

The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

The U. S. Constitution; Shall We Destroy It, Or Shall We Preserve It?

In Liberty Magazine
Excerpts from an address by
Hon. Cary D. Landis, Attorney
General of Florida, before the Or-
lando Junior Chamber of Com-
merce, June 8, 1935.

A Vital Question
The economic and political condition of the world today is projected on the screen of American citizenship the question of whether we shall maintain the Constitution of the United States or whether we shall destroy it. Beside this question, all other questions of every kind and character fall into insignificance...

The Constitution of the United States was formulated by a group of men; it was formulated for a definite purpose...

These framers of the Constitution were not hired lawyers, nor paid a fee to draw up a document. They were motivated by a sincere desire to frame a form of government under which a young and earnest nation might become great and stand for ages. The only compensation to these men was the credit and renown that would come to them by having made a great contribution to the liberty and freedom of their people and to posterity...

Washington, then fifty-five, presided. He had led the young nation through seven years of war. Who will say he was not far-seeing and all-wise statesman to preside over such a memorable convention? An English historian has said of Washington: "No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life..."

It is fashionable today to say that our Constitution is old; that it is not consistent with modern times and present-day life... It is said the framers could not by any conceivable possibility have foreseen present-day conditions.

Granting that they did not and could not foresee our modern life, yet, what did the framers do? They did not write laws or specific rules of human conduct. They did not prescribe laws to govern and control all the multitudinous changes that would come in the future, both economic and social. Their work and purpose had a far higher object; it was to frame a document of greater eternal principles of life, upon which a government was to be built for a nation. This document of eternal truths was to be the measure by which all laws and policies, present and future, were to be tested.

With this thought of our Constitution in mind, how can it be said by any one that it is antiquated? Our Constitution has now stood the test of time for a century and a half, and throughout that time has given to our nation the best form of popular government known to the world.

It has withstood expansion of territory, civil war, panics, and what not, and in all tests and crises it has convinced those who doubted it, it has disappointed those in opposition, and been successful beyond the fairest hope of those who stood for it. Until the last few years, few had the temerity to speak of the Constitution as an antiquated document—a thing that could be discarded as a relic of the past...

The framers thereof, divided our government into three independent departments, and under this Constitution, if the majority of the

A CORRECTION

In last week's issue of the Forum, my article on Party Loyalty named Hon. Bryan Blaylock who lives in Austin. This was a mistake and Bryan Blaylock was not intended and I meant to refer to another Blaylock. I gladly make the correction.

JIM, The Editor.

SILICOSIS BLAME LAID ON BUILDERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A special investigating committee today reported to the House labor committee charges that contractors for the Hawk's Nest power tunnel showed "grave and inhuman disregard" for their employees' welfare.

To this disregard the committee attributed many deaths from silicosis.

The sub-committee, which has been investigating reports of deaths of 416 workers from the disease, asked powers to subpoena witnesses, documents and records and an appropriation to extend its inquiry.

The report was signed by Representatives Vita Marcantonio (R., N. Y.), sponsor of the investigation; Chairman Glen Griswold (d., Ind.) and Representative William L. Lambertson (d., Kan.), Representative Jennings Randolph (d., W. Va.), will file a minority report.

The report charged Rinehart and Denis, Charlottesville, Va., the contractors, with negligence through failure to provide adequate safety precautions.

"That such negligence was either willful or the result of inexcusable and indefensible ignorance there can be no doubt on the face of the evidence presented to the committee," the report said.

In asking subpoena powers, the sub-committee said it had requested P. H. Faulconer, president, and E. J. Perkins, vice president of the contracting firm, to testify voluntarily, but they declined, declaring they knew of no deaths from silicosis.

Despite this, the sub-committee said, the record showed the company paid some silicosis claims.—Ex.

BORAH AND F. D. TALK OVER ISSUES AT LUNCH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—While opposition to his candidacy for the republican presidential nomination was becoming more manifest among party conservatives, Sen. Borah of Idaho late Friday projected a widening of his campaign into the Pacific northwest.

The confused political situation had been freshly accentuated by a luncheon conference between President Roosevelt and the Idahoan.

"A pleasant conference. We did not omit any subjects. I have no news," the senator summarized to reporters on leaving.

Political Significance Doubtful
Back at the capitol, he said of the meeting only that current legislation, including neutrality, had been discussed.

"Did he offer you a place on the ticket," a reporter inquired jocularly.

"Not specifically," Borah replied with a smile.

The White House said nothing. Members of Congress recalled that the Borah visit constituted a continuation of conferences initiated by the President with the independents. Sens. Norris (r) of Nebraska, Couzens (r) of Michigan and LaFollette (p) of Wisconsin were called in individually on recent days. The political significance if any, was speculative.

Borah May Enter Oregon
At a press conference, Borah reported he was "seriously considering" entering the Oregon primary May 15.

Although no elaborate declaration of candidacy for renomination is expected by their associates, both the President and Vice President Garner were recorded Friday

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

By JIM, The Editor

Just now much is being said about what the government is doing or is not doing. People seem to have their minds concentrated on government problems and do not seem to be paying much attention to other things that vitally affect the weal and welfare of the nation.

I am frank to admit that we are having too blame much government and I do not see how we are going to get rid of the enormous expenses of government activity which continue to pile up beyond reason. People seem too anxious to criticize governmental officials and it never occurs to them that perhaps there is something they could do for their own benefit outside of cursing the government. Every politician that can get even a soap box audience is shouting long and loud about government expenses and our continued deplorable unemployment situation seems to be the target of all the political statesmen who are now preparing to enter this year's political campaign.

It seems to me that the people should not forget some of the things that they could remedy if they would make up their minds to do so. If the people will turn their attention for a short while at least to their own extravagance, it may be that we can survive the many difficulties that confront us.

Years ago in the Forum, I wrote two or three articles on the automobile. I called attention to the fact that Texas was spending more money on the automobile extravagance than they were getting out of the cotton crop. I called attention to the fact that the purchase of farm tractors was destroying the horse and mule business of the country and that the purchase of gasoline from foreign countries was taking money out of the country that should have been spent for the feed products of the farm.

This matter was discussed for a time in all the papers of the country, but it seems like that the people have gone to sleep and perhaps don't realize how true my prophecy was and just how it vitally affects the condition of the present depressive conditions. The automobile mania continues to grow and the government or nothing else can stop its destruction of our economic welfare and right now the people are spending more money on automobiles, tractors and trucks than they are spending on the government. We had just as well understand that this alarming evil will sooner or later accomplish our financial down-fall and our tax burden will be added to our automobile extravagance burden.

This is no idle statement and anybody can verify it if they will just take the time to do so.

Take the State of Texas, for instance, and let see what we are doing right here at home at the time when we should be curtailing expenses and living economically under the Benjamin Franklin motto of spending less than we make. In round numbers Texas last year produced 4,000,000 bales of cotton which brought an average of \$50.00 a bale or \$200,000,000.00. We now have purchased 1,300,000 automobiles and at a minimum cost of \$600.00 per car we have \$780,000,000.00 invested in that many automobiles. I am sure that if the price of more expensive automobiles were added it would run to nigh on to a billion dollars.

But lets take the \$600.00 price of the cheap car. Everybody knows that the average car wears out in four years, therefore, we are supporting a sinking fund of one-fourth of \$780,000,000.00 which is \$195,000,000.00 sinking fund that sure enough sinks never to rise again. Let us take then and add to this sum the operating expense of the cheap car. For rubber and juice the cheapest car would cost an expenditure of at least \$25.00 a month or \$300.00 a year per car. Then if we multiply \$300.00 per car by 1,300,000 cars we have an annual operating automobile expense account of \$390,000,000.00 more which added to the sinking fund amounts to the stupendous sum of \$585,000,000.00 that we are annually here in Texas chucking into the automobile mania. In other words, we are spending nearly three times as much for automobiles as we are getting for one cotton crop. As cotton is our chief industry upon which we must realize for a living, how in the Sam Hill does any reasonable man think that we can ever prosper under any kind of a government.

Mind you at the figures which I mentioned does not take into consideration the expense of making a cotton crop which would easily cut the annual revenue down \$1,000,000.00 and does not take into consideration the time lost in the joy riding mania that seems to have captured four-fifths of the people.

Let me say further that if we had a government that didn't cost us anything, we could not survive the automobile extravagance very long. In my opinion this automobile mania is sapping the foundation of this government faster than any other one thing. It is true that taxes are higher and it looks like they will continue to go higher, yet we could hope to survive the tax evil if we could cut down the automobile expenditure.

I realize that perhaps the automobile is here to stay, but if the people would do just one-half the automobile joy riding that they do now they would still have enough to pay their taxes and build homes now needed more than ever before. If we would cut down one-half of the joy riding our cars would last twice as long and we could use the money to put a roof over the heads of 30,000,000 people that are now all out in the cold.

I realize that what I say may be like the prophet of old crying out in the wilderness, but if we could start a movement in this country to put one-half of the automobiles in the shed one-half the time, we could solve the employment situation and the housing situation.

