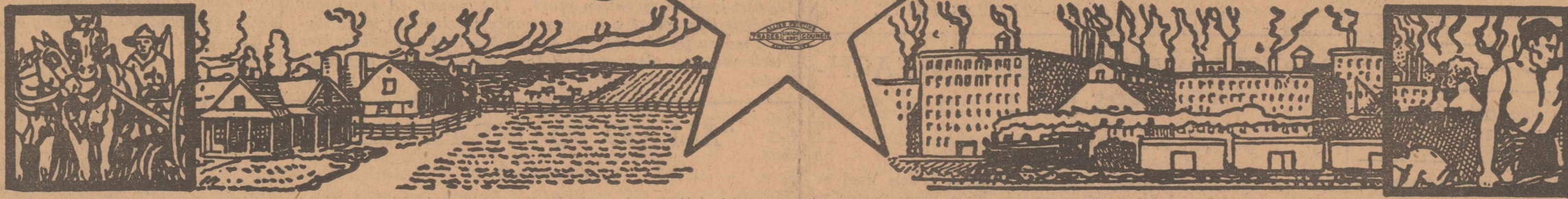


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

Excerpts Radio Address By President Emerson of Nat'l Farmers' Union

We will abandon our present policy of a planned scarcity of the blessings of life, to balance an ever declining purchasing power, but quite to the contrary we will balance the purchasing power to the consumptive needs of the people and abolish the dole. Self respecting citizens do not like the dole and yet we know that doles and special privilege grants on the part of our Government to the special interests are largely responsible for so large a portion of our population being destitute and penniless. Why then should we not first deal with the real problem and remove the cause of the malady and permit the natural forces of the body to function in repairing and rebuilding the worn out tissues. It just doesn't seem to me that the giving of one stimulant after another by way of a shot in the arm will cure the patient if we fail to remove the cause which has become deep seated. This patient must have a real blood transfusion to restore that vast quantity of our circulating medium that has been cancelled out of existence. I know some of you will say we have ample money in the banks, but let me remind you that it is only as money is used, that it has value, as a circulating medium in performing the functions for which it is created. When it is not used it is merely as a coagulated clot of blood in the arteries of commerce. It is true of course that when credit resources were abundant among the masses of society that this credit could be and was substituted for a medium of exchange. However, when these credit resources have become exhausted this credit part of our medium of exchange is taken out of the blood stream, leaving a real scarcity of money with which to transact the business of the country and we have poverty in the midst of plenty. It is the use of this credit money, check-book money, which constitutes approximately 90% of our medium of exchange which enables the big banks to limit and control both the quantity and the velocity of our circulating medium and through that control to actually limit and control prices of commodities and the labor incomes of society.

Let me quote to you from a speech by General John A. Logan, a distinguished Senator from Illinois, in the Senate on January 19, 1874, and just remember this prophecy was made more than sixty years ago.

"Logan's Prediction in 1874
"I can see benefit only to the money holders and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see, as a result of this legislation, our business operations crippled and wages for labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the beautiful prairies of my own state and of the great west, which are blooming as gardens, with cheerful homes rising like white towers, long the pathway of improvement, again sinking back to idleness. I can see mortgage fiends at their hellish work.

"I can see he hopes of industrious farmers blasted as they burn corn for fuel, because its price will not pay the cost of transportation and dividends on millions of dollars of fictitious railway stocks and bonds. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of states, counties and cities, incurred when money was abundant and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on.

"I can see the people of our western states, who are producers, reduced to the condition of serfs who pay interest on public and private debts to the money sharks of Wall Street, New York, and the Threadneedle Street in London, England.

"And this will be accomplished by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation and destroying them until the banks can control

ALLRED SUBJECT OF HOT DEBATE BY LEGISLATURE

Torrid criticism and defense of Governor Allred enlivened the morning session of the legislature today.

Attacks upon the governor were provoked by the governor's sharp admonition to the legislature to "get down to work."

Rep. Sam Hanna of Dallas and Tom Cooper of Lindale led the attack on the governor in the house, while Rep. Franklin Spears of San Antonio, B. F. Quinn of Beaumont, John Fain of Weatherford, Stanford Payne of Del Rio and Gene Worley of Shamrock pushed to the defense.

Meanwhile the senate spent 30 minutes in consideration of a resolution written by Senator Will Martin of Hillsboro, asking the governor six pointed questions with regard to his specific views on old age pension and liquor regulation. By an 18-9 vote the senate sent the resolution to the finance committee for consideration.

Rep. Hanna bitterly assailed the governor, charging him with favoritism and lobbying.

Spears defended Allred, saying that "the governor doesn't want to penalize anybody. We all make mistakes, but the governor didn't make any mistake when he said that the legislature had not been doing much work. All we did last session was to pass an unconstitutional chain store tax bill, and I think the legislature certainly deserves criticism."

"We are doing nothing now," Spears declared. "We haven't had a quorum since Wednesday and I ask you if that is the governor's fault. Why should we lay at the door of the governor's office the things that we fail to do?"

Senator Martin's resolution asked the governor six specific questions:

1. Would you give old age pensions to everyone over 65?
2. If not, what specific limitations would you put in the bill?
3. If you favor a property qualification, how much property would you allow pension eligibles to own?
4. If you favor an income qualification, how much income would the eligibles have?
5. Do you favor both an income and a property qualification?
6. What kind of liquor regulatory measure would meet with your approval?—Ex.

SMED BUTLER SEES WAR AS PROLOGUE

NEWTON SQUARE, Pa., Oct. 20.—Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, calling Ethiopian warfare "side-show maneuvers" compared to the statesmen's "racket" at Geneva, declared Friday that League of Nations sanctions are dangerous.

"If it were not for the League sanctions program," the retired marine corps officer said in an interview, "there would be only two nations involved right now—Great Britain and Italy—instead of more than 50.

"The United States can't keep out if Europe works up to a general war and if martial propaganda is fed to our people."

Voicing fear that too much attention to war movement might arouse American fighting instincts, he said:

"It takes a while to get the poor devils who have to do the dying worked up to it, but propaganda can do the trick—just as it did in 1916 and 1917. We voted for peace when we elected Wilson for a second term, but we went to war four months later.

"Let our newspapers keep you informed on what the League diplomats are doing and we'll be able to see through sham. There's more to it than what is going on in Ethiopia."—Austin American.

LEGISLATIVE CLOUDS

By JIM, The Editor

The political horizon seems to be getting darker every hour at the State Capitol. In fact, the pot is boiling over and the fat is in the fire. Last week the Governor sent a message to the Legislature telling them to get on the job and stay on the job. No sooner had this edict of the Governor been received than the Legislature promptly adjourned for three days just to show the Governor a trick or two.

On Monday the storm broke loose in both houses of the Legislature and the Governor was taken to a fare-you-well castigation by various members of the house and senate. While a good many members defended the Governor, it was quite evident that a majority are resenting his attempts to force them to go to work.

A resolution was offered by Senator Martin of Hillsboro which in effect defines the issue between the Legislature and the Governor. The resolution appears elsewhere in these columns giving to the average voter the information desired.

In answer to the Governor's talk about somebody going to work several members called attention to the fact that the Governor was the last one that ought to complain about anybody not working. They called attention to the fact that the Governor for the last 40 days during the special session has been absent from the State Capitol a very large part of the time in filling many different speaking invitations from county fairs, rodeo celebrations, civic organizations, fishing and hunting parties, as well as other ceremonies and pleasurable occasions reached by high speed automobiles and aeroplanes. During which times it is claimed that the legislature has not had time or opportunity to confer with the Governor about the serious problems of Old Age Pensions and other important legislation.

They now call on the Governor and ask him what kind of a law he recommends on liquor or old age pension, and that he advise the Legislature as to what limitations, restrictions or regulations, if any, the law should contain as a condition to receiving an old age pension.

They have also called upon him and state that in view of his threat to veto a sales tax to tell the Legislature what kind of a law he wants to get money to pay the pension and from what source such revenue is to be derived. These members who speak with much temper say that they put in more time than the Governor has put in on the job and that he is the last man that ought to complain about inactivity on the part of anybody.

Evidently the indecision of the Governor is causing embarrassment to him and to his friends in the Legislature. If some leadership is not soon developed either through the Governor or Legislature probably the second call session will accomplish no more than the first.

The joke on the Legislature, however, is that nearly every member of the Legislature voted to submit the pension amendment to the people and just before the election they were loud and vociferous in their respective districts in favor of the Old Age Pension, but now when the monkey is put on their back to get money to pay the pension they shy off like a mule at a hole in a bridge and you can't get but very few of them to tell you just what they want. An exception to this rule though is that Senator Roy Sanderford has offered a complete bill setting up the machinery of how to determine who is eligible for pension and his bill also provides how the money can be obtained through a sales tax. He has pointed the way, prepared the law which furnishes the machinery to pay the old age pension in accordance with the constitutional amendment voted by the people. With but little assistance, Senator Sanderford is making the fight single handed and alone to carry out the will of the people. With the exception of a few members including Hon. W. E. Pope of Corpus Christi in the house and a few members in the senate, the rest of the Legislature has took the limber tail on paying the Old Age Pension and I look for them to make a mess of the whole situation including liquor.

I hope our friends in the Legislature will get together and get behind the Sanderford Bill and meet the issue clean cut on the sales tax and hand it right over to the Governor and let him veto it if he wants to. Our skirts will be clear then and the monkey will be on his back if he vetoes the law.

All over this state the people are now condemning this Legislature simply because the issue is being dodged every day by fighting the Sanderford Bill in the Senate and in the House. So I call upon our boys in the Legislature to stop running political rabbits and follow the leadership which has been laid out for you and which the people want and voted for before it is everlastingly too late.

