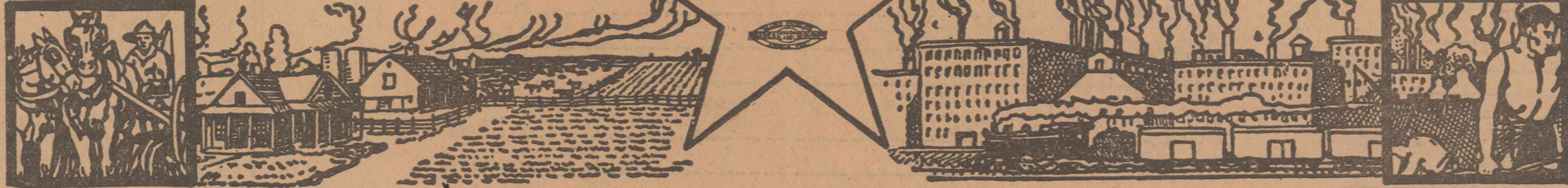


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

War-Mongers Plan Military Dictatorship Says Committee

WASHINGTON—Plans for a military dictatorship in the United States, prepared by the War Department in readiness for the next war, were dragged into the light of day in a special report submitted to the Senate by the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry.

The plans, complete in detail, are contained in seven bills drawn up by the War Department for enactment immediately upon the declaration of war by Congress. The bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator Clark (D., Mo.), a member of the committee, in order that some public study might be given to them and in order that the nation might know what to expect in the next war.

May Slip By
On two of the bills rest the plan for a military dictatorship. They are S. 1717, "giving the President control over industry, the power to fix prices and wages, establish priorities of manufacture and distribution, to purchase and sell any products, to requisition any products, to license production, sale and distribution, to regulate speculation and profiteering and to suspend laws," and S. 1721, "a universal draft bill for all male citizens above the age of 18 and placing under military law all persons who are called during and also six months after the emergency and for other purposes."

The provisions of S. 1717, a Senate bill, are already embodied in a House bill, H. R. 5529. The House bill was passed by the House April 19, 1935, and reported from committee to the Senate on May 18, 1935. It is now pending in the Senate Finance Committee, from where it could be reported, passed by the Senate, and signed by the President in a few days without public discussion.

Profiteering
According to the Senate Munitions Committee, S. 1717 is the chief basis of the industrial mobilization plan. The committee comments: "Specifically three methods of dealing with war evils are contemplated. They are Government procurement terms, price control, and taxation. These methods cannot eliminate entirely profiteering or inflation for the following reasons." The committee then points out that accounting items as to cost and valuations are "inevitably determined on a basis advantageous to industry," that there are many loopholes in schemes designed to apply to the tremendous industrial structure, that administrative procedure would render the plan unworkable, and that "industry inevitably has the upper hand in negotiations because of its superior knowledge and the existence of a seller's market in war."

(Continued on page 3)

COUGHLIN 'OUT' IF LANDON IS THE NOMINEE

NEW YORK—In a special interview with the New York Times, Father Charles E. Coughlin declared that while he is opposed to the Roosevelt policies, though not to Roosevelt personally, he will not back the Republican candidate either, unless he were "an honest standard-bearer in whom I could repose complete confidence." He specifically mentioned Landon as not being that man.

The reelection of Roosevelt is inevitable, he said, unless the Republican Party undergoes a complete renovation. "I will not support Governor Landon," Coughlin told the New York Times. "If the nominee is not what he should be, I will wait until 1939, and start then for the 1940 campaign."

"You are definitely against President Roosevelt?" was one of the questions.

"I am against his policies," the radio priest replied. "What will you do this year with Roosevelt and Landon as the nominees, concentrate on the Congressional elections?"

"Yes," Father Coughlin answered.—Ex.

BORAH REFUSES TO SAY HE'LL SUPPORT LANDON

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A refusal by Sen. Borah of Idaho to say whether he would support Gov. Alf M. Landon for President in the coming campaign coincided Friday with an assertion by Sen. Norris, veteran Nebraska Republican, that he was confident Pres. Roosevelt would be reelected.

In a statement, Norris said the Cleveland convention demonstrated "very clearly that the reactionaries are still in control" and that "the issue is clearly drawn between the forces of reaction and those of liberal progress."

A short while after his return from Cleveland, Borah declined to make specific comment on Landon's monetary message to the convention last night because he said it was "not clear."

Talking with a score of reporters, the Idahoan said he felt "no soreness" at his own failure to gain the presidential nomination and that he had no "objection" to the selection of Col. Frank Knox as the vice-presidential candidate.

MEET THE ISSUE

By JIM, The Editor

The campaign for Governor is now reaching the point where the people will demand to know not only who the candidate is but what he stands for. The question of old age pensions and taxation will be the outstanding issues. The latest development in the sales tax is the official announcement from Ohio that Ohio's three per cent retail sales tax produced \$12,879,273.58 in the first three months of 1936. Schools and local government receive the bulk of the income in Ohio. What the three per cent sales tax has done for Ohio it will do for Texas if the people will just pass it. The sales tax issue must be met.

Senator Sanderford introduced in the Legislature a complete sales tax law to produce revenue sufficient to pay the old age pension and to remove taxes from property. His proposition calls for three per cent tax just like Ohio. If his proposition had been passed by the Legislature the old folks would have been getting their full pensions of \$15.00 per month long ago. The Legislature's failure to pass this tax because of the opposition of Governor Allred has prevented the payment of this pension which should have been paid six months ago.

So now the issue is up for determination at the coming primary. Senator Sanderford is still advocating his law and if the people will elect him, the next Legislature can be depended upon to pass the law which will pay the full pension to everybody eligible under the constitution. The issue is clearly drawn. The people must decide. Sanderford is for the payment of the old age pension by the sales tax. Allred, Hunter and Fischer are opposed to the sales tax. If the people should not elect Sanderford and should elect any of the other three, then there will be no payment of the pension which the people have voted. The present pension law is wholly insufficient to pay the pension. The pension commission now says that only 40,000 will get pensions on July 1st, notwithstanding 190,000 people have applied. As their applications have been made under oath the presumption is and the fact is that they were eligible to receive the pension. But if only 40,000 are to receive the pension, then what becomes of the other 150,000? It has just leaked out that the Allred administration is preparing to pay pensions to 50,000 Negroes and Mexicans, leaving 150,000 white people to go hungry to bed. Recently Allred was called to Washington and put on the spot, and told there should be no discrimination against anybody, and he was forced to give his promise to pay everybody the pension. Now I am not opposed to the Negro and Mexican citizens receiving any pension that is guaranteed to them under the law, but By Golly, I am opposed to any old gray haired mother or father having to cut their pension down or receive no pension in order to have enough money to pay the Negroes and Mexicans.

It is estimated by the Allred pension authorities that there will not be over \$3,000,000.00 from federal and state taxes available for pensions. If they pay pensions to 40,000 that would only be \$75.00 each, and divide that by 12 months and it will only be \$6.25 per month. But if they pay 50,000 Negroes and Mexicans which they are secretly planning to do, then the white folks' pension will be cut \$3.00 more and will leave them only \$3.25 per month. But if they pay the 150,000 who have applied for the pension under the constitution and then pay the Negroes and Mexicans also, it will mean 240,000 that will divide up the \$3,000,000.00, and leave the paltry sum of \$1.02 apiece. I have contended all along that the federal census records show that there are in round numbers 240,000 people over 65 years of age in Texas who are qualified to receive the pension.

I mention these figures again to show the necessity of the sales tax to pay this enormous sum of money. It doesn't make any difference whether Allred and his crowd have \$3,000,000.00 or \$6,000,000.00. It is going to take \$42,000,000.00 or more to pay this pension, and the sales tax is the only way to pay it.

The Townsendites want to pass the sales tax to pay \$200.00 a month through a revolving fund. The people said at the election that they wanted to pay \$15.00 per month. The only difference is in the amount. If the Townsend people will give their votes to Sanderford, the only sales tax advocate in the race, and if by the sales tax the payment of \$15.00 a month is made practical, then they would have a good argument to have their monthly allocation increased hereafter. If Sanderford and his sales tax platform are defeated, the Townsend people can never hope to get any recognition of their proposition. So if the people want the pensions paid and the tax on real estate values abolished, they must elect Sanderford or never receive any relief or benefit from said two demands.

The people are beginning to learn that Allred's election would mean no pensions and no relief, and, therefore, I really believe there is a chance to put him no better than number 2 in the primary election. Tom Hunter's proposition to pay the pension and remove property taxes by a tax of one per cent on gross incomes is becoming more ridiculous as the people think. He says that the sales tax is a nuisance. His former friends of two years ago now say that he is a nuisance by continually asking them to vote for him after they have supported him twice and he failed to get in the running. But his one per cent gross income tax might receive some consideration if he had not put in his proposition an exemption of payment of the tax by all people having incomes of \$6,000.00 or less. There are so few people that have an income of \$6,000.00 a year that Tom's plan wouldn't bring enough revenue to pay anything and his election would mean as certain as the Allred election that the pensions and the property taxes would never be paid or relieved. Under Tom's plan if a man had an income of \$6,000.00 a year or less he would be relieved of all taxes, notwithstanding Tom says taxes should be paid in proportion to the ability of the taxpayer to pay. So it is Good Bye Tom. The people have got your number.

