carry out the platform of the Democratic party and assist the president, whom he had been so instrumental in nominating and electing, when the money barons and favored few saw that he was gunning for whale and a foe man worthy of their steel. As they were unable to meet him in debate or buy him, they must destroy his influence with the people. For this purpose they resorted to fault-finding and ridicule, tools of which they proved to be masters. For this reason they used the press and chief politicians.

When Long went to the floor of the Senate to contend for the constitution and platform demands he was deserted by the Rubber Stamp Senators and even the chief himself for whose nomination and election he had worked so hard in '32. Nick-names, misrepresentations, fun-making and ridicule seemed to be so effective that the Senate indulged in it in open session. This reached its climax when he was making a speech on the floor of the Senate asking for relief for the poor and referred to a mother, sick and cold, and her barefoot boy, out in the snow hunting fuel. His sympathetic appeals for the needy got so funny, that the Senators, even the leaders, lost their dignity and laughed out right. Every voter in the United States should read this speech. It is published in the Congressional Records, I do not remember the number. It is said that history repeats itself. After you read this speech, if you don't see the analogy to the scene enacted in Italy when Nero fiddled as Rome burned, then we differ. At least you will see which had our cause most at heart, Huey or his fun-making enemies.

Huey Long was to Louisiana what Caesar was to Rome or Napoleon was to France. He built miles of highways and hundreds of free bridges that save the citizens millions annually. He changed the taxes from the citizenship to the corporations and the National resources of the country. He built a magnificent building for its university where any boy or girl can attend free. The only state in the Union that can boast of a free university.

But this is not all; he rid the state of that cursed law requiring a property qualification to vote. Today the blackest man in Louisiana, twenty-one years old, can vote if he has not so much as a dime. When he repealed the poll-tax it was a second Emancipation Proclamation except it reached to whites as well.

This is a short sketch of the usefulness of Huey P. Long in action. Like Admiral Nelson and "The Boy on the Burning Deck", he died at the post of duty.

May the Lord send us a Huey P. Long to Texas. I would like for him to settle in Little River.

Yours for Liberty, J. F. ALSUP, Little River, Texas.

"SIDELIGHTS"

(By JESSE J. GORMAN, Houston, Texas)

TWO per cent of the gross turnover sales made in Texas in 1934 would add about \$30,000,000 to a state, county and city tax fund. Leaving out food products would create a \$24,000,000 tax fund. Regardless of our opinions about raising money to meet the old age pension—a civil turnover tax may have to be tried out, if the old people are to be remembered.

ONE of the most noted economist and statisticians in America says: "Every dollar kept in daily CIRCULATION creates a buying power where each dollar has \$27.00 worth of buying power each 30 days." He further adds: "We have only FIVE BILLION DOLLARS IN CIRCULATION, yet, last year we had a gross sale turnover of over TWO HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS worth of business in America." And he adds further that we pay 38 different kinds of "Sales Tax" and don't know it. Now you patriotic legislators surely can figure out a sane and safe way to put the old age pension amendment into a practical law.

THE writer has heretofore opposed a straight out and out sales tax, but we contend, after much study and research on our own volition, that a civil turnover tax of two per cent added to everything, except food products, will put in DIRECT CIRCULATION about \$25,000,000 more buying power in Texas, and without a buying or purchasing power the people will continue hungry,

WAGES RAISED AND TAXES REDUCED

City employees of Marshall, Michigan are getting ten per cent increase in pay, but the citizens will not have to pay more taxes. On the contrary, taxes will be reduced to the lowest level in seventeen years. The answer: A municipal electric light plant is earning money for the city while saving money for the users of electricity. It is astounding how well cities get along without the "mimistry" of Big Business.

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.

ragged and unemployed, and assets will diminish, with liabilities on the increase. MONEY MUST CIRCULATE among the masses daily if we expect to survive as a civilization.

OUT of every TEN DOLLARS the American citizen earns he pays \$3.58 in taxes on everything he eats, wears and uses. Now let us reason this thing out: Our taxing machinery bears heavy on the people, but we have to admit the facts as they face us. . . nearly forty per cent of our population survive through a tax system. The time is right at hand when corporate wealth will be forced by law and by the voice of an outraged people to help bear their honest share of all taxation to keep a government going, in which they are reaping the lions share of the benefits.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE"

(By I. B. ALFORD)

The last issue of the Forum carried a challenge to any economist or currency expert to upset the argument therein made to the effect that a certificate of credit based on labor performed in the execution of any self-liquidating project is economically safe and sound. I hereby repeat that challenge, and proceed to add a few suggestive thoughts in support of my affirmation.

