

JUSTICE IS PRACTICAL REALITY

In a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Russell Robb points out the folly of "taking from the few for the many."

It is a game which has been tried since the world began but has never yet succeeded. The result is the same as with the man who killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, the source of wealth is destroyed and with it, values and employment.

In his article Mr. Robb says: "It is easy for the public to destroy the value of private property it is even easy for the public to take property away from the individual; but it seems extremely difficult for the public to take property, or its value, away from individuals, and at the same time increase the public's possessions."

"The loot of the mobs in Russia had great value while the old regime was in power, but the value depended principally upon the old social conditions. Statuary, pictures, fine furniture and hangings are valuable if there are fine houses, with owners who want such things, but their value disappears with the disappearance of the conditions that make enjoyment and use of such property possible."

To a less degree the same conditions have existed in this country and are illustrated by Mr. Robb, who points out that "the public was deluded into thinking that anything that could be taken from the railroads, street railroads, lighting companies, and other public service corporations was pure gain for the public. They succeeded, it is true, in taking enormous value away from the utilities, but the value was not transferred to the public; it was only destroyed. The value that attached to these utilities existed under conditions that induced owners to put new capital into them, extend the use, and maintain the greatest service. When the public attempted to take value away from the owners by loading the properties with burdens and by insisting upon prices that were less than worth and cost, the public did not add to their own profit, but began to lose conveniences they wished to have, and, in some cases, even ran the risk of losing service, or did lose it altogether to their own great hardship and cost."

"As in other cases of confiscation, it has been easy for the many to take from the few, but difficult to do it to the advantage of the many. Too bald a taking creates conditions that are more burdensome than they were before."

"Justice, after all, is not so much an ideal that shines aloft, unaffected by universal law, as it is a practical reality."

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

The arguments advanced in favor of non-taxable government, state and municipal securities are that in this manner money is obtained more cheaply for public works.

That may be, but for every dollar thus obtained private industry which keeps the wheels of commerce turning and our millions of people employed when seeking money, must pay two dollars in order to make up the tax lost on the billions of wealth escaping all forms of

New Tariff Plan Would Help Our Debtors To Pay

Government Expert Shows How American Valuation Would Remove Unfair Customs Discrimination.

UNDER the American valuation plan, as proposed in the Fordney Tariff bill, an equalizing effect upon the commerce of the United States with all nations with which we trade would be one of the first and most desirable results, according to William Burgess, member of the United States Tariff Commission.

A similar article sold in Japan at 50 cents, in Germany at 60 cents, in England for \$1, under the present foreign valuation plan means, at a tariff rate of 50 per cent, that Japan would have to pay 25 cents in duty, Germany 30 cents and England 50 cents. Under the proposed American valuation, Mr. Burgess points out that the importation of this article would cause each of the exporting countries to pay exactly the same amount of duty, regardless of cost of production.

Thus, he shows, the present discrimination in favor of low-cost countries would be removed. This also would result in helping our debtor nations to pay their debts to us. Our debtor nations are Great Britain, France and Italy.

"How are we going to help these nations to pay their debts by charging them a greater amount of duty than we charge Germany and Japan?" Mr. Burgess asks.

Certain large importing houses and dealers making greater profits on imported merchandise than they think they can make on domestic goods, are the real opponents of the American valuation plan, the tariff expert declares.

He answers the argument that American manufacturers could raise their prices so as to compel importers to pay a higher amount of duty by citing the following example:

Assuming a foreign article to be worth 70 cents and the American article is selling at \$1, it would require 30% of the American selling price to equalize the difference between the foreign and domestic values. Now, if the American manufacturer raises his price to \$1.25, 39% duty on this value would be 37 1/2 cents, the foreign value remaining at 70 cents, the landed cost would be 70 cents plus 37 1/2 cents, which gives the foreign article the advantage of 18 1/2 cents in this market. The American valuation plan places an automatic check on American manufacturers doing this very thing.



Copyright, Champlain Studios, N. Y.
WILLIAM BURGESS
Member U. S. Tariff Commission

Mr. Burgess disputes estimates of increased selling prices of commodities which the Women's Consumers' Committee recently declared would result from application of the provisions of the Fordney tariff bill. The increases were estimated at from 60% for woolen dress goods to 720% for women's cotton gloves. He says: "Taking their own figures as a basis and applying the rates of the Fordney bill, we find that the only additional cost to the retailer would be the additional amount of duty required under the Fordney bill, because all other costs and overhead charges remain the same."