But worse yet is Big Fat Fischer's proposition to tax oil 15 cents a barrel and out of it remove ad valorem taxes, remove property taxes and pay the pension. He says that only 15 per cent of the oil produced in Texas is sold in Texas, and, therefore, he would get money from outside people to pay the pensions and property taxes in Texas. All right, Fischer, let's see where you land. If the people of Texas consume only 15 per cent of the oil produced in Texas, and you raised the tax to 15 cents a barrel, then you have raised the present oil tax rate of 2 cents seven and one-half times or 750 per cent. Or in other words, if the Fischer plan is followed then the big oil companies would raise the price of gasoline and other petroleum products 750 per cent, and added to the present price of oil would mean that they would soon be paying 30 or 32 cents for gasoline. Maybe East Texas might go down to 27 cents but still be as high as a cat's back. Then nobody but an ignorant fool would think that the oil industry would stand for such an outrageous increase, and they would immediately go to importing oil from other states or other countries and undersell our home producers even on the 15 per cent which Fischer proposes to charge out of his 15 cent tax, and what would happen? The oil industry would blow up in Texas. The small producing wells could not exist for a day and thousands of people who are now making a living from wages paid them by the oil industry would blow up and there would be nothing left to pay pensions or property taxes. Of all the fool propositions that have been proposed yet, this one takes the cake; and there could be but one bigger fool proposition and that would be for the people to vote in such an animal for governor. Fischer, of course, don't know any better. People should not be further deceived.

So these are the issues, and it is Sanderford on one side and three nitwits on the other side. I call upon the people to take some interest in this campaign and study these issues which mean so much to our people. And I call on everybody over 65 years of age. I call upon every applicant for pension, I call upon the Townsend people, yes, I call upon every voter to at once get busy and go to shouting, "Sanderford for Governor," and just as soon as you do this then these politicians will take to the woods, and these candidates for the Legislature will begin to shout, "Me too," and the people will be sure of a victory at the polls which will give them what they need and what they said by their votes that they wanted.

PAYROLL CENSUS OF U. S. list, 285,678 in the military establishment, 816,185 in the Executive Department, 858,694 receiving military pensions, 295,258 and Federal construction projects, 3,086,748 on the Works program, 5,720,017 receiving Government aid, 33,360,105 wives and children of the above, 83,000,000 vaguely hoping they will get something out of it sometime, and one pope that insists that every cent of the whole budget ought by right to pass through his fingers, or persons of his choice, and, incidentally, getting much of what he desires and "considers proper."

Roosevelt Pays Tribute To Heroes of San Jacinto In A Stirring Address

By DICK VAUGHAN
In Houston Press

TEXAS SESSION OF LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

DALLAS, June 12.—Peace and harmony between the Roosevelt administration and the Democratic administration in Louisiana was effected here Friday, political observers believed tonight.

Since the late Huey Long broke with the New Deal, relations between the Louisiana Democratic organization and the National administration have been strained. Several factors Friday indicated, however, that Louisianians wanted to be back in the good graces of the New Deal.

Gov. Richard Leche of Louisiana openly offered his support to the President when he made a brief unscheduled talk at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Roosevelt.

"And I hope that in November the Democrats of the United States will join Louisiana and Texas in obtaining four more years of progress and prosperity under President Roosevelt."

Also sitting at the speakers' table with Pres. Roosevelt were Lieut. Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana, brother of Huey, and Sen. Allen Ellender, another member of the organization which the "king fish" created.

An hour before the luncheon the Louisiana Legislature endorsed the New Deal and pledged its support to Pres. Roosevelt.

This was the first time in American history that a State Legislature ever held a session in another State, and practically the entire Louisiana law-making body was present for the session.

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE AND THE POWER TRUSTS

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Protesting that "socialistic experimentation" has "run riot" in the electric industry, the American Liberty League Sunday issued a 30-page pamphlet condemning the power policies of the New Deal.

"The steps toward the socialization of the electric power industry, already taken in any unbelievably short space of time, bear witness that may be imminent in other industries if present policies are continued," the booklet said.

"The government has seized the market of the private electric power industry in many areas. The threat of complete socialization hangs over the industry in practically all sections of the country."

CONDONING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST RADICALS

Referring to the fact that 73 sharecroppers and other workers were slain in 1935, but no employers were slain, the Methodist Federation remarks:

The condoning by the authorities of violence against radicals by lawless bands, their participation in it, was an accompaniment of the rise to power of Fascism in Italy, Germany and Japan.

President Roosevelt visited Houston for four hours today and received a thundering ovation from the greatest crowd in the city's history.

He ended his visit after an address to thousands at San Jacinto Battleground. He paid tribute to Sam Houston and his men and made a plea for peace as he stood on a spot which a hundred years ago was stained with the blood of battle.

Thousands packed the streets around the Union Station when his train arrived. More thousands lined both sides of the eight miles of streets along which he rode with Mrs. Roosevelt, the other members of his party and state and local dignitaries.

Best estimates placed the number of those who saw him at 250,000. His flashing smile charmed them all.

Arrives at 9:27
The President's train pulled in at 9:27 a. m. At 9:43 he alighted to be greeted by Mayor Holcombe and a welcoming committee of 16 Houstonians.

The Rolls-Royce auto, in which he rode with Mrs. Roosevelt, Governor Allred and Mayor Holcombe, left the station at 9:50 a. m.

The men, women and children of Houston from all walks of life greeted him along the line of the parade. He was given a whole-hearted ovation that continued for the more than 30 minutes until he boarded the yacht, Captiva II at the Turning Basin for his trip to the Battleground.

Cheering shrilly and happily at two points along his ride were groups of crippled children, for whom he has done so much. "I've Seen It Hotter in Houston," Says F. R.

"I have seen it hotter in Houston," President Roosevelt said optimistically as he seated himself in the auto after leaving his train. He had reference to the time he delivered the nominating speech in Houston for Alfred E. Smith on June 27, 1928. The temperature at that time was in the nineties.

Goes to San Jacinto
A flotilla of eight vessels accompanied the President's yacht down the Ship Channel. Airplanes roared overhead and at every refinery or factory along the waterway workmen and their families gathered to cheer him.

He stepped from his yacht to the specially built landing at San Jacinto and greeted Col. Andrew Jackson Houston, only surviving son of Sam Houston.

The dull thunder of a 21-gun Presidential salute rolled across the prairies as the President stepped from the yacht.

Learns It's Landon
ABOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, en route to San Antonio, June 11.—President Roosevelt today received the news that Governor Alf. M. Landon of Kansas apparently was slated to oppose him in November.

"Thank you," the President remarked.

Father Knew Houston
"My father knew Gen. Sam (Continued on page 3)

Senator Sanderford Announces Speakings

- Paris, Friday, June 19, 2:30 p. m.
- Sherman, Friday, June 19, 8:00 p. m.
- Greenville, Saturday, June 20, 2:30 p. m.
- Cleburne, Monday, June 22, 8:15 p. m.
- Mexia, Tuesday, June 23, 2:30 p. m.
- Temple, Tuesday, June 23, 8:15 p. m.
- Austin, Wednesday, June 24, 8:15 p. m.
- Snook, Thursday, June 25, 2:30 p. m.
- Brenham, Thursday, June 25, 8:15 p. m.
- Houston, Friday, June 26, 8:15 p. m.
- Lufkin, Saturday, June 27, 3:00 p. m.

Senator Sanderford will discuss at these meetings Old Age Pensions, Sales Tax, Taxation, State Income Tax and Law Enforcement. He especially invites the voting public to come out and hear what he has to say.

A REQUEST

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

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

THE FORUM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—
IT IS DIFFERENT

COME AGAIN

President Roosevelt's charm and the heart-warming flash of his smile haven't been exaggerated.

Houston found that out yesterday, and as the President left after a brief four hours among us his ears rang with a sincere "Come again."

More Houstonians than ever before went to town in one day turned out to see him. Press reporters estimated the total of the crowds at 250,000 and the White House reporters from Washington and New York concurred.

The crowd was well handled and the parade moved in good order, for which thanks are due Mayor Holcombe and his assistants.

The President displayed familiarity with Houston and our history and ideals. His address at the Battleground was good Texas history, well phrased and well delivered. The stories of Sam Houston his father had told him when he was a boy evidently made a lasting impression. He spoke of Sam Houston with reverence and admiration.

And now, having seen Franklin Roosevelt, Houston feels sorry for the Republican candidate for the presidency.

What a task to face—trying to beat a man like that. And in this hot weather, too.—Houston Press.

OBTAINING 'AN ABUNDANT LIFE' BY DESTROYING PLENTY

(From National Republic)

In this day of ultra-modernism, one of the favorite indoor sports consists of poking fun at the habits and equipment of the so-called Victorian Age. We hear it on the radio, see it in the comic supplements and read it in the wisecracks that embellish many editorial pages.