LEGISLATURE LOAF AS SOLONS GO HOME

Protests of citizens against inactivity of the legislature entered house records Friday as both chambers, shy a quorum for the second consecutive day, ordered a week-end vacation.

One-sixth of the session, in effect, was accounted for when both houses recessed until Monday. Neither house had the required two-thirds of its membership present to work and no attempt was made to bring in absentees. Committee approved bills on a pension plan, the pressing problem before the legislators, awaited action in both houses.

Rep. W. E. Jones of Jourdan, chairman of the house taxation committee, asserting it was "awfully discouraging to find so little attention paid to work that is so urgent," named a sub-committee of five to report Monday on plans for raising money to pay pensions.

No Pay Checks

Rep. Vernon Lemens of Rainbow placed in the record a demand of 60 "solid citizens" of Somervell county for the legislature to "do something or come home." Gov. Allred upon calling the session enjoined the legislators to work diligently.

Failure of the senate to muster a quorum denied legislators their usual Friday pay envelopes. The house bill appropriating \$100,000 for session expenses lacked senate passage.—Austin American.

No work has ever been accomplished in conferences, they usually end in mere chatter.—Tndre Maurois

Mussolini Concedes England Just Being Good League Member

GENVA, Oct. 19.—A drastic "buy nothing from Italy" boycott was voted tonight by the League of Nations general committee of 52 nations. When the boycott will be effective will be decided by the league on October 31.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Premier Benito Mussolini in an official communique today conceded Great Britain has been acting in good faith in the present crises.

Il Duce condemned those alleging Britain has been acting from selfish motives.

The communique, given out through the propaganda department, said:

"The British ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, called upon the chief of the Italian government on October 18 and assured him anew his majesty's government has no intention of undertaking any action in regard to the present conflict between Italy and Abyssinia beyond that which was required by its collective obligations in its capacity as loyal member of the League of Nations, or beyond what is permitted or recommended by the league in conformity with the disposition of the league covenant.

"Drummond also made it clear that the attitude of his majesty's government on this particular question was in no way determined

by motives of its own interests. "All affirmations in such a sense (that Britain acted selfishly, etc.) are absolutely devoid of foundation and cannot be spread abroad except by people who are badly informed or who are desirous of creating trouble."

Tone Changes

The communique, formally acknowledging the British assurance that British fleet maneuvers in the Mediterranean were not directed against Italy, was considered in diplomatic quarters to have climaxed important "peace" negotiations of the past 48 hours, undertaken at a time when war between Britain and Italy was a real threat.

This threat tonight was held to have been dissolved.

For several weeks the Italian press has been extremely bitter against Britain, charging she had massed her great fleet in the Mediterranean solely as a threat to Italy; that she was forming a world front against fascism; that she was pushing other nations at Geneva to take action against Italy in her own selfish interests; and, finally, that Britain wanted to go to war with Italy to prevent attainment of "legitimate" Italian aims in East Africa.

Attacks Stop
Britain, and not the league, stood (Continued on page 3)

MUSSOLINI'S TROOPS FALL IN THEIR OWN TRAP

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 22.—A runner from the headquarters of Dejazmatch Habte Mikael Tuesday night reported the death of nearly the entire garrison of a small Italian advance post in Ogaden, on the southern front.

The Italians attempted to trap one of Mikael's raiding parties by mining the camp with high explosives but fell victims of their own strategy.

Fast-moving Ethiopian contingents advanced on the camp, and the Italians evacuated the heavily-mined position as if in confusion. In their haste a defender tripped a trigger setting off the explosives and nearly the entire Italian force was killed.

Mikael's force looted the wreckage, returning to the chief's headquarters with 200 unexploded mines, two tents and 15 police whistles.—Ex.

NEWTON BAKER VISIONS WAR AS ALL-IMPORTANT

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, characterized the Italo-Ethiopian struggle Friday as a critical historical incident which will determine whether the world is to be governed by force or peaceful covenant.—Ex.

Hearing some of the big shots talk about beginning life as a barefoot boy, you'd think we were born with boots on.

Pat Harrison's Speech On the Social Security Bill in the U.S. Senate

A MOST TIMELY RESOLUTION BY SEN. MARTIN

Senator Will Martin of Hillsboro District introduced a resolution in the Senate this week which is being widely discussed in the Legislature and it is presented herewith for the information of the people. (The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, on August 24, 1935, at an election held for the purpose of permitting the people of Texas to vote on amendments to the Constitution, the voters decided the repeal of Constitutional prohibition and by an overwhelming majority adopted an amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for old age assistance to persons over 65 years of age; and,

WHEREAS, the Honorable Jas. V. Allred, Governor of Texas, has called a special session of the legislature for the express purpose of enacting an old age pension law and providing revenue for the payment of old age pensions; and,

WHEREAS, he has called upon the legislature to speedily enact an old age pension law and has demanded that sufficient revenue be provided to pay old age pensions; and,

WHEREAS, in his message to the legislature he states that property taxes must not be increased and has given warning that he will veto a general sales tax if that method of raising revenue for the payment of old age assistance should be adopted by the legislature; and,

WHEREAS, the legislature of Texas for the last four years has been making strenuous efforts to reduce the burden of taxation on property so as to accelerate the revival of property values and aid the return of prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, the Governor will no doubt submit to the legislature during this special session the subject of licensing and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors within this state; and,

WHEREAS, the Governor is the chosen leader of the people of Texas, and endowed by the Constitution with the power to veto legislation of which he disapproves; and,

WHEREAS, the veto of an act to create an old age pension system or the veto of a law licensing and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors will probably mean another special session of the legislature with additional expense to the taxpayers and the loss of much needed revenue; and,

WHEREAS, such an eventuality may be avoided if the legislature is advised by the Governor at this time as to the character of old age pension law and regulatory liquor bill that will meet with his approval; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE of the State of Texas that the Honorable James V. Allred, Governor of the State of Texas be requested to give to this body by message or other appropriate means his views upon the following questions, in order that the legislature may more effectively cooperate with him and exercise its best efforts to avoid the veto of important legislation. Assuming that other provisions of bill are fair and reasonable and meet with your approval.

1. Do you favor a law granting old age assistance to all those over 65 years of age?
2. If you do not favor a law granting a pension to all persons over 65 years of age, what specific limitation will meet your approval?
3. Please advise us as to whether or not you approve the enactment (Continued on page 3)

Remarks of Hon. Pat Harrison of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States, Wednesday, August 14, 1935.

Mr. Harrison. Mr. President, it has just been my pleasure to be present when the President of the United States attached his signature to the social security bill. In my opinion, this will prove one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation enacted by this administration. I am happy to have had a part in its enactment, and I am sure that other Senators who participated are happy to have had a part in it.

There was published in the New York Times on Saturday, August 10, a very fine analysis of the social security bill, and in this connection I ask to have it inserted in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows: (From the New York Times of Aug. 10, 1935).

Summary of Benefits Provided in Social Security Bill

Washington, Aug. 9.—The social security bill which went to President Roosevelt today is divided in its essential provisions into two parts, one dealing with the long-range plan of President Roosevelt for insuring Americans against "major hazards of our economic mechanism," and the other carrying special and immediate aid to the States in caring for dependent unemployables.

In the former group are provisions for old age pensions and unemployment insurance, and in the latter are the sections dealing with assistance to needy aged, dependent children, mothers, crippled children, the indigent disabled and the blind.

Old Age Assistance

The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$49,750,000 for the current fiscal year and so much as may be needed thereafter to assist the States in caring for the aged, persons over 65 years of age. Grants are authorized on a 50-50 basis, with the stipulation that the Federal Government's share shall in no case exceed \$15 a month.

Contributory Old Age Pensions

The bill provides a long-range old age pension system, to be financed by an income tax on employees and a pay roll tax on employers, starting in each case at 1 percent in 1937 and rising each 3 years until 1949, when each contribution is to be 3 percent.

Under the operation of the system each qualified worker who retires at the age of 65 years, but not prior to January 1, 1942, will receive a monthly pension until his death. The rate of payment will vary from \$10 to \$85 a month, depending upon the total amount of wages earned by the beneficiary after December 31, 1936, and before he reaches the retireable age. Lump-sum settlements are to be made to estates of qualified beneficiaries who die before reaching the age of 65.

Unemployment Insurance

The bill provides a Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, based upon a payroll excise tax upon employers. It provides that on and after January 1, 1936, employers of eight or more persons, or less if determined by the States, will be assessed excise taxes on their pay rolls of 1 percent in 1936, 2 percent in 1936, 2 percent in 1937, 3 percent in 1938 and subsequent years.

The funds so collected to be paid to employees on period of unemployment, according to laws and rules adopted by the States.

The bill allows the State the widest discretion in setting up laws suited to their own requirements, allows a credit up to 90 percent to employers on account of taxes paid into strictly State unemployment funds, and grants a Federal subsidy, \$4,000,000 in 1936 and \$49,000,000 annually (Continued on page 3)

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THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

CALVIN COOLIDGE, IN HIS FIRST ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1924.—There is scarcely an economic ill anywhere in our country that can not be traced directly or indirectly to high taxes. To increase that burden is to disregard the general welfare. Through constructive economy, to decrease taxes is to enlarge the reward of everyone who toils.—Calvin Coolidge.

HOW FARMERS GET OUT OF DEBT

(Editorial in North Dakota Leader)

The many newspapers which delight in telling the farmer how greatly agricultural conditions have improved, seized avidly upon a recent statement from Washington that the nation's farm debt has decreased sharply in recent years.

