

## "Attendance is the Price of Membership"

in other foreign countries, or travel abroad, they are under obligation, both by international law and every principle of justice, to submit themselves to the laws, courts, and institutions of that country and to abide by and act in accordance with them. And it is only when government itself is unable to function or when such discrimination is practiced or lawlessness prevails as to amount to an attack, or threat of attack, upon life or property, that a government is justified in interfering or extending its protection."

Senator Borah, in the same article, points out the inconsistency of nations that accept the pledge of another nation to furnish military aid in time of war, but distrust a promise to arbitrate controversies.

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"It is," he declares, "another manifestation of that wicked, persistent distrust of human nature which comes to us from the days when governments were founded upon force and the people had no voice.

"I do not believe that the only commanding power in the world is that of military force. I think the power of public opinion with reference to matters upon which public opinion may operate, such as a trial and judgment of a court, will nine times out of ten be far more effective than the employment of military force."

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Of the Monroe Doctrine, he says: "The imperialist, whatever form his activities may take, oil or mahogany or bonds, appeals to the Monroe Doctrine to protect and justify his course . . . The Monroe Doctrine was the outgrowth of a controversy between hemispheres. It has nothing whatever to do and furnishes the United States no guide in dealing with different factions or different conditions internal in any Latin American country."—From THE ROTARIAN.

—Rotarygrams—

## You May Select Ten

Ten directors for the ensuing year will be chosen from the following list at the meeting today:

Sam Rosinger  
Millard McMaster  
Irwin J. Feray  
P. P. Butler  
Chester Easley  
Harry Longe  
P. B. Doty  
B. A. Steinhagen  
Ed Stedman, Jr.  
George Roark

C. S. Dickens  
Beeman Strong  
Keith Hotchkiss  
W. F. Graham  
J. S. Edwards  
Tom Walker  
Kelsey Lamb  
A. I. Brainard  
W. C. Tyrrell  
R. B. Cousins

# ROTARYGRAMS OF BEAUMONT



## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## Check Goes To Mexico

A flight to the City of Mexico as told by Check: After a run of about 200 yards the big all metal plane left terra firma at Brownsville and pointed her nose down the Mexican shore line to Tampico. The coast is more or less dented with baylets, rivulets and islets but the riding smooth. After a thirty minutes over-hauling and refueling in Tampico we took the air again and for the first few minutes we ascended very rapidly until mother earth lay far beneath us and we were gliding over banks of clouds that obscured our vision save the blue empyrean above. The dazzling whiteness beneath us was like snow and for an hour we flew towards the Sierra Madres with no earthly object to guide or cheer us. Gradually rifts in the clouds began to appear and we finally crossed the towering peaks into the Valley of Mexico where we could see the villages and farms checker-boarded far below, some 12,000 feet. At times, riding a bucking bronco is placid enjoyment compared to maintaining your equipoise in these rarified strata. This plane had everything from St. Vitus dance to epileptics with a few convulsions of fuselage that would rock you like a bad ague. Not infrequently the seat of your pants appears to slap you in the face and your Adam's apple is chasing up and down your esophagus like sand crabs on a beach. Your old abdomen is suffering intestinal disturbances and conscience is pricking you like heat does a fat woman. In these pockets of air you drop some 40 or 50 feet and nausea seizes you with a vice-like grip. Aromatic spirits of ammonia assuaged the suffering of the passenger just ahead of us. About an hour of this tortuous and trying trip finds you over Buena Vista field where you glide to earth with a prayer for safety, and then reflect what a marvelous journey this 5 hours has been.

—Check.

**OFFICERS**

SAM ROSINGER ..... President  
MILLARD W. McMASTER ..... Vice-President  
PRESTON B. DOTY ..... Treasurer  
IRWIN J. FERAY ..... Secretary

**DIRECTORS**

SAM ROSINGER—Jewish Congregation.  
BARNEY A. STEINHAGEN—Steinhagen Rice Mill. Co.  
W. HARRY LONGE—Longe's Co.  
CHESTER A. EASLEY—Seaport Coal Co.  
P. PERKINS BUTLER—American National Bank  
PRESTON B. DOTY—First National Bank  
Millard W. McMaster—Petroleum Iron Works Co.  
ED STEDMAN, JR.—Stedman Fruit Co.  
CARL S. DICKENS—Magnolia Petroleum Co.  
IRWIN J. FERAY—T. H. Mastin & Co.

## Democracy On Trial

By Samuel Rosinger

Economists may rack their brains about the causes underlying our present depression, and blame over-production, too-heavy gold reserves, depreciation of silver, tariff, gambling, Russia and a score of other factors as responsible for the long stagnation of this nation's business and industries. The moralist knows that these "apparent" causes touch only the surface of the trouble, and are only symptoms of the disease, and not the disease itself. These causes all point to the root of the evil we are suffering from, namely, greed, grabbing and grasping greed, which has cast a baneful spell upon us, and converted us into money-maniacs.

War profiteering and the rapid development of the vast resources of our country, had given us a taste of easy money, and, flushed with surfeiting prosperity, we entered upon a spree of reckless gambling and financial racketeering, from which, in spite of the tremendous losses sustained, we have not yet sobered up. For had we recovered from our inebriety, we would realize the deadly seriousness of our situation, and try to cure our critical illness, not by surface lotions, but radical remedies.

An economic system which suffers serious dislocations, or total breakdown every eight or ten years, as our competitive capitalistic structure has done times without number, throwing millions of the working masses out of employment and depriving them of the most elemental means of livelihood, cannot serve as the foundation of a democracy, established not to confer special privileges upon the

classes, but to promote the general welfare of the masses. The seven million unemployd, who, at a time when the vaults of this nation's treasury bulge with gold, and its bins overflow with food, languish with famine, make the definition of our democracy by the foremost American "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," a ghastly mockery.

Our democracy, in order that it endure, will have to be established not on cruel competition, but on cordial co-operation, not on fortunes derived from speculative profit, but on the fair reward of productive labor. Therefore, it is not business that needs stimulation, but our hearts and consciences. We must awaken to the serious danger to democracy, arising not from an armed attack from without, but moral rotteness within. Greed, inordinate and insatiable greed, which has been our ruling passion, will have to be eradicated from our hearts, and replaced by the noble impulses of generosity and goodwill. To bring back prosperity, we must make a more radical adjustment than price and wage cutting. We must make a deep slash in our selfishness, and rearrange our economic system so that it serve and supply the needs of all the children of this richly dowered and bountifully favored commonwealth.

—Rotarygrams—

## The Monroe Doctrine

It is "rank injustice" to the taxpayers at home for capitalists, who invest in foreign lands, to insist upon protection for their money at the point of a bayonet believes William E. Borah, chairman of the United States senate committee on foreign relations.

"Some investors assume," he writes in the March Rotarian, "when they go into other countries, particularly backward countries, that they carry with them as a part of their citizenship to be guaranteed and assured to them by their home government, the standards and practices and rules and enlightened principles of their home land. I submit, such an assumption is not only based upon no principle of international law, but is a rank injustice to the taxpayers and citizens who remain at home.

"When citizens of one country seek investments