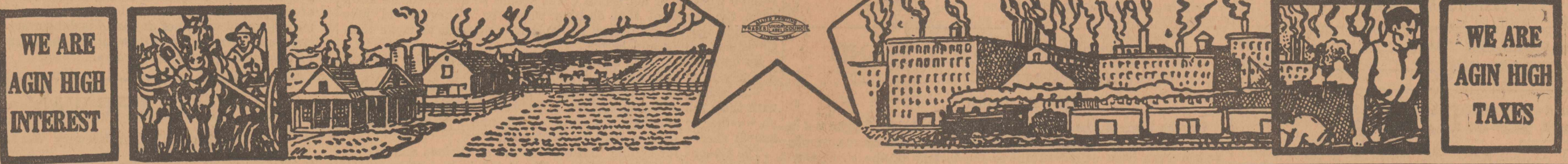


# The Ferguson Forum



## Nation Can Control Credit Without Aid Of Big Capitalists

(By George B. Waters in Houston Press)

The United States Chamber of Commerce in opposing the New Deal, used the word "must" frequently. It wants NRA to expire. Business "must" be allowed to regulate itself. The utilities bill outlawing holding companies must be passed. The chamber is against the 30-hour week. It says the Federal Reserve System cannot be changed fundamentally without detriment to the country. The AAA "must" change its policy.

Big business assumes it can enforce these demands with the often-asserted power that "private capital will not make investments until it is inspired to confidence."

**Weakens Own Case**  
Every time big business does what it did in Washington last week it makes one more argument why the Federal Reserve System should be changed, as the bill now pending will do, to place the power of credit extension in the Government's hands.

Instead of co-operating with the President in trying to swing the nation back into prosperity, big business is fighting him. Then it makes a threat that it won't invest capital unless it can have its way.

It is about time to explode the idea that there are a bunch of big fellows who have a lot of dollars they want to invest to give men work, but they are withholding them on account of President Roosevelt's experiments. If these so-called capitalists refuse to play ball, the nation can very well get along without their help.

**What Capital?**  
What capital do they mean when they say capital is timid and is afraid to venture out on account of uncertainty?

Capital consists of possessed wealth, whether in money, stocks, bonds, real estate, machinery, stocks of goods, horses, cows, sheep or what have you? If a man owns a peanut stand, his capital is his stand and whatever he invests to get ready for business.

We hear the expression "flight of capital." That is supposed to be capital running from danger.

There isn't anything to the idea that rich men have something the world, or nation needs and that they can withhold it until they get their way. Whatever the rules are, the rich and poor alike must abide by them or be destroyed.

**Analyzing Capital**  
Let's take a look at the capital. It consists of:

National wealth of United States \$500,000,000,000.

The above wealth is divided as follows:

Credit instruments, such as mortgages, bonds, loans, held by creditors \$250,000,000,000.

Equity in national wealth, held by debtors and some creditors, \$250,000,000,000.

The figures above can be analyzed to show that this capital is already invested. The first is invested in the obligations of the debtors; the second in property mortgaged to the creditors.

**Six Billion in Currency**  
The nation's outstanding money consists of \$6,000,000,000 in currency. Every person who has a dollar owns part of it. It is not a large sum, comparatively speaking. It is but little over a billion more than the president is authorized to spend for relief. It is distributed among 125,000,000 persons. It is true that some have more of it than others. The capitalists cannot be talking about this money, for if they are, they are mistaken about having it.

Why are they so mistaken? Because President Roosevelt has it all, and more, locked up in a vault at Washington. He has the \$8,750,000,000 gold reserve where the capitalists can't touch it and besides he has nearly two billion in silver. And more silver and gold is rushing to Washington all the time. As a matter of fact, this is not what they are talking about. The banks of the country have

(Continued on page 3)

## REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Prohibition repeal will voted on by the people of Texas on August 24th. And a little more than a year later—at the general election, held in November, 1936—the question of making the sale of liquor a monopoly of the State Government will be voted on. This was decided finally by the Legislature on Wednesday, as the result of an agreement between dry and wet forces. In both houses the vote for the plan was overwhelming, a circumstance which reflects the undoubted fact that practically nobody wants to continue the present condition. There was not even a minority of one-third of the members willing to take the responsibility of preventing the submission of the question. The plan of submitting the two questions a year apart is probably the most satisfactory that could have been worked out. As a practical proposition it will be necessary to get rid of the present drastic provision of the State Constitution before the people can pass fairly on the question of what they desire to substitute for it. To have voted only on the question of a State monopoly as opposed to the existing provision would have left out of account those who are opposed to both systems, and it would have been impractical to have attempted to vote on both questions the same day. Under the plan adopted the people will first have the opportunity to say whether they want the present condition or not, regardless of what is substituted. If they vote to retain the present system, they will then have the opportunity next year to say whether they prefer a State monopoly to the present condition. If they vote to repeal the present provision, then they will have the opportunity in the later election to say whether they prefer a State monopoly to regulated local option. For the repeal amendment, of course, is a local option amendment. If they prefer the present condition to either local option or State monopoly, they can defeat both amendments. Whatever else may be said about the matter, it is certain that the people will not vote to keep the drastic prohibition provision in the Constitution. The result of the election in August is a foregone conclusion. The present provision will be repealed by an overwhelming vote, and, except in local option territory we shall have legalized liquor for a year, in any event. What that means in fact is that the present illegal sale of liquor throughout the State will be brought under some degree of control. That will certainly be an improvement. Nothing could be worse than the present situation in which otherwise good citizens, as members of grand and petty juries, flatly refuse to do their sworn duty under the law, and enforcement officers practically ignore the law. There is no cure for such a condition except repeal of the obnoxious law. Moralizing on the subject of the law being the law, and vehemently declaring that it must be respected and enforced so long as it is the law, probably is a soul-satisfying exercise which gives some people a sense of moral superiority. But it does not have any practical effect on the social condition which results from keeping on the statute books, to say nothing of the Constitution, a measure which the bulk of the people do not respect and will not uphold. And it does not prevent the multitude of evils which follows ever in the train of disrespect for law. A repeal amendment should have been submitted two years ago, but a minority of about two-fifths of the

Legislature prevented such submission then. The present Legislature is to be commended for providing an early opportunity for the people to cure the existing condition. We have no doubt whatever about how the people will use that opportunity.

That heading may be a bit shocking. It is. So are the acts of the professional man licensed by the state to practice a profession that is next to sacred because it admits him to the home and acquaints him with the innermost secrets of the members of the household.

Under the guise of a physician there apparently has sprung up in our state a racket that is far more damning than the acts of a Dillinger or Hamilton.

The physician who encourages the use of narcotics for the mere gain of a few dollars is the most pernicious criminal that leaves behind a slimy trail in which are engulfed debauched humanity and wrecked homes.

"Federal prosecuting attorney Clyde O. Eastus has secured the conviction of twenty-nine 'doctors' and eleven druggists during the past nine months," we are told in a daily newspaper report Tuesday. Most of these professional men are West Texans.

We often hear outbursts of burning passion for the victims of strong drink, but how often do we hear dope vendors condemned? We hear highjackers and wanton murderers severely condemned by laymen, but how often do we hear the same alleged reformers condemn a practice that visits a living death upon the innocent victims of the drug habit?

The murderer kills his victim outright. The alleged physician who places dope within the reach of the addict serves only to prolong a living death that would be a discredit to theimps of hell.

When that same professional pleads guilty before a judge to an act that leads his victims to steal, rob and kill the judge assesses a fine of \$20 "because of the doctor's extreme age." Then are we led to believe that when a professional crook becomes "aged" his age licenses him in a measure to exact his livelihood from the cringing flesh of a drug addict?

The hideous stare, screeching voice and cringing form of the drug addict should become the sacred emblem of the medical association until such time as criminal vendors of narcotics are disbarred from practicing a profession dedicated to the relief of suffering humanity down through the ages.—The Donley County Leader.

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## THE PROHIBITION ELECTION

By JIM, The Editor

The Legislature finally passed a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people to determine whether the Dean Liquor Law shall be repealed. While the amendment passed is in a confused form and it may be difficult for everybody to understand just what is intended, yet boiled down to plain language it means that the people can vote on whether they want intoxicating liquor sold and regulated or not.

I look for an intensive campaign to start at once because the election is to be held on August 24th a little less than four months away. I hope the people will begin to study this issue as much is involved in how they decide the proposition at the election. In the last analysis, the issue is shall we permit and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor and get a decent revenue out of such sale or shall we continue the present disgraceful and deplorable policy of liquor law violators. In other words, it is a question of whether we shall have sale of intoxicating liquor with a tax or sales by bootleggers without a tax.

Texas can repeal the Dean Law and the Constitutional Amendment under which it was passed and set up a regulated system and derive a tax at least five million dollars a year which now goes to the bootleggers to perpetuate the present regime of crime and immorality.

Of course, I don't expect and nobody expects everybody to keep cool when we begin to talk about prohibition. It simply will produce a fire every time it comes up, so I suggest that everybody keep as cool as they can. Let us argue the merit of the case instead of conducting a fist fighting campaign. Prohibition discussion is not a new question with me, as a mere boy in 1887 in my feeble way, I attempted public discussion of the prohibition question. Officially and otherwise through all the years, I have observed the workings of prohibition and I believe I have given the matter as much study as any other man of my age in Texas. I believe that prohibition has caused more crime and has produced more incompetent public officials than all the other issues that have come before the American people. And now as there is an opportunity for the people to return to sanity, I am naturally pleased at the chance in my humble way to make a few remarks in the coming campaign. The Forum will be my weapon with which I hope to carry the news to Mary direct to the people.

### THE SLIMY TRAILS OF PROFESSIONALS

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## Condemnation of Concentrated Wealth Often Been Written in Blood

*Too Much Inordinate Luxury Leads to Licentiousness, Greed, Graft, Immorality, Vice and Crime of Every Kind, Including Disrespect for the Commandments of God and the Laws of the Land. Truth and Virtue are Forgotten.*

It has been stated that the cause of the fall of Rome was the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many. Eighteen Hundred Men owned the Roman Empire. When Egypt with all her literature became overwhelmed with wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other, and 2 per cent of her population owned 90 per cent of her wealth, she was destroyed. When Persia fell 1 per cent of her population owned all the land. Nineveh perished because of the poverty of the masses and the wealth of the few. When Babylon sank with the weight of vice and crime 2 per cent of her population owned all the wealth while the masses were degraded by poverty more miserable than that of slaves. The past two decades in this U. S. A., has created more millionaires, billionaires, and paupers than all past ages combined, considering present-day requirements for the necessities of life.