Everything from father's mustache cup, to the horsehair sofa, the wax flowers and the embroidered mottoes, comes in for a satirical panning. The photograph album with the stiff and unnatural poses gets its share of ridicule and the conch-shells which had the roar of the ocean in them when you listened sympathetically, are not forgotten by the humorists.

Perhaps it was an unsophisticated age when compared with our own. The cup with the whisker guard from which father drank coffee has been rendered archaic by the more sanitary safety razor, the slippery sofa has given way to the luxurious davenport, and instead of wax flowers and mottoes we have ash trays and pictures a la September Morn. In the family photographs the choker collar is no longer in evidence, because the one-piece bathing suit, as photographic apparel, is now the vogue. But the funny-looking furniture was paid for, and while mother's picture looked like it had been taken under duress, one mother lasted in usual cases a lifetime and it wasn't necessary to change all the photographs every few months when a new mamma came to take temporary charge of the household.

There was no car in the garage and no radio in the home or in the house next door. But the cellar was filled with smoked meats, canned goods and vegetables, and there was enough wood stacked in the back yard to keep a roaring fire all winter. It was necessary to feed the old gray mare on cold mornings when it would have been nicer to stay in bed, but there was no danger of a man coming from the finance company around the corner to take Dobbin away from the family.

Father worked all week for a private concern which paid him every Saturday night for service performed. Every four years he voted for his favorite presidential candidate and then forgot about the government for another 40 months, when the local politician came around to remind him of it again. He didn't have to depend on Uncle Sam for a job or a place in the bread line. He preferred to be crude rather than regimented. He knew that the only kind of social security which counted was the kind he earned for himself.

It must be a lot of fun to many to recall those old horse and buggy days and make light of the celluloid collars and the wide suspenders. And some of those old tin-types do look funny now.

But if we could move the calendar forward for 50 years and have the privilege of gazing in on some wisecrackers of 1936 who were looking back at our generation, wouldn't the follies of 1936 look funny, too? Might we not find them laughing at the naive innocence of those silly Americans back in the days of Braintrusters who thought they could make themselves rich by spending more and producing less, who believed that they would be happier and more comfortable, even safer, if they were letting Uncle Sam do it? Who thought they could obtain "an abundant life" by destroying plenty? Who thought they could distribute wealth by destroying all wealth? And won't the political polemics of the 1936 Brain Truster sound as funny then as the sentimental ballads of 1836 sound to us in these sophisticated days and rubber currency look as goofy as a rubber collar?

We have taken great strides during the last 50 years, but the progress has been made through science and private industry. It has not been due to the fulminations of any political medicine men.

PROVERBS

THE MAN who knows not, and KNOWS that he knows not, is simple; TEACH HIM.
The man who knows, but knows NOT, that he knows, is timid; ENCOURAGE HIM.
The man who knows, and KNOWS that he knows, IS WISE; HEAR HIM.
But the man who KNOWS NOT, but KNOWS NOT that he KNOWS NOT, IS A FOOL; LET HIM ALONE.

HOW THEY STAND:

For Sales Tax	-----Sanderford
Against Sales Tax	-----Allred
Against Sales Tax	-----Hunter
Against Sales Tax	-----Fischer
For State Income Tax	-----Allred
For State Income Tax	-----Hunter
For State Income Tax	-----Fischer
Against State Income Tax	-----Sanderford
For Old Age Pension as per the Constitution (First)	-----Sanderford
For Present Pension Tax Law	-----Allred
For Pension Law (Second)	-----Hunter and Fischer
For High Tax On Oil	-----Allred
For High Tax On Oil	-----Hunter
For High Tax On Oil	-----Fischer
Against High Tax On Oil	-----Sanderford
For Prohibition	-----Allred
For Prohibition	-----Hunter
For Prohibition	-----Fischer
Against Prohibition	-----Sanderford

A GENTLEMAN DEFINED

We all hear the term *gentleman* at least once every day of our lives. The term has come to be applied to any person of the male gender who is not a downright thug. Let us stop and think for a moment as to what manner of man the term may be suitably applied. Following is the definition given by the *El Paso Bulletin* in an editorial:

A Gentleman

Some folks think that a man who is dressed in the height of fashion and who has a good position and money in the bank is a gentleman. Others believe that it takes several generations of ancestors who have never soiled their hands with manual labor to make a gentleman. And still others believe that in order to be a gentleman one must be able to write at least the initials B. A. behind one's name. All this does not make a gentleman, nor can Congress make a gentleman of a man who is not one. We like the definition of a gentleman that we found the other day in our interesting contemporary, the *Western Australian Free-Mason*, so much that we copy it hereunder, for the edification of our readers:

"A man that is clean inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich nor down at the poor, who can lose without squealing, and who can win without bragging, who is considerate of women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have their's, is a gentleman."—The Echo.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(By A. P. PEIRCE)

A DIMES WORTH OF COTTON
A STORY

Once upon a time a farmer, who raised cotton for a living, sold some of it to a dealer. The dealer, in time, sold it to a shipper, he to a spinner, he to a weaver, he to a manufacturer of overalls, he to a wholesaler, and he to a merchant. It was the case, as it so often is, that each of these men, through whose hands that cotton passed, did business largely on bank credit. Each had interest to pay and called it an "overhead expense." Each added that expense to the price of the product as it passed through his hands.

Now it happened by chance, that our farmer friends came to the merchant to buy a pair of overalls, that, as luck would have it, had been made from the very cotton he had raised. "Only a dollar," said the merchant, thinking his price very low. "A short time ago we got a dollar and a half and at one time we had to get two dollars for just such as these." "Yes," said the farmer, "but what all is in that price any way. At present prices there is less than a dime's worth of cotton in them. I doubt if the girls who run the loom and the sewing machines get over a nickel a piece. What is the rest of this price any way—interest and profit?" "Well," said the merchant "You are overlooking the buttons, the coloring matter and the freight, surely a few cents worth of each. One thing, however, I am sure of, you must not blame any of that price to profit for in times like this we cannot get profit enough to pay us for the service we render." "Then," said the farmer, "It must be interest. It must be like this. The producer gets a dime, labor gets a dime, those few extras a nickel and if you handlers and processors get a profit of a nickel apiece there would still be about half of that price to be accounted for." "Must be interest then," said the merchant. "You know interest is mighty high now days and we most of us have it to pay." "I supposed," said the farmer "that the transfer of ownership was a free transfer, however, I have always known that credit business was expensive business and I have often wondered who paid the expense of it but now I think I know. It looks to me now as if I helped pay it myself. It begins to look to me as though having to use bank credit instead of money really assessed a sales tax, so to speak, which we consumers have to pay. I thought that if I was fortunate enough to be out of debt, I would have no interest to pay, but it looks to me now as if I was mistaken."

The farmer now went to buy him some groceries but he kept wondering all the time what part of the purchase price was interest. At last in his conversation with the grocer he asked. How do you suppose it would work if congress would provide us with money enough so that all ordinary business could be done on a cash basis? "Now you are talking," said the grocer, "Wouldn't that work fine in my business?"

On his way home the farmer said to himself "If bank credit has such a power as that to collect a tax from every transfer of ownership and the banks are given the special privilege of collecting interest on bank credit is it any wonder, that when the books are balanced at the end of the year they should seem to have collected to themselves the lions share of all that the country has been able to produce?"

When he told his wife what he had been thinking she remarked, "Yes and the whole human family could starve or freeze to death for all of any wealth a bank ever produced."

Is it any wonder that the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer? Is it any wonder that we have now come to the time when less than five percent of our people own ninety percent of our wealth?

SANDERFORD AND POLL TAX

"I favor the right of suffrage being extended to any citizen on the payment of a small registration fee to take the place of our present poll tax. Whatever qualifications might be proper for voting privileges, it should not include a financial requirement of more than the actual cost of registration. A good and worthy citizen should not be denied his right to cast a ballot only because he cannot afford the payment of \$1.75. During the times of depression, especially, many capable and worthy citizens were denied this right solely because it was necessary to devote every dollar to provide for his family needs.—Roy Sanderford.

THE VOICE AND VALUE OF LABOR

(Contributed)

We are now operating with a gold base currency and a gold standard dollar. In one of my articles on the World Dollar, I contended that service was the best standard for the dollar. The editor of *Fletcher's Farming* in Texas very naturally raised the question as to whose labor should be used in fixing the standard, whether Brisbane's or the lawmower's.

Well, sure, under the present setup labor is mercilessly exploited. All sorts of prices are placed upon. Even the same kind of labor is up or down according to the whims of the purchasers. This would be different if labor were our standard, for then everything would be priced according to the labor put into its production and this would be justice. Of course in fixing the gold standard the kind and quantity of gold had to be specified. *Anything set up as a standard would have to be described. If work or service be made the standard, then the amount and kind must be defined.*

Perhaps "two hours common labor to the dollar" would be as good as we could get it—just like we say 25.8 grains of gold .9 fine to a dollar.

