

Past Presidents Indiana Club



Back row, left to right—John R. Hancock, Fairmount (Grant county), Earl Brown, Indianapolis, Arthur Stevenson, Roachdale (Putnam county). Front row, left to right—Mrs. I. A. Nunaamaker, Scottsburg; Oscar Longridge, Indianapolis.

When Gov. Paul V. McNutt returns to Texas this coming summer to participate in commemorative services to the memory of Hoosiers, who a hundred years ago helped the Texans wrest the state from Mexico, he will be greeted and entertained by several hundred native Hoosiers. The commemorative services are a part of the Texas Centennial Exposition's tribute to its heroes who paved the way for the establishment of the nation's largest commonwealth.

The Indiana State club was organized in Dallas 12 years ago. Besides its social features it was dedicated to the alleviation of fellow Hoosiers found in distress. Fortunately it has been found that Hoosiers are self-sustaining and enterprising. Christmas baskets filled with good things to eat have been diverted to the needy of the community, other than people from Indiana.

"The Office of President Also Entitled to Respect"

"No small company of fellow-citizens is contending that wild, irresponsible and cheap criticism of the Supreme Court should not be tolerated," remarks the ultra-conservative Charlotte Observer in a leading editorial which continues, "In part it is outraged that this great, dignified, august and revered institution should be questioned in any of its decisions. It is especially galling that the slightest insinuations should be uttered impugning the motives of the able men of the judiciary. In their opinion, such a form of slander should not be condoned and this newspaper is in agreement with that view."

"It is equally the view of the Observer that the office of president should also command the same respect. And it is with poor grace that some who so stoutly defend the Supreme Court from unjust and unwarranted assaults of the thoughtless should themselves be guilty of the same form of disrespect toward the institution of the Presidency. No end of cheap, bitter, lawdry, slurring remarks are heard concerning the President.

Old Guard Complacently Uses Landon As Pawn to Banish Borah in Three States

Continuing merrily the use of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas as a political pawn to stop the rising tide of Borah sentiment, the Republican Old Guard boast they have the Idahoan headed off already in New York, New Jersey and Ohio.

Borah himself precipitated the battle with his plea to the Republicans of Ohio for primary endorsement. On the same date Ed D. Schorr, GOP state chairman, told the Associated Press at Columbus: "I'll have to think about this before I make any comment. The committee had planned a favorite son of unmanufactured delegation." Two weeks later former Congressman Carl G. Bachmann, of W. Va., Borah's westward manager, exposed the "hideous 'Standpat' strategy." He charged that "the machinery of the State Central committee is being used for Gov. Landon in an effort to control the primary." He referred to Schorr's curt decision to "poll" the 3,000 county and precinct committeemen and "workers" and his assertion only two or three days after he had started the "poll" to this effect: "The early returns show the Kansas governor is leading in Ohio by more than two to one. Col. Frank Knox is running third and Sen. Borah is third." He was "polling" them by telegraph, he said.

Bachmann and other Borah leaders indignantly attributed this "strategy" to Walter Brown of Toledo, GOP national committeeman and Mr. Hoover's postmaster general. "Drown's efforts to use Landon against the popular choice of Sen. Borah is a violation and abuse of the powers entrusted to the state committee," declared Bachmann. "I fail to see how Landon can possibly permit himself to be used as a pawn by these disgraceful methods of Brown and Schorr."

The same tactics were used in New York state two days later. Congressman Ham Fish, who designates himself as "No. 1 Borah manager," and also Walter J. Maloney of Buffalo, president of the Association of New York State Young Republican clubs, had been promised by the Old Guard they would be delegates to the Cleveland convention. Both were present and renewing demands but neither was chosen. Maloney's protest was brief but vibrant. He said: "It is much more important to me to remain in the good graces of the members of my own generation than to sit silently by and permit

"F. D." Accounts for Stewardship; Reports Results Under "New Deal"

Government Helps Railroads Pay Back Interest; Farmers' Income Boosted 50 Per Cent; Work Done to Assist Needy.

President Roosevelt gave an account of his stewardship during the first 35 months of the New Deal.

Through the National Emergency council was issued a 50,000-word statement which portrayed in cold-blooded factual style, without comment, the accomplishments of the administration's program for economic recovery and reconstruction.

The formidable document is declared to be the most comprehensive statistical analysis ever issued on the operations of government and their effect upon the people.

Covers Entire Field
Under 10 general headings are covered the whole range of the New Deal program relating to agriculture, labor and industry, fiscal affairs, government and private; housing, power, transportation, communications, relief and "other activities."

Obviously, a complete review of the statement is impossible by a publication such as Labor, but a few segments will illustrate the vast scope and importance of the ground covered.

