The Republicans Will Have to Economize so as to Pay for the New Deal's Reckless Extravagance

By Nicholas Roosevelt

For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

The Congress that adjourned six weeks ago has the record of being the only ten billion dollar Congress in our history except during the World War.

This means in plain English that every time the clock ticks off a second, day in and day out, Uncle Sam spends twice as much as the average American family earns in a year.

To make matters worse, for every dollar which the Congress has appropriated it has provided only thirty cents in revenues.

In other words the Federal government is running on borrowed money and is piling up the National Debt faster and faster. When President Roosevelt came into office the debt was $22,000,000,000. Today it is over $32,000,000,000 and by the end of the fiscal year it will be in the neighborhood of $38,000,000,000, or more than twice what it was in the days of Coolidge.

Mr. Roosevelt's campaign pledges to reduce expenditures have frequently been contrasted with his reckless extravagance. But unfortunately the problem is much greater than Mr. Roosevelt's political veracity or personal reliability. The outstanding—the appalling—fact is that as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's unexampled spending the nation's credit is endangered. If the government continues to borrow and spend so lavishly it will have to choose between printing paper money and direct repudiation of its debts—either of which courses can only lead to disaster.

Admitting that strong political pressure induced the President to spend so lavishly, yet experience has shown conclusively that each demand that is granted to one group results in new and larger demands from other groups. When the World War veterans first succeeded, shortly after the war, in having Congress raise the ante on their payments the Spanish War veterans decided to ask for increases on their pensions—and obtained them. Only two months ago when the cotton farmers were offered a direct gift of cash, the wheat farmers demanded the same. "Ask and it shall be given" is the policy under which the Administration-dominated Congress has acted.

But even this is not the real problem which faces the country.

The real problem is to try to bring expenditures and revenues into balance. This means not only to put an end to extravagance, but to increase revenues so as to cover expenses.

If spending is to be continued then taxes must be raised—everybody's taxes. This means that millions who pay no other taxes than on tobacco and liquor will have to take their share of paying for these experiments and extravagances of the New Deal.

There is no escape. Borrowing merely postpones the day of reckoning—and adds to the difficulties of carrying the burden. To the credit of Senator LaFollette be it recorded that he understood this perfacely and when the President, for political purposes, submitted his "soak-the-rich" tax plan, Senator LaFollette sought to spread the tax burden by not only placing a heavy tax on the very rich, but also making those of modest and small incomes do their bit. This, however, was ruled out by the Administration leaders, who viewed it as a vote-losing rather than a vote-winning device.

How does this affect the Republicans? To their sorrow it places them in the position of having to do what the Administration is unwilling to do—of undertaking the hopelessly unpopular task of convincing the voters that there is only one way in which to save the country from bankruptcy and chaos and that is by balancing the budget. This means cutting expenses and increasing revenues.

Never has any course of action required greater political courage. The political leaders in the Republican party, even though they may know that it is essential to cut government expenses, will hesitate long before advocating such a policy lest it lose them the election.

To cut expenses means to discharge surplus politicians from office. It means to stop paying subsidies to various groups. It means reducing pensions. It means eliminating from the relief rolls all those not actually in want. It means depriving millions of voters of support by Uncle Sam. Have the Republicans the courage to do this?

Under the circumstances the people voting for the Republican ticket have the right to know that Republican pledges of economy will be kept and that a Republican President—in contrast to Mr. Roosevelt—will not only promise to reduce expenditures but will actually put into effect his promise, even if it cost him his political life. To restore the Federal government to a pay-as-you-go basis will be a service to the country of such magnitude that whoever performs it will go down in history with Washington, Lincoln and the elder Roosevelt. It calls for statesmanship of the highest order—not mere partisanship or political expediency.

Next week Mr. Roosevelt will discuss some of the problems of relief.

Big Still Taken By Federal Agents

1000 Gallon Plant Near Galena Destroyed

A 1000-gallon still, 500 gallons of whiskey and 12,000 gallons of mash were netted in a raid near Galena last Thursday night as Federal officers and county police arrested three men in connection with the alleged operation of the illicit liquor plant.

The men arrested were: Rufus McPeak, 30, of Rising Sun; Jennings Brown, 28, of Rising Sun; and Lewis Barbour, 24, of Port Leposit. They claimed to be working for a man known only as "Shorty," said to be a resident of Baltimore. Their salaries were $35 a week each.

Leading the raiding party were Charles J. Callahan and H. D. Thompson, of Salisbury, representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They were aided by Deputy Sheriff John N. Bennett, Jr., and other county officers.

The still was located on the Regina McGugan farm, near Galena, and was destroyed by the officers along with other equipment.

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More than 28,000,000 boys and girls from farms, villages, small towns and cities represent America at school.

Illinois has an alimony law that works both ways—that is alimony can be granted to husband or wife, depending on which is able to pay and other circumstances in the case.

In The Schools

CHESTERTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

by James Crouch

THE MOON

The moon is silvery bubble
In a bowl of agate blue,
And the fleecy clouds are soap suds
That mother makes for you.
—Richard Anthony.

Those of you who have noticed the sky this past week will know just what prompted Richard to write such a lovely verse. We are proud of him. Richard is in the fifth grade.

The sixth grade, not to be outdone by the poets of the school, have begun to write a play about "Rip Van Winkle." They admit it is not as easily done as said, but they are working hard, and the results are pleasing. Their plans are to dramatize the play.

