

## THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT

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## Safety First Ought to be The Motto of Those Who Are Dodging From the Law

The Post-Democrat has not the slightest interest in the outcome of the contest between Senator New and Albert J. Beyerd, but when it comes to using the senatorial contest as a basis of political trading which threatens to turn the democratic county organization over to the Billy Williams outfit, we reserve the right to make a few remarks.

Week before last we called attention to the fact that a few men here who had been threatened with indictment in the federal court, were being forced into aligning themselves with the New forces in this county, and that there were indictments leading to the suspicion that somebody not necessarily connected with the department of justice, but somebody nevertheless, who had assumed to promise these men protection from federal prosecution, in return for the efforts they might put forth in behalf of Senator New and the entire Billy Williams slate in Delaware County.

During the past four years a large group of men claiming to be democrats have consistently taken part in republican primaries and have, at the same time, attempted to dominate the democratic party.

We have no objection, whatever, to democrats taking part in a republican primary, but after they vote in a republican primary, calling for republican ballots, thus identifying themselves as republicans, let them stay in that party, where they belong, and let them, and their masters thereafter confine themselves solely to the affairs of the party to which they assert they belong when they call for republican ballots.

We do not object, either, to these men, democrats and republicans, who are threatened with imprisonment in federal prison, using every effort within their power to avoid prosecution, as long as that effort does not mean the commission of some other crime.

If they find a republican organization here so corrupt and so abjectly subservient to the interests of the stant republican national administration that they will ditch with criminals for New votes, then we can hardly blame them for grasping at the straw which providence sends their way.

We do object, however, to the efforts of these same democrats to not only deliver to Harry New and the Billy Williams slate, but also to say who shall compose the democratic organization and the democratic county ticket.

It seems to the average democrat that these discredited democrats, who disrupted the democracy last fall by forcing their will upon the party, ought to be satisfied to deliver to the New outfit, without attempting to work both sides of the road. If safety lies along the road traveled by Billy Williams, why not travel that road alone, instead of wandering off on other paths which may be beset by snares and pitfalls which will cause their downfall?

Keeping out of the penitentiary ought to be enough in itself. These individuals are taking in too much territory. It may be that the publication of this may cause another band of outlaws to hold up, and attempt to murder, the writer, but fear of attack by masked thugs will not prevent us from presenting facts to the public that they ought to know.

The Post-Democrat would like to see the democratic party in clean hands and would like to see the right kind of a ticket nominated, and those who are shuddering in their time, between shudders, trying to cowardly hide with fear of federal prosecution, and who spend their fix up a democratic "slate" might just as well make up their minds that they

simply cannot accomplish their entire program.

### TEN BABIES DESERTED

Buenos Ayres—During the last two months ten babies have been abandoned on the steps of local churches.

**"MOURNING" FOR BUSINESS**  
New Orleans—A firm here sent out black-bordered letters to its "dead" accounts soliciting business. It got a large response.

**AGED RECTOR'S TRAGEDY**  
Norwich, Eng.—Supposedly recovering from influenza, Rev. Charles Alexander Hope, 80 years old, escaped from his nurse and drowned himself.

### Slump Revealed In Personal Tax List

Table Prepared by State Officials  
Shows Marked Decrease in  
Livestock

Ohio's slump of \$65,635,19 in rural personal tax valuations for 1921 is graphically shown in a table prepared by Secretary F. M. Butler of the state tax commission during the past week.

The compilation shows the marked decrease in the number and value of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and mules on Ohio farms in 1921 as compared with 1920.

In 1921 there were returned for taxation 744,557 horses with a valuation of \$62,673,832, an average value of \$84.17. In 1920 there were 800,013 horses, valued at \$72,375,486, an average of \$90.47.

The figures for cattle are:  
1921—1,673,382, total valuation \$86,312,44; average \$53.93.

1920—1,722,390, total valuation \$90,549,566; average \$52.57.

Sheep:  
1921—1,723,377, total value \$7,850,164; average \$4.56.

1920—1,730,360, total value \$17,282,350; average \$9.71.

Hogs:  
1921—2,182,855, total value \$21,531,232; average \$9.96.

1920—2,431,964, total value \$34,518,231; average \$14.19.

Poultry:  
1921—12,854,887, total value \$11,307,823; average 88 cents.

1920—12,882,743, total value \$13,294,771; average \$1.03.

Mules:  
1921—32,767, total value \$2,974,745; average \$90.78.

1920—33,986, total value \$3,380,350; average \$99.46.

Other factors enter into the situation, to be sure, but the table just shown accounts for \$58,248,933 of the total decrease.

**TWINS BORN AT SEA ARE  
NAMED "SINK" AND "SWIM"**  
Hongkong—While traveling from

Manila to Hongkong on a liner Mrs. Wu Ling, a Chinese woman, became the proud mother of twin boys. The passengers decided a christening party was in order, so they collected a purse of \$500, presented it to the mother, and christened the babies Sink Ling and Swim Ling.

**GIRLS' PLOWING MATCH**  
Kirkstead, Eng.—Miss Janet Jackson, of Lincolnshire has challenged Miss Jean Hutchinson of Northumberland to contest for the world's plowing championship.

### Break Up the Dance Halls

There is a strong possibility that the police will put a stop to the lewd dances which take place nightly in all parts of the city.

These dances are a disgrace to a civilized community. Sodom and Gomorrah would have turned green with envy if the denizens of those busted communities could rise from their graves and witness the lascivious contortions of the boys and girls who engage in these so called dances.

They are ruining more boys and girls right here in Muncie than all other agencies of evil combined. These dances are open to the public and no matter how innocent the boys and girls may have been before they began attending them, their morals are bound to give way before the indecent contact incident to the writhings and contortions which the promoters of this growing enterprise are pleased to call dancing.

Girls from thirteen years of age up attend these dances and many of them, whose minds should be pure and free from thought of evil, are more versed in the ways of immorality than older women who have openly lived lives of shame.

Something should be done at once to curb this growing evil. Parents should concern themselves more over the doings of their boys and girls. If your child is attending these dances, he or she is in danger of ruin.

