

Passenger Pays For Ride With Blows

David Heredia, employed at the Palon Verdes Rancho, responded to Jesus Jurez request for a ride one day last week, and according to his story to deputies of Sub-station No. 3, was repaid by being kicked in the face, menaced with

A revolver and struck over the head with a hatchet, which laid open a two-inch gash in his scalp. Heredia reported that he was saved from possible death or a serious wound when the cartridge in the gun failed to fire as Jurez pulled the trigger. Heredia then stopped the car and drove off his assailant with a rock. Officers are trying to locate Jurez, whose address is unknown.

SCALP WOUND

Ramon Magnanan, 2407 Cabrillo avenue, was taken to the Jared Sidney Torrance Memorial hospital last Saturday night for first aid. Magnanan received a gash in his scalp and his lip during an altercation at the Pueblo.



News From Washington

By Your Congressman CHARLES J. GOLDEN

One of the most interesting documents published by the federal government is issued by the commerce department upon annual incomes. The latest report was recently issued for the year 1934. It discloses that the total income of all the 125,000,000 people of the United States amounted to approximately \$50,000,000,000.

This is an increase of \$5,000,000,000 over the year 1933 and indicates an increase of \$40 per person throughout the United States for 1934. Forty dollars is not very much but it helps some in times like these. It further indicates the country is on the up-turn.

Let us break down these tremendous amounts and get down to cases. A \$50,000,000,000 income for all the people indicates that for each person on the average there has been an income of \$400 per year or \$32 per month. That includes all the people including the children and the aged. Of course this is not an exact picture for the reason that a large part of the population are dependents on those who earn wages and salaries and dividends, but it gives you an idea of how much the income is as applied to the individual.

The government reports also show that about 50,000,000 of the people of the United States earn all of this income. Taking as an example a group of 12 people, it means that five people out of 12 have incomes and others are dependents. Four of the people of this 12 are children and dependent upon their parents for support. One of every 12 persons is above 60 years of age and part of them are income producers and the others are dependents. At least two of these 12 people are housewives or others dependent upon one or more wage earners in the family. Thus we have a picture of 12 people—five of them earning the incomes which support themselves and the other seven.

Since the 1934 income report indicates that each person has an income of \$400 per year on an

average, a group of 12 persons would have a total annual income of \$4,800. Since five of these people are the only income producers, then the average return for these five would average \$960 per year or \$80 per month. Consequently, the figures disclose that the average income of the farmers and the workers, the clerks, the barbers, the bakers, the doctors and the preachers and the lawyers, including everybody from the scrubbyman and hoochback to the railway president and the corporation magnate, each have the meagre average income of \$80 per month with which to support themselves, their wives, their children and other dependants.

An intensely interesting phase of this question of incomes is that many people have a much larger income than the average, which indicates that millions of income producers have less than \$80 per month with which to support themselves and families. It is rather tragic to learn from the authorities that the farmers of South Carolina for instance, have an income of but \$10.50 per month per person, and that in 12 southern states the people on the small farms averaged but \$18.50, while the farmers in Iowa and Missouri averaged less than \$21 per month. The figures concerning the incomes of the farmers of the country were taken from the peak year of 1929 and have been much lower during the years of the depression. A consideration of these figures indicate that there is a very wide range in the incomes of the individuals of the nation and that a very large portion of them have less than the average of \$88 per month.

With some favored individuals having incomes that run into the higher figures, some as much as a million or more per year, the question arises, what is an individual's responsibility in the use of his capacities of life? Is the president of a great tobacco company worth \$1,000,000 per year to the country, while the producer of the tobacco on the farm may have an income as low as \$100 per year? Is the president of a great steel or telephone corporation worth over \$500,000 per year, while the telephone girl is probably earning less than \$500 per year? Even the president of one of our great dairy products corporation receives more than \$100,000 per year, while the milk producers on the farms of Iowa and Missouri are happy to get \$1,000 for a year's labor.