In glowing headlines, the story was related: "Farm Indebtedness in U. S. Drops—Mortgage Total Decreased by \$1,241,000,000 Since 1930." But what these newspapers either failed to tell or else innocently buried deep down in the story was the fact that THE DROP IN FARM MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS WAS ACCOUNTED FOR ALMOST ENTIRELY THROUGH FORECLOSURES.

In other words, tens of thousands of farmers got out of debt all right. BUT THEY ALSO LOST THEIR FARMS.

How the American farmer went into debt is revealed by department of agriculture records. In 1910, the total mortgage debt of the United States was \$3,320,470,000. This increased to \$7,857,700,000 by 1920; \$9,360,620,000 by 1925 and \$9,468,526,000 by 1928. The decline in farm mortgage indebtedness began after 1928, and in 1930 the total outstanding was \$9,241,390,000.

While detailed figures for 1934 are not yet available, federal officials estimate the total debt at \$8,000,000,000—a decrease of \$1,241,390,000 since 1930. But even these officials confess what most newspapers failed to admit—that foreclosures, rather than payment of debts by farmers, largely accounted for the decline.

And farmers, under this New Deal are continuing to "get out of debt"—via the foreclosure route. Figures compiled by the Washington Post reveal that mortgage foreclosures during the first three months of 1935 increased 20.3 per cent over the last quarter of 1934 and 9.9 per cent over the first quarter of 1934. Compilations made public by the federal Resettlement office at Lincoln, Nebraska, show that the number of tenant farmers in North Dakota increased from 8.5 per cent in 1900 to 35.1 per cent in 1930 and the percentage is considerably higher today. As evidence that most of the land not already operated by renters soon will be, the Resettlement office discloses that 48 per cent of all farms are mortgaged in Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota—seven of the nation's leading agricultural states.

Saddled with unbearable debts and with market prices of most agricultural commodities still below cost of production, the American farmer is rapidly being reduced to the status of a peasant. No honest interpretation of existing debt structures and ruinously low prices can lead to any other conclusion.

In congress, two measures have been advanced to rescue the American farmer. The Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill would refund his debts at 1 1/2 per cent interest plus an annual payment of 1 1/2 per cent on the principal. The cost of production bill would guarantee to the farmer an equitable price for the commodities which he raises. Both measures, however, have been vigorously opposed by the administration which proposes to solve the farm problem through a program of planned scarcity.

Meanwhile, the American farmer continues to "get out of debt" in the traditional and highly constitutional method handed down through the centuries by the money changers. "Farm indebtedness is decreasing," chant the reactionary newspapers.

But they forget to mention that the number of farmers who own their homes is decreasing proportionately.

WHY DO BIG BANKS OBJECT?

(Editorial in Garment Workers)

One amendment to the Constitution—Article V—is being invoked against smaller deposits. The ground is that property of the larger banks will be disproportionately taken for the protection of depositors in small banks. Yet, the statement is made, that most of our banking troubles have arisen from failures among the myriads of small banks in the country.

That means, if it means anything that the weak spot in the financial credit dam is in the neighborhood of the small banks. It also means that when the dam breaks at the weak spots, the whole structure, and everything depending on it, is threatened by a general catastrophe. But the big banks are opposed to contributions from the high spots in the dam to protect the weaker places.

Can it be, that the big banks are still counting on these periodic breaks in the dam as periods of magnificent presences of accumulation for themselves?

This is only one of many questions which workers, and other depositors in small banks—who never expect to do any business with the Morgan and Rockefeller big banks, are rising up to ask. They want to know why the big banks should object to a general charge upon bank deposits for the general protection of the banking system at its weakest points.

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."

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

BANKERS AND TIMID PREACHERS No. 2

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

The reader will remember that my previous article used as a text, a quotation from a letter written by a Paris pastor to President Roosevelt. Let us repeat this quotation as a text for further discussion. He said: "I do not think a minister should discuss economic problems. This is a question for bankers and other business men to solve. I am willing to follow their leadership."

This expression would not need further notice, except that it represents the sentiment common to the bulk of church leaders over the world, and yet it is a compromise with the devil himself, and needs more discussion and severe condemnation.

It implies that bankers and business men know righteous economics better than ministers know it. What a sad confession to be made by a leading Methodist minister. It is beneath what ought to be the standard of church policy and dignity. It shows that church leaders are conniving with, and catering to, the financial crooks that have conspired in all ages to rob and impoverish common humanity. It places the ministry and the visible church in a degraded position as ordained heralds of God's decrees.

One main object in criticizing this expression is to show that leaders in the banking and business world, as a rule are greedy, grafting, buccannering spirits, unworthy of the confidence of those moral forces represented by the ministry and their following; and when this is the case then any minister who abjectly bows to such leadership is trailing his priestly robes in the dust and mire of unGodly methods. He needs to seek "wisdom from on high,"—the wisdom of higher ideals.

Bankers are not all bad, but the good ones do not seem to have shaped their policy in ruling us. I do not wish to speak falsely of any good man. I do not wish to do the church any discourtesy. I only wish to help in its true mission of purifying and elevating the race. It is the greatest organized force working in that direction, but it seems to be working in "low."

I am trying to show that in teaching and action the American Bankers Association, as a representative leader of the bankers of the country, have proven themselves false and disloyal to the people, and that this disloyalty amounts to actual moral turpitude, and while this is the case the preachers who claim to be servants of Christ are debasing themselves by standing as submissive seconds to this disloyalty and moral delinquency.

Why do I say this? Because I find in the circulars and letters of instruction sent out to member bankers from their head association and its agents, they said: "We believe that Democracy means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war;" and then after repudiating Democracy, they themselves proceed to rob the public by the Rothschild and Morgan methods, and our ministers virtually endorse it. They also said: "We authorize our agents to lend our funds on real estate and make the notes due Sept. 1, 1894, then stop lending any more funds after Sept. 1, 1892, and take two years in making a money scarcity so that when Sept. 1, 1894 comes we can demand our money at a time when there is no money in circulation."

"As a result of this scarcity we can foreclose and take in two thirds of all the farms west of the Mississippi, and thousands of them east of the Mississippi at our own price." This describes a banking method enacted against our people as perfidious as any method ever devised by Rothschild and Morgan, and yet our preachers seem to endorse it and want to follow the bankers as their leaders. Then these same bankers say: "We may as well own three-fourths of the farms and all the money of the country, and then after making these men renters as in England, we can land our money and make times easy again." Oh what a diabolic scheme, and yet our preachers,—our moral sponsors,—are refusing to condemn such methods; but want such bankers to continue ruling this country. Who will deliver us from such infamous methods?

Next week I will try to show further the seeming coalition of the ministers of this country with the diabolic banking powers now reigning over us.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PEACE TIME TAX BILL

(Texas Tax Journal)

HISTORY FAILS TO RECORD THE NAME OF ANY COUNTRY, PAST OR PRESENT, THAT CHANGED ITS GOVERNMENT OR PASSED FROM THE STAGE OF ACTION AS A NATION BY REASON OF THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMY IN THE EXPENDITURE OF ITS TAX MONEY. History, up through the ages is, however, replete with facts that the indiscriminate use of the taxing power and extravagance in expenditures of public money, have sent powerful nations into the discard.

It seems to have fallen to the lot of the United States to give the world a scheme of taxation to support the provisions of only one tax bill that towers above any other peace time tax bill of all ages.

1. Old Age Pensions to those who have reached the age of 65 years and over.
2. To pay old age benefits out of wages.
3. Unemployment compensation systems.
4. Aid to dependent children.
5. Maternal and child welfare.
6. Public health service.

These are fifty-fifty subjects, hence, the states must yield to the rules and regulations of a Federal Board in the payment of money and the administration of the law. Reliable sources estimate the Federal taxes to meet the requirements of the "Social Security Act" will approximate \$2,000,000,000 then add to this the part the taxpayers of the 48 states will pay, which would include all lines of industry employing ten or more laborers, and consider what industry will pay in addition to their present Federal, State, county, city and district taxes they now pay. The old age benefit part of the Act is supported by industry and the laborers employed by industry. The small industrial plants no doubt can business additional difficulties that may cause many to close their doors. The amount of at least \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to meet Texas' part of this pretentious program will have to be met, but how?

The part of wisdom, statesmanship, good judgment, and justice calls for a small tax on all, so all can survive and will the Governor and many legislators continue to proclaim nothing but a sales tax can meet this colossal tax bill, "but I am against it." If a sales tax is a tax on poverty, then to refuse to pass one under present conditions will produce ten times more poverty.

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.

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 "ministry" of Big Business.

"ALL GO TO ONE PLACE"

(Ecclesiastes 3:20)

In Collier's", October 26, Freling Foster, in his copyrighted column, attempts to puncture the bubble of an orthodox heaven and hell. Asserting that the earliest religious in history were barren of such prospective abodes for homo sapiens, when he exchanges this "mortal coil" for that "realm of dreamless sleep," he is making a direct attack on the citadel of the erstwhile hell and purgatory peddlers, by quoting the above caption of this article, to wit: "All go unto one place." Interesting, if true. It requires an Ingres' or a Rutherford's courage for a layman to undertake to controvert the babblings of the orthodox ministry, Protestant or Catholic.

And yet, on sober second thought, it should not seem so extraordinary for a person who is inclined to do his own thinking to call in question the utterances of these priests and preachers who do not agree among themselves. As a matter of fact, the protracted, continued, unending controversy of all the ages has been a religious one. And, without exception, this controversy has been led by the clergy class.

