

# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH INTEREST



WE ARE AGIN HIGH TAXES

## 250,000 Texas People Demand Constitutional Old Age Pension Law

Austin, Texas, Feb. 12, 1936. To the People of Texas: I am writing this article at this time, and before "the campaign opens", that it may not be said that it is written in or against the interest of any avowed or prospective candidate for public office.

The Constitution provides for a pension not to exceed Fifteen Dollars per month for every man and woman in Texas over sixty-five years of age, who is not an habitual drunkard or criminal and who is not an inmate of a State supported institution. The right to this pension is both given and secured by the Constitution. It is therefore in the same category of all rights secured by that instrument such as the rights of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, etc. If a public officer were to undertake to deprive any part of the people of this State of either one of the last named rights it might start a revolution. Yet they have no firmer security under the Constitution than has this constitutional right to Fifteen dollars per month as a pension. All of these rights lack to and have their security in the Constitution.

Notwithstanding these facts the present Old Age Pension law excludes from its "beneficent" provision at least Fifty Thousand people who are eligible under the Constitution to receive this pension of Fifteen Dollars per month. These Fifty Thousand people can give this law re-written so as to give to them the pension which the Constitution says they shall have but which the law says they shall not have.

Each of these Fifty Thousand people have at least four people who are interested in their getting the pension and who are willing to help them get it. This means there are now Two Hundred Fifty Thousand voters in Texas interested now in having this pension law so written as to include those constitutionally qualified to receive this pension but who has been cut out by the Old Age Pension law.

In addition to this every man and woman in Texas who is now a voter and a taxpayer hope to live to become sixty-five years old. When that time comes he will have paid taxes each year from now until then to pay old age pensions to someone else and will feel that then he should receive this pension. If the present law remains in force he will have paid the taxes but will be denied the pension. When this time comes it will or can be said of him "others be saved but himself he could (did) not."

Now if you will join me in this promise this law will be promptly and properly re-written so as to include in the Old Age Pension law all of those whom the Constitution says shall have it. The promise is this: I will not vote for any man for the Legislature, either branch, or Governor, who has expressed or implied a purpose to deny this pension to all persons to whom it is given by the Constitution. I will not vote for any man who does not openly, publicly and repeatedly declare that he will vote for and seek the immediate passage of a law which will give this pension to all persons alike who are qualified under the Constitution to receive it. Put the question squarely up to each candidate for the Legislature and unless he comes clean and answers it unequivocally and satisfactorily then swat him regardless of who he may be.

That is what I am going to do and like the fellow who got snake bit, "I don't give a dam who knows it."

T. H. MCGREGOR.

Employer (to new typist)—Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation. Pretty Typist—Oh, yes, indeed. I always get to work on time.

## RE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

From The Golden Age

St. Louis Police Must Be Polite

St. Louis has a sensible chief of police. He has instructed officers to be polite to the citizens and taxpayers, and to cease altogether the rude, sarcastic, slurring remarks and mannerisms which, in so many cities, have caused the citizens to hate those that ought to be the friends of all decent people. Why a man, when he gets into a uniform, must cease to be a human creature, is something no decent person will ever understand.

Joseph Connelly and Chin King

Joseph Connelly, gangster, went into Chinatown, New York city, and, displaying a detective badge, demanded money from Chin King. Chin took him for a walk to get the money, and for two blocks told every Chinaman he met that he was being held up. At the end of the second block two real detectives appeared and arrested Connelly, and then Connelly wished for the first time that he had known how to speak Chinese.

Park Assaults and Robberies

After a series of assaults and robberies in Central and Morning-side parks, New York city, 605 were arrested, of whom 116 were found in need of hospital treatment. Fifty of the group were starving, and while the report does not say that any of the 50 starving ones were criminals, it appears very much as not a good thing to have too many starving men around at any one time.

Toy Guns Cause Crime

The Kings County (New York) grand jury called attention to the fact that many burglaries and hold-ups are now successfully carried through with the use of imitation guns, and urges a prohibition of their sale. Who has not had his heart come up in his mouth at seeing children point at each other what seemed to be real weapons, or even have had them pointed at himself?

Gun Toters Now Betray Themselves

A new device, placed at a subway entrance, or other place where the people are passing through in numbers, will locate and identify those that carry guns, knives, files or other metallic objects on their persons, and they will not know that they have been thus detected.

Police Official Glad for Violence

Dispatches from Detroit represent Police Inspector Hoffman as saying respecting the bombing of the Young Communists' League in that city, "I'm glad they did it. Any red-blooded American would have been glad to blow the Reds' place to bits." Is that just the kind of language to come from an officer of the law? Are we to understand that "red-blooded Americans" are those who blow up places and people they don't happen to like, so taking the law into their own hands? One instinctively fears that one of Hoffman's own men did the job. At last accounts he was looking for the men who rented the place. But why?

Free Port on Staten Island

After years of discussion it is now decided there will be a free port on Staten Island where goods can be reshipped to foreign points without the payment of duties. Europe has had such ports for a generation, and found them exceedingly profitable enterprises. The area will be isolated, enclosed and policed under the supervision of Federal officials. Goods cannot leave this area for

## The Pension Muddle

By JIM, The Editor

Mr. Orville S. Carpenter has been appointed Executive Director of the Old Age Assistance Commission. He says that 300,000 people will apply for pensions but that only 50,000 are eligible. In other words, he means to say that 250,000 people will make illegal application for pension. This is the most ridiculous statement that I have ever heard of an official making. It certainly is an insult to the old people who have reached the age of 65 or more. Just now a deep laid political scheme is in the making to deceive the people into making them believe an honest effort is being made to pay their pension. The Governor is sending out a private letter, or at least he is not giving it out to the press, to people who might apply for pension and telling them a long story about what he has done trying to fix it so they can get their money.

But let us see how Mr. Carpenter's plan will work out even if there are only 50,000 eligible. The only source of revenue to pay these 50,000 pensioners will be the revenue from the liquor tax. Let us suppose that the liquor tax will amount to \$5,000,000.00 and I don't believe it will be much over \$3,000,000.00. Then we have \$5,000,000.00 fund available; take from this \$1,250,000.00 which represents the one-fourth that goes to the school fund and we have \$3,750,000.00 balance for Old Age Pension. Take from this 15 per cent which the law requires for the permanent old age fund which can not be spent and only the revenue from the loan of same can be used. This will leave \$3,187,500.00 balance. Take from this \$187,500.00 more, the 5 per cent for administration purposes allowed by the law and we have a net balance of \$3,000,000.00 available to pay old age pension.

At the rate of \$15.00 a month of \$180.00 a year, this \$3,000,000.00 fund would pay only 17,730 pensioners for one year and for Carpenter's 50,000 would pay them \$15.00 a month for four months only.

If 200,000 are eligible and I am sure there is more than that number, they would absorb the whole \$3,000,000.00 in one month. The scheme now is to pay this money for one month under promise that the pension will be permanent and thereby get the votes of this many people in the July primary.

I think, however, they will fall down because I am sure there won't be \$3,000,000.00 available. Over half of the liquor taxes from the yearly licenses has already been collected and according to the liquor board statement there was received only \$1,528,060.00. So there will likely be \$3,000,000.00 available with the same deductions that I have mentioned and the pensioners will likely get only half as much unless other revenues are voted for that purpose. How in the world can Mr. Carpenter say that only 50,000 will be eligible to qualify under the pension law when he knows that there are at least 250,000 people that are qualified to receive the pension.

In the first place there are 50,000 negroes and Texas born Mexicans that will qualify under the constitution and the pension law. They have but little property, or family support. They are qualified as to residence and all of them are in need. If Allred's Pension Board undertakes to cut them off on account of race, the Federal government will cut Texas off from Social Security Benefits for violating the 14th Amendment. The Democratic party would lose every doubtful state if John Garner's Texas Democratic administration were to discriminate against any race. Such a course would jeopardize even Texas in the November election.

The fact is that there will be at least 200,000 more than Mr. Carpenter's 50,000 who will qualify for pension and they will absorb the whole \$3,000,000.00 in one months time and likely they won't have enough in the liquor fund to produce \$3,000,000.00.

The whole damn scheme is as rotten as the whole Allred administration and it is just another political racket that will be tried to win the election.

I urge everybody who is 65 years old to file their application and if they try to beat you out of your pension, we will fight them all over the whole darn state and the courts will be required to give you your legal rights.

It will take \$42,000,000.00 or more each year to pay you what the people said they wanted to give you when they voted at the election and there is no other way to get the money except to vote the sales tax. This scheme to pay you one month on July 1st and then tell you to go to Hades after the election is an insult to your intelligence.

Get in touch with your Legislator and answer Allred's letter and tell him you want a yearly payment pension law and not an election one month swindle law.

If these Anti-Sales Tax Merchants vote down the necessary tax to pay these pensions, let them hereafter bear the responsibility and I urge the people to call on these merchants and demand that they stop fighting the Sales Tax which can be used to pay the pension. Also get in touch with your Legislative representative and tell him what you want.