First, I am defining a self-liquidating project as follows: Any enterprise or undertaking which, when completed, repays in the nature of resulting benefits, public or private, the cost of investment. The benefits derived from its use liquidates—cancels—its cost. It is, therefore, a safe and sound project.

In this argument the affirmation is limited to essentially public enterprises—highways, bridges, reservoirs in which to impound excessive flood waters to prevent destructive overflows and preserve these waters for the purpose of generating power, or for irrigation purposes.

All sane minds must and will admit the general benefits to be derived by the public from the use of the projects mentioned. If there is any controversy concerning these projects it must be limited to the proposed method of paying for them. I am taking the position that in so far as the accomplishment of these projects is concerned it is immaterial whether they are paid for in gold or silver, bank or national currency redeemable in gold, or in Credit Certificates which, for the moment will be designated as LABOR CHECKS. Of course these Labor Checks, in order to function as here suggested, must be made legal tender by the Congress for all domestic purposes. And this is what we are talking about in this article. It is freely granted, without controversy, that whatsoever form of credit necessary in adjustment of international trade balances must meet the approval of the nations involved.

Now, all the gold in the world, or silver, bullion of the bigness of the earth, or a hundred thousand million dollars in redeemable currency (by redeemable currency is meant paper money guaranteed by the Government to be paid on demand in gold or silver), could not bring about the construction of these projects without labor. Therefore, the really vital essential in these projects is labor—the key that unlocks the possibilities of these and all other achievements of men.

Labor being the means by which these projects are accomplished, a credit certificate—Labor Check—issued in payment therefor is fundamentally sound: Q. E. D.

Moreover, this principle in action is in harmony with that first enunciated Law of Economics—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—which bears even date with genesis of mankind.

In the face of these facts who will deny that a currency system based upon labor, the initial cause of all productive wealth, and bearing the stamp of approval of Jehovah God is fundamentally sound, and workable in all human affairs in which equity is involved?

LEGIONAIRE CONVENTION: SOME DESPERATE TACTICS

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

The St. Louis convention has come and gone and as usual several lessons can be drawn therefrom. One is, many seemingly nice people are sometimes led by doubtful or selfish motives to do some mighty uncomplimentary things. It also may be set down as a truism that any attempt to divert public funds from the common good to the benefit of the special few, is usually accompanied by various doubtful proceedings.

The St. Louis convention portrayed both of these evil-tendencies. It reminds us vividly of some other occasions in American history when questionable forces sought to rule or ruin.

One occasion occurred here in Texas several years ago when Governor Ferguson vetoed a bill which sought to divert certain funds from the common schools and place them to the credit of the so-called higher institutions of learning,—always a questionable procedure. Whatever may be said of other acts in the life of James Ferguson, that veto rang true to the best of motives and drew the sanction of the teachers of the common public schools, as well as that of the masses of the people.

Yet, about that time when the Governor attempted to address a Farmers Union Convention in Austin, the galleries of the hall were packed with college and university students bent on resentment, and they are said to have done the hoodlum act to perfection; and what took place there was a scene unworthy of nice people and one that could only have proceeded from selfish motives.

But it is said the Governor was well equal to the occasion and very creditably held his own in the face of what might be called a persistent species of youthful outlawry. Many at the convention felt if that represented higher education, we needed less of it and more of the common school variety.

Another occasion suggested by the St. Louis convention was the Houston National Convention in 1928, where a minority, by a series of wild hoodlum tactics successfully steam-rolled, or log-rolled the majority and enacted scenes that will always remain a disgrace in the annals of political conventions.

The St. Louis convention was supposedly friendly to Congressman Patman, who had always shown himself as a staunch friend of the legionnaires, and yet, according to press reports, there were those who sought to discredit him and sought further to divert public funds in the future from the benefit of the masses and carry them to the benefit of the special classes of bond holders and money lenders.

Evidently some evil impulses led certain elements in that convention to enact scenes, not only unfriendly to a very honored Congressman, but scenes that were a disgrace to all decent and ethical methods.