Now suppose Congress change our standard and make it read "a dollar shall be two hours service by the average common day laborer." Then the U. S. could continue if desirable, to buy gold at whatever price Congress might fix for it, but this would not be necessary in international exchange, because any nation that wants to buy goods in the U. S. would sell their own goods for U. S. money to make the purchase.

Ninety percent of all work is done by the common laborer, and 50 cents an hour, or more, is a necessity for the support of his family. The other 10 per cent of work which might require expensive training could be graded accordingly.

The greatest constructive force in the world is the common laborer... All things built or produced are the result of common labor, and under a labor standard, the value of all things would be estimated according to the number of labor-hours used in constructing or producing them. This would practically stabilize the prices of all constructions and commodities.

The common laborer would thus be getting his just rewards. His footing would be sure and he would always know what his efforts would bring to the support of his family, and he would feel free from the grasping whims of speculators.

In fact, the most important man in the world is the common day laborer. He is everywhere in demand. He builds everything that is built and gathers or produces everything for human comfort, and 90 per cent of the people are just average day laborers. He may use machines, but the money should be paid to the laborer and not to the machines. He can broaden the sea or narrow the land. He can change the course of rivers, or turn continents into islands. He can empty oceans into oceans. He can literally remove mountains, or level up the valleys. It is for laboring people that all governments should be made to function. It is for them all laws should be made. He is the only Christian. He is God's nobelman.

What will Congress do for him? What can Congress do without him? He is the only being next to God himself, to whom all men should do obeisance. Let no man doubt that labor is the best standard by which to measure the worth of everything produced on top of the earth or taken from underneath the land or sea. What will Congress do about it.

Caddyding is a marvelous school for future open champions, like Manero. To keep a straight face while the dub swings is all there is to self-control.

Nothing makes the faithful reader feel he is losing his grip like a discovery that he is a couple of revolutions behind in Nicaragua.

A Hollywood blonde is back from England, amazed at what she found. It appears that people over there speak the accent without rehearsals.

It is likely something special in decorations will have to be awarded Marshal Badoglio—probably the order of the balcony, lower level.

A SALES TAX NUT

If the sales tax is not paid to the government the merchant keeps it. In other words, the purchaser does not save anything by not having the sales tax—it is a question of whether you will give something to your government or to the merchant who already charges you a profit of from 20 to 80 per cent.

The merchant does not reduce his price because we have no sales tax, but adds all the purchaser can stand.

Which shall we do, help the government a little, or the merchant more? Instead of being a tax on poverty, a sales tax is a means of getting something FOR poverty, something that the merchant is now getting.

Sales tax and pensions are twins that must not be separated.

Landon a Willing Sacrifice

Senator Borah was willing to sacrifice himself for party, to be the republican candidate for president even though facing almost certain defeat; but his years of faithful and efficient service to the country were not to be crowned with a defeat to mark the close of his career.

Governor Landon is a younger man and this is his first emergence into the national picture; defeat for him will not weigh so heavily as it would on an older man. If he has in him the gift of leadership, as his republican friends think he has, he may win for himself another opportunity. Not in 1940, however, for Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, has already reserved that place for himself.

Being a gifted and an honest man, Governor Landon will make a determined fight for a vote sufficiently large to indicate that the people have not lost all faith in the republican party. It is not likely he will poll so large a vote as Senator Borah would have had if he had been chosen the leader, but his excellent record as governor of Kansas will create some confidence in his party because of confidence in him, so the republicans may not be routed so utterly as they were four years ago.

But the straightforward and unafraid leadership of President Roosevelt, the success that has attended his efforts, the prosperity that has come to the country through his foresight and directing maneuvers, have made for Franklin D. Roosevelt a place in the hearts of the people like that the people had for George Washington and for none other since until now. The popular vote for him will exceed that of four years ago.

Governor Landon knows this and, possessing foresight that will not be over-weighed by egoism, must realize that he is leading a forlorn hope. But it takes him out of the local and puts him in the national picture and may be for him a stepping stone into a more exalted position than he now holds, possibly a seat in the United States senate, and the hope that in future years when he has proved himself able in a wide as in a narrow field, and when the republican party has been properly medicated and purged of the dishonest elements that have brought it into disfavor with the people, he may again be chosen as its leader.

That is the best Governor Landon may hope to get out of the 1936 campaign, but it gives him an opportunity, of which he will make the most, to gain a foothold for future climbing.

—The Austin iDspatch.

Find Legislative Intent.

Legislative intent is frequently presented to the higher courts for interpretation. It is a laugh. The learned judges of the appellate and supreme courts are asked to determine the intent of a lot of children who enact laws without knowing what they are doing and write statutes which have such confused meaning that it is difficult to enforce them in any sane manner. Or else they are laws written to serve special interests and enacted at the behest of certain brainy dictators in the legislative body.

This is nothing new or confined to Texas. It has been going on for many years and in all the states. A survey of many foolish laws that are never enforced because enforcement would be ridiculous is convincing proof that much legislative effort is a waste of time and money.

The old age assistance law in Texas may be presented in evidence. Not only does it conflict with the constitutional amendment which authorized it, but it violates the principles of good government in that it provides for the employment of help appointed by vote-seeking politicians, thus using money that should go to the relief of helpless aged to garner votes for self-serving officials.

It would seem that the lawmakers did not approve of old age assistance, for they made no provision for adequate funds to pay the pensions. Payment of the help to carry out the intent of the law so far as there might be money enough to do so was assured, because the help must be paid before the pensions.

The lawmakers may be indifferent to the payment of old age pensions, but they were not backward in carrying out the constitutional amendment which permitted them to raise their own wages, and they not only raised their wages to the limit and far beyond the limit they had promised the people, but they saw to it the money was provided with which to pay themselves though other bills might go unpaid. This is human nature, of course, and lawmakers are very human. But that does not justify cuddling them. —The Austin iDspatch.

A noted designer of women's hats has just been found insane, and no one will say the alienists didn't take their time.

Radio listeners who want to avoid cauliflower ears will have to learn to duck, as it will be that kind of stammer.

Norris Urges Roosevelt's Election Over 'Unknown'

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Sen. Norris, Nebraska Republican Independent, Sunday combined a plea for the reelection of Pres. Roosevelt with an assertion that the Republican National Convention nominated a man "whose greatest asset is that nobody knows him."

Norris, who supported Mr. Roosevelt in the 1932 election, expressed his views Sunday in a radio address.

Of the convention's selection of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas as Republican standard bearer, Norris said:

"These eminent gentlemen behind the smoke screen at Cleveland nominated a man for President whose greatest assets is that nobody knows what he stands for. It does not necessarily follow from this that the nominee is not a good man. But it does mean that if he will not take orders from the undisclosed bosses who made him, then these eminent gentlemen have been deceived."

FRENCH LABOR PARTY TAKE OVER FACTORIES

PARIS, June 14.—Maurice Thorez, leader of the communist party, told his celebrating followers Sunday France's factories would soon become the property of the workers.

He spoke as leftist workers celebrated labor gains won in general strike which they call a "bloodless revolution."

Thorez, in an address sat Lille, said strikers had not damaged the factories they occupied "because they knew they would soon become their property."

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD BRICKS

Uncle Sam is in possession of 715,000 solid gold bricks, each one of which is worth \$14,000. The total would form a cube 120 feet each way and be worth over \$10,000,000,000. Most of it will be stored in the underground fortress at Camp Knox, Ky., where it will be guarded by a detachment of the U. S. Army.

Hero Paid Tribute; Pilot Burned To Death in Plane

Jesse Jones Pens His Eulogy to Aviator Who Died in Line of Duty.

(San Antonio Light)
DALLAS, June 13.—Burns and shock received by Eugene Schacher of Houston, co-pilot, when he prevented flames from getting from the pilot's room into the passenger compartment of a plane carrying Jesse Jones, RFC chairman and others, proved fatal this afternoon. He died in a hospital where he had been since the plane made a forced landing and burned, about 15 miles from Dallas. Schacher had inhaled flames and his lungs were seared.

Schacher was burned as he remained in the pilot's compartment and kept the door to the passengers' space closed, thereby keeping flames away from Jones, former Governor and Mrs. W. P. Hobby and D. J. Toomey, Jones' secretary. Previous to his death hospital attendants had said he was getting along satisfactorily.

Schacher's body was to be sent to Moberg, S. D., for burial. His companion in the spectacular dive, Ed Hefley, Shreveport, La., his lungs seared by the flames, was given only an even chance to live.

HOUSTON, June 13.—When informed of the death of Eugene Schacher, airplane pilot, who lost his life while safely bringing his passengers to earth. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, issued the following statement here tonight: To The Memory of Eugene Schacher:

"I thought you would live, you had such determination, such courage, such endurance and self-control, under the most terrifying circumstances and such great physical pain. You stuck to your post in a veritable furnace, with the white heat literally burning your clothes off your body. You did this notwithstanding Pilot Ed Hefley begged you to leave the pit to him. When the door into the pilot room blew open, and the flames were reaching into the cabin, you came out and closed the door, going back into the furnace. Again the door blew open, so terrific was the speed, and again you came out, this time a human torch, and went back into the fiery pit. But when it seemed the fight was winning, and that the plane might be landed, you came back and warned your passengers that the landing would be rough. You unlocked and kept the door to the passengers so that all could escape from the burning plane when the landing was made. You did this when your hands were burned to the bone. You could hardly hold the key. Your whole thought was for your passengers and then, when Hefley did not follow you out, you were the first to go back for him and drag him from the burning cockpit.

