

THE GATE CITY JOURNAL

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DEMobilizing CWA FORCES

A big appropriation, \$950,000,000 has been secured for CWA activities to last from now until May 1st, but that is not enough to keep all of the men on the relief rolls of the country at steady work until that time. A few must be dropped right along but very definite rules have been laid down. They should be followed to the letter by local administrators.

Men of the least need are to go first, Harry L. Hopkins,

federal administrator, having suggested the following regulations: (1) Persons living in households where another member has full time employment, in public or private work, will be dropped first. (2) Persons who have other resources.

It will be up to the local committees to pass on those who must go. No easy task will that be as virtually all of the employees will want to stay. However, it will be possible to get to the basis of actual need for employment and no favoritism should be played.

When the civil works ends, all needy persons will be given emergency relief.

The rural areas were selected for the first demobilization because many tenant farmers and even persons who own their own farms have been working on CWA projects. Hopkins feels that these men, having made seven or eight weeks wages or more, should be able to go back to their farms and raise a crop without being in want.

OUR LIBRARY

There is one agency of local nature which has been given insufficient credit for its part in making too much leisure time both profitable and pleasant. Reference is had to the public library, which has been among the first to feel the effect of economies during the last few years. Sponsors of the library, in cities large and small, have carried on and it is doubtful if their services are adequately appreciated or put in their rightful niche by public opinion. Too often the library is taken for granted like other good things that are free.

Here in Nyssa the library is not tax supported, probably it should be, as it is in other small towns. However, for the maintenance of our library we must give credit to the Nyssa Civic club and Mrs. Fred Marshall, librarian for years and years. A very small budget for expenses is raised by the civic club and Mrs. Marshall makes it stretch from one year until the next. This is public service in its highest degree.

School children can find the books they need, older boys and girls find books available for happy hours at home and there is a never ending supply of good reading for the grown-ups, newcomers and all, who have learned that books are one of the most enjoyable forms of recreation.

Thanks to our city library.

YOUR NEIGHBORS AND MINE

Neighbors are a great institution, and few people would care to get along without them. Nobody wants neighbors who are familiar, but everybody wants them friendly enough so an egg or a cup of sugar can be borrowed when the occasion demands.

If you are in want, or in trouble, you will usually find your neighbors right at your door and ready to lend a helping hand. How they find out just when you need their help is often a mystery. But what neighbors know about neighbors would fill a book. You may live beside them for years and view them as nothing more than residents of your town. But let trouble come into your home—then you will see what fine neighbors they are. You'll also find out, if you haven't before this, that there is nothing in the world more valuable than good neighbors.

OUR BIGGEST TAX

Between 1921 and 1926, but 3 1-3 per cent of all persons arrested for felonies were convicted and sentenced.

Only 1500 out of 50,000 tried for crimes were found guilty.

Crime costs Uncle Sam \$43,000,000 daily.

The burden upon the taxpayers is enormous and nothing constructive comes of it. When every man, woman and child in the country pays 35 cents daily each for crime, it becomes a personal matter. Even if invisible, it is our biggest single tax item.

This is not merely a problem for the police and the courts, but the public. Officials may be lax, but they are usually as alert as public opinion.

We rail at the deficiencies of our elected officers. And stay at home and neglect to vote.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS BY CLARK WOOD

They aren't rubber dollars, for they do not help the chap who likes to wear white collars, and is looking for a snap.

The best of the Roosevelt policies is honesty.

A brain disease which interferes with the memory is probably not regarded, by a lot of debtors, as a handicap.

A France in the red is of less concern to her troubled leaders than the Reds in France.

"A bad picture is an accident, and a good one is a miracle,"—Will Rogers. Is he tellin' us?

The drunk who thinks he can drive has the wrong steer—and so, worse luck, has his car.

Airmail concerns have caused to regret the relation between aircraft and airgraft.

Raising sufficient public revenue is always a serious problem. It is possible to tax the rich until they are poor, but never the poor until they are rich.

An economist asserts that primitive man had no money. No occasion to worry, then, over being stone broke in the stone age.

A doctor says that alfalfa is as good as spinach for human food. Corn fodder, too, is probably as good as baled hay.

Another of Uncle Sam's loans has been over-subscribed. Wish we found it as easy to collect subscriptions for our paper.

FEETLEY URGES DEPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR

Vale—(To the Journal)—There has been many articles written about the causes that have brought about the present condition of the country, and suggesting remedies therefor; but very little has been said as to what in my opinion is the most important point and offering a remedy.

We are confronted with an army of some 10 or 12 million unemployed wage earners of all classes. The last census showed that on April 1, 1930 there were over 9 million unnaturalized foreigners in the U. S. which by this time can conservatively be estimated at 10 million. Of this number it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent are wage earners. The record of law violators show that 90 per cent of those arrested for commission of crime are foreigners or close descendants of foreigners, as anyone can see by the daily reports of those arrested for violations of the laws of the land. The attempt upon the life of president-elect Roosevelt was an example.

The immigrants who came to this country some fifty or more years ago were mostly of a class who wished to become Americanized, and as soon as possible became naturalized and brought up their children to respect our laws and become patriotic citizens by learning our language and adopting American ways of living and conduct. But of later years this has changed and we now have a foreign element here, many who do not want to become Americanized and they keep up their foreign ideas, language and customs; who do not respect our laws and do all in their power to break down our traditions.

Take, for instance, the labor unions. When the members were native-born American citizens they had no strikes or serious trouble with their employers until the foreign agitators became members of the unions and began to create the feeling of antagonism against employers and capital, resulting in strikes, sabotage, destruction of property and other unlawful acts. These foreign agitators were not long in building up a following among the workers, as they had many grounds for just complaint of the treatment by the unscrupulous and dishonest employers who wished to "take all the traffic would bear," to the detriment of the laborers.

In looking back over the history of labor troubles we find it originated in England at the introduction of labor saving machinery. When manufacturing industries were established in this country, the Tariff was enacted to "foster industries" and was supposed to benefit American laborers by preserving a better wage scale and preventing competition with cheap foreign labor. But what did the protected manufacturer do? He went to Europe and contracted with cheap foreign labor for several years at low wages. These foreigners soon found out that they were doing the same work at much less pay than American laborers and of course resented it. To get even they resorted to ways of reprisal and their leaders worked their way into the

Labor-Unions and soon had a following that controlled the Unions to the extent that they were able to cause strikes, etc.

Thus we find the Tariff the implement used by the unscrupulous and dishonest manufacturer to defeat justice to American labor which has caused more trouble and strife than any other legislation.

Now with 10 million unnaturalized foreigners in the U. S. taking the wage position away from our own native-born citizens is it any wonder that we have an army of unemployed? Every country should protect its laboring classes as well as other resources, and no country has a moral right to shift its unemployed on to another country. If they go to another country to engage in labor and compete with native labor of that country they should become naturalized in such country, if permitted, or they should stay away or be deported.

The American MELTING POT has become filled with DROSS that should be cleaned out. At the same time we have no need of any further influx of foreigners as wage earners. There is no doubt but that much of our immigration during the past 50 years has consisted of criminals who were run out of other countries.

M. N. Feetley, Vale, Oregon
(Continued Next Week)

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