Knowing that every public official is my servant and not my master, I hereby demand that James V. Allred temporarily residing in the Governor's mansion that leaks on his bed and requires the exercise of his mentality to keep out of the rain to, not later than April 1st call the Legislature in special session to consider pension payments, and I further call upon him if he has any different plan to pay the pensioners than the Sales Tax to trot it out now instead of trying to unload on the Legislature, with whom he has failed to cooperate and caused an unconstitutional pension law to be passed as a result of threats of veto which said law was signed by him. The pension law is yet to be fixed as well as the money provided to pay it.

The constitutional amendment voted by the people in August did not provide that anybody had to be in need or sign a pauper's affidavit to get this pension. Now the Allred pension law seeks to put that qualification as a condition to getting the pension, but even that damnable restriction will not disqualify many people because on account of hard times and the depression everybody is in need that is past 65 years of age. It is, however, an outrage that in their old age their misfortune should be advertised before they can get the old age insurance which the constitution provides as a matter of right and not as a matter of charity.

domestic use without being assessed the full customs duties.

Destruction of Property by Boys

New York City police will try to do something to curtail the destruction of property by boys. A property can hardly remain vacant any time now without half the windows being stoned out. The boys gain access to the interior, strip it of everything salable, and all that can be done with it is to have it torn down before it falls on innocent children.

Robot Detective Nabs a Thief

A man walked into a radio store in San Francisco, and, seeing nobody around, picked up a portable radio set and started for the door. An employee grabbed him before he got away; an electric eye had seen him come through the door, and buzzed the information to the workroom in the rear.

## Hitler Recalls All Germans Now Abroad

Told to Report to Consuls for Army and Labor Service; Those Physically Fit and of Aryan Descent Must Pay Own Way Back

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The government issued an ordinance today marshalling for labor and military service all German citizens living temporarily or permanently abroad. Must Report to Consulate The ordinance, published in the official gazette, was signed by the minister of interior, war and foreign affairs. It provides that every German citizen abroad, including those carrying double citi-

zenship, must report to the German consulate as his class is called up.

He must obey the consul's orders for medical examination, the date for which will be fixed by the consul. Those whom the consul finds fit both physically and as to "Aryan descent" must ordinarily pay their own traveling and other expenses to and from Germany.

Financial Aid Here An annex to the ordinance provides financial aid may be granted only in the rarest cases and upon special application.

The ordinance also provides consuls must keep a complete roster of all eligibles in their territory.

Adolf Hitler angrily denounced Jewry as a "sinister power" earlier today in delivering the funeral oration at Schwerin for Wilhelm Gustloff, leader of German Nazis in Switzerland, who was assassinated at Davos by David Frankfurter, 26, Jewish medical student from Yugoslavia. Hitler charged Jews with responsibility for Germany's troubles of the last decade, as well as for political terror. He referred to "the Jewish enemy" as he raised his voice and said: "But we shall take up the gauntlet." Addressing the coffin, Hitler continued: "You did not die in vain." Hitler spoke for 15 minutes. His speech was broadcast through Germany. He spoke in a soft, sermon-like tone. (Continued on page 4)

## Record Peace Time Army Bill Passes House, 204 to 36

### SENATOR ROY SANDERFORD PAYS VISIT

Senator Sanderford was in Austin one day last week and called around to the Forum to pay his respects. He says his campaign is progressing nicely and that he is receiving pledges of support from many good people throughout the state. Senator Sanderford was prominently identified with the fight to pass the Old Age Pension and he led the contest in the Senate to have the pension paid by the sales tax. Referring to Governor Allred's failure to call the Legislature to provide for payment of the Old Age Pension Senator Sanderford said: "If the Governor persists in his attitude of refusing to call the Legislature to provide funds for old age pensions, it is my opinion that public sentiment will develop to such an extent to justify the Legislature considering means whereby the members may call a session to carry out the wishes of the people."

Under the present pension bill, only fifty-five per cent of the liquor revenues can be used for payment of pensions, and this will only provide a fifteen dollar pension for fifty thousand, for two months and a half of the year, leaving two hundred thousand worthy and needy old persons without any help."

### SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THIS

A friend just returned from Washington writes us as follows, enclosing clipping which was taken from a Washington paper of recent date. Both the letter and clipping follow:

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1936. Dear Governor: Something should be done about this.

Just because a man is used to "little frame houses," and "dusty streets" is no reason why he should have to put up with water in his bed, or sleep in the dining room.

As a taxpayer in Texas I demand that the Jr. Chamber of Commerce's candidate for sainthood be protected from being drowned in his sleep.

### GOVERNOR COMPLAINS OF LEAKS IN ROOF

Texas Executive Says He Must use Tube and at Times Move Bed

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 11.—Gov. James V. Allred, who has complained before about the leaks in the Executive Mansion roof, demanded quick action today.

Six months ago, he reminded the Board of Control, an appropriation for repairs was provided, yet nothing has been done and now—

"Why, I even have to use tube sometimes. And often I have to move my bed."—Washington Star.

Appropriation Measure Bearing \$545,226,000 Sent to Senate With One Major Change

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The \$545,226,000 War Department appropriation bill, carrying a record peacetime allotment for the army, was passed by the House Friday night by an overwhelming 204-to-36 majority.

Supporters of administration proposals for slight increases in the land forces of the Nation beat off opposition from three sources. The bitter debate, however, forced the House into its second night meeting of the session.

Pacifists wanted to cut the amount of funds. Supermilitarists sought even larger appropriations than those approved by the administration, especially additional aircraft. Disgruntled Midwestern Congressmen claimed they had been overlooked in the non-military rivers and harbors allotments and fought unsuccessfully to earmark a portion of these funds for compulsory use in the Middle West.

A motion by Representative John Taber (Rep.) New York, to recommit the bill so that \$50,000,000 could be slashed from the \$138,000,000 appropriation for rivers and harbors was howled to defeat.

Only One Major Change Although the bill faced a barrage of amendments, it came through the five-day House debate almost unchanged. It now goes to the Senate.

The only major change was an additional \$1,805,000 for putting 1,000 reserve officers on active duty annually. From this group, fifty will be selected each year for regular army commission until the officer strength has been increased from the present 12,000 to 14,000.

Chairman John J. McSwain (Dem.), South Carolina, of the House Military Affairs Committee sponsored the amendment approved 244 to 99. The House Appropriations Committee had opposed the spending of the additional \$1,805,000.

The military portion of the measure as passed authorizes the building of 565 airplanes, increasing the army from 147,000 to 150,000 and \$8,500,000 for improving the coastal defenses in Hawaii, Panama and the Pacific Coast and adding 5,000 men to the National Guard.

Nonmilitary appropriations of \$168,359,000 included \$138,000,000 for rivers and harbors projects. This item provoked debate from Midwestern Representatives led by Representatives Frank E. Hook (Dem.), Michigan; Samuel B. Pettengill (Dem.), Indiana, and Phil Ferguson (Dem.), Oklahoma.

They sought unsuccessfully to earmark \$7,500,000 for expenditures in the Great Lakes States.

Representative James W. Mott (Rep.), Oregon offered an amendment which would have earmarked \$1,000,000 for authorized Oregon projects. It was defeated, 21 to 28.

During the discussion of these projects, Representative Robert A. Green (Dem.), Florida, accused the House of "running out" on President Roosevelt by giving him authority to start projects and then refusing funds to complete them. He cited the Florida ship canal, which along with the Passamaquoddy project in Maine had been turned down by army engineers and the Military Affairs Committee.—Ex.

## 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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### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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.

## THE NORMAL LIFE

P. A. SPAIN, Paris, Texas

Recently a noted college professor asked me what I considered to be "The Normal Life." The full answer would be a long one, but to be brief, the normal life would be the life that would give to the individual "the best of health, the strongest body and longest existence," not only for self, but all around. This evidently was the intention of the Creator. The normal life would demand that we be not only our own, but our brother's keeper.

It demands that we live, and live for others as well as for ourselves. Normal life does not demand that a man go and kill himself for any cause. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature.

It is hardly supposable that man was made to waste his life in riotous living that would dwarf and weaken the body and cut short his existence. No doubt all of us have come short of the creative design, and hence none have lived the normal life, but that must be our ideal towards which we all should strive. The wisdom of all ages and all the sages has been to direct man to that ideal.

The whole Christian philosophy of living aimed at depicting the normal life. It was never described as a destructive process, but always as a method of preservation by perfect living. Many are the injunctions which we are commanded to obey that we may "live long upon the earth."

All through both the Old and New Testament the duty of "living long" is held out before us, and the normal life is the epitome of all those injunctions. Hence, we cannot visualize the normal life as being anything but the long life, and this can only come by living as nearly as possible the Godly life—the life ordained by the Creator of all things. The innate desire of every individual is to live long, but what a mistake we make when we choose the abnormal method to gain it.

In fact, the passions and weaknesses of the flesh tend always to lead us to disease and destruction. We desire the long life but persistently we choose the methods that witch us on the highway or lead us into the miasms of decay.

