

# Torrance Herald

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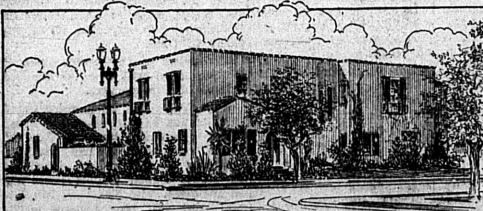
## County Promotion Fund Pays!

Eleven cents a year to help your neighbor get a job. For that's the sum total of the average taxpayer's contribution into the much discussed county exploitation fund which is annually spent for industrial, trade and convention development through organized, expert effort carried on by the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce.

Recent statistics on Los Angeles county's startling trade development as brought out through the annual presentation of "Foreign Trade Week," together with the federal bureau of census report on this section's industrial gains, have occasioned inquiry as to the cost to the county for the work that has made this development possible. The development work is a regular annual program carried on by the Los Angeles county chamber, financed by its own and county funds.

The county's appropriation for this work during the past fiscal year has been \$209,000, chamber officials disclose. An analysis of the proportionate costs to the average taxpayer, shows that it amounts to less than 11c per tax bill.

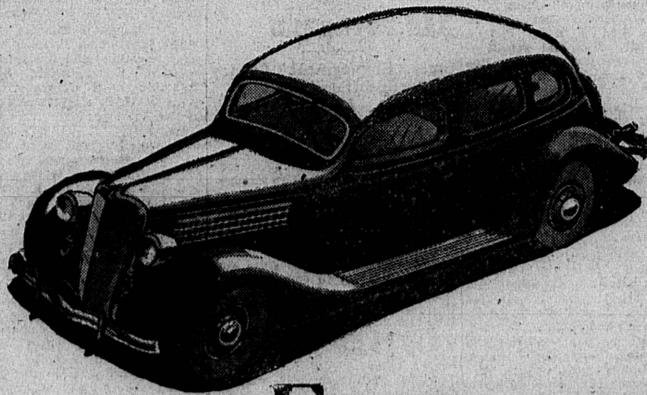
Every dollar appropriated by the county is matched by the chamber with \$1.25 to carry on the continuous campaign that last year netted Los Angeles county 111 new industries with an investment of \$4,500,000. These concerns provided jobs for approximately 3,500 persons. Foreign and domestic trade development work so increased the volume of manufacturing plants as to occasion 85 plant expansions and jobs for 1,325 persons, the chamber's records from official reports show.



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## News From Washington

By Your Congressman  
CHARLES J. COLDEN

A tense feeling held Congress for a number of days on the Patman bill for the payment of the Adjusted Compensation Certificates. No doubt those far removed from the Capitol were intensely interested, but here on the battlefield, it was the topic of constant conversation and discussion. Terrific political pressure was brought on the members of the Senate preceding their final vote on this question. Many members had a plain case of political jitters. There remain many mumbblings and rumbblings as to further action on this live issue.

The President proved his mettle by going to the last ditch in his fight against the Patman Bill. He could have remained at the White House and have vetoed the measure in an impersonal manner, but he chose to come before the House and Senate and deliver in person his verdict against this important issue. In spite of the fact that his attitude was unpopular with the members, he was given proper attention and received considerable applause as he delivered his message in the House chamber, in which were gathered the senators and the representatives.

The President reviewed all the arguments that have been offered in the past against the payment of the Adjusted Compensation. There was very little that was new in his message. His strongest point in the minds of many was that the proposed payment would include interest that would not be accrued until 1945.

This argument of the President was met by his opponents with the thought that the payment of \$1.00 per day for those on this side, and \$1.25 per day for those who went over seas, was a very small compensation when compared with the wages that were drawn by those who remained at home.

Those of us who were at home during the World War cannot forget that common labor received \$5.00 per day. Skilled labor in the shipyards received \$10 and even \$15 per day, but what did the soldier who marched away to war receive? The man who wore the uniform received \$1.00 per day and board estimated at less than 50 cents per day. Out of his \$30 per month in camp at home, or his \$33 per month in foreign service, he contributed \$15 per month of his pay for the support of his wife and dependents. If he took out an insurance policy of \$10,000, it cost him an average of \$6.60 per month at the age of 25, and cost him more if he was older. So the veteran in France, after paying his family allowance and his insurance, received \$13.40 per month, while many of his friends back home were making almost that much in two days employment and sometimes in one.

Neither can we forget that after the war closed, the railroads, the shipbuilders, and the munition makers, received adjusted compensation not payable in 1945, but it was plunked down on the bar-

relhead. In the name of heaven, how can anybody justify the payment of adjusted compensation to the munition makers, who piled up huge and exorbitant profits, banking in the protection of their government at home, and at the same time deny the men who entered the ranks, the small pittance of \$1.00 or \$1.25 per day, when they not only sacrificed their jobs and their business, but marched away to face the loss of health, or limb and of life. Why should they be discriminated against and their meagre adjusted compensation be deferred until 1945 and the war profiteers be paid \$3 cash? I tried my best to be open minded and to weigh the President's argument, but he failed to move me from the opinion which I have held since the World war.

