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of Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851 CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - Editor and Publisher

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. Charles A. Sprague, Pres. - - Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.

New Profession

field appears to be opening up which will give employment to a great many young men and women, it is that of labor organizer. When the CIO or AF of L undertakes to organize an industry it has to send in skilled men and vomen to enlist recruits. In the past it has called for a man thoroughly steeped in unionism, who was tough and "could take it," able to stand up against company police, deputy heriffs and town vigilantes. The type required is changing, specially with the favor of government going to labor orranization. The new type needs to be a person of intelligence ble to speak conveniently, one saturated with the new philosophy of labor. Homer Martin, for instance, who heads the UAW, is a young man who left the Baptist ministry to go nto the labor movement. Many college men and women who are now active in college "radical" groups will probably find jobs in labor organization work. With unionism growing the incomes of the organizations will increase, so the organizers will be fairly well paid. The new type organizer, more intelligent, less dependent on brute force, ought to be able to direct the labor movement away from the violence which has attended its history. This type also should be more reliable, ess apt to be "reached" by ulterior influences because affiliation with the movement is something of a religion. Also, they will increase the demands on employers and on government, because they are apt to aim not so much at sharing profits as completely socializing them. Along the same lines employers and employing organiza-

tions will have to dress up their staff engaged in labor relations. Instead of hiring bruisers and beat-up men and spies, they will need to employ men skilled in negotiation, men who have a better understanding of labor's demands and rights. Employers are going to have to rely more on intelligence and less on brute force either of their own guards or of complacent deputy sheriffs. So on the employer side there is going to open up a new profession, calling for men and women of talent to handle difficult problems of labor relations.

The fact of the change is indicated in the non-violent character of the two big strikes of the last 12 months, the coast shipping strike and the GMC strike. Lasting for weeks, with great tension on both sides, and plenty of temptations to resort to force, physical combat was reduced to a minimum. The sitdowners used force of course in physically occupying property; but because the company and the government did not undertake forcibly to expel them no deaths or injuries occurred though there were clashes outside the factories. Disputes waged without violence call for different leadership than those with beat-ups and intimidation.

So here is the beginning of a new profession, that undoubtedly will attract young people as a permanent work, where the pay is good and the job fairly steady. The labor relations of the future may be controlled largely by those who enter this profession both for labor unions and employing corporations.

The Flood at Memphis

RS. J. M. DEVERS has received a clipping from the Indianapolis Star which contains a graphic description of the recent flood in the midwest, written by her sister, Mrs. Helen Barnaby, who has been passing the winter in Memphis. Her article is worth reprinting here: We have had a week of glorious sunshine at Memphis. The

turbulent waters of the Mississippi lose their gruesome aspect when viewed from this 'bluff city,' so named by the Indians. 'In the days of King Amasis of Egypt, Memphis on the Nile meant 'city of good abode' and 'mem' means mother of waters. which we cannot deny at the present time.

"Watching the fleet of twenty airplanes, amphibians and blimps, circling over the swollen waters, seeking to rescue isolated persons, studying the course of the levees and rivers, one

marvels at the greatness of the huge undertaking. "Crossing Harahan bridge at Memphis only the tops of houses can be viewed on the Arkansas side, with steamers plowing their way to remove persons, repair wires, or help strengthen

"A real exodus is taking place, both on highways and waters. Herds of cattle and mud covered mules are halted in the long procession by ambulances bearing both negroes and whites, and loads of furniture and supplies are intermingled with trucks of supplies for reconstruction headed the opposite way.

Constantly the shrill sirens are heard taking the disabled to hospitals. Children are ordered off mail highways so that the livestock can proceed to their destinations. The abandoned 'Noah's Ark' at the fairgrounds is coming into life as the refugees, whites, negroes, Indians and Mexicans are quartered there. Everything is under martial law, but many human elements rise. One man could not name his eleven children but said he knew them when he saw them. One little girl was undressed and put carefully to bed, but they had to remove her from the floor under the bed three times where she was fast asleep, as that was her customary sleeping place at home.

The emotional life of our entire nation has become awakned. Again we are pioneers, but of the air as well as the water and land. The elements are perhaps beyond our control, but man has been given the wisdom and understanding heart to work in unison for this great cause. Every emergency is cared for through co-operation and goodwill and intelligence. One gets a cross-section of the nation at such a crisis."