The question, Mr. Burgess concludes, is simply whether customs duties shall continue to be assessed upon the foreign market value of goods or upon the value in the United States, and asks whether it is easier to obtain information upon their value from over 110 different foreign countries of exportation, with no legal power to secure such values, than it is to get this information in America with the full power of the Government to compel such information.

taxation in tax-exempt securities.

Thus do the people finally pay the bill in increased commodity prices.

Tax exempt securities are a direct detriment to the starting of new enterprises and are handicapping normal industrial growth in this nation as they absorb the bulk of surplus funds which would otherwise be seeking commercial channels for investment.

FARM BUREAUS AND BANKING

Organized farmers and banking should co-operate on fair terms but assaults on the Federal Reserve banks and banking in general are based upon some very unfair statements.

For instance, a State Organizer of Farm Bureaus for Oregon tells farmer audiences that the Federal Reserve bank loaned the National City Bank of New York \$125,000,000 at 5 1/2 per cent interest, while charging country banks 87 1/2 per cent interest for money to loan to the farmers.

If this were true it would be just cause for an uprising and a revolution equal to the overthrow of Russia and no one could blame the farmer, but the trouble is it is not true. But it is upon dissemination of such statements that revolutions are brought about.

The naked truth about all loans made by the Federal Reserve bank to member banks or country banks generally over the United States is that they did not vary one-half of one per cent in the rate of interest charged, and were absolutely without discrimination.

The Federal Reserve system carried the country over a panic at the end of the war and loaned more money to the country banks than to any other class. The 87 1/2 per cent the organizer talks about was probably a dividend some one of the Federal Reserve banks paid on its stock from re-discounted bank paper.

But that would be like saying that a big business that makes two per cent on its turnover or sales each month, made 24 per cent profit in a year, which would be untrue.

The organizer's statement is as unfair and as untrue as his other statement that the banking system withdrew credit from the farmers after their grain crops were planted in 1920 and 1921, and forced them to sell their wheat at \$1.00 a bushel in order to enable the middlemen and speculators to resell the same wheat to Europe at \$3.50 a bushel.

Admitting that the former has suffered more than any other one group of producers, including copper, lumber, or sugar producers, radicalism can only injure the farmer and imperil the commercial and industrial stability of our whole country by socialistic propaganda.

Farmers organizations for co-operative marketing and buying are good organizations and only suffer when they follow socialistic and communistic tendencies that always in our country lead to ruin.

But the old Greenback idea of supplying him with cheap inflated money, or raising the postal savings bank rate and loaning it direct to the farmers on warehouse receipts, is North Dakota political junk.

KEEP FAITH WITH MINERS

The Pittman act was passed in the main to enable Great Britain to meet her oriental exchange obligations.

The only place she could get the silver was in the United States and then the only way to get the amounts required in short order was by melting American silver dollars in our treasury.

The Pittman act authorized the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars to be sold at \$1.00 an ounce. The money thus received from Great Britain for this silver was later to be paid out by our treasury in replacing its silver hoard from American miners at \$1.00 an ounce—the amount received from Great Britain.

American miners agreed to this arrangement knowing that the market price of silver would go much higher, which it did, reaching the peak of \$1.37 an ounce, New York quotation, Nov. 25, 1919.

The agitation to repeal the Pittman act is on the ground it is draining the treasury at this time to pay American silver producers more than the present market price for silver.

The government is simply carrying out its agreement with England and American miners and is replacing its silver with the money paid by England, at no cost to taxpayers.

To repeal the Pittman act would be to deny American miners the market price during the war and now force them to take the market price and lose great sums of money, to the profit of Great Britain and our own government.

DES MOINES LEARNS LESSON

For 75 days Des Moines went without street car service because the cars could no longer operate on a five cent fare and the city authorities would not allow a higher charge under the franchise which provided for a five cent rate.

Jitney busses were adopted as the means of caring for the city traffic. Demoralization of business resulted and now Des Moines has voted overwhelmingly for a new franchise to retain its street car system and eliminate jitney competition. The fare to be charged is eight cents and will be reduced later if changed conditions warrant.

Des Moines disastrous experience proved beyond question that it is practically impossible for a great city to get along without the cheap, certain and extensive service to suburban districts which is given by the modern electric railway system.

What the Constitution commands must be done. The right not to do it does not exist.

U. C. ISSUES SECOND EDITION BULLETIN ON BEAN CULTURE

The University of California College of Agriculture has just issued the second edition of the publication, "Bean Culture in California," written by G. W. Hendry, Assistant Professor of Agronomy. This bulletin is a manual for the California bean farmer, utilization of the sixteen leading commercial varieties of California beans. It contains a color plate illustrating the seed of the several varieties and gives the history, range of cultivation, field adaptation, and seventeen half tone cuts.