Hence it is we act the fool and go astray like the prodigal son, and after starting upon such a path, 'tis hard to call a halt and get back into the righteous course. The normal life is the wise life—the one that leads to physical strength, to mental peace and greatness of character. Everything is to gain in the normal life, everything to be lost in the abnormal.

Within the surroundings of evil customs and fashions of society, 'tis hard to live the normal life. Even the statutes of Government enacted by selfish, greedy powers sometimes force us into abnormal channels. The poor man under the lash of deprivation, is often unable to lead the better life.

The rich lured on by the "ignis fatuus" of the revelrous life are thus deflected from the normal course. Momentary joy may come from such a course, but the normal life which invariably leads to long life, is the only one that satisfies the continuous longings of the soul. Existence on the earth is not very tolerable except in doing "the will of the Father," and every injunction given by the saints and wise men of the ages, bear out this conclusion.

The security of life and the tranquility of soul demand it. Then it behooves us to watch our course civilly and socially, and strive at all hazards to lead on in the direction of normal demands.

## HIS "LAST ROUND-UP"

YOU would not say—that is, most people would not—that William H. Harvey was a sound financial economist. His greatest admirers would not attempt to stretch the truth into the assertion that he was a successful man, as the world measures success. Yet when the redoubtable old bimetallist died at Monte Ne, Ark., it was at the fag end of a full life, a career that had won him friends and followers as well as severe critics.

William Harvey had in abundance the best of evangelical assets, sincerity. That stood out in a long life in which he never receded from his firm faith in his financial theories. He stood high in the councils of the Democratic party when its rank and file followed Bryan off on the free silver tangent. He quit his post in high dudgeon when the party found its way back to more staid fiscal principles, for Coin Harvey believed with all his soul in bimetallism and thirty-six years after the debacle of 1896 was still urging its cause.

Outside of politics, Harvey devoted his best efforts to public affairs. Perhaps he liked publicity—most persons do. In final analysis, he stands as a rugged fighter who never quits. You do not have to believe in his theories to admire the battle he put up for his beliefs. A world of Coin Harvey might be a mad world, but at least it would be an honest one.—The Dallas News.

## "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 TEN PLAGUES IN EGYPT WERE TYPICAL OF PRESENT-DAY EVENTS

BY I. B. ALFORD

### PLAGUE ONE: BLOODY WATERS

Following the introduction, in previous issue of Forum, in which the assertion is made that the ten plagues in Egypt were a picture in symbolic language of present-day events, it is now in order to observe that while those plagues were narrated separately, it does not necessarily follow that in the fulfillment there are to be ten different phases of events. In order to portray a graphic description of each plague it was necessary to make record of each plague separately, but in their anti-type—fulfillment—we may consider them collectively and as occurring in something like simultaneous order. This will be very apparent to the reader as the picture is unfolded; for example, the plague of "frogs," croaking in discordant note, may be properly compared to so-called wise, but in reality, foolish leadership, and that of "lice" as parasites in our industrial system. Of course, both these plagues, as well as others, it will be observed, could easily be recognized as operating at the same time.

### TURNING WATER INTO BLOOD

The first plague is described as turning the water of the river Nile into blood. At Exodus 7:20, 21, it is stated that "All the waters that were in the river were turned to blood. And the fish that was in the river died, and the river stank, and the Egyptians could not drink of the water."

The picture here indicates a kind of death-dealing tragedy whose effect upon the Egyptians was disastrous. Let us see what the true application of the picture in modern times portends.

Now be it known that in the Bible the term Egypt is understood as having reference to the world of mankind considered in relation to the people's major activities, especially those of government—political phases—and commerce—industrial phases. The Man of Galilee, 1900 years ago, referred to the same picture as the then "present evil world."

In studying this picture no attempt is made to apply its potential fulfillment to any particular nation, to the exclusion of others. All the plagues reckoned as a whole are to be considered in the nature of an indictment against civilization, so-called, in which the term Progress is said to be the watch word. The present economic depression corresponds to turning the waters into blood.

The waters of the Nile river represents the commerce of the nations. The turning of the waters into blood pictures the decay and final death of international trade. This very thing is now going on among the nations in the form of tariff walls erected as barriers against such trade. And as the water of the river turned to blood, causing death, so of recent years have the people begun to discover that commerce, boosted and sustained by tariff walls, instead of bringing prosperity, is now recognized by many as a system of oppression, resulting in suffering among the people. And as the Egyptians dug about the river to find water to drink, so at present is there a growing antipathy among the people against the fostering of international trade. Their reaction is that if we supply our home people with the things they need, which things our farms and mills supply in abundance, we do not need to depend on commerce abroad to supply needed markets. It is current comment now that here in the United States if more attention were given to home problems, and less concern about foreign affairs, conditions would improve—the waters would be drinkable. And this trend of thought is not limited to the common mass. Even our alleged experts are running counter to the tim-honored course of events in an effort to restore prosperity by destroying the things essential to prosperity. Numerous "experiments" without parallel in the annals of history are being brought forth in their desperate, but fruitless, efforts to "prime the pump" operating these "bloody waters."

The next installment on the plague of "Frogs" will be of interest—look for it.

## "COIN" HARVEY

The Houston Press

THE death of William Hope Harvey in Arkansas deprives America of a colorful character, traditional to her politics for five decades.

"Coin" Harvey's 85 years of living illustrated what William James taught, that a man's life is significant by reason of his enthusiasms. It doesn't matter so much what stirs us so long as we are deeply and sincerely stirred.

"Coin" Harvey was moved all his life by a sort of religious zeal for bimetallism. He fought with Bryan 40 years ago for free silver. He wrote Coin's Financial School, of which millions of copies were sold. He studied and criticized the Roosevelt money policies until death closed his failing eyes. He was of that passionate school of thinkers who believe that all our economic troubles can be cured by monetary reforms. In the Elmer Thomases, Wright Patmans and the other "inflationists" on Capitol Hill, his soul goes marching on.

In many ways "Coin" Harvey's life was ironical. Although claiming a panacea for all civilization's ills, he had become convinced that civilization would soon perish. As the Tibetan monks in Hilton's Lost Horizon, he had started building a treasury house for our doomed civilization's records—a huge pyramid at his Monte Ne home in Arkansas. Like his dream of "sane" money, the pyramid remains unrealized except for its stone base.

## BOOKKEEPING

The Houston Press

WE had occasion the other day to glance again at the American Liberty League's 1935 financial statement, and noted without surprise, that the league got most of its money in big chunks and from persons of wealth.

But we were perplexed to note in the receipts column a preponderance of loans, as contrasted to outright contributions. Our first thought: The league, like the Roosevelt Administration, is operating on borrowed money.

Second thought: The league has—as the New Deal likewise seems to have—a good credit.

And then a third and horrid thought: Under the federal income tax law, a contribution for political purpose is not deductible from taxable income, but a loan which is never repaid becomes a bad debt—and is deductible.

"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.

## 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.

## OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM IS DESTRUCTIVE

FORWARD

NOW that "Coin" Harvey has ceased his strenuous labors in his more than 40 years of effort to induce the Nation to adopt a money system different than that in operation, the general press is eulogizing him as is the custom—scattering flowers AFTER one is dead—but instead of ganging with the crowd in this respect, FORUM is presenting below one of the latest efforts of Col. Harvey. This message speaks for itself, and needs no bolstering or apology. It is a clear cut battle cry in protest against our habit of creating debts, and the system that has made debts inevitable.

As this message indicates he "died in action". Like the lion that he was, he made no last moment recantations. He fought to the last ditch, nor surrendered nor retreated. Peace to his ashes.—Editor.

"The people are now in debt to the banking system more than 50 billion dollars; and with the borrowers paying 6 per cent to 8 per cent interest per annum, they are paying upward of two billion dollars interest, annually, to the banks, to keep a medium of exchange in circulation, that civilization may hold together.

The banking system owns and controls the blood of our civilization; conducts the system for the profit of its stockholders; can inflate or deflate the quantity at their will; know when they are going to deflate it, depressing prices, and sell futures on the stock and grain exchanges—making fortunes; know when they are going to inflate, raising prices, and buy—with corresponding profits. When contracting the volume of money and credit, prices fall, debts are more difficult to pay and securities come into their possession at a low price. When expanding the volume of money and credit, prices advance and they sell these securities at a profit. Thus the people are whipsawed and made a football of by a special privileged class who have been given control of that vital substance without which a civilization cannot exist—a thing intended for a holy and sacred purpose—the functioning of a healthy civilization.

### Debts Forced Upon the People

"The lender of money is loaning a necessity that the borrower must have and the lender can demand and receive security that amply protects him. The man of industry is subject to droughts, floods, cold weather that kills his stock, frost that destroys his fruit, insects and other causes for crop failure, fires, bad markets and ill health, combining to lower his average profits. Like gambling, here and there is the fortunate one in investment or speculation, but he is the exception. The money-lender's interest is continuous thru floods and droughts, crop failure and sickness of the debtor and is working seven days in the week, Sunday included. It is only a question of time when money-lending gravitates to the money-lenders the wealth of the nation and homeownership and independent citizenship is replaced by tenantry and a dependent citizenship seeking employment from others."