Youth Delinquency

THE Oregon City Enterprise tells the story of how three youths, two only 16 years old, one 21, who had been twice in the reform school, slugged and robbed a proprieor of a second-hand store, and left him unconscious on the floor. It tells also of a girl of 16 whose feet seem to be set in the downward path. The Enterprise says these four may all ome institutional cases, and urges as a preventitive of juenile delinquency provision of a full-time recreation director for the county.

Why the continuous harvest of criminals from the ranks of youth? Every social agency we have warns against the life of crime. Yet the crop comes along each year as surely as a crop of grass, and the annual harvest fills to overflowing the training schools, reformatories and penitentiaries.

The banishment of child labor gives boys and girls plenty of idle time. Without jobs and without spending money except what they may wheedle from their parents, active young cople find it easy to indulge in thievery, usually the first step in wrong-doing. They get in with a gang, they get a bad record with the police, from then on the downward way is greased, with little to offer resistance.

Child labor in mills and mines and factories was cruel and vicious. But in the abolishment of it there has been a vast amount of gush about the evils of child labor. To this excess sentimentalism is due part of the idleness which furnishes hands for the devil's work, according to the old adage. In city homes there is "nothing to do" for the growing boy or girl, for the hours out of school. The state cannot stop with abolishing child labor. It will have to go farther and provide me ways for boys and girls to pass their leisure time And homes need to do much more than they do both in pro-viding "chores" for young people to perform each day, and stricter discipline to keep them from becoming recruits for the army of delinquents.

lost of the new deal theories kept T. Jefferson and A. Jackson g over in their graves. This judiciary proposal might make sit up, but it is old J. Marshall whose corpse will do the spin-Most of the new deal theories kept T. Jetterson and A. Jackson ing over in their graves. This judiciary proposal might make a sit up, but it is old J. Marshall whose corpse will do the spintage are many nations, however, which do not understand such a philosophy as that."

Mary Astor has eloped with a Mexican, Now what color will the book, be?

There are many conscientions dance floor, please."

A young sickle of moon hung the shoulders drew a fur robe to her shoulders drew a fur robe to her shoulders drew a fur robe to her knees, and set upon them a big white cardboard box from the philosophy as that."

Salem chapter of Sons of the file so often states (is that contains with color will observe which do not understand such a philosophy as that."

What are they, 'Handsome'?'' orchids. Almost as luscious
There are many conscientions dance floor, please."

A young sickle of moon hung the results are as the rank and file so often states (is that contains with color of the playing on them splashed rhythme florist's.

"What are they was fully a shelldoscope of beauty."

There were fairy lamps upon them a big white cardboard box from the playing on them splashed rhythme florist's.

"What are they was fully a shelldoscope of beauty."

There were fairy lamps upon the splant of local chapter.

There are many conscientions here shoulders drew a fur robe to her knees, and set upon them a big white cardboard box from the washington's birthday with ban and see what the effect will be to be the cardboard box from the playing on them splants the washington's birthday with ban and see what the great of local chapter.

There are many conscientions.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Christianity and 2-21-37
edible nuts, their
relationship; Kagawa's
book, "Brotherhood Economics:"

"Christian doctrines are true, and I believe them myself with all my heart . . . The distinctive feature of Christianity is that it is a religion of love. As a doc-trine the obligation to love is attractive; but it is love in action which might enable us Japanese to sacrifice all our Oriental background for this pearl of great

Thus read some words near the beginning of the first chapter of the new book, published in the United States last year, of Kagawa, the leading Japanese Christian philosopher and statesman. In English, the name of this book is "Brotherhood Economics."

Last Tuesday, this column had excerpts from another late book of Kagawa, published in 1934, entitled "Christ and Japan," in which he as much as said Japan might help powerfully in bringing permanent peace to the world if she would produce on her mountain sides edible nut trees and further develop her great sources of food from the sea, from which she already gets some 1200 varleties of fishes.

In his "Brotherhood Economics," Kagawa reverts again to the importance of Japan developing vastly greater available sustenance supplies, including the produ tion of nuts for feed for domestic animals and food for man. Quoting 18 of his paragraphs:

"Japan is often described as very much overpopulated. In one sense it is; in another it is not. "Japan is very mountainous. Eighty-five per cent of our ter-

ritory is unsuited for agriculture. "If the entire population of Japan were located on the arable areas, the density would be 2751 people to the square mile.