All such tactics cannot be too severely condemned on all occasions, for when resorted to they are the strongest prima facie evidence that the cause they represent is of a very selfish and questionable character, and deserves the condemnation of defeat, whether it receives it or not.

This desperate "rule or ruin" spirit is often common where sums of money are involved in public procedures, and hence it is that many of us charge, not only the present administration, but those of many past administrations have contributed more to the advantage of the so-called "higher ups" than to that of the average man. Hence our gradual downgrade.

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.

FASTENING TAXES UPON A FEW

Thus far the House at Austin has sent two tax bills to the Senate and others are under consideration. Probably the entire program submitted by Governor Allred—in effect, a cluster of "nuisance" taxes, along with proposals to increase the imposts on sulphur, natural gas, crude oil and other resources—will be passed similarly.

Exercising its prerogative, the Senate doubtless will rewrite the entire schedule. After having gone through conference, the measures may emerge radically different from the original form, so their value as revenue-producers is exceedingly doubtful.

As the lawmakers should be reminded occasionally, the sole purpose of the new tax program is to raise money. The State needs additional funds to take up the accumulated deficit, meet current operating expenses and pay old-age pensions. Then by all means let the Legislature avoid passing any tax measure for regulatory or punitive, rather than revenue, purposes.

At least one House bill—that to tax chain stores—is open to objection on such grounds. If that be not the intent, certainly the \$750 maximum tax proposed would tend to put the chains out of business. However, probably the Senate will scale down the tax, as its committee on State Affairs already has voted to exempt filling stations, milk-processors and utilities. Such exceptions merely emphasize the rankly discriminatory nature of the tax.

The other House bill so far passed is objectionable for similar reasons. It would double the present levy upon utilities' gross receipts.

As San Antonio Express repeatedly has pointed out, those measures and others on the calendar—including excises on natural gas, crude oil and sulphur—are all sales taxes in effect. In one way or another the consumer will pay the added taxes.

That principle applies to all the imposts under consideration. The lawmakers can devise no effective means to prevent the cost from being passed on to the consumer—and probably they will not try. Then why do they not recognize the facts of the situation and tax all sales alike?

That would be to spread the burden over the broadest possible base and thus lighten it. Such a course would be more equitable than fastening upon a few commodities and services for taxation.

A great merit of the general sales tax is that it reaches everybody directly. Under the present system—as Senator Holbrook has pointed out—not more than 50 per cent of the citizens pay direct taxes. That is one reason why taxes are so high.

Sooner or later Texas will come around to the sales-tax method of raising revenue, as 28 states have done. Everywhere adopted "for the emergency," it probably will be retained universally: It is more equitable than the nuisance excise and more dependable than the ad valorem property tax.—San Antonio Express.

BREAKING FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE

When the legislature met at Austin in regular session last January, public sentiment had crystallized to a degree that no member of that body could have been in reasonable doubt as to how a majority of Texans stood on the question of prohibition. Clearly it was indicated that the people were dissatisfied with the prohibition experiment, and fully as clearly was it indicated that they wished the opportunity to express themselves on that subject at the polls.

Such an opportunity the liberal forces of the legislature and the dry governor of the state were willing, some even anxious to afford, although it soon became evident that in order to do so many obstacles would have to be overcome. Chief among these was the dry majority in the state senate, who, wanting no legalized liquor in Texas, naturally wanted no referendum on the subject. At this time we digress to pay our humble tribute to the political astuteness of these gentlemen, giving them credit for being much too smart to persist in a bone dry position. Instead, they offered to compromise, agreeing to submit a constitutional amendment, which is approved by the people, would legalize liquor, but ban the open saloon.

The liberals, not suspecting that the open saloon ban contained an "Ethiopian in the woodpile," accepted the proviso, and for the second time in eighteen years the people of Texas were permitted to vote on their most controversial issue.

Within the past three weeks, however, the Ethiopian has been exposed to the public gaze, and it constitutes, in our opinion, a most flagrant breaking of faith with the people of this state. The Joker, of course, was that the same gentlemen who put over the "no saloon" ban would be in a position to dictate their own narrow interpretation as to what the phrase "open saloon" meant, and force such an interpretation on the people of Texas. Accordingly, and in the exercise of the broad powers conferred on a few narrow men, these gentlemen are presuming to say now what our knowledge has ever been claimed before, namely, that a high class hotel or a railroad dining car where drinks are served with meals, would be an open saloon within the meaning of the constitutional amendment.