The biggest job in America in my opinion is the one that falls to the occupant of the White House, President Roosevelt. His obligations and his responsibilities are heavier than those of any other man of the nation. His salary is \$75,000 per year, and that is small indeed in comparison with the salaries of many great corporation heads who receive much more for much less responsibility. The President's income equals that of 75 of those enjoying the average income. Those drawing down the big money, say a million per year, have an income exceeding that of 1,000 average income producers.

With our national ability to produce wealth, our industrial machinery, our capable workers and mechanics, it appears that we should have a much higher national income. The national income and its top-sided distribution affords one of the greatest problems of the ages. The machine is a great factor. It has enabled millions of people to enjoy comforts and gadgets and has furnished a great relief from drudgery but at the same time it has thrown thousands of people out of employment. In my opinion, one of the greatest problems of all ages is to adjust our production and our incomes so as to en-

Kiwanis Take First Game City Series

Kiwanis Juniors took the first game of the city series Wednesday evening, defeating the Torrance Merchants in one of the snappiest games of the year. The Kiwanis scored in the second inning when Hudson singled, Leech walked and Briggant doubled to bring the two runs across the plate. Merchants then came to bat and scored when Schmidt singled, stole second and scored on a single by Cheres.

Kiwanis scored again in the sixth when Ammon went to first on Richardson's error. He scored later on Hank Brisinger's three-base hit. Brisinger's home run in the ninth gave Kiwanis their fourth run.

Hudson pitched the first four innings for Kiwanis, Brisinger taking the mound in the fifth. Moser pitched the entire game for the Merchants. These teams will meet for the second game of the series at the city park next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The third game will be Thursday evening. Admission free.

Fulfilled Promise Wins Farm

HORTON, Kan. (U.P.)—Roy Pandelbury owns a farm today because he kept his promise not to drink, smoke, gamble or chew tobacco until he was 21. The farm was given him by his uncle, to whom he made the promise.

able a greater number to enjoy the fruits of modern production.

Congress has passed a potato bill. I speak with some authority of this potato bill since I am a retired potato grower and I am a daily patron of this staple article of food. This new proposal requires every grower who markets over five bushels of potatoes to take out a license, and if he sells more than his allotment, he must pay a tax of 45 cents per bushel. This bill is in the interest of the commercial potato growers and I fear it will make trouble for the small producer who may have a few surplus bushels for sale.

As a boy on a Missouri farm, I was usually allotted some small patch to a corner of a field for potatoes, which furnished me with my spending money. I know something of the great variation in the production of potatoes. Some years we would have a big crop and the price would be low, and in other years with a small crop the price would be high, so there was considerable variation in production.

Also aside from the commercial potato growers there are millions of farmers who may have from five to 100 bushels for sale locally. The small potato grower is at the mercy of the weather and growing conditions and can not estimate just what his crop will be. Since there are a limited number of potato growers in Southern California, and it is a universal article of food, I cast my vote against it.

It was stated in the debate in the House that potatoes are as low as 10 cents a barrel in Maine and potatoes are retailing for nearly \$4 a barrel in the markets of Washington. Similar conditions pertain to tobacco and milk and other farm products. The great problem seems to be in the cost of distribution, the farmer receiving too small an amount for his product, the consumer paying too much, and the railroads, the cold storage warehouse and the speculator getting the meat out of the coconut. In fact it seems that the producer and the consumer both get a raw deal and this problem is another one that causes members of Congress a lot of scratching behind the ears.

Congress has been sawing wood and making hay the past few days. The Republican minority has ceased filibustering and business is rolling along at a speedy pace. Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Colorado, acting floor leader for the Democratic majority, gave the House a severe scolding. He said that if this filibustering kept on and members insisted on making long speeches, it would take the House 30 days to clean up the calendar and adjourn, but if the members would stop making long speeches and cease calling for a quorum, for the purpose of killing time, we might get out in a week or ten days. After this verbal spanking it was most noticeable that members on both sides of the aisle took the hint. Everybody is dog-tired of the daily grind and the heat and anxious to get home.

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