The following, and some of the above thoughts are excerpts from the pen of Professor George Soule in "American Progress," who died in 1926 at the age of 92:

"I suggest to the people of this now great, proud and glorious nation, that they beware of the causes that blighted and entombed Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, Rome, and other ancient civilizations.

"Unless through wisdom and virtue some remedy is applied, the fate of these ancient kingdoms awaits our proud Republic. Unless some limit is made to the acquisition or the disposition of wealth the years of our Republic are inevitably numbered. These views are based on forty centuries of historical fact.

"They are intended as words of warning to save the people of the earth from the impending danger of perverted commercialism that now threatens the civilization, prosperity and happiness of mankind, in all the isles and continents of the world.

**Law of Moses Solved the Problem**  
"Three thousand four hundred years ago Moses solved the question of capital and labor for the children of Israel by promulgating the law of Jubilee from Mount Sinai, concerning unlimited wealth. His statutes read as follows: 'And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be a

jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possessions; and ye shall return every man unto his family. This land shall not be sold forever.'

"In the language of Calmet, author of 'The Historical and Critical Dictionary and Bible,' this law was designated to hinder the rich from oppressing the poor, and reducing them to perpetual slavery, and that they should not get possession of the lands of the whole nation, that debts should not be multiplied too much, and that slaves should not always continue in servitude." — Hi-Way Searchlight and Vindicator.

### M'DONALD PROBE VOTED BY HOUSE

The house of representatives voted Monday to hear evidence on charges that J. E. McDonald was guilty of official misconduct and neglect of duty in administering the state department of agriculture.

A resolution citing McDonald to appear before the legislature and answer the allegations was adopted 93 to 37 and sent to the senate where it was referred to the state affairs committee. The hearings would be before a joint session of the houses and the resolution proposed that McDonald be removed by address to the governor if found guilty. It would require a two-thirds vote of each house.

**Carries 9 Charges**  
Nine charges were preferred in the resolution, principally involving the purchase of jacks and stallions from a share of the tax on wagers on horse races.

McDonald said he had nothing to hide, that his administration was open to scrutiny and that he was proud of his record.

The resolution alleged McDonald violated the nepotism act by contracting with his brother, A. E. McDonald of Waxahachie, to haul state owned jacks and stallions; that he accepted two Precheron mares from persons with whom he was dealing in his official capacity and that he diverted special jockey funds and procreation fees.

**Incompetency Count**  
He is also charged with "neglect of duty and general incompetency" in the collection of fees and handling of fund in the regular conduct of his department and would be called to account for the actions of an agent who is accused of ac-

(Continued on page 3)

The Labor Journal believes that before any branch of government undertakes to acquire private property by condemnation proceedings the public necessity for such property should be unquestionably urgent.

For many years, however, the necessity for a highway through the walled kingdom on the Klebergs' ranch has not only been increasingly evident, but the failure to condemn the necessary land from these self-appointed lords of creation and build the highway, has been a continued disgrace to the state.

As to whether this failure is due to cowardice, favoritism, or corruption, we are not prepared to say. One fact is plain, however, and that is that there surely must be some compelling motive for allowing one Texas family to build a fence around three millions of acres of land, embracing hundreds of square miles, and then contemptuously defy the state to traverse it with a highway. The very idea is repugnant and preposterous to us, albeit somewhat reminiscent of an incident that occurred at the beginning of the Civil War.

This incident grew out of the original intention of Maryland to remain neutral during the struggle, and a delegation of state officials called on President Lincoln to inform him of that fact. Replying to the delegation's statement that no federal troops would be allowed to enter or cross the state of Maryland, Mr. Lincoln said: "Well, gentlemen, since it is impractical to tunnel under your state, and impossible to fly over it, I guess we'll just have to march our troops on across."

Mr. Lincoln, according to his contemporaries, was a somewhat vacillating man, but on occasions he could be as hard as flint. Texas county and state officials also need to be unyielding at times, and particularly should they assume that attitude in dealing with the Klebergs.—The Houston Labor Journal.

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### THE CONCRETE AT BOULDER DAM

Boulder Dam, now completed, used enough concrete to build a 16-foot paved highway from Miami, Florida to Seattle, Washington, or to build a monument 100 feet square 2½ miles high. The dam, 660 feet thick at its base, is 45 feet thick at the top where it carries an automobile highway from Nevada to Arizona. The dam is 726 feet high, and is seated 130 feet into the rock below the river bed. Pressure of water on the concrete at the base of the dam will be 45,000 feet per square foot. The dam will hold enough water to cover New York state to the depth of one foot. It will pay for itself in 50 years.—Ex.

The fact that all attempts to repeal the laws of nature since Adam and Eve came on this earth something like 6,000 years ago had failed, meant nothing to the 'Bright boys' who had been called to Washington from the classrooms and the counting houses of New York and points West to do the heavy thinking for the President.

"The Agricultural Act and its administration was placed under the Commissioner of Agriculture, as he had intended it should be in the first place. The sum of \$100,000,000 for 'administrative' expenses was appropriated by Congress. "This was the first big plum for the Democratic National Committee and they took full advantage of it. Thousands of incompetents were placed on the Federal payroll to 'administer' this act."

**Wallace Controls The Wheat Bounty**  
Well, with a set-up like this, Mr. Wallace became so powerful that he wasn't known as the Secretary of Agriculture any more. He was

(Continued on page 3)

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## Is World Trade of Vital Importance To The Whole South

### WALLACE IS CAUGHT WITH CORN RACKET

Take a nondescript politician from Iowa, give him a title and \$100,000,000 to spend and what happens?

If this were a fiction story the canny readers of the American Progress could guess how it was going to end by merely reading the first sentence.

But this isn't fiction. It's a fact. And here are the principal facts we want the reader to keep in mind while we tell the story of Secretary Wallace's Corn-Hog Racket:

1. Henry A. Wallace is Secretary of Agriculture.

2. Henry A. Wallace is president of the Hi-Bred Corn Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

3. Henry A. Wallace has \$100,000,000 to spend under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"A New Kind of Racket"

First, let us introduce you properly to Secretary Wallace. Let Mr. Russell Lee Winslow tell you who Wallace is, as he does in the April issue of Plain Talk Magazine:

"Henry A. Wallace is a political nondescript from Iowa whose President Roosevelt took into his cabinet as he did so many others—apparently because he was so totally unfitted for the high office to which he aspired.

"Wallace has shown the nation a new form of racket, for high government officials—one which Harry Daugherty, Albert B. Fall and the rest of the Ohio Gang never thought of. Crown him head of the new gang!"

Way, you say, this fellow must be as bad or worse than Farley! A \$100,000,000 Stack of Chips Well, we doubt that. We wouldn't go so far as to say that, but let's see what kind of game this fellow Wallace has been practicing since he sat in on this New Deal with a \$100,000,000 stack of chips. What has been his conduct, ex officio and ex cathedra?

A few months after President Roosevelt assumed office, to which he had been elected because he had promised to redistribute the wealth of this country, Henry A. Wallace and a couple of other Brain Trusters got themselves up a law that they told the public was going to be the salvation of the American farm and the American farmer.

This law was known as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

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JAS. E. FERGUSON.....Manager and Editor

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

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

## THE ACQUISITION OF WEALTH

(B. I. B. ALFORD)

The accumulation of wealth to the extent of one's ability to use that wealth in judicious manner is a laudable enterprise. Its acquisition is justifiable on the ground, first, of the right of labor; for no economist could, or would, deny the right of the laborer to possess and use that which he himself produced. Its acquisition is also justifiable on the ground of thrift—providing an excess above immediate requirements for a possible "rainy day."

But there are other ways of accumulating wealth much in vogue now-a-days. In addition to acquiring wealth by labor there is barter, or exchange. Wealth may be acquired in this manner just as honestly and honorably as by means of labor. One has an excess of a certain commodity acquired by his efforts, or by purchase from another. Another party is in need of certain amount of that commodity. They exchange products; or, through the convenience made possible by available medium of exchange, they dispose of and acquire each other's property by the customary use of this medium of exchange.

Another way of acquiring wealth is by inheritance, or a gift at the hands of a friend. This means of coming into possession of wealth is very common during the past half century. Immense fortunes having been acquired—we are not now discussing the method by means of which they were acquired—must, on the death or discontinuance in business by the person who acquired them, be disposed of in some manner. By legal enactment the heirs next in line of family lineage come into possession of the residue of such accumulated fortunes. And, finally, there is a fourth means of acquiring wealth. One party may overcome another party and take his substance from him without so much as "by your leave," or he may steal it.

Now by stealing is not meant the taking stealthily under cover of darkness, or otherwise in the absence of the owner, the property of another without equivalent compensation. Stealing may be done legally; in fact, is often so done. Brokaw defines stealing as, "The taking of human service, without rendering equivalent human service in return." And this is just as good definition of the term as Webster or Worcester ever gave of the word. It doesn't matter about the legal status of the situation—anybody knows that, for the most part, statutes are made by legislative bodies at the instance of lobbyists representing special interests—the taking of property or service of another without due—full—compensation therefor is fraud. This is the character of financial genius to whom the Apostle Paul had reference in his famous Philippian against the "rich who have kept back by fraud the hire of the laborers." Again quoting Brokaw: "The reason we tolerate other kinds of stealing is because they are like wolves in sheep's clothing. They are made to appear as exchanges. . . . No juggler ever performed a sleight-of-hand trick with more dexterity and success than civilization converts human tribute or slavery into the many forms of dignified income."

If a man steals a yearling from the ranch of his neighbor he is, under Texas jurisprudence, the fit subject for the penitentiary; but if he, by hook or by crook, takes his ranch without due compensation he is hailed as "a captain of high finance," and, maybe, sent to congress. And thus the merry-jig-saw puzzle, misnamed civilization, goes on continually. Not a tribunal of justice—so-called—but affords daily evidence of these things. We see them on every hand, and then wonder why everything has gone to the dimition pow-wows.

## THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

(Editorial in The Texas Weekly)

Senator Borah of Idaho is credited by the Associated Press with having brought the filibuster against the so-called anti-lynching bill to a successful conclusion on Wednesday, after it had been kept up for seven days by Southern Senators. He attacked the bill on its constitutionality and denounced it as an attempt to deal a death blow to State sovereignty. Following his speech, the Senate voted 48-32 to adjourn, which sidetracked the bill and ended the filibuster.