BLACKHEART IN POTATOES CONTROLLED IN EXPERIMENT

The development of dark centers or "black heart" in potatoes during storage is the cause of frequent annoyance to housewives and of much loss to potato dealers. Storage investigations of Dr. J. P. Bennett, Assistant Professor of Pomology of the University of California, show that with potatoes in sealed containers, a most satisfactory temperature for the control of blackheart is 41 F. Temperature above and below this point, so far as investigations have been made, shows a more rapid production of blackheart.

Torrance Means Business—
Business is Good!

Income Tax Collector In Torrance Feb. 23-24

Geo. W. Heidt, deputy income tax collector, will be at the postoffice in Torrance Feb. 23d and 24th to receive income tax returns for the year 1921 and to assist in their preparation.

"It will facilitate matters if the taxpayers will have their returns filled out so that they may be checked and acknowledged without unnecessary delay; however, will be glad to assist any who are troubled and interpret any part of regulations not thoroughly understood. Advise taxpayers to come as early as possible and bring with them forms received by mail."

Any taxpayer in doubt as to liability for filing a return should consult deputy, as liability for filing return may exist even though they have no taxes to pay.

IT WAVES

The Hawthorne Advertiser is on deck despite the predictions of an early demise. It says "while the road has been obstructed by poison gas, it is still coming out."

That poison gas theory is somewhat news; there must be a mistake for no public spirited person would back up a home enterprise.

—Patronize Our Advertisers—

STOP RHEUMATISM WITH RED PEPPER

When you are suffering with rheumatism so you can hardly get around just try Red Pepper Rub and you will have the quickest relief known.

Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers. Instant relief. Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you feel the tingling heat. In three minutes it warms the sore spot through and through. Frees the blood circulation, breaks up the congestion—and the old rheumatism torture is gone.

Rowles Red Pepper Rub, made from red peppers, costs little at any drug store. Get a jar at once. Use it for lumbago, neuritis, backache, stiff neck, sore muscles, colds in chest. Almost instant relief awaits you. Be sure to get the genuine, with the name Rowles on each package.

This Pure Cream Stops Head Colds

Apply in Nostrils—It Opens Air Passages Instantly.

Colds and catarrh yield like magic to soothing, healing, antiseptic cream that penetrates through every air passage and relieves swollen, inflamed membranes of nose and throat. Your clogged nostrils open right up and you can breathe freely. Hawking and snuffling stop. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist. Apply a little in the nostrils and get instant relief. Millions endorse this remedy known for more than fifty years.



52 issues a year — NOT 12 Start a year Today

The Youth's Companion

should be in every home which demands "only the best." Live boys and girls, and their fathers and mothers, always find The Companion Reliable, Entertaining and Up-to-Date.

Hundreds of Short Stories, Serial Stories, Editorials, Articles, Poetry, Nature and Science, Current Events, Doctor's Corner, Receipts, Stamps to Stick, Games, Sports, Puzzles, "How-to-Make" Pages, Suggestions for Home Efficiency and Economy. Costs LESS THAN Five Cents a Week

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>OFFER No. 1</p> <p>1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues for 1922</p> <p>2. All remaining Weekly 1921 issues; also</p> <p>3. The 1922 Companion Home Calendar</p> <p>All for \$2.50</p> | <p>OFFER A</p> <p>1. The Youth's Companion for 1922 \$2.50</p> <p>Including all of Offer No. 1</p> <p>2. McCall's Magazine \$1.00</p> <p>The best Fashion Magazine for women readers</p> <p>All for \$3.00</p> |
|---|--|

Check your choice and send this coupon with your remittance to the PUBLISHERS OF THIS PAPER, or to THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE

Every Boy Wants It

If you could realize how much that boy of yours, or that young relative or friend in whom you are interested, craves the healthy, well-balanced reading matter he will get in THE AMERICAN BOY, never for a minute would you deny him this pleasure. For a Christmas present, or birthday gift, a subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY is unexcelled. It lasts the whole year through—and its influence is of the best.

In the next twelve numbers there will be serials by such famous authors as Melville, Davison Post, Ralph D. Paine, William Heylinger and Clarence B. Kelland, the short stories are by authors of equal note, and the big departments which are edited by experts, are devoted to every legitimate interest of boyhood.

Price Reduced

THE AMERICAN BOY is now only \$2.00 a year. Make some boy happy—fill out the coupon and mail it TODAY!

Mail this Coupon to the publication in which this offer appears.

For \$2.00 enclosed send a Year's Subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY, beginning with the Number to

Name

Address