The Labor Journal has no idea that the people of Texas thought they were voting any such absurdity, and we do not believe it is in accordance with their will. Rather do we believe that the people want a sensible solution of the problem that agitated this state for so many years—a solution that will revive none of the evils of the prohibition era, nor introduce any new ones.—Houston Labor Journal.

NOW WE HAVE IT

By AUSTIN CALLAN

We're going to have a chance to bathe in the fountain of agricultural youth. Rex Tugwell has found it. He has a plan sort of on the order of automobile dealers, a community can trade in its used farmers and their worn out farms for new ones.

The news came from Washington under date of Friday, Sept. 13th, (I'm afraid of that date), and it gave this information: "For every new farm created the resettlement administration will retire a block of land formerly in cultivation. The former owner having sold out for a substantial sum to the government in all probability will himself retire from farming and remove to the city."

This gives the community a brand new farmer with a stream-line farm, for the old one and his old field that is so poor it won't raise anything but ant hills and horned frogs. It will be a good trade for the community and it will be a good trade for the city because the traded in farmer will have a "substantial sum" given him by the government, and will be a profitable customer for the city until he gets into the movies or something.

The government will lose on the trade in but that can be met by a small processing tax on ex-Republican congressmen and post-masters.

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.

House Passes Unbroken Package Liquor Bill With Three-Man Board

Swinging into the last week of the special session, the Texas legislature today ordered full steam ahead in a supreme effort to complete action on three salient—liquor regulation, officers' salaries, and chain store taxation.

The house yesterday suddenly ended eight days of tumultuous bickering over liquor control when it passed the Brzdbury bill by a vote of 118 to 23. The Brzdbury bill provides for unbroken package sales of liquor, although the death of the bill is not certain. The bill has a 24 per cent alcoholic content of not more than 24 per cent by volume may be sold by the drink.

The house made one important change before finally passing the bill. Brzdbury's measure centered control of the liquor traffic under the state tax commissioner, but late Tuesday the house took it away from the commissioner and gave it to a three-man board appointed by the governor.

Chain Tax in Senate

Meanwhile the senate was girding its loins for the battle over the death battle over chain store taxation. Since the bill is scheduled to come up this morning, its opponents are trying to delay or postpone action on the bill, but the sponsors believe that they will reach a final vote this week. Since this likely is the only revenue-raising measure which will reach the senate floor this session, proponents of every kind of tax are sure to try to load their tax amendments on the bill.

The senate today had started consideration of the liquor traffic measure, but so many observers feel that there is little chance of pension legislation this session.

Late Tuesday Senator Roy Sanderson of Belton presented a substitute for the committee's pension bill, his substitute calling for a three per cent sales tax. At the first night meeting of this session, Lt.-Gov. Walter Woodul sustained a point of order that tax amendments could not be added to the pension bill in the senate.

Take Up Salaries

While the senate is elaborating itself over chain store taxation, the house today will probably take up the question of officers' salaries.

This sudden burst of activity probably was due to Governor James V. Allred's message late yesterday asking that the pension bill be pending, the legislative jam broken, and final action taken on three important subjects—liquor control, officers' salaries and chain store taxation.

If the legislature will only pass a reasonable liquor regulation bill, a salary statute, and a chain store tax bill, and it is then necessary, I will feel justified in immediately calling another session to provide old age pensions," Allred said.

He called particular attention to the chain store tax measure. This measure was incorporated in the state democratic platform. It overwhelmingly passed the house, has been reported favorably by the senate committee on state affairs and, in his judgment, should be disposed of once and for all," he declared.

BILLINGS AND MOONEY

San Francisco.—Some hot sparring occurred between Assistant Attorney General Cleary and John Finerty, Mooney defense counsel, as Cleary continued to ask Rena Mooney, Tom's wife, questions bearing, not on her own activities, but on the Martinez and Sacramento cases and the activities of the "Blasters." Finerty called this "a cowardly method of examination," and asserted that Cleary would, as before, move to have all this stricken from the record after he had got newspaper publicity for it. Defense Attorney Walsh denounced it as illegal. Both, as usual, were overruled by Referee Shaw.

Rena Mooney's transparent honesty ("Why should we? We knew where we were!" she answered naively when Cleary asked her if she and Tom had not talked over their account of the events of Preparedness Day, 1916) triumphed above all insinuations and attempts to confuse her on any but the most minor points.