"When the density of population is given according to actual area it is only 206 people to the square mile. England is more densely populated than that, for in that country there are 365 individuals to the square mile.

"The problem of food supply must be met in Japan according to the peculiar situation.

"For instance, if we were to plant trees on the mountain slopes, which would bear acorns and nuts, it would make a better situation.

Acorns can be utilized to feed poultry, especially if they are mixed with soy beans. This would make an inexpensive feed for the production of eggs and poultry.

"The people themselves could be taught to make a greater use of edible nuts as their food.

"Furthermore, Japan could follow the example of Switzerland them. and breed milk goats on the mountain slopes. Goats will thrive on fodder which is 90 per cent weeds, while cows cannot fed on stuff that is more than 40 per cent

"In Denmark they have more than 72 breeding stations for milk goats, while in Japan we have

"A great increase in the food supply for Japan could be secured, breed goats and to use their milk as well be hung for a sheep as a as an item of their food supply.

"Up to this time, however, Japan has ben ignoring these new plans of agriculture and dairy

"If we could only put into such undertakings the money which we are now using for armaments!

"Japanese soldiers are not familiar with such matters of economics. They wish to rattle swords. This is really a serious situation in the Orient.

"In America also you vote for increase in armaments. The very next day cablegrams reach Japan and in turn we plan larger armaments. Foolish!

"The only solution is to spend more money for economic enter-prises and less for armament,

"The sea, too, can supply an unlimited amount of food. This source we are utilizing in Japan, for there are more than 1,500,000 fishermen in our country. We catch sardines, and we catch whales. We go to the Arctic and secure more than 100 whales each year. One whale yields as much meat as 1000 pigs. We go to the south as far as the equator to catch other kinds of sea foods.

"It is a misconception that the human race needs to suffer from lack of food. If we live as we should, there is no threat of a shortage of food. Greed is the great threat. Man craves luxuries and delicacies; he thirsts for money. That is what causes strife and dissension. Greed is a main cause of war far more threatening than the peril of overpopulation or the failure of natural resources."

The above 18 paragraphs are from the closing chapter of "Brotherhood Economics," late Kagawa book. That chapter is entitled "World Peace Built on Brotherhood Love."

The paragraphs that precede the quoted ones above read: "Causes of war are economic. Throughout the world today Christians are eager to find sol-ution for the international situa-

tion which will guarantee world

"There are many conscientious dance floor, please."

"You've got 30 days to reform!"



MAY CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XXIII

probably hang on here for hours. There could be no getting rid of him unless she pleaded an appointment elsewhere for the remainder of the evening. She told and china and cutlery and glassher husband not to overtire himself at his business conference and, when he had hung up at the quickly, "that glorious music simother end, she put the receiver on ply demands that we dance, Jimthe little shelf of the telephone my container, and instructed Simes to go out on the terrace and tell Mr. Randolph that her husband wished to speak with him.

The mystified Jimmy arrived. From the tail of her eye she could see Simes busy on the terrace, removing the coffee cups and liqueur glasses, so there could be no chance of his spying on

She hung up the receiver. "Do forgive me for bringing you back here on a pretext," she smiled at Jimmy, lowering her voice, "but it's the only possible way to get rid of Wallace Briscoe who's well meaning, but a prize bore, and doesn't know when to leave. Joel just 'phoned to say he's detained till very late this evening, so I told him you'd escort me to the opening of the Spearhead Inn. Joel himself was taking me," she added boldly, since in if the people could be taught to the matter of fibbing one might

> "And—and you want me take his place? Is that it?" "I want to get rid of Wallace Briscoe now we've used him to the best advantage," she said quickly. "I'm going right back and tell him that you and I have an appointment with Joel. That's

> the only way out." Jimmy looked awkward. hated subterfuge. Besides, there was the question of money. He had very little money. What would it cost?

> "Isn't Spearhead Inn a swank sort of place in Westchester? I'm not dressed, Mrs. Vandaveer. I couldn't go there. She dismissed that airily, say-

> ing that half the people at the opening would be in sports clothes anyhow. She herself would wear a suit.

