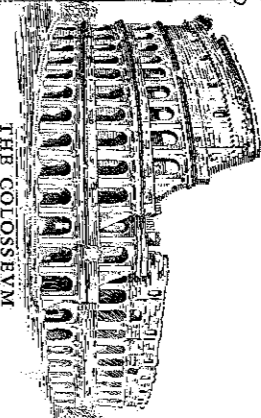
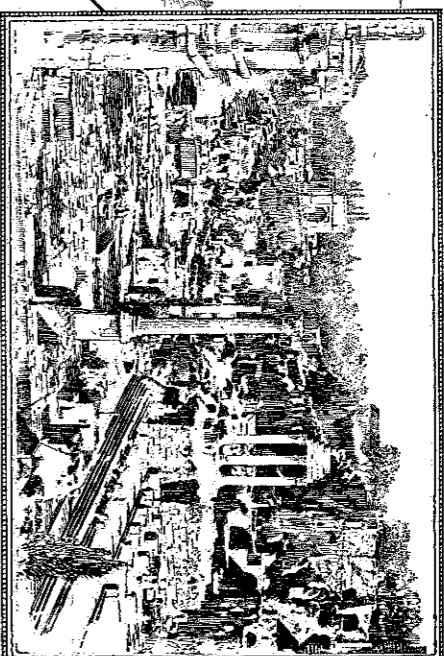


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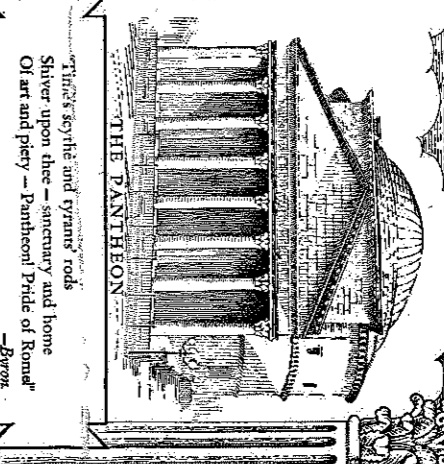


THE COLOSSEVM

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;  
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;  
And when Rome falls — the world." — *Byron*



THE FORVM ROMANVM



THE PANTHEON

"Thine's scythe and tyrant's rod  
Shiver upon thee — sanctuary and home  
Of art and piety — Pantheon! Pride of Rome!"  
— *Byron*

"How many ages hence shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er in states unborn and accents yet unknown!" — *Julius Caesar, Act III, Scene I*

# THE ROMAN FORVM

SEPTEMBER, 1936

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Vol. 5, No. 6

## PRINCIPLES AND POLITICS

By the Iconoclast

*Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning  
to breathe free,*

*The wretched refuse of your  
teeming shore;  
Send these, the homeless,  
tempest tossed, to me;*

*I lift my lamp beside the  
golden door.*

(Inscription on Statue of Liberty  
in New York Harbor.)

What a muddle life has become... Civil war in Spain—World War imminent—Hearstism rampant—Intolerance increasing—Partisan politicians mouting platitudes, or worse—Murmur of a not distant mob—May Astor makes headlines—Demagogues hypnotising the crowd—A new low level of human thought and conduct in the making—What to do about it?

We must hold fast to a few fundamentals of freedom upon which we may agree. Democratic process must be preserved. An intelligent advance must be made upon the story privilege. Honest, intelligent, fearless men and women, if such there be, must be chosen for public service. But how may this be done? How shall we test the quality and character of candidates?

We have just experienced a Primary election. It is and was an improvement on the old Convention system. But not so much of an improvement as we had hoped. And from now until November 3 we shall witness the sound and

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

## May The Lord Save His People!

By Dr. Frederick W. Roman

As the November election approaches one notices a hectic movement throughout the country, carried on mostly through the medium of wild, conglomerated statements that are supposed to signify much, but in reality are void of any real mental acumen, except that they are useful as exhibits of stupidity and surprising volume of words without coherency in idea. From now on until the fateful November day, there is to be expected no marked change except an accelerated "hecticity," accompanied by an augmentation of verbosity, and concentrated particles of nonsense.