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN, TRUE AMERICAN

San Antonio Light

NO anniversary is more welcome—none comes to the American people, whatever their mind or feeling at the moment may be, with more healing and reviving touch—than the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which we celebrate today.

A manly, clean and tender life, a blessing to his generation and to all posterity, it matters little in what respect the career of Lincoln is approached or contemplated—we are the better for recalling it.

It chastens our motives, firms our resolves, and lifts our gaze. The America which Washington founded, and which Lincoln preserved, is a holy thing—a thing of the spirit—beyond defacement by the politicians and demagogues, the shallow and noisy little men, whom we have always with us and notably now, who would pervert its meaning and use its freedom for the promotion of base and selfish ends.

His early life on a barren farm in what was then the backwoods of our frontier country, its hardships, its meager opportunities for growth and self-improvement, its stern demands—laid a Spartan foundation for the great career that was to follow. Lincoln, who always was averse to any attempt to romanticize these days of privation and narrow living, said they could all be condensed into the single line from Gray's "Elegy"—"the short and simple annals of the poor."

Then came the march upward as the youth grew into the man—a steady succession of useful employments, marked by constant calls to public service in stations of widening responsibility.

His earnestness, depth, grasp, and above everything, the flawless virtue of his character, happily became manifest to the nation as the great crisis of union or disunion moved toward its tragic culmination in Civil war.

The recognition of the inevitableness of the conflict was almost coincident with the nation's recognition that Abraham Lincoln was the leader whom providence had marked to save the union and vindicate the cause of human freedom.

What a legacy he has left to succeeding generations of his grateful people—a legacy of devotion to country and loyalty to the ideals of democratic government.

A faithful follower of Jefferson, to whom he delighted to pay tribute in his writings and speeches, free from any prompting of personal ambition; devoted solely to the public welfare, he showed in every act and utterance his deep and inflexible attachment to American principles, traditions, policies and institutions.

Throughout his life he upheld the American system of government—freedom under the law, the equality of the citizen under the law, and the rights of all, without distinction of class or condition, to the protection of the laws.

The duty, which above all others he took upon himself, was to preserve intact the American Union—and he did.

He is in truth and will be KNOWN FOREVER AS THE SAVIOUR OF HIS COUNTRY.

Turn where you will, read what you will, of his writings or recorded speeches, and you will see how utterly he consecrated himself to American ideals and to maintaining and perpetuating them.

There is no higher example for the citizen or the statesman to follow—than LINCOLN!

How pitifully small seem the cheap activities and petty ambitions of selfish modern statesmen when contrasted with the patriotic devotion and unselfish sacrifice of this noble soul—a man whom history, with just instinct, will always rank with the greatest of our race.

"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.

## PERSONAL FREEDOM

San Antonio Light

Last Monday's decision by the United States Supreme Court, declaring the Louisiana newspaper tax law to be unconstitutional ranks among the most important judgments in American jurisprudence.

The court unanimously affirmed and upheld the constitutional guaranty of freedom of the press.

In support of its conclusions, the court formulated a more comprehensive exposition of the basic principles and precepts of press freedom than was perhaps ever before made by any tribunal.

The keystone of the decision is that an unfettered press is necessary in a democracy, not for the sake of the press as a vocation, but in order to safeguard and maintain the liberties of the people against tyranny or usurpation and to assure them of the continuance of orderly and responsive government.

## THE UNITED STATES AND STATE GOVERNMENT

The World War and the New Deal

From 1780 to 1918 inclusive the expenditures of the United States Government were \$24,521,000,000. During the four years of the World War the direct cost of U. S. participation in that supreme effort to provide the people with the "New Freedom" was \$28,250,000,000. But the New Deal is still more expensive; to date it has cost \$30,720,000,000, with contingent obligations of \$9,400,000,000 more, making a total expense of \$40,120,000,000. The pay roll has jumped from 644,000 employees to 729,769. The personnel of the armed forces and the \$69,000 in the CCC are not included in this.

### Getting Ready for Next Great Peace Conference

Getting ready for the next great peace conference, the United States started work on 23 war vessels, in addition to 62 aircraft carriers, light and heavy cruisers, light and heavy destroyers and sub-marines, already under way. Uncle Sam had to build all these war vessels to keep up with the quota which was set by the naval and military men at the London Naval Conference. If it were not for these peace conferences it might be necessary, in the interests of economy, to close up some of the shipyards and armor plate mills.

### Where the Burden of Government Falls

In an address at Boise, Idaho, United States Senator William E. Borah declared that while the last session of Congress imposed a tax of \$250,000,000 on the rich it imposed \$9,750,000,000 burdens upon the common man, where the great weight of government always falls. Cost of government has far outstripped increase of population and increase of national wealth, and taxes and indebtedness must increase now until the debacle.

### An Honest Judge in Baltimore

Judge Eugene O'Dunne, of Baltimore, had before him two youths who turned over to the police an old copper pot containing gold coins of the value of \$28,872, which they had found in the cellar of the rented home where they lived. Claimants from all directions came rushing in to get the gold, which had evidently been buried before 1858. The judge awarded the money to the boys themselves. At the time of the find their families were on relief. Now each family will have a home of its own, and something besides for the education of the boys.

### Murderers Must Pay for Meals

The State of Michigan charges its prisoners 70c a day for meals, and, if they have any money, makes an effort to collect. One young man, in prison for life for killing his mother, inherited \$250,000 from her by his act. The death penalty for murderers is a divine provision which is ignored in the State of Michigan. One reason why there are so many murders in the United States is this maudlin sympathy for the killers instead of proper sympathy for their victims. Efforts to "improve" upon God's law can have only had results.

### Old Age Pensioners in Missouri

When the old age pension law went into effect in Kansas City, a crowd of over 1,000, all over seventy years of age, stood in line for registration until scores were overcome from exhaustion. Many fainted and had to be given first aid. Large numbers were supported by crutches and canes. The Federal Government has made the surprising discovery that every fifth person on the national relief rolls is physically or mentally defective and unemployable even if employment were obtainable.

### The Incipient Midwestern Statesman

A doctor with a sense of humor writes in from a certain midwestern state: "Here's one for the book. A politician was elected to the state legislature at the last election. After the election he asked one of his fellow politicians for train fare to Washington. Said the second politician, 'What in the

## 'COTTON GHOST' IS LEFT BY AAA

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The late AAA left behind one ghost in the shape of the 4,500,000 bales of loan cotton that already is beginning to haunt both Administration leaders and the cotton trade.

News that the Senate Agricultural Committee had approved the Smith bill for selling this cotton was received by the trade today as an indication that a way might be open for eliminating this very substantial specter.

Acquired under the AAA at a cost of approximately \$270,000,000, with warehousing, interest and insurance charges adding another \$1,500,000 a month, the disposal of this enormous stock of cotton is considered by the trade its most difficult problem.

### Mixed Reaction

The proposal of Senator Smith of South Carolina for marketing this cotton 25,000 bales a week has brought a mixed reaction.

Oscar Johnston, head of the Government pool, and other agricultural chiefs have voiced opposition to the Smith proposal and advocated other means of selling the cotton. The trade at first appeared to dislike the idea, but was reported to be changing its mind when details of the program were clarified.

Senator Smith's proposal has precedent in its favor. England was confronted with a similar situation when it found a huge supply of Egyptian cotton on hand in the years following the World War. Britain adopted a plan similar to that proposed by Senator Smith and brought it to a successful completion.

### Six Years Needed

Cotton authorities here point out that under the Smith proposal it would take six years to liquidate the entire stock of loan cotton. By the end of the fifth year carrying charges would be averaging around \$30 a bale on cotton still to be sold, and unless an extremely sharp advance took place in the price of the staple, it would be sold at a heavy net loss.

Uncertainty over what is to be done with the loan cotton has had a depressing effect on prices in the past weeks. Spinners have withheld buying cotton and exporters are waiting to see what the Government will do.—Star Telegram.

## SEPARATING THE NATIONS THE GREATEST CRISIS IN HISTORY

RADIO BROADCAST BY JUDGE RUTHERFORD Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles Sunday, February 23 at 2 p. m.

List of Texas Stations  
Amarillo .....KGNC 1410  
Corpus Christi .....KGFY 1500  
Dallas .....KRLD 1040  
El Paso .....KTSM 1310  
Galveston .....KLUF 1370  
Houston .....KTRH 1290  
Port Arthur .....KPAC 1260  
San Antonio .....KTSU 550

## HOLLYWOOD SEQUEL

Clark Gable, may use four diaries to keep his dates in—But , our "Rolly Driver," uses four ledgers to figure out his in.

—do you want to go to Washington for? Replied the first politician, "Well, ain't I elected to office?" "But," said the second, "you must go to — (the state capital), not Washington."—Golden Age.

## AN EXPLANATION

Last issue of Forum presented an article entitled: Federal Reserve Notes Must Be Supplanted by Printing Press Money. This interesting article was taken from Fletcher's Farming, but by an oversight due credit was not given. We are glad to make this correction.