A Rational Deduction

Where people differ in opinion on a common issue, somebody is in error. The existence of hundreds of religious institutions, all claiming the Bible as authority for their teachings, but all in controversy on certain alleged vital questions, is very suggestive of the lack of harmony among these cults. Somebody among them is wrong—maybe all of them. And in this case it would appear that we have a parallel of the conditions prevalent in the days of the active career of the "Man of Galilee" who rebuked the clergy for their presumption in claiming to possess the "key of knowledge" but showed every evidence of not understanding the Scriptures. In fact, his language was so severe that the radio censors would, today probably deny him the use of their broadcasting systems on the ground that his criticisms were too "controversial."

But we dismiss the preacher or priest element in this review and consider further the "one place" to which "all go," as per Foster's reference. This common destiny in which "All heirs of some six feet of sod, are equal in the earth at last," where is it; and what is the mental state of those interns while therein confined? It is here submitted that no man can, of his own knowledge, possibly answer this question, because no man has ever returned to report his discoveries in those alleged mystic realms. Our only recourse, therefore, is the Bible. If this is unreliable we are all drifting toward the region of uncertainties with neither chart nor compass. Fortunately, the Bible speaks clearly on both these points as to place and mental condition, to wit: "There is no knowledge, nor wisdom, nor device—plans—in the state of death whither all men goeth." This language is both simple and sensible. It is only the interpretations of religious bigots that tend to confuse this question.

But will the human race remain forever in this state of no knowledge, no wisdom, no plans? The Bible also answers this question in simple language—"I will ransom them from the power of the grave, I will redeem them from death." The Man of Galilee assured his hearers that, "All that are in their graves shall . . . come forth."

One more question and Bible answer thereto: What will be the abode of those who are to be "returned from the land of the enemy"—death?

"The meek shall inherit the earth, and delight themselves in the abundance of peace." "The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein forever."

It appears to be just a matter of a proper understanding of the original purpose of "Jehovah who created this earth not in vain, but formed it to be inhabited." And in due course (evidently not very far hence) His duly authorized executive officer, Messiah, will inaugurate that long expected "rule in Righteousness, with Justice to the plummet."

THIS MEANS YOU

(From San Antonio Light)

The estimated federal deficit for the fiscal year 1935-1936 is \$3,281,982,860.

This will be caused by the expenditures being ALMOST TWICE AS GREAT AS THE REVENUES.

Does the country REALIZE just exactly what these colossal growing deficits mean?

It means exactly this, Mr. Plain Citizen: Suppose your salary is \$50 a week.

AND YOU ARE SPENDING NEARLY \$100 A WEEK BY RUNNING INTO DEBT.

Meanwhile your \$50 has less and less buying power because of TAXES and RISING PRICES.

So while your BUYING POWER decreases your DEBTS are increasing.

WHERE WOULD YOU AND YOUR FAMILY ULTIMATELY LAND IF THAT IS CONTINUED INDEFINITELY?

Just WHERE YOUR COUNTRY WILL LAND—and that means YOU.

Listen to a man who KNOWS.

He is Lewis W. Douglas, former budget director under President Roosevelt, but who quit because he was SANE, and LOYAL to YOU.

Mr. Douglas said the other day in a speech in Philadelphia: "At some time, if excessive spending is continued, the artificial supports must collapse, and with them the credit of the government. When this happens we will experience a bankrupt banking system, for IT NOW HOLDS APPROXIMATELY 60 PER CENT OF THE GOVERNMENT DEBT, and a bankrupt federal reserve system, for IT NOW HOLDS ALMOST 2500 MILLIONS OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS."

"We will have a great mass of unemployed, and no GOVERNMENT CREDIT on which they can subsist."

Mr. Plain Citizen, you'd better wake up—and WAKE UP YOUR LETHARGIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS BEFORE THE NEXT SESSION.

"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 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.

"SIDELIGHTS"

(By JESSE J. GORMAN, Houston, Texas)

IT is a deplorable thing that the Texas Legislature "fought" four weeks on the liquor regulation bill—and utterly failed to carry out the will of the people. If this "instalment session" fails to enact an old age pension bill and transact other important business, they will go down in Texas history as the "flat failures of 1935."

WHAT is the trouble with the lawmakers of America? It seems from local to National Representatives in office are unconcerned about the welfare of the masses who voted them into office and are supporting them with hard earned tax money . . . Have we reached a place in the road of human efforts when our so-called leaders are losing all their patriotism, courage, and intestinal statesmanship? There will be a "house cleaning" in 1936 unless the masses get a better deal from those now in authority.

ACCORDING to a recent report made by representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches who visited Mexico to learn why all the strife and trouble between the Government of Mexico and the church. . . . The report shows on its very face that communism has a deadly foot-hold in Mexico, which is causing the DESTRUCTION of any and all religious faiths. This is an awful condition and every true American should wake up. Recognition of Russia is a yoke with the devil. Let us hear what God's Bible says: "THE WICKED SHALL BE TURNED INTO HELL, AND ALL THE NATIONS THAT FORGET GOD."

THE real depression is on its way. . . . We've been camping on the outskirts for the past six years. . . . In 1932 we had six million people on relief rolls—now we have far above twenty million people on relief rolls—due to lack of employment and the long looked for "recovery". THE MONEY POWER went on a STRIKE five years ago and have NEVER let down the bars of their fortunes so the great plain people might live—in a land overflowing with abundance for all. The "Money Changers" absolutely rule America from top to bottom. These small labor strikes and troubles are only a drop in the bucket in comparison with the MONEY POWER STRIKE in America that has tied up everything from the poorest little hut to the leading politicians. . . . Watchman, what of the night? What will the harvest be? Millions of Americans are aroused—because no work and sure starvation abounds—while a few own and control the wealth.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

(J. H. Marfee in Magnolia Times)

The government loans the banker \$1,000 for 30 cents interest.

The government loans the farmer \$1,000 for \$45 interest.

The government loans the home owner \$1,000 for \$60 interest.

The banker loans his money at an interest rate of \$100 per thousand and loans the same money an average of ten times, thus drawing \$1,000 interest on 30 cents investment, or \$999.70 profit.

The farmer and home owner use their money to increase the wealth of the country.

The banker uses his to acquire that wealth.

So the government, through the federal reserve banks, makes the bankers a present of our national wealth as fast as it is created.

The Progressive party says the farmers and home owners should receive the same treatment from their government that the bankers receive.

The great thinkers of all ages have classed interest as robbery—and it punishes with prison sentences, and sometimes with death, those who practice ILLEGAL robbery.

If this is democracy, then equal rights to all and special privileges to none is not.

TURN W.P.A. LOOSE

(From The Austin Dispatch)

The public will welcome information contained in press dispatches yesterday to the effect that Washington will take the bridle off local state works progress administrations and permit these state organizations to go ahead and put men to work on suitable projects.

Up to the present time the WPA has proved a dismal failure. It has been and is now seemingly impotent—entangled in a web of red tape, characteristic of all endeavors subject to bureaucratic, long-range control. States such as Texas have been ready to go ahead for weeks but have been unable to proceed simply because Washington has not approved a sufficient number of projects to put any considerable number of workers on the job.

This final and supposedly effective blow at depression-born unemployment was to have put 3,500,000 relief cases on legitimate jobs by November 1st. As a matter of fact that number taken from relief to date is less than 600,000. Even so the present slow rate of progress may finally prove a blessing in disguise in so much as it may serve to eliminate the larger part of the rigidly centralized formalities incident to getting Washington's O. K. on a given project.

The object of the WPA, as has been stated over and over again is to give men real jobs and stop the dole. Since it has so signally failed, the dole, objectionable as it is, necessarily goes on. Moreover, we may confidently expect its continuance for many months, despite all statements from Washington to the contrary. Only action of the most arbitrary nature would cut millions of families off from the only source of livelihood available to them.

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."

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.

Italian Troops Cut Off From Help Dying Of Thirst In Desert

LONDON, Oct. 22. —Reuters' Addis Ababa correspondent today reported more than 250 Italians had died of thirst and fever near Mount Karatohi, in Eastern Ethiopia, after continual harassing by savage Danakil tribesmen.

The plight of Italians columns invading this section of Ethiopia is becoming more difficult daily, Reuters said, as a result of the activities of 5,000 Danakil warriors under Mohammed Yayu.

These tribesmen have salted all wells and are continually snipping at the invaders, Reuters said.

Italian planes were reported making repeated flights in an effort to take the Italians back to Assab, their main base in southern Eritrea, according to Reuters.

(Editor's Note: Previous dispatches reporting Italian columns had been cut off and surrounded by Ethiopians in this sector were denied in Rome.)

The Italians were said to be almost completely lacking water.

A detachment of Ethiopian soldiers was reported to have left northward for the area from Direwada, on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, to reinforce the Danakil.

No confirmation of the report was obtainable in Ethiopian circles in Addis Ababa.—The Austin Dispatch

RESTRICTED BILLS ON PENSION VOTED IN BOTH HOUSES

The Texas House late Tuesday voted to limit old age pensions to the needy.

Against a measure that would have made state pensions available to virtually everyone in the state over 65 years of age, without regard to their wealth, the vote was 92 to 31.

The Senate Tuesday approved an old age pension bill with restrictions on eligibility of pensioners.

Plan Welfare Division Senators passed the bill, 21 to 3, after strict qualifications designed to reduce the number of pensioners and cost had been incorporated. It carried no tax levy.

Pensioners would receive up to \$15 monthly by the Senate bill, which would establish a public welfare division within the board of control to administer the act. The board would appoint a director.

