

County Charity Bill May Run to Thirty Millions

Los Angeles county will be asked to make provision for 500,000 persons on its charity rolls for 1933-34. It was learned today as W. R. Harriman, superintendent of charities, prepared his budget requests and forwarded it to the county auditor.

Representing nearly one-fourth the population of Los Angeles county, the number is nearly 100,000 greater than for the present year. It was stated.

Next year's charity budget may run as high as \$30,000,000, as compared to \$24,000,000 this year. Of the sum expended for relief this year, \$15,000,000 was by direct taxation and \$9,000,000 was obtained from the R. F. C.

Thirty-six cents of every tax dollar went to charity this year, according to Auditor H. A. Payne. While next year's figure may reach 44 cents. Costs have been materially reduced in county institutions, also. At Olive View the cost per patient per day has been brought from \$3.25 to \$2.20, and at the hospital from \$5.16 to \$3.66. Twenty-two per cent has been cut from salary overhead, and 44 per cent from office cost, Harriman stated.

Notes From Washington

By Charles J. Colden
Congressman, 17th District

The members of Congress are all in a lather. Everybody is very much hot up. Old man weather, showering down heat to the degree of one hundred in the shade, has done his part. When the weather is cool a few of the members appear to enjoy pouring out campaign speeches



Charles J. Colden

that add to the supply of hot air, but when the thermometer reaches one hundred in the shade, all the loudest members subside reluctantly because they are unable to add anything to the heat of the normal temperature.

In addition to the oven of heat of all outdoors, there has been the rush and pressure to finish the work of this session. In the final days of a legislative body there is always a big grist to grind through the legislative mill.

The House made a genuine struggle to finish Saturday night. The session began at 10:00 o'clock in the morning. We pounded through until 4:00 o'clock. Then the House took a recess for two hours to give the boys a breathing spell and to attend the famous ball game between the Democrat and Republican members of the House.

I was unable to attend but from what I hear the Republican ball team was all pent up and lead the Democrats to a slaughter.

The Democrats have the Repub-

and news came. It was past 11 o'clock. The House had been patiently going along with the expectation that the remaining measures from the Senate would be brought over for final passage. But some of the Senators were not so enthusiastic about adjourning and made long speeches and at last decided to continue the session until Monday. At 11:28 p. m. the House adjourned until Monday and the weary members dragged themselves through the heat toward their hotels and called it a day. And don't forget, the heat doesn't subside around sun down like it does in Southern California. The weather man doesn't seem to take much note of the evening and keeps you sweating and perspiring and rolling and tossing through the entire night.

There is rather a general impression through the country, and I have shared in this opinion for many years, that big business has had too much to do with government affairs and that the average citizen who makes his living by daily toil is not given a square deal. My observation, based upon six months time, confirms that opinion. I desire to recite three specific instances:

The first is the income tax which does not reach the large number who have very small incomes but the larger part of this revenue obtained by the government falls upon the average business or professional man. He pays his bills and bears his burdens as a matter of loyalty and duty. But it has been an unhappy revelation to find that the House of Morgan and the Mellons and the racketeering rich have been evading their share of the burden of government. The original purpose of the income tax was to compel those with big incomes to share their just burden of government. Through the investigation of the House of Morgan, being conducted in the Senate, it has been discovered that these multimillionaires and billionnaires have been escaping through loop-holes in the law. And what a tragedy, what a skeleton this whole mess has bared! Already the Congress has made amendments to the income tax law to catch the big income tax slackers. One of the last things done by the House Saturday night was to authorize the ways and means committee to sit during the adjournment of Congress and work out a new income tax bill that will catch the big fish as well as the little ones. Uncle Sam is a poor fisherman if he must depend upon the minnows and let all the whales and sharks get by.