Red-Baiting Dropped

The rest of the day was taken up by Walsh's reading of a newly-discovered transcript of Mooney's questioning by District Attorney Fickert, Assistant Prosecutor Brennan, Lieut. Bunner and Policeman Burke on the night of his arrest in 1916. This document has been held by the district attorney's office and never produced at any trial, and Mooney did not know of its existence until now. It shows that he kept demanding counsel, that he answered freely all questions referring to his own movements (the same story told by himself and his wife), but that he refused to answer questions about other persons, particularly about Billings, who had been implicated in the case, until he had legal advice. In spite of this, the district attorney and his staff persisted in trying to force him to do so. The transcript contained the significant statement by Brennan: "Nobody claims you, well known as you are, actually laid this bomb; the only way is to connect you with these other people."

For a time, at least, the prosecu-

A CHINESE WRITER ABOUT JAPANESE

I am a Chinese just visiting your city. I read in your paper about the spokesman for some Japanese salesmen, Yaraku Katayama, who stated: "We think China will be able to maintain her government now, but it can not be depended upon. The trouble with China is that the North and South have never settled their differences. China is really divided in five parts and the various governors run their territory for themselves and not for the nation and the people. They get into periodical fights with each other. This has been going on for 6000 years. The Chinese in various sections are foreigners to each other."

Just what does he mean by "depend on"? Who "depends" and "depend on who"? What does he mean by "five parts"? What are their names? A large country like China, there are many parts. Suppose those Jap salesmen return to Japan and tell their reporters that the United States is divided in many parts, or say 48 parts. That there is a "kingfish kingdom" which is not dependent on Federal Government, and that in Minnesota there is "farmers' government," in Wisconsin is a "progressive government," in California there is a "republican government," etc., and people of each part are foreigners to the other. (Not to speak of the "North" and "South" separation of long time ago.) I wonder how would you people feel?

I am very sorry your reporter did not ask them Jap salesmen about Chinese-Japanese trade situation because those salesmen would know more about the question and be able to tell a more interesting story. Of course, everyone knows that Osaka is the industrial and commercial center of Japan.

Why do they come to your country and try to dump their cheap stuff on your people? The answer: China don't want it. Maybe in China there is some trade with Japan still, but just because the Japs put false Chinese labels on their goods. Only two or three days ago New York and Chicago papers printed cables from China stating that the Japs at Swatow were caught smuggling some rice, and the Jap government sent many battleships to protest. The Jap government uses battleships to protect smugglers! According to report of Chinese customs, last year many Japs were caught smuggling sugar, artificial silk, etc., in China. I am sure there are many more not caught. Also in the northern seas of China Jap smugglers frequently engage in combats with customs cutters and kill customs officers. Such are the ways of Jap salesmen. Let Americans take notice.

Do you know why Jap goods are so cheap? They force the labor on women and children. That's why. You don't know why those Japs could treat their women and children. Recently there are many social upheavals and there are wholesale arrests of communists, but even with the military doing all they can to suppress, the upheaval goes on. Another thing, although Japs export a great deal, their farmers are poor and pitiable, such conditions have been described many times in newspaper. Needless to elaborate.

YAT WAH YUN.

In Houston Press.

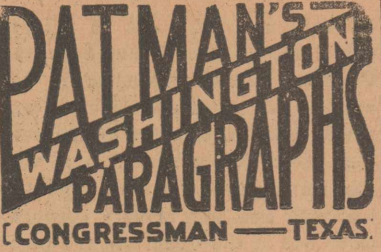
San Antonio.

cution has dropped its red-baiting as a result of Tom's magnificent oratorical outburst after two hours of grilling. Cleary suddenly quite his line of fight, asked that all questions and answers be stricken from the records, and agreed that this line of questioning was irrelevant. Incidentally, this put Referee Shaw on the spot, as he had previously overruled Walsh's objections.

Lying Witnesses

Cleary has also agreed to a stipulation that John MacDonald, who has repeatedly announced that he lied in giving evidence against Mooney; Frank Oxman, key witness who, it has been proved, was not even in San Francisco when the bombing occurred; and Mrs. Edean, whose "astral body" was at the scene, even if she wasn't there the only witnesses who claim to have seen Mooney at the scene of the bombing. This considerably simplifies the hearing.

Israel Weinberg, co-defendant in 1916, has arrived by plane from Cleveland and will probably be called as a witness in the near future.—Ex.