### Assassins In Black Mask

Last Friday night a band of armed thugs, with their faces completely obscured by black masks, jumped from an automobile on North Mulberry Street and murderously assaulted the editor of the Post-Democrat and his eighteen year old son.

Another automobile accompanied the death car, but the skunks occupying that car did not get out. Guns were stuck in the faces of the editor and his son and they were ordered to throw up their hands. The former grasped the gun and succeeded in discharging it at the thug who held him up, possibly wounding him.

Just as the shot was fired, one of the gangsters struck the publisher a severe blow with a blackjack and at the same time one of the scoundrels beat the boy over the head with the butt of a revolver, after the boy had shown resistance. The gangsters then jumped into their car and drove away, accompanied by the other car.

Before leaving, however, the assassin who had beaten the defenseless youth, took deliberate aim at him and shot, the bullet going wild, however.

The attack was cowardly, and was evidently the work of men who fear to show their ugly faces in open combat. It was very evidently the work of men who fear the Post-Democrat, and who took that method of attempting to instill fear into the heart of the publisher.

It was along the same line as that adopted by the scoundrel who threw a brick through the window at police headquarters, and the cowards who sent Ku Klux messages to police officers.

The Post-Democrat wishes to serve notice, here and now, to those who hope to intimidate us into servile fear of reprisals, that they have picked the wrong bird. The rule of the blackjack, the automatic, the black mask and the dark lantern, never works.

It might be possible for these dastardly cowards, who did not hesitate to beat up a boy because of their hatred and fear of his father, to inflict some serious injury on their victim, or even murder him but sure and sudden punishment awaits the perpetrators.

This is a civilized community, populated by people who believe in law and order and who abhor crookedness either in business or politics. Muncie has a population of nearly forty thousand people but out of that number not one per cent condones an action similar to that pulled off last Friday night.

Muncie is not going to submit to the rule of such a small majority. If bands of gangsters are allowed to go unpunished, then law and order ceases and every man should carry a gun to protect his life.

The Muncie Press was the only one of the two dailies here to find fault, editorially, with the vicious assault of the masked assassins. It very truthfully said that the men should be apprehended and given the maximum punishment provided for by law. It might have gone farther and said that the cowards who hid in their obscure offices and inspired the attack, should also be dealt with as severely as the men who wore the masks.

The Star did not consider it worth while to make editorial comment on an act which was meant to strike at the very heart of the freedom of the press. The Star evidently fears to antagonize the thugs. Possibly the editor would be afraid to go home in the dark if it said naughty things about the rude thugs who wore terrifying masks and carried rip gun pugs.

There are some who seem to think that the attack was made by common, ordinary gangsters, working under orders issued by some common underworld boss. We are inclined to believe that there will be some surprises when the real facts are known and when the dirty skunks are compelled to stand before the bar of justice with the masks stripped from their engaging masks.

The Post-Democrat does not intend to be throttled by fear of personal violence. It will continue to tell the truth about the activities of crooked politicians and their lawless understrappers, in spite of the terror program which seems to have been inaugurated in Muncie.

Citizens who believe in law and order, and who do not want to see the city turned over to scoundrelly Apaches with masks over their faces and murder in their hearts, should stand behind the Post-Democrat in its efforts to promote decent government and to expose crooked politics.

### LEGION FOR PEACE, SAYS VETERAN HEAD

Hopes to Bring All Nations Together in Lasting Friendship

An Appreciation of Marshall Foch Voiced in Message to All American People

By Hanford MacNider

Editor's Note—Hanford MacNider, head of the American Legion, while voicing an appreciation of our late distinguished visitor, Marshal Foch, also gives an outline of what the American Legion hopes for the future and most significant is the strong note expressing hope for an eternal peace, a hope by the men who above all others have the right and the knowledge to speak.

The American Legion is pledged to carry on the battles for the principles for which our buddies died. We feel that this would be their wish, and we shall not forget.

the realization of the high integrity and fine, simple greatness of the man. To him went at once our love and a silent pledge to do our part to carry out his deepest desire—a just peace and a safe peace for all the world. Legion are proud and happy that we

His comrades of the American could bring him to our people, that this greatful nation could learn to know him as we do; to appreciate him and to appreciate our allies, who still sore and bleeding from their defense of the civilized world, are proving that their spirit is indomitable.

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carry on the battles for the principles for which our buddies died. We feel that this would be their wish, and we shall not forget.

Force For Good

Composed of men and women who know what war means and not as pacifists, but with open eyes and hard earned experience, we intend to do everything within our power to cement together the great allies who fought that war might not come again.

There is no surer guarantee to the peoples of the world that our victory may indeed be victorious and bring security to those who come after us.

Every man and woman in the American Legion has no other desire than to build our organization into such a wonderful force for good and tie it so strongly into our national existence that it can accomplish these things.

It is not things I want to see, it is the men, women and children, especially the children for there lies the future of America." This statement characterized the Marshal's visit to America, where he came to pay his respects to the men who served under him and to the great American nation in which is mixed the blood of every country in the world. He wanted to see the American people in times of peace and as a great soldier who hates war to promote a real and just peace which will make future wars impossible. The great Marshal represents to us not only his own country, but every allied country whose armies fought under his command.

It was France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and our Allies who, fighting for their very existence held back the enemy while we, unprepared, staved to build our armies that we too might do our duty to civilization, and they are grateful and they do not forget that we did add the men and ships and material which inspired by the leadership of the great Marshal made victory possible.

The very presence of this man who commanded the greatest armies in history, those of our own men among them, did more to inspire the American people and to bind together the great friendship of the Allies than could have been accomplished by any international agreements.

The simple, wonderful character of this man whom we brought to you we believe has impressed itself upon America. He has looked into the faces of our people and found them good, and he has taken back the message he read there that the allies of yesterday are the allies of to-day and that they shall be the allies of tomorrow.