Senator Borah assailed lynching as a brutal crime and one which should be punished. But he insisted that the Federal Government has no power, under the Constitution, to invade a State and do the things the anti-lynching bill proposed to do. "The pending bill," he said, "would deal a death blow to our principle of government, the importance of which cannot be overstated. To my mind, if this type of bill can be sustained by the Supreme Court, we have utterly broken down all State sovereignty. I can see no escape from that conclusion."

We are glad that the breaking of the deadlock came as the result of a common sense plea from another section of the country than the South. The resentment of the South against such proposals is absolutely justified, because they imply that public sentiment in the South is not against lynching and that the enactment of such legislation would have the effect of coercing the South into preventing it. The truth is that the South has been making genuine headway against lynching and can be depended on to make further headway in the future, without the interference of the Federal Government. An idea of how much headway has been made may be had from the circumstance that the average number of negroes lynched in the United States annually during the ten years between 1924 and 1933, inclusive, was 15, as compared with an average of 113 during the ten years ending with 1900, in spite of the fact that there were 3,000,000 more negroes in the country in 1933 than there were in 1900. And during the past ten years a larger percentage of the lynchings of negroes occurred outside of the South than during the ten years ending with 1900.

Lynching is indefensible. But its complete suppression would not be hastened a single day by a Federal force law.

Somewhere among his many writings and speeches, Samuel Gompers, in attacking certain tactics of employers, once said that to take away a worker's job is to condemn him to death. To the worker, a job is his all—his livelihood, his family's security, his means of breathing and laughing and living. Without a job the worker is lost—he faces the alternative of grim starvation—of death.

## SHYLOCK'S BLOODY HAND

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO ABOUT IT?

(By P. A. SPAIN)

On the floor of the U. S. Senate today is being fought out a battle between the agents of banks and the agents of the people. It has often been waged before in the history of the U. S. Government. It is always between the agents of Plutocracy on one side, and the agents of real Democracy on the other. So far, the agents of Plutocracy have always won. At the beginning of the Government it was waged between Hamilton, the agent of the Bank of England, and Thomas Jefferson, the agent of real Democracy.

The decisive battle always comes on the question: "Shall we have Government legal tender money, or shall we have bank credit money?" In the lower house the people usually win, but in the Senate sufficient corruption is always found to defeat the people's cause and bring victory to banking agents.

So it is today. The House has already voted right, but the Senate is now stubbornly blocking the way to victory for the people. Unfortunate this is. The history of American banking is the darkest page in American annals. It is a record of secret plots, divers schemes, of bribes, treachery and corruption. No honorable man can read it without recoiling in horror at the suffering and hardships it has heaped upon the American people.

The whip hand which the banking fraternity once raised and perpetually held over the people, deserves the cognomen of The Bloody Hand. From this hand no power has yet been able to rescue us, and since the days of Andrew Jackson, our U. S. Congress has been sufficiently corrupt to perpetuate this power.

And today we are writhing in the death struggle for our liberties with little hope for anything but a prolonged suffering. The same greed and treachery that have ever been the tools of banking powers, are today being wielded in our U. S. Senate to continue the strangle hold of corrupt finance on American industry. Much interesting history of these battles could be recited here; but since the Civil War only one man has so effectually challenged the Bloody Hand as to make a spectacular combat worth viewing in the arena. That man is Wright Patman of Texas, author of the so-called Bonus Bill.

He has practically and justly won the battle, but the juggling of foul referees may yet rob him of a well-earned victory, and the enemies of the people may longer hold over them the subtle hand of oppression. They are marshalling every trickery known to their breed to defeat justice for the masses.

Who is playing the crafty hand of the bankers? Who is it now in Congress still plying the shameful treacheries that have always marked the doings of money schemers? Is it Franklin Roosevelt? Is it Morris Sheppard and Tom Connolly of Texas? Is it Joe Robinson of Arkansas or Pat Harrison of Mississippi, or Carter Glass of Virginia? They are all under suspicion along with others. They are congressional leaders and neither of them it seems, has ever yet said one word in favor of the Patman measure, and all of them are helping in the work of blocking the bill.

What treachery! What infamy! They are not ignorant. Are they ingrates deserving the distrust of the American people? Perish the thought! The Patman Bill, if enacted, will give us legal tender money free from bank control. If enacted, it will be the first blow towards depowering the Bloody Hand of money oppression.

When a bill for similar purposes was discussed during the Civil War the London Times, a mouthpiece of the Bank of England in effect said: "If that policy is allowed in the U. S. it will furnish its own money without cost, and will pay off its debts and will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce, and will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments. It must be destroyed, or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe."

The opponents of the Patman Bill are like that London editor. They want no such prosperity in America. They want interest-bonds for themselves. They would destroy the U. S. Government if they could before they would let it pass. They will not relent nor release their ill-gotten privileges. Criminals they are.

People, write your Senators today, and urge the passage of the Patman Bill without amendment. If we lose it the cycle of the people's defeat will have turned once more, and will go on in slavery for the masses towards future struggles for justice and liberation.

## RAMBLINGS IN RHYME

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

STEWARDSHIP OR THREE SCENES FROM LIFE  
"John told me of his love for me, 'twas sweet for me to hear.  
I trusted him with woman's love and knew no doubt or fear.  
His only wealth was honesty, a rugged manly form,  
A heart with sympathy and love and kindness beating warm.  
He had a little bank account with which to start a home.  
He made me queen of all he had 'twas more to me than throne.  
In wedlock twined our happy hearts and souls were joined together  
A little heart beat on my breast and I—I was his mother.  
John said it was God's greatest gift—the greatest blessing given  
And said, the mother, her on earth, the nearest thing to heaven.  
Five times John knelt besides me and prayed with streaming eyes  
For God to give me strength to live and back in health to rise.  
A happy family we are. John taught us how to pray  
Asking God for faith to keep us steadfast in the way."

"John's daily task is one he loves; by it God sends us food  
And raiment for five little ones—our happy little brood.  
John loves his work because, he says, in it he does his part  
To make God's creatures warm in flesh if not in mind and heart.  
He goes down in earth's bosom, he works at mining coal.  
Toiling with a buoyant heart for love that's in his soul.  
For love he has for wife and home, for children and for right.  
And for the greetings that he gets when coming home at night."

The scene has changed. Her voice is still. Let me the story tell.  
It is that same old story, we've heard it, know it well.  
A strike among the miners. Strike breakers. Work undone.  
Injunction issued by a court. The posse and the gun.

Once more lift the curtain. We find her kneeling there  
In agony before her God, pouring out her prayer.  
"Give us this day our daily bread, John taught us to believe  
That thou wouldst see the sparrows fall, much more our wants  
relieve.

They say thou hast entrusted to wealthy stewards, few  
The wealth men are creating by sweat of honest brow.  
John helped to make extremely rich, by labor faithful true,  
The very man who bought the gun that shot him through and through.

Can such be true, Oh Father, and we be left alone  
To starve or freeze, in world like this, and Thou upon the throne?

Five little souls, in purest love, thou gavest John and me,  
But now of cold they shiver, and scanty food they see.  
My faith Oh God grows weaker. Canst thou not send relief?  
'Tis hard to feel that Thou art God, Help thou mine unbelief."

Ah! Me! How can we blame her if doubts her soul ensnare.  
Or fear that God has left her, overtake her, with such care.  
But surely God is in this world directing for the best,  
Teaching men by scenes like this, where deepest sorrows rest

To know 'tis love of fellow man mad not the love of gold  
That leads to faithful stewardship of which the Christ foretold.

## A FARM ELECTION THAT AAA WON'T CALL

(Editorial in the N. D. Leader)

If all the small boys of the country were herded together to vote on whether or not Santa Claus should be abolished, we know what the result of that election would be. They would jolly well sign the old gentleman up on a new contract to make their Christmas bigger and better.

So let's take a little closer look at this AAA election to see if it really is as ridiculous as it appears. The latter part of this month, North Dakota farmers together with their fellow-farmers of the wheat-belt go to the polls to vote on whether or not the AAA acreage adjustment program and the benefit checks thereto shall be continued.

The reasons for calling that election are as obvious and readily apparent as its results will be. The AAA is "on the carpet" the nation over. Being criticized on every hand are its doctrines of "planned scarcity" and "crop destruction while thousands starve." Consumers are clamoring at the return of High Cost of Living. Producers find that prices paid them for the things they produce are not keeping pace. And in the face of all this criticism, Congress is being asked to pass several amendments to the Adjustment Act very much desired by AAA officials and which will make Secretary Wallace even more the czar of American agriculture. Small wonder therefore that the bureaucrats should be casting about for ways and means with which to counteract the blasts of criticism being leveled at them.

And what more potent or effective argument could they have than to be able to go before the nation with the positive declaration that the farmers themselves have overwhelmingly approved the AAA program. Which is exactly the argument they will have when they have counted the votes of their "election."

That the farmers of North Dakota will vote for a continuance of the AAA program goes without saying. That AAA officials will point to that vote as a bonafide "grass-root" endorsement of their scheme goes also without saying. It is well therefore to take a look beneath the surface to discover the real significance of that vote and the true interpretation that can be placed upon it.

It is the Leader's contention that that AAA election is nothing but a farce and a fraud—a farce because its results is so obvious—a fraud because a club is being held over every farmer who casts a ballot.

"See! The farmers themselves favor the AAA program," so will chant the moguls of the administration when the balloting is done. Of course the farmers are in favor of it. What else is there to be in favor of? There is no alternative plan or choice of plans offered. The farmers in reality are simply being asked, "Which would you rather have—the AAA program of farm relief or no farm relief at all?" They are offered nothing as a substitute. Therefore, all that the brain-trust professors can, with any truth claim, is that the farmers of the country would rather have the AAA than nothing at all. We gladly grant them any comfort they can glean from that kind of an endorsement.

But if the professors really want to take this AAA "election" out of the joke classification—if they really want to put it on a plane higher than a mere quibble over nothing at all, then we dare them to submit the question to the nation's farmers in the following manner:

Which of the two following plans of farm relief do you as a producer of farm commodities, favor:

1. The AAA program of curtailed production; reduced acreage; under-consumption of farm products; unlimited imports of foreign farm products; processing taxes which you, as consumer, help pay; higher consumer prices; and benefit payments.

Or,  
2. A farm relief program based on the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill to refinance farm debt at 1 1/2% interest; the Thomas-Massingale bill guaranteeing farmers cost of production; an embargo against foreign farm products entered in direct competition with American farmers; strict regulation of processors and middlemen's profits; increased consumption of farm products; and elimination of the grain and food gambler as the farm-price setter.