Two facts are outstanding in the chapter devoted to transportation—that the railroads were hard hit and were the especial objects of the government's solicitude and help, but that railroad workers were even worse hurt, without similar efforts being put forth to soften the blow.

Rail Jobs Halved
Railroad employment, it is shown, declined from 2,923,000 in 1920 to 1,008,000 in 1934, with the low point reached in 1933, when only 700,000 workers were on carrier payrolls.

Stated another way, in 1920 there were nine employees to every mile of railroad operated, while in 1934 there were less than half the number.

The carriers as a whole are declared to have done better than break even during every year of the depression. They earned a profit over all expenses on the "fair value of their properties" and even in the severest years had something to apply to fixed charges.

In addition, they received government loans just short of \$600,000,000 to pay interest on bonds and for equipment.

Farmers' Benefits
Tables given to show the degree of success achieved in efforts to increase the purchasing power of farmers reveal that their gross income in 1935 was \$8,110,000,000, an increase of \$2,275,000,000 over 1932, the last year of the Hoover administration.

After deduction production expenses, farmers' income in 1932 was placed at \$4,377,207,000, while in 1935 it had climbed to \$6,900,000,000, a gain of more than 50 per cent.

Many other phases of the farm program are treated at length, including foreclosures, in which a reduction of more than 50 per cent is claimed.

Factories Share Gains
The survey found that factory manufacturing was about 50 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1933; that factory payrolls jumped about 50 per cent in 1935, but were still about 35 per cent below the 1929 high.

Several million workers have been re-employed in industry and agriculture, but the number of jobless is still appallingly large, the report admits.

Meanwhile, it is claimed, the administration has gone to extraordinary lengths to mitigate the sufferings and privation of the idle. Between the third quarter of 1933 and the end of 1935 the total spent for direct relief is estimated at \$3,607,197,492. Slightly more than 3,000,000 families were on relief at the beginning of this year, a decrease of 1,000,000 during the last year.

More Homes Needed
The report emphasizes that one of the nation's most pressing needs is more homes. During the next 10 years, it says, at least 500,000 dwellings should be constructed annually. The big obstacle to realization of this program, it was pointed out, is the low incomes of those needing homes.

The report cites various efforts made to help home-owners facing foreclosure and to place mortgages on a long-time repayment plan at a low rate of interest. For these purposes \$4,500,000,000 has been made available, of which \$3,000,000,000 has been loaned.

Not a Complete "Flop"
Government housing activities have not been the complete "flop" generally believed, the report insists. Completed, under construction or ready to start are some 5 slum clearance and low-cost housing projects which will contain more than 100,000 rooms, the report reveals. The total cost of this work will be about \$115,000,000.

Of course, even the authors of the report would probably concede this is only a "drop in the bucket." Another popular illustration shattered is that Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell's resettlement administration is a "washout," as New Deal critics delight in charging.

Aided in Many Ways
Thousands of farmers have been aided through the payment of their taxes, purchases of live stock and seed loans and grants.

Tugwell is also working on a program to provide homes for 11,000 rural families, nearly 2,000 having been completed and occupied.

A bewildering array of statistics on public debt boils down to these interesting facts:
When Roosevelt took office Uncle Sam owed \$20,991,640,520 and was paying \$719,225,989 in yearly interest charges.

On November 30 last the debt had been increased to \$28,482,013,190, and the interest charge to \$733,247,867.

Saving on Interest
However, the report stresses, had not interest been reduced from 3.4 to 2.5 per cent, Uncle Sam would now be paying \$242,721,891 more to bondholders.

Debts owing this country by foreign nations—and which will probably never be repaid—are estimated at \$13,561,000,000.

In 1934 there were fewer failures in licensed banks than in any other previous year, the report says.

fortunate disaster through gross carelessness. Courtesy is not a sign of weakness; it is a sign of character and wisdom, and the ability to be fore-sighted and obliging.

The sea captain doesn't unnecessarily take chances when they can be avoided, but he willingly risks his life and his ship to prevent an accident or aid another vessel in distress. But automobile drivers willfully risk their own lives as well as the lives of others, for no good reason at all; it does not make sense.

If ordinary rules of common sense and courtesy were followed in driving (unwritten laws), accidents would be caused by freak circumstances.

Show Youngsters What to Do

Among children of school age no disease takes as many lives as accidents. These accidents occur at an age when there has not yet been time for habit to gain ascendancy over conduct. Most educational authorities recognize that a child can be educated to behavior safe for himself and for others. Safety education in the elementary schools has made great strides both in development and results.

Three methods, says the education division of the National Safety Council, are being used most successfully in teaching of safety in the schools. "First, the teaching of safety in actual situations where the need for it is apparent. Second, the injection of the subject matter of safety into the regular subjects of the curriculum. This provides opportunity for children to follow interests which lead into the more general aspects for safety, thereby greatly adding to their fund of information. Third, the organization of extra-curricular activities such as junior safety councils, school-boy patrols and the safety clubs. These activities present an opportunity for the child to apply his knowledge to the benefit of others, thus assuring definite civic responsibilities."