To Him—Our Love

To every American who served under his command, to every American who saw and heard him or even read his messages to our people has come

### WEST VIRGINIANS PLAN TO OPERATE SOFT COAL MINES

Head of Logan County Association Says He Anticipates No Trouble

Huntington, W. Va., March 28—Walter Thurmond, president of the Logan Coal association, while here last Sunday, declared there is not the slightest feeling of alarm in anticipation of labor troubles in the mines of Logan county on account of the "strike call" issued by the United Mine Workers of America.

"The whole action and purpose of the International Union is directed against the progress and prosperity of the coal industry in West Virginia," said Thurmond.

"The six-hour day and five-day week is one of the schemes aimed at West Virginia. The purpose is to lessen the output of our mines so there may be more work in the mines of the Central Competitive fields."

### YUKON TERRITORY MINERS DISCOVER RICH SILVER ORE

Engineers Declares Pay Dirt Runs as High as \$200 to Cubic Yard

Dawson, Yukon Territory, March 30—It is reported that rich new silver strikes have been made in Kene Hill. Recent arrivals from the district report high-grade veins having been opened on the Croesus, Crystal Gulch, Gambler Gulch, Slate Creek and Stone claims.

It is expected that the population of Mayo Camp, which has already been nearly half the population of the Yukon Territory, will be doubled this summer.

The White Pass company is starting construction of a new steamer at Mayo, to help handle the ore and other business for the camp.

### BARNYARD GOLF HAS MILLION DEVOTEE

The Horseshoe World, a monthly publication for horseshoe pitchers, estimated that there are now one million pitchers in the United States and that before the year is over, the number would be doubled. Women's clubs are to be formed in all parts of the country, it is announced, and the "barnyard golf" game is scheduled to become one of the leading sports of America.

### SHE'S PROLIFIC COW

Regina, Sask., March 30—A purebred Jersey, owned by Hollis Williams, a farmer at Estlin, Sask., has given birth to five calves, all normal, weighing about thirty pounds each. This same cow last year gave birth to three normal calves.

## Obeyed Kilgore, Disorganizer, Named by Few Men as Head of Democratic Committee

### HOW FAST IS A BLOW

London—Moving picture machines recorded the blow by Georges Carpentier which knocked out Puglist Cook as traveling at the rate of a mile a minute. Scientists dispute this, saying that 1,320 feet per minute is unusual.

Kilgore, it will be recalled, was the valiant commander of the Bunch forces in the city election last fall, and succeeded in leading his forces to one grand and glorious defeat. In that campaign, it will be recalled, the chief lieutenants of Jigadien, Brindle Daniels and the two redoubtable Bills—Daniels and Finan.

It will be recalled, was the

valiant commander of the democratic organization in the election of 1920 and about all that was left to remind the democracy of Delaware County of his superb leadership was an unparalleled licking, a bad taste in the mouth and a lot of unpaid bills, one of them being six hundred dollars for advertising in that grandly glorious democratic sheet, the Muncie Star.

The precinct committeemen to be elected at the May primary will be called upon to elect a county chairman who will have charge of the coming campaign. If the Bunches, and the Finans, and the Kilgores are to assume leadership, the party might just as well go into the hands of a receiver and

# CONSTRUCTION OF POULTRY BUILDING

Maximum Results Are Obtained By Proper Planning

By Paul L. Sharratt.

Success in the poultry business depends to a very large extent upon proper housing conditions. The house should be dry, light, airy, clean, free from drafts and sudden changes in temperature. Hens like dairy cows must be comfortable if they are to be good producers.

On many farms the poultry is housed in an old building originally used for other purposes—such as storing grain, wood or machinery. The use of such a building is usually not economical as it is difficult to remodel it properly.

The house should be built on a hillside or a well drained place so the floor and yards will be dry. Damp floors and yards are likely to cause a diseased flock. Hens can withstand extremely cold, dry-air but not dampness.

The poultry house should be located conveniently with reference to other farm buildings, but a site should be chosen where the hens will range toward the field rather than toward the house. It is natural for hens to range near the farm buildings to get feed and shade. The use of an orchard for a shady range together with the practice of feeding the hens at the poultry house will tend to keep them away from the farmhouse.

Whenever possible the poultry building should be built on ground that slopes to the south and it should face the same direction. In this way the poultry will get the greatest amount of sunshine on short winter days. A windy place is not desirable for the poultry house. Trees or shrubs may be planted to break the force of the wind, provide shade and afford shelter to the house.

There are several methods of housing poultry among which are the colony house and the long house system. Each of these systems have advantages and disadvantages over the other.

Colony House System

In the colony house system only one flock is kept in building. Colony houses are of two types—the portable and the non-portable.

The portable type is especially adapted to growing young stock. The usual method is to nail the house on runners. In this way it can be moved from place to place with a team. A house ten by twelve feet built on runners makes an ideal brooder house. Five hundred baby chicks can be cared for in a building of this size with a fair sized runway or an additional scratch room.

When used for older chickens this type of house saves much feed which would otherwise be wasted in the field because after the crop has been harvested the house and chickens can be moved into the field. The poultry is always kept on clean ground in this way which is free from disease. They will also get more insects than if the house always remained near the farm buildings. This is especially true in some years when grasshoppers are numerous. The chickens pick much of their living and also rid the farm of troublesome pests.

On some of the larger poultry farms, the chickens are kept in portable colony houses all their lives. The young stock is started while the houses are near the farm buildings and as they grow older they are moved farther from the buildings out into the field. In the fall of the year they are again drawn in near the farm buildings and placed close together so as to be easily cared for during the winter.

The Longhouse System

Long houses with or without partitions are used on many large poultry farms. These are less expensive to build, and less labor is required to care for the fowls, as the poultry man can go from one pen to another more quickly than from one separate building to another. Long houses have ground more closely stocked so that there is less natural feed such as grass and insects.

The tendency to disease is greater under these conditions. The grounds and buildings also need more careful watching to keep them sanitary. The egg eating habit is easily formed where many hens are kept close together in this way.

Partitions in a long house are to be preferred to the house constructed without partitions. Opinions differ as to the distance between partitions. It is generally conceded that they should be placed every twenty feet over the roosts to the ceiling and also about two feet above the floor. The remainder of the partition may be of wire construction. The partition is also of advantage in the hatching season as the better producers can be separated from the poorer ones.