I use to call attention to the foolishness of the farm tractor. I am still of the same opinion. When a man now plows a piece of land in half the time with a tractor that he could with a horse and plow, he just uses that advantage to waste the other half of his time joy riding in the automobile. I am in favor of home ownership, but if every man that needs a home still continues to think that he also needs a automobile, I doubt whether any governmental home ownership program will ever succeed.

I trust that the people will consider these remarks and if we will abolish half the automobile extravagance, we will be able to survive the extravagance of either a Republican or Democratic administration. If we don't, destruction will be our doom and damnation will be our destiny.

ALLRED'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PROFUNDUMERY

To The Democratic Executive Committee of Texas:

Dear Sirs:
You have shown as no other aggregation of men in pseudo-official position in Texas has shown, that there is nothing in a name!

Your action last Saturday, in Austin, was as far from being "democratic" as any act any tyrant king; for you undertook to pledge democracy, the will of the people, in sustaining incompetence in office both state and national!

Your meeting revealed several

very ominous facts confronting Texas today

First. That appointees (elected by state convention) of the governor of Texas, his henchmen, puppets and marionettes, boldly declare that their voice is the voice of the people, and declare that the party is not a party of the people, but a party of the official family of Texas.

Second. That you, his appointees (by convention election) admit that he is useless in Texas, and that his safest bet for election is his absence from the state, barnstorming for the national ticket.

Third. That you, as self-appointed spokesmen of Texas Democracy, are as far from real, true democracy as men could get, and that you hang on to the name solely as a convenience and a support that you would not get if you were to

come out and boldly announce that you are for the rule of money and greed!

Fourth. You are wholly ignorant of the necessities of Texas, and that you would fight economy in office; for your chief ridiculed Landon's thrift!

Fifth. You completely denuded the fallacy that a people can let their representatives speak for them, and that they never can afford to let appointees of even an elected official speak for them.

Sixth. That you would damn all who do not wear the collar of a led dog, and follow the gang masquerading under the party's name, regardless where the gang leads.

I am not disputing your sway; nor do I gainsay your cock-sureness; for we are confronted with that trying period of a nation's life, when it is seeking to transfer the mantle of rule from the

square shoulders of the sons of toil, onto the drooping shoulders of the sons of rest.

You are speaking to and for that newer generation who have had no toll to season the fibers of their manhood; and one who still believes in the old verities and virtues of the old, thrift and economy, of course, could never follow you.

You do not represent real democracy, the rule of the people; not even representative democracy, the rule of the representatives of the people; for you believe in the rule of the appointees of the representatives of the people.

It is painful to contemplate your course; it is dangerous to follow you; it is shameful to admit that there are not enough real democrats in Texas to challenge, effectively, your course.—Big Sandy Times.

Federal Reserve Notes Must Be Supplanted By "Printing Press Money"

PENSION HEAD TELLS HOW TO FILE FOR AID

AUSTIN, Feb. 12.—Texas applicants for old age assistance were told by Director Orville S. Carpenter how to be ready for prompt action on their applications when the law takes effect Feb. 14.

Carpenter previously had listed a score of ways to back up a claim of age, without a birth certificate. Information was on ways to establish property and income status.

Blanks to be Available

Where the claims will be filed had not been determined pending completion of local organization. Carpenter said, however, that applicants will be able to obtain blanks in their own locality Feb. 14. Whether these will be available generally, had not been determined.

Forms to be sent out may be filed as soon as they are filled in with the required information.

Because \$5000 worth of property disqualifies a single person and \$7500 a married person, applicants will be required to show how much real and personal property they own, if the personal property is worth more than \$1000.

Applicants must be prepared to describe all personal property including jewelry, furniture, automobiles, and livestock, in addition to real estate. They should know the original purchase price and date of purchase; description by lot and block number or similar designation as carried on tax rolls; amount of property tax-rendered; name of lienholder and amount of mortgage due as well as the equity of the owner.

The date and amount of liens will facilitate applications, Carpenter added.

Besides the list of property owned, the applicant should have a description of property disposed of during the last two years, giving date, purchaser, and price.

To establish satisfactorily their income status, applicants should show all earnings for two years preceding the application. The law permits an applicant \$360 yearly income; for a married couple, \$720. Income includes revenue from all sources.

Information also is required under the law on cash and securities. Applicants must be ready to tell how much money they have in the bank, should have a description of all securities with serial numbers and the name of persons from whom purchased. Full details are required, including the name of the purchaser in case applicant sell their holdings.

For Naturalized Claimants

For naturalized claimants, citizenship papers are required. Applicants also should know the nationality of their spouse, if not a citizen. Those whose parents were naturalized should be able to prove when and where the citizenship was conferred.

All applicants will have to answer if they are married, widow or widower, and give names, ages, occupations, and residence of children, if any.—Ex.

Who was benefitted by this continued shortage of circulating medium?

Obviously the men who own and control the Reserve banks and whose bidding these banks do? Instead of a "blood infusion" of new currency into the depleted arteries of business, we witnessed the anomalous performance of a "bleeding" of the country of all its gold coin and gold certificates.

The government issued its "promises to pay," not in legal tender currency but in non-taxable notes on which the tax-payers must pay interest, locked it up out of use and placed an armed guard over it at the further expense of the taxpayers.

Uncle Sam now stands guard over some ten billion dollars of this unused metal while his creditors—the bond-holders—hold a mortgage three times over its face value against it and draw interest on that mortgage from the tax-payers while neither the bond investment nor the income in interest on the investment pay any tax.

Whatever the "objectives" of such a move, the beneficiaries are quite obvious.

Not content with this, the administration "devalued" the dollar by almost fifty per cent, thereby making the metal in the gold dollar worth nearly double what it formerly was in all the other commodities of the world which are for sale.

The bondholders in that case are no doubt willing to let whosoever will claim the "objective" so long as they get the "benefit" of doubling the value of the gold which they own by virtue of a first mortgage three times over on the country's entire supply.

Meantime, like a "counter irritant" applied to hide the cause of what hurts you, business was (Continued on Page 3)

In a syndicated article by David Lawrence, one of the country's most widely read political writers, he makes this statement:

"As a matter of fact, most of his (the resident's) opponents will concede the WORTHINESS of the GENERAL OBJECTIVES of the New Deal but will question the methods and laws adopted to attain those objectives."

Are one wonders!

One wonders if Mr. Lawrence, and those who think with him, accept those objectives on their face value because they lack the acumen to look below the surface for a deeper, more sinister motive, or, for some undisclosed reason, choose rather to shut their eyes to it and deceiving themselves purposely deceive others?

When Mr. Roosevelt declared the bank holiday in March 1933, he gave as his purpose the prevention of runs on the banks until they could be supplied with sufficient new currency to take care of any panicky demands.

None of these banks got any of this money; the Federal Reserve system jockeyed him or brow-beat him out of his ostensible purpose; and those banks that were to be strengthened with an inflation of circulation, such of them as could, were allowed to re-open on faith and without new finances.

Those not since CLOSED by CONSOLIDATION are still doing business without the help of this new money.

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A REQUEST

When you have read your copy of Forum will you please pass it on to some one else? Thanks. We will appreciate this spirit of co-operation on your part; and your friends will appreciate your service to them.

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JAS. E. FERGUSON, Manager and Editor

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—IT IS DIFFERENT

Under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution . . . inculcating by my official acts the necessity of exercising by the general government only those powers that are clearly delegated to it; and to encourage simplicity and economy in expenditures by the government.—President Andrew Jackson, in his second inaugural address, March 4, 1833.

TEN PLAGUES IN EGYPT WERE TYPICAL OF PRESENT-DAY EVENTS

BY I. B. ALFORD
(PROLOGUE)

History is a written narrative of past events. Prophecy is history written before the fact—a narrative of events announced before they occur. But in the Bible there is a peculiar coalescence of both history and prophecy, because the historic narratives therein recorded are also held by students of the Scriptures as being prophecies of events, some of which are not even yet fulfilled.

The Apostle Paul is authority for the statement that in the Bible history and prophecy are blended. In his reference to the historic narratives concerning the various experiences of the descendants of Jacob—Israelites—he said: "These things happened to them as examples (types) and are written for our admonition (instruction) on whom the ends of the ages have come."

No student of prophecy is vain enough, or simple enough, to claim ability to announce the fulfillment of prophecy in advance. The general and accepted rule of interpretation of prophecy is to note such fulfillment after it has occurred. This is done by observing that the physical facts surrounding fulfillment fit the picture contained in the prophecy itself. But there are a few outstanding instances, of record, in which students of prophecy have been able to note and interpret prophecies in process of fulfillment. In order to be able to do this, two things are essential. First, one must be perfectly familiar with the details of the prophetic picture itself; and, second, he must clearly discern that the physical facts, at the time of fulfillment, completely fit this prophetic picture. Anything short of both these essentials can be little less than speculation, and will, of necessity, end in a labyrinth of confusion.

We now take further cognizance of the statement as above quoted from the Apostle Paul. Reference is here directed especially to the last clause in that quotation, to-wit: "On whom the ends of the ages have come." At the time the Apostle used this language he was at the latter end of the Jewish age and also in the beginning of the Gospel age; and, according to the Bible, these two ages overlapped each other during an interval of forty years, hence, "the ends of ages," at the time when this remarkable statement was uttered.

