

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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CITY GENERAL FUND BALANCE \$70,741.72

WATSON SCORED FOR BUNGLE OF DROUGHT AID

Washington, Jan. 2.—Lack of cooperation between Senator Watson, the Indiana Senator another "call down" to the effect that the special committee set up by the President to make the drought survey had recommended \$60,000,000.

An explosion in the Senate followed a day later when Senator Watson attempted to insert in the Record a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Hyde denying that he had sponsored the \$60,000,000 bill with the provision for loans to farmers with which to buy food.

Both are Republicans and both are fine young men. Mr. Davis made an admirable record as prosecutor and I predict for Paul Leffler a popular and successful administration of a most difficult job.

I have a personal affection for Joe Davis that time nor circumstance will never eradicate.

The first day that Joe took office four years ago he appeared in the alleged court of Clarence Dearth and "confessed error" in a libel case where a packed jury found me guilty and ordered me to prison for six months.

His act was right in principle, and correct as to law, inasmuch as the supreme court later reversed the kangaroo verdict because of the confession of error by a prosecutor who did not hesitate to show his contempt and aversion to a judge and prosecutor of the type of Clarence Dearth and Van Ogle.

The new prosecutor has a wonderful opportunity to make good. The few gangsters who are still hanging on here by their eyebrows have peddled the filthiest scandals concerning young Mr. Leffler, chief of which is that they "supported" him in the election and that he would be their friend "after the first of the year."

I have been lied about so often myself that these stories carried to me concerning Prosecutor Leffler and the alleged promises he has made to the underworld simply go through one ear and out of the other.

Instead of opposition from Mr. Leffler, as these foul mouthed gangsters whisper from ear to ear, I expect his hearty cooperation.

Speaking as one law enforcing official of another I predict that Paul and I will make a team that will close the mouths and the places of business of these slanderers.

It seems that my observation to the effect that I might be forced into the race for governor in order to chase the parasites out of the state house has gone far and wide through such news disseminating agencies as the Associated Press and the United Press.

There seems to be a general impression, if I am to judge by letters received by me from all over the state and by editorials observations that the state house bureaucracy glued together by a succession of republican legislatures is about to go flooey.

Such autocratic bodies as the state board of health, the public service commission and the state tax board and myriads of minor bureaus claiming power through delegated authority have just about destroyed the independence of the lesser units of government in the state of Indiana.

THE MAYOR'S CORNER

Joe Davis, prosecuting attorney for the past four years, retired from office Thursday, and another young Muncie attorney, Paul Leffler, has stepped into his shoes.

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PUBLIC HEARING MONDAY NIGHT ON MAYOR'S EMPLOYMENT AID PROGRAM

Public hearing on the first of a series of special public improvement ordinances formulated by Mayor Dale in cooperation with the E. Arthur Ball committee representing the government to aid the employment situation here in Muncie will be held by the city council on Monday night, January 5.

This ordinance appropriates \$15,000 from the park department's general fund for cleaning up White river along park property and the utilization of the stone obtained from the river bed in the making of boulevard and park street fills and repairs.

Passage of this ordinance would give employment to a large number of men as the work involved would be mostly of a character needing a great number of workmen.

There is sufficient balance in the park general fund this year to do this work and the unemployed men of Muncie likewise are needing any work that they can obtain.

With this first ordinance of the employment aid program passed to second reading by a 7 to 6 vote it is expected that action on it will be forthcoming at the regular January 5 session of the council. Public hearing on the ordinance will be conducted at this meeting.

Mayor Dale in cooperation with the Ball committee is considering other public improvements to aid in the critical unemployment situation which faces the city and the projects will be announced from time to time and ordinances covering them introduced at the coming council sessions.

These items, the Committee decided, had nothing to do with unemployment relief.

Representative Byrns drew from the Budget Director the statement that he did not begin to call on Department heads to see how much money they could use in emergency unemployment until about November 1, although the matter had been discussed last spring.

The Senate added \$5,000,000 to the bill and fixed the terms of employment, taking these powers away from the President.

Canadian Trade Off.

Canada's trade with the United States fell off approximately \$300,000,000 for the 12 months ending October 31, according to figures obtained from Ottawa by the New York World. The exact decrease was \$297,295,703. Of this nearly \$200,000,000 was in imports from the United States and \$100,000,000 in exports. Canada's total world trade slumped over \$600,000,000 in 1930, according to the figures published, and more than \$130,000,000 of this was due to decline in wheat exports.

It is predicted that for the present fiscal year (1931) Canada's unfavorable trade balance with the United States will show a reduction of \$200,000,000, "says the dispatch.

Canada has been one of the United States' best customers. The expanding trade between the two neighbors was hard hit by the Hawley-Smoot tariff and the new high tariff imposed by Canada, allegedly in retaliation for the American Act.

Hoover Failure.

President Hoover's curt letter to the Senate in reply to the request of that body for a report of the Emergency Commission on Unemployment is cited by the New York World as an instance of the President's failure to cooperate on unemployment legislation.

"Mr. Hoover's reply to this request," says the World, "is a brusque note in which he states that the commission has made no report; that he has talked from time to time with the chairman of the

combination park and White river project as outlined in the first of the employment aid ordinances will be the first step in the definite program and an important one. With the park department general fund balance ample to cover the cost of this project and other park improvements the passage of the first ordinance will be the starting of the aid program.

Along the park property the river bed is of stone strata and this can be removed and the stone used for repair of the park drives and also the driveways along the river at the eastern and northern parts of the city.

Although considerable fills were made by previous administrations on the projected boulevards along the river these grades have not been completed. In addition the fills have had sufficient time now to be thoroughly settled and boulevard improvements can be started with view toward the completion of these drives which will be important traffic route when completed.

The work of removing the stone from the river bed and the other river improvements will better regulate the flow of the river and be of important character during high water times.

Much interest is being shown in the initial move of the employment aid program for the citizens of Muncie who are jobless are more desirous of having a job than they are being supported in these trying times by charitable organizations.

With this definite program underway and the subsequent projects being formulated the jobless of Muncie should find a great measure of relief in the coming few weeks.

Controller Lester E. Holloway's Report Shows What Administration Economy and Careful Business Management Has Accomplished In First Year of Mayor Dale's Term

From less than a dime to begin his administration to a general fund balance of \$70,741.72 for the city of Muncie at the close of 1930 marks the first year of Mayor George R. Dale's administration as unique in economy and careful business management of municipal affairs.

This situation led Mayor Dale to announce that he would recommend a tax reduction of several cents for 1932.

Announcement of the city's general fund balance was made today by City Controller Lester E. Holloway and the \$70,741.72 balance is a most strange contrast to the debacles of previous administrations under Republican rule.

When Controller Holloway stepped into the controller's office to begin the initial year of the Dale administration he naturally asked the retiring controller, John Lupton, "How much money is there on hand?"

With a quizzical frown Lupton dryly declared, "If you can find a dime left around here I'll buy you a big sack of bananas." And John was right speaking figuratively and otherwise.

Naturally it is with considerable pride that Controller Holloway announced the first year of the administration of Mayor Dale found the general fund balance at \$70,741.72. This sum establishes sufficient balance to carry on the affairs of the city without a temporary loan.

The park department closed the year with a balance of \$41,592.98 after beginning its administration with a credit of less than half of that amount.

Coming from the red ink to the general fund balance of \$70,741.72 for city's activities was accomplished in the face of the fact that the wages of employees of the street department and the park department were increased and their hours of work shortened.

For the first time we can remember the employees of the city street department and the park department were given wages that were fair and sufficient that they could live with some of the comforts to which these men and all other persons, too, are entitled and should be given.

Employees under Bill Daniels, street commissioner, and Dewey Hole, superintendent of Parks most certainly earned their increase and the shortened hours schedule for they have shown the finest spirit of service that any group could show.

We invite comparison of the first year of the Mayor Dale administration with the first or last years of any previous administrations that any one can recall. With the regard as "confidential" at the present time. He could have offered to send to the Senate any information at his disposal, however ample or however meager.

The President seems to be convinced of the importance of cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government during the short session but consistently fails to cooperate when an opportunity is offered him.

Speaking as one law enforcing official of another I predict that Paul and I will make a team that will close the mouths and the places of business of these slanderers.

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It would rather be mayor of Muncie than governor of Indiana, but if no one else speaks for the job who is qualified and strong enough to sing Home Sweet Home to the statehouse parasites I will submit to the draft.

We might add, however, that within few days after Controller Holloway began his duties a total of \$5,127.54 was scrapped up and made available for use. Most of that sum was derived from an advance draw applied for by Lupton before he retired and the remainder was what Maynal Dalby, ex-city clerk now under indictment for embezzlement of city funds, dug up from land only knows where. It was his first cough up, but not his last as events later proved.

Hampton administration leaders were so insistent in their desire to handicap the incoming Dale administration that they certainly played Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard with the city finances. They were angels to the park department as was subsequently revealed.

Receipts to the park department which included the celebrated \$10,000 transfer brought the total for the year to \$80,073.50 but in reality only \$70,073.50 from taxation and the various miscellaneous receipts from park concessions. Disbursements last year were \$38,480.52 giving the balance of \$41,592.98.

Park receipts in 1929, the final Hampton year, were \$67,645.41 and the disbursements aggregated \$45,525.52 which left a balance of about half that recorded for this year.

The sinking fund balance for the year was \$40,885.63. During the past year the city's indebtedness was reduced \$77,538.61. The bonded indebtedness at the close of the year was \$339,678.42. In 1931 there will be bonds amounting to \$46,828.01 retired.

Composed of W. J. Burns, president; Mrs. F. L. Botkin, vice president and Controller Holloway, ex-officio secretary, the sinking fund commission has made prompt payment of the city's securities during the past year meeting both principal sum and interest on maturity date. This situation enables the city to obtain the best of credit for its various securities.

When Controller Holloway's report is considered it is quite apparent that the editor-mayor of Muncie has established a record that will be hard to beat, despite the always insistent and persistent talk of a selfish few with the backing of the daily newspapers that Muncie would go to the dogs the minute George R. Dale walked into the mayor's office and announced to his boards and appointees, "Let's get going and show the citizens who elected me that we can do the job of running Muncie better than it has been done before."

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 8th Congressional District. The only Democratic newspaper in Delaware County.

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223 North Elm Street—Telephone 2540
CHARLES H. DALE, Publisher.
Geo. R. Dale, Editor.

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, January 2, 1931.

Hurrah for Wheat

Another \$150,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board is asked by President Hoover, which when appropriated, will make \$400,000,000 appropriated of the \$500,000,000 authorized.

The New York World points out that "economically, the Farm Board's use of the taxpayers' money for a professed purpose of stabilizing the price of wheat and cotton has been a complete failure." After quoting the decline of wheat and cotton since the Board began operations, the World says:

"The Board is now in a position where it dare not let go and where, by holding on, it becomes involved deeper and deeper in transactions which must ultimately defeat their own purpose . . . The call for more money was inevitable."

According to the Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), about the only response the Farm Board has received to its plea for crop limitation was from the weather.

Hoover Wrong Again

President Hoover's statement to the press charging the Congress with planning "raids on the Treasury" and accusing that body of "playing politics at the expense of human misery" called for several severely critical speeches in the Senate and equally severe criticism in some sections of the press.

The President's own record in disbursing a \$100,000 fund in 1929 for feeding the starving people of Europe and also \$20,000,000 for Russian relief were cited, as well as the statement in his message to this Congress, in which he said, "We have as a nation a definite duty to see that no deserving person in our country suffers from hunger or cold."

Among those who replied to the President's criticism of Congress was Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, of the seven who had issued a statement before the assembling of Congress favoring cooperation with administration plans for relief and other legislation that was "conducive to the welfare of the country," and opposing partisan obstructive tactics. Senator Robinson reiterated his adherence to these declarations, and further said:

"The President lost his temper and made a statement that, of course, is to be condemned. For my part, I do not propose to follow the bad example that has been set. My purpose is to try to do my duty to my party, to my people, and most of all, to my country . . . I should like to see this Congress now act in a spirit of greater cooperation—and by 'cooperation' I do not mean that one man shall walk away and another follow. I mean that if they are separated by a distance they shall advance to a common point and get together and work together. That is cooperation. I cooperate and I intend to continue to cooperate in the enactment of measures which I believe will promote the welfare of the country. I intend to cooperate in the confirmation of nominees whom I believe to be fitted for office. That does not mean, and no sane man can construe it to mean, cooperation in the passage of unjust and unwholesome measures or in the confirmation of unfitted nominees to office . . .

"The nation is facing a crisis. Our responsibility is the greatest we have ever encountered. Bearing it in the spirit of true patriots, we shall not find it necessary to abandon the policies or the principles which we believe should prevail in the administration of this great Government."

FARMERS NOT PEDDLERS

APPLE TREE GROWS 6 KINDS

Madison, Wis. (U.P.) — Excess farm products may be sold from house to house by farmers who carry a surplus with them without classifying them as peddlers or hawkers, an opinion of the attorney general has said.

Mohawk, N. Y. (U.P.) — An apple tree which bears six varieties of apples has been grown here. The tree produces Fallaway, Baldwins, Pound Sweet, Northern Spy, Russets and Middle Apples.



Enough for Two

GOOD things come in small packages. And if you have looked over the list of good things that come in the new small can, you will agree. Whether you are a bachelor or a bachelor girl, newlyweds, long-weds, or oft-weds—you know the satisfaction of having just enough of just the right thing, and no waste.

Forty-Three Foods

That is the long-felt need which the 8-ounce can fulfills. And so popular has it become, in its brief time on the market that already forty-three different foods are so packed—and more to come. The bachelor girl in her kitchenette apartment opens the buffet, or 8-ounce can of prepared spaghetti and finds it just enough for the main dish of her lunch. The woman with a family opens the 8-ounce can of mushrooms and finds it the correct amount to add to her chicken à la King. The bachelor opens a can of fruit cocktail and finds it

the perfect proportion to add to well, anything he likes.

Here is the list of the famous forty-three. Paste them on your order memorandum so you can ask your grocer about the various brands of each.

Apple sauce, apricots, artichoke hearts, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, brown bread, Brussels sprouts, carrots (plain and with peas), cherries (black or red pitted), corn (golden bantam, white or kernel), cranberry sauce, figs, fruits for salad, fruit cocktail, grapefruit, grapes, krautine, loganberries, mackerel, molasses, mushrooms, olives, peaches (halves, sliced or diced), peas, pineapples (diced or halves), plums, prunes (stewed or fresh), raspberries (red or black), rhubarb, sauerkraut, spaghetti, shrimp, spinach, strawberries, succotash (with white corn, golden bantam, or with green limas), tomatoes, tomato sauce, turnips, vegetables for salad, vegetable surprise.

FARM OUTLOOK ROAD BUILDING IN STATE FAIR REACHES PEAK

Uneven Production and Drought Causes Losses in State.

BY T. R. JOHNSTON
Publicity Director, Purdue University.

(Written for the United Press)

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 2.—(UP)—

Drought combined with economic depression served to lower agricultural levels in Indiana during 1930, according to J. H. Skinner, director of the Purdue university department of agricultural extension.

The number of sheep in Indiana during the past year was the greatest of the last ten years, and prices were low. A cyclical liquidation in the sheep business may be expected to continue, making the outlook none too favorable.

The demand for both lambs and wool was affected greatly by the depression of the past year.

During the year, the number of hog cattle was two per cent below the 10-year average. The reason for the drop in cattle prices must be explained in terms of demand, rather than supply, and should not be construed as indicating a long-time drop in prices.

As long as the general industrial depression continues, the decreased demand for meat associated with it will continue to influence depression of cattle prices.

The spring pig crop in Indiana was about 12 per cent below that of 1929. The succession of unfavorable corn crops harvested in Indiana in recent years has resulted in considerable curtailment in hog production.

Although hog prices are not as sensitive to changes in industrial conditions as prices for other classes of livestock, the depression has brought on lower hog prices than would be expected normally.

Indiana dairy products producers particularly those in the southern part of the state, are somewhat discouraged as result of a year of low butter-fat prices, a small harvest in 1930, an almost complete pasture failure during the latter part of the summer, and a very small corn crop.

In northern Indiana the outlook is more optimistic. Low prices of butter-fat in 1930 have been the result, partly of low demand accompanying the depression, and partly of large production. The drought has curtailed production of dairy products in recent months and will be a depressing influence on production until new feed supplies are available in 1931.

The number of milk cows was slightly larger at the beginning of 1930 than a year earlier. In June 1930, production of milk per cow was higher than at corresponding season in recent years. The brought, however, together with low prices which discouraged heavy feeding, decreased the production per cow late in the summer.

Less milk was produced in July than in any July of the three years preceding. Butter production in June, July and August was considerably lower than in the corresponding months of 1929.

The number of laying chickens in Indiana farm flocks increased six per cent from January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1930. By September 1, 1930, the number of laying birds in Indiana had decreased to one per cent below September 1, 1929.

Hot weather reduced egg production to a point where it was six per cent less per farm flock on September 1, 1930, than on September 1, 1929. The average weighted price drop in the state from 1929 to 1930 was 9.6 cents per dozen, or 33 per cent.

The prices of eggs and poultry will tend to rise when business shows signs of improving.

MRS. CAMPBELL PLANS TOUR

New York.—(UP)—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the famous actress, is planning a three months' tour of the United States, according to the announcement made by her American representatives recently.

JAIL WOMAN TRAVELER

Cleveland, O. (U.P.) — Police jailed a woman traveler here, when they caught Mrs. Ethel Pearl, 22, formerly of Youngstown, climbing on a freight car. She said she had abandoned her husband in Youngstown and was going to "ride the rails" to Mexico, already having visited Nebraska and Virginia the same way.

FINED FOR MUD BATH

Berlin, (U.P.) — Pedestrians who received a mud-bath from a truck which splashed through a puddle close to a curbstone took out a summons against its driver who was fined, the court holding that there had been plenty of room to have turned and avoided the puddle.

CAT IS WARY ANIMAL

Geneva, O. (U.P.) — Geneva boasts a six-toed cat, veteran of two automobile accidents, who even keeps a wary eye on things while he sleeps. His mistress calls him Richard but he's "Pop Eye" to the neighbors. He has six toes on each of his four feet. Statisticians credit him with only seven lives now. He's been run over twice in convincing fashion. The habit of sleeping with one eye open, neighbors state, was acquired following Richard's second tiff with an automobile.

There is a woodsy in Chicago where only deaf men are employed. And there are thirteen of them at work, sawing and chopping crosses furnished by one of the railroads.

Two varieties of pink grapefruit are produced commercially in Manatee county, Florida.

State System of Indiana Now Embraces Total of 6,010 Miles.

BY JOHN J. BROWN
Director Indiana Highway Commission.

(Written for the United Press)

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—(UP)—

Highway construction in Indiana reached its peak during the past year with completion of more than 360 miles of pavement—the largest amount ever constructed in one year.

At present, the state system embraces 6,010 miles—a network connecting all county seat towns and cities of at least 2,500 population. Of this total, more than 3,100 miles are paved.

Much of the new paving this year was near populous cities and was 30, 33 and 40 feet wide. If mileage were estimated on the 18 and 20 foot standard width, there was actually paved in 1930, the equivalent of 582 miles.

Total expenditures of the highway department during the last fiscal year was \$22,569,171.12 and receipts were \$23,349,638.91. Expenditures in the 1929 fiscal year were \$20,733,264.12 and receipts were \$21,438,982.86.

Aggregate of federal aid collected in 1930 was \$2,072,530.61.

In 1929, there were 479 miles of pavement constructed, making a total of 1,039 miles completed during the first two years of Gov. Leslie's administration. This total is nearly one third of the aggregate mileage paved in the last year.

The 136 major bridges constructed in 1930 cost \$22,050. Twelve were grade separations to avoid dangerous railroad crossings. One of the largest structures was the White river bridge at Noblesville which is a concrete arch with six spans of 72 feet, each. Another large structure was the Lincoln Memorial bridge at Petersburg which is 1,652 feet long. Its cost was approximately \$270,000.

Plans for bridge construction during the coming year include the Ohio river bridge at Evansville which will cost approximately \$2,500,000, and the Wabash river bridges at Vincennes and Mt. Carmel.

Indiana will collect \$1,250,000 of federal aid on the Evansville project, leaving only about \$25,000 to be paid with state funds.

The department plans to construct approximately 500 miles of paving during the coming year and to continue its program of oiling and graveling 1,000 miles of unsurfaced roads to make them dustless during the heavy summer traffic.

It will undoubtedly be impossible in future years to construct as much pavement as was included in programs of the past two years because of the increased cost of maintenance. Unless highway department receipts are increased, it will be necessary to use money for maintenance purposes which in the past was used for construction.

Members of the highway commission are to be credited with the judicious selection of routes taken into the state system and the roads to be improved.

Among the largest paving projects completed in 1930 were the:

Sixty miles on U. S. 50 between Washington and Loogootee, and between Seymour and Versailles.

Forty miles on road 6 between Ligonier and Kendallville, and between Hobart and Westville.

Sixty four miles on road 43 from Crawfordville to the Pulaski county line via Lafayete and Monon, and between LaCrosse and Wanamaker.

Nineteen miles on U. S. 27 between Bryant and Berne and from Fort Wayne to Auburn, completing a paved road across the state from College Corner, O., to the Michigan line via Liberty.

Eighteen miles on road 54 from Bloomfield to U. S. 41 south of Sullivan, completing pavement from Indianapolis to Evansville.

VISITORS LEAVE CAR

Logan, O. (UP)—Guy Jackson of Good Hope Townshend entertained visitors at his chicken roost one night recently. He was not there to receive them but he saw them off. They left in a car and he followed them. They turned down a blind road, turned around and started back, running into his machine. The men fled and left Jackson his chickens, with neatly wrung necks, and their automobile.

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BUREAU ASKING FOR LOWER TAX

WINTER IS BUSY GARDEN SEASON

Taylor Says Farmers Are Carrying Unjust Burden.

The legislative department of the Indiana Farm Bureau is augmenting its strength by recruiting local county units throughout the state preparatory to action when the General Assembly meets January 8 in Indianapolis. Lewis Taylor, director of the department, addressed a letter to county farm bureau legislative leaders this week saying:

"The coming session will be one of the most important from an economic and tax standpoint in its constitutional history of nearly eighty years. Our constitution, under the judicial interpretation, put upon its tax section heretofore has brought property owners to the brink of bankruptcy and ruin; state and local expenditures are increasing which further threatens property ownership with confiscation."

"Requests for appropriations are being handed to the state budget committee with no suggestions as to how increased tax demands are to be met. State institutions are used by all the people of the state and not only by property owners. Many of the beneficiaries of these state institutions have large taxpaying ability which has never been touched, such as good salaries and incomes from interest, dividends, commissions and other such sources."

"If our decretal constitution will not permit taxing of all who have taxpaying ability, it should be put under an anesthetic by the legislature and supreme court and a major operation performed, such as will save the state from the wrath of outraged property owners. Farmers and property owners generally are haunted with the problem of meeting the present tax demands of our state while the tax exempt seem to be clamoring for appropriations which, of course, under present tax procedure means greater property taxes."

"Sherman once said, 'The way to resume is to resume'. The way to get tax equality is to enact tax equality laws. Such laws have never yet been enacted and probably never will be because of human selfishness and human greed but they can be approximated. This, with the help of every citizen who has at heart the best interests of the state, is the task of the legislature."

"The legislation proposed by the committee represents a compromise made necessary by study and consideration of the tax obligations and responsibilities of all groups. It makes no claim to infallibility, knowing full well the intricate and vexatious problems that may arise to cloud the issues."

FRESH AIR NEED OF FARM FLOCKS

Dampness and Poor Feed Results in Heavy Losses

A stitch in time saves nine is an old adage. It is particularly applicable to the poultry keeper.

Poultry diseases are more prevalent in these days of large flocks under confinement than heretofore when only small flocks were kept that wandered at will over large areas.

Diseases at this time of year have put more poultrymen out of the game than any other single thing. It is up to every poultryman to keep ahead of disease by using every possible means at his disposal. Such common diseases as fall colds, bronchitis, roup, canker and chicken pox can almost be avoided if proper precautions are taken at this season of the year.

As it is, at housing time or shortly after that these diseases get their start and after they are started production slows up or stops altogether and the poultry keeper loses his profits for the year.

Ventilation is of great help in controlling or preventing these diseases. Where proper ventilation is maintained, drafts and wet floors are practically eliminated. Drafts and wet floors give any disease a chance to get started and develop rapidly.

Next to ventilation, constipation is of vital importance. The medical profession acknowledges the fact that humans if constipated catch colds and other diseases quicker than if the bowels are in good condition. The same reasoning should be applied to poultry. Plenty of green feed will keep the hen in condition which helps eliminate many of the diseases.

Alfalfa cured in the sun, fed alone or when mixed with molasses, is probably one of the green feeds many poultrymen have neglected, but those that are using it find that the birds are getting more mineral, matter and vitamins and the birds are in better condition to make more money for their owners.

RARE PINOCHE HAND HELD

Rochester, N. Y. (U.P.) — Mrs. Thomas Salter picked up a pinocle hand recently and looked over to two complete sequences in Diamonds. It is one of the rarest melds, and counts 1500.

Cold Weather Should Not be Dormant Time for Owner.

Winter is not necessarily a period of idleness for the gardener, says R. B. Hull, of the landscape extension service of Purdue university.

Now that the leaves are gone, a thorough examination should be made of all the shrubbery and trees.

Lilacs should be examined for oyster scale, as should the red stemmed dogwoods.

Occasionally the yellow-stemmed dogwood is also found to be harboring this pest. Spray with an 8 per cent lubricating oil emulsion or any miscible oil spray. This may be done at any time during the dormant season when the temperature is above 40 degrees.

The watchful gardener will examine these shrubs again around the first of next June when the young hatch. If any of the tiny yellowish or white specks appear among the old scales, a spray of one pound of fish oil soap, one ounce of nicotine sulphate, and five gallons of water, all well "churned up", should be used. Of course the spraying must be thorough in order to make contact with every insect or scale. On single shrubs, it may be applied with a paint brush effectively.

The time of hatching in early June is the most favorable for spraying against oyster shell scale.

Ash trees are becoming badly infested with this scale in Indiana and all these trees should be inspected during the dormant season.

Tulips and other bulbs should be well mulched as soon as the ground freezes to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which pulls loose the newly formed roots. At the same time the gardener will not forget that this much forms an excellent harbor for field mice, who enjoy a nice bulb by way of variety during the winter.

The same mulch of half rotten leaves which is so good for the tulip bed will also be spread over the perennials in the careful gardener's borders.

For the month of November, however, the alert gardener will be engaged in intensive clean up activities as his chief project.

There will be intensive raking and burning of all rose leaves, which may have black spot or mildew. All the hollyhock stalks and leaves will be burned. All the phlox and peony tops will go into the old oil drum incinerator.

In short, everything that might harbor an insect pest or plant disease will be carefully raked and burned.

But the tree leaves will go into the compost heap, for another gardening season is coming and there's much planning and reading to be done and other preparations to be made during winter's intermission.

Banking Bill Is Being Considered

Washington, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Final decision on the legislation to be sponsored during the coming General Assembly by the Indiana Bankers' Association was delayed one week by the members of the legislative committee in a meeting here yesterday.

Among proposed bills considered was one to curb receivership evils by providing for liquidation of defunct banks by the state banking departments.

Another would establish a ratio between the capital stock of a bank and its total deposit liabilities. A third would limit the loan of an individual borrower to a percentage of the capital stock.

Cash Payment Not To Be Considered

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Senator Vanderburg, Repub., Mich., announced after a call at the White House yesterday that he had given up his proposal for cash payments of adjusted compensation to war veterans and is now working on a compromise plan.

Vanderburg, the original champion of cash payment, said it would be impossible to put it through because of administration opposition. He said, however, he had submitted a compromise arrangement which is being "sympathetically" considered.

Under this compromise a veteran would be permitted to borrow from the government the actual value today of his insurance certificate.

Vanderburg estimated that this would increase the existing 18 of 22 per cent loan value to about 50 per cent.

DYNAMITE WARNINGS

Norton, Va. (U.P.)—Wise county bootleggers are canny. Several weeks ago prohibition officers discovered that a system of ringing church bells was used to warn of their approach. Now they set off dynamite. Sheriff B. L. Skeens and several deputies captured an eight-gallon still, 1,000 gallons of beer and 50 gallons of whiskey in Bee Branch Hollow, but did not find the operators, who had been warned away by several explosions of dynamite.

Agriculture Problems To be Aired at Conference

Lafayette, Ind. Fruit and vegetable problems are going to have an airing in the horticultural program of the annual Agricultural Conference of Purdue University, to be held during the week of January 12-16. The meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society will be held in conjunction with the Conference program this year. The Indiana State Vegetable Growers Association will hold their annual meeting then also.

C. L. Burkholder has been characterized as "the arch enemy of all the codling moths in Indiana" and will have an important part on the program, talking on spray schedules for apples. Frank Farnsworth is a successful apple grower of Waterville, Ohio, and will tell some of his ways of promoting efficiency in his orchard operations.

W. B. Ward, of Purdue, is a vegetable grower of the St. Joe Valley Shipping Association in southern Michigan, an organization which has been making history in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. He was a member of the Purdue horticultural staff from 1910 to 1917.

W. E. Lommel, of Purdue, spent last summer making a survey of potato marketing conditions, and will tell what he found, at the Conference. These are only a few of the speakers on the horticultural program.

In addition to horticulture, the program of the 1931 Conference will embody latest information in all branches of farming and home-making, and high quality entertainment features.

New X-Ray Method Will Determine Sex of Child Before It Is Born

Cleveland, O., Jan. 2.—(UP)—Whether to trim the baby basket in pink or blue, always a vital problem to young married couples, can now be determined as early as three months before the birth of the expected child through the use of a new X-ray photographic method developed by Dr. Thomas O. Menees, of the Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., who will exhibit his photographs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science which convened yesterday.

This new method of ascertaining sex of the unborn baby many weeks before birth is expected to relieve the anxiety of prospective parents who under present circumstances are impatient to know whether their off-spring is a boy or a girl.

No hope is held out that the new method developed by Dr. Menees or any other method can be used to assure a child of the sex that is most desired by the parents. The sex of the child is determined at the very beginning of its prenatal life and seems to be dependent upon chance. Dr. Menees has made several successful diagnoses of the sex of unborn babies.

The method consists of injecting in the surroundings of the unborn baby a small amount of concentrated solution of strontium iodide. This relatively harmless chemical has the property of being relatively opaque to the X-rays and the fleshy parts of the baby, as well as its tiny bones can be identified on the X-ray photograph. The effect of the injection fades after two or three hours and entirely disappears in a day. Dr. Menees calls the method "angiography."

More important to the physicians and the mother is the fact that the method can be used to ascertain in doubtful cases whether a Cesarean operation will be necessary in order that the child may be safely born. It will probably be used much more frequently for this purpose than for ascertaining sex.

The Indiana meeting was made possible through action of Governor Harry G. Leslie, who immediately following the White House conference named a state planning committee representing social, civic, medical, dental and other organizations from throughout the country.

Two of Dr. Crile's assistants repeated the experiment for the writers, enabling him to see under the microscope the way in which the "autosynthetic cells," as Dr. Crile calls them, are formed.

A glass slide with a little depression ground into its center was placed under the microscope. In the depression was placed a drop of solution containing various salts. To this was added a lipid, a fat, which had been extracted from brain tissue of a freshly slaughtered animal.

At once, a reaction between the two took place, resulting in the formation of tiny fibers.

The artificial or "autosynthetic" cell is completed by adding protein from brain tissue.

When this is added, structures like tiny cells of living creatures only simpler and more regular in form, come into existence. Dr. Crile calls them "autosynthetic" because they put themselves together automatically as the various

INDIANA FIRST TO TAKE ACTION

State Will Lead in National Child Health Program

Indiana will be the first state to carry the message of child health and protection to her people as outlined in President Hoover's recent White House conference, when the state child health and welfare conference is held in Indianapolis, January 15, 16 and 17, according to an announcement today by Dr. William F. King, secretary of the Indiana State Board of

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MILLIONAIRES DOUBLE IN 1928

Stock Market Boom Two Years Ago Principal Cause

Washington, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Taxpayers in the million-dollar-a-year income class nearly doubled in 1928, increasing to a total of 511 as a result of a booming stock market and business conditions in that year.

Revised income statistics for 1928 issued yesterday by the treasury revealed that a new crop of super-millionaires was created in the last complete year of prosperity.

In addition to those individuals who reported incomes of \$1,000,000 or more in that single year, the treasury's figures showed there were more than 43,000 persons with incomes in excess of \$50,000, which is the usual interest on \$1,000,000. Few of these taxpayers had \$1,000,000 capital, however, but derived their income from wages and dividends.

Most of the nation's millionaires live in New York, which reported 634 with incomes of more than \$1,000,000. New York's millionaire group included 11 who paid taxes on more than \$5,000,000 in 1928. Illinois was second with 57 millionaires, Pennsylvania third with 41, Massachusetts next with 24, and Iowa fifth with 23. In all, 26 states reported taxpayers in this class.

The gross income reported by the nation's 4,000,000 taxpayers was \$28,987,634,519, but deductions reduced the taxable income to \$25,226,326,912. The largest share of this money was derived from wages and salaries which netted taxpayers \$10,862,000,000 of the total income.

Sixty-nine persons in the million-dollar-a-year class had total incomes of \$1,108,000,000 or 4 per cent of the nation's total, but paid \$185,140,000 or 15 per cent of the taxes paid by individuals. Total income tax payments by individuals in 1928 were \$1,164,254,037.

The largest part of the income reported by taxpayers was received by those in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 group whose total income was \$4,648,997,736, or 18 per cent of the total. By far the larger proportion of taxpayers were in this class, but they paid less than one per cent of the total taxes collected.

Millionaire taxpayers derived most of their income from sale of capital assets held more than two years, \$580,000,000 being reported received from this source. Dividends on stock ranked second as a source of the millionaire's income.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 2.—A permanent injunction last night restrained consummation of one of the biggest deals in industrial history—the proposed \$1,000,000,000 merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Common Pleas Judge David G. Jenkins, granted the injunction here today as a dramatic climax to nearly a year-long battle between some of America's most powerful industrialists and financiers.

The victory belonging to the "under-dog" of the fight—Cyrus S. Eaton, 47-year-old financier of Cleveland, who led the minority stockholders of Sheet and Tube in their daring attack against the powerful combine of such famous industrialists as Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem; James M. Campbell, chairman of Sheet and Tube, and Henry G. Dalton, a director in both companies.

Eaton Holds Proxies.

Unless the merger proponents appeal and are able to win a reversal, the merger is dead.

Eaton claimed he had enough votes to defeat it in the stockholders' election last April 9. His opponents denied this and claimed the stockholders voted ratification.

No one denies, however, that Eaton, since the election, has had sufficient proxies to defeat a Sheet and Tube merger, if such a deal is ever submitted again.

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, chief of defense counsel, said tonight that "future action in this case depends on the result of conferences, but I do not know the exact time they will be held." He declined further comment. Officials of Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Bethlehem likewise refused to indicate whether an appeal will be made.

Private negotiations for the merger began early this year. The dramatic fight to defeat it started when Eaton first heard of the proposal March 7.

THIS STOP VALUED AT \$3,000

Seattle.—(UP)—It was worth at least \$3,000 to stop a sky-rocket with his face, Watson Smith declared when he filed suit for that amount against J. N. Vring, whom he claimed fired the rocket that hit him in the face July 4.

The directors, serving without pay, represent the founders, university trustees, national research and engineering councils, and the Purdue alumni association.

Among them are: J. K. Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; David E. Ross, Lafayette inventor and manufacturer; J. R. Francis, of the Marvel Carburetor company, Flint, Mich.; President Edward C. Elliott and Melkle, of Purdue; L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central railroad, Chicago; Robert M. Feustal, executive vice president of the Midland United company, Fort Wayne; D. M. Buchanan, president of the Old Ben Coal Corporation, Chicago; James W. Noel, Indianapolis attorney; J. L. Kimbrough, Indiana Bridge company, Muncie; William L. Batt, president of S. K. F. Industries, New York, and L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council, Washington.

Says Referendum Would Be Failure

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—(UP)—A state referendum on the Wright Bone Dry law would accomplish nothing and would incite further lawlessness, C. H. Winders, superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, charged yesterday in attacking proposed bills for that purpose which are to come up in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

Eight bills designed to alter the law are known to be in process of formation, Winders said, two of which call for a referendum.

SENATOR MAKES A SHARP ATTACK

President's Work is Criticized by T. H. Caraway

Washington, Jan. 2.—(UP)—A sharp attack upon the administration and the tactics of President Hoover's law enforcement commission has been made by Senator T. H. Caraway. At the same time the Arkansas Democrat, noted for his biting utterances, joined the growing group which wants to force an extra session of Congress.

Caraway, who for the most part has been in the background since the lobby investigating committee flared-ups of the preceding session last night directed a savage blast against the commission and against both Republicans and members of his own party who oppose an extraordinary session of Congress after March 4, next.

In response to a question, Caraway said in an interview he would not hesitate to accept the responsibility of forcing an extra session if that were possible. He offered to join any group in the Senate to that end.

The extra session bloc is expanding. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, is an active member, Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, Senator Brookhart, Republican, Iowa, Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, and some others on that side of the chamber are counted as potential members.

Caraway said he thought he would have support of such Democratic Senators as Walsh, Montana, Wagner, New York, Wheeler, Montana, and perhaps Dill, Washington.

Debate on any document received from the Wickersham commission would add to the possibility of delay in voting routine funds and the necessity for summoning Congress after March 4. The commission met yesterday and another session was scheduled for today.

Informed senators assert its publication report will reach Congress January 6.

Trappers In 1929 Earned \$350,000

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—(UP)—One of Indiana's little-known industries—trapping—brought in an estimated revenue of \$350,000 to Hoosiers last winter, according to experienced fur buyers, and Walter Shirts, superintendent of the state fish and game department.

The winter's revenue was expected to be somewhat less because of a lowered fur market.

Most trapping in the state is done by school boys who set their lines before going to school each day, although there still are a few veteran trappers left. The skunk is the most valuable fur-bearing animal in the state, and muskrats are considered second, Shirts said.

Other animals in the state sought by trappers are possum, raccoon, mink, fox and wolf.

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An Indian village within the limits of Harbor Springs, Mich., has obtained electric service and city water connections from the town council.

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