We challenge the AAA to put its election on that kind of a basis. If they do (but they don't dare) we have no more doubt of the outcome than they are in doubt of the results from their own "AAA or nothing" election to be held shortly."

## A "COMPROMISE" ON THE SOLDIER'S BONUS

(Editorial in The Leader)

The so-called "compromise" bonus bill offered by Senator Harrison as a substitute for the Patman cash payment plan is at once a gross affront to World War veterans and a striking tribute to the ingenuity of the money masters who must have dictated its provisions.

President Roosevelt will sign the Harrison bill, if it is enacted, Democratic leaders assure. But it is certain that service men will accept no such "compromise," once they understand its implications.

Under the Patman bill which was passed by the house but has since been side-tracked in the senate in favor of the Harrison measure, the veteran would be paid at once the matured value of his adjusted compensation certificate, less any loans against it but with all past due interest canceled.

Thus, the service man with a certificate scheduled to mature in 1945 at \$1,000 would receive that amount at once under the Patman bill. If he had a loan of \$500 (and records reveal 85 per cent of the veterans have borrowed on their certificates) that amount would be deducted and he would receive \$500 in cash. Moreover, the Patman bill provides for issuance of \$2,200,000,000 in new currency to pay the bonus—a method which would provide no additional interest-bearing bonds for coupon clippers.

Under the Harrison bill, here is what would happen:  
The average veteran who holds a certificate which would be worth \$1,000 upon maturity in 1945 would receive only \$175.

The Harrison bill would give the certificate a cashable value of \$770 immediately but since the average veteran already has borrowed \$500 against this, only \$270 would remain. From this figure, another \$95 would be deducted for interest, leaving only \$175 which would be paid with \$150 in negotiable 3 per cent bonds and the balance in cash. A veteran who had not borrowed on his certificate would obtain \$770 by cashing the negotiable bonds which the government would redeem from the bankers in 1945 at \$1,115.

Passage of the Harrison bill means that by 1945 the big bankers and other financial over-lords will have grabbed through the interest racket more than 40 per cent of the money which was to have been paid World War veterans in adjusted compensation. Camouflaged as a "compromise" measure, the Harrison bill is, in reality, a complete surrender to the moneyed interests—another bonus for the bankers.

## WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE

(S. W. Adams in Thornton Hustler)

January, 1934, Japan sent to the United States 30,000 square yards cotton fabric, and in January this year 24,000,000 square yards; a gain of 800 per cent!

Yet we destroyed cotton and shut down our mills while the idle went hungry and naked.

With the destruction thru decrease of production going merely on here is what the NRA NEWS says:

"Exports to Europe declined almost \$12,000,000 in January, over January, 1934, while imports to the United States increased \$31,300,012." A difference of \$43,300,012.

Note the head on collision coming: January, 1934, we exported \$172,220,036 and imported \$135,705,758, a difference of \$36,514,278; as against \$176,222,913 exports and \$167,005,770 imports this January, a difference of only \$9,216,643—the difference for all exports and imports dropped more than twenty-seven million dollars.

History records that 2 per cent of the population owned all the great wealth of Babylon when that ancient city went down into ruins and destruction. Only 1800 men owned Rome and the powerful Roman Empire when that nation fell into destruction at the hands of an enraged slave-driven people. When Persia fell under the sword only 1 per cent of the people owned that rich kingdom. . . . Centralized and mass-hoarded wealth of any kind is dangerous and brings destruction. America is following the same terrible tragedies of other nations.—J. J. Gorman.

## ON THE WAY

(Editorial in The Brewery Worker)

It took wholesale unemployment to revive the road shows. All but dead because of the competition of the movies they are now brought back to life as part of the CCC program.

Old actors who strode the boards of the "legits" thirty years ago are now doing their stuff at CCC camps to the delight of the youngsters who never before were given such a treat.

Professionals who pounded the hard pavements of Broadway for years, now find themselves useful once more, and happy to play their parts for \$24 a week instead of the \$200 they used to draw in the hey-day of the drama.

The scenery is painted by unemployed artists. The stages and props are put together by unemployed camp carpenters and the unemployed boys form the audiences. The actors are transported by camp trucks from one "stand" to the next.

There is a tremendous howl from business men against publication of salaries of executives whose companies desire listing on the stock exchange. But by what has been unearthed up to the present, their howls should go unheeded.

When a few top men can pull down \$100,000 and higher salaries while wages of workers are below \$1,000, the world should know about it.

One of the latest scandalous salaries to be exposed in this manner is that of George Gordon Crawford, president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

In five years this bird drew a total of \$120,000 or a quarter of a million dollar a year. And the workers below, who must face all the hazards of bodily injury and death, receive 67 cents an hour when they work.

There cannot be too much publicity to this sort of unholy grabbing on the part of a few at the expense of the rest of society.

Following the leader:

China has now decreed that all high school and college students must go through a year of intensive military training.

More alphabets are falling out of the New Deal hopper. The latest to be added to the several score already in use are the DAI (Division of Application and Information) and the WAB (Works Allotment Board). More are expected to follow almost immediately.

The two new agencies are part of the new work relief set-up. The DAI is to receive all applications for new projects which communities and states wish to undertake. Its job will be to sort the plans and throw out all those not considered feasible, worthy or essential. The rest will be turned over to the WAB which will have the responsibility of final approval. Those projects that successfully go through these two filtering agencies will then be turned over to the PWA and FERA.

In Poland the only people fit to rule, according to the latest decree, are those who took a leading part in the World War.

This should be great news for war profiteers, of whom Poland probably had its share, as we had ours. Since they usually are the most active they will now become the head rulers.

And this leaves the rest of the population with no other hope than that another war comes soon for otherwise they will be destined to a position of inferiority indefinitely.

More troubles. The whole world is threatened with a wheat shortage. In Europe as in the United States, wheat growing countries are having bad weather.

We may yet see \$2.50 wheat as during the war days. But who will be able to buy bread at the prices that will be charged?

Babies born to French mothers during the "War to end War," who were suckled in the definite hope that the years of 1914-1918 would be the last holocaust the civilized world would have to witness, are now called to the colors for "home and country."

These "war babies," 120,000 strong, thronged the railway stations on their way to training camps. "Gay for the most part, the recruits laughed and joked as they said their 'au revoir.' Many carried gifts of candy, cake and delicacies," reads a new item.

We are old enough to remember that the very same news items, almost word for word, appeared in the newspapers twenty-one years ago. But the young who are today marching cannot remember. They were not yet born.

When the Blue Eagle was first hatched and codes of fair competition were demanded of industries, there was a question mark all over Washington as to how the aluminum industry would react under such demand.

The aluminum industry, it should be recalled, is a tight, 100 per cent monopoly, owned and controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton." How was this perfect 100 per cent monopoly going to submit a code of fair competition when there was no competition? "With the aid of the most expensive law firm in Pittsburgh," remarked Harvey O'Connor in a radio address over the National Broadcasting System, "Mr. Mellon's bright and shining lightweight corporation submitted a lightweight code to Washington. It was that marvel of marvels, a code of fair competition which omitted any reference to fair competition."

For 10 months this code that wouldn't compete was embalmed in NRA vaults. One dark night Gen. Johnson stumbled over it and O. K.'d it.

## AT LAST

(Editorial in The Houston Press)

At last the people of Texas have been given the right to vote for repeal of the prohibition amendment.

We have lagged far behind other states in abandoning the farce, but on August 24 we may go to the polls and vote for our freedom.

It will be a straight repeal vote, and then in November, 1936, you may vote for a state monopoly of the liquor business if you are not satisfied with the results secured after repeal is adopted. We congratulate our legislators on reaching a compromise satisfactory to both sides of the controversy. It took nearly four months to make such a decision, but the final result is entirely satisfactory.

We believe the voters of Texas will repeal the obnoxious prohibition amendment by a large majority.

Such action will mean large additional revenues for the state; will give employment to thousands of people, and will wipe out the bootlegger and the evils that follow the illegal selling of what should have been made legal more than a year ago.

The state has lost millions in revenues that were badly needed while the prohibitionists were trying to prevent the inevitable.

After 16 years the prohibition failure is to be revoked and the legal selling of liquor is to be resumed. For this let us be thankful. Get ready for the August 24 fight.

HOW TO AVOID WAR

(Editorial in Kerrville Mountain Sun)

In view of the belief of most informed observers that sooner or later another war of large proportions in Europe is inevitable, measures have been proposed whereby the United States, by making certain definite declarations in advance, might keep out of it.

Some of the declarations suggested are the following: Inform the world that our government will not lend funds to any belligerent for war purposes, nor permit individual citizens to do so.

Notify our own people that American vessels will not be permitted to sail in the waters of any disputed area, and that travel by American citizens into belligerent countries will be prohibited, except for reasons of the most urgent necessity.

Disavow responsibility for protecting Americans who violate the foregoing provisions, and announce in advance that any who disregard them do so at their own risk.

If Europeans knew positively in advance that they could obtain no money, munitions or supplies of any kind from the United States there would be far less danger of their going to war than there is now.

PLACING LIMIT TO WEALTH

(By W. H. "Coin" Harvey)

The true purpose of human government is the promotion and development of the human race.

This should be recognized as a fundamental principle in the making of a perfect civilization.

To place a limit on what any one may own, becomes essential, necessary, in obtaining the above desired purpose. It could be left to a referendum to the people and could be changed from time to time as might be deemed best.

About three years ago, I published in my paper an article on this subject that got the attention of the Kansas City Star; and it sent out a reporter to get the opinion of millionaires on it and they all approved it.

One of them said, "A limit of one hundred thousand dollars would suit me. I would then get better acquainted with my wife and family, enjoy home life again, control the habits of our children, making better citizens of them. As it is now it takes all my time with many sleepless nights worrying over my investments, injuring my health."

Fixing limit on wealth, would be the Key Stone in the Arch of the Financial System we should have.

Revolving Fund

Suppose the limit was fixed at \$100,000, what one earned after that would be applied by him to his or her living expense, but if any over that it would revert to the government, to the government banks.

There being no other banks, with perfect confidence in the government banks, all deposits would be in the government banks; and as the money spent would come back to the banks, it would go out again for services and public improvements, thus becoming a Revolving Fund spent continuously in public improvements promoting the Common Good.

By this method the government would extend telephone and electric light service to all parts of the country. And in the same manner would apply it to roads and all other improvements in which the people have a common concern.