Attention is now directed to one other item of fact in this installment of the experiences of these people (Israelites) whose history we shall follow. According to the Bible, the Gospel Age, of the past 1900 years, will be succeeded by the Millennial Age, with another overlapping of years, "ends of the ages." During this period, in which the Gospel Age ends and the Millennium begins, the fulfillment of the prophetic picture concerning the ten plagues of Egypt is confidently expected to be understandable. In succeeding short installments we shall follow this picture in detail.

IS THE GOVERNOR AFRAID?

Arlington Citizen

GOVERNOR ALLRED seems to be in a deep quandary about calling an extra session of the legislature to put into effect an old age pension plan, and to attend to other unfinished business. He has already had two extra sessions and about all he did with them was to break the lock on the henhouse door.

Now, the fowls are loose and flying in every direction, and the Governor can't seem to control the legislative birds at all. Something seems to have gone haywire. Some of the members seem to have minds of their own. A lot of things have been done in Austin that the Governor would have preferred left undone.

Investigations, for instance, the Governor does not seem to like investigations. He can't run them himself. He didn't like the one which dug up the firing of Ranger Tom Hickman. He forced himself on the committee and made some pretty ugly charges against the Ranger. Tom Hickman has many friends in Texas. They seem to be lying low. Something is going to pop pretty soon. Another session of the legislature might be the signal for the popping. The Governor sent out letters to the members, asking their opinions. Three fourths of them advised an extra session. But the Governor is going on the air. He is going to ask the people what they think about it. Maybe that is his real reason and maybe it isn't. There may be others.

There might be more investigations. Those crazy legislators might take a notion to investigate campaign expenses, or race track gambling, and the connection of high officials with graft and gambling. Maybe the Governor would rather talk over the radio and cuss Jim Ferguson. Perhaps he couldn't do that before a committee. Watch out, Governor!

"WE THE PEOPLE"

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."—Preamble to The Constitution,

VALUABLE COTTONSEED OIL

It is no secret to Texans that cottonseed is one of the State's valuable assets; in fact, cottonseed is Texas' second most valuable cash crop. Now comes the announcement that a new development in home curing and storage of farm products is the use of cottonseed oil to provide a cheap method of keeping home-raised pork indefinitely. No wonder cotton is popular in Texas!—The Texas Weekly.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT

From The Austin Dispatch

IN ITS summary showing how the state's dollar was obtained during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1935, Comptroller Sheppard's annual report sets forth that ad valorem taxes amounted to something more than \$21,500,000, out of total revenue receipts of \$113,000,000 of which something more than \$82,600,000 came from taxes and licenses. This means that the state received from taxes on land, buildings and personal property of all kinds less than one-fifth of its total revenue and about one-fourth of its total revenue from taxes. From gross receipts taxes, it received over \$11,000,000 or more than half as much as from ad valorem taxes. From the gasoline tax, the state received more than \$37,000,000, but enough of this was refunded under exemptions for farm machinery and other gasoline consumers not using the highways to bring the net return down to \$33,550,000 about 1 1/2 times the sum received from ad valorem taxes. The state's share of money from automobile licenses amounted to well over one-fourth as much as that received from ad valorem taxes, and its receipts from cigarette stamp taxes amounted to 1-5 as much as ad valorem tax receipts. From the occupation tax on insurance companies, the state derived above \$2,100,000, from the franchise tax \$1,505,000 and from the beer stamp tax more than \$1,000,000.

We hear much talk in these times against sales taxes, as if they were something entirely new in Texas. Actually the gasoline, cigarette and beer taxes are sales taxes, and from these three sales taxes the state is getting about \$39,000,000, which comes within about \$2,000,000 amounting to half of all its revenue from taxation.

Of the gross receipts taxes, above \$8,000,000 is made up taxes on the production of oil. According to an estimate made some time ago by the Texas Petroleum Council, the oil industry pays about \$6,000,000 in state ad valorem taxes, which is between one-fourth and one-third of all the state's revenue from this source. Some \$250,000 of the franchise taxes are also paid by oil companies and oil pipelines now come under the intangible assets law. If we leave the intangible tax out of consideration (because dependable figures upon it are not available) and add the gasoline tax, a total of more than \$47,000,000 of the state's tax revenue is derived from the oil industry and its products. This is 57 per cent of the state's total tax revenue.

The gasoline tax is so much the leading item in the state's income that only two other items compare with it. It amounts to more than 29 1/2 per cent of the state's revenue from all sources, against 19 per cent for ad valorem taxes and 16 per cent for funds received from the federal government, counties and elsewhere, in aid of state undertakings. This last named item, together with income from land sales, rentals and royalties, income from fees and permits, interest and penalties and from other sources, makes up the 27 per cent of state income which is received from other sources than state taxes and licenses.

Considering that the sort of property which is taxed ad valorem makes up the greater part of the wealth of any country, it is interesting to observe that it is contributing a smaller share to state revenues now than at any other time in the state's history. Our cigarette smokers are paying into the state treasury \$1 for every \$5,000 paid in by property owners of all descriptions. Our automobile owners, who also pay ad valorem taxes on their automobiles, are paying in license fees \$1.00 for every \$4.00 paid by ad valorem tax payers of all descriptions.

Interesting also is the comptroller's tables showing how the state's dollar is expended. The legislative branch of government costs \$806,000 annually; the judicial costs \$2,086,000; executive and administrative expenses total \$1,561,000. The total for the three branches is about \$4,367,000. Highways cost ten times this total, or above \$46,000,000. Relief runs above \$6,500,000, eleemosynary and correctional expenses run above \$5,800,000, development and conservation or natural resources costs \$1,713,000 and regulation of business and industry costs \$1,200,000. In short, government in its simplest form, that is to say the passage and enforcement of laws and the administration of justice, accounts for less than \$4.00 out of every \$100.00 spent by the state. Until very recently education was the biggest item of government expense. Now, that honor is held by the highways. Perhaps in the future it will be held by social security in its various forms.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

BY A. P. PEIRCE

PRODUCTIVE POWER OF OUR PEOPLE

It was at a little college, in the state of Iowa, in the early '80's of the last century, that a farmer lad was studying political economy. The library of that college had been furnished with a Compendium of the Census for each of the years 1840, 50, 60 and 70. These volumes contained figures showing the total assessed valuation of the then thirty-seven states and ten territories, for each of those periods. From these figures this young man made calculations to determine the average annual increase of wealth for the whole country. By dividing to get the percentage of increase he found that it was between three and four per cent. He took his figures and the following questions to his professor and asked that they might be discussed by the class. These were the questions; "If the money lender is allowed to collect ten per cent interest while all the people working together cannot increase the wealth of the country, on an average, one half that much how long is it going to take for that difference to absorb the whole and transfer over to the money lenders the ownership of every thing?" "If there is such a thing as a law of averages and one man, or class of men, is allowed to take more than the average must not some one take less than the average?"

The answer he got was "Aw Mr. — you are an alarmist," but, suffice it to say, neither the figures nor the questions were put before the class.

This young man has now, in the fifty years that have intervened, lived to see his questions answered and his fears justified. All this time the people have been charged a rate of interest they could not meet and year after year that excess of interest has had to be added to the principal. Year by year this policy has piled higher and higher the peoples load of indebtedness until now, in 1935 it is not very nearly or quite as great as the total value of the whole country? If the money lenders could now collect, at present depressed prices would they not take it all and call for more?

Dr. Samuel S. Wyre of Columbus, Ohio, is authority for the statement that the total of indebtedness, public and private, according to the best estimates, is 218 billions while the total value of the country, at present depressed prices, is but about 210 billions. Even the most optimistic do not place the total value above 240 billions and they include a lot of intangible wealth, to arrive at that figure.

A profiteer is supposed to be one who takes an unconscionable profit; to the detriment of his laboring people or, by exorbitant prices, of those who use his products. Judged by that standard and by figures showing the average increases in wealth is not, then, the money lender a profiteer?

(Continued Next Week.)

LAST RESORT

NOT since Lincoln's time has the Supreme Court loomed so large in public thought. The Civil War hinged on an interpretation of the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court was an important factor in creating the anger out of which war emerged. Four years of fratricidal warfare were required to settle one constitutional issue.

The consequences of the Civil War wiped out the Dred Scott decision. As Lincoln himself passed from the scene the Constitution was amended to give authority to acts he had previously accomplished, notably the freeing of the slaves through the Emancipation Proclamation.

Soon afterwards the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were adopted, immensely extending the scope of the federal government.

A Supreme Court, altered by the outcome of the war, continued as the final arbiter of what Congresses and Presidents might and might not do in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

From the earliest days our Supreme Court has occupied a place unique in governments. If the Constitution had not provided a Supreme Court, it would have been necessary to invent one. Without some agency capable of interpreting the country's basic written law our system of government could not have endured.

When the British withdrew from what we call the United States, thirteen somewhat independent and theoretically sovereign colonies remained. The separate states were tied together by a loose agreement. Because the ties which bound them seemed too weak even for the requirements of a very simple agricultural civilization, a Constitution was written and adopted.