The campaign promises to center about personalities that are neither engaging nor luminous. Issues are being championed in a half-hearted, desultory way that are in themselves either vicious, or out-moded, perhaps both. In so far as the campaign promises any light whatever, it will be both coming from the resuscitated flames that fired the political superstitions of past decades. To use a favorite phrase from Carlyle, "in the broad," the political outlook is quite uninteresting. It has neither a "look," nor does it have a genuine "out" on anything. Our so-called political heroes and small giants are all headed for blind alleys. Yes, it is quite true, I have no great enthusiasm for any of the presidential candidates in this coming November election. I do find myself quite keenly interested in the election of some of the candidates for Congress; and this may be said for some of the Senators. For illustration, I would like to see Borah returned. This does not mean that I agree with much that the Senator believes. In fact, he is on the wrong side most of the time. But wanting to be tolerant, I'll say that I welcome an honest gadfly in the Senate, and that about is the measure of his fitness for high office. He has well-nigh ruined the Republican platform. In so far as that document is at all definite about anything, it concerns itself with our international relations. It opposes the World Court, and the Hull reciprocity treaties. These were both Borah contributions, and both are just 100% dumb and stupid. The best real accomplishment of the Roosevelt Administration is the idea and fulfillment of the reciprocity treaties. Of course, if the Democrats had any real nerve, they would start in by greatly reducing our tariffs (Shades of Woodrow Wilson!). Do return to us in this hour of distress). The next best move on the part of this Administration is the T. V. A. project. For this Roosevelt deserves much credit. However, the good is offset in a high degree, because neither the President nor his close advisers seem to have either sense or understanding of the idea that the enhanced land values thus created should pass to society.

H. E. Miles, Chairman of the Fair Tariff League, in a report before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, June 14, 1936 shows that billions are taken from the poor without their knowledge and that billions more are given to private monopolies. He shows too that the present Administration is not willing to go after special privi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## THIS PASSING WORLD

By W. D. Hoffman

Vacation time, all set for a sixty-mile hike to Rodgers Lake and return—my two boys packed and straining at the leash to be off—such is not a propitious time to be writing a column. A few random jottings will have to suffice.

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In proportion as people foregather, so our liberties decrease. A few years ago one might make his High Sierra camp with few restrictions. Now with the advent of the automobile and the horde, the liberties of all must be curtailed to those imposed upon the nitwit who, left to himself, would pollute a watercourse. Established camp grounds came first to the floor of Yosemite Valley; now they have moved seventy miles beyond to Tuolumne Meadows, with oil roads, elaborate stone service buildings and piped water. Shades of John Muir—what a change! All due to the arrival of the multitude, among whom are the thoughtless, the ignorant, the antisocial.

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"They are taking away our Yosemite, commercializing it, making it a Palm Springs resort, a playground of the wealthy," complains an old-timer, and not without justification. Swank hotels, society restrictions as to dress and conduct, excessive prices to fit Hollywood pocketbooks, radios, dancing, tennis, golf—these are only the beginning. Washington's park officials have yielded to the pressure of concessionaires to turn Nature's gift to all people into money-making lures common to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

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Exposition 3630

EXposition 3630

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FREDERICK W. ROMAN, *Editor*

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

lege, also that \$18,000,000,000 of private taxes are allowed to pass to unwarranted and criminal trusts. This money is taken mostly from the poor. Our friend, Miles, shows that neither Democrats nor Republicans are willing to unseat privilege.

The real issues that ought to be before the American people every day are scarcely mentioned by anyone who is aspiring to political power. "What are these issues?" someone asks. We will enumerate, (The order may not be quite correct as to their importance.) In general these are the questions about which people need to be concerned if our democratic civilization is to live and our culture is to survive: One of the first evils that is in dire need of attention comes from the Trusts. Let me quote from the Miles Report at length—

As your chairman said to the steel industry, the committee cannot act understandingly unless it has their costs of production. The steel men refused to give their costs and the committee seemed complacent. I was shocked. In fact, however, no monopoly will disclose honest costs. They are schooled to befool themselves as well as the public. A wise man believes his lies. For illustration, see the cement industry's fake costs and the Tariff Commission's dishonest costs of wire fencing both briefed in my statement in the Congressional Record, June 12, 1933.

**Cement:** The primary cost of cement in the best practice is from 52 to 55 cents a barrel. The final cost, including overhead, is probably less than the Tariff Commission's figure, \$1.12. In proper practice there is about 30 cents of labor per barrel. The monopoly selling price yields efficient mills about 50 per cent net profit in carloads and near trimloads of cement that is only limestone mixed with clay, automatically fused with the cheapest fuel in the world. Contrast this profit with the net profit of 3 to 5 per cent to department stores on small packages of highly finished products or the one-fourth of 1 cent net profit on a 10 cent purchase in a chain store.