Fencing The Yard

A low fence will confine hens when they are allowed plenty of range but a high one is necessary where the range is small. Frequently a little more fence could be used around the garden and house and the hens kept where desired yet allowed abundant range. At times a rather closely woven fence could be put around the orchard and thus give the hens plenty of room without much added expense.

Unless the chickens are given free range the continuous house without partition should be yarded on both sides of the house. This type of house is least expensive as there are no inside fences in the yard. The chief trouble is that the poultry crowd to one end at feeding time.

If the partition type of house is used the yard may have as many divisions as there are partitions in the building. The principal thing is to keep the yards constantly cultivated to rid them of filth.

Ventilation

Fresh air means health but must never be supplied with a draft. A poultry house usually needs more ventilation than it gets. Fresh air is far more important than warmth. The poultry house then, should furnish protection from storms and cold winds

ing to quite an extent

A shed roof or "one slant" is the most common and requires less cutting of rafters. It turns all the water to the north leaving the south or front dry and warm. In building a shed roof wider than 14 feet, heavy material should be used for rafters or else supporting beams should be run lengthwise throughout the house. The roof on a poultry house, as a rule, is built rather flat, not over one-fifth pitch. A shed roof also gives a low rear elevation which makes the hens will fight to roost on the highest and many of them will be hurt by falling off. Perches should be in the warmest part of the pen so that the hens will not be cold during the night when they are inactive. If perches are removable it is easier to clean and disinfect them as well as to fight

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# TRANSPORTATION AND ITS PROBLEM

Minnesota Governor Finds Answer in Waterways and Motor Truck to Railway Question

Points Out Economic Loss to World in Failure of Roads to Move Crops When Ripe

BY J. A. O. PREUS, GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA

Editor's Note.—J. A. O. Preus, is governor of a great state whose wealth has long been dependent upon its transportation facilities. Its greatest products were wheat and wood and the former is still its most valuable output. Transportation, swift and sure, has always been a dominant need in the state and its leading citizens in all walks of life have devoted much thought to the problem. Governor Preus is no exception as the following shows.

The transportation problem has become the most important and at times the most acute problem before the American people. Previous to the nineteenth century, people go along without any general transportation systems. They lived where they could get fuel, food and building material at close range.

They could get fuel, food and building material at close range.

Clothing was mostly homespun. Commerce, such as existed, by ship or caravan, was largely in luxuries. There was no general exchange of everyday necessities such as exists today.

Under such circumstances a region which was rich in some special resources but which lacked in others, could never hope for rapid development.

The fertile plains of the central states could produce food to support millions of people, but those people could not reach the degree of comfort and culture which they enjoy today without railroads to bring in an abundance of fuel, lumber, machinery and other necessities.

In like manner the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the cotton fields of the South, the Lake Superior iron districts, the orchard valleys of California, the copper country of Montana, and dozens of other regions would be reduced to a small fraction of their present output.

The Greatest Era

The greatest era of railroad development came during the twenty-five year period following the Civil War, when a network of lines was built all over the continent. Railroad managers were criticized and ridiculed for building through thousands of miles of wilderness. But the rails turned wilderness into civilization. Soon business developed which taxed the capacity of the railroads. Railroad building slowed down, but business kept on growing. During the last decade or two we have seen all too frequently crops going to waste and business of all kinds hampered because railroads were unable to supply cars or move material expeditiously.

A group of sixteen central and western states, of which Minnesota is one, supplies 75 per cent of the wheat, 65 per cent of the corn, 100 per cent of the flax, 85 per cent of the iron ore, 74 per cent of the zinc, and more than half of the beef, pork, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes and beet sugar produced in the United States.

The question now is: Shall we increase our production of these things, as the demand increases, and exchange them for things which can be produced more easily and profitably elsewhere? Or shall we slow up and begin producing articles which we now import? We can do the latter if it becomes necessary, but we prefer to do the former if we may. Our future course depends upon our transportation facilities.

The Rail Problem

It has been estimated that \$4,000,000 would be needed to supply the tracks, terminals and rolling stock which would enable the railroads to handle expeditiously an amount of traffic such as they had to handle in 1917 to 1919. Before investors will contribute money to railroad building, it will be necessary to increase the earnings of the railroads. But there is a point beyond which freight and passenger rates cannot be increased without destroying the business. That has become quite plain during the last year and a quarter.

What then must we do? We cannot get along without the railroads. We must see that their earnings are sufficient to enable them to maintain a high standard of efficiency, but we

must develop supplemental transportation systems if we want to continue our agricultural and commercial development. This must come along two lines: Better highways and greater use of automobiles and trucks for short hauls and greater use of waterways for long hauls and bulky articles.

Most of the states have made a start along the right lines in highway building, and if they continue according to present programs we will in a few years have an excellent system of highways. The use of automobiles for passenger traffic long ago reached a point where it is easily cut into the railroad passenger traffic. We may, however, look for a much greater use of trucks for short hauls. Much of their business is "new business" but they will also take away from the railroads much of the short haul traffic which has never been very profitable to the roads but which has had much to do with congestion in terminals.

## Our Waterways

In the use of waterways we have gone backward rather than forward. This is partly because our railroads have been so efficient. No other country in the world has railroads.

Now is there any civilized, commercial nation making so little use of waterways as we do. True, Europe's tourist has given her better access to the ocean than we have, but she has also gone much farther than we have in developing steam and canals.

We have wasted hundreds of millions of dollars on our inland waterways. No one in particular is to blame. The main reason is that we have gone on without any definite plan, or where there was a plan, it was carried out, if at all, only piecemeal.

In the case of the Panama canal, however, our government had a definite, complete plan, and went in and finished the job in a business-like way. The whole country has benefited and no one questions the wisdom of the expenditure. The states on the coast, east, south and west, however, are receiving the greater benefits and states in the north central group, like Minnesota, get comparatively little benefit from the canal.

True, we have the Great Lakes, but they are not open to the sea. When we start a cargo from Duluth to Europe, we must pay for a portage across New York state which costs as much or more than the combined cost of water transportation down the lakes and across the Atlantic.