Nothing quite similar had happened in two thousand years. The men who wrote the Constitution went back to the little Greek states of the pre-Christian era for guidance concerning their problems. The contract they drew up divided power between the states and the new national government. It also divided the power allotted the national government. Checks and balances were set up so that Executive Congress and the Courts might be kept to their respective functions.

Complicated rules require the services of an umpire. John Marshall, the great chief justice, was a man well able to serve in such a capacity. His decisions, which irritated more than one President, established the Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the Constitution.

The Court has no more power than the authority of its expressed judgment. The Court has no armies or police to enforce its decisions. It has no authority to levy taxes to maintain itself. It is not self-perpetuating. It can merely give its considered judgment concerning what is and what is not authorized by the Constitution.

Written 149 years ago, the Constitution left ambiguous answers to many questions which have since arisen. Abraham Lincoln was faced with the most difficult of all the issues which have come up. Did the states which agreed to the Constitution have the right to secede from it? (Yes, —Editor.)

Although by his military decision in the emergency question of the right of a state to secede, he had previously criticized Chief Justice Taney's remarks in connection with the Dred Scott decision and he later ignored Justice Taney's ruling in a habeas corpus matter.

Lincoln said that while the Republicans would accept the decision ordering Dred Scott back to slavery, they would not accept Judge Taney's ruling that Congress had no authority to forbid slavery. Subsequently it was decided to adopt the Thirteenth Amendment, which gave the constitutional basis for the ending of slavery.

Even after the Civil War and the Reconstruction period the Constitution provided only definitely limited powers for the national government. During an actual war the central government might do anything deemed essential to defense and victory. But when peace returned the old rules prevailed. In the midst of peace, laws are not silent.

The problem which Lincoln confronted was how to use the powers granted in the Constitution to the federal government in the emergency. His great decision to preserve the Union was rendered without the aid of the Supreme Court or of Congress. Court and legislative body merely confirmed action which he upon his own initiative had taken.

The problem of how to adapt the Constitution to the requirements of a continuously changing civilization cannot, however, in peace times be solved by a forceful executive act. The surviving questions are not that simple.

The machinery of amendment is, of course, simple enough. It was not difficult in 1865 to pass an amendment outlawing slavery. It would, on the other hand, have been impossible to adopt such an amendment in 1856. It was easy to ratify the prohibition amendment in 1917 and it was equally easy to repeal majority opinion in three quarters of the states. If public opinion wants to change the Constitution in any respect, the way is open.

The historic difficulty has been to find amendments which sufficient majorities were willing to write into the Constitution. During 149 years just twenty-one amendments have been adopted, or, on the average, one every seven years. The voters have proved reluctant to approve any amendments which extended generally the authority of the national government at the expense of the states. So the Supreme Court has to interpret the existing rules and announce its decisions. Authority to change the rules is a power which hitherto the voters have been unwilling to surrender. —Collier's.

THUNDER BOLTS

BY CYCLONE DAVIS

WAS LINCOLN RADICAL?

NOW, if you think I am radical, just see what great men in history have said. About a week before President Lincoln was murdered he wrote to a friend, referring to the hopeful end of the war, as follows: "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

WAS TEDDY RADICAL?

Theodore Roosevelt said: "Corporation cunning has developed faster than a nation and state. Corporations found ways to steal long before we found ways to punish them for theft—sooner or later, unless there is a readjustment, there will come a wicked, murderous day of atonement. If it is not to come by sword and powder and blood, it must come by peaceful means. These foals in Wall Street cannot go on forever."

JUDGE RYAN

Chief Justice Ryan of Wisconsin in addressing the State University: "There is looming up a new dark power. Accumulations of individual wealth are greater than ever known since the downfall of the Roman Empire. Corporate combinations of unexampled capital are working not for economic conquest, but for political power. The question will arise in your day—which shall lead, money or intellect? Which shall fill public stations,

educated, patriotic freemen or the feudal serfs of corporate capital?"

WAS CLEVELAND RADICAL?

Grover Cleveland sent a message to Congress that far exceeds anything I ever said against the commercial canibals of big business. In this message he said: "The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, the other toiling poor . . . The communism of combined wealth, the outgrowth of overwhelming cupidity and selfishness which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions is no less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil which exasperated by injustice and discontent attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule."

BREEDING BOLSHIEVICS

In this combined conspiracy of capital, the plain people are outraged, outlawed, disowned, debt-ridden and distressed. Our system is breeding misanthropic millionaires at one extreme and beggars and brazen bolsheviks at the other. Our big business bosses are described in Holy Writ, "They have waded through sin and blood to a throne of wealth and shut the gates of mercy behind them. They have held back the hire of labor until its cries have entered into the ears of the Lord, and their silver and their gold cankers and the rust thereof testifies against them." Then when age overtakes them in the gathering gloom of approaching death with its haunting horrors, in sorrowful retrospection they give out great gobs of their ill-gotten gains to charity, hoping thereby to take out fire insurance against the flames of hell.

I DO NOT UNDERSTAND

BY P. A. SPAIN, Paris, Texas

Before the World War Russia is said to have been ruled by Gentiles and they killed the Jews in droves. Today, Russia is ruled by Jews, and they are said to have been killing Gentiles in droves. Jews are said to be Communists, and are compactly organized to fight Christian people everywhere on earth. They are said to have been doing that ever since the Jewish Sanhedrim caused the execution of Christ. Their ideas of right and wrong are vilely at variance with Christian ethics.

The original colonies of the U. S. were said to have been mainly composed of Christian immigrants, like those of the Mayflower, seeking a land of freedom from the religious persecution of European groups. In other words, America was taken charge of a people mainly by professed Christians, and the boast of our spokesmen has been that we are a Christian Nation.

This being the case, I do not understand, why we are now so largely ruled by Jews who are anti-Christians and have fought Christian ethics everywhere since the organization of the Sanhedrim. Do you say we are not ruled by Jews? Yes, but we are. The Jews own the gold of the world, and have contrived to make it the base of most money systems of all Nations. Alexander Hamilton is said to have been a Jew, but sat unsuspected in our Constitutional convention, and succeeded in making our Constitution comply with Jewish requirements in its financial methods.

So we have been ruled by Jewish gold in all our past, and yet we were priding ourselves that we were a Christian people. I do not understand. While the discussions were going on in our Constitutional convention, the question was raised as to whether Romans should be allowed to become a part of this Government.

At this point in their discussion, I do not understand why it was that the Venerable Dr. Benjamin Franklin, weighed down by fears and wisdom, leaned one hand on his staff, the other on the table and said: "There is a greater menace to these United States of America than the strictly Roman. This greater menace, gentlemen, is the Jew. In whatever country Jews have settled in any great numbers, they have lowered its moral tone; they have depreciated its commercial integrity; have segregated themselves; have not become assimilated; have sneered at, and tried to undermine the Christian religion upon which this nation is founded by objective to its restrictions."

"They have built us a state within a state, and when opposed have tried to strangle that country to death financially, as in the case of Spain and Portugal. If you do not exclude them from the United States in this Constitution, in less than 200 years they will have swarmed here in such great numbers that they will dominate and devour the land, and change our form of Government for which we Americans have shed our blood, given our lives, our substance, jeopardized our liberty, and put into it our best thoughts."

"Gentlemen, Jews are Asiatics. Let them be born where they will, or how many generations they are away from Asia, and they will never be otherwise. Their ideas do not conform to an American's, even though they live among us ten generations. A leopard cannot change its spots. Jews are Asiatics, are a menace to this country if permitted entrance, and should be excluded by this Constitution."

Is it sacrilege to quote the words of such a man as Benjamin Franklin? If so, then I apologize; but he certainly was well qualified to voice his opinion, because at that time he had just returned from France where he had been while it was in the early stages of its revolution.

While he was there, he was able to perceive the diabolical influence that was throwing that country into turmoil. It has not taken 200 years for Franklin's prophecy to come true. But why are there now four millions of Jews in the United States? Why are our ruling banks dominated by Jews? Why are our financial laws written by Jews?

Under Roosevelt, a professing Christian, why are there 30 Jews occupying key positions in the execution of this thing we call the New Deal? Why are there hundreds of others in lesser positions along down the line?

No wonder the whole scheme is at cross questions with all the ethics of our former ideas of right and wrong! We certainly need a new New Deal, and perhaps a new Constitution. Christian people had better awake and inspect their institutions if they wish to survive.

AN UNJUST PENALTY

Athens Weekly Review

MANY MEN who have exerted every effort to keep off the relief rolls are now wondering if their efforts have been worthwhile. The redtape set-up under our relief system says that in order for a man to secure a job under WPA he must have been on the relief roll at a certain date. Consequently many men who exerted themselves to make both ends met during the depression are now without jobs. And for the effort they put forth to retain their self respect the government now says to them "we are sorry but we can't use you because you were not on the relief roll prior to a certain date."

But this ruling is on a par with a lot of other foolishness that has been fostered on the public.

What in the name of commonsense difference does it make whether a man is on relief or not so far as securing work? If he has held his own throughout the depression and made his way then he should by all means be given preference instead of being penalized.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."—Bill of Rights.

LEST WE FORGET

"We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; That, to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."—Declaration of Independence.

