

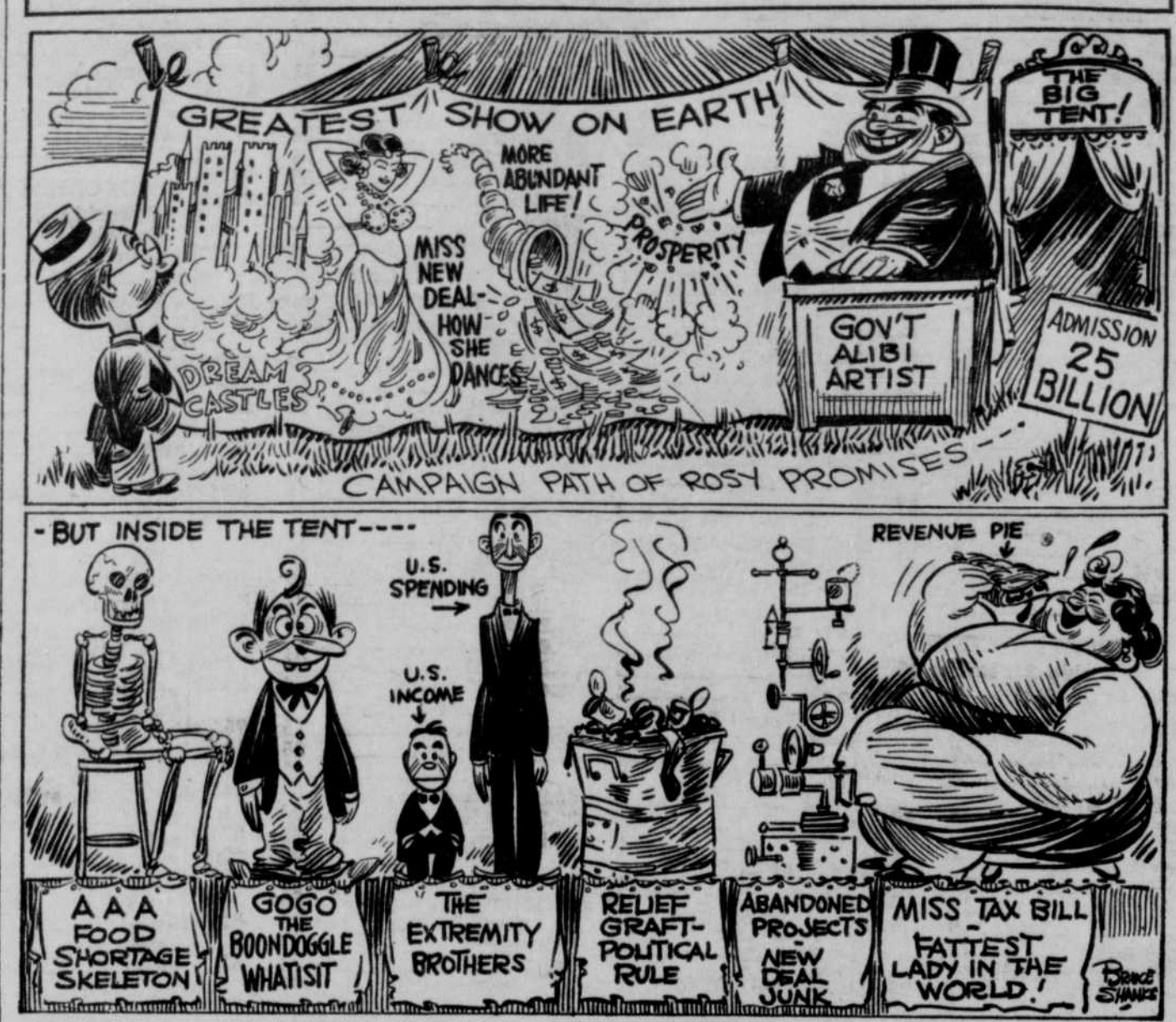
DELINQUENT TAX LIST (Concluded from page 9.)

Table with columns: Delinquent Tax List (Concluded from page 9.), Township 26, Range 15, Township 30, Range 10, Township 25, Range 14, Township 28, Range 9, Township 30, Range 9, Amelia Village. Includes sub-sections like Western Town Lot Co.'s Addition, Kimball & Blair's Addition, Pioneer Townsite Co.'s Addition, and Swan Precinct.

Table with columns: Township 26, Range 15, Township 30, Range 10, Township 25, Range 14, Township 28, Range 9, Township 30, Range 9, Amelia Village. Includes sub-sections like Page Village, East Side Addition, Willowdale Precinct, and Amelia Village.

