

"We must make American individualism what it was intended to be—equality of opportunity for all, the right of exploitation for none."
—Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

"In the long run this country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless it is a reasonably good place for all of us to live in."
—Pres. Theodore Roosevelt.

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Russell Eley G-Man Of Ball Beverage At The Big County Fair

Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society in the Holding Company Class—Former Bootlegger and Federal Convict Competes With Ladies Aid at the Big Show—At That Ely is a Gentleman Compared With Some Who Featured in the Federal Court.

The Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which secured a license to sell beer at the county fair, had almost as many affiliates as the American Gas and Electric Association, whose holding company activities are now being probed by a senatorial investigating committee.

As a matter of fact, there are some who believe that the senatorial committee ought to come to Muncie and find out who really sold Ball Bearing Beer at George Ball's fairground beer garden.

Since the Ball crowd began making LIEBER LAGER, with Arthur as the head brewmaster, some are inclined to regard that sacred fluid as a public utility, to be squirted through pipelines from Indianapolis to Balltown, where all water mains in the city will be paralleled by lager lines, with a spigot in every home.

Undisputed Facts Are Set Forth.

In the matter of the fairground beer garden permit, there seems, however, to be some of that holding company funny business. Maybe it is a simple case of the Ball slogan, "Hold Everything," and then it may have a meaning of its own.

In unraveling the mystery, though, it would first be necessary to find out which is the holding company and which is the main generating plant. This might be run down by five school children instead of five United States Senators.

Here are the undisputed facts:

The Muncie fair board, of which George Ball is chairman, entered into a contract with Ross Dowden, granting him a monopoly on the sale of beer at the fairgrounds.

Mr. Dowden is one of the incorporators and manager of a wholesale beer establishment in Muncie. The state beer law explicitly prohibits wholesalers from selling beer at retail.

A license from the excise department was issued to the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society to sell beer at the fair grounds.

Al Capone is a piker. Just prior to the extraordinary decision of George Ball to allow the sale of beer at his fair and on his own grounds, the Lieber Brewery, a Ball-owned and controlled suds factory, withdrew its Muncie agency from the wholesaler that

had established its business here and named the agency represented by Mr. Dowden as its local distributor.

Al Capone, authority on 'he ethics of beerdom, has not yet been asked for an opinion as to the constitutionality of a proceeding of that character. But Scarface is a piker. He never tried to steal all the coal in Alaska and has been in jail for so long that when he gets out he will come to Muncie and sit humbly at the feet of beer racketeers who mix hops and pulchritude, endow colleges, dodge taxes and stay out of jail.

But to resume: The beer garden opened Monday morning under the grand stand. It was operated all week by Russ Eley, the gentleman who wanted to move Muncie out (Continued to Page Four)

4 Other Witnesses To Aid Tom Mooney

Will Swear That Famous Prisoner Had Been Justly Punished.

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 8.—The State Supreme Court has postponed Tom Mooney's habeas corpus hearing from September 3 to September 18. The famous defendant's attorneys promise to produce four new witnesses to prove that their client has been unjustly imprisoned for 19 years.

Two will swear that the Preparedness Day bomb was thrown from a building, instead of being left in a suitcase on a street corner, as the state's witnesses testified at Mooney's trial.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hatcher will testify that the late Frank C. Osmann, who "identified" Mooney as the actual bomber, was in Woodland, miles from the scene of the tragedy, at the time of the blast.

WAR CLOUDS HANG HEAVY OVER EUROPE

Danger Greater Than in 1914—Can the United States Keep Out?

Washington, Aug. 1.—Two questions are puzzling the American diplomatic colony these days: first, is general warfare coming in Europe, and if so, can the United States keep out?

For years now, as statesmen invented new peace machinery, war has gone forward with its preparations for conflict. Mussolini in Ethiopia, the Hitler demands in Germany, the age-old battle for a balance of power—all of these have finally brought the Continent to a point where observers fear that a casually dropped spark might touch off another conflagration. The danger spots are more numerous than in 1914 when an isolated assassination in the Balkans precipitated the world in the war and finally into the depression from which it is still trying to emerge.

France Ready to Fight
Uncounted billions of dollars have been poured into armaments. France, admittedly, is an armed camp surrounded by great steel and concrete fortresses. The pangs of the World War apparently forgotten, she is ready to fight. Hitler's military strength is still an unknown quantity, but he too has mustered the war spirit in a drooping nation. Mussolini's Italian troops are already on the march in search of the conquest. Great Britain admits her frontiers no longer are on the North Sea, but on the Rhine, and she is building her air fleet accordingly. Austria, threatened by the Nazis, is still a tinder box. In Asia, Russia and Japan still are sparring.

According to many observers, these preparations mean war inevitably will break out sooner or later, with America struggling again to hold aloft. Secretary of State Hull has been praised for his deft turning aside of an attempt by Ethiopia to entangle this country in her controversy with Italy.

Green Pillories Nazi Persecution

Boycott of Hitler Government Has Been Justified, Declare Labor Chief.

Organized labor's two-year-old boycott against German goods has been fully vindicated by the recent "brutal action of the Hitler government" against Jews and Catholics, President William Green of the A. F. of L. declared in a formal statement this week.

Green recalled how the Nazis had wiped out the German trade unions by violent methods two years ago, and then, 12 months later, "shocked the entire world" with the "blood purge" inaugurated by Hitler.

"Now," said the A. F. of L. chief, "all of this horrible treatment is being supplemented by further persecution and further drives against the Jews and Catholics residing in Germany."

"The time has arrived when Germany ought to be boycotted, not only by labor and its friends, but by all the people of the United States."

WAGE SCALE IS SET FOR WORK ON HIGHWAYS

New Rates Will Not Apply to Works Under Contract.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—Wage scales to apply on all state highway contracts for construction and maintenance work which are financed by Normal Federal-Aid WPA or state funds, were announced today by James D. Adams, chairman of the State Highway Commission.

The new rates will not apply to work under contract or to work being financed with other funds.

In establishing wage scales for unskilled, intermediate and skilled labor, the highway commission acted in accordance with an order issued by President Roosevelt on May 20, and with an Act of the Indiana General Assembly. Rates adopted by the State Highway Commission are slightly higher than the minimum established for Region One of which Indiana is a part but are lower than the scale in effect since May, under which the present construction program is operating.

Based on Population
The new wage scales are based on population of the various counties and will apply on all highway contracts in the counties. In the event a project is located in two counties having different wage scales, the scale of the county in which the major portion of the work is to be done, will apply. In the event of a bridge or structure being constructed across a county line when the counties have different wage scales, the higher scale will prevail. On the Federal-Aid program, workers will be employed 40 hours a week while workers on WPA projects will be employed 120 hours a month.

SECOND CAMP TO OPEN AT FT. HARRISON

**Duration Will be From
August 2nd to August 31st.**

Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., Aug. 9.—Colonel O. P. Robinson, camp commander, today announced that the second Citizens' Military Training Camp to be held at Fort Harrison this year opened officially on the morning of August 2. The youths and young men comprising this camp were drawn from the states of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, numbering approximately 1,800. The duration of the camp will be from August 2 to August 31, and consist of instruction in infantry subjects.

Assisting Colonel Robinson is a staff of regular army officers who have been selected to take charge of the various activities incident to so large a camp.

While the training of the boys will consist chiefly of military subjects, the recreational side of the youths will not be overlooked, as a well organized welfare unit will arrange various games and diversions. The schedule of instruction for athletics in the afternoons so that the candidates will not feel the lack of the necessary change in camp life routine.

A course in citizenship will be given to all members of the camp and an examination held, the winner to receive a medal awarded by the Sons of the American Revolution. In addition, a course in life saving will be held by an authorized member of the American Red Cross. This course has always been very popular, and many of the candidates have availed themselves of the opportunity to enroll in this interesting and instructive class.