WHAT MAKES THE WOLRD GO ROUND?

"I had rather live and love where death is king than have eternal life where love is not." Love is that makes the world go round and round. The office wise-cracker wants to know if that's why so many people are dizzy. The above represent the serious and the frivolous attitudes toward "Love." To some it is the "greatest thing in the world" making for all that is fine and good. To others it is a word that could be interchangeable for "greatest momentary thrill" in movies, stories or real life. But why bring it up? Don't know unless it is because the date book suggests that something be said to remind us that tomorrow, (February 14) is St. Valentine's day. —Maywood Syndicate.

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES

Kerrville Mountain Sun
TEN rules of conduct given below are attributed to Thomas Jefferson. Whether they were actually formulated by the Sage of Monticello or not, they contain much good advice in a few words.
1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend money before you have earned it.
4. Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We seldom repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain the evils have cost us that never have happened.
9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count one hundred.

"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.

FEDERAL--

(Continued from Page 1)
plastered over with the N.R.A., out of which it wiggled to find that in addition to edging in and monopolizing the loan business upon which the little country banks had prospered, the circulation privilege of these same banks have been taken away from them and the authority to furnish the country's supply of currency—instead of being restored to the Federal government where it alone rightfully and constitutionally belongs—has been centralized in the Reserve Banks. Another "objective" gone wrong? or was it?

And to cap the climax, if a study of the situation by the late lamented Senator Schall is to be relied upon—and we have not seen his statements challenged, — behind every one of these altruistic-garbed government loan agencies, stands a gigantic holding company composed of organized corporate wealth the government merely acting as underwriter, distributing agent and collector for organized greed that, like an all-embracing octopus, has its tentacles of permanently entrenched industrial slavery about humanity and is sapping industry of its lifeblood. Is it unreasonable to judge the "objectives" of any movement by its beneficiaries?

Is it possible Mr. Lawrence, with all his acumen and vast opportunity for knowledge, is lacking in discernment to determine the true "objective," or does he purposely camouflage it because to acknowledge it would be to acknowledge that the way to liberate America from industrial slavery, and relieve the people of the depression miseries that are serving the purpose of the money masters to still further enslave us, lies in restoring to a people's government its prerogative of issuing the money of the country? One wonders?

Had Mr. Roosevelt started the printing presses on printing the much abused "printed press money" at the psychological moment in 1933, when the Federal Reserve Banks refused to issue the needed currency, he would not only have ended the depression over night but in the same act have struck the shackles of industrial slavery to our money masters from the limbs of American industry. What ever his "objective," his acts have welded those shackles many times more gallingly than they were before and doomed unborn generations yet to come to wear them.

WAS THAT HIS TRUE "OBJECTIVE"?—so successfully hidden behind a mark of altruism as to

deceive Mr. Lawrence? One wonders!

CONSTITUTION-

(Continued from Page 1)
Congress enacts law that contravenes the citizens' rights guaranteed by the Constitution, the Supreme Court with ample authority sets such law aside as being void and of no effect, and thus the rights of the minority are protected as against the greed or avarice or wishes of the majority; and this was then and is now the greatest contribution to the liberty of the individual that the world has ever had. The original builders of this great country and their representatives, the framers of our Constitution, abhorred and detested the thought of forceful revolution and its dire and awful consequences, and to make safe for their posterity formulated our Constitution in a way that they felt should forever put an end to any thought of revolution in this country. They provided ample methods by which our Constitution could be amended, either by proposal of two-thirds of both houses of Congress or on application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States . . . Thus there was evolved what, up to this time, has preserved our democratic form of government, and it is my hope will forever preserve it. . . . I have recently read some articles by a supposedly high-minded college professor, who, I take it, thinks he thinks in modern terms, in which articles it is said that private control of property should be shifted to public control; that the system in which goods are bought, sold, produced, and distributed for private gain and profit, should be abandoned; that all profit should be for the government, and not for the individual; that there should be a socialized economy whereby every one should be guaranteed a life of luxury and comparative ease; that this was the only way to establish permanently our theory that there should be equal opportunity to all. You cannot change a true principle by law or by any method. . . . We are seeking now, and mankind has always sought, those principles governing life which are true, in order that man may be happy and contented; and the government must be based on such principles as are true, if it is to survive. Our Constitution is a document of such principles of truth. We of this country have always believed that it was immortally true that men are born equal; that every man is entitled to life and liberty and to pursue happiness; that an industrious man, willing to work, to save, and be thrifty, was

entitled to enjoy the fruits of these virtues. . . . If there is to be a new system of human relations established; if we are to adopt a new system of property control and management of economic resources, let us pray that these matters may be approached most carefully, guardedly and cautiously, lest we plunge our nation into a period which later may be termed the dark age of this America, this great country of ours, which has for 150 years under our Constitution given more blessings to our people than has any other government in the history of the world given a people in the same length of time. The crucial test of our civilization lies before us. It may be solved in a few months or probably in a few years, but let us hope it will be solved triumphantly in greater blessings and liberty and contentment to our people and their posterity under the Constitution of eternal principles which has served our great people so well.

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KIRBY IS 'READ OUT' BY 'STANDPATTERS'

State Democratic Chmn. Myron G. Blalock, Marshall, today in effect read John Henry Kirby, Houston, out of the democratic party. Kirby has been active in Gov. Eugene Talmadge's Georgia "grass roots" movement.

Blalock was here to confer with Gov. James V. Allred before going to Washington to confer with Vice Pres. John N. Garner, Cong. Sam Rayburn, Bonham and others. Blalock said there is no opposition in the Texas ranks to renomination and re-election of Pres. Roosevelt and Vice President Garner.

"How about Kirby?" he was asked. "He's not in the ranks," answered Blalock.

The state chairman said that Texas leaders in Washington and the state democratic committee will cooperate in support of both the renomination and re-election of the present national ticket. Coordination of efforts is planned. Specific matters to be considered are finances and make-up of the Texas delegation to the national convention.

Rayburn was designated by Garner four years ago to represent him, when Garner was discussed for a place on the national ticket. Convention Leadership to be Elected Soon

DALLAS, Feb. 11.—The Dallas Journal said today a decision would be made within the next few days as to whether Texas politicians in Washington or political leaders at home would handle the state democratic convention in May.

That convention will elect delegates to the national convention and chart pre-convention activities in behalf of the re-election nomination of Pres. Roosevelt and Vice Pres. Garner.

"Gov. James V. Allred's authority as head of the state party and his privilege of heading the Texas delegation to the Philadelphia convention, if he desires, also will be in the balance," the Journal said.

"Myron G. Blalock of Marshall, state democratic chairman, was in Dallas Friday on his way to Washington for conferences with Vice Pres. John Garner, Cong. Sam Rayburn and others.

"J. Percy Rice, Dallas attorney who managed Sen. Tom Connally's campaign in 1934, will leave Saturday for Washington," the paper continued. "Roy Miller, of Corpus Christi and Houston, head of the national finance campaign committee two years ago in Texas, has been there several days.

"Blalock, said he had not heard of a pending fight over whether Gov. Allred and the state committee or the Washington bloc would assume charge of national political affairs in Texas for the 1936 campaign.

"He will go to Washington ready to watch for the interests of the governor, however, and apparently has been forewarned that an effort may be made to freeze out Allred."

The Journal added that "Miller is said to be the choice of the Washington bloc to head the national campaign organization in Texas. Allred and Miller are not friendly politically. Sen Tom Connally is said to have his eyes on heading the Texas delegation to Philadelphia."

The paper quoted Blalock as saying that "Gov. Allred has never mentioned to me that he would like to head the Texas delegation. However, I am sure he wouldn't like for anyone to tell him he couldn't. I don't believe they want to pick a fight with Jimmie."

The article concluded that "Rice, closely allied with the Washington bloc taking a big dish in arranging national political activities in Texas, expressed the view that it would be lamentable to tie up the national administration with state politics."

—EX.



Farm Relief

Since Congress at the President's suggestion has repealed the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, the Kerr-Smith Tobacco bill and the Warren Potato Act, the ground is cleared for more permanent legislation that is expected to become law real soon. Every effort is being made to get a law enacted which will be a substitute for the AAA as early as possible. The planting season is almost here. Farmers have checks coming to them from the Government on contracts invalidated by the Supreme Court decision. An appropriation will soon be made that will permit these checks to be paid. In view of the delay of these checks, many farmers are being denied proper credit at this time.

Members of Congress from farm districts consider substitute legislation for AAA and an appropriation bill to pay present contracts the first order of business and are leaving no stone unturned to get the farmers relief at the earliest date possible. It is surprising that we are getting so much support from city members who realize that this country cannot be prosperous unless the farmers, who represent one-third of the population of the nation have buying power, which they cannot have without good prices.

Factors In Law Making Before a law of major importance is enacted the views and opinions of 435 members of the House and 96 Senators must be reconciled. Seldom a law is enacted exactly like its sponsors would like it. Oftentimes it is difficult for a member to compromise his view or sacrifice his opinion in order to be successful in the passage of a law that makes a step in the right direction. Many members have what they consider a real solution of a particular problem but are unable to get adequate consideration. Many factors and elements enter into law making, including a knowledge of parliamentary procedure, a fair knowledge of the laws and constitution of the United States and the 48 states. A knowledge of problems involving farmers, wage-earners, industry, taxation, economics, international relationships, is also essential; the good will of the members' colleagues who either grant or refuse consideration of his proposal is very helpful.