The House overrode action of its revenue and taxation committee that would have limited new taxes to an omnibus bill and directed the committee to report on five additional "single-shot" tax levies that had been sidetracked Monday night. The committee responded with favorable reports on three—increases on sulphur, oil and utilities' gross receipts, and will act on the others early in the week.

Say Ferguson Is Author. Rep. W. E. Pope was author of the defeated motion that would have granted something over \$50,000,000 a year to all persons over 65. Rep. Roy Hofheinz of Houston said the bill had been written by former Gov. James E. Ferguson, but Rep. Pope replied it was drafted by Jerome Sneed, Austin attorney. The bill contemplated raising the large sum of money from a sales tax, such as has been advocated by Mr. Ferguson, and as was proposed in the Sanderford Senate pension bill, but stricken out by the senate by a 24-4 vote.

The House rejected a motion by Rep. J. C. Duvall to order a report on Rep. Pat Dwyer's sales tax bill, but directed the committee to act by Wednesday night on Rep. Worley's measure to increase the state tax on proceeds of race-track betting retained by the track management.

Speaks About Lobbyists Rep. Franklin Spears charged that the men who this session reported out the omnibus tax bills previously approved "are those who voted against every tax bill at the earlier sessions."

He alluded to criticisms this week of Gov. Allred, and protested, "If Allred had one-tenth the power around here that Roy Miller, Wilton Escaville and Harry Webb have, he'd be a damned effective governor. . . . They're here night and day, calling members out or on the floor of the House until session time. I regard Roy Miller as the chief lobbyist here."

"Some of you members protested about Gov. Allred's signing in the House of Representatives, but I have heard no complaint about the sulphur lobbyists being in the House during the hour before sessions when the rule is supposed to be on."—Austin American.

Mrs. Smith hired a new Chinese butler and tried to teach him to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door and when the new servant answered to her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to call. When they presented their cards, the alert butler hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card and remarked as he closed the door:

"Tickets no good; can't come in."

CONSTRUCTIVE MATERIALISM

(Editorial in Magnolia Times)

Our friends the metaphysicians have done more to confuse than they have to simplify and make understandable the practical problems of civilization. Many otherwise good minds befuddle our material issues with the mysticism they have imbibed to intoxication.

But more and more men are coming to realize that natural law is unerring and never deviates from its logical course. Experience and observation teach us that it is not suspended by supernatural authority and that a certain combination of causes that induced consequences yesterday will bring the same consequences tomorrow.

If we could not depend upon the immutability of natural law and the course of events were to be changed in response to the incantations of dreaming zealots, then we could never be sure of our ground when dealing with any of our problems.

Our social interrelationship is material and based in natural law. The material things that we produce make human society possible, and our daily association with one another enables us to produce more by cooperation and thus strengthen the social fabric. This is the natural law of compensation, a law recognized by all scientists and conformed to by them in their studies.

If we are to make social progress we must spread among all mankind as equitably as possible the benefits of material progress. Those nations that are the most backward in intellectuality and social refinements are also the ones that are backward in material accomplishments are also the production and distribution of wealth.

We are material beings and when we are denied material comforts and the opportunities that material wealth provides we retrograde to a lower level intellectually and socially. The so-called backward peoples of the world have been held static by the barrenness of their material surroundings, or by others who have presumed to oppress them. This is how barbaric atavism, a reversion to barbarism, is superinduced. All individuals and nations either go backward or forward, according as they are in material prosperity or want.

We in America today have reached a social as well as a material crisis, witnessed by the lawlessness of the high and the low. The two are complementary and must be solved together by identical methods. Practical common sense and not metaphysics will enable us to solve these problems. We can not bestow social benefits and opportunities without first providing material benefits and opportunities. Poverty breeds ignorance and ignorance produces coarseness of character.

To take anything but a materialistic view of this great crisis is to waste time and effort and permit our nation to drift to destruction. It is only a technological problem that can easily be solved by scientific analysis, which is to say by common sense directed by the unerring logic of natural law. There is nothing mystical about it. The injustices we suffer here result from our lawmakers scheming and planning to take wealth from the people without their knowledge instead of employing their knowledge of political science to legislate justice. The same causes that now prevail in America destroyed the proudest nations of antiquity and will destroy ours unless we abolish them and inaugurate constructive causes in their stead. The materialist is the one who can give a sensible and workable analysis and program by which we can adjust ourselves to the law of progress.

The serious-looking man was trying hard to listen to the speaker's eloquence, but the squalling of an infant in the row of seats directly ahead gave him little opportunity.

Annoyance gave way to irritation, which in turn was superseded by resolve. He leaned forward, touched the mother on the shoulder and in a dispassionate tone asked: "Has your baby been christened yet?"

"Why, no sir. Why do you ask?"

"Merely because I was about to suggest that if he had not been christened, you might name him Good Idea."

"And why Good Idea?" asked the woman.

"Because," the man struggled hard to repress his feelings, "it should be carried out."

and they are today, corruption is going to fill the land and great tribulations are going to follow.

ROOSEVELT BACK AFTER THREE WEEKS CRUISE

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23.

Brouzed and healthy after three weeks cruising, President Roosevelt steps ashore here today prepared to grapple with a host of intricate foreign and domestic problems.

After a motor swing around the city, and a brief speech of greeting, the chief executive will start an overnight train ride to Washington, arriving back at his White House desk tomorrow morning.

One of his first meetings will be with Secretary of State Hull who will give him a comprehensive picture of developments in Europe and Africa and discuss the expected bid from the League of Nations for this country to participate in economic sanctions against Italy.

Mr. Roosevelt together with Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Works Administrator Hopkins and others of his party, spent last night aboard the cruiser Houston.

The cruiser was anchored "inside the harbor breakwater, the calm, sheltered water offering a pleasing contrast to the heavy seas which buffeted the ship on the cruise northward.

Always a good sailor, Mr. Roosevelt looks completely rejuvenated by his three weeks cruise which started at San Diego, Calif., October 2, took him through the Panama Canal, and finally up the Atlantic coast to this port.

The chief executive stopped for fishing excursions whenever he felt so inclined and his catch outdid his previous efforts by a wide margin. He had daily radio reports to keep him abreast of political developments.

The chief executive's landing at Charleston is regarded as a courteous gesture to Senator "Jimmy" Byrns of this state, one of his chief lieutenants in putting administration legislation through the senate. Byrns faces a hard contest for re-nomination and re-election next year and the president has been anxious to give him a pat on the back in this strongly Democratic state.

Mr. Roosevelt plans to disembark at the Charleston navy yard for a brief inspection to be followed by a drive around the city. He will address an open air gathering on the campus at Citadel College. It will be his first public utterance since his speech at San Diego in which he promised to keep his country out of European wars.

Although he has followed events in Africa with minute attention the chief executive has said nothing to indicate what his policy will be regarding economic sanctions, in any event he will hardly act without express authority from congress.

PEACE THROUGH LEAGUE URGED

LONDON, October 23. — Any settlement reached between Italy and Ethiopia must be "fair alike" to three parties—Italy, Ethiopia, and the League of Nations—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the house of commons today.

Resuming the debate on the international situation opened by Foreign Minister Sir Samuel Hoare yesterday, Baldwin affirmed the British government's sincere hopes for peace as expressed by Sir Samuel.

However, the prime minister's insistence that the three parties concerned must be satisfied served to illustrate Britain was not yet prepared to consider any settlement which disregards the league.

FEMALE BLUEBEARD?

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Leah Clappitt Sewell, whose romantic troubles have run the gamut of nine legal adventures, completed her 10th Friday when she was granted a divorce from Barton Sewell, wealthy Beverly Hills, Calif., clubman, on a cross-complaint.—Ex.

The man who has no secrets from his wife either has no secrets or no wife.—Gilbert Wells.

The Sunday morning visitor to the navy yard approached a sentry.

"Can you direct me to the H.M. S. Satan?" he asked.

"Never heard of it," said the sentry.

"That's odd," said the stranger, as he reached in his pocket for a newspaper clipping. It read: Next Sunday the navy yard chaplain will preach on Satan, the great destroyer."

Teacher—Harry, can you tell me what classical music is?

Harry—Yes, ma'am. It's any kind a feller can't whistle.

Once upon a time Mark Twain was being shaved by a talkative barber. Having completed the performance, the barber ran his hand professionally across the chin and, pointing it above Mark's face, said: "Shall I go over it again?"

"No-o-o," said Mark slowly, "I've heard every damned word."

Houston Editor Arrested

HOUSTON, Oct. 21.—B. P. Panas, editor of the Texas World, local weekly, was arrested Friday on state charges that he edited and published an immoral publication. Charges also were filed against Emory P. Shannon, associate editor.—Ex.

Resolution

(Continued from page 1)

of such law as will limit old age assistance benefits to those having less than a designated amount of property, and if you approve such a property limitation, will you give us your views as to the amount of property in value which should render a person over 65 years of age ineligible to receive old age assistance?

4. Please advise us as to whether or not you approve the enactment of a law limiting old age assistance benefits to those having less than a designated monthly or annual income, and if you approve such an income limitation, will you give us the benefit of your views as to the amount of monthly or annual income which should render a person over 65 years of age ineligible to receive old age assistance?

5. Do you favor the enactment of a law providing for both a property limitation and an income limitation?

6. Will you advise us specifically as to the character of law regulating and licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor that will meet with your approval?

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be furnished forthwith to the Governor, Honorable James V. Allred.

Mussolini

(Continued from page 1)

in the way of Italian progress in Africa, according to the week's-old Italian press charges.

Two days ago these attacks suddenly stopped. Yesterday, with the fear of an Anglo-Italian war planted firmly in the hearts of European statesmen, Sir Eric Drummond called upon Premier Mussolini for a long talk.