"Your fortitude under the greatest imaginable suffering was an inspiration and a lesson. You never lost your smile during the terrible hours that followed for you. Such courage, such fortitude, such endurance, it has never been my privilege to witness. You are up there, looking down upon your family, your devoted wife and two loving children, one but three weeks old. Your soul as white and as clean as the clouds through which it soars, and I pray to God for the knowledge to understand for what purpose He saved my life by sacrificing yours."

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bilization plan," the committee says, "indicates that the War Department expects to secure the co-operation of labor by laws and rules which are, in fact, although not in name, orders to industrial and other labor to work, fight, or starve." A controller of labor is provided for in the plans, "who is to be an outstanding industrial leader." The war industries administration board, does not provide for any labor representation at all, except on an advisory council which has neither authority nor actual responsibility.

The committee points out that under the universal draft law, the board, already described as composed of men sympathetic to the aims of industry, can break strikes, use men in uniform to operate factories, put strike leaders into front line trenches, cut off food to strikers, and place complete military control over labor.

For Referendum
"In view of the increasing growth in the world of governmental dictatorship, enforced by military powers, over large groups of the population, and the constant temptation therewith presented to certain elements in democracies, such as our, to solve their own problems by force, the committee says that it is not advisable in the permanent interests of the nation to attempt in wartime to draft civilian labor, directly or indirectly, nor is it advisable to continue military control over labor for a period of six months after any date which the President, in his judgment, shall fix as the end of the emergency. By deferring a proclamation declaring the emergency, the President can, if he wishes, maintain an effectual military control over the whole nation long into the peace period."

The committee suggests that Congress consider putting a limitation on its own powers and submit a national referendum at the election in 1938 on the military draft of men for service outside America.—Brewery Worker.

Roosevelt—

(Continued from page 1)

Houston in Washington when he was a senator and was a great admirer of his," President Roosevelt told Col. A. J. Houston after landing at the background.

The 82-year-old son of the Texas leader was the first person to greet the President when he stepped from the yacht *Cleopatra II*.

"I'm mighty pleased to meet you Colonel Houston," the President said.

"I have studied your father's life closely and I strongly admire him both as a man and as a soldier."

"I am, Mr. President," Colonel Houston said. "I appreciate the courtesy I have been shown today and am deeply grateful for the opportunity of meeting you."

The President and Colonel Houston had their "visit" while the President was still on the yacht and the "oldest stood on the wharf and the seamen were warping the boat into the berth.

The President stepped directly from the boat into an auto and led a swift parade through the background to the speaking stand, riding between a lane of soldiers who stood rigidly at attention.

May Holcombe introduced Governor Allred.

It is the hope of Texans that his visit to the state will be as joyful for him as his is to the people of this state, the governor told the President.

Praises Leadership
"It is wondrously appropriate," the governor said, "that during our birthday celebration, another great leader, who like Gen. Sam Houston has overcome a great national ordeal, should come to help us pay our tribute to the great pioneers of this state.

"Our hearts are filled with joy inexpressible, not only because of your visit, but because we love you for what you are, for what you have done for this country, for the happiness you have brought to millions of people, for the fact that our great President found time, during the parade in which he was receiving the cheers of thousands, to stop his car and warm the hearts of a group of little crippled children with his cheerful words. We love you for the leadership you have displayed.

Grateful for Welcome
"Welcome, Great Leader, welcome a thousand times, to beautiful, beautiful Texas."

REPUBLICANS PICK CHICAGO MAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

TOPEKA, Kans., June 15.—Gov. Alf M. Landon Friday invited Frank Knox of Chicago, his Republican party presidential ticket running mate, and the party's executive subcommittee to a conference here on the opening of an "immediate move on the enemy."

Landon set Monday as his choice for a meeting date and said "the purpose is to discuss campaign plans."

Glass Says G.O.P. Took Ancient Demo Plank
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Sen. Glass (D., Va.) was quoted by his secretary Friday as saying that the monetary plank in the Republican platform was "the same one he wrote for the Democratic platform four years ago, word for word."

The Senator, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson administration, declined any direct comment.

Landon said he thought the party couldn't go into action too soon. Plans for the notification ceremony probably would be worked out at the conference.

Strong for Platform
The Governor still was tired and hoarse from Thursday's hard day of telephoning and campaigning duties. He made his first public comment on the Republican platform:

"I think it is a very strong, straight-forward, sound platform."

The Governor said that he was delighted with the convention's choice for his running mate, but "had no idea who the Vice President nominee would be until I heard it."

Landon prepared to resume his daily horseback ride again after being forced to miss it Thursday. He displayed a telegram from Knox, which read:

"The unanimous action of the Mayor Holcombe then presented Jesse H. Jones.

"We are honored by your visit, Mr. President," Mr. Jones said. "It is fitting that you should receive your official welcome on the spot where Texas' independence was won."

The President, smiling broadly, replied:

"I am grateful to you for the warmth and sincerity of your words of welcome to me on my return to Texas."

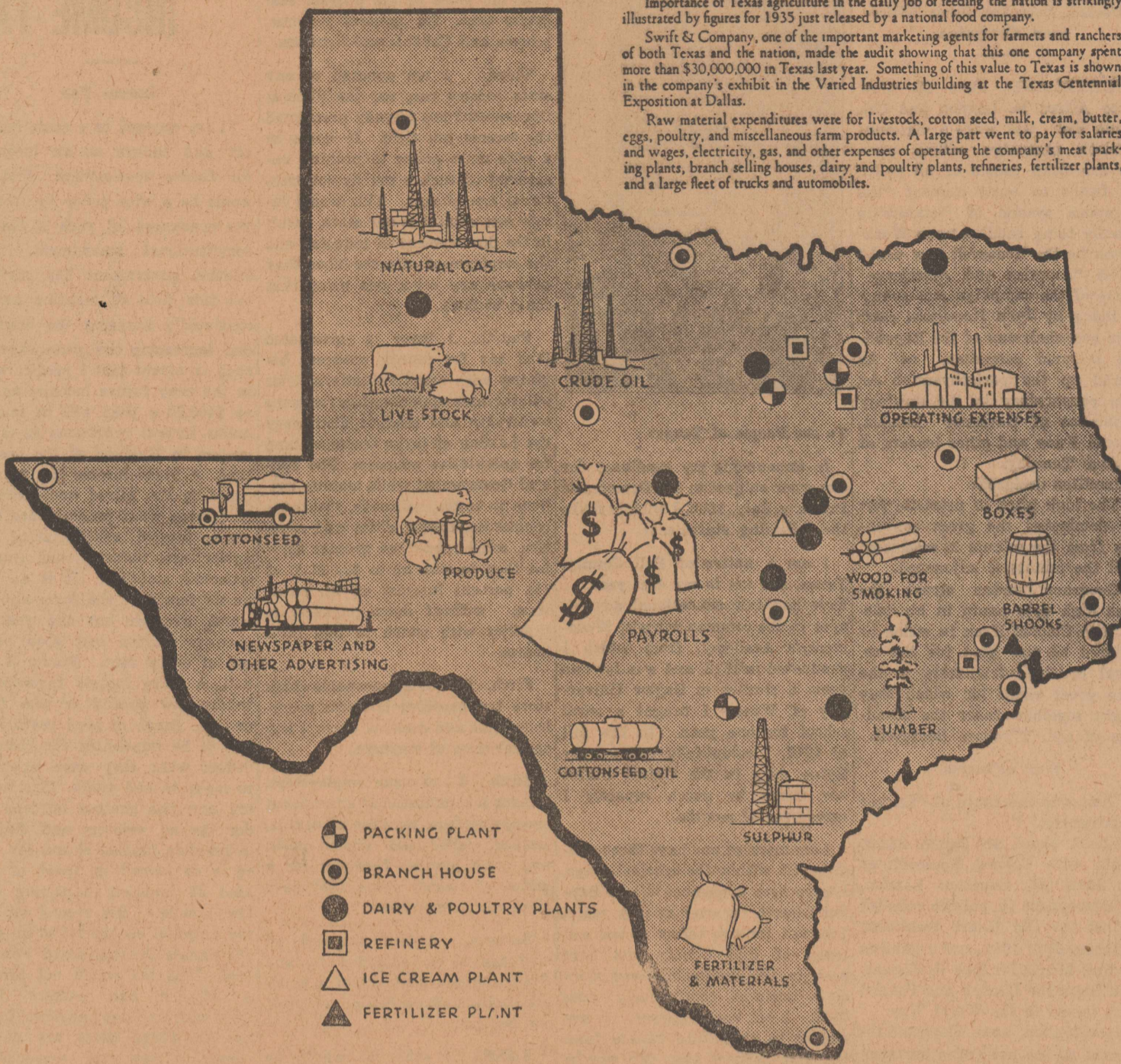
The President's speech lasted about 10 minutes. His car was rolled slowly off the platform and the President was taken to Deer Park.