Cotton The Government has loaned 12c a pound on four and one-half million bales of cotton. Carrying charges at 1 1/2c bring the outlay to 13 1/2c compared with current spot prices of less than 11 1/2c, but the Government is not expected to lose anything by the time the cotton is marketed if proper legislation is enacted to benefit both the farmer and the country. Incidentally, if the Government should lose that much money on a few million farmers, it will represent only about one-half of what it is losing of the Dawes' Bank in Chicago.

Bank Stock Taxable The Supreme Court of the United States has recently held that bank stock owned by the RFC is taxable. This will require large sums to be paid that was expected to escape taxation as the RFC owns \$642,000,000 of preferred stock in national and state banks in the various states. Many states, counties, and cities have already granted tax exemption on this stock.

Supreme Court Decisions The Great Northern Railroad was assessed for \$78,000,000 in North Dakota for the year 1933. The railroad contested the valuation claiming that the state taxing authorities had failed to take into account the depressed stock market and reduced valuations of their properties and claimed an over-assessment of \$10,000,000. The district Federal Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals decided against the railroad. The Supreme Court aligned the same as in the AAA decision held with the railroad and reduced the assessment \$10,000,000.

Not so long ago, Maryland tried to force down telephone rates. It cited market quotations to show that in view of the drop in prices the company ought to cut its rates to subscribers. The Supreme Court said you could not take into consideration price declines to compel the company to reduce telephone rates. The point is how can the Court be right both times? When you want to cut your telephone rates you mustn't consider reduced price levels and when you want to collect taxes from a railroad you mustn't ignore price levels.

With that John L. Lewis sat down again, facing Green, and there was a brief verbal skirmish in the war of roses between the

A BIG BATTLE AMONG GIANTS

BY HEYWOOD BROWN (It Seems to Me) In Houston Press Lewis Takes Three Minutes to Give Green an Extraordinary Whipping

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis is just about tore the head off William Green in one of the most extraordinary oratorical bouts ever fought in America. Green talked for one hour and a half. Lewis used three minutes.

The scene was the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, sitting in Constitution Hall, the sorority house of the Daughters of the American Revolution. William Green as president of the American Federation of Labor had come to serve warning on Lewis and his followers that they must desist from active agitation for the industrial setup.

In all fairness to Green it must be admitted that under extremely severe conditions he made a good and gallant speech. It was muddled in its logic, and the mood was not consistent. At times Green cajoled, and again he threatened. But in spite of boos in several spots and a long, agonizing period in which he received thunders of silence, he kept throwing punches.

Gives Autobiography It is impossible to avoid a comparison to the fate of the last unfortunate heavyweight who fought Joe Lewis. William Green began slowly and in conventional manner. He did a 12-minute autobiography in the best approved labor style. He, William Green, had swung a pick for 20 years. He had started as a boy in company with his father. After some union advancement, he was elected to the state legislature of Ohio, where he was instrumental in getting a measure passed for workmen's compensation. A paralyzed man in Columbus never fails to send him greetings each time he passes through the city. Seventeen hundred delegates sat in complete silence while Green put himself upon the record.

Lewis was perhaps even a shade more silent. He did not face the president of the American Federation of Labor, but sat deep in red leather rocking chair chewing a cold cigar and looking frigidly over his shoulder toward the guest speaker. As Green warmed up he made a few telling sallies. At first he only jabbed. But at last he let his right hand go and undertook to speak somewhat sharply about John L.'s leadership of the miners. Working through a number of sob stops, Green finished with both hands above his head and all the floodlights turned on full. There was a fair smattering of applause.

"Sock It to Him" "Answer him, John. Sock it to him!" shouted a delegate in the third row. Lewis rose slowly from the rocker and tossed the cigar down. He took no notes. His hands were empty. His face was white. The startling effect of pallor is always with him. Generations of miners have gone before him. The big man seemed almost to be pushing his way up through the earth. He did not answer Green, but turned instead to the delegates.

"You have heard the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor," he said. "If any delegate has been converted let him stand up." Just behind him sat Green, very red in the face. He was once a lay Baptist preacher, and he is still the superintendent of a Sunday school. Two delegates stood and were rapidly shouted down. "If any delegate wishes to quit the position taken by the United Mine Workers of America let him stand up," repeated Lewis. No one rose. "Then," said John L., "let those who hold by the resolution already adopted by the United Mine Workers of America stand up." Up came 1700 men, yelling.

Lewis waved for silence and turned to his adversary in the fight between craft and industrial unionism. "President Green," he said, "you have had your answer from the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. You are an ambassador from another organization. Take back the message which we send, and I trust that you have been treated with all the civility and courtesy becoming to ambassadors."

Goes Home Mad With that John L. Lewis sat down again, facing Green, and there was a brief verbal skirmish in the war of roses between the

small red man and the large ash-colored one. And as they talked one grew more red and the other a little paler. Reporters swarmed over from the press table, upsetting chairs in their rush, and Lewis waved to the band in the balcony, which began to play. And It Comes Out Here. William Green put on his coat and went home mad. There may be a split in the A. F. of L., but it is not likely to come until the next convention. Throughout the afternoon Lewis used the device of an economy of method. It seems to me that his one-minute introduction of Green was a masterpiece in poisonous politeness. He said: "I present to the convention an invited guest—a member of the United Mine Workers of America, eminent in the realm of labor, eminent in national affairs—the president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green."

Those were the words. But the mood and the tone were "and may God have mercy on your soul."

CURRENCY AND COIN THE POOR MAN'S MONEY OF WHICH HE NEEDS MORE BY V. BERNARD In Houston Labor Journal Control of money and commodity prices means, in the last analysis, control of our complex civilization, or, rather, uncivilization. At the present, and in the past, this control has been exercised by a parasitic combination of traders and money merchants, not for the benefit of all the people, but for the private profit of these same parasites. It is a constant wonder to me that the people can be thus fooled and not get suspicious of the "nigger" in the wood pile.

A battle royal seems to be shaping in congress on the question of currency expansion, and this battle is, in reality, an advance skirmish in the great battle of the parasite versus the people. Give a dog a bad name, and everybody will look at it with suspicion and caution. So it is with money expansion. The parasites, with their subsidized press, have dubbed it "inflation."

To issue real money, fully backed by silver and gold to its full value, they term "inflation." Personally, I think inflation is something different. The banks of the country hold about fifty billion dollars of deposits. That gives them a credit capacity of five hundred billion. That money does not exist. It is purely fictitious. Yet the present money power says that every one of these five hundred billion of non-existent dollars is worth 100 cents. But if the government issues three billion in currency, fully backed by precious metal, or even if the government makes the metal into coin of the realm, then such money is "cheap" or worthless. This is a lie, but hitherto the parasites have been able to prove it is gospel truth, and maybe they can do so again.

Their objection to this kind of money is that it bears no interest for their benefit. They do not want to kill the goose that lays their golden egg, and the name of the goose is bank credit. If the government takes courage and issues that real money, the powerful world-wide combination of parasites will immediately go to work and make evidence to prove their lie to be gospel truth. The word will go out to screw up all commodity prices. They will say that the dollar is now worth only fifty cents, and therefore bread and meat prices must be doubled. And so far they have gotten away with this.

The president is well aware how successful this heartless fraud has been hitherto, and he evidently thinks it will be successful again, so he is opposing currency expansion with might and main. Currency and coin are the poor man's money, and he needs more of it. An additional three or five billion would be of great benefit to the nation, if the rapacious social weevils can be prevented from destroying it. Besides, it would save money for the taxpayers.

Senator Borah, with his hat in the ring for the Republican presidential nomination, points to the remedy that will kill or curb the parasites. Let me quote from a recent article by him: "I venture to prophesy that the people will not indefinitely permit private interest to fix prices either directly or indirectly. If they are to be fixed, they will be fixed by public authority."

Hersey, of course. Mr. Borah's

SO THIS IS TEXAS SPEAKING

BY ALFRED E. MENN.

Look out, folks, here I come—I'm Texas:

I am the largest State in the Union;

I am known as the Lone Star State;

I have my Political Rendezvous in Austin;

I have Houston, fourth largest city in the South;

I have Dallas, the great Centennial City;

I have picturesque San Antonio, the Nation's Playground;

I have Ft. Worth, the cattleman's metropolis;

I have Waco, which is not pronounced Whacko;

I have Wichita Falls, the city that faith built;

I have Galveston and Corpus Christi, finest of sea resorts;

I have Mineral Wells and Marlin, where the ailing go to get well;

I have Temple, hospital center of renown;

I have cities on the Great Plains—Amarillo, Abilene, Lubbock, San Angelo;

I have cowboyish towns—Alpine, Ft. Davis, Sonora, Llano, Burnet;

I have the third largest cave (Longhorn) in the world at Burnet;

I have quaint Bandera, home of Texas' Frontier Times Museum;

I have Kingsville, home of the largest ranch in the world;

I have Robstown and Bishop, situated in the Realm of King Cotton;

I have Kerrville, health seekers' paradise, up in the Hill Country;

I make men rich as any in Wall Street (oil);

I have great oil cities—Beaumont, Pt. Arthur, Tyler, Longview, Luling;

I have historical cities—San Antonio, Goliad, Nacogdoches, Victoria, Gonzales.