Helping The Farmer

Much legislation has been enacted for the purpose of increasing the buying power of agriculture. The farmer, who produces the necessities of life, has been sadly neglected in our economic system. There is convincing evidence that the policies of the present administration have increased the buying power of farmers. For instance, in March, 1933, corn was selling for 13c a bushel, while in July, 1933, it was selling for 47c a bushel; in July, 1934, for 51c, a bushel; and in May, 1935, for 82c a bushel.

The price of hogs in March, 1933, was \$3.20 a hundred pounds; in July, 1933, \$3.95; in July, 1934, \$4.00; and in May, 1935, \$8.40.

The price of wheat in March, 1933, was 48c a bushel; in July, 1933, \$1.00; in July, 1934, \$4.00; and in May, 1935, \$8.40.

The price of cotton in March, 1933, was 6c; in July, 1933, 10c; in July, 1934, 12c; and in April, 1935, 11.7c.

The sum of \$1,200,000,000 has been paid to the farmers in subsidies since March, 1933. These payments have helped farmers catch up on defaulted interest and tax arrears, and also stimulated the purchase of motor cars, radios, and all manner of retail goods.

The cash farm income in 1932 was \$4,377,000,000, which was increased more than \$1,000,000,000 in 1933. There was an additional increase of almost \$1,000,000,000 in 1934, and a further increase of about \$300,000,000 is in prospect this year. The accumulated gain for the period is more than \$5,000,000,000.

In the State of Texas, on April 1, 1930, according to Government census figures, there were 495,459 farms, of the value of \$3,597,406,986, whereas, on January 1, 1935, there were 501,058 farms of the value of \$2,582,664,909, showing a less in value of farms, lands and buildings of more than \$1,000,000 in five years.

According to government census figures, on April 1, 1930, there were 5,451 farms in Bowie County of the value of \$12,935,717; 5,841 farms in Cass County, of the value of \$9,077,124; 2,298 farms in Delta County, of the value of \$11,293,795; 1,578 farms in Franklin County, of the value of \$3,497,909; 6,802 farms in Harrison County, of the value of \$10,941,285; 5,005 farms in Hopkins County, of the value of \$13,322,303; 6,024 farms in Lamar County, of the value of \$24,451,387; 1,568 farms in Marion County, of the value of \$2,038,239; 1,572 farms in Morris County, of the value of \$2,631,977; 5,329 farms in Red River County, of the value of \$15,152,367; and 2,487 farms in Titus County, of the value of \$5,539,465.

On January 1, 1935, the Government census discloses there were 5,081 farms in Bowie County, of the value of \$9,545,536; 5,504 farms in Cass County, of the value of \$6,787,548; 2,192 farms in Delta County, of the value of \$6,671,118; 1,641 farms in Franklin County, of the value of \$2,344,268; 6,749 farms in Harrison County, of the value of \$7,765,775; 5,067 farms in Hopkins County, of the value of \$8,772,357; 5,582 farms in Lamar County, of the value of \$13,498,672; 1,598 farms in Marion County, of the value of \$1,607,659; 1,452 farms in Morris County, of the value of \$1,723,018; 5,108 farms in Red River County, of the value of \$9,286,676; and 2,482 farms in Titus County, of the value of \$3,923,175.

RESPECT OF LEGISLATORS

As legal representative of the Texas "company," General Wolters was perhaps the dean of a legislative representatives in Austin, and his appearances always commanded the respect of legislators. The blunt-spoken general had none of the suavity familiarly associated with "lobbyists" so that it became customary when legislators wanted the exact facts on any situation with regards to oil legislation to "ask General Jake."

(Continued From Page 1)

General Wolters, who held the rank of brevet major general in the Texas national guard and the elder attorneys appearing before the Texas legislature and state bodies in Austin. He represented the Texas Company.

His state-wide recognition rested, however, largely upon his record with the Texas national guard which had its inception with his enlistment in the Layette light guards in 1891. Since that date he has been steadfastly a military man.

SERVED IN SPANISH WAR

His first promotion was to the rank of lieutenant, in which rank he served with the First Texas Cavalry in the Spanish-American war.

In 1911 he was made a lieutenant colonel and in 1913 a brigadier general which rank he held until his voluntary retirement a few months ago with the rank of brevet major general.