"Slow Poke" is still in the lime light. Miss Bell says that this pep turtle of the second grade is getting to be quite tame. In fact so tame that when the children pick him up he looks around to see what more he can see from a height than from the floor. When the door is open he doesn't seem to want to go out but is more interested in seeing what is coming in.

Miss Bell hasn't received any satisfactory names yet so if you think you are able to get a good one, tell Miss Bell.

Now to turn our attention to more serious things.

The Fourth Grade is visiting the people who live in the tropical regions of the world—those countries that lie between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. They have decided to go to Hawaii first because those islands belong to us. The children are learning a great deal from the globes and atlas which they bring to school.

In science the fifth grade is studying how birds help the people of the world. The first thing the birds do for us is that they kill and eat harmful insects. Some birds, for instance the buzzard, eat rodents. These birds are probably the most important. The crows eat field mice that eat the seeds that the farmer plants. The barn owl is another important bird. He kills the rodents in the barns and is the farmer's best friend. Canarys are very attracting and many people have them in their homes.

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Elementary school pupils in Germany will be required to spend a year on a farm at the end of their eight-year term to experience "unity of blood and soil."

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SATURDAY, NOV. 2

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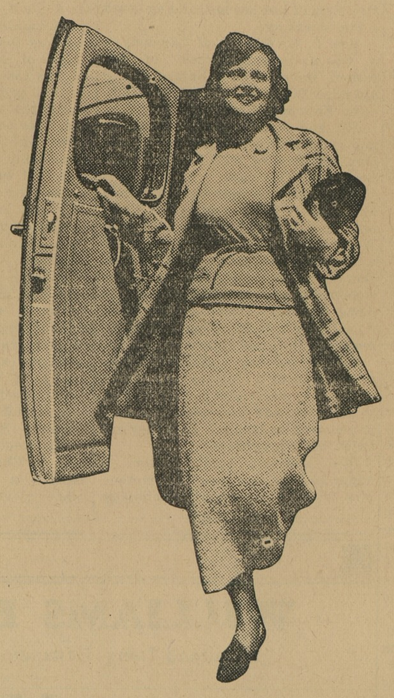

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WILL BE ON DISPLAY AT CHEVROLET ALL CHEVROLET DEALERS

The Story of the Constitution

·by CALEB JOHNSON·

XIV. THE WEST INITIATES MORE AMENDMENTS

The two-party political system under which the nation had grown from its earliest days was threatened in 1892, when the so-called Populist movement, originating in the wheat-growing states, swept the Western country and parts of the South. This new People's Party elected many members of Congress, and its candidate for President, General James B. Weaver, received 22 electoral votes. This had a profound effect upon the Constitution of the United States, for the demands for Constitutional changes, made by so large a group of voters, could not be ignored.

One of those demands was the income tax, which, as has been pointed out, was later adopted.

Another demand of the People's Party was for a change in the Constitutional method of electing United States Senators; they should be chosen by direct popular vote instead of by state legislatures. The new states that had been carved out of the public domain had little of the tradition of state independence which prevailed in the older East. They were creatures of the Federal Government, with no previous independent existence. To the people of the West, there was nothing especially sacred in the original plan of the Constitution, which regarded the State Governments, as represented in their legislatures, as somehow superior to the people. The West had no especial reverence for its own legislatures; its people were mainly farmers, with all of the farmer tradition of personal liberty and "rugged individualism."

Another of the demands made by the People's Party for a Constitutional change was equal suffrage rights for women.

The Democratic Party, in 1896, captured the People's Party by adopting most of its tenets. These, therefore, became partisan political issues, so it was not until the Democratic Party had obtained control of Congress that these People's Party amendments to the Constitution could be submitted to the states for ratification. Like the income tax amendment, it took 20 years and more of public discussion to bring about the 17th amendment, for direct election of Senators, which was ratified in 1913.

The 19th amendment, giving nation-wide suffrage to women, in 1920. Prior to 1920 women had been granted the right to vote in 22 states, beginning with Wyoming. This was another great popular movement, which, like Prohibition, had its origin in the East but its strength in the West.

When the United States entered the World War the majority of the states had already voted themselves dry. As a war-time emergency measure Congress enacted a temporary national Prohibition act. The opportunity was seized upon for the submission of a Constitutional amendment for the perpetuation of national Prohibition. This, the 18th amendment, was ratified in January, 1919. After 14 years of unsuccessful efforts to enforce prohibition, this 18th amendment was repealed by the 21st amendment, ratified in 1933. This is the only instance of a Constitutional amendment being repealed by another amendment.

It has been pointed out that Supreme Court decisions have rarely resulted directly or indirectly in amendments to the Constitution. One Supreme Court decision, however, holding a law of Congress unconstitutional, brought about the submission of an amendment which has been awaiting ratifications for 11 years. It would prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor.

The 66th Congress enacted a law which was intended to prevent the exploitation of children in industry, but before its provisions became effective the Supreme Court held that this was an invasion of the rights of the states and therefore beyond the power of Congress. The 68th Congress, in 1924, submitted an amendment removing that restriction upon Congressional authority. Only 21 of the 48 states have as yet ratified the child labor amendment, which must be ratified by 36 states before it becomes a part of the Constitution.

Next Week: Bringing the Constitution Up To Date.

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