Some High Points In The History Of The National Bank Act

By I. B. ALFORD

The purpose of this study is to ignore, for the time being, issues of political expediency and "take a walk" into the background of contributing causes affecting our industrial life.

This establishes proof of the fact that panics and resultant depressions have ever been the direct results of tight money matters.

But, why, when we have had a super-abundance of the things we must use to sustain life in comfort, have we been plagued with these recurring money panics?

This thing began in 1863 with the enactment of the National Bank Act. Further steps were taken in 1868, when the famous EXCEPTIO CLAUSE was tacked on to the Green-back currency.

These acts have been consummated deliberately, for the express purpose of making banking profitable and safe to bankers, regardless of the interests of all other industries.

Moresover, it is now practically certain that the war between the North and South was fomented by money interests of England in order to make it possible to overcome the antipathy of the general public against the National Bank Act.

"ROTHCHILD BROTHERS BANKERS" London, June 25th, 1863. "Messrs. Ickleheimer, Morton & Vandergould, No. 8 Wall Street, New York, U. S. A."

"Dear Sirs: A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U. S. A., as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of your Congress, a copy of which accompanied his letter."

"Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act. ——"The few who can understand the system," he says, "will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of the people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system, would bear its burdens without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."

"Please advise us fully as to this matter, and also, state whether or not you will be of assistance to us, if we conclude to establish a National Bank in the City of New York. If you are acquainted with Mr. Sherman (he appears to have introduced the National Banking act), we will be glad to know something of him. If we avail ourselves of the information he furnished, we will of course make due compensation."

"Awaiting your reply, we are, Your respectful servants, ROTHCHILD BROTHERS."

New York bankers reply: "IKLEHEIMER, MORTON & VANDERGOULD

Private Bankers, Dealers and Brokers in Stocks and Bonds and Gold, and American Agents for the Investment of English Capital.

"No. 8 Wall Street, New York, July 5th, 1863. Messrs. Rothchild Brothers, London, England."

"Dear Sirs: We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 25th in which you refer to a communication received from the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, reference to the advantages and profits of an American investment, under provisions of our National Banking Act."

"The fact that Mr. Sherman speaks well of such an investment, or any similar one is certainly not without weight, for that gentleman possesses in a marked degree the distinguishing characteristics of the successful modern financier. —"

"We trust him implicitly. His intellect and ambition combine to make him exceedingly valuable to us. Indeed, we predict that if his life be spared, he will prove to be the best friend the monied interests of the world have ever had in America."

"As to the organization of a National Bank here, and the nature and profits of such an investment, we beg leave to refer to our printed circular enclosed herin (circular too lengthy to reproduce in this article)."

"Should you determine to organize a bank in this city, we shall be glad to aid you. We can easily find financial friends to make a satisfactory directory, and to fill any official positions not taken by the personal representatives you will send over."

"Your most obedient servants, Ickleheimer, Morton & Vandergould." With the above facts before us, for they are facts which can not be successfully disputed, is it any wonder that we have depressions in the midst of plenty? And, moreover, does any sane person expect the present climax of all depression to be overcome by borrowing more money and thereby creating further debts which sooner or later must be paid with accumulating interest?

THEY KNOW YOUR NUMBER

You may walk up to the new telephone switchboard, but do not make the sad mistake of saying: "Hello Blondie," or "How's chances for a date tonight Cutie." For Bill Logsdon, is no-numbah puleze blonde.

Sam Manicha and Murdock refuse to don lipstick and rouge—but never refuse to don the gloves is a squared circle.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH

A small boy had taken his mother's powder puff and was in the act of powdering his face when his small sister, aged five, snatched it from him.

"You mustn't do that," she exclaimed. "Only ladies use powder—gentlemen wash themselves."

FREEWORLD EXPRESS

Cecil Noe, Esq., has passed through the gates of segregation to enjoy a parole in the outside world, also Gene "Lil Abner" Anderson.

DURANT A HISTORIAN BUT NOT PHILOSOPHER

BY HECK

In Houston Labor Journal Will Durant is a charming historian, and a thorough one; there is not much written on the pages of history that he fails to notice. But as a philosopher—well, he just ain't.

He spoke the other day at the Houston Little Theatre to an audience of women, and the Houston Chronicle gives a lengthy report on his speech. It says that Mr. Durant "deliberately painted the dark side of the picture in order to stimulate thought on this important question."

The subject was the prospect of the collapse of modern civilization. All right, let's think.

So-called civilizations come and go, rise and fall, over long periods of time, each fall merging into a "dark age." There is no doubt of that. Mr. Durant has noticed that, as a civilization declines, the mental stamina of the people also declines. So he reasons that civilizations fall because the people deteriorate. The question is, I think, is open for debate. It may be the other way around. Or there may be a third and deciding factor that Mr Durant can not see.

A drinking husband and a scolding wife were once questioned about the why and wherefor.

"Why do you scold?" the wife was asked.

"Because my husband drinks," she answered.

"Why do you drink?" the man was asked.

"Because my wife scolds," he answered.

If, however, they had had the moral stamina and mutual love and respect that should go with married life, the one would not have scolded, and the other would not have drunk.

A hide-bound biologist is as narrow-minded as a hide-bound theologian. I think Mr. Durant is of the first-named kind. I had my first suspicion when I read his Story of Philosophy. He had omitted from his list of philosophers my favorite one, Thomas Carlyle; so he did not recognize Carlyle as a philosopher.

Schopenhauer's philosophy he diagnosed as a case of bad stomach. Yet Schopenhauer came nearer grasping a great eternal truth than any philosopher I know of. The little sentence: "The world is my ideal!" is literally true in spirit life, and Schopenhauer had a dim idea of it.

But Mr. Durant is evidently a thorough materialist, and so he could not grasp the thought.

The remedy Mr. Durant proposed in his speech to prevent civilization from dying was to select the most perfect specimens of mankind for breeding purposes, and sterilize the inferior so they can not breed.

I know what Thomas Carlyle would say to that. He would say: "Now Will, don't be silly. The body of a man is but the physical clothes for his spiritual self. You can not improve the man by dressing him up in better clothes. Clothes do not make the man."

I do not know whether or not Will would give a good natured answer, but it would be about this: "Shucks, Tom, there ain't anything under them clothes. That is all 'there is to the man.'"

From a biological point of view Mr. Durant is perfectly logical. If man is merely a more or less intelligent animal, the thing to do is to tend to his breeding, as we do to the breeding of hogs and chickens. The question then would arise. What are the points that show the superior man?

We are up against something perplexing here. For the very same individuals who have made our high-powered civilization are also those who are destroying it. It is not the mediocre or unambitious.

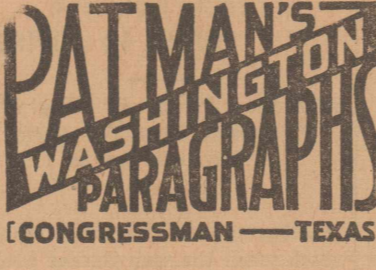
The great American desert now in the making is not the product of the plodder who is content of a little farm that gives him just a living. It is made by the intelligent and ambitious farmers who never can get enough.

The wide-spread unemployment now existing is not caused by the plodding workers. It is caused by the intelligent inventor and his ambitious capitalist backer.

And so on through the whole picture. Civilization is slipping because part of the people are getting too civilized.

Or is it not rather because of a third factor, namely, the fact that civilization lacks moral fiber?

A philosopher who can not see cause and effect any clearer than Mr. Durant does has no rating with me. If a man is but a species of mortal animal it will do no good to select the most predatory for breeding purposes. I think that na-



Feed and Seed Loans

Congress has authorized \$50,000,000 to be used by the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to farmers for the year 1936 for fallowing, production of crops, planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, for supplies incident to and necessary for such production, cultivating and harvesting. No loan shall exceed \$500 except in an area certified by the President of the United States as a distressed emergency area.

The interest rate is 5 1/2 per cent per annum and not more than 75c may be paid from the proceeds of the loan for recording, filing, registration and examination of records including certificates. No loan shall be made unless the applicant first establishes the fact that he is unable to procure from other sources an adequate loan to meet his needs. The money advanced may be used only for the purposes stated in the borrower's application and until so used shall be free from garnishment, attachment or the levy of an execution. A penalty is provided for false representations for the purpose of obtaining such a loan or for any person to charge a fee for the purpose of preparing or assisting in the preparation of any papers in order to secure a loan.

Substitute for AAA

This bill is making progress in both houses of Congress. If enacted into law it will permit the Secretary of Agriculture to do in another way what he was doing under the original AAA law. A farmer cannot be paid to withhold land from cultivation according to the Supreme Court, but he can be paid under this new proposal for not planting a certain crop on the particular area in order to conserve the soil. It is based upon the theory of soil conservation.