Another illustration of the influence of big business is the instance of the railroads. Under an act of Congress of some years ago, when the railroads were practically assured by law of an in-

come of five and three-fourths per cent on their investment a provision was made from the earnings of the railroads above six per cent should be placed in a fund which was to be used for the refinancing and for the aid of the weaker railroads. The powerful railroads of this country owe this fund about \$60 million dollars, which they have refused to pay. A few of the smaller railroads have actually paid about ten million dollars in cash. For the reason that the big railroads refused to comply with this law, and also refused to aid the weaker roads, this bill has been repealed and a new system of railroad regulation has been set up.

It should be remembered that if the railroads had lived up to this law that the weak roads might have obtained from this fund and not have borrowed government money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But because of the railroads' refusal to pay in their earnings to this fund above six per cent a number of railroads have borrowed from the R. F. C. and in the end the taxpayer may pay the bill. So the railroads are among the big offenders.

A third instance of unfairness of big business is the federal reserve banking system. The law governing these banks provided that if the federal reserve system earned above six per cent that these profits should go into the treasury. Here again the powerful and the rich of the country have evaded the law. After the original plan had been set up and was in operation, as soon as these profits began to accumulate, other laws were passed which permitted these additional profits to go into a reserve fund for the banks and not to the government. Thus the bankers, who probably enjoy the greatest special privilege in our government, that of issuing their notes which is the common cur-

rency of the land, have been guilty of evading the spirit of the original act which created them. The bankers are powerful in Washington. In my six months in Washington I have heard much discussion of these three groups of big business men and their evasion of the law. The very fact that these evasions are being more widely discussed well as on the floor of the House and Senate, is an indication that the New Deal is on its way to a fundamental change in the laws of this country.

The New Deal involves a radical change in the attitude of government. It forces the government into activities that bring a mental panic to some of the most stalwart statesmen of our time who have been devotees of individualism. The New Deal has forced the government to render relief as never before, is placing it in supervision of industry such as has never been dreamed of. The new legislation already permits the government to practically fix prices, wages and hours of labor, and to completely shut out foreign goods that compete with the industries that live up to the new regulations provided under the Recovery Act.

What will be the result? This Congress has prepared the machinery for the New Deal. It has placed extraordinary powers in the President because he is the leader who has pointed the way. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the inauguration of the New Deal. The wisdom of our action can only be determined by the lapse of time. If the President selects wise men, fair-minded men, and broad-minded men to exercise these extraordinary powers justly and fairly to all classes, we have hopes of splendid results. I heard it said the other day on the floor of the House that sometimes a poor law, wisely administered is

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better than a good law, poorly administered. Let us hope for a wise application.

Disturber of Greek Picnic Fined

Kelley B. Lemmon, Jr., of San Pedro, son of Major K. B. Lemmon, formerly a commander at Fort McArthur, has been appointed to West Point from the 17th district. Mr. Lemmon stood highest in the recent examination.

Festivities at White's Point on Sunday under the auspices of the Ahepa, otherwise known as the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association, an organization of Greeks, who were holding a picnic and barbecue at the shore, were rudely interrupted by one Marty Gagar, who was turned over to the custody of Lomita constables and arraigned in the justice court on Monday on a charge of disturbing the peace. Gagar was assessed a fine of \$25 or 12 days in the county jail by Judge John Dennis.

Quarantines Fig Tree
ORLAND, Calif. (U.P.)—A woman traveling with her husband became ill and made camp under a fig tree. City Health Officer Dr. T. H. Brown diagnosed the case as smallpox and quarantined the fig tree.

Find Lost Coins

EXETER, Calif. (U.P.)—Something new in mining was developed here when a group of unemployed men "panned" the dirt beneath razed buildings of the Terminus beach resort. They found \$15 in coins, which apparently had been lost by patrons of the place years before.

USED CARS

1931 Ford De Luxe, new tires	\$245	1929 Sport Coupe, perfect	\$195
1929 Auburn 8 Sedan, hydraulic brakes, A-1 condition, only	295	Chrysler 60 Sport Coupe	225
1928 Studebaker Commander Sedan	225	1930 Ford Sport Roadster	215
1931 Chevrolet Sedan	425	1929 De Soto Coupe	245
1930 Dodge 8 Sedan	395	1930 Dodge 8 Rumble Seat Coupe	395
1929 Dodge D. A. Sedan (a buy)	295	1931 Nash 8 Rumble Seat Coupe	495
		1929 Buick Coupe	275

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Henry Ford

Dearborn, Mich.