With this revolving fund, there would be no limit to what could be done; with no one's wealth to be more than \$100,000.

And no one undertaking would be too large, now impossible to do, for the Revolving Fund to accomplish.

Recently the soil in some of the Western states has been blown off, covering an area said to be as large as the state of Connecticut. With this Revolving Fund, the money going out to perform its purpose and coming back, thousands of men with railroad trains of freight cars would transport the lime stone soil of the Ozark mountains not now in use, the best of fertilizer, to put two inches of soil on this now desolate country; and sowing clover seed on it all. The clover seed roots would in two years fasten down the soil so that the unprecedented winds we have had would not blow the soil off.—The Liberty Bell.

A DEMOCRATIC REVOLT

(Editorial in San Antonio Light)

The administration must appreciate that the most damaging criticism now being directed against it comes from distinguished members of the Democratic party.

It was only a few days ago that the Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland, in a speech in the senate, accused the administration of violating the pledges of the Democratic party, ignoring its platform and doing the very thing for which it criticized its opponents.

"We cannot go on running the government on hot air," said Senator Tydings, "on money pulled down from the heavens, which the taxpayers will have to pay back."

And he warned the administration against counting on support at the polls if it continued its reckless experimentation and wasteful expenditures.

"Before another year shall have gone," said he, "there MAY NOT BE the large Democratic majority here and in other places which we have enjoyed."

Another distinguished Democrat, Governor Talmadge, Democratic governor of the Democratic state of Georgia, raises his voice against government spending and the destructive policies of the "brainstormers" at Washington.

"Let the follies go on," said he, "it won't last much longer." Governor Talmadge not only pointed his remarks against the national administration in general, but he referred to President Roosevelt as "an extreme radical" and predicted the new deal government would end within a year and a half.

In homely words, he expressed a feeling that is rising in thoughtful circles throughout the nation.

"The real fight in this country," he declared, "is Americanism versus Communism, mixed up with some kind of crazy 'gimme'."

Can the president and his advisers fail to realize that there is developing throughout the country a deep revolt against government extravagance and mismanagement, not only among the tax-paying public but among loyal Democrats within the party?

Such utterances, as we have quoted, by Democrats of influence and high official rank, should bring the administration to its senses.

For the sake of the nation and for the sake of the party the administration should take heed.

Fat was determined to pass his favorite "pub" on his way home. As he approached it he became somewhat shaky, but pickin' up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about fifty yards he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat me boy. Come back and I'll treat you."

Smart: "Women were in politics years and years ago."

Dumb: "How do you know that?"

Smart: "Why, historians tell us that Salome's motion was received by the house with wild applause."

Husband: "My razor doesn't cut at all."

Wife: "Why, you don't mean to tell me that your beard is tougher than the oilcloth I cut this mornin'."

Most of our big "Butter-and-Egg" men have been pretty well scrambled.

Jellybean: "Old man, understand you are courting a widow. Has she given you any encouragement?"

Sheik: "I'll say she has! Last night she asked me if I snored."

Is World Trade—

(Continued from page 1)

cent of its crop, this means that approximately 3,750,000 Texas bales go into the world market annually. Therefore, 3,720,000 bales of American cotton produced outside of Texas are normally exported—or practically the same number of Texas bales that are exported. Can it be said that the South, excluding Texas, is any less interested in the restoration of world trade when it exports the same amount of cotton that Texas does?

Of course, the reply could be made that, although both export practically the same number of bales, the percentage is much greater for Texas than for the remainder of the South. This is true, certainly; but not of a determining significance. Somethink like 8,800,000 bales of cotton were annually produced in the South outside of Texas during the decade referred to, and approximately 3,720,000 of these bales were exported—or more than 40 per cent. Consequently, regardless of the percentage for Texas, at least four out of every ten bales produced elsewhere in the cotton South ordinarily must find their way to markets throughout the world. As important as maintaining the domestic price is, then, there seems also to be the urgent necessity of maintaining a price for the considerable portion which the domestic price cannot affect—and that can be achieved only by the restoration of world trade.

There is a great deal more to this question than meets the analytical eye. Recent events have proved, for instance, that it is exceedingly difficult to maintain a domestic price for a world crop which is materially different from the world price. Two months ago, it will be remembered, the cotton market tobogganed sharply and carried spot quotations below the "pegged" price of 12 cents a pound and in our issue of March 16th we pointed out that the United States produces only half the world crop and that the restriction program has led to displacement of American cotton by foreign cotton in world markets, adding: "The significance of this fact, other than the obvious injustice to the American farmer, is that American cotton will continue to exert less influence in the future in determining cotton prices. This means that the Government will be less able as time goes on to buy up the market, whatever expedients like domestic restriction and loans are resorted to. . . . Increased foreign production keeps pulling at the artificially maintained price in this country like a magnet, and as the percentage of American cotton in the world supply continues to decline it will become increasingly difficult, and eventually impossible, to maintain a price in this country at any level other than the world price."

This is bank credit money. Say a bank makes a loan of \$1000, the banker merely writes \$1000 in the borrower's bank book. That has the effect of increasing the deposits and at the same time it increases debt. If debts were paid the \$500,000,000 in deposits would evaporate and nobody would have it. It is merely credit extended and called money as an accounting term. Inasmuch as this \$500,000,000 doesn't exist, it couldn't be what the capitalists are talking about.

There isn't any other form of capital that actually exists. But what they are really talking about is credit. Credit is extended when security is given. The security consists of mortgages or bonds secured by already invested tangible wealth or a statement of assets and liabilities which indicates the borrower can pay. The actual money, or capital, is not then extended, but the borrower is permitted to use inflationary credit.

Federal Reserve Controlled Heretofore credit has been controlled through the Federal Reserve Banks. It has been based partly on gold reserve and partly on collateral. Credit could be expanded to 10 times the reserves. President Roosevelt's proposed changes in the Federal Reserve System would place credit, price level, production and other business controls in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president. In other words, the Government, and not the banks, would control credit.

This would change the situation so that all of the people of the United States must have confidence in the future, and not just the so-called capitalists. And once the New Deal policies are carried out, the people will have confidence. The so-called capitalists forget that the principal capital is the power of the people to produce. In four years at hard work the people of the United States could produce more wealth than now exists. That the present capitalists will not make investments until they are inspired with confidence is all hokey. In the first place, more than 95 per cent of all capital is already invested. It cannot leave the country. What they really mean is

continues in effect the ultimate displacement of American cotton appears almost a certainty. We do not see how it can continue in effect in its present form, because the resultant convulsive dislocations in the South would be bound to compel some drastic changes. But let us suppose that America did retire from world cotton markets, what effect would that have on the question of which sections of the South supplied the domestic market?

Only about 400,000 bales of Texas cotton are normally consumed in this country, as compared with about 4,800,000 bales produced elsewhere in the South which are domestically consumed. Expressed in this way, it would seem that that part of the South excluding Texas should not be so concerned with foreign markets. But once again these figures do not tell the whole story. Suppose cotton production should be reduced to domestic demand only, what about the 4,000,000 bales of Texas cotton which normally are consumed abroad? Would they not immediately come into competition for the domestic market with those produced elsewhere in the South? Of course, there would not be 4,000,000 bales; there are not now under the restriction program. But the point is that Texas, which can produce cotton more cheaply than can other States, would become an immediate factor in supplying the home market. What would happen, of course would be that pro-ration would be rigidly practiced—with the result that an abundantly productive cotton South would be so restricted in production that only four bales could be grown where ten grew before. And what would happen to the millions of people in the South dependent on the remaining bales is almost too depressing to contemplate. And what would happen to the millions of people elsewhere in the country dependent on the buying power of the South can also be imagined. We may as well face the fact than efforts to commit the nation to self-sufficiency would result in a lowering of the standard of living.

There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that a restoration of world markets is indispensable to recover—and the task of bringing about the restoration of those markets is a task in which the entire South should solidly unite.

DALE MILLER.

Nation Can—

(Continued from page 1)

But they don't own it—it belongs about \$50,000,000,000 in deposits, to the people. Theoretically, the people can go to the banks any day and draw it out. As a matter of hard cold fact, this cash doesn't exist, as there is only \$6,000,000,000 in cash.

It Is Bank Credit

This is bank credit money. Say a bank makes a loan of \$1000, the banker merely writes \$1000 in the borrower's bank book. That has the effect of increasing the deposits and at the same time it increases debt. If debts were paid the \$50,000,000,000 in deposits would evaporate and nobody would have it. It is merely credit extended and called money as an accounting term. Inasmuch as this \$50,000,000,000 doesn't exist, it couldn't be what the capitalists are talking about.

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that they won't play unless they can run the show.

Indict Themselves

If it is true that the capitalists have some sort of control whereby they are holding back the production machine, and won't co-operate and contribute their part to let it start, then something should be done about it. By claiming they have a hand in the stagnation they are indicting themselves. The millions of workers are willing to go to work at production. Their labor is their capital.

The big boys at their Washington meeting didn't hear a speech from Roosevelt. And he didn't send them a message of greeting. The president is doing much to help the country and this will help both the workers and the capitalists. However, the capitalists are not entitled to more consideration than are the rest of us.

Wallace Is—

(Continued from page 1)

called the Commissar and his power was about equal to that of Stalin in Russia.

Commissar Wallace began to pass out bounties to cotton farmers for reducing their cotton acreage, which didn't do anything for our cotton farmers except ruin our foreign markets.

Then wheat was reduced by 10 per cent of the average acreage, for which the farmer received 29 cents per bushel on 54 per cent of his reduced acreage. What really happened was that the farmer got a bounty of 15 cents a bushel.

"This hocus-pocus figure," says Winslow, "was justified by the fact that 54 per cent of the annual wheat production only has been for domestic consumption, the rest being shipped abroad, where 'Liverpool prices' must prevail."

So much for this. Now we get into corn and hogs which are a team of economic tweedledee and tweedledee in the Midwest. Everybody knows that corn is used to fatten up hogs for market.

The corn acreage and the hog production was ordered reduced up to 25 per cent. This year, because of an Act of God and not because of the Brain Trust, the acreage reduction had been reduced to 10 per cent, because of the drought.

Here's How His Racket Works Under Mr. Wallace's "paternal" scheme the farmer got a bounty of 35 cents a bushel for corn he didn't plant and \$15 a head for the hogs he slaughtered. And here is where the racket comes in.

Let Mr. Winslow tell how it was worked:

"Since Secretary Wallace's racket began before the drought cut the corn production, let us figure this on last year's basis. The average corn production in the United States was 27 bushels to the acre.