The leaders of the major farm organizations conferred in Washington recently and agreed upon the following two principles which they say they will not agree to surrender or compromise, and to which they first of all direct attention. These two principles are:

1. The right of American farmers to be given machinery by which they can adjust supply and demand by legal means with something like the same effectiveness with which American industry adjusts supply and demand—but with provisions safeguarding farmer control and also safeguarding consumer welfare against extending adjustment into scarcity.

2. The right of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power equal to that he had in 1909-14.

SOME IDIOSYNCRASIES RE TEXAS GOVERNORS

Some of the idiosyncrasies of Texas Governors, wise or otherwise, have been discussed here the last day or two with 30 members of the Legislature in town taking keen interest in gubernatorial and national politics. It was pointed out that when Pat Neff was Governor he got into the limelight by kissing a girl at a Brownwood convention. Governor Alfred had his picture taken with a Hollywood movie queen when in California recently. She was Ginger Rogers but she was not a lieutenant colonel by the Governor. Mae West went her one better by getting a commission as co colonel from the Governor of Kentucky.

Dan Moody never received a golden key, but he did receive a handsomely mounted gun, for hunting was an obsession with him when Governor. James E. Ferguson cared nothing for hunting, gold keys or movie actresses, but got all of his fun, at times a little troublesome, out of politics.—Star Telegram.

Providence, is doing society great favor in inducing these to practice birth restrictions voluntarily. The less predatory should do the same in self-protection, for their offspring is used only as cannonfodder and production slaves for those who build the civilization.

Civilization will come and go, as long as they are not worthy to endure. Our present one will go too, slowly but surely, for it is evil to the core. The formula for a civilization that would last we have always had, but we have refused to use it:

"Love your neighbor as you love yourself."

SCHOOL HEADS TALK FINANCE PROBLEMS AT AUSTIN MEETING

New Taxing System Is Needed, Research Director Tells Gathering

AUSTIN, Feb. 11.—The school administrators' conference called by Superintendent of Public Instruction L. A. Woods devoted its attention Wednesday to problems of finance.

D. B. Cooper, research director of the State Teachers' Association, urged that Texas should give their attention to the construction of new taxing system. He said the present plan is patchwork, and that a unified program of public support is needed.

Dean B. F. Pittenger of the University of Texas discussed the proposed teacher retirement and national amendment and showed the distinction between the old-age pension and the retirement plan for teachers.

Salary Cuts Shown Supt. H. W. Stilwell of Texas discussed trends in the status of the teaching personnel. He said the depression had reduced the average teacher's salary to \$800 from a peak of \$1,000.

J. E. Carrico, superintendent at El Campo, said the State was taking an increased activity in the support of public schools, having shown a net increase of more than \$7,000,000 in the last four years whereas the support of schools from local taxes had decreased more than \$17,000,000. He said the school system of the present was operated at smaller cost than was the case ten years ago.

Would Raise Apportionment A recommendation was made that the Legislature remove the \$17.50 apportionment limit.

The Legislature also was asked to repeal the teachers' certificate law and place the certificates in the future in the hands of the State Board of Education.—Ex.

(Editor's Note: There are two thoughts in connection with the above news item that need to be mentioned here. The first is that if the teachers of Texas are interested in securing more money with which to carry on the educational affairs of the state they should cease to endeavor to gang with the successful political crowd and lend their assistance to those of us who insist that in order to secure enough money to carry on the nation's activities, educational as well as industrial, we must change the system of providing the means thereto. It is not a plan to increase taxes, but to increase currency that we need.

Let them come out of the labyrinth of confusion wherein they continue to prate about a so-called "sound," or "honest" dollar; let them subscribe to the principle that "the laborer," whether he be engaged in mental activities or physical, "is worthy of his hire," that labor is a sound basis on which to issue certificates of credit; that we do not need to worship at the shrine of a "golden calf" or a silver casket, in order to provide the means with which to pursue the essential vocations of building and maintaining civilization; in short, let them junk their college text books on currency, cunningly and cleverly designed to seal their minds to the thought that only the present banker's method is the safe and sound course to follow—take a vacation "in the great open spaces" of sound reason and common sense, that the laborer, not the money lender and coupon clipper, is the basic foundation of our national life and wealth, let them, for once, be rational and do this thing, and see how we shall come out of the despondency induced by depressions, and into the blazed trail-leading back to the highway of peace and prosperity.

The second thought is that recommendation concerning the change in the present plan of issuing teachers' certificates. And this doesn't look so good, in view of the present tendency, state and national, to drift from representative government to that of bureaucracy. It smells too much of the taint of "brain trusters" with which the national mentality is already heavily contaminated. No, thanks, we don't need a mineateu brain trust don't need a miniature brain trust down here in democratic Texas—the one at Washington is too close for comfort and safety.

BASE BALL

The New Unit Cubs have a few good prospects in view for the coming nine—so lookout "Tigers"—for with Eddie (Charcoal) Quawm, we can defeat anyone's nine—among the veterans: Byrie Walker, 3rd base; C. B. (Pappy) Reynolds, 1st base; Bill Logsdon, Pitcher; J. O. Haney, Catcher and fielder; Eagle Eye short stop. McDonald, utility; Paul Humphrey, utility; and Sam Manicha, catcher.

THE ORIGIN AND DESTINY OF MAN

By JUDGE RUTHERFORD

The Bible furnishes the correct information concerning the origin of man, his course, and his destiny. Adam, the first man, was created by the Lord from the elements of the earth. That man was perfect. God endowed Adam and Eve with the power to conceive and bring forth children and thus to fill the earth with intelligent creatures. Before they exercised that power they were guilty of willful disobedience, for which God sentenced them to death and expelled them from Eden their perfect home. Thereafter all the offspring of man as stated by the Scriptures, were conceived in sin and born in iniquity. (Romans 5:12; Psalm 51:5) Adam willfully preferred to obey the Devil and to disobey God, and for that reason he fell. Disobedience to God's law always brings disaster upon the wrongdoer.

Punishment for willful disobedience is death. Man is a mortal creature, meaning that he is subject to death. (1 Corinthians 15:53) The Devil has induced men to believe the false doctrine that man has an immortal soul. The Scriptures show that man is a soul, meaning that he is a breathing, living creature. (Genesis 2:7) It is written in Ezekiel 18:4: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." The facts support the scripture that men die, and that the death of man is because of sin.—Romans 6:23.

Since all men are the descendants of Adam, the sinner, does that mean that ultimately all men will perish? That would be the final result unless God provides a way for the recovery of man from death. It is written, at Romans 6:23 that life is the gift of God through Jesus Christ, and at Acts 4:12, that there is no other name whereby men can be saved and gain life. Before man can receive the gift of life he must learn what God requires him to do. That which is required is set forth plainly in the Bible, which God has provided for the guiding of men in the right way. The books Creation and Redemption will enable you to find all the Bible texts bearing on this subject. The fundamental truths there fully considered are here stated in brief, to wit: That God made provision for the redemption of man by providing that another perfect man might voluntarily die as a substitute for or in the place of the perfect man Adam, who sinned; that there was no man to meet that divine requirement; that God then made the man Jesus a perfect man, a little lower than the angels, that He might suffer death in the place and stead of the sinner, to redeem sinners. (Hebrews 2:9) The man Christ Jesus fully proved His obedience to God under the greatest trial and suffering an ignominious death as a sinner. Because of His full obedience God raised up Jesus out of death and made Him the author of eternal salvation to all who believe on, serve and obey Him. Christ Jesus is now fully possessed with power and authority to give life everlasting to every person that truly believes on Him and faithfully serves Him and God. Everlasting life of man is the gift from God, and whether he receives and holds to this gift depends upon his faithful obedience to God. The great sacrifice of Christ Jesus is for the benefit of all those who do so believe and obey. All others will perish for ever, as it is written: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." (John 3:36) Man's greatest privilege, therefore, is to know and to serve God and Christ Jesus, as it is written: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Jehovah's witnesses, in obedience to the Lord's commandment, are trying to help men to gain that much-needed knowledge by bringing them in contact with the truth.

It is written, at Proverbs 3:13, 14: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding; for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." Gold and all material things bring no lasting happiness. The correct understanding of man's relationship to his Creator, and what is man's future, is of greatest importance to him. Not all good men go to heaven. In fact, a very few will ever be in heaven, and those are the ones whom God places in His royal house. The home of natural man is the earth, and the earth for man, and those who obey the Lord will live on the earth. Under the rulership of Christ Jesus all wickedness and selfishness amongst men will be destroyed and those who love right-

eousness and do right will inherit the earth. It will be a real pleasure to live among neighbors that are kind, considerate and always doing right. It will be a real joy to live when the people know that all crime has ceased, and that sickness and death will never affect them again. Then, as it is written in the Psalms, every creature that lives will be praising God the Creator, who is the Giver of all good things.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

By A. P. PEIRCE

Interest

How is it that interest can be the one thing that seems to be exempt from the workings of the law of supply and demand? Economists tell us that capital is accumulated or crystallized labor, the result of labor that has been saved rather than consumed? They tell us also that interest and rent, when not too high, are a just return for the use of capital.