I have plenty of glorious sunshine, while others have snow;

I have Guadalupe Peak, 9,500 feet in altitude (yes, sir);

I have Upper-Lower Rio Grande Valleys, fine as any in California—Florida;

I have plenty of cattle, sheep and other livestock;

I have plenty of cowboys, too—especially in the Trans-Pecos section;

I have mountains, plains, valleys, forests and the sea;

I have more than six million persons, friendly varmints all;

I have educational advantages galore—

I am not what people think—a backward State, where bad hombres dwell;

I have El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville—

I here meet Senor Mexico, a great old scout;

I have a boundary—the Rio Grande—across it—

I have a foreign land. Land of manana and bull-fights. This is—Sunny Texas.

Come to Texas' Centennial Exposition in 1936. —Burnet Bulletin.

chance of becoming president is very small. Already I see the press of the country editorially twist his utterances and views so that the people will never know what Mr. Borah stands for. I myself have often said what Mr. Borah says in the following quotation: "It is here in the United States, in the homes of millions of common people, that our markets must be found. And they can never be found until we restore purchasing power to these people. You can never restore purchasing power while private interests through combinations and agreements fix prices."

Yep, Borah said it. A man of the people, with his sympathies entirely with the people. And the people would do well to listen.

...To this disregard the committee by the government could balance the income and purchasing power of the whole people and make unnecessary such cumbersome institutions as the AAA and NRA. There would be nothing dangerous in this except for the parasites. Competition would still largely rule the retail trade. The subservient press says Borah wants to go back to unlimited competition, but Borah himself says that we can not go back, we must go ahead. At last a sane and unselfish voice has spoken, but it will not be heard if the present money power can prevent it. Which maybe it can. It is thoroughly rotten world we live in.

'CABBAGE HURLING' CAMPAIGN

There are some eminent political analysts, especially those I've corresponded with, that painfully realize the utter futility of trying to gleam even an iota of an inkling of what the coming presidential campaign will mean to this country in future contests. They admit to me, somewhat confidentially that they would welcome a business trip or any other kind abroad to escape the coming vociferous apostles of "senseless harangue" which, for the first time in this Nation, will be absolutely degrading, valueless, uneducational and in principles lower than the imps in the bottomless pits of hell. It is no idle jest to remark that the coming campaign, even at this early date, clearly foreshadows what is in store for the ever gullible and defenseless, long-suffering public. From now on until after the election there will be daily and nightly, on the radio, streets, halls and in newspapers, a continuous outpour of raucous blasting and blistering bombardments coupled with violent explosiveness which we are to accept as Nation-saving orations, coming from political office-seekers, largess-minded job-seekers, would-be statesmen without offices, jack-legged, two-by-four shysters and high-powered ambulance-gull, lawyers—and especially those now enthroned on the gravy-train of graft. As an ex-commentator, reporter and student of political destinies, I am of the sincere belief that if we try to analyze what we hear during this unique of all garbage-hurling campaign we will, as sure as there is a God in the heavens, wind up under the skillfullest observation of an overworked psychiatrist, or be running loose two jumps ahead of a fit and burdened with a warped brain. (Politics is a changing disease—hard to rid one's self of—I feel a relapse returning on me—may join the above apostles.)

REX JEWELL ROWLAND. (Another so-called statesman without office).—In Dallas News. 5804 Lindell street, Dallas.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

An Open Discussion Townsend Revolving Old Age Pension Plan

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In publishing the following discussion the Forum is not necessarily indorsing it, but is merely maintaining its habit of affording a real forum of free expression open to all who have anything to say on current issues.)

Austin, Texas, Jan. 30th, 1936.
In reply to an editorial challenge recently published in the Press, I endeavor to explain to the public who have not read or studied the Townsend Two Hundred dollars per month Old Age Revolving Pension Plan, and are trying to fight same without knowing the plan.

All persons should understand anything before trying to make an intelligent fight against same. Friends, the Townsend Plan about which you have heard so much, has become the daily topic of conversation of millions of Americans. This is more than an Old Age Pension proposal. The Townsend Plan is truly a recovery plan, whereby we may all get back to normal and decent standards of living. The malady afflicting the country today is an almost total loss of buying power on the part of the general public. It is peculiar in that this is the first time in the history of our development as a nation that we did not have new lands, new mines, new forests, and other resources to absorb the idle workers, thus assuring a comparatively speedy recovery following our business slumps.

Today there are no more good farm lands unappropriated. The output of the mines is already greater than we can absorb. There is no use to find and open more, without new domestic and foreign markets. Our lumbering operations cannot proceed, the supply on hand of finished products is more than we need with our present buying power. Over production on the part of those who turn out the finished product because they find no ability on the part of the public to buy. This means underconsumption. People not able to buy.

I endeavor to show you the cause of the depression and starvation and how to end same. The profiteers, who are in the minority, have collectively gathered all the money out of circulation that the producers have produced placing same in hoarding vaults, leaving producers, consumers and common laborers without any money in circulation to create jobs. Money in circulation creates jobs for every jobless man, woman and child. Money out of circulation means jobless people and starvation throughout the nation.

Dr. F. E. Townsend offers a workable cure for these conditions. The Townsend two hundred dollars per month Old Age Revolving Pension Plan (the same plan Mrs. Roosevelt first mentioned), is, place two per cent transaction tax on all transactions in the United States of America, to create two hundred dollars per month for about eight or ten million old folks from the age of sixty years and over, to spend each month. Putting money enough in circulation to create jobs for all under sixty years of age.

I again say, money in circulation creates jobs for every unemployed person. Money out of circulation means no jobs and starvation. People who have not studied this plan say it will bankrupt the government. It will not cost the government one cent, nor the different states one cent, but instead, if our lawmakers will make this two per cent transaction tax a law so we can collect same legally, that is all we ask of them. After we old folks have put this two hundred dollars per month plan in circulation a few months and every unemployed worker after a few months buying power, every manufacturing plant in the United States will have to run night and day to manufacture clothing enough to supply the demand. Employing many unemployed people who are or have been starving, had not the United States Government fed them.

The public debt at this time is approximately thirty-two billion dollars. The two per cent transactions tax will amount to the sum of about twenty-seven billion dollars per annum. It will pay the entire government debt in about four years. So you can easily see it will supply the aged with eight-billion dollars per year to put in circulation to create jobs for every one and pay the government debt. The same transaction tax that pays government debt will be sufficient to run government expenses in future to come. So, therefore, we will not need any other tax. We can take taxation off of all private and public property, such as homes in cities and towns, farms in the country manufactur-

ing plants etc. Transaction taxation is the only just taxation because the one that transacts most business will have to pay the most tax. This revolving two hundred dollars per month money cannot be hoarded because the monied man has to hand it out each month on each transaction and can't hold same. That will make it impossible to ever have another depression and starvation.

For instance, Henry Ford sells one million cars each year. If each car averages six hundred dollars each, two per cent on same is twelve dollars. Total twelve million dollars for the aged to spend. Other capitalists paying in proportion. After all the people of the United States get buying power in their pockets, Henry Ford will sell two million cars per year and then there will be twenty-four million dollars that Henry Ford will hand out to the old age folks to put into circulation. Every transaction will likewise be some larger, and some smaller of course, the rich will become richer but we don't care because the more business they transact the more of the two per cent old folks will have to put in circulation.

These old folks will have to retire from work and profit, giving their jobs to the younger class—everybody will have jobs. Merchants will have to employ many clerks, packing houses and factories running day and night, hiring extra shifts of the jobless, editors of newspapers will have to enlarge their capacity in news circulation, it will enable people to help in church work so that cause of Christ can flourish. It will enable common people to attend preaching without being embarrassed. Now a hungry man can hardly have the heart to go to church.

This two per cent transaction tax will be all the tax needed. This humane movement will dry away the tears of the hungry men, women and children, giving every one buying power, making business flourishing.

Business men come in with us, help us to help you have big business. Editors help yourselves by helping us make your business flourishing. This is not a gift to aged folks, it is an employment for them to put two hundred dollars per month in circulation to create jobs for younger folks, and to create buying power. This means about five dollars per day for common workers, for instance, pick and shovel men, skilled workmen in proportion. Wages under the present systems is cut to the bottom.

Wages will go up for every working man. Some say goods will go up too high. They are already too high, even for war time prices. They must come down some to be even in proportion to the Townsend Recovery Plan. Let every one pay Poll Tax before the 1st day of February.

Remember everybody trading will pay two per cent. The reason the capitalist don't want two per cent transaction tax is they want to continue drawing millions from the government in interest. They don't want the government debt paid.

Very truly yours,
T. C. WIER,
President of Townsend Club No. 4,
1713 1/2 East 6th St., Austin, Tex.