"Say Farmer Jones had 1,000 acres of corn planted during the years from 1931 to 1933. He was required to reduce this acreage by 250. In these 250 acres he had been raising 6,750 bushels. For loafing one-fourth of his normal time he received a bounty or 'bonus' from the government of 30 cents a bushel—or \$2,025.

"Along comes 'dirt' farmer Wallace, owner of Wallace's Farmer (magazine) of Des Moines and of the Hi-Bred Corn Company of Coon Rapids, Iowa.

"Farmer Wallace, it seems, had invented a 'high test' corn seed, which he guaranteed to increase corn harvests by eleven bushels to the acre.

"Editor Wallace carried 'Farmer Wallace's' advertising in the most prominent part of 'Editor Wallace's' paper. Of course, this was entirely unknown to Commissioner of Agriculture Wallace.

"Farmer Wallace said in a 'paid' advertisement in 'Editor Wallace's' farm journal: WHY ARE 10,000 FARMERS PLANTING OUR HI-BRED SEED CORN?

THE ANSWER: Increase yield. In 3,000 field tests, Hi-Bred averaged 11 more bushels to the acre. Value of increase at 70c, \$7.50 per acre.

Cost of Hi-Bred (not over) \$1.50 PROFIT, \$6.20 per acre. "This was carried on page 2. On page 3, which none who read page two could avoid seeing, 'Editor Wallace in a free puff' by his star advertiser 'Farmer Wallace, said:

"The 1935 corn-hog contract, worked out by farmers and the Agricultural Adjustment, makes use of the lessons of 1934, and meeting the changing situation of 1935 provides \$15 per head and a ten per cent reduction in hogs, and 35c per bushel on corn land, which is taken out of production but which is usable for other crops."

"Anyone who can do simple arithmetic is already on to this racket which looks like one dwarfing the Teapot Dome scandals which the Democrats squawked so much about in 1924.

"According to 'Farmer Wallace and 'Editor Wallace, Farmer Jones can take some of this \$2,025 which Commissioner of Agriculture Wallace had sent him and invest in some of 'Farmer Wal-

lace's high-test corn seed.

"In 1933 Farmer Jones had raised 27,000 bushels on his 1,000-acre corn lands. In 1934, according to 'Farmer Wallace, he could buy some of his high-test corn seed and after collecting \$2,025 from Commissar of Agriculture Wallace for letting 250 acres lie idle, raise 28,508 bushels on the other 750 acres.

"The 'Farmer Wallace and 'Editor Wallace help Farmer Jones to completely nullify any benefits the many millions of dollars spent by the taxpayers and consumers of the nation toward raising farm prices' might have accomplished.

"Instead of reducing acreage, 'Farmer Wallace, while spending millions of the taxpayers' and consumers' money, has increased production—and thus done exactly opposite what the 'Wallace plan' was supposed to do.

"So that you will remember this I will repeat these figures. (1) Farmer Jones in 1933 grew 27,000 bushels of corn.

(2) He received \$2,025 from the government (through Commissar of Agriculture Wallace), for reducing his 1,000 acres of corn land to 750 acres in 1934.

(3) He took part of the government's \$2,025 and paid some of it to 'Farmer Wallace for some high-test seed which increased his total yield of 27,000 bushels from 1,000 acres in 1933 to 28,508 bushels from 750 acres in 1934.

"Could anything be simpler? "Who actually profits from the Agricultural Adjustment Act? Not Farmer Jones, because he produces more than ever and his prices go lower. Not the American consumer, because his prices go higher while his income isn't increased. —American Progress.

POISONOUS PRINCIPLE IN LOCO WEED ISOLATED

The poisonous principle in the loco weed has been isolated by Dr. G. S. Fraps and E. C. Carlyle, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, who have been engaged in research to determine the identity and nature of the poisonous principle which causes horses, cattle, and many other animals eating the weed to become "locoed." Fraps and Carlyle have been working in cooperation with Dr. Frank P. Mathews, in charge of the Loco Weed Research Laboratory at Alpine, conducted jointly by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and have pursued their studies by the simple method of making separations of the extract by various chemical methods and testing out each of the separations to determine whether it carried the toxicity and each time the harmless portion was discarded and a further separation made of the part carrying the poisonous principle. By this means, they have simplified and finally isolated the poisonous principle, which Dr. Fraps has named "locoine." This work of separating and testing the extract is a tedious process as each separation has to be fed to animals to determine whether or not it will produce locoism and the feeding normally requires three or four months. Dr. Fraps has been able to reduce the cost of testing by using cats as they have been found to react to loco poison, whereas rabbits and other small animals do not appear to be affected by the poison and domestic livestock would have been expensive and cumbersome to use as laboratory animals. Locoine tartrate has been prepared as microscopic crystals. Locoine exalate and locoine citrate as well as locoine chloride have also been prepared. Locoine is related to alkaloids and forms salts with acids.

The loco weed is widespread in the United States throughout the Rock Mountain grazing region to the Mexican border. It extends into parts of Texas and is a hazard to livestock producers. The isolation and identification of this poisonous principle may be an important clue to devising practical means of control, but it will require analysis and further study of the nature and character of this particular poisonous substance.

In addition to the chemical studies, Dr. Mathews has been doing experimental work at the Alpine laboratory to determine the nature and extent of the injuries sustained when grazing animals consume this weed. Among the findings made by Dr. Mathews is the fact that the dry plant is as poisonous as the green plant and that the horse is more susceptible to the poisonous effects of the loco weed than are cattle, sheep, and goats. Abortions in cattle result from feeding on loco weed. For cattle about 90 per cent of the animal's body weight is required to produce the first visible symptoms of locoism, but a much larger amount is required to produce death; while for horses only about 30 per cent of the body weight in green loco plants will produce death. Dr. Mathews has also found that when concentrates are added to the ration less loco plant is required to produce a critical stage of locoism and he has

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME

By L. J. SULAK

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 repealing prohibition was finally agreed on by conferees and the people will vote on the liquor question on August 24 this year. In the event repeal carries, then in November 1936 the people will vote to decide whether or not they want state-owned liquor dispensaries. There was much difficulty in arriving at an agreement on the liquor question. After several weeks of earnest effort both sides got in part what they wanted—the wets got the question of repeal submitted with one string tied to it—that the saloon shall never come back; and the pros got the assurance that the people can vote on the monopoly plan after we have had a year or more of the controlled liquor business by private citizens.

Another amendment to the constitution which will be of great interest to the people is the old age pension. It provides that the state may pay—by act of the legislature—as high as \$15 per month to every citizen of the age of 65 who has made his residence in the state for a period of five years, and who is not an habitual criminal or habitual drunkard. The Federal government is to match the amount paid by the state. Just what will be paid is left to the legislature.

Perhaps the most far-reaching resolution adopted by the senate and house is the \$3,000.00 homestead exemption from all taxes except for retirement of existing bonds. This amendment, if adopted at the polls, will relieve homesteads from all taxes including school, city, county and other political subdivisions. Just where these subdivisions will get the money to carry on their affairs is left to the legislature to decide. Opponents of the measure claim that ad valorem taxes on property other than homesteads will be very high and that in addition to that it will be necessary to raise the occupation taxes and various special taxes to keep the wheels of government turning. But proponents off-set all that by stating that the greatest thing that the government can do is to encourage home-ownership and that to succeed exemption from all taxation of homesteads is necessary or not they want such a change in our tax laws.

A number of bills having for their purpose the tightening up of tax collection laws passed both the senate and house and are now before the governor. Sponsors of the bills claim that they will yield some ten to twelve million dollars annually. Perhaps one-half of that will come nearer being correct, but what is five or six million dollars to a legislature which will spend over fifty million dollars! Everybody connected with the state government got a raise and the lawmakers didn't stop there but raised the salaries of many county officers as well.

Aside from these patch-work measures no revenue measures were adopted as yet. All revenue legislation must start in the house of representatives, and so far no new revenues have been adopted by the house. There is pending a \$2 per ton sulphur tax bill, increase in crude oil tax, a gas tax, and a number of others, but for some reason they find it hard sledding in the house. This scribe does not know why, but it is whispered by some that Governor Jimmie has broken with so many members of the house that they will not vote out his measures. Whether or not that is true this writer cannot say, but he will say that the governor has lost much of his prestige in both houses since the legislature convened in January.

The lawmakers will quit and go home Saturday, four days later than they first thought. The extension was necessary to bring out of conference committees a large number of bills, among them the appropriation bills. In addition to the important bills there are hundreds of local bills in which there is considerable interest. But at best hundreds will die Saturday night for lack of time to consider them.

Thursday, Senate Bill 469, by Sulak, appropriating \$6,000.00 for the Ellinger school district, passed the senate and is now in the house. Just whether or not time

found that the toxic principle of the plant is not excreted with the milk. Texas Station Bulletin No. 456, by Doctor Mathews, reports his preliminary experiments and discusses the symptoms of the poisoning and describes the loco plants.

will permit friends of the bill to get it up in the house is a question. There are many bills ahead of it which will not pass, and if this one does it will be because it is brought up out of regular order.

The house refused to take up the administration pipe line bill Friday. The senate followed by doing the same thing Saturday. It looks like that bill is doomed. Another evidence that the claim that the governor has lost his hold on the legislature is founded on fact.

McDonald—

(Continued from page 1)

cepting bribes and commissions in the purchase for the state of jacks and stallions.

McDonald asserted every dollar coming to the department had been satisfactorily accounted for. The mares, he said, were presented to his sons by an out-of-state dealer. Rep. E. E. Hunter of Cleburne, member of a special house investigating committee, offered the resolution and said he was "convinced the house would vote removal once it hears the evidence."

Hunter was the only member of the investigating committee of seven who signed the resolution. Three members said they did not regard the charges as serious enough to warrant removal and expressed belief sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant a conviction.

Graves for Reprimand Rep. Harry N. Graves, chairman of the investigators, said there was "no question but what the state had been dealt unfairly with" and that McDonald had been careless and negligent and had exhibited a "reckless disregard" for the statutes.

Graves proposed that McDonald be called before the legislature and given a public reprimand.

Rep. Pat Dwyer of San Antonio charged the resolution was offered for "political purposes" while Rep. Bob Calvert of Hillsboro said he refused to sign it because of insufficient evidence. Calvert stated, however, the conditions found by the committee were "odorous, filthy and smelly" and that a further inquiry might have a salutary effect on other officials.