Let us now consider the questions: When is interest too high to be a just return and how can it be that men can get for the use of money a rate of interest that seems to be all out of line with justice? When economists have tried to analyze this question or have tried to apply to interest the law of supply and demand they have seemed to get, at once, into deep water. It always has seemed as though the demand is far in excess of any supply or as though supply and demand, in this case, had no relation to each other. For many, many years it has been commonly conceded that interest rates have to be curbed by statutory laws.

Have not economists been confused in their thinking, upon this subject, by the fact that real capital has not been the only thing entering into the consideration? Should we not make a distinction between the need for something with which to transfer ownership and the need for real capital?

Since both have their effect upon the rate of interest is it right to consider the supply of and the demand for capital alone in our thinking upon the subject? Are we not losing sight of by far the greater element in the equation if we do so? Money has ever been kept so scarce that about ninety percents of all transfers of ownership have had to be made on credit or settled for with bank credit instead of with money. Bank credit calls for interest. Does not this fact create an extra demand which has an effect upon interest rates? Is not this demand such that the supply of and the demand for bank credit has far more to do with establishing our interest rates than the supply of and demand for real capital can possibly have?

Real capital, when defined as accumulated or crystallized labor, surely need not be confused with bank credit, which, in the last analysis, is nothing more than the banker's indebtedness. Is not this difference in reality the key note in arriving at a real logical conclusion when considering the subject of a just rate for interest?

Since it is plainly the duty of government to furnish its people with a medium of exchange, would it not seem, also, to be its duty to furnish money or credit in sufficient amount that the supply would equal the demand at a rate of interest that would be a just rate? A rate that would not work an injustice upon either borrower or lender—a scientifically determined rate? A rate surely not beyond the power of people to produce? In what better, more scientific way can the proper rate for a just interest charge be ascertained than by accepting the average rate at which the whole people, working together, can increase the wealth of the whole country? Should that prove to be but three per cent, then would not three per cent be the limit above which no interest charge should be allowed? Why should the man who loans his capital be allowed to collect a greater return for the use of it than can be left for the borrower or those who use their own capital?

Is it not, then plainly the duty of government to supply its people with money, or credit in sufficient amount to make the supply equal to the demand at a scientifically determined rate of interest? Would not such an equalization of the supply to the demand stabilize the purchasing power of our dollar far better than can be done with gold, silver, wheat, labor, electric energy the caloric or the erg?

The man who sets up the claim that the days work for a common laborer should be the standard of value and should in some way stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar has advanced a thought worthy of our consideration. It is hard for us to see, however, how he is going to make it do any stabilizing when we find, as John Stewart Mill has stated, that the amount of money seeking to be in-

MY ORTHOGRAPHY

I never yet could spell such words As "quint" or "effervesce"— And "harpischord" and "jardiniere" Would lick me, I confess; Such simple words as "vaudeville," "Sarcophagus" and "brogue" Would floor me flat, like "quarantine," "Binocular" and "vogue."

I always failed on "labouret," "Unique" and "connoisseur"— My way of spelling "fluidrachm" No stuly seemed to cure; I've floundered over "catechise," "Ambassador," "zebrule," "On 'xerus' and 'conglomerate'" My time was lost at school.

"Paralysis" and "macaroon"— "Perimeter," "diphthong," "Aesopagus" and "casserole," Were others I got wrong; I fell before "perfunctory" And "imbroglio"—a word I flunked along with "fangicide" Whenever they occurred.

And "lavalier," "majolica," "Catarra" and "filigræe," "Intrigue" and "epiglottis," Were all too much for me; I've fozzled on "democracy," "Machine" and "flageolet," "Anaemia" and "logarithm" Are words I cannot get.

To tell the truth most any word Is difficult for me— They picked me last whenever I Was at a spelling bee; I do not now recall a man Who is my parollee, And something seems to tell me I'll never learn to spell. —NORMAN H. CROWELL, 719 Lowell, Dallas.—Dallas News

vested in labor and goods is in reality the thing that governs the purchasing power of money. To make the supply of money equal to the demand at a certain rate of interest most certainly would do this as 't will stabilize the amount of money in circulation for as soon as money becomes, by borrowing, too plentiful to be profitably used at the established rate people will begin to pay it back and it would thus be taken out of circulation to the point where it was worth that rate.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

A CAMPAIGN BY EPITHET

Characteristic of the campaign under way is the Farley speech at Miami. Until the Republicans nominate at Cleveland, the administration attack can be centered on any anti-Roosevelt or anti-new deal sentiment that lifts its head, on the safe theory that blows cannot go wrong whether striking the G.O.P. or recalcitrant Democrats.

The Postmaster General is a past master of political invective and at Miami was in his best form. The selected target was the Liberty League, because that organization has furnished the common meeting ground of Democrats, disturbed by Roosevelt-Farley policies, and of Republicans, equally but longer disturbed by the same policies.

The answer to the Farley attack was ably put in advance by the Saturday Evening Post this week. To the administration all of the Liberty League Democrats are turn-coats, although the list includes the only two living Democratic candidates for President, other than Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson's private secretary.

It is not true, of course, that every anti-administration Democrat is a big businessman or a banker or a Wall Street speculator, but the astute Farley realizes that the mass vote to which the Democratic ticket must appeal will not look behind the headlines to the facts. The best strategy in politics is to attack and keep on attacking, to add new charges to old, never defend and never prove.

DRIVERS' LICENSES

Between now and April 1st every Texas motorist must obtain a driver's license, according to the terms of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. It is estimated that approximately 2,500,000 Texans will be required to get the licenses, as there are around 1,250,000 automobiles in the State with an average of not less than two drivers each.

The licenses to be issued in Texas will be suspended automatically or revoked on conviction of negligent homicide resulting from operation of a motor vehicle, driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs, any offense punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws, three convictions in twelve consecutive months for speeding or reckless driving, failure to stop and render aid after an accident, and conviction on two separate charges of aggravated assault on a person with a motor vehicle.

All members of a family who drive the family automobile must obtain licenses. They will be granted all persons over the age of eighteen years who are sound mentally and physically, while applicants for licenses under that age must have the consent of their parents to get the drivers' permits. Children under fourteen can obtain licenses with the consent of the county judge.

Certainly it cannot be said that the law passed by the Legislature making drivers' licenses mandatory is a model measure in any sense of that term. To point out only one outstanding fault, one might mention the provision permitting licenses to be issued to children less than fourteen years of age if certain conditions are met. But, all this to one side, it is evident that this law with respect to drivers' licenses is better than no law at all.

TALMADGE, ICKES ARGUE LINCOLN AND NEW DEAL

Stage Verbal Battle at Emancipator's Old Home Over Whether He Would Have Been Another Roosevelt in 1936

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Governor Talmadge of Georgia inaugurated Lincoln's birthday today with exactly opposite interpretations of how the Rail Splitter would meet present-day problems.

Since they disagree on practically every other political subject, not one of their auditors at a Lincoln Day celebration last night expected them to agree. To Talmadge, a bitter enemy of the New Deal, Ickes is "the chinch bug from Chicago," and to Ickes, Talmadge is "his chain gang excellency."

"No president in history assumed such powers as did Lincoln," said Ickes, inviting comparison with President Roosevelt.

Talmadge, who spoke first, let his shock of black hair fall over his eyes as he cried:

"Would that we had a man like Lincoln in the White House today. If we did, he would never allow a brain trusters' creed to teach the doctrine that you can bondoggle our way back to prosperity."

Ickes smiled. The crowd of 2500 applauded.

There was no exchange of the bitter epithets the two men have hurled at each other since the Georgia governor revolted against the New Deal. But there was an air of tension when they met and dined at Governor Henry Horner's mansion.

"How do you do?" asked Ickes curtly, extending his hand.

"How do you do, Sir?" drawled Talmadge, shaking hands lightly. Horner sat between them at dinner, and when they posed for pictures, he separated them, too, at the meeting.

A photographer wanted to pose them for a picture shaking hands. Talmadge said he was willing. "I will not," said Ickes.

Ickes, in well-pressed evening dress, was vehement in his delivery to attacks on President Roosevelt, as he compared attacks on Lincoln "personally," he said, "I happen to believe that Lincoln's interest in economic freedom would be keenly alert at a time when men and women everywhere are struggling for that social and economic security, without which, in very truth, they are still slaves."

Just to the degree that the established order is based upon special and, therefore, unfair privileges do the jackals of that order resort to the garbage heap for material with which to bespatter the leader who is fighting to improve conditions.

Talmadge offered this interpretation of the emancipator:

"Lincoln knew that government was not made for the specific purpose of taxing its people to the point where they were either paupers or thieves.

Lincoln knew that patronage was the greatest enemy of all governments.

"Lincoln knew that every citizen had to earn his living to appreciate his government."

Talmadge was the first Southern governor to speak at a Lincoln anniversary program in this section, where Lincoln spent his youth and young manhood.

Ickes pointed to the parallel of newspaper criticism of Lincoln and President Roosevelt.

"Journals of the sort that attacked Lincoln, accusing him in violent language of being a dictator, today do him honor while intemperately they denounce Roosevelt as a dictator in his turn," he said.