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PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE



A Study In Contrasts—Roosevelt-Landon

Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director of the Detroit Free Press, recently made a study of two men—President Roosevelt and Alfred M. Landon. Here are his conclusions as published in his newspaper: No two men ever faced each other as presidential opponents who were such complete opposites in personality, temperament and political technique as Alfred M. Landon and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In only one instance do their lives touch common ground; both spring from pre-revolutionary colonial stock. In all else they are poles apart. Landon carved out his own career. In the most competitive of American businesses, as an independent oil producer, he won his way and earned by physical and mental labor and by sound business principles, a comfortable fortune. Roosevelt was born to wealth and has lived the life of the landed gentry. His career has been that of private tutors, the ultra-exclusive Groton school for boys (an imitation of England's Eton) and Harvard. Both men have been governors of their respective states for two terms. Landon balanced the Kansas budget, got his state out of the red on a pay-as-you-go policy and gave a progressive and efficient administration. Roosevelt accomplished nothing in his two terms as governor of New York, devoting all his energies toward the presidency. He left office with the debt of his state doubled. Roosevelt is flamboyant, theatrical, striving always to create a startling effect. Landon is quiet, never makes a move without purpose, never talks unless he has something to say. Artificiality is repugnant to him. Students of history will search the state papers and the speeches and writings of Franklin D. Roosevelt in vain for any concrete expression of thought, any coherent outline of program. Landon's state papers and speeches are full of meat. He never writes or speaks without

thinking through to a logical conclusion what he plans to do. He detests indirection. He wants facts—all the facts—so that he can speak plainly and clearly, and he wants everybody to understand what he means. Roosevelt delights in leaving everybody who consults him in doubt as to where he stands. At no time in his three years in the white house have his congressional leaders been able to state definitely where he stood on any issue. Roosevelt is fascinated, sincerely, by anything that is new just because it is new. Landon is immediately interested in anything new, but he wants to test it to see whether it will work before endorsing it. Therein lies the greatest fundamental difference between the two men. The airy evasiveness that is part of the Roosevelt make-up leads him into constant controversy with all who work with him. Never making himself clear on any issue, he is constantly misunderstood by factions of his own support and every department head of his administration is at war with some other bureaucrat. The Ickes-Hopkins feud is only one of many. Landon believes in harmony of effort. He reunited the warring factions of Kansas republicans and even brought to his support thoughtful citizens of the democratic faith. Roosevelt has developed an established reputation for seeking revenge on those who oppose him and pursues them with relentless and ruthless vigor. Landon is altogether impersonal in his judgments. Without personal vanity, he does not expect all men to agree with him. Roosevelt deals only with personalities, Landon only with principles. Roosevelt is not the studious type. None of his state papers or speeches reveals any depth of scholarship. His forte is purely political. Landon is a deep student of history and an omnivorous reader of good books. Roosevelt depends upon his secretaries and others for background information; Landon draws such ma-

terial from his well-stored mind. Roosevelt charms, dazzles, fascinates, then repels—as the long list of those who were once with him and then "took a walk" makes all too clear. Landon, on the other hand, does not dazzle. He inspires confidence that grows through the years as is attested by the lifelong friends he has made. They may disagree with him, but they never break with him. Roosevelt looks upon all life as a joyous lark; Landon looks upon life with deep earnestness when the problems of groping mankind are under consideration. Roosevelt, the aristocrat, has a great expressed sympathy for the mass of mankind, but he has never rubbed shoulders with the toilers in the factories and the fields. Landon is one of them. He speaks the language of the man in the street without affectation. A conference with Roosevelt becomes a monolog. He does all the talking. Landon has genius as a listener. He listens sympathetically and interestedly until the speaker has finished and then by intelligent questioning draws him on further. Roosevelt vacillates, changing his plans with his moods. Landon clings to fundamental principles and never deviates from them. Roosevelt delights in dictating; Landon conciliates by sound reasonableness. Roosevelt has the arrogance of the born aristocrat; Landon wins men by a spirit of comradeship. Roosevelt drives; Landon leads. You have a feeling all the time you are in the presence of Roosevelt that he is acting a part. You have a feeling when you are with Landon that he is just being himself. If the God of our republic's destiny has reached down among us to bring forth a man to save the American system—so that "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth"—then He has chosen Alfred M. Landon, so that the people, by striking contrasts, will be able to see the difference. No two men were ever more complete opposites.

New Deal Foreclosed on 11,438 Farms in '35

Washington, D. C.—Mortgages on 11,438 farms were foreclosed during 1935 under the New Deal, records of the Farm Credit administration here show. This is more than two and one-half times the number of such foreclosures in 1934, and 1,399 more than in 1932. One farm in every ten is now under mortgage to the United States. The federal government, according to the records, owned 27,516 farms at the end of 1935, roughly 5,000 more than it owned at the same time the year before. All had been seized through foreclosures. Despite the large increase in foreclosures, 128,457 or approximately one-fifth of the loans of the FCA on Dec. 1, 1935, were delinquent. By ruling of the FCA on February 1, 1935, this did not include loans upon which an extension had been granted. Critics of the New Deal policies pointed out that the government was paying bounties to farmers, presumably to keep them solvent, at the same time that it was foreclosing on thousands more farm mortgages than it had the year before. In Your Light Bills The New Deal collects a 15 per cent tax on the electricity you use but you are not

HIS REAL ROLE