CLARIDGE'S COUNTRY TALK

BY R. R. CLARIDGE
Salmon, Texas

I wonder how much longer the millers in making flour, will continue to bolt about everything out of it that ought to be in it. I guess they will keep it up as long as the women folks think they are disgraced if their biscuits are not lily-white. To make the most costly flour a bit whiter, if possible, the millers have gotten to bleaching it. And the more costly the flour, the more liable are the biscuit-scraps to give the dogs "running fits."

Another guess that the only reason the super-bolted and bleached stuff doesn't give the family fits, is that the folks get a counter action from milk, butter and other things that are good for them. My neighbor, Homer Hodge, likes dogs and specially likes to run loose in the woods with them; but down to a year or two ago, their tendency to have fits worried him. When I suggested that white bread may have had something to do with it, he laughed at the idea at first, but

PLATFORM OF SENATOR ROY SANDERFORD FOR GOVERNOR

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXA

In announcing my candidacy for Governor subject to the Democratic Primary, July, 1936, I wish to make the following statement:



I am a native of Bell County, Texas and am in my 41st year. I have had fair educational advantages in the common schools, Wedemeyer's Academy, from which I graduated in 1914, and was for two years a student in Baylor University of Waco. I taught a rural school for one year. In the fall of 1917, I voluntarily enlisted for flying duty in the United States Air Corps in which capacity I served for 21 months.

I am married and have three children, all within the scholastic age. I have been a member of the Baptist Church for over twenty years. I served for two terms as tax collector of Bell County and have been in the automobile and associate lines of business continuously since 1923. I am not a lawyer. I was elected to the State Senate from the 21st District over two worthy opponents in the first primary in July, 1932.

When I am elected I shall respect the constitutional rights of the people to have a governor who will stay on the job, cooperate with the Legislature and will neither squander the people's time nor abuse the opportunity for service by continually engaging in social, political and pleasurable affairs. I will not use the powers of the office to place my relatives on government pay-rolls.

I favor:
First. A substantial reduction of Government expenses and where conditions will justify I shall, if necessary, use the veto power to reduce appropriations twenty-five percent.

Second. A three percent retail sales tax for the purpose of paying the Old Age Pension and to take the place of the present real estate taxes for general revenue, schools and Confederate Pensions.

Third. I am opposed to any state income tax, as the Federal Government has already preempted the income tax field. It would be a wise state policy to prohibit enactment of such a tax by constitutional amendment. This would invite new capital to our state, result in the development of industry and the employment of more labor than perhaps any other one thing that could be done.

Fourth. I favor a graduated land tax for county purposes beginning with small valuations. This will increase opportunities for home ownership and tend to discourage the holding of large tracts of land for speculative purposes.

Fifth. I favor a reasonable chain store tax provided it treats everybody alike and does not exempt any special class of business.

Sixth. To promote employment, I favor a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation all textile, leather, paper and woolen mills, and other similar factories for a period of twenty years that have 50 or more employees.

Seventh. I favor the right of suffrage being extended to any citizen on the payment of a small registration fee in lieu of our present poll tax.

Eighth. I subscribe wholly to the principles of local self-government with the enforcement of all laws administered honestly by local authorities and with the backing and cooperation of the state government.

Ninth. I believe that labor has the inherent right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing.

Tenth. Since the people of Texas have voted repeal, I favor the passage of such laws as will insure strict regulation of the liquor traffic and reduce the evils of this trade to a minimum.

I shall conduct an active campaign and for the present will be my own manager. I shall be pleased to hear from interested voters from over the state who may address met at Austin, Texas.

ROY SANDERFORD.

finally decided there might be some thing in it. So he changed their diet to whole wheat, since when they miss the fits. He naturally decided that if the white bread was bad for dogs, it might not be good for people and so the family switched to brown bread, since when I have heard no more about fits.

A curious phase of the bread subject is that when some member of a family has trouble with the internal machinery, bad enough to see the doctor about it, and he puts his patient on a brown bread diet, as soon as he or she, as the case may be, begins to feel like eating breakfast, back they go to the de-natured biscuits. There are two or three reasons for this, and one of them is not because they do not

like the colored bread. The baker's brown loaf is not handy to get always, and is rather costly for "pore" folks. And while the children, like some of the grown-ups, turn up their noses at it at first, because it is different, it is not long till the kiddies are begging for a slice of mother's or daddy's brown toast to go with their butter and jam, and next thing the family is back to the lily-whites that are not fit to feed to the dogs, to say nothing of human people.

But here is a way to get by some of the trouble I have mentioned, and two or three of my neighbors have gotten on to it. In cooperation, they buy a bushel or two of wheat, take it to the grist-mill and divide the real stuff that comes

out; and which costs them less than half what they would have to pay for the most costly flour. As the brown flour is coming to be more used all the time, there will come to be less trouble to get it. The old timers got along not so badly with white flour, for the reason that it was not so blank white. And they had corn bread made from "yaller" corn, and which was not so finely ground, or so white as the people use these days. I think the millers must bleach that somewhat. Anyhow, it is most as bad as the fancy flour. But it's all good for the doctors who don't eat it, and for the hospitals where they operate so extensively for appendicitis.

I get things in my Country Talk that fit the town as well as the country.

P. S.—For fear I have disgusted a lot of real nice lady housekeepers with so much about bread, maybe I'd better say a word about meat. You all may reflect that for the longest I have been talking more young beef, if less Jersey, for the woods country, whether east or west. But all along, I have had in mind two and three year old steers and spayed heifers. Well, they are, in a section or two in Southwest Texas, shipping fat calves to the Fort Worth market, and they not only sell like hot cakes, but at fancy prices, compared with other classes. Meaning that a beginner doesn't have to wait so long for some return.

After all a lot of counteraction to the harm done by the white flour is supplied by the great variety of whole grain breakfast foods coming to be so widely used.—Fletcher's Farming.

WHERE IS HELL?

We knew it was pretty cold in the north last week, but the extent of the cold was not understood until the papers told us that Hell had frozen over. That particular place is located in Michigan. Believe-it-or-not Ripley tells of another Hell located somewhere in Europe that is said to be a most ideal spot. Those who are bent on going to Hell might do well to choose the one where there is plenty of ice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Now there goes Michigan, claiming everything—and a normally republican State at that. All Hell

'COIN' HARVEY, ONCE FAMOUS, NOW IS DEAD

MONTE NE, Ark., Feb. 12.—One of the nation's most picturesque and futile figures was dead here today.

William Hope "Coin" Harvey, veteran champion of bi-metalism and the Liberty party's presidential candidate in 1932, died at his home here last night of acute peritonitis. He was 85 years old.

The famous free-silverite first gained fame as the author of "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894. The volume was widely circulated and from it he acquired the nickname "Coin" which stayed with him the remainder of his life.

He retired to the Ozarks and for almost a quarter of a century lived in obscurity until his plans for the erection of a huge pyramid again gained him headlines.

Pessimistic concerning civilization's future, he planned the building of a great American pyramid to preserve for future generations the history of the America of his time.

Thirty years ago he started an elaborate summer resort here, and for a time was highly successful, but a row with stockholders precipitated disaster and the resort was finally sold at auction.

Harvey is credited with being the father of the good roads movement through the central and western states through his founding and publicizing of the Ozark trails, extending from St. Louis to Roswell, N. M.

An ardent advocate of Bryan's may be in Michigan, but we don't believe it; for we have been hearing for several years that there's a "Hell's half acre" near a certain city down here in the oil fields of Texas.—Tyler Journal.

As usual, it appears that we are having a hell of a time trying to locate hell.

VATICAN CONSIDERING PROTEST TO GERMANY

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 12.—The vatican is considering a formal protest to Germany over the arrest of Mgr. Ludwig Wolkner, head of the Catholic youth organization in the Reich, it was learned authoritatively today.

The vatican is studying a report on the anti-Catholic drive in Germany submitted by Cardinal Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne. The case has been turned over to Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, officials announced.—Ex.

free-silver theory, he quit the chairmanship of the ways and means committee of the Democratic national committee in a huff when the free-silver issue was abandoned. His political battles were noteworthy by their futility, although he had many loyal followers and workers.

Harvey was born at Buffalo, W. Va., in 1851. He was admitted to the bar before he was 21, and practiced for a time in West Virginia, Cleveland and Chicago. In 1894 he abandoned his law practice and

moved to Colorado where he engaged in the real estate business, but spent most of his time studying and writing on finance. He re-entered the real estate business in Arkansas in 1900.

With him when he died was his second wife, Mrs. May Ellston Leake Harvey, to whom he was married seven years ago. He is survived by three children, Thomas Harvey of Huntington, W. Va., and Mrs. Hammond Halliday and Miss Annette Harvey of New York City. —Austin Dispatch.

Oldest European Discovery Against Stomach Troubles and Rheumatism Acclaimed Best by Latest Tests

Since 1799 thousands of people have regained their normal health after years of suffering from stomach troubles of all types, such as constipation, indigestion, gas, and sour stomach which are the basic factors of such maladies as high blood pressure, rheumatism, periodic headaches, pimples on face and body pains in the back, liver, kidney and bladder disorder, exhaustion, loss of sleep and appetite.

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