Another phase of the President's message dealt with the expansion of the currency provided for in the Patman bill. Personally, I believe in a reasonable expansion of the currency. Bank credit has been so seriously depleted that I am convinced that one of the quickest routes to recovery would be the expansion of the currency under the Patman bill. This new currency would reach every corner of the nation. It would be put into immediate circulation. No doubt it would produce a certain increase in prices, and if there were an assurance of increase in prices, bankers would begin to lend money and the country would be quickly on the road to recovery.

With our National wealth estimated at the present time at less than three hundred billion dollars, and our national indebtedness, public and private, estimated at something like two hundred and sixty billion dollars, and with a circulating medium of less than five billion dollars, it looks to me like this country needs a few shots in its monetary arm in order to restore circulation to a normal point.

Of course, it is to be regretted that the President and the Congress disagreed in a matter of such great importance. Members of Congress are in considerable

doubt as to the political effect and what the reaction will be to themselves and to the President. Some members think that the President made a serious mistake in not accepting the wishes of a majority of the House and the Senate. Those who stood by the President are just as sure that those who voted against the President made a mistake and will suffer from the consequences. But, here comes to a roll call, you must choose between the dictates of your own conscience, or follow the suggestions of someone else. The roll call is merciless, and it stands on the record as long as the pages of Congressional history are preserved. Nor did the vote indicate a loss of the strong following of the President by Congress. The President remains a great leader and will have the continued support of a majority on his program of relief, recovery and reform.

When the Patman bill passed the House the first time, it received 318 votes for and 90 against, a total of 408 votes. On the vote to override the President, the House cast 322 votes for and 98 against, a total of 420 votes. Thus, four more voters were cast for the bill in face of the President's message and eight more were cast against it. As one of the members stated, the President gained four votes by delivering his message to the House. On the Senate's first vote on the Patman bill, the vote was 55 for and 33 against. On the vote to override the President's veto, the senators stood 54 for and 40 against. On the first vote in the Senate, 88 votes were cast, and on the second, 94 votes were cast, showing a loss of one vote to the Patman supporters and a gain of seven votes by the opponents. Only one senator is recorded as not voting, and that was Norbeck of South Dakota. One other senator, Mr. Holt of West Virginia, could not vote for the reason that he has not yet been seated, because he is still under the age of 30 years, required for senators.

In a recent conversation with my colleague, John McGroarty of California, he tells me it is his intention to revise his old age pension bill, and that he hopes to eliminate the transaction tax. He has found much opposition to this feature of his bill. Since my friend John has been stirring up a good many letters to members of Congress, I would like to suggest on the fly, that those who are opposed to the transaction tax, and those who favor the placing of a sales tax on luxuries, a heavier tax on incomes and gifts, and are in favor of breaking up huge fortunes by heavy inheritance tax, should write our friend McGroarty, and urge him to make this change in his bill.

The next big parade that will hit Washington will be the Shriner's convention in June. Evidence

## Narbonne High School

A program sponsored by the Narbonne Lettermen was presented in the high school auditorium during an assembly period May 31. The Lettermen considered themselves fortunate in obtaining Gene Garner, well-known boxer, to stage a match with Floyd Ramsey, his brother, who attends Narbonne. Alfons Bergstrom, former Narbonne student, returned to entertain the Gauchos with music from his accordion. Alfons, since he was graduated, has been playing the accordion over the radio. Jiu-jitsu acts were performed by several Japanese boys.

The Madrigals, a capella choir from Torrance, sang three selections. They were under the direction of Mrs. Elishen. Talking pictures were shown, giving a hint of the campus life at U. S. C.

As other numbers on the program Douglas Warline sang "Diane," Leonard Vorhis sang and Alfons Bergstrom, Derrell Harline and Leonard Vorhis played several numbers on the accordion, piano and violin.

A hike to Banning Park in Wilmington was enjoyed by the Narbonne Bookworms Wednesday, May 29. When all the girls had reached the park, they were shown through the historic old Banning mansion. Afterwards they ate a picnic lunch, to which each one had contributed. It consisted of baked beans, salad, pickles, olives, cake and cocoa.

The girls played games and danced until they were called for home by Mrs. Peterson and Miss Nutch accompanied the girls.

Narbonne's yearbook will be sent to the binders in a few more days, according to Frank Hineckley, the editor. The boys have been printing the final section under the direction of Mr. Vogler. The books will be distributed the final week of school, probably on June 18.

The theme, tenth anniversary, is

## MOTHER DIES

Mrs. Irene Hayes, of the Famous Chili Shop, received a message today telling of the death of her mother, Mrs. Robert Davey, in Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Hayes returned two weeks ago from a visit to her mother, who at that time was thought to be improving.

First Copy of Public Ledger—STEVENS POINT, Wis. (U.P.)—A copy of the first edition of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, dated March 25, 1835, is the proud possession of Arthur Nelson, Almond. The paper, found in an old trunk, is tabloid size, four columns wide and 15 inches long.

Quail Alarm Clock—MANAWA, Wis. (U.P.)—Ed Herman, town of Union farmer, has a pet quail which automatically awakens the family at 6:30 every morning with its cry of "Bob White!" Herman found the bird last Christmas in his barn where it had sought shelter from a blizzard.

the refreshments and will also enjoy ice cream.

Members of Narbonne's girls honor club, the Jane Addams, have been busy with plans for redecorating the room. A color scheme of cream and green will be used. The desk, table, beds and bookshelf will be in cream and the chairs and framing in green.

A new scarf for the table and new cushions will be made by the girls. The other work will be done with money raised by the club during the year.

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