Here he boarded his special train and departed for San Antonio about 1:20. The entire visit lasted about four hours.

TEXAS IS GOOD!—GETS \$30,000,000 ANNUALLY FROM ONE CORPORATION

Importance of Texas agriculture in the daily job of feeding the nation is strikingly illustrated by figures for 1935 just released by a national food company. Swift & Company, one of the important marketing agents for farmers and ranchers of both Texas and the nation, made the audit showing that this one company spent more than \$30,000,000 in Texas last year. Something of this value to Texas is shown in the company's exhibit in the Varied Industries building at the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas.

Raw material expenditures were for livestock, cotton seed, milk, cream, butter, eggs, poultry, and miscellaneous farm products. A large part went to pay for salaries and wages, electricity, gas, and other expenses of operating the company's meat packing plants, branch selling houses, dairy and poultry plants, refineries, fertilizer plants, and a large fleet of trucks and automobiles.



TEXAS CROP REPORT AS PER JUNE FIRST

Practically every section of Texas was thoroughly soaked during the last ten days in May. The rainfall was very heavy and the most general that has fallen over the State during recent years. It came too late to greatly improve yield prospects for small grain, except possibly spring sown oats, but not too late to check further deterioration of the winter wheat and other fall sown crops. Pastures, hays, and summer crops were materially benefited.

Ranges in Texas this year are the best since 1932, and the outlook is favorable for good summer and fall grazing. Livestock are in very good condition, and year of normal, and the 10-year average is forecast at 930,000 bushels, compared with 1,891,000 bushels produced a year ago, and 1,380,000 bushels the 5-year average (1928-1932) production. Severe damage was done to the crop by a late frost in April.

The condition of Texas apples on June 1 was reported at 24 per cent of normal, compared with 51 per cent a year ago, and 50 per cent the 10-year average (1928-1932).

The condition of Texas winter wheat on June 1 was reported at 36 per cent of normal, compared with 37 per cent a year ago, and 65 per cent the 10-year average (1928-1932). A condition of 36 per cent on June 1 indicates an average yield of 6.5 bushels per acre, which applied to the 2,092,000 acres estimated remaining for harvest indicates a production of 13,598,000 bushels. This compares with 10,010,000 bushels produced in 1935, and 41,083,000 bushels the 5-year average production (1928-1932). The prospective wheat production for Texas shows little change from that of a month previous. The expected yield per acre is the lowest since 1925.

THE CONDITION OF TEXAS OATS

The condition of Texas oats on June 1 was 46 per cent of normal, compared with 38 per cent a month ago, 72 per cent a year ago, and 71 per cent the 10-year average (1928-1932). Fall sown oats were too far advanced to derive much benefit from the late May rains, but spring sown oats responded favorably in most districts.

On June 1, Texas barley was reported at 44 per cent of normal, compared with 62 per cent a year ago, and 67 per cent the 10-year average (1928-1932).

The condition of Texas hay crops was greatly improved on June 1, compared with the poor condition reported a month ago. All tame hay gained 24 points during May to a reported condition of 72 per cent on June 1. A year ago tame hay was 71 per cent of normal, and the 10-year average (1928-1932) was 79 per cent. Wild hay condition was rated at 77 per cent of normal on June 1, compared with 78 per cent a year ago, and 80 per cent the 10-year average.

Texas Irish potatoes on June 1 were reported at 67 per cent, compared with 66 per cent last month, 70 per cent a year ago on June 1, and 70 per cent the 9-year average (1924-1932). These figures relate to the combined farm and commercial crops. The late May rains damaged the commercial crop somewhat in some sections, but this was offset by an improvement in the crop in other sections.

Fruit prospects are poor to fair for deciduous fruits and good for citrus fruits. The condition of peaches on June 1 was reported at 33 per cent of normal, compared with 57 per cent a year ago, and 49 per cent the 10-year average (1928-1932). Peach production is forecast at 930,000 bushels, compared with 1,891,000 bushels produced a year ago, and 1,380,000 bushels the 5-year average (1928-1932) production. Severe damage was done to the crop by a late frost in April.

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GRAPEFRUIT CONDITION ON JUNE 1

was reported at 71 per cent of normal, compared with 79 per cent on May 1, 28 per cent a year ago, and 65 per cent the 5-year average (1929-1933). The previous high June 1 condition was 90 per cent in 1929.

The condition of oranges on June 1 was reported at 76 per cent, compared with 82 per cent a month ago, 36 per cent a year ago, and 71 per cent the 5-year average (1929-1933). The previous high June 1 condition was 91 per cent in 1929.

What has the bona fide Civil Service employees (especially those who have served the government well for years, often at great sacrifice and hard work), especially worried is the practical certainty that Civil Service vacancies will not occur fast enough to suit the politicians. No Civil Service employee without a "New Deal" political pull will secure against arbitrary dismissal on trumped up charges, to make a vacancy. It goes without saying that this could be a serious matter for thousands of Civil Service employees who secured their positions by passing stiff competitive examinations from 10 to 30 years ago and have made this their lifework ever since.

One thing that may to some extent quiet the clamor of the politicians for government jobs to distribute is the proposal in the Kerr-Coolidge Immigration Bill, making almost all the enforcement of our immigration laws "discretionary" with politically appointed officials, instead of mandatory as at present. This might throw the entire immigration law enforcement into politics, and Congressmen and Senators from predominantly foreign districts could pay most of their political debts by arranging for "administrative exceptions"—or in plain English the "fixing" of immigration cases—in favor of the friends and relative of their recently naturalized constituents.

If the Kerr-Coolidge Immigration Bill becomes a law, a "good" lawmaker may have assigned to him not only a ration of political "plums" for his hungry constituents, but also the privilege of designating a certain number of undesirable aliens to be admitted into the United States, or allowed to stay here if already illegally in our midst.

It is obvious that neither the White House nor the Capitol relishes the responsibility of passing the Logan or Ramspeck Civil Service Bills or the Kerr-Coolidge Immigration Bill just before election. But it is equally obvious that if the election gives them a mandate to keep on as they are started, the result can hardly fall short of the complete "fixing" of both the Federal Civil Service and

necessary during the balance of the season. Trees are in good condition, and the fruit is sizing rapidly.

Grapefruit condition on June 1 was reported at 71 per cent of normal, compared with 79 per cent on May 1, 28 per cent a year ago, and 65 per cent the 5-year average (1929-1933). The previous high June 1 condition was 90 per cent in 1929.

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ON FREEZING TEMPORARIES ON PAY ROLL

When the emergency or "alphabet" of the New Deal were organized, they were with few exceptions thrown open to the political spoilsmen by legislative provision that the employees could be selected without regard to the Civil Service laws.

However, from the standpoint of permanence and security, it is a big advantage to a government employee to have competitive Civil Service status. Therefore it has been freely predicted that some excuse would be found before election to give many political favorites in the New Deal agencies full competitive Civil Service status without competitive examinations. A group of these employees presented the question directly to President Roosevelt last summer, but he apparently thought at the time and still thinks it is undesirable for him to take personal responsibility for making of the entire Federal Civil Service a "spoils system."

At the other end of the Avenue, Senator Logan of Kentucky and Congressman Ramspeck of Georgia have introduced bills which would exactly fit the needs of the so-called "temporary" political appointees, and the bills have been enthusiastically incoered by them. They provide for putting all present non-Civil Service positions under Civil Service, and also that the occupants of those positions shall be granted full competitive Civil Service status through non-competitive examinations.

The real object of the bills is not so much to stabilize the positions of the political appointees, in the emergency agencies where they are now, as to give them eligibility for direct transfer without taking real Civil Service examinations to the more permanent positions in the older departments, most of which have been under Civil Service for a generation or more.

If these bills are passed, for years to come every time a vacancy occurs in any of the older Civil Service departments, some emergency agency or former employee will not only be ready to demand it on the strength of his political indorsements, but will have as good a legal right to it as any of the class who merely stand highest on the competitive Civil Service eligible lists.

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If the Kerr-Coolidge Immigration Bill becomes a law, a "good" lawmaker may have assigned to him not only a ration of political "plums" for his hungry constituents, but also the privilege of designating a certain number of undesirable aliens to be admitted into the United States, or allowed to stay here if already illegally in our midst.

It is obvious that neither the White House nor the Capitol relishes the responsibility of passing the Logan or Ramspeck Civil Service Bills or the Kerr-Coolidge Immigration Bill just before election. But it is equally obvious that if the election gives them a mandate to keep on as they are started, the result can hardly fall short of the complete "fixing" of both the Federal Civil Service and

the protection of our economic interests against pauper and criminal elements from Europe and Western Asia.—National Republic.

PASTOR GUILTY IN POLICEMAN'S DEATH

Rev. Edgar Eskridge Is to Serve 5 Years

HOUSTON, June 13.—The Rev. Edgar Eskridge, former Baptist pastor at Orange, was found guilty today of murder without malice, and penalty fixed at five years in prison for having shot and killed Ed O'Reilly, chief of police at Orange, and a member of his flock.