## Here Is Remedy

To remedy this, it is now proposed that the United States join with Canada in opening up the St. Lawrence river. The U. S. Army engineers have reported that for about \$270,000,000 locks and dams can be built which will permit all ocean going vessels except the largest Leviathans to come up to our lake ports. Canada offers to pay half the cost, making the cost to us a little more than one-fourth of what we spent on the Panama canal. The army engineers believe that the horse power developed at the dams to be built will not only take care of the cost of operation but will in time pay for the entire cost of construction. These power benefits Canada offers to share with us.

The states which will benefit most are those which receive the lesser benefits from the Panama canal. That would make things fair all around. We believe, however, that the entire country will benefit, except the private interests which now profit from the transfer of freight across New York. The Soo Canal has a tonnage of seventy to ninety millions a year, while the Panama canal exceeded 100,000,000 for the first time in 1920. With the way open to the sea, traffic on the Great Lakes will be doubled or trebled. We cannot doubt that this great agricultural and industrial region, which includes America's second, fourth and fifth largest cities, will send down through the St. Lawrence a tonnage much greater than Panama's. These states are entitled to a route direct to the ocean.

There are several other waterway projects which are worthy of consideration. Each should be investigated, and costs weighed against benefits. Wherever it can be shown that benefits exceed the cost, the work should be expedited. Expedited for piece-meal and haphazard waterway improvements should be stopped.

The Rail Problem

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young soldier, who, returning from overseas, visited a school friend in Boston and, at a social gathering, was pointed out as hailing from Alaska. "Does he speak English?" asked Miss Highbrow, adjusting her glasses and inspecting him interestedly.

Vilhalmur Stefansson, collegebred, is an illuminating discussion of "The North That Never Was" gives approval to the idea of a Cambridge preacher that the country needs a National University of Polite Learning. Stefansson himself would fit into the Alaskan chair of the institution. Or, equally so, Dr. Alfred Brooks, the eminent geologist, or Major J. C. Gotwals, practical road builder, who has mustched the road and knows it from A to Z.

So profound a statesman as Daniel Webster, who visioned America's future greatness, could see nothing worthy of consideration west of the Rocky Mountains. Therefore, we may be patient with a Twentieth Century dencness that still ignorantly visualizes Alaska as a country of ice and snow, its mountains and hills laden with precious metals and its glacial scenery unsurpassed, but really fitted for habitation only by polar bears.

## Those Misconceptions

Something more potential with the masses than a National University of Polite Learning is required to correct and dispel these ridiculous popular misconceptions about Alaska and force upon the public mind a fair and accurate knowledge of this great Northern land.

Alaska is not a monumental iceberg or glacier. It is not snowbound and in the grip of bitter, biting elements.

It is not cut off from the world. Its

ports, save those in the region of the Arctic Circle, are open the year around.

Its temperature in the interior, in mid-winter, is no more severe

than in the Northern and far

coast is generally mild and equable.

Its climate on the with much rainfall, but comparable to

the climate of Portland and Seattle.

Blizzards such as rage in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana and occasionally in New York and the

East, are sometimes experienced in the northernmost part of the Territory, but are uncommon, if not un-

known to coastal Alaska and Alaska as a whole.

Millions of people live happily and thrive in Norway and Sweden and in sections of our own country under climatic conditions no more favorable, if not more severe, than the general climatic conditions of Alaska.

Alaska's summers are ideally pleasant and delightful on the coast and gloriously bright and beautiful, and often hot, in the interior. Temperature ranging from 80 to 90 degrees is frequently encountered in the Arctic Circle. Throughout the territory flowers and berries grow in profusion. Long days and warm sunshine give sturdy growth to plant life. Fairbanks is a veritable floral bower in June, July and August. The midnight sun on the Yukon is worth traveling thousands of miles to see, especially when it illuminates Mt. McKinley, the towering peak of the American continent.

## Has Farming Lands

Alaska possesses 100,000 square miles of agricultural lands and today numbers hundreds of occupied homesteads under successful cultivation. Farm products of the estimated value of \$250,000 were grown and sold in the Tanana Valley alone the past season. Year after year there is increasing cultivation.

How are these and kindred truths about Alaska to be firmly planted in the popular mind and the untruths and the half-truths forever eradicated?

How is the real Alaska to be removed from the realm of fancy and established upon a fixed foundation of fact?

By opening Alaska to settlement;

By inviting capital and people to come in and making it easy for them to gain a foothold; by unlocking its resources and freeing the Territory from red tape rule; by unreserving millions of acres of lands senselessly reserved; by silencing and shunting aside the visionaries and theorists who succeeded in bottling up Alaska and whose ideas have been expensively tried and clearly found wanting; by proceeding with the development of Alaska as a big business proposition; by dismissing the foolish, demagogical fear that any so-called predatory interest ever can or will ever gobble up so huge a land as Alaska or a material section thereof; and finally, by tardily realizing that Alaska, unfettered and given an honest chance will populate itself and go ahead and wax opulent and develop grandly and luxuriously, just as the Western domain of the Union, in spite of Daniel Webster's obscure vision and dark foreboding, progressed and prospered and grew into States and added bright stars to Old Glory.

Then, and not until then, will Alaska become known to the world, and the truths about Alaska prevail undisputed and endure for all time.

As a first step toward all this Uncle Sam has just completed the construction of a railroad from the coast line into the interior, from Seward to Fairbanks, at a cost of fifty odd millions, and he has been spending additional millions in the building of roads and trails. This means the opening up of Alaska—that it is no longer to be hermetically sealed. Moreover, Uncle Sam is proposing, through Congress, to substitute a workable system of administration in Alaska for the cumbersome, unworkable, halting, inefficient and utterly impossible system of bureaucratic government.

## Small Wonder!

"I trust, sir, that you have not been indiscreet enough to speak to my daughter about marriage," said the stern parent to the youth who had just asked for his daughter's hand. "I have not, sir," replied the youth, "but I was strongly tempted to do so last evening when she kissed me good night."

Alaska lies beyond.