Today came the communique, apparently putting an end, for the present at least, to the possibility of an Anglo-Italian clash over the Mediterranean situation.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Great British fleet massed in the Mediterranean will remain there for the time being, it was stated officially today.

In comment on the important diplomatic exchanges in London, Paris, and Rome during the past 48 hours, it was stated there will be no change in the British fleet disposition until there is a "satisfactory manifestation" that an improved atmosphere prevails.

Then "it is possible" Britain may alter her present fleet dispositions. This statement of the British position refuted published reports Britain already had agreed to withdraw part of her big fleet from Mediterranean waters. Apparently instead Britain gave Rome conditional assurances not unlike those France gave Britain.

However conditional the French reply was to Britain's query on the matter of French naval support on the Mediterranean, it was stated officially today that the French note has given "great satisfaction" to the British cabinet.

The French note, it was stated, has removed any misunderstanding regarding French naval support in the event the British fleet is attacked by admitting application of paragraph 3, Article XVI, of the League of Nations covenant is automatic. This paragraph provides for mutual aid among league members in carrying out league sanctions.

The European situation in general and the Mediterranean situation in particular was greatly improved today in the view of the British government as a result of the diplomatic conversations.

The foreign office circles pointed out there was no connection between the talks of Premier Mussolini and Sir Eric Drummond, British ambassador to Rome, and the approaches of Premier Laval of France to Mussolini.

The British declined to admit they were aware officially of any general peace proposals outside of those being considered at Geneva.

It was significant, perhaps, that all the British good cheer today dealt with easing of the European crisis. There was hardly a mention of East Africa and the plight of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Under the present circumstances there was no indication Britain intends to reduce her naval forces in the Mediterranean, and neither was there any indication of an immediate reduction of Italian forces in Libya.

Dispel Misunderstanding

While British spokesmen declared there would be no bargaining about Italian troops in Libya, it was admitted cogitly that reduction of these forces would be regarded in London as a "satisfactory gesture" making it clear that Italian misunderstanding in regard to British interests in the Mediterranean had been dispelled.

Britain and Italy will issue a joint communique for publication tomorrow containing mutual assurances of peaceful intentions in the Mediterranean.

It was understood the communique will include a British declaration that Britain never raised the question of military sanctions against Italy, and does not intend to take any measures going beyond collective action through the league.

This was taken to imply, as Drummond previously has informed Il Duce, that Britain neither will close the Suez canal nor declare a blockade against Italy without cooperation of other league members.

As far as the general Ethiopian situation was concerned, there remained a considerable gap between the Italian minimum terms and the terms acceptable "to the league," as the British put it.

The foreign office had no official word concerning a rumor Premier Mussolini had approached the Ethiopian emperor for a settlement.—San Antonio Light.

Pat Harrison

(Continued from page 1)

thereafter, to assist the State in administering their laws.

Aid to Dependent Children The bill authorizes \$24,750,000 for the current fiscal year and such amounts as may be needed in future years to assist the States in providing aid to dependent children. Grants are to be made on the basis of one-third by the Federal Government and two-thirds by the States, with the Federal allowance limited to \$6 a month for a single child and \$4 a month for any other child in the same household.

Aid to Mothers and Children The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$3,800,000 a year to aid the States in promoting the health of mothers and children, "especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress."

Medical Care of Crippled Children It authorizes \$2,850,000 a year for assistance in the States in providing surgical, corrective, and other services and facilities for crippled children.

Aid to Homeless and Neglected Children An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is authorized by the bill to aid State welfare agencies in caring for homeless and neglected children.

Rehabilitation of Disabled The bill authorizes Federal expenditures of \$841,000 for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, \$1,938,000 a year thereafter to supplement State programs for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled.

Public Health An annual appropriation of \$8,000,000 is authorized for assistance to the States and their political subdivisions in maintaining public health service.

Aid to the Blind The bill authorizes \$3,000,000 to aid the States on a 50-50 basis in pensioning the needy blind.

Administration of these provisions will be lodged in an independent bureau to be known as the "Social Security Board." The most immediately popular section of the entire bill is that dealing with immediate grants to the States of old-age assistance incorporated as title I of the bill.

It provides for the payment of old age assistance to persons over 65, grants to be made on equal matching basis, the Federal Government furnishing 50 percent and the States matching these grants with another 50 percent, except that in no individual case shall the Federal Government's share exceed \$15 a month.

The Federal grants will be extended only to those States whose old age assistance plans have been approved by the Social Security Board as complying with the requirements of the act.

To be approved, a State plan must be State-wide in operation, an individual to whom is denied old age assistance must have the right to a fair hearing before a State agency, and some requirements are made as to reports, accounting, etc. The applicant for assistance under this title must be at least 65, although the State is empowered to make the limit as high as 70 until 1940.

Assistance shall not be denied to a person on the ground that he has not been resident long enough, if he has lived in the State for 1 year immediately preceding application, or for any 5 years out

of the 9 immediately preceding.

Pension Provided at 65 The old age pension plan carried in title II provides for the payments of cash benefits to every individual who has attained the age of 65 and has fulfilled certain requirements. The benefits are to be paid to him monthly as long as he lives, in an amount proportionate to the total amount of wages received by him for employment before he attained the desirable age.

For the purpose of building up sufficient moneys to pay the benefits provided in this title, there is created in the Federal Treasury a fund to which an annual appropriation beginning with the fiscal year 1937 is authorized.

The amount of such appropriations will vary year to year, but the amount appropriated for any one year shall be determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and on the basis of such mortality tables as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time adopt and which, at 3 percent interest compounded annually, shall be sufficient to build up the required reserve.

To reimburse the Treasury for these appropriations, the bill imposes a tax upon both the employer and the employee, based upon the payments in wages to the latter. The tax on the employee is called an income tax, and the tax upon the employer is known as an excise tax. The rate on each in the same, beginning with 1 percent for the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939; 1½ percent for the calendar years 1940, 1941 and 1942; 2 percent for 1943, 1944, and 1945; 2½ percent during 1946, 1947, and 1948; and 3 percent thereafter.

The bill requires that all of these taxes be collected from the employer, but permits him to deduct the employee's part from his wages. To insure collection of the tax, the employers is made personally liable for it.

Radio Speech

(Continued from page 1)

the entire volume of money, and then compel the people to use personal checks in lieu of money—checks passing through clearing houses, which the banks will establish in all the larger cities to enable them to make a fictitious showing of prosperity and fool the people with the great volume of business, which they will cause to be published in the daily and weekly newspapers. But remember, checks are not money."

What prediction has ever been more fully verified than the above? It should be remembered that it was in 1873 that silver was demonetized and the single gold standard was made the basic money of this nation. This was done no doubt to enable the big banks to the more easily control the circulation of our medium of exchange.

It should be understood that gold seldom circulates. It lies in a hoarded heap until commanded to shift to some other vault or location.

Certainly we should not blame the banks for their unwillingness to extend credit in such an economic storm but surely we can not honestly uphold a monetary system that is responsible for such a calamity with all its destruction of homes and property values, its unemployment and wreckage of civilization. How any honest intelligent student of monetary science or any intelligent bankers who has been an innocent victim of such a system can claim it is sound is beyond my comprehension.

The Congressional Record revealed that on March 8, 1933 the total currency in circulation amounted to \$6,588,000,000 while on April 30, 1934, the amount of currency in circulation stood at \$5,397,000,000. An actual shrinkage of currency of more than a billion dollars in a little over a year's time. This indicates to me clearly that we must have an honest medium of exchange with which to exchange our labor and the products of labor. Trying to adjust our production to such a dishonest money system it seems to me is like trying to temper the shorn lamb to the wind instead of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. It is too much like trying to fit the eyes to the glasses instead of fitting the glasses to the eyes or like trying to fit the feet to the shoes rather than fitting the shoes to the feet.

Our Farmers Union would remedy this situation by the Congress exercising its Constitutional rights to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

We favor the payment of the adjusted service certificates in cash not in bonds which draw interest and receive tax exemption. If a government obligation drawing interest and tax exemption is sounder because without the interest the obligation will be easier to pay and without the tax ex-

emption all our people will be required to pay. Then too this 2½ billion dollars will be new money in circulation among all the people of the United States to make up part of the deficit of our circulating medium.

We also favor the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill to refinance the existing farm mortgage indebtedness on a basis of 1½% on the principle on the amortization plan. This would put more new money in circulation to replace more of that huge deficit taken out through the closing of banks. These measures would only displace a part of the huge deficit in our circulating medium. To those who fear the effects of inflation let me say we can not have too much money until we get enough. None of us want money made so plentiful that we would destroy its value. The Congress can regulate the amount necessary through the issuing of bonds and retiring of currency or through the retiring of bonds and issuing of currency so as to stabilize its value as the occasion may require.

We have heard a lot of talk about stabilization of foreign exchange and certainly I am not opposed to that but do you not think we should first stabilize our medium of exchange within our own country. Why should we try to bear the financial burden of the world before we have become able to carry our own? Let us first stabilize our own. This it seems to me would be true Americanism.

Let us first re-establish the credit stability of our own United States of America by making secure the individual foundation units upon which our civilization has been built and upon which it must rest if it is to endure. Let us remember that the foundation is the most important part of the building if it is to be a permanent building, capable of withstanding the winds and storms and floods which threaten us with economic ruin.