After quoting criticism of Lincoln in The Salem, Ill., Advocate of 1862, Ickes said:

"I cannot forbear at this point to observe that it appears to have been Abraham Lincoln who scuttled the American Constitution, set up a dictatorship, threw the Supreme Court into the Potomac River and declared a moratorium on Congress. In fact, Gen. George B. McClellan ran against him for president in 1864 on a "Save the Constitution" platform."

Today old and young joined in pilgrimage to the tomb of Lincoln. President Roosevelt sent a floral wreath to be laid on the sarcophagus, beneath which Lincoln's body lies in a casket in a concrete block. The casket was sealed to thwart ghouls who in 1876 planned to steal the body.—The Houston Press.

"Say Palsy Walsy—whosat gal in the chorus there?"

"That's no gal Erbs—that's Herman White, after Dave Bartlett, the makeup man, put the facial on him."

PLATFORM OF SENATOR ROY SANDERFORD FOR GOVERNOR

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS:

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 Acad e m y, 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 payrolls.

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.

COWHAND PRIZE ENTRIES MOUNT

Less Than Month Remains in Contest; Children of 8 or More Eligible for Ponies

Less than a month remains before the opening of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show and naming of the winner of the Young Cowhands Contest, which is being conducted in conjunction with the show.

Paint ponies with new saddles, bridles and blankets wait to be awarded the boy or girl judged the

most attractive in cowboy or cowgirl costume. There are prizes, too, for all other entries.

With a limited time remaining before the winners are selected at the reviewing stand for the Stock Show parade on the afternoon of March 18, officials urge that entries be made immediately.

Entries received Thursday were those of Billy Bob Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pierce, 1336 East Maddox Street, and Clyn Alen Kidwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kidwell, Route 5, Fort Worth. Clyn is a radio "crooner" and is learning a number of cowboy songs that he will use on programs during the Centennial year. He has been among the first entries for all three Cowhands Contests.

SCHOOLS SHOULD TEACH POLITICS FORUM IS ADVISED

Educator Fired by "Big Bill" Thompson Says Too Many Teachers Scared

A stinging satire on public schools which teach the way Caesar bridged the Rhine and neglect the teaching of civic duty was presented at Open Forum last night by Dr. William McAndrew, noted educator. "Teach politics," he urged. "That is what George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and the founders of this Government intended. Some schools teach it mildly and attempt to disguise the fact by calling it civics. The education of children costs the people money and the children should be taught it is their duty to give something in return. They can improve our Government if they are taught politics."

Dr. McAndrew got a taste of politics in relation to schools when he was superintendent in Chicago. He was fired by former Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson for political reasons.

The speaker is a stocky, plump man with white hair and white whiskers. He kept an audience of about 800 chuckling throughout the lecture.

He told how Washington in his farewell address said that since the public was responsible for the institutions of the country, the public must be educated in order to uphold them.

"When I was at Ypsilanti, a fine center of education in Michigan to which people for many miles around send their children, if you asked any of the students why they were studying, they would say it was to get ahead," Doctor McAndrew said.

Our class motto was Knowledge is Power. Who said that? Was it T. Jefferson of G. Washington? No it was the motto of the meanest Englishman who ever drew a foul-smelling breath, Lord Bacon. He was a thief. He stole public money. He was a liar. He denied it. He was a snake. He tried to put it off on somebody else. Two hundred years after his death he was still at it, trying to steal Shakespeare's plays. The purpose of the schools is not to equip the pupils to gain power for themselves. It is to benefit the general welfare. To do this it is necessary to teach politics.

"Politics was once a beautiful word derived from the Greek word meaning state. Now see what has happened to it. If you look in Roger's Thesaurus you'll find it stuck in the middle of a bunch of dirty words like chicanery and doubtful deeds.

During their stroll they passed a negro, and the little boy, very much interested asked?

"Daddy, why is she black?"

"That, my son, is nature," replied the father.

"Is she black all over?" asked the boy.

"Yes," said the father, "she is."

The little boy thought for a while, then said: "You sure do know everything, don't you, Daddy?"—Echo.

fit the general welfare. To do this it is necessary to teach politics. "Politics was once a beautiful word derived from the Greek word meaning state. Now see what has happened to it. If you look in Roger's Thesaurus you'll find it stuck in the middle of a bunch of dirty words like chicanery and doubtful deeds.

Fault of Schools

"It is the fault of the schools if the people do not take an enlightened view of politics."

"Why don't teachers teach politics?" Dr. Andrew asked.

"They are afraid they'll get fired," a member of the audience replied.

"Correct," said Dr. McAndrew, "What the teaching profession needs now is more Nathan Hales and fewer Ichabod Cranes. Nathan Hales was a school teacher. When he met the death of a patriot he said, 'I regret that I have but one life to give to my country.'"

Are Scared

"The trouble with teachers is that too many of them are scared. Who ever heard of a teacher getting put to death nowadays for his views? In earlier times teachers and preachers both frequently died for their views. Have we become a race of safety-firsters?"

It is not necessary for the teacher to take a partisan view to teach politics. Let the class argue out public questions with the teacher as a sort of sergeant-at-arms, Dr. McAndrew suggested.

"Let one pupil get up and say John Smith should not be elected because he is a thief. He stole so much money on such and such a contract. Then another pupil can tell the other side. If the class gets too noisy, then the teacher has an opportunity, to give them also a lesson in god manners."—Houston Press.

ASK DAD! HE KNOWS!

During their stroll they passed a negro, and the little boy, very much interested asked?

"Daddy, why is she black?"

"That, my son, is nature," replied the father.

"Is she black all over?" asked the boy.

"Yes," said the father, "she is."

The little boy thought for a while, then said: "You sure do know everything, don't you, Daddy?"—Echo.

REPORT TEXAS TRUCK CROP, NOTES NO 5

General: The development of commercial vegetable crops in south Texas showed little progress during January. The weather the first half of the month was cloudy, but absence of rainfall enabled growers to begin harvesting again. The first cold wave of the season struck south Texas January 18 and lasted about one week. Temperatures slightly below 32 were registered as far south as the Lower Valley. Harvesting of all fall vegetables was brought to an end. The weather was favorable preceding the cold wave, and cool misting rains that followed were helpful in restoring the winter crops without much damage. Strawberry plants were just coming into active bearing; the plants were not damaged, but all fruit and bloms were killed, except in the Lower Valley where most of the plants were covered. There was no apparent damage from the freeze to carrots, onions, spinach and turnips. The tops of beets and broccoli were slightly damaged but no loss is expected. In the Laredo section some of the onion tops were slightly damaged, more from the high winds than from low temperatures. The onion crop in most sections is in good condition and no delay in maturity is expected. In the Coastal Bend section English peas were damaged. The acreage that was planted for January and February harvest was light. A small acreage of late planted cabbage was affected by the low temperatures. The total damage to yields will be light. No loss of spinach acreage is expected but continued cloudy weather caused blue mold in most areas. If cloudy weather continues, the yield per acre of spinach will be materially lowered. The damage as of February 1 to spring plantings of potatoes and tomatoes in the Lower Valley was negligible. Citrus trees and fruit were not damaged. The cool weather delayed early budding of the trees.

Cabbage: The planted acreage of cabbage in the second early producing states is estimated to be about 2 per cent less than the 14,900 acres harvested in 1935, and 9 per cent greater than the 5-year (1928-32) average acres.

Potatoes: The planted acreage of early Irish potatoes in the Lower Valley of Texas and in Florida shows a decrease of 2 per cent be-

low the 1935 acreage, and nearly 13 per cent below the 5-year (1928-32) average. The acreage in the Lower Valley of Texas shows a slight decrease compared with last year. Most of the plantings were completed prior to the cold wave which struck south Texas January 18. The crop was not far enough advanced for any damage to have occurred. A report dated January 31 states that about 3,000 acres of early potatoes in the Hastings area of Florida were frozen to the ground. Maturity of this crop is expected to be delayed about two to three weeks.

Cantaloups: The covered cantaloup acreage in the Imperial Valley of California is estimated at 11,400 compared with 15,958 acres in 1935. The plantings have made excellent growth.

HITLER

(Continued from page 1)

like voice except when he raised his sharply to refer to Jews and their "sinister" influence. He charged Jews with the "terror and murder" of hundreds of Nazis.

Found No Tools

Gustloff's assassination, Hitler said, was the first instance in which the responsible power had not found tools to perpetrate the crime and the plotter himself committed the murder.

"The deed will not weaken Germany," said Hitler, "but only the power which committed the crime."

Hitler said that it reflected well on the Swiss nation and on Germans that none of them was willing to be used as tools in Gustloff's assassination.

Gustloff, he said, was a "holy martyr of the movement."

Gustloff's picture, Hitler said, would hang hereafter in offices of every Nazi office abroad.—The Houston Press.

APPRECIATION

After three years of hard grinding, Al has developed a broken down piano into one of the best twelve piece orchestra in captivity and we (the inmate body) wish to extend our appreciations to all who were in any way connected with the successful efforts, to better our orchestra.

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