So in most or all trusts, basing production on high prices and extortion kills all that is best in a producer. It sends his brains into his fists. It let the Steel Corporation exact more than a billion in profits in two war years, while patriots were spilling their blood freely in Flanders fields. That the Government took half of this in income taxes does not clear the character of the profiteers. So are they bleeding the Government and the poor in this depression. On its properties in 1901, valued at \$400,000,000, Carnegie had a mortgage bond of \$300,000,000. The net value was therefore \$100,000,000. The net value of the corporation's securities in 1929, including dividends paid, was \$3,000,000,000. How did they get the difference?

Products efficiently produced must be assumed to cost as little now as ever. The steel men told you that they have made great economies since 1930. To get honest monopoly costs would amaze Congress and the public.

*Steel.*—In 1909 Carnegie said to the Ways and Means Committee: "No judge is ever permitted to sit on a case in which he is interested, and you will make the greatest mistake in the world if you

give too much weight to their testimony. The cost of producing rails at Gary won't be half as much as in England, notwithstanding the cheaper cost of labor abroad." The steel people were testifying to no profits and high costs. Carnegie divided steel production into the profits reported by the producers in their financial statements. Their profits were \$15.50 a ton. Does anyone trust a trust?

Mr. Farrell, when president of the Steel Corporation, said of its great cement subsidiary, "We produce cement as cheaply as anywhere in the world in spite of—or should I say, because of—our higher wages." That statement applies to hundreds of our products.

*Continental sugar production.*—To get a crop grown in continental United States worth a little more than \$31,000,000, world price, raw basis, the public pays a sugar tax of \$410,000,000. Never a public story of graft, political pressure, and public loss. For a full analysis I refer respectfully to my statement to the Senate Finance Committee May 26, 1936.

The sugar tax has cost \$7,800,000,000 since 1896, and nothing good to show for it. It has cost farmers, as consumers \$200,000,000. In 1936 the tax is \$410,000,000, and one-third higher than ever before. For forty years the greatest protectionists and President Wilson denounced any sugar tax. A great farm leader tells the Administration that American farmers would rejoice with sugar free. The reasons are convincing.

I am one of scores of thousands of protectionist manufacturers, big and small, who, pro-ficit almost solely by the constant lowering of costs, after the fashion of Ford and Carnegie. Entering a virtually bankrupt factory as a youth, I believe that if my reduction in wage costs per unit of output were added together, they would total 75 per cent. It was by these savings and the constant laying off of men from this job and that, that I increased the number of employees in one factory from 150 to around 800; increased the daily income of the best workers from \$2.40 for a long day to \$.50 for a shorter day; increased output from 1,900 units at \$55 to 35,000 units at \$25 to \$1,000 for the first buses that appeared on Fifth Avenue, New York. I gave every penny of direct savings to my customers. The wage earners and I profited solely from the increase in output. This is the American way. It is America's great contribution to the world in its attainment of an abundant life, without a six hour work-day then five hours; and a half a day remaining for organized persistent work for the things of the spirit.

Other thousands of manufacturers in competitive industries make no profits in good years or bad, because they are inefficient and deserve none.

I dislike referring to the N. I. R. A. Let the dead bury their dead. But occasionally from the dead we best learn the truth.

we best learn the truth.

Apparently believing implicitly in trust practices, our present Executive created more monopolies in 1934 than the elder J. Pierpont Morgan created in any ten years. Preferring his personal convictions, he enforced those convictions, contrary to the Constitution, Congress, and the N. I. R. A., which was his sole authority for setting up any industrial codes.

I cannot believe that anyone will question these statements after reading the documented and amazing official facts briefed in my statement on the N. I. R. A. in the Senate Finance Committee's hearings of April 18, 1935. That statement is approved by many Federal and other authorities, some of whom helped to prepare it.

The initial and all-inclusive requirement in the N. I. R. A. Act was that the President should accept no code unless, and if, he "finds \* \* \* that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies \* \* \* and \* \* \* *Provided*, That such code or codes shall not permit monopolistic practices." This is the only case I know where a command is stated twice in six lines. Is it clear? Is it emphatic? Congress virtually declared that prosperity should and could be restored through competitive practices; and by signing the act the President pledged himself to this judgment.