> "Joel's reserved a table in the gardens for supper and dancing. With this moon it will be beautiful out there. Come on, no arguments," she said gaily, taking him by the arm and leading him back to the terrace where she informed Wallace Briscoe, apologetically that her husband had jus phoned to ask Mr. Randolph and herself to join him at his club. She thought: The old bore

doesn't belong to the Metropolitan, so that's okay. Wallace Briscoe suggested that he drop them in his car, but she declined, saying her own car was of the world-her sophisticated w. iting, and she must excuse herself now, and change into a suit. Wallace hung on, however, until she reappeared. He insisted on seeing her and young Randolph into her limousine, and officiously directed her chauffeur, from the sidewalk, to drive her to the

Metropolitan Club. "To the Spearhead Inn, plea Lewis." When they had driven three blocks from the house, she gave him instructions "Very good, Madam," rejoined Lewis, like the excellent servant that he was, though he held his

own opinions as to the change of The gardens of the beautiful country inn were full of fashion-able people when they arrived. Lorraine nodded right and left, and said airily to the head waiter as she slipped him a five-dollar bill unseen by Jimmy: "Put another table on the edge of the

Tiresome Wallace Briscoe would light beat down on the orchestra. | wear them. Flowers bloomed everywhere, in beds upon the lawn, in silver vases on the little tables that gleamed with the sheen of silver

"Let's dance." said Lorraine

He put an arm about her on the polished platform, under the sickle moon, and they moved rythmically together to the strains of a waltz by Strauss. A bare five minutes later, he was staring as though stupefied at a breath-taking lovely vision on the floor. A golden-headed girl

who wore an orchid chiffon gown of daring cut, with a cascade of orchids streaming from her shoulder and who, as she danced, was laughing up at her partner, a handsome, dissipated-looking man in evening clothes. . .

The girl was Luana Waters!

Luana and "Handsome" had been at the Inn a couple of hours before Jimmy arrived. They had dined and wined there and, because she was miserable about Jimmy, the usually abstemious Luana had had a good deal of champagne, hoping to drive her black mood off. What was the boy to her? Why

must she think of him? Yvonne's admonition came back to her. that when one was young and beautiful, it was foolish to waste one's time on a penniless youth. Besides, not once had Jimmy attempted to make love to her, nor given her an inkling that he felt anything beyond the platonic. That had pleased her at first, because of her unfortunate connection with the man who was now in prison and from whom she was soon to get an annulment.

But as the gorgeous days of spring slipped by, memory of Ger-ald Burton faded. In new scenes in a wonderful town where she was kept incrdinately busy all day long and at nights, when her job demanded that she step out to smart functions and am using night clubs and shows, one had no time for brooding on the past. Which was fortunate.

But youth clamored in the springtime. Against her own volition. Luana knew she was falling in love. . . Did he love her in return? He gave no sign.

Wasn't it likely that he had girl down south where he came from? That he might even be privately engaged to her, for all she Or was beautiful Mrs. Joel Vandaveer beginning to fill his horizon, with her alluring knowledge seductiveness? As she stepped out of the shop

that evening and across the side walk of Fifth Avenue to "Handsome" and his waiting car, the misery was still upon her, though she did not show it. "Handsome" sprang forward His white teeth gleamed in his

him shone, from his snowy shirt front with the gleaming pearl in the center, to his hair that looked like polished lacquer and the glossy shine of his tall silk hat. "I'm in luck, Beautiful. Now whither away?" "To the Spearhead Inn, please.

It's the spring opening or some-thing. It'll be nice and cool there. anyway. He tucked Luana into his long. low-slung machine as though she were a bit of Dresden china, and might break. He was a past mas-ter at "attentions." He tucked

the trees, and a great splash of | looking as the girl that's going to She said, smiling her thanks: 'My gown's orchid.'

"I'm a magician," grinned 'Handsome," "I chose right." He pressed the starter of the car, let in the clutch, and they shot up the Avenue to Central

The lights of the great skyscrapers blinked starrily at them The soft airs of spring fanned her little curl or two. fitted his big back lower in the seat so that his shoulder came close against Luana's as he drove. "A night for love, Luana. You, and the moon, and the night-"

"How unoriginal, 'Handsome'!"