Fear was expressed that an extended hearing into the charges would kill all legislation for the remainder of the regular session and might force an immediate special session. Noon Saturday had been set for adjournment and the legislature could not continue in session to hear evidence on the charges. Until the senate votes for resolution, nothing can be done. —The Austin American.

Chas. Gray: "Who's the fellow with the long hair?" Friend: "He's a chap from Yale."

Chas. Gray: "Oh, I've heard of those Yale locks."

He—Let's get married, or something. She—We'll get married or nothing!

First Inebriate (on friend's front porch)—"Have y' found th' keyhole, pal?"

Second Ditto—"Have I found it? Huh! I've found a half a dozen of em."

A modern girl's hair may look like a mop, but that doesn't worry her. She doesn't know what a mop looks like.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL European Plan IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

# TRIUMVERATE BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

By HARRY McCORMICK

Two of America's foremost volunteers in the battle for the freedom of speech and thought— Clarence Darrow and Dr. Albert Edward Wiggam—addressed members of the Downtown Club at a luncheon in the Texas State Hotel Tuesday.

Among the guests also was John T. Scopes, defendant in the famous evolution trial at Dayton, Tenn., when Mr. Darrow defended his case against William Jennings Bryan.

Dr. G. Suttle Ham, president of the club, asked Editor M. E. Foster to introduce Mr. Darrow and Mr. Scopes. In response he said: "I'm not going to attempt that. It would be presumptuous to introduce a man everybody knows."

"Mr. Darrow is known throughout the world. We love him for his views, for his many fights for the oppressed and for his fearlessness in stating what he thinks."

"John T. Scopes is the man from Tennessee who made evolution famous. He has been a citizen of Houston for more than a year, but few knew it. He doesn't like to talk but we will ask him to rise and how to the audience."

Mr. Darrow was asked to say a few words.

"I came down here to spend a little time where the climate was warm," Mr. Darrow began, "but I think I'll go back to Chicago."

"I have been in the South when it was warm. In fact, I have been here when it was pretty hot. But I have always appreciated the South."

Mr. Darrow spoke briefly and said that he held debates with Dr. Wiggam in years gone and that he enjoyed seeing him again.

Mrs. Ramona Brady introduced Dr. Wiggam by asking his wife a number of questions about her husband and then turning her rapid fire interrogations toward the doctor himself.

"Your wife collaborates with you," Mrs. Brady began. "Now what is the relationship of you two in your work?"

"I was discussing our trip with Mrs. Wiggam recently," he began, "and I told her that it was the penalty of genius. She agreed with me and said that she was the genius and I the penalty."

Dr. Wiggam, a tall, fine-featured man and an entertaining speaker, said in response to Mrs. Brady's question as to his topic for Tuesday night he would discuss the future of America from a biological standpoint and not from an economic one.

"I know nothing of the economic angles," he declared, "although I am speaking as one bankrupt to another. My theory is that if we do not improve and keep up the biological standards we are going to be as bad off in that respect as we are economically."

Dr. Wiggam referred to his debates with Mr. Darrow on heredity and environment.

"Mr. Darrow has done a great service to mankind," he declared in eulogizing Mr. Darrow. "He was a pioneer in the field of freedom of speech and thought. He is one of the few real believers in liberty in this country. I believe that he ever convinced Mr. Bryan in Tennessee some few years ago."

"People don't understand the slow processes of evolution. They want to see a lobster or an ass turned into a man while they wait—although the proposition is reversed frequently."

Dr. Wiggam said that he could discuss no subject capably in so short a time but that he might give a flash which sometimes reveals a great truth.

"I think one of the most remarkable discoveries in psychology is the fact that old men have the ability to learn," he said. "William Osler said that man's deadline begins at 40 and after that his usefulness is at an end. For some people it comes at 20. A human mind is never happy unless it has problems to solve, a mystery to overcome."

"A man is old and his usefulness is over when he hangs his diploma on the wall and says, 'I have finished my education.' That is when you are old."

Dr. Wiggam told the story of Michael Angelo's versatility, of his paintings, his architecture, his music and compared him in all history with only Leonardo de Vinci.

"Even at the age of 90, when he was blind, his servants carried him into the temple he had built," Dr. Wiggam concluded. "He ran his wrinkled fingers over his creations of art and said, 'I still learn.' This is when a man is still useful, when he can say, 'I still learn.'"—The Houston Press.

## WHY WE HAVE FAILED TO PERPETUATE GOVERNMENT

In April 4th issue of the Forum we began the study of this question from the standpoint of the bible. Our first question was "What was God's purpose in placing man upon the earth?" The answer was: That man should have dominion over the earth and inhabit it. Question No. 2 was "Is the present state of misery and unhappiness among men on earth the end of God's purpose with regard to man?" This question was answered with scriptural support in the negative. Now since the bible has been with us all during many past ages, the question is asked, "If it is God's purpose to establish a government of peace among men on the earth, why have not our learned theologians of the past so taught the people?"

In answer to this question we reply that it is shown from the scriptures that it has been the purpose of God to reveal to man only such portions of His word as He saw fit from time to time. It follows that man has been able to understand such scriptures as it has pleased God to reveal at the particular time in which they were living.

In 1st Tim. 2:6 it is stated that the testimony concerning our Lords Ransom sacrifice would be testified in DUE TIME. Thus the plain inference is that there is a DUE TIME for certain things to be made known.

In Ephesians chapter 3, verse 5 the Apostle speaks of certain things which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed to us by His holy apostles and prophets. And verse 9 of this chapter shows that it is the purpose of God to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Christ Jesus.

In Daniels prophecy, chapter 12 verses 4, 9 and 13 it is expressly stated that certain features of God's purposes were designed to be kept closed and "sealed until the time of the end."

It is stated in Prov. 4:18 that the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

With this testimony as a key we believe it possible to unlock some of the hidden secrets of God's word at the present time that it has not been the purpose of God to reveal in times past. To be sure it will be necessary for us to clear our minds of any prejudice in favor of any church or creed which man has set up in times past in so far as what we see now revealed may contradict or nullify such dogmas.

Beginning with Daniel's prophecy, we note that Daniel was unable to understand the prophecy which the Spirit impelled him to write. In verse 8 of chapter 12 he states that he "heard but he understood not." Then he asked the Lord what should be the end of these wonders? and verse 9 the reply was, for the words were "closed up and sealed till the TIME OF THE END."

It is thus seen that this phrase "The time of the end" becomes of great interest to the Bible student. Since we have concluded that it is not the purpose of Jehovah that the present unhappy conditions shall prevail continuously on earth, we find it both reasonable and scriptural that this phrase "THE TIME OF THE END" refers to a time when God would intervene in the affairs of men and bring about an end to all unrighteousness and establish a Kingdom of peace and prosperity on earth.

It has not been generally known, even by professed christian people, that man has been influenced in his efforts to properly govern himself by powerful creatures in the spirit realm. We learn that when God made man and placed him in Eden He did not leave him without a protector and instructor.

Man's instructor or guardian is mentioned as Lucifer, one of God's holy creatures who fell from his lofty estate because of his desire to exalt himself. Isa. 14:12, 14; Ezek. 28:13, 15. It is recorded that for His own wise purpose God did not remove Lucifer after his rebellion, but allowed him to continue his authority over man who had deliberately chosen to follow Lucifer. It is thus established that mankind from that day to this has been under the wicked influence of that rebellious Creature.

Whether we believe it or not, there cannot be the slightest doubt that this is the plain teaching of the bible. To those who believe it this is the source of all man's troubles. This answers our question, "Why has not man been able to establish a righteous government on earth?"

The "TIME OF THE END" then is the time of the end of the rule, in the affairs of mankind, of this wicked creature. The scriptures plainly teach that God will not always allow him to con-

tinue his nefarious reign. We are told that Satan (originally Lucifer) is to be bound for a thousand years. Rev. 20:2,3. The purpose of this binding is stated to be that he should deceive the nations no more. Thus it is evident that there will still be nations on earth after he is bound. Surely then it is of great interest to all mankind to learn, if possible, when this binding is to take place. It is clearly evident that this binding will take place at the TIME OF THE END. While most people are indifferent as to what the scriptures teach with regard to the TIME OF THE END, there is abundant proof that there will be some on earth who will not be in darkness concerning this great event. The Apostle Paul in 1st Thes. 5th Chapter makes very definite statements to the effect that while this day will come upon the world unexpectedly that it will not come upon the earnest bible student unaware.

The question then is, is there evidence that we have now reached the TIME OF THE END. In answer we declare that so plainly are the scriptures being fulfilled in the events transpiring on earth today that even men who do not profess to believe the scriptures are quoting them.

We list only a few of these scriptures familiar to all, but which surely have a deeper meaning now since they are being more definitely fulfilled than at any previous time. In the 21st chapter of Luke 26th verse the Master stated that just prior to his return to set up his kingdom, "Upon the earth there would be distress of nations, with perplexity . . . men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth; no one will be able to stand, but all will be left, and there shall be never in the history of man been such a general 'Distress of Nations.'"

Neither will any one deny that there has never been a time when "Men's hearts were failing them for fear of the things they see coming upon the earth. Just before President Hoover left office early in 1933 the public press quoted him as saying "The world is unmistakably in the grip of fear. . . Relief from it is imperative if world security and prosperity are to return."

It is well known that the nations of earth are so frightened by the prospect of a sudden outbreak of war that they are driving themselves into bankruptcy in trying to keep pace with one-another in appropriating huge sums of money wrung from a tax burdened people. Only recently Senator Clark said before the Senate: "Loudly proclaiming our devotion to the cause of disarmament we in the last Congress aroused suspicion throughout the world and probably cause the start of another disastrous naval-building race by authorizing more than \$1,000,000,000 for additional warships."

Senator Pope said: "The nations of the world seem to be in the grip of some monster that is driving them to destruction. Preparation for the next war are feverishly under way. That it is inevitable is widely assumed."

Senator Pope is right for it is true that the nations of earth are in the grip of some great monster. That monster is mentioned in Rev. 12:12, to wit: "Woe to the inhabitants of the earth and of the sea (organized and unorganized society), for the DEVIL has come down unto you, having great wrath because he knoweth he hath but a short time."

We ask in candor, if the present events and conditions on earth are NOT a fulfillment of these prophecies, then what may we expect when they are fulfilled? We do not expect many people to give heed to these statements. Past history shows that no city or nation has ever given heed to the warnings of Jehovah, but went headlong to their destruction. Then you may ask, why take time to mention these things? The answer is: It is the WILL of God that the nations be warned of their destruction. It is sure and certain. Also the scriptures indicate that there will be a few people on earth who will listen to this message. Zech. 13, 8-9 are found these words: "And it shall come to pass that in all the land, saith the Lord, two parts therein shall be cut off and die; but the third part shall be left therein. . . And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried, they shall call on my name and I will hear them; I will say, It is my people; and they shall say, The Lord is my God."