During the World War, General Wolters was head of a state-wide speaking bureau under General John A. Hulen. Toward the end of the war he was commissioned to form two cavalry brigades and was in training with these troops at the armistice.

He was commander of the 23rd Texas Cavalry.

Even in days of peace, General Wolters saw intensive "war" duties as commanding officer during several periods of martial law, the most famous of which was the martial law control of the great East Texas Oil Field.

General Wolters was placed in charge of the Texas national guard on the decision of the New Jersey court of error and appeal, dooming Bruno Richard Hauptmann to die for the murder of the colonel's infant son.

Col. Lindbergh landed at an aviation field here shortly before 10 o'clock this afternoon. He was driven at once to the plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company, where airplane tests are to be conducted this afternoon. Newspaper men who tried to question him were told that he would not make a statement.

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MAY SUMMON PARLIAMENT WEEK EARLY

LONDON, October 9.—Recognizing the gravity of the Italo-Ethiopian war crisis, the British cabinet at an important full session today decided to summon parliament on October 22, a week earlier than usual, should events at Geneva necessitate such action.

The cabinet met for more than two hours in an exhaustive study of the war situation, one of its main tasks being to approve a line of action to be taken by Britain at the League of Nations assembly meeting in Geneva this afternoon.

Inescapable recognition of growing anti-Italian feeling throughout Britain faced the cabinet as it met today to draft final instructions to Capt. Anthony Eden, Geneva representative.

Orders for a vigorous British stand in favor of prompt and iron-clad economic and financial measures against Italy will be telephoned to Eden in time for his "keynote

GEN. WOLTERS DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

The body of General Jacob F. Wolters, familiarly known to every National Guardsman in Texas as "General Jake" was to be taken back to his home in Houston today.

Burial services for the veteran soldier and attorney will be held in Houston tomorrow.

General Wolters, 64, died here late yesterday afternoon, after a short illness which was at first not considered dangerous. At his bedside in the downtown hotel where he maintained headquarters during every legislative session were members of his family and two of his closest friends in the legislature, Lt. Gov. Walter Woodul and Senator J. W. E. H. Beck, who also was the general's physician.

Commander of the 56th Texas Cavalry for many years, General Wolters voluntarily retired in 1934, with the rank of brevet major general. He saw active service in the Spanish-American war, headed a speakers' bureau during the World War, and at the armistice, was organizing two brigades of Texans.

His name was most widely known for his service in Texas' several martial law periods, all of which he commanded. He was author of a legal authority upon military law, and of brochures upon the same subject.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the condemned slayer of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., today was doomed to the electric chair by New Jersey's highest tribunal, the court of errors and appeal.

The thirteen black-robed justices handed down a decision denying the slayer's appeal from the guilty verdict returned at Flemington where he was tried last February 13.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, trial judge, will reimpose the death sentence and fix the date of execution after the elapse of two weeks, required by law.

There is only one remaining avenue of appeal—to the supreme court of the United States.

The doomed man's lawyers promptly announced that this course will be taken.

In an air of grave quiet, and with only 40 persons in the courtroom, the justices went through their calendar in a routine manner, reading decisions in 70 cases before they came to Hauptmann's—"No. 99"—at 11:41 a. m.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann has a one to 50 chance to win a hearing in the United States supreme court, experience court observers estimated today.

The high court will review his trial and conviction if the murder of the infant son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh if it appears that the court of New Jersey denied him the guarantees of the federal constitution.

Seldom does the high court review a murder case. Only occasionally does it reverse the conviction of the lower courts, either federal or state.

The alleged kidnaper and murderer of America's most famous baby has 90 days in which to appeal to the high court for a writ of review.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was told shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon that the New Jersey court of errors and appeals ruled he must die for the kidnap-murder of little Charles A. Lindbergh.

The court's ruling was conveyed to him by C. Lloyd Fisher, chief defense counsel, in the death house of the state prison here.

Nothing was available immediately on how the condemned man received the verdict.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Col.

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THE AUSTIN DISPATCH.

address" before the League of Nations assembly meeting to approve sanctions this afternoon, Whitehall authorities agreed.

PUBLIC APPROVES ACTION

Immediate opening of the doors of Britain's great munitions factories to Ethiopian buyers, and a general parliamentary election to confirm what public opinion already appears clearly to demonstrate widespread approval of Britain's action with the league—are also on the cabinet's program for urgent consideration.