They couldn't get round her now, these men with their blarney and shallow compliments! They sped across the Park to West 72nd street, and over to the Hudson river. Cars were streaming up the Drive. To the left of them, ships rode at anchor, fascinating in the dusk, and lights gleamed across the water from the Palisades on the Jersey side. A feeling of ease and luxury crept over the girl at "Hand-

He didn't have to think of money. He exuded money. How pleasant it must be to be able to buy almost anything one fancied! This long, low-slung car with its chromium fittings and silver gadgets was symbolic of the man. She stole a quick side look a

He had been well nicknamed "Handsome," though to her mind his face was not nearly so attractive as Jimmy Randolph's.

Where Jimmy was clean-cut there was a certain hint of puffiness in Handsome's good looks. He was groomed to the last degree, it's true, but already there was a slight sagging under the chin that was too full, and signs of dissipation around his sleepy black eyes,

To some girls, this evidence of too gay a life might have been attractive but, after her experience with Gerald Bruton, it put Luana on her guard. "Beware the fleshpots

Egypt!" she said to herself, half humorously, half serious. But there was no reason why she shouldn't tonight luxuriate in 'Handsome's' car, and orchids. and the good time he was willing and anxious to supply. (To Be Continued)

len Years Ago

February 21, 1927 Speaker Carkin informed the ouse yesterday morning that the length of the extra session depended on what action was taken by senate on tithing measure.

Frank Durbin, representing southeast Salem drainage district says that state officials and private owners outside city limits will cooperate in remedying of conditions on Mill Creek which result in acute flood conditions.

Councilman Hal D. Patton seeks for restriction of parking motor vehicles over 18 feet in length outside public property.

Twenty Years Ago

February 21, 1917 President Wilson considering breaking another precedent of more than 100 years by not calling special session of senate unless an extraordinary meeting

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Debate Begins Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has introduced into the senate a version of the Madison it was once sponbe the actual author of the Constitution. The is-sue which Senamendment

raises was warm-Secothy Thompsoo ly debated in ongress in 1802, when exactly the same objections to the supreme court's final control over legislation were raised that have been made during the last four years, and the same defense was irged. Senator Wheeler's amendnent has much merit and the provision that a congressional elec-tion must ensue, before congress can override the measure by a two-thirds vote, is evidence of the senator's scrupulous belief in the will of the people. The objection which will be raised against it by possibly a ma-

jority in the present congress will be that it is too slow, and will repeatedly slow up legisla-tive action. This column has no great objection to slowness, being convinced, in the first place, that the possibilities of legislation as a real aid to the economic well-being of the people are very limited indeed, and that one arrangement, voluntarily arrived at by negotiation between workers and employers in a given industry is worth a pile of laws. That, however, is a personal opinion. Politically speaking, anything which will accelerate speed will alleviate tension, and the alleviation of tension is desirable. It will be the sheerest and most criminal blindness on the part of the opposition to the president's program to refuse to admit any constitutional crisis at all! This nation is unquestionably moving toward national consolidation, and the very forces which have been most violently opposing national political consolidation, have been those which have contributed most to its necessity, namely the great industrial and banking interests. There is justice in the charge that they champion states rights only because the application of that doctrine puts them outside the operations of regulatory law. That was demonstrated with startling clarity when the New York state minimum wage law for women was declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court. This column re- by a group of three amendments: grets the whole tendency toward | One which would define commerce the control and regulation of ec- to include the manufacture, proonomic life by the state, but is clearly aware that working men and women are taking refuge in the state only because they prefer control by an instrument in which, at least, they have votes,

to complete economic distranchisement in the activities most important to their lives—namely their work.

"If the question is finally posed as to whether a man prefers to be dictated to by a government which he elects, or dictated to by an industrial or financial oligar-chy in which he has nothing whatever to say, there is no question that—in this period of history the government." That statem was made in a private gathering last week, not by a New Dealer, but by an extremely important republican. That statement is true, and any one who bases his re-bellion against what has happened in Washington upon a defense of the status quo is standing upon extremely dangerous ground, if at the same time he professes to believe in democracy. The people want to have something to say under which they live; that, we think, was proved by the last election. A believer in democracy must work to see that the means of constitutional legislation are given them, always, bearing in mind that democracy is not only threatened by the extension of executive powers but is also threatened when a dynamic social movement confronts a stone wall of unyielding legal dicta. Either there must be channels open into which the public will can flow, or public feleing will burst the banks, and lespairing of legal means, resort to direct, illegal and violent ones.