## Of Great Magnitude

The magnitude of Alaska—600,000 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the dimensions of the American Union—presents in the unopened stage of the Territory the possibility of a general and intimate knowledge of Alaska.

Illustrative of the prevailing mis-

information is the instance of the fine

territory.

The average citizen of the populous communities along the coast thinks of Alaska in terms of Ketchikan, Juneau, Cordova, Valdez and Seward.

To him—this average Alaska citizen—Alaska as a whole is almost as unknown as it is to the average citizen of the outside world.

The tourist who visits these shores is overwhelmed with the scenic beauties presented to the eye by every side, from Dixon's Entrance through the panoramic Inside Passage to Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal and, perchance, on over the White Pass, in the Yukon Territory, to Whitehorse. But, if his journey ends there, he does not know Alaska. He has seen only the beginning of Alaska.

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# Expert Discusses

## Lawn Improvement

Soils Specialist Explains How To Establish Sod of Desirable Grasses

Almost every home has a lawn receiving some degree of attention and possessed of certain qualities which make its care worth while. Few lawns are developed to their full possibilities. Some get almost no systematic care and some receive considerable of well meant but misguided effort. The development of good turf is a fine art in itself and usually requires years for its realization. Many owners spend a goodly portion of time and labor on their lawns each succeeding year but are obliged to content themselves with only mediocre results because they lack specific knowledge of grass requirements and methods of improvement.

## Every Soil Will Grow a Lawn

Each plant is a measure of the conditions under which it grows and in a corresponding way the vegetation on any lawn may be regarded as a response to the particular combination of growth factors, both natural and artificial, which the plants find. Natural vegetation is commonly a complex vegetation. Different grasses show considerable variation in the conditions necessary for optimum development. For this reason any given set of conditions is likely to favor some few species which eventually predominate. In like manner the seed mixture has in large part only a passing influence upon the character of the ultimate turf.

Strange to it may seem, any soil,

whether unproductive or unfit, can be remade in such a way as to grow a satisfactory sod of some desirable grass or grasses, the conditions determining in considerable degree the ones most readily established and maintained.

Not infrequently the surface soil of the lawn consists almost entirely of subsoil excavated from the cellar. In this case it becomes necessary to provide at least a part of the vegetable matter which would normally be present under more natural conditions.

## Limestone Helps the Bluegrass

Throughout Ohio and neighboring states Kentucky bluegrass is the predominant grass of practically every lawn.

Whether or not it is included in the seed mixture it eventually comes in naturally unless prevented by some unfavorable condition of the soil or by special attention to other desired lawn plants.

In central Kentucky and portions of Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee where bluegrass reaches its highest development, it grows essentially on limestone soils. In Ohio, particularly in the eastern half, many lawns with a scattered covering of bluegrass would be very materially improved by an application of 200 pounds of finely ground limestone (carbonate), 150 pounds of hydrated lime (hydrate), or 100 pounds of quicklime (oxide) for each 1000 square feet of surface.

A simple litmus paper test that may be made by any one will determine whether or not lime is needed. Five cents worth of blue litmus paper obtainable from any drug store will serve for a dozen tests.

After a rain or when the soil is wet press a strip of the litmus paper against a bit of moist earth and allow it to remain for several minutes. If the blue color of the paper turns pink one need not hesitate to use lime.

## Phosphates Bring in Clover

White clover and bluegrass are all but inseparable companions, conditions favorable to one are favorable to the other. Virtually all the soils and crops of this region respond well to applications of phosphorus.

Lawn soils and lawn grasses are no exception to the general rule. Coupled with this is the added fact that all clovers are relatively heavy feeders on soil phosphates. Once every 3 or 4 years an application of 20 pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag, or half as much bone-meal, for each 1000 square feet of area will greatly encourage the grasses and particularly white clover.

## Two Blades Instead of One

For most owners the problem of turf improvement resolves itself into one of thickening a light and already established sod, eliminating weeds, and covering bare spots. Partial stands of grass may be caused to thicken without reseeding by top dressing with lime, phosphorus, manure, or nitrogenous fertilizers.

Under certain conditions it may be advisable purposely to develop a considerable degree of acidity in question require an excessive degree of acidity but because they are much more able to withstand such conditions than less-desirable plants.

The acid-tolerant grasses referred to are red fescue, redtop, and Rhode Island bent.

To quote directly from R. I. Bulletin 170: "Dandelions and plantains are often very troublesome weeds but apparently are checked by a degree of acidity which is not especially detrimental to the growth of bent and red fescue for example.

To check the growth of these weeds it is only necessary to introduce sulfate of ammonia in the topdressing in place of nitrate of soda. This procedure will of course at the same time check the development of certain grasses like bluegrass and also of clover." It perhaps should be stated that the bent, fescues and redtop are somewhat better adapted to Rhode Island conditions than is Kentucky bluegrass, whereas in Ohio the reverse is true. Consequently it is doubtful if sour soils should be deliberately sought as a means of weed eradication in this region.

More can probably be accomplished by the systematic encouragement of bluegrass and white clover. On putting greens of golf courses and correspondingly high-culture areas of the finer grasses it is entirely possible that the establishment of acid conditions and continued avoidance of limestone or basic fertilizers will prove desirable. In any case continual vigilance and consistent treatment is the price of a really good turf and the possibilities are well worthy of the effort.

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## THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democracy of Muncie, Delaware County and the Eight Congressional District. The only Democratic newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the post office at Muncie, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price, \$2.00 a year in Advance  
Office 315 North Mulberry Street. Telephone 2540  
GEO. R. DALE, Owner and Publisher.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922.

## THE MAN IN THE MASK

Thugs using masks, pistols, sand bags and high powered automobiles, hired by dirty, slimy cowards who would not risk their own precious hides in physical encounter, should be driven out of the city. The cheap crooks who sit behind the scenes and send out their tools to perform their dirty work, should be apprehended and brought to justice. If a reign of terrorism is starting in Muncie, all red blooded citizens should arm themselves and start a real shooting match. The coward who covers his mug with a black mask is too dirty to live. Law and order is trembling on the brink in Muncie. Unless the thugs who have begun to operate under cover of darkness are speedily brought to justice, the lives of citizens will not be safe. The present city administration is completely honeycombed and infested by a gang of spies who are not friendly with the administration. These double crossers, who profess to be friendly with Mayor Quick, and who are drawing money from the city which ought to be in the pay envelope of friends of the administration, should be kicked out without ceremony. Traitors in the camp offer great encouragement to the black mask brigade.