On the contrary, every trust wrote its own code and included in it every major criminal practice of the last thirty years. Where there weren't trusts, the President created them, from lumber to lead pencils.

Thus, said General Johnson, was "created for the first time an economic government throughout the United States, imposed upon the political government and nearly as wide in extent." And how did they write the constitution of this new and personally superimposed government?

Jan. 26, 1935) of the Coal Code:

"Long, grueling sessions — night and day, day after day, week after week — in an effort, by persuasion, sometimes by blunting, principally by horse trading and bartered poker playing, by which most of the early great industrial codes finally came into being."

Finally came into being. The rules of I wouldn't call it poker playing. The rules of poker were not observed. On one side of the table was a noisy bluffer playing a lone hand, who said in advance that he could insist on nothing and must take what he could get. On the other side of the table were, in each of the many games, from ten to fifty powerful men who had nothing to lose because they were doing without codes in the monopoly just what they would do in the codes and are doing now without the codes. Each of these ten to fifty men saw into the hands of all who were on his side of the table.

What a way to write a constitution, "superimposed" upon the American people for two years, during which they were ruled by us, forcefully, compelling, and noisily a dictator as Mussolini. Contrast the writing of the superimposed constitution with the men, manners, and principles that made the Constitution that still survives.

Said Johnson:  
"We did not repeal the antitrust laws; we simply ignored them."

This leads to the second point, which has been mentioned many times for the readers of this paper: The people will never be free until the natural resources and the land values are in possession of the whole people. Third, the tariff swindle, and all its superstructure must be reduced to ashes.

Fourth, the League of Nations idea, the World Court structure and the whole international attitude must be consciously cultivated in church, school and society. (Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans really do this. So I say, "a plague on both your houses.")

Fifth, then would follow quite naturally a reduction of armaments. Sometimes my friends indicate that I lack enthusiasm for the outlawry of war, Emergency Peace Calls, etc. The reason for this lies in the fact that World Peace is neither practical nor possible until long steps have been taken on the first four points enumerated.

Sixth, our civilization is passing to certain ruin, unless we encourage a program in eugenics. It is a crying misfortune that too many enthusiasts of one or more of the first five reforms are willing to neglect or pass lightly over the sixth. The plain facts are that we are already so far in decline, that the adoption of all the first five could hardly save this country without speedy action on number six. Read Carrel's chapter on this subject in "Man, the Unknown." A high proportion of our population are no longer able to read a simple page of written matter intelligently. This statement is written advisedly, there is no sensational element in it. Our people just can't think any more. The reason why Father Coughlin gets such a wide hearing is the fact that people have a lot more prejudice to be inflamed than brains to be enlightened. His program has neither coherence nor consistency.

Then there is another group just naive and easily taken into camp. Our \$200 brethren meet the specifications. Then there is the "Share the wealth" reformer. Unfortunately, it has developed that this group is beset with a spirit of revenge and class hatred. They are strong on "heat," but very light on light. Finally, there must be a program centered on alcohol, tobacco, drugs and narcotics. Now, I am not unaware that some of my good friends would appreciate "Oh, so much," if I could just lay off on my pet reforms and spend my energies on things really worth while. Well, even my friends must not ask me to be a hypocrite, and to practice the art of dodging unpopular issues. You need not be popular in

order to count me among your loyal friends. All I need to know, is that you have something to say. Once convinced that you have a message, I shall hope to be among the first to hear the voice out of the gloom, or to answer the echo of the claron from the heights.

We have entirely too many people who are ready to champion anything, if it will elect them to office, or win popular favor. We have a large number (I fear the majority,) of our people who would favor tariff or free trade, wet or dry, the Townsend \$200 plan, or be against it, share the wealth or monopoly privilege, for or against the race tracks, (horses or dogs), for or against lotteries, armament or disarmament, nationalism or internationalism, the World Court, or be against the World Court! For illustration, it seems to me, that the junior Senator from California, could easily qualify on either or both sides of all the above issues; and further, I would credit him with sufficient acrobatic capacity to make the entire rounds in less than a twelve-month period! For that reason political platforms have lost their meaning, even when "they say anything."