The jury in district court returned a verdict of guilty late this afternoon after deliberating nearly four hours. The state called O'Reilly's death cold blooded murder. The defense was insanity.

The defense was undecided to-night whether an appeal will be taken.

"Five years is better than 100 years, but I don't see how they got that verdict," the former minister said.

"It's a shame. Five years for cold blooded murder," was the remark of Mrs. O'Reilly, widow of the sl in officer.

Eskridge, a hot spoken, crusading minister in Orange, wore high-heeled boots and carried one, sometimes two guns. He often preached against what he termed vice conditions and the constituted authorities.

Shortly before O'Reilly was shot he had disarmed the minister, and the state contended that brooding over that had caused the minister to resolve to kill the officer.—Ex.

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AUSTIN THE DRISKILL IS THE HOTEL AT AUSTIN

European Plan

Presidential Train Is Hailed at Every Stop On Trip Through Texas

Thousands of Texans Stand Patiently for Hours Awaiting Chance to Cheer Roosevelt.

By BYRON C. UTECHT
In Fort Worth Star-Telegram

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE SAN ANTONIO, June 11.—The President is coming. These must have been magic words in Texas today, and in some way every village and crossroads knew when the presidential train would pass and the inhabitants were on hand. All the way from Texarkana to Houston and from Houston to San Antonio it was an old fashioned Texas greeting, with some warmth behind the flag waving and cheering. It was an unusual sight as President Roosevelt's train, speeding through the Southland, would pass some farm, with the farmer's family gathered at some point near where the train would pass and wave flags when the special how into view.

But it was even more unusual when this morning saw at least 150,000 people lined all along Houston streets for a distance of six miles to the Turning Basin, lines three to 10 persons deep, and with 10 bands strung along the route. Then from the Turning Basin in the ship channel to San Jacinto battlefield all wharves, landings and boats were decorated with the national colors, with crowds nearly all the distance of 25 miles, watching the six yachts that carried the presidential party up the channel.

Wait for Hours
Thousands had stood for hours waiting to catch a glimpse of Roosevelt and he enjoyed looking at them both from his automobile and his yacht "Captiva."

When the President got off the train at Houston station accompanied by him was Senator Morris Sheppard, wearing a 10-gallon sombrero, and it was the only one in the party. Even Governor Allred wore a soft straw hat. While it was a sultry morning in Houston, the cruise up the channel gave all in the party a chance to rest and cool off. On the way up the stream refineries, large cargo ships and warehouses were pointed out to the President, who was greatly interested. This was Roosevelt's first visit to Houston since 1928 for the Democratic National convention at which time he made the nomination speech for Al Smith.

One of the features of the President's auto trip through Houston was touching. Before a small hospital a group of crippled children in wheelchairs were out on the lawn, waving flags. The President saw them and waved back. Only one day previously the President visited hospitals at Hot Springs, Ark.

75 Aboard Train
On the presidential train there are about 75 passengers, most of them with it since the departure from Washington. All of them are chiefly impressed with the enormous turnouts every day and at every stop, coupled with one more thing: the President's enjoyment of it all.

Aboard the train a few nights ago the President had a half dozen guests for dinner, among them Marshall Diggs, Dallas assistant to the Comptroller. "He has a most amazing mind," Diggs said. "He could recall figure after figure on the financial conditions of various banks and corporations, and then deal with international situations. His mind absorbs and never forgets. Above all he is a charming companion."

On the train there are no press conferences with the President, for his time is all taken up and it is necessary for him to have some time to rest. He has besides his two private secretaries, M. H. McIntyre and Stephen Early, two expert stenographers, for the work of the White House must go on.

No Conference.
Although Governor Allred and party joined the train at Texarkana at 1 o'clock this morning, they were not able to see Roosevelt until a few moments before he left the train at Houston for the parade and ceremonies. There has been no conference between them.

Allred is the fifth Governor the President has been with since he left Washington.

By the time the President leaves the State at Denison on the return trip to Washington, he will have traveled more than 1,000 miles in this State, and it is estimated that 400,000 people will have seen him. For he still has enormous crowds to see in Dallas and Fort Worth. Aboard official train this after-

noon there was much interest in the Republican national convention chiefly concerning who would be nominated for Vice President, as the nomination of Landon for President was expected. Democratic officials on the train from Washington are unworried and said they reflect the attitude of the President. Here is the thought of one official on the President's trip to Texas, coming from Lawrence Westbrook, assistant to Harry Hopkins, WPA chieftain.

"It is convincing to the people that President Roosevelt is interested in our State and future," he said, "for he is making the trip here regardless of the Republican convention and campaign, although we all realize that Texas will go into the Democratic column, anyway. It proves his sincerity and that he is above politics. He could have gone to six doubtful States, but the Centennial celebrations had a strong appeal to him."

FLAMING AIRPLANE BROUGHT TO EARTH SAFELY AT FERRIS

DALLAS, June 14.—Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, rode a flaming monoplane 7,000 feet to earth Friday, helped pull two badly burned pilots from their compartment, but escaped injury in the accident.

Ed Heffley of Houston, pilot, was seriously burned about the face and arms, and the co-pilot, Eugene Schacher, also of Houston, was less seriously hurt.

Jones gave them full credit for saving his life along with the lives of Former Gov. and Mrs. W. P. Hobby and Joe Toomey of Houston, Jones' secretary.

A thorough examination Friday night by physicians revealed that Jones received no injuries.

Dive to East
Hobby received a slight cut on the forehead near the right eye, Mrs. Hobby and Toomey were not injured.

The blazing monoplane, with the pilot and copilot grimly facing the searing flames in their compartment at the front in their determination to land it safely, dived at a rate estimated by Heffley at 275 miles an hour.

It landed in a field on C. Edwards' farm near Ferris, 20 miles south of Dallas, skidding to a smoking halt on its belly after the landing gear had been torn off.

Jones and his fellow passengers tore open the door of the pilots compartment and dragged Heffley and Schacher to safety. A few moments later the plane was completely destroyed by the blaze.

Small Gasoline Leak
Schacher said he and Heffley smelled a gasoline leak while they were cruising south from Dallas at an altitude of 7,000 feet. They cut off the motor and began a gradual descent. A moment after, he said, there was a backfire and a flash of flame.

As flames began to eat at the single-motored ship, Heffley put it into a dive.

"Pilot Heffley told me to go back and tell the passengers what had happened," Schacher said. "I told them to fasten their safety belts, that the plane was on fire and that we would land in a hurry. They did not show any alarm, but quietly did as I told them."

Plane Hits Hard
Jones said that Schacher then rejoyined Heffley in the pilots' compartment tightly closing the door to the passenger cabin.

"If they had not stuck to their posts," he asserted, "we all would have been killed."

"With the plane ablaze, the pilot made a quick forced landing—a beautiful piece of work—in a field near Ferris. The plane hit hard and we scrambled out, pulling the pilots from the flaming compartment."

The plane landed about three miles west of Ferris. Ambulances were called and the pilots, Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hobby and Toomey were brought to Ferris for first aid treatment. Dr. A. E. Walker ministered to them and ordered them to Dallas.

LANDON AND KNOX GIRD FOR FIGHT ON DICTATOR SYSTEM OF THE NEW DEAL

Patriotism Plea of GOP Entries Stressed. Hamilton Plans Whirlwind Campaign.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—Governor Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox will wage a vigorous, patriotic campaign calling upon the American people of all political faiths to unite against "the European system of dictatorship steadily being saddled upon Washington by the Roosevelt new deal."

The "America and Americans" theme of the campaign was sounded today by John Hamilton, energetic new chairman of the Republican national committee, as he wound up the post-convention details preparatory to the strategy conference of Governor Landon, Colonel Knox and other leaders at Topeka Tuesday.

Hamilton declared: "The high pitch of patriotic fervor dominated the great convention from the minute it assembled until the minute it adjourned."

"Governor Landon struck the same high note again in his telegram to Colonel Knox in which he declared he was glad for the renewal of their friendship in the same great cause for which they fought together under the standards of Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

War Veterans
"That was the cause of 'Larger Americanism.'"

Colonel Knox, a Rough Rider, fought with Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan hill. Governor Landon, an independent in politics rebelled against the Old Guard treatment of Roosevelt in 1912, and organized the Bull Moose for him in Kansas. Both Governor Landon and Colonel Knox served in the World War.

Hamilton will leave Cleveland tomorrow at the head of a strategy board of 16 members to draw the battle lines with Governor Landon and Colonel Knox in the important Topeka conference. After Topeka he will go to Washington to inject his confident, fighting spirit into the Republican national organization. He will then proceed to New York, where on Thursday, he will make his first speech in the campaign to be waged aggressively in every section of the country until November.

Hamilton will do most of his campaign traveling in a specially equipped airplane to be supplied for his exclusive use by the friends he won by his fight for his Kansas friend.

Congressman Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, popular assistant Republican floor leader of the house, left tonight for Washington and the final sessions of congress next week on the Roosevelt tax bill. He will then establish headquarters in New York to take command of the eastern campaign for Landon and Knox.