The Star quoted the editor of the Post-Democrat as saying that Marion "gangsters" had followed him around in that city in two automobiles and that Marion men were suspected of having perpetrated the Friday night holdup. The Star used considerable poetical license in making that statement. We were not followed around in Marion by automobiles nor was the holdup pulled off by Marion "gangsters." Muncie men wore the damnable black masks, and some profess to be friends. It will all come out in the wash.

## ANNEXED TO BRITAIN

(Line 'o Type in Chicago Tribune)

Senator Borah has discovered the secret pact between the United States and Great Britain. But you don't know the half of it, dearie, you don't know the half. Gamaliel made a contract that was signed before a justice of the peace at Alexandria, just outside of Washington, that the militia of Ohio should go to India to quell the uprising natives. If there were no uprising Lloyd George said he would start one. The administration arranged to let the Japanese army land in San Francisco on condition that it would capture Bill Hart. The Japs said that was carrying secret agreements too far, but Gamaliel stood firm and said that if the Japs wouldn't capture Bill Hart and carry him off he would have the San Francisco police arrest the Japanese army the minute it landed. California is to be saved off from the rest of the union and towed over to Japan and Indiana and eastern Kentucky are to be annexed to the British Empire, but will be given home rule like Ireland.

## RESULTS FAR REACHING

Prices paid for farm products have been moving gradually to higher levels in recent months. This has been a recovery at the point where the slump in prices had been most pronounced. The improvement has been orderly and in response to natural laws. As the price advance has increased the buying power on the farm, it has had a far-reaching effect on the general industrial situation. Recent reports of the Federal Department of Commerce reflect the improvement that has come and sound a more hopeful and inspiring note. There is a quickening of business, there is more of confidence in the business. Because the better prices were developed gradually they give promise of permanency and herald the advent of still better conditions.

Months ago business judgment was in agreement that general commodity prices must come down in a marked way to the low level reached by farm prices, or farm prices must be advanced. The prices were too far apart, so widely separated and out of harmony that business could not go ahead in a large way. Economists agreed farm prices were too low and that they should be advanced to a line in harmony with known conditions. Commodity prices in the country generally have shown some declines while farm products were advancing. It was a movement to a common meeting point where the solution of a big problem in industrial life would be reached. Because the movements have been normal there is promise of still better conditions that will bring more improvement to the business world. It is not a fevered or forced improvement, nor has it been rapid in development. There has been no reason for sharp and severe changes in prices. Business is improving in a gradual way and conditions will be bettered in the same way. A gradual improvement is best for all interests. There is much of unemployment still to be found, but almost daily there are reports of mills and shops being reopened, or more men being put to work. The freedom from feverish conditions makes the movement more encouraging and makes the hopeful note sounded more welcome.—Ohio State Journal.

## GERMANY'S AMBASSADOR

The German government has appointed as ambassador to America Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt and his arrival in the country will mark the final chapter in resumption of relationship between the countries. The appointment is one of highest importance, for Dr. Wiedfeldt is the first to represent the German republic here. His task is no small one, but the position he has held in Germany marks him as a man of unusual ability. He is not only a man of great wealth, but ranks high in the industrial world, has been managing director of the great Krupp organization and last but not least is a great diplomat. The appointment of such a man, shows the great importance in which the position is held by the German government.

## THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Worldly goods obtained by trickery are seldom kept, their loss is two-fold.

The unselfish prosper, not fast, but substantially. The selfish will flourish for a time—great is their fall.

Greed for the dollar is a bad creed; remember, your fellow-man is human.

We spend one-third of our lives at our business. It's the personal interest you put in your business that makes business worth while.

It's the way you live that makes life worth living.

—Courtesy of Adolph & Dungan, Louisville, Ky.

## AEROPLANE SEA RESCUE

Genoa—Seizing a rope from an aeroplane which swooped down close to him after his boat capsized, a fisherman was dragged seven miles through the water near Antibes and finally reached shore.

## ACROBATIC ESCAPE

Rome—Colliding with a horse as he made a sharp turn in the road, Capt. Canton leaped from his motorcycle to the back of the animal and escaped injury.

## ADDED INSULT

Dover, Eng.—German dolls being sold here wear clothing embroidered with designs of Zeppelin airships.

TIMELY Rhymes  
By Raymond Slope

## "BONUS NOISE"

Tell me, what is all this noise—  
'Bout a bonus for the boys?  
I've got Soder Bonus Blues,  
Readin' Legislator's views!

Did you ever stop to think?  
They'd raise money quick as wink  
To elect a friend of theirs  
To the swell upholstered chairs.

Sure they would, and millions too,  
Now they whine and fret and stew,  
And say the Treasury lacks the cash.  
Think we guys believe such trash?

You can think just what you wish  
We are not a school of fish.  
Cut the comedy, we say,  
Give the boys the cash to-day.

ONE ACRE OATS  
ONE DAY'S PAY

Because These Two Are Equal in  
Value Hard Times Are Upon  
Us, Says Educator.

Head of University of Illinois Gives  
Some Startling Facts for Your  
Consideration.

BY EUGENE DAVENPORT

Editor's Note—Eugene Davenport, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, believes every word that he has written to be the exact truth. He is in close touch with agricultural conditions throughout the United States. He is also a man thoroughly familiar with the laws of domestic economy. His conclusions may not agree with what you believe but to many they will be a revelation.

A great gulf has formed between the country and the town due to the fact that the price for farm products has dropped to the neighborhood of pre-war values while the prices of manufactured products, which the farmer normally will buy, have remained at war time levels or but slightly below.