The program of instruction has been carefully arranged so that the young men will benefit from their period of training both mentally and physically.

Signs of These Times

Notations and Comments on the Progress of the New Deal and Recovery in Indiana.

By DUDLEY A. SMITH

It is significant to note that issues between the two major political parties have not changed since the campaign of 1932. It was then a fight between the Reactionaries and the Liberals, and it is now. It is the age-old fight between those who the standpatters and those who are the Progressives. As Emerson wrote in one of his essays, it is "the eternal conflict." In governmental thought, known to all ages, all nations and all peoples. When rulers become too resistant to change, then the rulers are changed by the uprising of the people. Change is inevitable, as is attested by the enactment of 21 amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Without them we would not have guaranty of religious freedom, freedom of speech and press, security against search and seizure, trial by jury and in fact most of those rights we value as personal liberties.

America was in a fast moving age of changes during the world war and then settled back into the idling, coasting, do-nothing leadership of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. The Hoover conservatism was almost fatal to a nation which was in acute distress. It brought the country to the brink of ruin and to a vivid realization that the political, social and economic systems of this nation were in dire need of modernization. President Roosevelt was forced with a task as formidable as any ever undertaken by the guiding head of a nation. He promised trial and change. He has given them and has just about completed the program. But here, in the final drive to complete his program, he is met by the Storm Troops of the Reactionaries.

Do these present hour antagonists of President Roosevelt, present anything new or different from what we have heard before? The answer is no. Their whole campaign is intended to create excitement about the rapidity of changes which have been made for the good of the masses of American People. They are not using special argument against anyone phase of the New Deal, for they know that it would be useless to argue with the farmer, the laborer and the home owners about the so-called failures of the New Deal. The game, therefore, is one to apply generalities and innuendoes with such effect as will create a public suspicion that the New Deal is unsound, foolish, poorly conceived and contrary to American principles. Not one of these can be established as fact in any single instance, so the accusing generalities continue and are bolstered by such tricks as whispering campaign.

Most reprehensible is the whispering campaign which has spread lies about the President's personal health. The Senate committee investigating public utility lobbyists uncovered, correspondence addressed by a publicity man to a utility official which proposed as one way to harness and defeat the President the spreading of a rumor that he was "crazy."

Senator Sherman Minton from Indiana, member of the investigating committee, labelled the stunt a "despicable" one. All fair-minded Americans will agree with Senator Minton.

As for the efforts to make President Roosevelt appear to be un-sound of purpose and too hasty with his progressive ideas for bringing the more abundant life to American citizens, those too are doomed to failure. Mr. Roosevelt as a superior student of American statescraft and political history will not be misdirected into making the errors some of his predecessors have made. He is a man of cool and even temperament. That he was able to lead the country out of the Hoover panic and to restore confidence and hope in the breasts of 130 million American people in such a time as early as 1933 is proof enough that he will be able to handle the duel with his enemies. All Democrats, progressives, liberals, and New Dealers should be happy that the antagonists have chosen for their current issue "Mr. Roosevelt, the President himself."

CAN'T STOP ROOSEVELT
National Democratic Chairman Jim Farley wonders why the G. O. P. Reactionaries didn't raise their cry of "Un-Constitutional" when the 18th Amendment was nullified. He gives the answer by saying they didn't have the nerve to be Constitution defenders then. They wouldn't have it now if they were not pretty well satisfied that nothing can stop Roosevelt Recovery.

There is only about one and one-fourth pounds of radium in the world. It is valued at about \$1,500,000 per ounce.

Pocketbooks To Receive Terrific Jolt

COUGHLIN FIGHT HITS LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Union Officials Repel In- vasion of Rights by Park Commission.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—No Labor Day celebration will be held here this year because of a curious turn in the fight of Robert J. Dunham, president of the Chicago Parks Commission, against Father F. J. Coughlin, Detroit "radio priest."

For five years the Chicago Federation of Labor has had the use of Soldier's Field, on the lake front, for Labor Day, and it was intended to hold a similar celebration there next month.

Federation officials filed out the usual contract, posted the required \$10,000 bond, and submitted the program drafted for the day. Dunham, however, insisted on the Federation agreeing with him that Father Coughlin would not be invited or permitted to be one of the speakers.

Invasion Resented
The Federation explained that it had no connection whatever with the "radio priest" and had not the slightest intention of booking him as one of the speakers, but that it regarded Dunham's demand as "a preposterous imposition on labor's right to select its own speakers" and would not agree to such "an uncalled for invasion of the right of free speech and assembly."

Dunham, a millionaire, has been carrying on a one-man war against the Detroit priest. The latter recently wanted to hold a meeting at Soldier's Field, but Dunham refused to issue the permit. The priest went into court and won a decision, but Dunham took an appeal and the case is now pending.

REDUCTION IN FIRE LOSS IS SLOW, STEADY

At Least 80 Per Cent of Fires Investigated are Unnecessary.

During the past few years there has been a slow, but steady, decrease in the nation's fire loss.

The decrease is extending into 1935, according to figures by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. During the first six months of this year, loss totaled \$136,460,000, as compared with \$158,064,000 during the same period in 1934.

The trend is encouraging—about a decade ago the annual fire loss ran in excess of \$500,000,000 a year. However, it is still much too high. At least eighty per cent of fires are unnecessary—at least eighty per cent of them could be prevented by thought, care, perhaps the expenditure of a little money.

Periodical Inspection
Every citizen should voluntarily enlist in the fire-fighting army in an effort to further reduce this useless waste. He should periodically inspect his property, and correct any hazards that exist from basement to attic. Piles of papers, improperly stored inflammables, old or amateur electric wiring, defective furnaces, pipes and flues—these are among the great causes of fire in dwellings. And a prolific outside source of fire that is especially dangerous during the summer months, is dry, uncultivated grass.

Any local fire marshal or fire department is glad to give a citizen assistance in the matter of discovering and eliminating fire hazards. Insurance companies are equally co-operative. Ignorance of hazards, like ignorance of the law, is no excuse—the knowledge that will prevent fire can be easily obtained.

In the long run, fire loss determines the cost of insurance, and if we lower losses it will be reflected in our premium rate as soon as it is proved that the waste is going to stay down. Fire loss increases taxes and is a burden to every member of the community. Fire prevention and preserves irreplaceable resources.

If Proposed Budget Goes Through, Tax Levy will be almost Doubled—All De- partments Ask for Huge Increases Except City Judge, City Treasurer and Auditor —Mayor Wants Messenger Boy.

As urged by The Post-Democrat several weeks ago, for the taxpayers of Muncie to prepare themselves for a good jolt on their pocketbooks, the notice of budgets and tax levies for the civil city which are advertised today, will verify the facts and show the requested amount of money to be raised for the present city administration for next year to be more than eighty per cent increase over expenditures of the former administration. The total tax levy for the civil city, if allowed as requested, will jump from the present 89 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, to \$1.62 on the same valuation. The amount of money asked for next year shows an increase of \$343,000, or more than double of that amount raised in 1933, and on increase of \$287,000 over the 1934 levy.

WPA PROGRAM IN OPERATION SAYS E.A. BALL

All Projects to Be Admin- istered by District Headquarters.

District offices of the Works Progress Administration of Indiana are now in full operation, in each of the eleven WPA districts of the state, it was announced today by E. Arthur Ball, director of WPA District No. 3, and hereafter the district offices will be responsible for the handling of all local project applications and the execution and direct supervision of projects in the field. The major functions of coordination, planning and final approval of projects and general supervision will be the responsibility of the state WPA, the announcement said.

"This means," Mr. Ball said, "that all projects, field operations and other activities within the districts will be administered directly from the WPA district headquarters, except any state projects which may properly be administered (Continued to Page Four)

Mayor Wants Messenger
The budget for next year shows increases in every department of the administration except for the city judge, the city treasurer and auditor. The mayor's office is asking for a secretary-police at a salary of \$1,742.40 and a messenger boy to be paid \$520, an expense never allotted to former mayors. The city clerk has requested an additional assistant to be paid by the city, an illegal expense if granted since the state law provide for only one deputy clerk or assistant in second class cities. The city attorney has included in his budget for 1935 an expense of \$2,500 for special assistants, an expense never used by the former administration.

The board of public works and safety has increased their appropriations for street department services almost double the present provided budget. The city engineer's office has more than doubled its expenditures due to the employment of numerous assistant engineers. The building commissioner is requiring approximately \$1,500 more money than was needed by the former administration while the police department is asking for more than \$40,000 in excess of last year's budget. This amount is due to the employment of 67 members of the department with increased wages as compared with 39 police used last year.

Expenditures Almost Double
The fire department payroll has been greatly increased due to the request for higher wages and the (Continued to Page Four)

All Good Bluffers

It looks very much like John Gubbins is being given the merry runaround.

In his campaign for election Mayor Bunch in a radio talk praised the former mayor for "putting Gubbins out of the contracting business" and promised that he would close the books by putting John out of the beer business.

Last spring Curtis & Gubbins lost their wholesalers' permit, and the mayor said "I told you so." John was assured that Arthur Ball would see to it that he got his wholesalers' permit and really thought he was getting help from that source. But Arthur had his fingers crossed.

The permit went exactly where Arthur and Roll wanted it to go, to Ross Dowden and his associates.

Then Mr. Gubbins applied for a license to sell package liquor and had no trouble getting it. About the only reason that he was not opposed was that nobody else cared to take a gamble on a rather perilous business venture.

But the forces that dislodged John from the wholesale beer business, blandly took the credit of handing him a good thing in return.

In 1929 the Hampton board of works issued "certificates of indebtedness" to Gubbins and his contractor affiliates.

Former Mayor Dale doubted the validity of these certificates and they were not paid and no suit was ever filed against the city to enforce the claim.

Now the Bunch administration added seven cents to the tax levy for the ostensible purpose of paying these claims.

Although this bluff has been made, it is said that Mayor Bunch has a secret agreement with the council to lop off this seven cents and Doc will tell John he did the best he could but "couldn't make the grade."

However John is a pretty good bluffer himself.

ACHIEVEMENT!

With a flock of deputies, chainmen, inspectors, stenographers and advisers in the city engineer's office working so earnestly that the engineer's budget for 1935 was exhausted in seven months, one lasting monument stands to the credit of the engineer brain trust.

The boards have quit rattling on the Walnut street bridge and Wilbur Sutton can sleep at night, without being disturbed by the noise.

It is true that the repair of the Walnut street bridge seems to be sole actual accomplishment of our army of engineers and deputies, but that does not mean that there is no heavy thinking being done by these experts on the third floor of the city hall.

The boards on the bridge were nailed down all right, the noise stopped and Wilbur had a good night's sleep.

But as yet nobody has explained just why the hump runs down the middle of the bridge.

Some say that there was some lumber and a keg of nails left over after the floor was fixed and the hump was built to match the wailing wall of Wheeling avenue.

Others think the women are to drive on one side of the dividing wall and the men on the other.

The majority of the drivers, men and women, admire the wooden ridge as a work of art, but admit that they never saw anything like it before on a bridge.

It is a particularly dangerous obstruction in the center of the bridge and drivers unaware of the brain fog which produced it, cuss heartily every time their tires go wobbling around the bridge.

But Wilbur sleeps soundly, so let 'em wobble.

Everyday Cooking Miracles

BY FRANCES WEEDMAN
Director Hotpoint Electric Cookery Institute

The old cleaning ceremony of going after the grease-soaked, rusty grates of the cooking range with lye, boiling water and a knife has been an oft-repeated ritual with many homemakers. Every time something boils over on the range, every time grease pops out of the skillet, the old range needs to be literally taken apart and scrubbed. Be it said that cooking, alone, is a big enough task, as it is; but having to do with it the cleaning of a dingy, dirty-faced cooking range, at untimely moments, sometimes

hard-to-clean hands, you'll be interested in hearing more startling news about this well-mannered individual. Pans aren't blackened when electricity is used as the cooking fuel. It is with the deepest regard and respect for both homemakers and pans that this cooking servant gives off from its electric embers smokeless, clean heat—heat which can't even be wiped off on the Sunday-best tea towels!

And that is not all of the cleanliness traits which this scrupulously clean range is proud to own. Its low-



The use of electricity as a fuel simplifies the care and cleaning of the electric range to a few simple steps.

proves to be the straw that breaks the camel's back.

The debut of the new modern Automatic Electric Range brings with it a permanent "coming out" season for homemakers! At last, here is a range which likes to keep clean. In fact, by only wiping its smooth, hard surfaces with a damp cloth, at opportune times, the universal Saturday range bath can be entirely eliminated.

Easy to Clean
The cooking surface of the Electric Range is as easy to clean as a china plate. When food is spilled on the sturdy calrod cooking units, the entire unit comes out to "shake off" the particles. What spillage doesn't shake off, incinerates off, in no time at all, leaving the rust-proof unit as good as new. Even the oven equipment units and all, gladly and easily come out to be exposed to the critical, spot-detecting glances of Mrs. Homemaker!

Agreed, then, that the new Miracle Range (another of its christened names) never has a dirty neck or

controlled heat staunchly prohibits the sticking and burning of foods cooked in pans over its controlled heat units. In fact, even such foods as oatmeal and rice haven't the slightest inclination to become attached to the inside of the pan—even when they aren't stirred or watched, even when they aren't drowned with water! This is just one example of what regulated, measured, electric heat can do.

Here is the recipe for cooking oatmeal. Try it on your Electric Range; enjoy a delicious, thoroughly cooked cereal, an easy-to-wash cooking utensil, a quickly polished, radiantly gleaming, clean Electric Range.

Oatmeal
1 cup oatmeal
2 to 3 cups cold water
1/2 teaspoon salt
Place cereal in saucepan and add water and salt. Cover with tight-fitting lid. Place on the surface unit. Cook on High Heat until boiling. Switch to Low Heat and continue cooking 25-45 minutes.

TOO PERFECT

"All the mechanical toys you make seem to be very successful," said the visitor.
"Yes," said the inventor. "I've had only one failure."
"What was the matter with it?" asked the visitor.
"Too lifelike. It was a toy tramp, and it wouldn't work!" came the reply.

LESS EXPENSIVE

Mabel—Doesn't that Scottish boy ever take you to the movies now?
Phyllis (bitterly)—No, I think he must have found a girl who can see pictures in the fire.
That old theory that poets are born still holds good. It's their best excuse.

Modernize and Economize with a Modern Gas Range

speed
IN THE KITCHEN
AS ON THE LIMITED

When you cook with

A NEW ROPER GAS RANGE

The verve of today, the true note of Americanism, has so fully become a part of our lives that everything we do is done quickly, efficiently!

In tune with it all is modern gas range cookery—an operation with simplicity and speed as its keynote.

Paster Cooking—At a turn of the gas valve you have heat immediately... highly adjustable from the lowest simmer to a rushing spread of intense blue flame. Proof of heat is always at the exact temperature you wish—your gas main brings a constant, even supply of fuel every hour of every day.

Inexpensive—New low gas rates bring you added savings not possible by using any other fuel. See the modern Roper Gas Range today... start enjoying new hours of leisure, new kitchen treats and new savings.

AS LOW AS
\$69
TERMS IF DESIRED

Central Indiana Gas Company
GAS IS FASTER... HOTTER... CHEAPER



"A green apple a day buys the doctor's coupe."

The probabilities of a 35-year-old man's dying are eleven times greater than the probabilities of the destruction of his property by fire.

One-half of all the children that die between the ages of one and two years are the victims of diarrhea or pneumonia.

The fashion in Ireland centuries ago was to dye horses wholly or in part for ornament. One prince had fifty horses with ears dyed red and manes and tails purple.

Thomas Edison once said: "The man who sleeps too much suffers from it in many ways. The average man who sleeps eight or nine hours daily is continually oppressed by lassitude. There is really no reason why men should go to bed at all. Really, sleep is a bad habit."

No tobacco was used on Columbus's voyage in 1492. Tobacco was discovered in San Domingo four years later.

Thirty-eight years ago there were

just four automobiles in the United States.

Pope Pius XI has several automobiles, one of which is an American built car.

Little Shirley Temple, child screen star, is in Honolulu with her parents on a few weeks vacation.

If properly proportioned, a man should weigh 28 pounds to every foot of height, according to a health magazine.

Apples are so cheap at some of the big apple orchards in Illinois that the owners can not put them on the market without loss. Thousands of bushels of apples are reported to be rotting.

A man wrote Senator Vandenberg suggesting that the Rocky Mountains be leveled off. The project has merit, but the administration does not feel it to be practical.

Bicycle riding is proving very popular throughout the world. Bicycle demand in Austria is causing plants there to operate 24 hours per day.

"You need your money, And I need mine, If we both get ours, Won't that be fine? But if you get yours And hold mine too What in the world Am I going to do?"

About ten per cent of adult American women never marry. About half of those that marry are married before they reach the age of 22.

AT THE USUAL RATE

King Arthur—How much will thou take for that suit of armor, Lance?
Sir Lancelot—Three cents an ounce, Sir. It's first-class mail.

NOTICE TO HEATING AND PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

Muncie, Indiana, August 20, 1935.

The Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive sealed bids until 4:00 p. m., Tuesday, August 20, 1935, at the Superintendent's office, 226 Central High School Building for the following heating and plumbing equipment:

1. The installation of two boiler-stokers units complete with vacuum pumps, ash hoist and other necessary miscellaneous equipment for the Wilson Jr. High School Building.

2. Replacement of toilets in the McKinley Elementary School. Specifications are on file and may be secured at the office of the Superintendent.

Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, E. Arthur Ball, President, Frederick McClellan, Secretary, Vernon G. Davis, Treasurer, D. W. Horton, Superintendent.

Aug. 10-17.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF HEARING ON APPROPRIATIONS

In the matter of the passage of certain ordinances by common council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, providing for special appropriation of funds.

Notice is hereby given taxpayers of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, that a public hearing will be in the City Hall, Muncie, Indiana, on the 22nd day of September, 1935 at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on ordinance making special and additional appropriations.

An ordinance appropriating the sum of \$100.00 to budget item No. 25, repairs, Board of Public Works and Safety.

An ordinance appropriating the sum of \$200.00 to budget item No. 36, office supplies, Board of Public Works and Safety, and the sum of \$100.00 to budget item No. 382, janitor supplies, Board of Public Works and Safety, out of the general fund of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

NOTICE

An ordinance authorizing compromise and settlement of claim of Nellie R. Weisbe, for damages and making special appropriation of the sum of \$250.00 to the Department of Finance to pay said compromise.

An ordinance appropriating the sum of \$800.00 to budget item No. 12, Department of Public Parks, the sum of \$500.00 to budget item No. 51 and the sum of \$500.00 to budget item number 33, Department of Public Parks, in the general fund of said City of Muncie, Indiana.

An ordinance appropriating the sum of \$6,500.00 to budget item No. 11, salaries and wages, engineer's office; the sum of \$50.00 to budget item No. 26; repairs, Engineer's Office; and the sum of \$200.00 to Office; and the sum of \$200.00 to Office; Engineer's Office, out of the general fund of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

An ordinance appropriating the additional sum of \$25.00 to budget item No. 36, City Clerk's office for balance of fiscal year 1935, out of the unappropriated funds in the general fund of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Taxpayers appearing shall have the right to be heard thereon. After the special appropriations have been decided upon by the Council, ten or more taxpayers, feeling themselves aggrieved by such appropriations may appeal to the state board of tax commissioners for further and final action thereon by filing a petition therewith within ten (10) days from the date of the final action of said council and the state board of tax commissioners will fix a date of hearing in this city.

COMMON COUNCIL, City of Muncie, Indiana, LINTON RIDGEWAY, City Clerk.

NOTICE

The Board of School Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, will purchase musical instruments for the use of the Central High School band, on Tuesday, August 20th, 1935, at 4:00 p. m. Specifications and a list of the instruments to be bid upon are on file at the office of the board, 226 Central High School Building, Muncie, Indiana.

The Board reserves the right to reject any, or all bids, or any part thereof, and the members of the Board or their representatives shall be the sole judge of the instruments bid upon by the various bidders.

Dated at Muncie, Indiana, this 7th day of August, 1935.

SCHOOL CITY OF MUNCIE, IND. Board of School Trustees By—E. Arthur Ball, Vernon G. Davis, Fred McClellan.

Aug. 10-17.

AN OBSERVANT LAD

The teacher heard a child crying and rushed out to the playground to find out the cause of the disturbance.

"What is the trouble?" she asked of little Jimmy, who stood calmly by eating an orange.

"Billy took Fred's orange," explained the witness.

"And where is the orange?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, I have that," replied Jimmy. "You see, I am the lawyer in the case."

LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE

"My dad's just been to the dentist and got a new set of teeth," said little Johnny proudly.

His friend looked very interested.

"Cool!" he replied. "What are they going to do with his old ones?"

Johnny looked thoughtful.

"I suppose they'll save them and cut them down for me," he said.

My Favorite Recipes

Frances Lee Barton says:

PERHAPS there is no cake, in all the royal book of cakes, quite so indicative of true cooking skill as an angel food. It is the most delicate and over the top of all cakes, and like all worth while things, in any field of endeavor, not to be arrived at too easily. But when you serve this cake to your family or to your guests, you have something. It is so light, with the cherries, so extra good, that you feel you've graduated into the sacred circle of cooks. And that is a distinction of which to be proud. Be sure to make it with cake flour and most of your angel cake difficulties will disappear.

Cherry Angel Food Cake
1 cup sifted cake flour; 1 cup egg whites; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon cream of tartar; 1 1/4 cups sifted granulated sugar; 1/4 cup teaspoon vanilla; 1/4 cup almond extract; 1/4 cup maraschino cherries, finely chopped.

Sift flour once, measure, and sift four more times. Beat egg whites and salt with flat wire whisk. When foamy, add cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Fold in sugar, vanilla, 2 tablespoons at a time, until all is used. Fold in flavoring. Then sift small amount of flour over mixture and fold in carefully; continue until all is used. Pour about 1/2 of cake batter into ungreased angel food pan. Sprinkle 1/2 of cherries over it. Add another 1/2 of batter, then add remainder of cherries and rest of batter. Run knife through to bottom of pan to mix cherries evenly throughout. Bake in slow oven at least 1 hour. Begin at 275 F. and after 30 minutes increase temperature to 325 F. Bake 50 minutes longer. Remove from oven and invert pan 1 hour or until cold.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES.

Police Department.		Taxes	
Item No. 11—Salaries and wages regular.	1,525.00	Hose and miscellaneous equipment.	1,525.00
Item No. 12—Department of Public Parks.	875.00	New automobile for chief.	2,275.00
Item No. 13—Payroll department.	1,071.00	Total.	4,125.00
Item No. 14—Fire department.	1,071.00	Animal shelter.	1,350.00
Item No. 15—Painting traffic signs and painting.	400.00	Item No. 1—Salaries and wages regular.	936.00
Item No. 16—Transportation and communication.	1,500.00	Item No. 2—Salaries and wages regular.	936.00
Item No. 17—Telephone and telegraph.	1,500.00	Item No. 22—Heat, light, gas, water.	100.00
Item No. 18—Instruction and amusement.	250.00	Item No. 23—Telephone.	75.00
Item No. 19—Repairs.	250.00	Item No. 24—Food.	200.00
Item No. 20—Repair equipment and transportation.	350.00	Item No. 25—Gasoline, oil, and repairs.	200.00
Item No. 21—Food.	150.00	Total.	1,586.00
Item No. 22—Food for prisoners.	150.00	Department of Health.	1,586.00
Item No. 23—Salaries and wages regular.	7,500.00	Item No. 1—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 24—Office supplies.	350.00	Item No. 2—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 25—Office equipment.	200.00	Item No. 3—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 26—Insurance.	1,100.00	Item No. 4—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 27—Properties.	1,800.00	Item No. 5—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 28—Auto and motor.	3,500.00	Item No. 6—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 29—Office supplies.	300.00	Item No. 7—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 30—Office equipment.	250.00	Item No. 8—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 31—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 9—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 32—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 10—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 33—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 11—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 34—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 12—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 35—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 13—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 36—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 14—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 37—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 15—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 38—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 16—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 39—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 17—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 40—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 18—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 41—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 19—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 42—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 20—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 43—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 21—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 44—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 22—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 45—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 23—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 46—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 24—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 47—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 25—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 48—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 26—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 49—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 27—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 50—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 28—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 51—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 29—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 52—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 30—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 53—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 31—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 54—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 32—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 55—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 33—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 56—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 34—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 57—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 35—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 58—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 36—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 59—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 37—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 60—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 38—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 61—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 39—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 62—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 40—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 63—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 41—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 64—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 42—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 65—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 43—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 66—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 44—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 67—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 45—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 68—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 46—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 69—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 47—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 70—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 48—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 71—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 49—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 72—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 50—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 73—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 51—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 74—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 52—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 75—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 53—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 76—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 54—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 77—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 55—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 78—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 56—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 79—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 57—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 80—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 58—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 81—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 59—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 82—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 60—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 83—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 61—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 84—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 62—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 85—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 63—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 86—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 64—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 87—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 65—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 88—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 66—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 89—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 67—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 90—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 68—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 91—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 69—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 92—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 70—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 93—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 71—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 94—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 72—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 95—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 73—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 96—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 74—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 97—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 75—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 98—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 76—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 99—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 77—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00
Item No. 100—Sewer materials.	1,000.00	Item No. 78—Salaries and wages regular.	900.00

1. Services personal, item No. 11-Salaries and wages regular: \$200.00	2. Services personal, item No. 11-Salaries and wages regular: \$200.00	3. Supplies, item No. 36-Office supplies: \$200.00	4. Current charges, item No. 56-Premium on official bonds: \$48.25	5. Total city clerk's office: \$413.25	6. City Treasurer's Office, services personal, item No. 11-Salaries and wages regular: \$720.00	7. Supplies, item No. 36-Office supplies: \$100.00	8. Premium on official bonds: \$225.00	9. Total city treasurer's office: \$1,045.00	10. Services personal, item No. 11-Salaries and wages regular: \$3,400.00	11. Salary court bailiff: \$3,800.00	12. Salaries and wages services personal: \$180.00	13. Total: \$8,820
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ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED.		ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED.	
Corporation	Park	Sinking Fund	City Plan
\$467,297.34	\$46,433.37	\$300.00	\$7,984.00
2. Deduct miscellaneous revenue 1935	25,016.11		
3. Subtotal line 2 from line 1	442,281.23		
4. Unexpended appropriations July 1, 1935	13,012.83		
5. Additional appropriations to December	25,000.00		
6. Temporary loan to be repaid	90,000.00		
7. Total lines 3, 4, 5 and 6	483,294.06		
8. Actual balance July 21, 1935	1,342,281.23		
9. Tax to be collected December settlement	11,924.17		
10. Miscellaneous revenue remainder of 1935	11,809.13		
11. Total lines 8, 9 and 10	13,123.67		
12. Subtotal line 11 from line 7	455,167.59		
13. Working balance	\$455,167.59		
14. Amount to be raised: add lines 12 and 13	\$455,167.59		
Estimate net taxable property	\$350,880.00		
Name of Fund	Number of polls	Levy on property	Amount to be raised
Corporation	1,040	\$4.00	\$4,160.00
Corporation (to pay unpaid claims for 1934)			16,000.00
Park			16,000.00
Sinking fund (to retire bonded indebtedness)			8,000.00
Sinking fund (to retire bonded indebtedness)			8,000.00
Firemen's pension fund			27,840.00
Police's pension fund			7,984.00
Total			\$89,732.80
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED			
Name of Fund	Collected 1933	Collected 1934	To be collected 1935
Corporation	\$249,377.63	\$283,800.74	\$307,200.00
Park	17,111.90	19,920.35	24,948.78
Sinking Fund	21,814.88	23,344.70	25,193.43
Sinking Fund	4,202.38	7,648.10	7,828.58
Firemen's Pension	4,202.38	7,648.10	7,828.58
Policemen's Pension	4,202.38	7,648.10	7,828.58
Total	\$389,722.87	\$383,761.49	\$403,732.80
Taxpayers appearing shall have the right to be heard thereon, and the Board of Tax Commissioners for further and more action thereon, by filing a petition thereon, with the County Auditor, not later than the fourth Monday of September, 1935.			
HUBERT L. PARKINSON Controller of the City of Muncie, Indiana.			
Dated this 13th day of August, 1935.			
The payment of one-third of the certificates of indebtedness issued by said city for the year 1934.			
That a resolution be and it is hereby ordered, that a tax of fourteen cents on each one hundred dollars of real and personal property, real and personal, in the city of Muncie, on the first day of January, 1935, subject by law to taxation for the year 1935, subject by law to taxation			

Nation Invited to Participate In Creating Illinois Garden As Living Lincoln Memorial

Springfield, Ill.—A living memorial to Abraham Lincoln, international in scope, in the form of a huge garden of flowers, shrubs and trees on a 50-acre tract adjoining Lake Springfield, is planned by the Garden Clubs of Illinois.

Garden clubs from every state will be invited to participate in the project, which is considered as unique, and has been lauded as a means of paying further tribute to the nation's martyred President.

While complete plans for the garden will not be announced for several months, the committee in charge of the project has named, Jens Jensen, landscape architect of international reputation, to supervise drafting of plans.

The project has brought favorable comment from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Lloyd George of England, and Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois. Henry Ford and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, daughter-in-law of the Emancipator.

The memorial is the idea of Mrs. T. J. Knudson, Springfield, who has spent much of her life in horticultural work. She heads a committee in charge of plans for the garden. When called upon to supervise the project, Jensen said that the first work to be under-

taken will be that of intensifying the natural beauty of the spot selected.

Lake Springfield, an extensive park of 8,000 acres, 4,500 of which is a lake, is an artificial reservoir for the city of Springfield. It will offer a sparkling background for the memorial.

In discussing plans for the garden, Jensen said that "it must be true to Lincoln's name and the garden must sing the song of America." He said the garden must be true to itself and true to its native land.

Interest in the proposed garden memorial is widespread throughout the country. Inquiries from 14 states have been received.

The memorial has been endorsed by the National Council of State Garden Clubs as being appropriate because of its closeness to Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery here.

"All over the world memorials have been built to do honor to great men," said Mrs. Knudson. "They have been impressive, magnificent, of bronze, gold and stone."

"Now another is to be built, different from all the rest—the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden."

Proposal to Build "Little Capitol" at Washington Turned Down by Senate

Washington, Aug. 8.—The proposal to build a "little capitol" to house the comptroller general's office on Capitol Hill, just a stone's throw from the real capitol, has gone by the boards.

As the second deficiency appropriation bill went to the senate, it carried an item of \$2,000,000 to start work on proposed \$11,000,000 building for the comptroller general. The senate knocked it out, largely on economy grounds.

There was an element of poetic justice in the senate's action, for no one has been a more ardent advocate of governmental economy than the comptroller general, John R. McCarl. That's what he is paid for. When congress says so much

money is to be spent for a given thing, McCarl can't stop the expenditure, but he sees to it that the money goes for the specific purpose congress had in mind and not for something extra that some federal department official would like.

Under those circumstances, McCarl couldn't very well object to the senate's economy streak. In fact, he said he thought he and his staff of several hundred could get along all right in their present quarters in the old pension building.

abeth Lorimer, 28, Chicopee, Mass., said after park rangers had lowered her and Robert Tate, 35, Ingewood, Cal., 2,400 feet to the floor of Yosemite valley.

Indiana Woman Is Making Claim To Rich Estate in Southern State

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 8.—The self-asserted illegitimate daughter of a famous southern romance entered chancery court today to contest the claim of her alleged father to the \$180,000 estate left by Jane Surget Merrill, murdered recluse.

Mrs. Nellie Jane Grist, 28, Greenville, Ind., farm wife, says she is the sole heir at law of the estate. She contests the claims of Duncan G. Minor, childhood sweetheart and lifelong companion of the eccentric Miss Merrill, who has filed two wills in which all Merrill properties were left to him. Her petition claims she is the daughter of Minor and Miss Merrill and that she was recognized as such while Miss Merrill lived.

As strange as the celebrated Merrill murder mystery three years ago is the story of a romance between Jane Merrill and Minor, which flourished 40 years ago.

The slaying of Miss Merrill at her ancestral home near here on August 4, 1932, was only partially solved with the killing of a negro suspect who resisted arrest, and the subsequent life imprisonment given a negro woman accomplice.

All the while that Miss Merrill lived in seclusion at her home, Glenburney, Minor continued to visit her. There were rumors the relatives frowned upon the romance and for that reason they were never married. Minor was almost the only contact Miss Merrill had with the outside world.

At the time Miss Merrill's will was probated, Minor announced that he would have none of the estate.

Mrs. Grist in her suit for the estate contends she was born in Indianapolis, and when an infant was taken into the home of John M. Hall, where she was reared and educated. She claims Miss Merrill made several trips to see her in later years.

**Blue Eagle Killers
Denied Hero Halo**

Effort to Reimburse Schechter, Brother for Legal Expense, Is Dismal Flop.

Cambridge, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Efforts to make national heroes out of the Schechter brothers for having the NRA killed have turned out to be a dismal flop.

The Schechter firm claimed to have spent \$60,000 in carrying the "sack chicken case" to the U. S. Supreme Court, and when that tribunal declared the NRA "unconstitutional" a drive was started to reimburse the Schechter brothers for their expense.

The drive closed this week. Instead of raising \$60,000, Charles John Stevenson, who was collecting the fund, disclosed that the campaign had netted "about \$30" as a result of its two-month effort.

One enthusiastic boss sent in \$10. Most of the contributions, however, were for less than a dollar. The smallest, Stevenson said, was 5 cents.

Betty Barclays HELPFUL HINTS



A REAL CHICKEN DISH

One housewifely problem is turning scraps of chicken into a dish that won't proclaim itself as a "left-over." One of the solutions of that difficulty is this recipe for Molded Chicken Loaf. Far from being a make-shift, this chicken loaf is a delicious dish in its own right.

Molded Chicken Loaf
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin
1 pint warm chicken stock, free from fat
1 cup diced cooked chicken
1/2 cup chopped celery
1/4 cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/4 cup chopped stuffed olives
1 teaspoon scraped onion
Dash of cayenne
Dash of Worcestershire sauce
Dissolve gelatin in warm stock. Chill until slightly thickened. Combine remaining ingredients and fold at once into slightly thickened gelatin. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Unfold on crisp water-cress. Serve in slices. Or mold in ring mold and serve as salad garnished with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
What tastes better than a dish of home-made ice cream such as grandmother used to make? How about the same delicacy, made in a modern way? Try this recipe and you will be able to answer the last question to your entire satisfaction.

Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream
1 pint milk
1 tablespoon cold water
1 pint milk
2 cups strawberry puree
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup sugar
1-2 pint cream
Dissolve Junket Tablet in tablespoon cold water. Warm sugar and cream until lukewarm—NOT HOT. Remove from stove. Add dissolved Junket Tablet. Stir a few seconds, and pour immediately into freezer can. Let set at room temperature until firm and cool. Pack in ice and salt, and freeze to a mash. Add strawberry puree and lemon juice. (Prepare puree by crushing about one quart of strawberries and rubbing through sieve—adding

sugar if necessary.) Finish freezing. Recipe makes 10 to 12 servings.

BEVERAGES FOR PICNICS

See that the children have something healthful to drink when they start away for a picnic. Without a suitable beverage they may drink water that is none too pure. Here are a couple of picnic beverages that may be made up at home, bottled, taken to a picnic, and the bottles placed in cool water or damp earth until the contents are needed:

Strawberry Shrub
Select sound fruit, wash, measure, and place in a stone jar. For every four quarts of berries use one quart of vinegar. Cover the jar by tying a cheese-cloth over it. Stir the berries daily for three or four days. Strain without squeezing and put into kettle, allowing one pound of sugar to each pint of liquid. Boil slowly for five minutes, bottle, cork and seal. Dilute with cold water for serving. For picnic use, fill quart bottle with diluted strawberry shrub, cork tightly and pack in hamper.

Pineapple Punch
1 quart water
2 cups sugar
2 cups chopped pineapple
1 cup orange juice
1-2 cup lemon juice
Boil water, sugar and pineapple 20 minutes. Add fruit juices, cool, strain and dilute with ice water if necessary. Either fresh or canned pineapple may be used.

DEADLIER ARMS FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE WARS

Anniversary of the World Conflict Finds Nation Prepared.

Washington.—The World War which was to cost millions and dead and injured began 21 years ago tomorrow and the major powers face the anniversary seeking to sustain the postwar peace machinery against the severest tests it has faced.

It was on Aug. 1, 1914, that Great Britain joined the mounting roll of nations to declare hostilities. It was that act which made the conflict a general conflagration which was later to draw into it most of the civilized nations of the world.

August 4, 1935, finds Italy threatening war on Ethiopia and the major powers seeking anxiously to settle the differences. At the same time they are studying what their role will be in event of hostilities and the delicate position of a neutral is forced on them.

History Repeats
In numerous other parts of the world sore spots are piling up ill-feeling and jealousies that, in the minds of many makes the situation comparable in many ways to that which existed in 1914.

Remembrances of the last great conflict are on every hand in the United States but the army itself pays little attention to it.

The leaders who commanded the 4,000,000 troops which the nation called to the colors are in many instances retired to private life. The new leaders are not devoting their time to re-fighting that war, instead they are discussing ways and means of winning the next one.

Veterans a Reminder
In the capital several thousand clerks are busy in the veterans administration working eight hours every day taking care of the claims for injury and death growing out of the World conflict. In hospitals throughout the land men who were youths when it started are being taken care of by other thousands of government employees.

Across the street from the White House in the State, War and Navy building the heads of the diplomatic corps are seeking ways to maintain peace. They are studying proposed neutrality legislation to determine whether it is more likely to throw the nation into any possible war or will help to keep it out.

In the same building military strategists are deciding on the best means of equipping the army that it can hold its place with other armies of the world. Daily they are passing on new implements of warfare. The most recent test was made when a group of high officers dashed out to watch a test of the auto-giro used in connection with field artillery firing.

Naval Building
At the Navy Department similar activity is going on with interest centered on the naval building program, being rushed under way before the expiration of the naval building treaties at the end of next year.

A study of the implements which will be used if the United States goes to war again indicates it will be a far different conflict from the last. Innovations which were scarcely thought of when the first smoke rolled up from the Battle of the Marne will be major agencies in the future, unless something goes wrong.

OPTIMISM PLUS

One of the chief hobbies of ex-Governor John G. Follard of Virginia is the collection of definitions of many kinds. Many are quite original, as, for instance, this definition of an optimist: "He is a young man on a salary of \$18 a week who marries a woman who is fond of children."

Heavy Industries Show Improvement

Every business publication and commentator seems agreed on this: The business outlook continues to improve, with advances especially noteworthy in the durable goods industries. These heavy industries are in a better position now than at any time since depression set in. In the words of one magazine, "It's a durable goods summer."

Here is some specific information:

Copper—Recent demand exceptionally heavy. Tonnage sold in first half of July was equal to the quota for two months under the NRA code. Price advances forecast by some.

Machine tool—Tremendous gain registered in dollar volume. Index recently touched 91 per cent of the 1925 average—best level since 1923.

Motors—Reports continue to be good. Passenger car sales for the first half of the year ran about 45 per cent ahead of the same period in 1934. In June, Ford sold most cars for that month since 1930. Chevrolet surpassed all June records since 1929.

Electric Power—Recent month showed highest consumption since the latter part of 1931.

Steel—At 40 per cent of capacity, a substantial advance over a few months ago.

Retail trade—Held steady into the summer, avoiding the usual seasonal drop. These serve to illustrate the trend.

Kaiser Had Nothing That Hitler Won't Do

European observers who can spare time from the Italian-Ethiopian trouble, are casting cynical glances on Germany these days.

Another Hitler "purge" is underway—bloodless as yet, though many fear blood-letting will soon start.

Objects of persecution are, of course, the Jews. And along with them are the Catholics, clergymen of all denominations, and members of the Stahlhelm—the German equivalent of the American Legion. Reason for the attack on the veterans is that they contain "reactionaries"—in other words, men who are opposed to the Hitler dictatorship.

Stricter censorship prevails in Germany. Individual liberties are further proscribed. Concentration camps are jammed. Hitler's sword again hangs above those Germans who think his less than divine.

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Clear, penetrating heat reduces your coal bill.

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First Through New Hudson Tube



Harry Stripling, tunnel boss, worms through 24-inch pipe to New York side of new tunnel under Hudson River to greet Charles S. Gleim, Port Authority engineer, after crews of sand-hogs had completed their boring four months ahead of schedule. Auto traffic will have to wait until winter of 1938 before using the tunnel.

At no time in the history of the world has the rising generation been kept down. Always there has been talk of clear consciences. Yet nobody ever saw one.

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Year in and year out, on the basis of tested quality, the public continues to buy more Goodyear All-Weathers than any other tire. Greater mileage, greater traction, greater safety and low prices all contribute to still greater value in the 1933 edition! Priced as low as **\$5.65** And up

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Michigan Boulevard at 13th Street
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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

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

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.00 A YEAR.

223 North Elm Street—Telephone 2540
GEO. R. DALE, Editor

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, August 9, 1935.

Apology Not Accepted

Controller Parkinson is somewhat of a literary genius. His letter to the council, accompanying the proposed new tax levy and budget for 1936 exonerates Controller Parkinson from all blame, if anybody is to be blamed.

It stressed principally the law which makes the city controller a member of the board of works and safety as being wholly bad because the board to which he belongs is responsible for most of the budget, therefore far be it from him to recommend the budget or advise any reduction.

So he merely declared the law unconstitutional and everything ought to be as clear as mud.

When the letter was introduced in evidence at the council meeting Monday night Councilman Clarence Hole offered the outstanding motion of the season.

"Mister President, I move that the apology of the controller be accepted."

Nobody seconded the motion so now the public is in no doubt as to the attitude of the other eight councilmen.

They were unanimous in refusing to accept Bob's apology.

Why Not a Court Jester?

During the past five years, the Democratic mayor conducted his office at a yearly expense never exceeding \$3,600. The present Democratic mayor demands over \$6,000.

His proposed budget contemplates \$1,750 for a "secretary-politician" and \$510 for a "messenger."

The mayor was entirely too modest. He should wear Popeye's crown, serenade callers with sprightly music by Haystack Jones and hire a court jester to stand on his head and wiggle his toes.

Rhode Island Reds

Congressman Ham Fish, confirmed publicity hound, election of a Republican congressman in Rhode Island means a safe and sane return to the constitution.

Ham is always seeing "red" and insists that the Democratic national committee maintains its principal headquarters in Moscow.

He thanks the Republican party and God that the Rhode Island reds failed to lay an egg Monday.

The Editor's Corner

This week I had a delightful talk in Indianapolis with an "old line" Democrat who has been a personal friend of mine for over forty years. Our attitudes in political matters are somewhat dissimilar, but that fact has never severed our friendship.

"The Democratic party should take on new life, now that the Ball interests have added a brewery to their holdings," said he. "That means that every one of them will vote the Democratic ticket from now on, and their influence will count."

"Sorry I can't enthuse with you," was my response. "My idea is that the Democratic party in Muncie and Indiana will get the licking it has coming to it if the incredible thing you prophesy comes true." We parted good naturedly, but both unconvinced.

Two of the elder members of the great industrial family are living, George and Frank. George Ball is the Republican national committeeman from Indiana, and is an extremely political personage, of the Jim Watson school, who believes the end justifies the means.

But somehow I revolt at the idea that Frank Ball, the patriarch of the family, condones the political diodes of his brother George and his son Arthur, who has suddenly blazed forth as a high powered Democrat.

Arthur is the autocrat of the Lieber brewery, president of the Muncie school board, became a Democrat in 1934 and exercises a benevolent dictatorship over the acts of the Democratic county chairman and the Democratic mayor of Muncie.

He has tremendous political ambitions, so after the whole world went Democratic he chose that party as the garden where his ambitions were most apt to bloom to maturity.

Thus he changed his political front with the same ease that he would change coats but nobody believes for a second that his democracy is more than skin deep. For instance his ideal of a real Democrat is John W. Davis, once a Democratic candidate for president, but now a leading light of Wall street's Liberty League, that seeks the political destruction of President Roosevelt.

As a matter of fact Arthur told me on two different occasions that he sat as a spectator in the Madison Square convention that nominated Davis and that that act indicated to him that there might be something in the Democratic party after all and finally led him to declare himself to be a Democrat. And by the way the nomination of Davis almost made a Republican out of me.

He was deliberate, though, in joining the Democratic party. John W. Davis was nominated in 1924 and Arthur did not become a Democrat until 1934, after doing all in his power to defeat President Roosevelt, Governor McNutt, Senator VanNuys, and the Democratic county ticket in 1932.

But he says he is a Democrat and Democratic opportunities here and elsewhere in the state say it after him, and take his orders.

But this new arrival in the Democratic camp must not be taken lightly. Cheer leaders in important places have already selected Arthur Ball as the next governor of Indiana—the nominee of the Democratic party.

Don't laugh this off as an idle rumor. It is a fact. The gentle art of predatory philanthropy doesn't exactly suit Arthur. He has tasted the raw meat of political power and I rather think his father, Frank Ball, doesn't like either the beer business or politics. In his secret heart he probably bemoans the grass root chicanery of his brother George and the strange antics of his eldest son.

However Arthur may not be the Democratic candidate for governor. Another Republican victory like that of Rhode Island may cause his democracy to wobble and send him and his beer back into the Republican party where the fundamental Ball hatred of Roll Bunch could find its true expression.

RUSSELL ELEY

(Continued From Page One)

in the country three miles and annex it to his rural beer joint.

Mr. Dowden's wholesale establishment supplied the beer. His place handles many brands of beer, but nothing but LIEBER LAGER was hauled to the beer garden. It is not of record that the Ladies Aid Society, which had a lemonade stand at the fair, appealed to the NRA on the ground of unfair competition.

How Come 15 Cents?

The price of LIEBER LAGER at the fairgrounds was fifteen cents a bottle. It is retailed by Muncie dealers at ten cents a bottle. The spread of five cents a bottle between the established price in town and the fairgrounds price indicates to some that at least two of the three sponsors of beer and personal liberty at the fair are holding companies. Meaning of course that you could buy all you could hold if you paid for it.

Thus, as concisely as we could express it, we have described the devious route devised by philanthropy to transfer Ball Beating Beer from Indianapolis to the parched gullets of fair customers who passed up the Ladies Aid booth for Rus Eley's beer garden.

One thing, though, remains unexplained. It was first reported that Rus Eley was given the concession to sell beer at the park. Questioned by the Post-Democrat Frank Claypool said the contract was signed by Ross Dowden and that he didn't know Eley.

To Enlighten Mr. Claypool, introducing Mr. Eley to Mr. Claypool, the following extract from the government's brief in the famous Dale conspiracy case, filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by former District Attorney George Jeffrey, may enlighten him as to the identity of the gentleman who sold the sainted brew at the fairgrounds this week:

"Massey, Walburn and Cranor often went to the home of Russell Eley, a bootlegger in the country where they drank liquor and solicited the support of Eley for Faris and later for Dale. Massey told them that if Dale was elected he would be chief, and that Eley and Corbett Johnson would be allowed to sell whiskey. (R. 117, 120, 125.)"

The evidence of Mr. Eley, a government witness called by Jeffrey to testify against Dale in the Indianapolis trial, might be enlightening. Here it is, taken verbatim from the record:

Questions by Mr. Jeffrey

Q. What is your occupation?

A. Well, I am a farmer and a chicken raiser.

Q. Have you sold whisky from time to time in the past?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you just recently returned from Leavenworth penitentiary, where you served a term out of this court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you sentenced for?

A. Fifteen months.

Later in the course of the examination the following questions by Jeffrey and answered by Eley are recorded:

Q. Do you know Clifton Cranor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Vernon Walburn and Frank Massey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they come out there from time to time, to see you, during 1929?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you had any conversations with them while they were there, you may relate them to the jury.

A. Well, they came out there one evening and said they came out there—they asked me if I would help them in the election, and I said, "Well, I don't know"—and I says, "Who for?" and they said, "For Cal Faris." I think at first, and I said, "I don't think I can," and they said, "Well, if you will help us, we will help you," and I said, "Well I don't think I can," so that was just about all that was said, then—we had a few drinks there—I gave them whisky of my own and I gave them some beer of mine.

Q. Did they come back from time to time?

A. Yes, sir, they went away and I think they come back later, and then—I am not going to say this to be certain, but I am pretty sure it was for George Dale, and they said if I was interested in helping him get elected, they would help me.

Q. To do what—or did they say?

A. They didn't just say, of course I was selling liquor and I suppose that was what it would be for.

Q. Did the Muncie police afterwards come out and raid you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They arrested you and brought you in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And turned the case over to this court, did they?

A. They arrested me two or three times before that.

Q. How many times did the Muncie police raid you and arrest you?

A. Oh, gee whizz—I don't know. There it is, in black and white, just as it happened in the "conspiracy trial."

Read it again, especially that answer of Mr. Eley to the question of Jeffrey where he tried to make Eley say that Walburn, Cranor and Massey went out to his place to get him to work for Dale.

Eley replied, bravely, "I think they come back, later, and then—I am not going to say this to be certain, but I am pretty sure it was for George Dale."

Thus Mr. Eley, a confessed bootlegger, who had been caught and sent to the penitentiary by former Mayor Dale honestly and truthfully and in the face of pos-

sible reprisals, dared to tell the federal jury that he only "thought" Massey, Cranor and Walburn came to see him "later" about Dale and that "I am not going to say this to be certain."

The Post-Democrat knows it to be a fact that the prosecution and local enemies of the former mayor, hounded Eley into appearing as an unwilling witness, believing that he would say anything they wanted him to say to get even with a public officer who had given him a "rap" in federal prison.

Compare his evidence in which he said he was not certain with the Jeffrey brief which translates Eley's uncertainty into an undisputed fact which Eley himself questioned on the witness stand, and then decide for yourself who was the liar, Russell Eley, bootlegger, or George Jeffrey, the distinguished United States attorney at that time.

The Post-Democrat has more respect for Russell Eley than it has for all the mobsters who worked up that case and he is an honor to Lieber beer and those who make it.

He was forced to testify for the prosecution in a court that had once sentenced him and he testified in such a manner that the mayor who had been the cause of the sentence was not harmed by his evidence.

The Post-Democrat is pleased to believe that the fairgrounds concession was given him as an atonement for the vicious attempt that was made to induce him to commit perjury.

POCKETBOOKS

(Continued From Page One)

park department has almost doubled its expenditures over former years during the Dale administration. All of these increases costs of government have swelled the total tax rate for the city of Muncie to the highest peak ever known for the city.

The common council will make some reductions in the proposed budget of Controller Parkinson as well as lower the requested tax levy but it may be assured that the taxpayers of Muncie will pay at least 40 per cent more taxes to the present administration than anytime during the previous five years and if the proposed increase is granted by the council the increase will total better than 80 per cent.

The total tax levy as proposed for next year is subdivided into the corporation tax at \$1.16 on each \$100 of assessed valuation as compared with 74 cents for the present year, fourteen cents for the park fund as compared with 6 cents now, fifteen cents for the sinking fund as compared with 5 cents for the firemen's pension fund, seven cents with which to pay Curtis & Gubbins and W. M. Birch Co. for certificates of indebtedness issued by the Hampton administration in 1929 for street insecticide improvements, 14 cents and two cents with which to pay outstanding bills against general fund and park funds respectively.

The former administration were advised by legal authorities that the certificates of indebtedness issued to the former "contractor's trust" were not worth the paper they were written upon but the present administration desires to pay them off anyway. What's a few thousand dollars when the taxpayers have to pay it?

WPA PROGRAM

(Continued From Page One)

ed from the state headquarters. "Hereafter all projects (except statewide projects) must be submitted to the district WPA director whose district the proposed project would be situated. It will be unnecessary, and a waste of time and gasoline, for representatives of local governmental agencies to go to Indianapolis for information, application forms or assistance in making out project applications. Just a day or two ago a city official in New Albany went all the way to Indianapolis to submit an application for a project.

It is the development of the single, color positive film that Technicolor, Inc., is secure; for the company controls the developing process. First, the three negatives are covered with a gelatin emulsion; next, each negative is dyed in a black and white film must be made. Only the intensity of colors, however, in degrees of black and white, appear on the negatives, not the colors.

The magenta filter permits only the divergent red and blue rays to pass through to the twin negatives; the first negative being sensitive only to blue, and the back to red; but three negatives instead of one as in a black and white film must be made. Only the intensity of colors, however, in degrees of black and white, appear on the negatives, not the colors.

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GRUSOME READING

But Maybe it Will Jar the Reckless Motorist

Moved to indignation by the failure of statistics to shock the motorist into a realization of the appalling consequences of careless driving, F. C. Furnas, writing in the August issue of the Reader's Digest, has tried a more realistic method. In a series of pen pictures of the results of bad motor smash-ups he offers such gruesome comments as the following:

Collision, turnover or sideswipe, each type of accident produces either a shattering dead stop or a crashing change of direction—and since the occupant—meaning you—continues in the old direction at the original speed, every surface and angle of the car's interior immediately becomes a battering, tearing projectile, aimed squarely at you—inescapable. There is no bracing yourself against these imperative laws of momentum. It's like going over Niagara Fall in a steel barrel full of railroad spikes.

This spring a wrecking crew pried the door off a car which had been overturned down an embankment and out stepped the driver with only a scratch on his cheek. But his mother was still inside, a splinter of wood from the top

driven four inches into her brain as a result of son's taking a greasy curve a little too fast. No blood—no horribly twisted bones—just a gray-haired corpse still clutching her pocketbook in