Governor Landon will surely breastbone. After telephoning Houston, he was taken to a room and put to bed.

Jones was en route home after speaking at the dedication of the statue of Robert E. Lee held in connection with the Centennial celebration. He had attended numerous functions in connection with the Centennial and with Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of whose party he was a member.

Farmer Describes Landing
R. H. Edwards, son of the owner of the farm where the airplane crashed, said that he just was turning into an area where 100 onion gatherers were at work when the plane appeared. He said:

"It was flying very low when I first noticed it but it did not seem to be going to land. Suddenly it dived down, hit the ground and skidded about 150 yards. The motor fell out and flames shot out from the front of the plane. The plane skidded on past where the motor was lost, made a complete turn and then burst into flames throughout."

"There was no smoke visible until after the plane hit the ground."

"Four men and a woman left the plane. Then they all rushed back inside and brought out the other pilot. Both pilots were badly burned."

Asked More Speed
"Mrs. Hobby told me the two pilots had been fighting the fire all the way down from 2,000 feet."

"I took the two pilots, Jesse Jones and Mrs. Hobby the three miles to Ferris, where Dr. A. E. Walker of Ferris gave the pilots first aid."

"I was driving an old flivver and all the way in Mr. Jones kept tapping me on the back and asking me to go faster."

The plane in which Jones was riding was owned by the United Gas Company.—Austin American.

SANDERFORD FOR GOVERNOR



To the People of Texas:

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

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

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

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

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

Second. A three per cent retail

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

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

Fourth. I favor a graduated land tax for county purposes beginning with small valuations. This will increase opportunities for home ownership and tend to discourage the holding of large tracts of land for speculative purposes. The Federal Government while loaning millions to banks, railroads, insurance companies, towns, cities and counties, could render no greater service than to loan up to \$3,000.00 at 1 1/2 percent interest on 21 years' time, without down payment to families with which to buy farm homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROY SANDERFORD.

James A. Reed of Missouri and former Governor Alfred E. Smith are examples of the Constitutional Democrats who are assumed by the campaign managers to have been Cleveland convention.

Senator Borah will ultimately declare for Landon and Knox. At least, this is the hopeful assumption of the new campaign commanders. The platform was on the whole agreeable to his conceptions of the American system of government. It vindicated his long, relentless opposition to the League of Nations and League court.

Governor Landon's declaration for a constitutional amendment necessary to protect the wages and hours of the women and children who toil in industry was not far from Borah's attitude in the matter. Borah believes at can be done within the constitution.

Borah Pleased
If Borah disagrees with Governor Landon's declaration for a national currency backed by gold, then Landon campaign managers do not assume that the Idahoan would withhold his support from the Kansas "on a single policy when there are so many issues facing the country on which they do agree."

One of the Landon campaign managers said today that Borah "in his heart was probably delighted with the courage and independence shown by Governor Landon in sending his frank message to the convention even before his was nominated."

Most of Landon's college friends and backers are newspapermen now, Oscar Stauffer owns a string of small newspapers in Kansas, Fred Brinkerhoff, "makes up his paper," writes the editorials and edits the personals and obituaries. Jack Scott, a newcomer in the journalistic field, is out to emulate their success.

Roy A. Roberts, Warwick of this group experiencing their first adventure into the national political arena, left with these the scene of their victory tonight, headed for Kansas City. Also in the party was

SANDERFORD'S POSITION ON INCOME TAX

Income Tax

"I am opposed to a state income tax and believe as an incentive for future development that it would be a wise policy to prohibit the enactment of such a tax by constitutional amendment. The Federal government has preempted this field of taxation and is continually lowering the brackets and increasing the percentages to such an extent that I predict within the near future incomes as low as \$400.00 a year will be taxable under federal provisions as is the custom in England at the present time. A state income tax as proposed by Mr. Allred would virtually destroy what progress has been made toward rehabilitating our agriculture, industry, and general economic stability. It is an economic fact that the farm and the ranch average but one year of good production and good prices out of every four. Fancy if you will, a state income tax collector taking the profits of the farm and the ranch in good years since it will be impossible for them to deduct what they were supposed to make in bad years. This industry now has greater burdens under the ad valorem and Federal levies than its just share. Mr. Allred is on record in favor of this kind of taxation, beginning with low brackets. His record on this tax proposal can be found on page 595 Senate Journal dated Feb. 25, 1935. This tax would not provide a sufficient and constant fund with which to pay pensions. In depression years there are no incomes to tax and consequently there would be no taxes with which to pay the pensions just at the time the needs were the greatest. A state income tax would not only prevent outside capital from coming to Texas for investment and for development of industries, but would drive much of our local capital to other lands for investment and development there."

During this our Centennial year, millions of visitors will become acquainted with the wonderful possibilities and unusual opportunities in Texas, and as a result will invest hundreds of millions of dollars in the future of our state if we provide a fair, equitable, and business-like tax system which will guarantee them a reasonable protection to which they are entitled."

—Roy Sanderford.

HOW BONUS BONDS BE EXCHANGED FOR CASH

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Here's how the veteran cashes his bonus bond:

Take the bond to the local postmaster or to any officer authorized to witness requests for payment, such as the executive officers of banks and trust companies.

Prove identification, then sign the request on the back of the bond for payment. A receipt for the bonds is given and thereafter a check on the treasurer of the United States, payable to the veteran, follows by mail.

In the event of the death or incompetence of the veteran, a legal representative will be recognized if no legal representative exists, instructions should be obtained from the division of loans and currency in Washington.

Under the lead of Hamilton, the Republican machinery will be overhauled. New figures, prominent in the Young Republican movement throughout the country, will be drawn into it. The "boys from the country" will decline to take official posts. But they "will hang around a bit" in case any trouble comes up.

impressed with the spirit of the residents would be menaced.

Planes Grounded
Flights of Miami-Key West air lines were canceled and the city was severed from the mainland when ferries on unbridged gaps in the overseas highway halted operations because of high seas.

On the Gulf side of the keys, water was seething despite lack of high winds. Rain fell over most of the State daylong.—Ex.

PATMAN'S WASHINGTON PARAGRAPHS

CONGRESSMAN—TEXAS

A few large corporations have almost ruined the market for perishable farm products. Only when there is a severe shortage by reason of a drought or other cause can the farmer get a good price. They know when tomatoes, potatoes and other perishable products are loaded. They know when they must be sold or the farmers will have to pay the freight. They wait until the right time and buy them at their own price. This enables these buyers to convince their customers in the cities that they sell for a low price and give as example the prices of tomatoes, potatoes, etc., which they have racketeered from the farmers. This is detrimental to the country as a whole. It destroys the farmers' buying power, which affects the prosperity and well being of the people who live in the cities. Efforts are being made to correct this condition.

War Loans
If our Government permits Wall Street bankers to make loans to other countries to engage in a war, we will to a great extent encourage our own country to get into the war to protect the investments of our citizens. No doubt the large sums of money owed to our Wall Street International Bankers by France, England and Italy contributed to the entry of our own country into that great World conflict. Congress has passed a law which is effective until May 1, 1937, which permits the President to make it unlawful for any person to make a loan or to extend any credit to any such foreign nation or its citizens. If we stop the granting of these loans, and the law should be extended when it expires, we will make a long step in the direction of peace.

Holding Companies
When the Holding Company Bill was before Congress an effort was made to show that the enactment of the bill into law would destroy

100 THOUSAND BLANK BONUS CHECKS SENT POSTMASTER NALLE

Postmaster Ewell Nalle will become one of the biggest paymasters in Texas next week as the result of distribution and certification of soldiers' bonus bonds for payment.

The postoffice department has directed the Austin postoffice as the pay station for all of South Texas except for certain designated paying postoffices, while the Dallas postoffice will be the pay station for the North Texas district.

Checks Arrive
The Austin postoffice will write bond checks for all of South Texas except San Antonio, Houston, Beaumont, Galveston, El Paso and Waco.

"We've got to act as paymaster for Kelly Field, Brooks Field and other army centers near San Antonio, and for all cities and towns in South Texas outside the cities mentioned which have been made paying postoffices," Mr. Nalle said.

And to back it up, the postoffice department sent Mr. Nalle Friday 100,000 blank checks for issuance to veterans who surrender bonus bonds for payment.

Bonds Due Monday
The job starts next Monday at 3:15 p. m. when the registered letters containing the bonds are received from Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. For an interim receipt must be prepared for every one of these letters, which will be delivered to the business section Tuesday between 3 and 5 p. m. and to residences beginning at 5:30 p. m.—Ex.

the value of holding company stocks. This argument has been exploded. For instance, when this contention was made American Water Works and Electric was selling for \$1 a share. In April of this year it had increased to \$2.75. American Power and Light increased from 3 1/2 to 12 during the same time; American Water Works and Electric 1 1/2 to 22 1/2; City Service, 1 1/2 to 5 1/2; North American Light and Power, 75 cents to \$4.25; United Light and Power (A), from \$1 to \$7. This is another example of a false argument being used to protect a privileged and powerful few.

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