The farmer has no means of increasing the prices of his output for it depends entirely upon the principle of supply and demand and the ability of his purchasers to pay. He has always depended upon Europe to handle the surplus, and the buying power of that people is growing gradually less month by month. In our own country, the unemployment of millions in anything like productive enterprise, and the double manning of many essential industries, such as mining has forced the cost of production of non-agricultural goods entirely out of the farmer's reach.

While the farmer is entirely dependent for prices upon the law of supply and demand and the ability of his buyers to pay, organized labor has claimed that it would surrender none of the advantages that it has gained during the war, and it is leaving no stone unturned to main the same price levels as heretofore, the argument being that the cost of living has not decreased. This argument ignores the fact that a very large element in the cost of production is the double manning of industries, as in mining and the very low efficiency in production, as in building, both of which overload production with unnecessary costs, even to such an extent that the laborer cannot himself buy his own product.

The "Buyers' Strike." Conditions have become such that it now requires an acre of oats or a half acre of corn to pay one day's labor of the mechanic. This being the case, the farmer cannot build buildings, or buy machinery or any other manufactured product not forced upon him by absolute necessity. Shoes are costing almost as much as in the war months, even though a dead animal is no longer worth skinning. When this discrepancy became acute, the farmer was forced out of retail trade. What

happened was called a buyers' strike. It was not a buyers' strike, it was the practical exclusion of that third of our people who live by the land, and a good buying third it has always been. That third is now practically out of the markets and the amount of unemployed just about corresponds to what would be needed to supply the farmer's trade if they could afford to buy.

Viewed from another angle, it requires in normal times about one laborer to provide the goods which a farmer will consume. When the farmer is driven out of the markets, of course the laborer which ordinarily supplies him is thrown out of employment, and that is what has now happened.

It is rather marked coincidence that the number of men supposed to be out of employment is almost exactly the number of farmers on American farms.

Is This Remedy?

There can be nothing like general prosperity until this gulf between the country and the town is either filled up or bridged over. The farmer is powerless because he has no means of increasing the price of his own product. The city must do it by foregoing undue speculations, by accepting a reasonable wage, by being willing to work every day for a reasonable length of time, as the farmer does, and by turning out a full day's work for a full day's pay.

No other policy will bridge this gulf. No other policy will produce manufactured goods at a price which anybody but a rich man can afford to pay. When labor is engaged at the production of necessities at a cost which most men cannot meet, then something is wrong with our economic production, and that is the case now.

The farmer can get along without the city, but the city cannot get along without the farmer, and the country as a whole cannot prosper until the city and the country work together. The key to the solution of this impossible situation is a better day's work on the part of people generally engaged in the productive industries and a reversal of the policy to export a large a wage as possible for nominal time producing as little as possible during that time in order that the work may go around.

The country has ignored this situation long enough. The time has come when the situation must be squarely faced and squarely met. Both production and transportation are now practically under the control of organized labor, which is being badly led and by the same class of people which has attempted, though unsuccessfully, to gain control of farmers.

As the matter stands today, farmers are going ahead producing for the world's open markets; and until labor and capital are willing to do the same, this gulf between the country and the town will continue and will grow deeper and wider.

"Near to Every" Ghost is  
Becoming Active Again

May It's Just Because of Jealousy  
Over Doings in Nova Scotia;  
Ohio Spook Over 50  
Years Old

Milan, O., March 30—Has the notorious spook of the "haunted house" of Caledonia Mills, Nova Scotia, been getting of late some jealousy on the part of the ghostly kin that—according to the talk of many years—has inhabited the "haunted house" a few miles north of Milan, near Avery?

But whether it has or has not the spook of the haunted house of this locality kept to itself until very recently, when all of a sudden, it shocked the dwellers of its community with manifestations as of old.

One night between 12 and 1 o'clock weird shrieks emanated from the old house and blue lights danced up and down before the long, paneless windows, it is said.

The ghost of the near-to-Avery "haunted house" has been supreme in its field for more than fifty years. No one seems to know where it got its association with the place or how long it has been there.

Old-timers tell you that the house was "haunted when I was a kid" and that they "always steered clear of it."

"I've never believed much in spooks."

but still I've never felt called upon to investigate," said Win Bartow, who by reason of the fact that he is pretty well informed in matters generally and used to write the news of Milan and surroundings for the city newspaper, is looked upon more or less as a highbrow.

The near-to-Avery "haunted house" is a big 2½-story brick structure that stands on the east of a hill and was the abode of a farmer and his family until, in some long gone day—or night—the spook took possession, forcing them to flee.

Every now and then some daring individual, attracted by the beautiful surroundings with the premises are enhanced, has made up his mind to "brace the spooks" and has moved into the house only to move out again, very often after attempting to spend a night there.

The last person to live in the "haunted house" in apparent content was an old woman by the name of Root who died there many years ago, according to the story told here. For years—until very recently—the ghost of the near-to-Avery "haunted house" was quiet. Then, all of sudden, it became active again.

And so the folks are saying:

"It's probably jealous of the Nova Scotia ghost."

POSTPONE START OF MARKET  
RADIO WORK

State Engineers Continue Experiments and Await Conference Results

Radio broadcasting of state department of market reports from the Ohio State University will not begin April 1, the date first set.

University officials are unable now to say when the service will start, but believe it will be soon. They think it best to await final rulings of the Hoover radio conference recently called at Washington to prepare a code of control for voices in the air.

Wave-lengths to which the new service will be tuned and such questions as the type of license which the sending station must take out may be determined by the report of the radio conference, it is stated.

Electrical engineers of the university are buying the sending apparatus in parts and assembling it experimentally so as to get the most effective transmission. Professor Roy A. Brown, in charge of this work, says it progresses satisfactorily and that the proposed noon and mid-afternoon reports, when finally put into the air, should easily reach every point in Ohio.

The plan is to install receiving sets at county agents' offices, located in the county seats of 85 of the 88 counties, and to relay the information from there to the farms by means of old-time wire telephones.

MEET ain't served the family.

Without the packer's brand,

And as for fruit an' vegetables

They must be factory canned.

I reckon a farmer's youngster

Would choke on corn-meal mush,

An' wearin' homespun dresses

Would cause his wife to blush.

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