We are speaking so that he that hath an ear to hear may hear. It is evident that it is the purpose of Jehovah to have upon earth before the "Day of His Wrath" a people who would see these things and tell the people about them. It is stated in Isa. 52:7 "How beautiful upon the mountains (kingdoms of earth) are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth sal-

## MULTICOLORED NEWSY ITEMS OVER NATION

Rich Richer, Poor Poorer

Twenty-six more people with million-dollar incomes in 1933 than in 1932. And 81,000 fewer persons with incomes of \$5,000 a year. This shows that the unscriptural interest system is accomplishing its designed purpose of ruining the world. At present there is not enough money in the United States to pay the interest on its outstanding indebtedness for a single year.

Some of the War Profits

A belated investigation of the war profits show that in one year during the war the Calumet and Hella Company made 800 per cent profit, and the next year 900 per cent profit. It thus got all its money back in full eleven times in two years. The great packers make huge profits in all times, but in the war years they made \$121,000,000 in excess of their usual profits.

Adam and John D. Jr.

If when the first man, Adam was created he had started to draw wages at the rate of \$4.80 an hour, and had worked 24 hours every day, including Sunday, and had saved every cent of his money, he would, as a result of his industry and frugality, be able to buy out the oil holding of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., now reported as worth \$245,000,000. Of course, Adam might have been worth his wages of \$115 a day, for the less on it would be worth to other young men who wish to get ahead in the world.

The Billion-Dollar Gold Racket

When the gold racketeers anticipated the devaluation of the gold dollar, they shipped one and one-half billions in gold out of the country. It was then worth \$20.67 an ounce. As soon as the dollar had been devalued and the price raised to \$35.00 an ounce, this gold was brought back, and the racketeers, as indicated by the published statement of the Federal Reserve banks, made \$1,449,477,000 by the deal.

What the Ward Company Lost

The world was horrified at the dreadful mismanagement and loss of life when the Ward Company's "Morro Castle" burned off the coast of New Jersey recently. Wondering just how much the Ward Company was punished, one learns with interest that the ship was insured for more than its value, that the company actually gained \$263,099. The relatives of the passengers who died got next to nothing, as the law is fixed so that a steamship company is liable only to the extent of the salvage of the vessel wrecked; and, as the loss in this instance was complete, there was nothing to divide among the claimants.

Uncle Sam Has Learned His Lesson

In an address before the United States Senate, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, said in part: "We have had enough. We have learned our lesson. When I say we I refer to the American people around whose necks there has been hung a burden of taxation which will be transferred from one generation to another as a result of the forty-odd billions of dollars which those people across the sea, and whose language is not ours, cost us during the World War—a burden of \$40,000,000,000 in taxation that hangs around the shoulder of every living breathing person within the confines of this America today, a burden to descend to the shoulders of our children and their children's children. . . . Enter the World Court? No; never! . . . Are we going to subject ourselves to the will of those who betrayed us? Are we going to join an alliance with those who have robbed us, who deceived us, whose words we cannot trust? Of course we are not."

Relief Problem Here to Stay

Investigations by government officials disclose that about half the heads of relief families have passed their forty-fifth year, the age dead line at which many industries refuse

vation; that saith, unto Zion, Thy God Reigneth."

Since it is plainly indicated that some people will be carried through this great time of trouble, it is therefore of great importance that information be given as to how they may so conduct themselves that they may have God's favor and be carried through. It is evident that those who would know the will of God in this connection must lay aside all prejudice and with an open mind come to His word. If they do this there is not a shadow of doubt that He will open their minds to His great purpose as it is revealed in the scriptures. You can be among those so forewarned and protected if you will. No one will be able to say: "I was not told of these things."—E. W. Hancock, Houston, Texas.

to give employment. Every tenth person in relief families, among the employables, has never had a job, and there are children now living in homes in which, during their lifetime, the head of the family had never had regular employment. The relief problem is here to stay.

Crime Is Thriving

Never before has civilization reached such a high peak as in the United States. Since the Declaration of Independence was made 112,721 persons were killed in accidents in the country's wars; but in the past ten years 120,000 have been murdered. Of late there is a murder every 40 minutes. It is thus seen that, while in Europe and other effete countries murder is practiced more in the open, here it is done in a more quiet, orderly manner. Moreover, in Europe, when a murder is committed, they usually do something about it; but in America this is considered impolite.—Golden Age.

## "SPECIAL TEXAS DAY AT CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION"

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 8.—Officials of America's Exposition here to day designated August 21 as "Texas Day" when many former residents of Texas are expected to congregate on the grounds and renew old friendships.

Besides the "special day," out-of-staters will be made especially welcome throughout the course of the Exposition. The Federation of State Societies will maintain headquarters in the luxurious reception rooms of the House of Hospitality, with guides, informants, directories, telephone books, and every aid to assist visitors in locating friends from home who now reside in California.

Plans are already under way to make Texas "special day" a red letter one on the Exposition's calendar of events. Besides the official participation of the Exposition's management in welcoming the out-of-staters, every effort toward their entertainment will be made by all of the operators of Amusement Zone concessions. Appropriate favors will be offered the visitors at all of the many restaurants on the grounds, including the sumptuous Cafe of the World which will be prepared to serve 1,400 diners simultaneously.

Zack J. Farmer, executive manager of the Exposition, declared to day that America's Exposition will open on time, May 29, with a complete show.



New Settlers

An effort is being made to settle many of the families of the drought and dust stricken areas on land in East Texas, where there is plenty of wood, water, rain, good land, good climate and no dust storms. The Government is expected to finance the removal of farmers to East Texas under certain requirements and limitations.

Tenant Bill

Notwithstanding the setback of the bill which will permit tenants to buy homes on very low interest rates and long terms, this bill is expected to become a law this session of Congress.

Banking Bill

The Eccles Banking Bill is a long step in the right direction. It will take the power to control money and regulate its value away from a few large bankers and vest this power in a Governmental agency where it belongs and where it will more likely be administered in the public good. The value of cotton depends not so much on the supply and demand of cotton, but upon the supply and demand of the American dollar. The price of money sets the price of everything else. Therefore, it is in the interest of the people that the power that controls the lever which regulates the supply and demand of money and credit should be exercised by a group that will have the public interest at heart and not profit for themselves. I have confidence in Governor Marriner S. Eccles, who is sponsoring this bill.

Farmers May Appeal

Any farmer may appeal from a decision of the County Committee on cases arising under the cotton contract, the Bankhead Act and Landlord and Tenant questions. The appeal must be filed with the County Committee and after being considered by that Committee is then forwarded to the State Adjustment Board. A particular date for a hearing is set and the producer as well as a representative of the County Committee is given an opportunity to appear in person. Under certain conditions, an appeal may be had from that Department to the Division of Cotton in Washington. Mr. C. A. Cobb,

## U.S.C.C. IS PRESSURE BUREAU SAYS JOHNSON

By HUGH S. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is a pressure bureau. Its principal purpose is to influence legislation. During the Hoover days it was highly responsive to his wishes as Commerce secretary and as president.

Whenever any piece of proposed legislation appeared, such as the McNary-Haugen Bill, which the leaders of the chamber did not like, the method was to conduct a "ballot." A ballot was a sort of questionnaire. It stated the proposition to be killed in such language as the writer chose and then called for a "yes" or "no" answer. These ballots were then sent to members of the chamber—manufacturers or merchants all over the United States. Few who read them had time or means to understand them.

They usually came back with an overwhelming answer to pretty much the result that the writer of the ballot hoped for. This had a lot more effect in shaping Old Deal legislation than is generally supposed.

A twin sister is the American Manufacturers Association. It is more effective because it is not quite so sprawling. It has near its head one of the ablest lawyers in the country, Jim Emery. He is as clever at organizing opinion and making his cause felt as any man who ever stepped upon the national stage.

There is some rivalry between these two but it never goes to the point of having one blanket the efforts of the other. They both know exactly what they want and, while there have been exceptions, what they want is not very often liberal.

Since Roosevelt's inauguration they have not been in their heyday. No more untrue charge was ever made than the recently repeated assertion of Father Coughlin that both AAA and NRA were products of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Manufacturers Association.

I can answer personally for NRA. The idea of NRA was first discussed in a tentative but unpublished report of the War Industrial Board written in December, 1928.

Director of this Division, assures me that these appeal cases are being given very careful attention.

Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the Manufacturers Association was even consulted in the draft of NIRA until it was well along toward completion. I know of no suggestion of either body that was incorporated in the act.

I also sat in some of the early conferences on the agricultural adjustment act. Some members of both organizations were consulted as individuals to try to get their cooperation. That got nowhere and so far as I know no provision of AAA came at the suggestion of either of these great lobbies.

The chamber is on record as opposing some of the president's "must" program in this congress and the association's prayer is to send this congress home.

Both of these bodies are useful but they are helping nothing now. If they would get behind the recovery program instead of opposing it, there would be fewer Coughlins, Longs and Townsends on the air.—The Houston Press.

A bald-headed man asked a drug clerk if the hair tonic he was showing him would really grow hair. "Say," said the clerk, "A fellow in the next block took the cork out of the bottle with his teeth and the next day he had a mustache. Good? I'll say it does the work."

The traveler protested to the farmer: "It isn't sanitary to have your house built over the hog pen that way."

The native replied: "Well, I damn; seems to me it's all right. We haven't lost a hog in fifteen years, as I remember."

Two darkies were talking about the depression: "Boy," said one, "what would you do if you had all de money in de world right now?"

"Well, suh," replied the other, "Ah reckon I'd pay on it mah debts—fah as it'd god."

We are told of a man who insisted that his wife keep a cash account this year. On going over the books after the first week, he said: "Look here, Sara, mustard plasters, fifty cents; three teeth extracted, two dollars. There's two dollars and a half in one week spent for your own private pleasure. Do you think I'm made of money?"

She was a good girl as good girls go, but as good girls go, she went.

# SPECIAL Prohibition Campaign OFFER!

During the next four months the campaign for Repeal of the Dean Prohibition Amendment will be the paramount issue in Texas

The Forum will be in this fight, as it has ever been, for repeal. It will also continue to keep in the spot light the economic issues now so vital to the people.

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