Let us build our National life upon assets rather than upon liabilities. Let us profit from the experiences of the past. Let our experiences and those of our ancestors become the guide post in charting our future course of progress, keeping in mind that no individual or group of individuals have ever acquired a monopoly on learning and wisdom and that education, organization and co-operation, combined with faith, hope, courage and determination are the instrumentalities through which human progress is made.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICA

(By Russell Quinn in Liberty)

In 1776, "liberty" was a word to conjure with. Perhaps no other word outside of religion rallied more cohorts to its cause, and demanded of them more of sacrifice and idealism than it did. But it was a word that fired the imaginations of the stout-hearted all over the world, and they gathered together in the new land of America to build a government on this ideal. In a century and a half this nation became the greatest nation in modern history.

If, however, in this century and a half trial period of democracy there have been shortcomings, if there has been graft and corruption in public life, if gangsterism and lawlessness have at times apparently gained an upper hand, if there has been a certain amount of ruthlessness in the material building of the nation, if the country has not looked after its destiny as it might have, if the perfect democracy has not been realized, it has not been the fault of the basic ideal upon which the government was founded, but rather the fault of human weakness. Man is capable, through some divine instinct, of conceiving noble thoughts, and rallying to an ideal; but when he tries to make the ideal practical, he smears it with his own imperfections. But because the ideal has been smeared, it is no fault of the ideal, nor is it any worthy reason that man should not strive for a greater and fuller realization of the ideal.

Despite the fact that democracy may have fallen short of the ideal that the founders of the United States had for it, yet it is also a fact that life in America has been freer and more abundant for millions of people than anywhere else in the world. This has been something worthy of the efforts of the founders, and something very much worth preserving.

Now there appears on the heels of a great depression the tendency to sacrifice liberty for security. Europe has almost wholeheartedly gone in for this method. Dictators rule most of that continent. But the peculiar strain of liberty that runs through the American people has made them look for another way out. The descendants of those who blasted their way to freedom in a new world cannot throw off the heritage of liberty as easily as the descendants of the stay-at-homes. Nor do they want to. They are looking for a way that will preserve liberty along with economic security, even if it be the harder way.

The President has given direction to this groping, and termed it the New Deal. And looking facts in the face, it seems that America's future will lie somewhat within the structure of the New Deal. In the complicated economic structure of modern civilization the government will probably have to play a more important part in the balancing of the different factors to attain the general welfare of her people, than it was possible to realize in 1776. Yet in advancing along these lines the dangers to liberty are almost infinite. Eternal vigilance should be increasingly maintained.

Because economic hardship is a present condition and immediate relief a thing greatly to be desired, there is danger that liberty may be overlooked in the haste to attain security. And because present America has not known what it means to be without liberty, the value of it may pale in the blinding rays of hope streaming from the Elysian fields of economic security. The playwright, Maxwell Anderson, in his play, "Valley Forge," has Washington say to his men, when they are starving and freezing to death in the hills of Pennsylvania, "This liberty will look easy by and by when nobody dies to get it."

And so in fashioning the new economic structure, the New Dealers should never forget their dual purpose—that of preserving liberty along with economic security. We think it would not be presumption, but merely a constant reminder, to have placed in every government office in Washington a quotation from the founding document of the Republic as to the function of this government: "To promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The fathers of the nation, even in their early day, recognized the duty of government to promote the general welfare; but along with it they decreed that this particular government—the American government—should also "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." That was what was to make it different from every other government in the world.

The way out for America must

be along these lines. It must maintain the balance between the general welfare and the blessings of liberty. Nor is it enough that the liberties granted the people by the Constitution be turned over to benevolent hands. No matter with what benevolent intention, if by precedents and laws the mechanism for a dictatorship is set up, it will eventually act to crush liberty. For it is a two-edged sword, and if it can act benevolently and bring material happiness to the people, it can, in the hands of those who will that way, act ruthlessly and take away that happiness. History gives the odds overwhelmingly in favor of the ruthless dictator as against the benevolent.

The great danger in finding this way out is, of course, that America will become impatient. It will be a long pull and a hard one along this road; but if it is really what America wants, there are enough brains and stout hearts in the country to take her out this way. While the American government comes from below, the nation will get what it wants. It will be the spirit of the American people that will determine the method to take. As an editorial writer in Collier's magazine stated, "Our laws sought to perpetuate liberty because the people responsible for it cared passionately for it." And as long as the American people care passionately for liberty, they will find their own way out of this economic morass, and still preserve the fundamentals of the Constitution. But if they lose this passionate love for liberty, or content themselves to sacrifice it for material security, then they will lose liberty itself, and no outward form can give it life.

WITNESS TESTIFIES AFTER 19 YEARS TO GIVE MOONEY ALIBI

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. Oct. 22.—A surprise witness, breaking nineteen years of silence, testified Friday he was with Tom Mooney, convicted 1916 Preparedness Day bomber, a mile from the scene of the deadly blast at the hour prosecution witnesses swore he was near by.

It was the first time in Mooney's long years of battling for vindication that direct testimony had been produced in support of his and Mrs. Mooney's alibi—although photographs had been presented to bear out their contention.

The new witness, Charles A. Griffin, cattle advertising man and former San Francisco court reporter, also testified Charles M. Fickert, the District Attorney who prosecuted Mooney, blocked his attempt to tell his story in the original trial and encouraged him to leave the city.

Mooney's counsel hailed Griffin's story as a double salvo in support of their time-worn cry of frame-up. His attorneys said it would give new force to photographs showing the Mooneys on the roof of the Eilers Building a mile from the blast scene and also showing street clocks with their hands pointing to the approximate hour of the explosion.

Griffin's wife corroborated his story. Then the habeas corpus hearing recessed, to reconvene at Portland, Ore., next week for testimony from another witness expected to support the labor leader's charge that he was convicted on perjury.

The former court reporter testified he recognized Mooney because the latter had been pointed out to him on the San Francisco waterfront by the late Jack London, author, some weeks before the bombing.

Fickert failed to appear in response to a summons Thursday. He has been asked to be on hand Oct. 28.—Ex.

HEARST ON THE RUN FROM HIGH TAXES

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 22.—William Randolph Hearst, noted publisher, announced Tuesday night through the film magazine "Variety," that he intends to close his immense San Simeon ranch and leave California permanently, due to excessive state and federal taxation.

"It is utterly impossible for me to remain here and to occupy a place like San Simeon," the publisher wrote the editor of the magazine, "on account of federal and state tax laws.

"California income tax law goes to 15 percent. Add this to federal income taxes, and the New York taxes, plus many other taxes, and I find that over 50 percent of my income will go in taxes—in fact, it may be nearer 90 percent."—Ex.

Boys and girls never make a mistake about the psychology of their teacher, any more than a horse is deceived about its driver. —Abbe Ernest Dimmet.

PAT MAN'S WASHINGTON PARAGRAPHS

(CONGRESSMAN—TEXAS)

Neutrality Act
The Neutrality Act of the last session of Congress became effective upon proclamation of the President when actual hostilities broke out between Italy and Ethiopia. The act empowered the President, and he has exercised the power, to place an embargo upon export and munitions shipments to the belligerents. A violation of the Neutrality Act provides for a \$10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both. The act also provides for barring foreign submarines from American ports. During the World War, America's policy was "freedom of the seas," which led eventually to our entrance into the war. During the present Neutrality Act, to "maintain the peace" between this country and the warring nations, where the "security of the United States is involved," the President "shall proclaim," which he has done, that hereafter "no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation, except at his own risk."

Scrap Iron
Exports of iron and steel scrap to foreign countries, presumably for implements of war, have increased enormously. Since 1933, we have exported 4,000,000 gross tons. Japan has bought more than all other countries combined, consuming 65% of the total, while Italy bought only 13%, according to Department of Commerce figures. Since 1933, Japan has bought 1,500,000 gross tons. The price of scrap iron has increased 69%, while finished building steel has increased 8%. Japan's purchases this year are 78% above last year. Japan's purchases have grown from 150,000 gross tons in 1925 to an estimated 1,800,000 gross tons for 1935. It seems like the scrap iron industry should develop with the Italo-Ethiopian war and absorb, probably, many of our unemployed.

Legion vs. Communism
A united front against Communism has been cemented between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor to expose and combat attempts of subversive groups to overthrow our institutions. These two organizations represent millions of America's most dependable citizens. Their organizations hold that whatever changes are necessary in our Government the American people can bring them about according to our Constitution, in an orderly way by the ballot, without interference or violence from abroad. Many foreign groups, thousands of them upon the American taxpayer's back, are preaching and teaching un-American and anti-trade union principles, and the purpose in this united fight is to combat this growing activity. AMERICANISM, and not Communism, is the battle cry of these great organizations.

SPECIAL CITRUS REPORT U. S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE

The condition of citrus fruits as of October 1 has changed very little from that of September 1. Growing conditions have been generally favorable but heavy rains have delayed the maturing of fruit in Arizona and Texas.

Total grapefruit production, as indicated by the condition of the crop on October 1, exceeds the 5-year (1928-1932) average production by 19 percent, but is 17.6 percent less than the record-high crop of 1934. A total of 17,588,000 boxes is indicated compared with the 5-year average of 14,730,000 boxes and with 21,357,000 boxes produced in 1934. Although production in Texas, California, and Arizona is expected to be larger than the crops of 1934, prospects in Florida which had 71 percent of the total 1934 production, point to a crop 14 percent less than the 5-year average and 34 percent below the 1934 production.

Navel and miscellaneous oranges in California are forecast at 15,192,000 boxes compared with a production of 18,990,000 boxes in 1934. Florida shows a prospective production of 15,000,000 boxes of all oranges compared with 17,600,000 boxes in 1934 and with a 5-year average of 15,010,000 boxes for the period 1928-1932. Production in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is expected to exceed the 5-year average. In Alabama and Mississippi, Satsuma oranges are practically a failure due to low temperatures last winter. Indications on the total orange production from the bloom of 1935 are not yet available, as the first forecast of California Valencia will not be issued until December.