June 19, 1933

A COMPANY THIRTY YEARS OLD

Last Friday the Ford Motor Company completed 30 years of automobile making.

It is also my fortieth year at the same job. I made my first engine in 1893, and it still runs. This is the engine that won the Selden Patent Suit—which took the motor car out of the exclusive class, and opened the automobile industry to hundreds of manufacturers who started during the last 30 years.

Some of the men who began with me that June day in 1903, are working here yet. All of the principles we laid down then, are still operative; we find that they have great survival value for the future. To date they have produced and sold over 21,000,000 Ford cars.

Although we created the automobile market we have never thought it was good for anyone to monopolize it. We have always believed that before business could be good for one, it must be good for all. Our discoveries and improvements have always been open to other manufacturers without patent restrictions.

Of course, there is one thing we cannot share—everyone must get it for himself—and that is experience. Money could duplicate our buildings and machines, but it cannot duplicate 40 years of experience. And it is experience that makes a motor car.

But the past does not especially concern me; it has all been a preparation for the future. For myself, I feel that I have just been gathering the tools to do something worth while, and that my real task is still ahead.

Great changes are upon the world. False ideas of every kind are vanishing in the general upheaval. Those who built truly on principle will survive—their service will carry over. Business integrity and commodity honor will be fully justified. And newer and better ways of living will appear.

That is the outlook for this young thirty-year old Company of ours.

Henry Ford

Food Stores

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY AT A&P

LOWER PRICES FOR QUALITY MEATS

BUTTER GOLDEN STATE WITH THE PURCHASE OF 1-lb. FRESH GROUND BEEF OR 1-lb. PURE PORK SAUSAGE	lb. 15 ^c 15c 19c		
SHANKLESS PICNICS HAMS	lb. 10 1/2 ^c FOR A DELICIOUS MEAL		
Ham HAUSER'S PRIDE GRAIN-FED EASTERN	HICKORY SMOKED 10-12-lb. AVERAGE WHOLE	lb. 13 1/2 ^c	
Pork Roast Shoulder	lb. 9 ^c	Jack Cheese Full Cream Monterey Maid	lb. 15 ^c
Bacon Cudahy's Sliced	lb. 25 ^c	Rib Roast Grain-Fed Beef	lb. 19 ^c
Boiling Beef Lean and Meaty	lb. 6 ^c	Pot Roast Grain-Fed Beef	lb. 9 ^c

IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Fresh Eggs	CUDAHY'S SUNLIGHT U. S. EXTRAS--LARGE	Doz. 18 ^c
BEER BLUE RIBBON or EDELWEISS	12-Ounce Bottle	15 ^c
PILLSBURY FLOUR	24 1/2-lb. Sack	67 ^c
HEINZ VINEGAR CIDER	Qt. Bottle	15 ^c
TENDER PEAS SWEET	2 No. 2 Cans	19 ^c
MATCHES SEARCHLIGHT	6 Boxes	25 ^c
Snowflakes or Honey Maid Grahams	1-lb. Pkg.	13 ^c
Mayonnaise Best Foods	Pint Jar	29 ^c
Sparkle Gelatin Dessert Assorted Flavors	Pkg.	5 ^c
John Alden Molasses Cookies	12-oz. Pkg.	15 ^c
Certo For Jams and Jellies	Bottle	25 ^c
Spanish Rice Silk's	Can	9 ^c

QUALITY PRODUCE

Sweet Corn Fresh	4 Ears	10 ^c
New Potatoes No. 1	5 lbs.	7 ^c
Youngberries Sweet	2 Boxes	9 ^c

PRICES EFFECTIVE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 24, 1933.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY