

Worldwide Revolutions

The past year or two has been a great period for revolutions. Changes of government have proved popular almost throughout the entire world. Some of these changes have been accomplished by the ballot; some of them by bloody fighting. But it is interesting to note that they do not all indicate a trend in the same general direction.

Some of the revolutions have resulted in greater liberties for the revolting countries; some of them have resulted in fewer liberties. Some of them changed the form of government from democratic to autocratic; some from dictatorship to a rule of the people. Some have been liberal in their direction; some have been decidedly reactionary. One cannot say that the numerous revolutions of the past year indicate a growing aversion against concentrated power, or an increased desire for dictatorial rule.

Cuba's revolt was the expression of popular dissatisfaction with a rule which had proved to be as ruthless and as dictatorial as any other on earth. Machado had governed the island with the iron hand of a Bismark or Napoleon. He was finally driven out, and while it is still difficult to tell what form of government will supplant his autocratic rule, nevertheless it is evident that it will be a popular form of government.

In Germany on the other hand, democracy gave way to dictatorship. By a series of decrees and elections, in which the voting of the populace was very carefully overseen, Hitler dissolved the Reichstag, the only representation which the people had in their government, and gradually set himself up as one of the most powerful rulers on earth. It was a revolution, a revolution in which the people as a whole surrendered their rights to a powerful minority.

Austria, too, abandoned constitutional government and established a dictatorship with Chancellor Dollfus in the driver's seat. Certain parliamentary forms have been maintained, as they have in Italy, but Dollfus is in fact as much a dictator as Mussolini. There is nothing left to indicate the people have any voice in their government.

In Newfoundland the trend was in the opposite direction. There the people have enjoyed a season of self-government which, if conferred upon this country by the British crown 160 years ago, would have prevented the American Revolution. However, the people of Newfoundland became so dissatisfied with their inability to govern themselves, that last year they voted to abandon their freedom and return to the British crown.

At the same time the fight of the Irish Free State to secede from the British Empire has continued. Though an integral part of the British Isles, and though enjoying every conceivable blessing of local self-government, the Irishmen are not content until their freedom in fact becomes established in theory. They demand that Britain recognize them as an independent nation.

Spain has been a particular hotbed for revolutionaries during the past year or two. The country has fluctuated violently between liberal and conservative. Most recent indication of the liberal tendency was the election on November 5 when the Basque provinces voted self-government for their region. A similar bloodless revolution took place in Mongolia; another in the little republic of Andorra. There were two in Slam. While in Australia, Western Australia voted to secede from the Australian commonwealth. A radical socialist was voted out of power in France. A labor government was overthrown in England.

If there is any "sign of the times" in these revolutions at all, it is not that people are becoming more liberal in their views, or more reactionary, but rather that they want a change. It is a sign which hard times always produce. It is the feeling that anything different from the present will be better.

The worldwide depression has made people dissatisfied with the existing order, whether it be the capitalistic or socialist, democratic or autocratic, so we find one country turning to one man rule for relief, another country substituting the voice of the people.

Canned Dinners

Are we rapidly becoming a nation of can-openers? It is no such easier to warm up a can of peas than to shell and cook the fresh vegetable, that many housekeepers are finding the can-opener an indispensable as the kitchen stove. This, at least, is the observation of Warren W. Oley, chief of the Bureau of Markets in New Jersey.

Six billion cans of preserved foods, it seems, are now consumed each year in American homes. Since 1906 the consumption of canned fruits and vegetables has increased from 10 cans per person to a present annual consumption of about 80 cans per person.

"While the feature of convenience is an outstanding one to every housewife," says Mr. Oley, "this trend to canned goods is actually due to recognition of the fact that those valuable and vital constituents of fruits and vegetables, the vitamins, the minerals and roughage, are actually preserved by modern canning processes."

In the case of the elusive vitamin C is preserved in processes are such that more vitamin C is preserved in some canned vegetables than is often found after they have been prepared from fresh vegetables by ordinary cooking methods. Cooking after being sealed in the can, especially in the vacuum process, Mr. Oley explains, eliminates much of the loss of vitamin C content which occurs when vegetables are vigorously boiled in open containers.

So evidently we do not stand to suffer materially, as far as nutrition is concerned, if we do get our dinner out of cans.

SANFORD, TWENTY YEARS AGO

The first car load of celery was shipped from the Celery Delta last Saturday, grown by J. F. McChesland. George Hoy the commission man, sent it to Chicago. Henry Miller, Smith, Brimley, Turner, Reeseter, and others will begin shipping soon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lucas and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thompson were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McChesland's guests at the L. O. O. F. banquet Monday evening. Officers from Moore's Station attending were Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Morris, James, and Estelle E. Morris, W. A. Knight, Miss Frances McChesland, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lucas, Miss Ethel Lucas, and P. J. Lucas. A party was given at the home of Mrs. J. H. Lucas Monday evening. The party was given at the home of Mrs. J. H. Lucas Monday evening. The party was given at the home of Mrs. J. H. Lucas Monday evening.

RICH DEBTORS, POOR CREDITORS

Persons on the verge of eviction because of inability to pay the rent past due for their homes are the mortgage interest, and individuals staying off the sheriff with one arm and attempting to drive the wolf from the door with the other, may derive a cool, sensible comfort from the reflection that as a group, in the American picture the debtors are the rich class and the creditors the poor. It is a fact done with economic mirrors, as explained by Frederic J. Maslin.

On close examination it does seem that the masses are the majority group of creditors. For example, if a charwoman who scrubs floors for \$1 a night and is paid weekly, has worked two or three days of her week she has become a creditor of her employer, she belongs to the creditor class. It is true that almost everyone is at the same time both creditor and debtor. As the days pass and the charwoman's score against her employer increases, the landlord's score against her for her rental also is mounting. In relation to him she is a debtor.

Turning from the poorer classes to the middle class it will be found that they are the chief creditors of the nation. The four great general divisions of debt in the United States are bonds, mortgages, life insurance policies, and bank deposits.

The position of the life insurance companies as both debtors and creditors is especially interesting. They are, primarily, debtors. They hold most of the savings of the people. The total insurance outstanding exceeds 101 billions. If the insurance companies were called upon at once to pay this sum they could not do so, save, perhaps, in the case of a very few mutuals. Nevertheless, they owe the individual policyholders, some of whom are members of very poor classes, this huge aggregate. These great companies are debtors to that colossal extent.

An insurance company must find investments for the funds they have on hand and as they have contracted with millions of individuals to pay them premiums, they are heavy creditors as well. Fifty-two of the principal companies hold mortgages to the extent of \$6,803,000,000 and, therefore, are creditors to mortgagors to that extent. They hold \$5,590,000,000 in deposits, bonds and are creditors in that capacity. Other assets amount to some \$4,100,000,000. It will readily be seen, however, that the policyholders, in the aggregate, are much larger creditors than the insurance companies.

Bank depositors have shown wide change in the last two or three years but there are now about 40 billions. A bank deposit represents a loan by an individual to a bank. The depositor, therefore, is a creditor. The child who puts pennies, dimes in a metal bank and then transfers the trifling accumulation to the custody of the banking company, becomes a creditor of the institution, the institution a debtor to the child. The banks, of course, in their turn become creditors by lending out their funds to customers. In many instances, in fact in most instances, the person doing business with a bank is both debtor and creditor in relation to it. But there are more individual depositors than there are individual borrowers so, from the numerical point of view, creditors exceed debtors in the banking relation. Bankers, as a class, are bigger debtors than their depositors.

There is one very large class of creditors composed of what might be called artificial creditors. This class is composed of pensioners. They are termed artificial creditors because their creditor position has been achieved, so far as the pension is concerned, by a more or less voluntary declaration by a government that it considers it owes them a certain stipend periodically.

The federal and other governments are debtors in an important manner. Every person who has bought a government bond is a creditor of the federal, state, city, county, or other governmental unit which issued the evidence of indebtedness.

Taking the entire situation into view, it is found that there are four times as many creditors as there are debtors. One must have established credit in order to borrow or become a debtor in any important way. This fact has led to the general feeling that the creditor class is the rich class. Actually, it is the other way around, the vast class of creditors, four times as numerous as the debtors, being composed of the average man.

NYE ACCUSES JOHNSON OF FALSEHOODS

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crush their smaller brethren precipitated the verbal duel between them and Johnson.

The charges were a theme of the conference yesterday between the plain spoken Johnson and the President. Afterward, Johnson said he hoped things could be set right without additional legislation.

Senator Nye has pending an amendment to the National Industrial Recovery Act which would restore anti-trust law exemptions permitted under NRA codes.

Nye's speech yesterday was directed, not at the Industrial Recovery Act which set up NRA, but at "their Administration," "in the saddle by reason of NRA codes, more than it has ever been before."

A case in point, Nye said, was the code for the electrical manufacturers. He asserted that the General Electric Company shaped the code to suit its ends.

Reciting what he said was the unsavory part of the General Electric, Nye charged it was a "pirate organization" and that in view of NRA's attitude, he did not see why it did not recall Samuel Insull, Sr., to write the pending utilities code.

President Roosevelt last Saturday issued an order that complaints by small business men regarding NRA could be handled by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department.

Nye said smaller interests already had such privileges and that the order simply called attention to their rights.

Asked yesterday what he thought of Mr. President's order, Johnson replied: "Well, I wrote it."

He said he preferred to meet the problem of helping small business without legislation and reminding

Bremer Family Denies Contact With Kidnapers

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within the next day and a half was the first break in the silence that has shrouded the mysterious kidnap band, and directly followed the city-wide roundup in Minneapolis of persons living outside the law.

That, after a request by department of justice investigators had asked Minneapolis police to dig out the underworld earlier in the day in hopes of gleaming information about the band.

Alarm for Bremer's safety, held by his family since the finding of his blood-stained automobile and that some of the codes had been in operation for "only three months, said he would like to the "law given a real test."

At about the same time, Nye said he doubted whether NRA would right its faults under present Administration and urged the Democrats, who listened in silence, to exercise "leadership" in bringing about NRA reform.

The North Dakota senator said Johnson plainly had shown "he has no respect for the Federal Trade Commission and that NRA apparently considers itself beyond critics."

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aggravated by lack of word from the picture for a reasonable for the pay-off, was reportedly disappointed by assurance that the 37-year-old son of Adolph Bremer, principal owner of the Jacob Schmidt Brewing Company, was alive.

From a source close to the family, it was learned, however, that they were not inclined to hand over the full \$200,000 at once in spite of previous assurances of willingness to do so. This source indicated the family felt that they had not received directly definite

evidence that the young banker was still in good health. At the same time, police, the elder Bremer, and Dr. H. T. Nipert emphatically denied reports two ransom notes had been delivered to the Bremer family through Dr. Nipert.

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