G. D. CLARK,
Agricultural Statistician.

CREDIT DOLLAR IS REAL MONEY

(By R. S. Dilworth, Gonzales, Texas)

Our medium of exchange is the credit dollar, which can expand or contract, according to the will of a few people, thereby vesting in a few people the power over the producers of wealth, to regulate the value of the dollar and likewise the value of his labor, his accumulated wealth and the products of the soil or manufacture.

The Gold Dollar
The Federal Reserve Note
The National Bank Note
are an infinitesimal part in our medium of exchange and have little effect in establishing the purchasing power of the dollar.

The value of the dollar, and likewise labor, the accumulated wealth, the products of the soil or manufacture, are regulated by those few, who have the power to contract or expand the credit dollar at will—and not by Congress, whose duty it is and whose power it is by the Constitution:

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures."

If the credit dollar, by virtue of its contracting and expanding, prohibits Congress from regulating the value of the dollar, which in turn regulates the value of labor, accumulated wealth, and the products of the soil and manufacture, then Congress should assume its constitutional duties, duties, destroy the credit dollar, and give to the people a constitutional money originally intended.

The dollar does not derive its value from the metal, but from the fact that it is a legal tender, for all debts, public and private, and from the quantity of credit dollars that are available to make the exchange.

In 1920, there was approximately four hundred billion credit dollars in circulation; the value of accumulated wealth reached approximately four hundred eighty billion dollars, which causes one to believe there is a natural law (that the one always equals the other, that the scales must always balance). At that time your cotton was worth forty cents per pound.

In 1932, there was two hundred forty billion credit dollars in circulation; your wealth was approximately two hundred forty billion dollars. Your cotton was worth five cents per pound, so that the dollar that was a dollar in 1920 was eight dollars in 1932, so far as the cotton producer was concerned.

If a normal year is one during which the medium of exchange is always available to make the exchange of products easy, when labor is employed to capacity, then 1920 comes nearer being a normal year than any year we have any record of.

It is the normal year, where you should stabilize; otherwise, the money-changer might stabilize poverty; and if four hundred eighty billion dollars in circulation is necessary to make the year normal and to furnish adequate medium of exchange and effect stabilization, then more dollars than four hundred eighty dollars is inflation, and less dollars than that is deflation.

Under our present system, to reach the point where stabilization should be effected, it is necessary that the producer of wealth shall pay to the money changer billions in interest on the four hundred eighty billion dollars in order to enjoy the blessings of an adequate medium of exchange, which is an exorbitant price to pay for a yard-stick, and is a great burden upon the producers of wealth and is destructive of the consuming power of our people.

It is not true: that if labor produced four hundred eighty billion dollars in wealth at that cost to them in labor, and there were no other dollars in circulation, as a medium of exchange than the nine billion dollars in gold, does it not follow that the four hundred eighty billion dollars of wealth could only be sold for the nine billion dollars in gold.

It is true: That under our system our medium of exchange, being the credit dollar which, ever expanding and contracting, there is no natural price-level, and stabilization of the dollar is impossible, and is explanatory of the fact why the world has never had the experience of a sound money system.

Sound money is money whose purchasing power is the same today yesterday and forever, and subject to no other law than supply and demand.

Sound money has never existed. Sound money is stable money.

Sound money cannot co-exist with the credit dollar, which is ever expanding and contracting, and has the power to make the value of the dollar great or small.

To regain from the money changer, and delegate anew to Congress, the power to regulate the value of the dollar, who would then in fact have the power to give to the people a stable dollar adequate in quantity to make possible the easy exchange of one product for another where the dollar available at all times would be the equal of accumulated wealth—laws would have to be enacted forbidding the collection of interest bearing debts by law.

The credit dollar being driven from circulation must be replaced to that extent by a cash dollar, the year 1920 being accepted as a normal year. For hundred billion cash dollars would have to be placed in circulation in lieu of credit dollars driven from circulation.

There is nine billion dollars in gold in the treasury of the United States. It is the people's Constitutional medium of exchange. It is the people's money. Congress has the power to declare the value of this nine billion dollars in gold to be four hundred eighty billion dollars and issue gold certificates for a like amount. The four hundred eighty billion dollars being the people's medium of exchange under the Constitution should be returned to the people, in order that they have an adequate Constitutional medium of exchange.

There should be sent to every man, woman and child who are citizens of the United States four hundred dollars of this medium of exchange as a gift, and thus only an adequate Constitutional medium of exchange can be established and distributed equally amongst the people, and the dollar could be stabilized by making it a part of the constitution that the ratio thus established, in relation to accumulated wealth, shall be maintained by Congress, and increased only as accumulated wealth increases, and to that extent.

Diogenes, Ben Franklin, the framers of the Constitution, warn us not to commit anything important in life to men or politicians, lest those important things be destroyed. And, therefore, this, the most important of all things should be a part of the Constitution. The distribution could be made at once. The law—that it would be necessary to make it illegal to collect interest bearing debts by law, in order that Congress regulate the power intended to regain the value of the dollar should be en-

INDUSTRY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment statistics compiled by the American Federation of Labor indicate that around 11,000,000 able-bodied adult workers are still denied employment in industry.

These statistics also show that those who own and control industry are making practically no head way toward solving the unemployment problem which has been intensified every year since the beginning of the depression by the addition of hundreds of thousands of young persons who have reached working age only to find themselves locked out of work opportunities and driven into the ranks of the jobless army.

In fact, the records of employers demonstrate that instead of attempting to solve the unemployed problem by putting the jobs to work they have directed their efforts toward increasing the number of the unemployed. This was dramatically pointed out recently by President Roosevelt who declared that during the last five years officials of big industrial corporations have installed such a large amount of labor-displacing machinery that only 80 per cent of the workers employed in 1929 would now be required to operate industry on the peak basis of that year.

In addition to increasing the number of the unemployed by the wholesale installation of job-sloughing machinery, industry has persistently refused to shorten the work week. Moreover, since the Supreme Court of the United States held the National Industrial Recovery Act and the fair practice codes established under it unconstitutional, employers all over the country have deliberately lengthened the work week.

In view of this continued policy of increasing the unemployed by substituting machinery for working men and women, and not only re-

acted at once. The Constitutional Amendment could come later.

If it took four hundred eighty billion credit dollars to make the conditions of 1920 possible, it would take Four Hundred Eighty Billion Cash Dollars, with Credit Dollars eliminated, today to effect a like condition.

fusing to shorten hours but in reality increasing them, it is interesting to note President Roosevelt's declaration in His Boulder Dam speech that these employers are now expected to get busy and put the millions of jobless to work.

Declaring that by temporarily employing large numbers of the unemployed on public works the Government has "created the necessary purchasing power to throw in the clutch to start the wheels of what we call private industry," and that many industries have been revived by this process, the President added:

"It is a simple fact that Government spending is already beginning to show definite signs of its effects on consumer spending; that the putting of people to work by the Government has put other people to work through private employment, and that in two and one-half years we have come to the point where private industry must bear the principal responsibility of keeping the process of greater employment moving forward with accelerated speed."

The experience of the last five years conclusively shows that those who control the policies of "private industry" are not in accord with the President's views regarding their duty in solving the unemployment problem. These men have the power to provide jobs for the jobless by shortening the work week. They will not do this unless they are subject to a compelling force. Such a compelling force is contained in the Black-Connerly Thirty-Hour Bill closing the channels of interstate commerce to industries which employ their workers in excess of thirty hours per week.

With the Black-Connerly Bill the law of the land there would be sufficient legal force to overcome the opposition of employers to shortening the work week and compel them to do something tangible and constructive toward reemploying the millions of workers who are now temporarily supported by Government relief projects and other millions who are rapidly approaching the point where Government relief will be necessary.—The Garment Worker.

I have a great memory. I can recite all the names on three pages of the New York telephone directory. Wanna hear me? All right, then: 'Levy, Levy, Levy!'

TRUCK OPERATORS BEING PERSECUTED

(In The El Campo News)
A committee of the Texas Legislature, in a series of public hearings, has brought to light shocking persecutions of truck operators by certain officers over the state.

Persecution of truck operators amounted to actual body harm, browbeating, imprisonment without hearing and without cause, pistol whippings, the legislative committee disclosed in questioning of sworn witnesses.

The legislative committee first heard of harsh abuses in the enforcement of the truck laws at hearings at the state capitol, after these abuses were revealed, the House of Representatives became enraged increased the membership of the investigating committee from five to six, and appropriated enough money for the committee to hold probes at centrally located cities and towns.

At Houston, a lawyer, R. J. Hendrix, testified that he was knocked unconscious by peace officers at Livingston recently when he went there to represent truck operators who had been thrown in jail.

Other witnesses heard by the committee said they had been threatened with pistol whippings and had been locked up without an opportunity to phone legal counsel or make bond.

The House of Representatives became incensed early in the special session over the wholesale arrests of truck operators, many of whom included farmers using their own trucks to haul their own wares to market, and overwhelmingly voted to create a committee to investigate the arrests.

Simpkin returned to his native town after some years abroad.

"Has Simpkin changed much in the years he has been away?" asked one who had heard of his return but had not yet seen him.

"No," said the man addressed, "but he thinks he has."

"In what way?" asked the first man.

"Oh," said the other, "he persists in talking about what a fool he used to be."

One real trouble with holding companies is that so many of them do not hold anything and those who hold the shares hold the bag.

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.

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