Now let us return to the November election. The platforms of both the Democrats and Republicans take no real cognizance of any of the seven important vital issues before the American people. It would take more seriousness than the people possess at the present to consider a real program, hence the candidates (even the good ones) are under the necessity of frittering the time away on personalities, and un consequential absurdities.

What about the outcome? I still think that Roosevelt will be reelected however, the sentiment here in New York is quite hostile in many quarters. When I left California more than a month ago, sentiment there was certainly for the President. When I reached Ohio, I found the prevailing opinion in the country for him. The money spent on relief, and the payment to farmers for things they didn't do was having a fine political fruitage. In one township, I found the tide had turned so strongly for Roosevelt, that the Republicans were being "put to it," to find enough officers to run the election.

In the up-State, New York, the opposition seems almost violent. At this point, I wish to explain, however, that I do not lay too much stress on my own observations, because I have not had the opportunity to interview great numbers of people. I am in the habit of consulting all I happen to meet in the course of the day's encounter. About the strangest incident happened in New York City. I met no Single Taxer who will vote for Roosevelt. Some will not vote for Landon either. Now in California, I know of no Single Taxer who is not supporting Roosevelt. Some of my Single Tax friends in New York say this: "If Landon should be elected, the Revolution would be delayed," but Revolution there will be in any case.

H. Parker Willis, former Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, an Economist of high distinction (a man for whose knowledge and judgment, I have the highest regard) says that America faces bankruptcy.

I spent a forenoon in the office of the League of Nations Association. There were present, the Director, the Treasurer, a Columbia Professor, the Assistant Director, and the Editor. Here were four men, who are real students of the national and world problems. In fact, any impartial study would have to classify them as experts (if anyone attains to that distinction.) What was their verdict? Well, here it is: Two are voting for the reelection

of Roosevelt, and two for the election of Landon. However, what is really comical is just this—no one of the four had the slightest enthusiasm for the candidate that he was claiming to support. No one of the four thought he would be getting anything that was important or vital, if his candidate were reelected or elected. It really didn't matter much. We were headed for the rocks in either case.

The Landon supporters out of a League of Nations office could not feel too enthusiastic about a candidate that was pledged against the World Court, and a policy of insane nationalism, and further was committed to a policy of straddle and equivocation on all issues that might have potential merit. Finally, when really pressed, "Why will you vote for Landon?" The answer was, "Well, there is no real reason, except that his election might slow up the extravagant and irresponsible policies of the present Administration."

The answer of the other two, when cornered into close questioning, which they genuinely resisted, was about this: "Well, Hoover certainly had the country on the rocks, and we were headed for certain Revolution right then and there. Now Roosevelt has indicated that he recognizes an emergency when brought face to face with it. It is true that he does not seem to know what to do, now that he sees it; at least he is awake."

Well, then why not vote for Landon? Oh, can you vote for him? Is he a real personality, or just a symbol that represents predatory interests? Then the questioning turned on me. I failed on the examination. I didn't know what Landon believed or anything, and what is worse, I could cite no one that I thought was qualified to express an opinion on that subject. And as for Roosevelt, all I could say was that as far as I know he has only one genuine conviction, i.e., he is a wet, and besides, he does recognize the necessity of doing something, and that is in his favor. Further than that he is not clear. He is ready to go in any or all directions at once. His term of office thus far has shown just that. Therefore, take your choice. Now my own opinion is that four years of Landon would not ruin the country completely, nor will four years more of Roosevelt save it. We are headed for four stormy years, and the challenge to save this people will still be intact four years hence!

### THIS PASSING WORLD

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

Broadway. All of this in a sense is stealing our national parks from those who loved them in their own gracious simplicity and turning them over to a jazz-mad mob and those who profit thereby.

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At El Tovar, Grand Canyon, the park service policy of National-Wonders-for-Private-Profit found a recent repercussion in the barring of a celebrated landscape artist from the dining room because he was garbed in the apparel of artists who work at the easel, without a coat. The steward was belligerent; no man could dine without a black coat; he would throw the artist out if there was no other way to prevent dishonor to the dining service (at a profit). The artist, amused, insisted on his rights as an American citizen on government property, whereupon the steward offered to lend the would-be diner a black alpaca coat rather than see the other guests suffer humiliation, not to speak of the injured feelings of a management catering to snobs (at a profiteering price). It was at this stage that the artist,

suddenly gone berserk, threw out the steward and entered the dining room in no wise nude, be it recorded, and enjoyed a dinner that he was amply able to pay for even at the excessive concessionaire figure.