What form of alleviation of the crisis is most desirable is a question for the most careful thought. Mr. Lippmann has presented, in the last days, the arguments against allowing congress under any circumstances to override judicial decisions. He thus presented, in advance, the arguments against Senator Wheeler's proposed way out. One argument for Senator Wheeler's proposal rests in the theory-which is, indeed, Mr. Lippmann's own-that it will be almost impossible to frame a constitutional amendment which will cover the case.

But I believe that a satisfactory amendment could be framed. Certainly it is defeatism to admit that anything of the kind is beyond the capacity of human intelligence and good will, if the objective is kept clearly in mind. I, certainly, should like to hear expert opinions on the merits or demerits of the proposals advanced by Dean Clark, the liberal dean of the Yale Law school. Dean Clark thinks that the dilemna could be solved duction and distribution of articles designed for interstate commerce; one to define the Due Process of Law clause to mean what it certainly originally was (Continued on page 6)

To the Editor: There are thousands of needy, worthy aged men and women going to bed hungry. Without enough food; not enough clothing to keep them warm. Not enough heated. It is astounding to know and to think that the above contions do exist, when we boast of est law making body on earth, our think and to know that the greatest law making body on earth could change the above picture over night but do not. And again to know that the democratic party as a party have had and do now have the most united and greatest power in the history of the democratic party, or ever will have again. Why don't they take advantage of the above situation and do something in the right direction, instead of veering to the left or continue indefinitely on the wrong track? (President Roosevelt and our congressmen are living in comfort and case and do not have any concern as to where their next meal is coming from and because of this they think that all others should be in the same circumstances.)

We people elect the congress men from the various states to go to Washington to make our laws for the whole country, for the farmer, the laborer, as well as the wealthy. The farmer, the agrition? No. Why? Because the almighty dollar whispers and talks into our congressmen's ears, and the wealthy or big interests steal the show and get all of the at-

If one thousand farmers who's this unfairness? This is the anmake the laws. Why don't they? humbs, dilly dallies along with

are that the president and lobbyists are the real ones that make the laws. Should this be? No. The congressmen should stand squarely on their own feet, be absolute-ly independent about the making of all laws. Is it fair when the fuel to keep the house properly farmer has to pay for implements, etc., what the big combines ask, and at the same time the farmer has to take what he can get? The having and living in a great land supreme court is in the same rut of plenty, and having the great- as congress in that both are from six months to twelve months; be-United States congress. And to hind on their decisions, Does our house (congress and the supreme court) need to be put in order for the benefit of the greatest number? Wes, and the first to be put in order should be the country's kitchen and those agriculturists that supply this great kitchen should receive the first and most serious consideration. Congress and the supreme court should be brought to the realization of their position and responsibility and duty for which they are elected and sent to Washington. H. L. Clark, Salem, Ore.

SMALL TAXPAYER

Your editorial called "Seventh

Source" in Sunday's Statesman particularly drew our attention. The high salaried chancellor finds it repulsive to derive money from pin-ball games, or liquor revenue. Certainly that's a little too obvious, hits pretty close to the con-science, but how about the hard pressed small home owner who culturist is the backbone of the country. Do they, the farmers, get essary large salary drawn by there han to pay his last needed dollar people? The pin-ball game takes from young thoughtless players who have jobs and would squander their money elsewhere but the man or woman who probably has had no work since the cannery work in the summer, must buy If one thousand farmers who's cleo and walk the streets in the farms are to be sold for delin-quent taxes, were to go to our must meet his small home taxes congress to make an appeal for which have been increased espechelp, would they get recognition? fally on account of the schools. No. And on the other hand if a Little Johnny may need shoes or few of the big interests would the roof may leak, that makes no make appeal to the same body on difference, either he pays or gets the same issue, would they get out eventually. High interest is recognition? Certainly. Why? Be- slapped onto his burden and one cause here again is where the al- payment falls due just before mighty dollar talks. Why all of Christmas every year. That's all this unfairness? This is the an-swer. Our U. S. congress does not liquor or the harassed poor hap-Por two reasons they do not. First, We would suggest a flat rate of congress stamps what the presi-dent tells them; the second is because congress twiddles their rate of taxes was taken off the a bill no matter how important it home owners having been industrious enough to save for a home, country. The farmer, to such a bill congress would invariably take, from three, six or twelve months in the passing. Why? Apparently the results are as the rank and file so often states (is that congress is just waiting to hear from for school and the little Johnnies or Betties if they have no shoes