London tensely watched developments, and a large crowd was on hand in Downing Street to see the anxious-faced ministers file into No. 10.

Meanwhile, it was learned, the royal naval reserve is already mobilized, and the air force has notified all reserve officers to be ready for service on 24 hours' call.

Aircraft factories throughout the country are working night and day making military planes, while contracts for commercial craft have temporarily been shelved.

Appeal Tribunal Says Baby Slayer Must Die In Chair For Crime

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TWO NATIONS ARE AGAINST PENALTY

GENOVA, October 9.—Austria and Hungary, important neighbor states of Italy, today created a sensation in the League of Nations assembly by each voting "no" on the question of application of sanctions against the Italian government.

League diplomats decided unanimously was not necessary for applications of sanctions against an aggressor by the league, but it was admitted that the surprise stand of these two nations could put a serious barrier to the carrying out of effective penalties.

The votes of the two states came as a distinct shock to the assembly and a large gallery. It had been expected the assembly would go on record as being unanimously in favor of economic penalties against Italy, and that any states not heartily in favor of applying them merely would abstain from voting.

This procedure would have made technical unanimity possible.

Before casting his sensational vote in opposition to application of sanctions, the Austrian delegate stated that upon orders of his government he wanted to express reassurance of Austria's attachment to the league.

However, he said he also wanted to express the sympathy of Austria toward Italy, which, he said, had preserved Austrian integrity.

This apparently was a reference to the action of Italy in rushing troops to the Italo-Austrian border last year when Austria was torn by civil war and there existed the threat of an invasion from Germany.

The Austrian delegate stated also the gratitude of his country toward the league, whose principal task, he said, was maintenance of peace.

However, he said, grave danger to peace may lay in the application of sanctions for all Europe.

"Austria," he concluded, "sees herself unable to adhere to sanctions, and therefore votes against."

Expected Less

The young married couple entered the furniture store. Said the young husband, bashfully. "We want to look at a bedroom suite for our new home."

"Yes, sir," said the salesman. "Do you want twin beds?"

"Heavens, no!" interrupted the blushing young wife. "Just a small cradle."

The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.—Lowell.

Electrical Power Direct from Sun

Albert G. Burns, president of the Congress of National Inventors, is authority for the statement that experiments now in progress show that the sun will shortly place 200

A New Battle Cry

The prohibitionists are making headway in England, we hear. The historic struggle will now be between St. George and his flagon.

billion volts of electrical energy at man's disposal daily, making electrical energy dirt cheap, and doing away for ever with the necessity of coal mining or any other laborious work on the part of man.

Fast Time from Portland

The Union Pacific Railway Company's new streamline train "City of Portland" made the trip from Portland, Ore., to Chicago, 2,200 miles, in 39 hours 45 minutes, chopping 19 hours 15 minutes from the old running time. This is a great achievement, even though it may look small compared with that of the planes, which make the same trip in 14 hours 55 minutes.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE FERGUSON FORUM, published weekly at Austin, Texas for October 1, 1935.

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF TRAVIS.

I, Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas aforesaid, personally appeared Jas. E. Ferguson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Editor of the Ferguson Forum and that the following is a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Ferguson Forum, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Editor, Jas. E. Ferguson, Austin, Texas.

Business Manager, Jas. E. Ferguson, Austin, Texas.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

The Ferguson Forum, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Dorrance Ferguson Watt, Austin, Texas.

Nellie Horan, Austin, Texas.

J. H. Davis, Jr., Austin, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1935.

O. E. SMITH.

(My commission expires June 1, 1937.)

AN APPEAL

Say Boys, I wish you would renew your subscription to the Forum. Our meal barrel is running mighty low and if you don't help me it is going to be mighty hard if not impossible for me to carry on the Forum Publication.

Now don't put this off and think the other fellow is going to do it because he is just as forgetful as you have been.

YOU WILL NEED THE FORUM

To get the information on the Legislature which will be in session for many weeks yet and besides the campaign for next year is already in the making.

I wouldn't make this appeal if I just didn't have to; so get busy at once and send in your dollar for a year's subscription. Don't wait. I have got to hurry.

Your friend,
JIM, The Editor.

Using the following form fill in your name and address—

THE FERGUSON FORUM
P. O. Box 1158,
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Dear Editor:

For the enclosed \$ _____ please send me the Ferguson Forum

Signed _____

Address _____