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At bottom, these unpleasantnesses springing up everywhere in our vacation zones are due to the citying of our outlands, the piercing of our mountains with fast, railroad-grade highways, the Germanizing of the wilderness through C. C. C. activities that are parking the far corners of the country. In a few years our High Sierras promise to be made over into a Golden Gate park, our White Sands of New Mexico converted into a glorified toboggan-slide, our Death Valleys be transformed into sun-tan camps for ninety-nine per cent nudists. Canada's wilderness then will take on a new lure, with that of Mexico.

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For this sickness there is no cure. People are expanding, spreading out to the far boundaries, overrunning our natural wonders. They will continue to do so, because of the automobile and the expenditure of government funds to annihilate the wilderness. There is an increasing blessing to multitudes of people in this change, even though the naturalist and the old-time wildcraft devotee suffer. However, the latter have a legitimate complaint at the growing tendency in Washington to allow private individuals and companies to commercialize the people's heritage and make money by jazzifying the outlands. Let there be a halt somewhere so that part of our America at least be preserved in all its pristine glory.

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It was the late Jackson H. Graves, Los Angeles banker, who quarreled with his associates of the Chamber of Commerce and the All-Year-Club over the mad scramble to overrun California with added population. A nature-lover, he recalled the days when our Pacific ocean was unfenced, our beaches free and unsubdivided, our canyons open to the wayfarer, alive with running water, game and woodland. With a keen eye, he saw that while the influx of the horde boomed real estate and enriched certain fortunate individuals, including bankers, it took away from those already here much that could never be restored. There is something to be said for the unorthodox view of this banker who was first of all a lover of his homeland, its oceanside and its mountains—unsubdivided!

### FORUM FLASHES

A man with a good mind will absorb knowledge whether in school or out, that is, if he exposes himself to the right environment.

Going to school does not change an individual very much.

The amount of experience one gets depends on the degree to which he reacts to situations.

Many intelligent people are not critical; they take for granted what they see, hear or read.

Happiness consists of a physical, mental state that is free from physical pain, void of anxiety, possessed of the potentiality and actual realization of physical and mental releases toward the direction of ends that will promote growth.

The thing that makes man unhappy is his greatness.

## PRINCIPLES AND POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

fury of a political campaign that is significant with relation to human progress. Neither party, platform nor candidate offers any fundamental program in harmony with true democracy—the voluntary association of free men upon terms of equality with relation to nature and government. Nor do we desire freedom or equality of opportunity for the other fellow. Nor will we support candidates or institutions that propose to make one common heap of all special privileges and redistribute them in accordance with justice or our dreams or desire.

We endure two elections when one would suffice — saving the mystical "taxpayers' money and eliminating much of bitterness and intolerance from campaigning. We could, were we so disposed, do in one election all and more than we now accomplish in two. We could make use of a Preferential Primary. This would mean we expressed and indicated a first, second, and third choice among the candidates at a single election. This plan was once established through the efforts of the late J. W. Bucklin in his home city of Grand Junction, Colorado. The plan does impose a certain degree of intelligent attention upon the part of voters. The Preferential method of election automatically eliminates the moron. The ballot is just complicated enough to discourage those unable to make a decision involving three or more factors.

In the current contest for the office of District Attorney for example, the Preferential Primary would have been most helpful. Its use would have, without doubt, resulted in the election of Harlan Palmer. That, or the next best man, from the public interest point of view, would have been the choice. Space does not permit an adequate discussion of this point.

With our present economic system of devil take the hindmost it is most surprising that any honest, intelligent man would take the office of District Attorney as a gift. Take a look at the record. The job killed Tom Woolwine, put Asa Keyes in the penitentiary, and brought Baron Fitts to the very edge of ruin. All three entered office with high hopes and certain ideals. I knew something of the purpose and character of all three and what legal and extralegal privilege has done to them.

But I would like to see Harlan Palmer in the office. Not because it would make a lot of difference in the crooked system, but for what the experience would do to him. In Palmer we have the unusual man—one who places principle before property or profit. Honest, sincere, intelligent, with a very sane and decent life philosophy, but without a satisfactory understanding of the economic fundamentals involved in the establishment of justice and freedom in this country.

As District Attorney he would get some first-hand information that would be helpful. He would learn that institutional injustices, rather than moral delinquencies, are chiefly responsible for the depth and despair of involuntary poverty. He might discover that our failure to distinguish between private property and special privilege was at the bottom of most felonies and misdemeanors. His

bitter experiences might, it is hoped, make him a more useful citizen in his natural role of editor and publisher.

Palmer would pursue law breakers with courage and intelligence, but he would learn that the big stealing is legal and all according to Hoyle—or the Code and Constitution. He might come to realize that the total takings of crime are a drop in the bucket compared with the takings of legal privilege.

Whatever a man produces in a free field, is his against the world. To deprive him of any part of his product is theft, whether or not it is sanctioned by law. To hold a man in servitude and take all of his product under such ownership is robbery. The legally constituted tax gatherer robs for the state, when he takes private earnings for public service. The land gambler, exacting a toll for the use of the earth, enjoys the fruits of institutional thievery. The possessor of a patent or other monopoly or special privilege, enabled thereby to take a part of the fair earnings of others, above a competitive price, is a sharer in the fruits of institutional burglary.

And so—Harlan Palmer—not for the petty thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes you will pursue and jail, but for the good of your own soul and for the unique experience that will come to you and the community, I hope your Quixotic campaign is successful and that you have the responsibility of the District Attorney's office placed squarely upon your remarkably capable shoulders.

## FORUM PROGRAMS

## UNITED PROGRESSIVE FORUM

214 Loma Dr., Los Angeles EX-3630

Tuesdays, 7:30 P. M. Single Admission: 25c

SEPTEMBER 1

First Hour: *Why I Was Not Reappointed to the Water and Power Commission*

Mr. A. F. Southwick

Second Hour: *The Breakdown in City Civil Service*

Mr. Harry Farrell

SEPTEMBER 8

First Hour: Debate: *"Resolved that the California Chain Store Tax Should Be Abolished"*

Affirmative—Mr. Marvin Dean

Negative—Mr. Ames Crawford

Second Hour: *Why I am Opposed to the Sales Tax Repeal Amendment*

Mrs. James K. Lytle

SEPTEMBER 15

Discussion of Initiative Measure Regarding the Prohibiting of Tideland Surface Oil Drilling, Authorizing Slant Drilling from the Uplands

Mr. Guy Finney

SEPTEMBER 22

A Socialist's View of the Coming Campaign

Mr. Glen Trimble

SEPTEMBER 29

The Civilization of Japan

Synd Hossain

SEPTEMBER 26

PARLIAMENT OF MAN

214 Loma Dr., Los Angeles EX-3630

Fridays, 7:15 P. M. Single Admission: 50c

SEPTEMBER 4

First Hour: *Current Events*Second Hour: *The Spanish Revolution*

Dr. Frederick W. Roman

SEPTEMBER 11

First Hour: *National and World Problems*Second Hour: *Has Life a Meaning? (A View of Present Day Writers)*

Dr. Frederick W. Roman

SEPTEMBER 18

First Hour: *World Affairs*

SEPTEMBER 25

Second Hour: *The Meaning of Life (According to Lester F. Ward)*

Dr. Frederick W. Roman

SEPTEMBER 25

First Hour: *Current Events*Second Hour: *The Civilization of Japan*

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Dr. Frederick W. Roman

SEPTEMBER 25

First Hour: *Current Events*Second Hour: *The Civilization of Japan*

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Second Hour: *The Meaning of Life (According to Lester F. Ward)*  
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The utilization of the intelligent capacities within us causes us to realize that our inner nature is young, that it is rich in divine resources, and that the inner nature has a wonderful destiny. Every human being is born with intelligence and therefore has innumerable opportunities within himself to become an ethical-social pioneer. So long as the light of the soul is alive in us, we can dispel the heaviest clouds which the selfish world may bring. What is really going on in the world today is the struggle between cultural tendencies and savage civilization. Only true culture can overcome this machine civilization.

## WHAT MADE THE NUT BOLT?

The identity of the young lady is withheld, but the memory of her answer lingers on with the instructor conducting a science course at a Denver high school. One of the requirements in the written quiz was "Define a bolt and nut, and explain the difference, if any."

The girl wrote:

"A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal such as iron with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to the bolt only just the opposite, being a hole in a little chunk of iron sawed off short, with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."

The startled professor marked that one with a large "A."

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