The result of this work is that since 1922 accidental deaths of children have decreased in every category except traffic accidents, while adult deaths have increased sharply. It is estimated that "safety education" is saving the lives of 8,500 children a year.

A movement to expend this educational program to the incorporation of good driving courses into the curriculums of the high schools has been gaining strength for several years. A number of states have already instituted such courses and a number of others, as well as counties and communities, are ready to inaugurate them.

This movement deserves unqualified backing and encouragement. If our youths can really be made responsible users of the streets and highways, then we can look forward to gradually supplanting the adult motoring population of today which is responsible for the deaths of 36,000 persons annually.

Whether it is ragout de mouton in France, bredée in South Africa, or plain Irish stew in Dublin, around the world, savory, homely lamb stew is a favorite dish of all nations. And with good reason! A lamb stew is economical; a wide variety of vegetables combines pleasantly with lamb; the dish is rich in flavor and high in food value; and it may be made just as handsome as one's imagination dictates.

Stews with a Cosmopolitan Flavor
Perhaps you will find inspiration for more frequent lamb stews from these recipes for stews of different nations taken from the collection of Inez S. Willson, home economist.

Ragout d' Agneau (French)
3 pounds breast of lamb
1 cup of boiling water or stock
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 onion
1 small carrot
1 stalk celery
Bouquet garni (parsley, thyme, bayleaf)
1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon cream
1-2 cup spinach puree
Juice of one lemon
Salt and pepper
Trim the meat and cut into two inch squares. Heat the butter in a stew pan and cook the celery, onion and carrot, sliced, for 15 minutes, but do not brown. Sprinkle in the flour, stir and cook three or four minutes. Then add the boiling stock, salt, pepper and bouquet garni and stir until smooth. Put in the meat, cover closely, and simmer very gently for about one and one-half hours. Meanwhile cook the spinach, put through a fine sieve, and season to taste. Mix with the juice of 1 lemon. When meat is done pile onto a hot dish. Strain the sauce in which it was cooked into another stew pan, and add the spinach puree. When nearly boiling put in the egg yolk and cream which were previously mixed together. Stir until the sauce thickens; pour over meat.

Syrian Stew
2 cups raw lamb, cut into cubes
2 tablespoons lard
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups string beans
2 onions
2 cups tomatoes
Salt
Water
Dredge the meat with flour and brown it in the fat. Put all the ingredients in a stew pan, scraping from the frying pan all the flour and fat. Add barely enough water to cover. Cover closely and simmer gently until the meat is tender. Carbonada (Uruguay)
Fry 1 or 2 onions in olive oil and when golden brown, add a little finely chopped parsley, celery, with tomato sauce and stock to cover, cooking until tender. Then add lamb cut in medium-sized cubes.

Betty Barclay's HELPFUL HINTS



Selected Receipts from Leading Diet Kitchens

Just the thing for the afternoon tea or to serve with desserts eaten with a spoon.

Sponge Drops (3 eggs)

1-3 cup Swans Down cake flour.
Dash of salt
1 egg and 2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
1-3 cup powdered sugar
1-4 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon melted butter
Sift flour once, measure, add salt and fit together four times. Combine egg and egg yolks and beat until thick and lemon-colored. Beat egg whites stiff, add sugar gradually and continue beating until mixture stands in peaks. Fold in egg-yolk and mixture and vanilla. Add flour, folding in carefully; then fold in butter. Drop from teaspoon on ungreased paper. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 12 minutes. Makes 2-12 dozen sponge drops. Serve for tea or to accompany desserts.

Something New

Serve this Chinese dish to your guests and note their pleasure. This dainty as well as many others may be prepared by the modern housewife whose emergency shelf contains a number of La-Choy products.

Egg Foo Yong

10 eggs
1 cup shredded onion
2 cups La-Choy sprouts
1 cup finely roasted or boiled cold meat of any kind, or shrimp, lobster, crabmeat or tuna fish.
Drain all juice off the sprouts (this is very important). Mix thoroughly with meat and onion. Beat the eggs slightly and add to the mixture. Divide into equal parts by using a soup ladle of three-quarters cup capacity. Pour gradually into a frying pan containing one-half inch of very hot fat. When one side is browned, turn over and brown the other.
Gravy: Thicken the quantity needed of good soup stock with corn starch and brown with La-Chop brown or soy sauce. Add salt and pepper to suit your taste. Serve hot over egg foo yong.

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NEW ELECTRIC RANGE WINS WIDE ACCLAIM



This modern electric range, which strikes a new note in styling, is one of the reasons for the popular swing to electric cookery. This model, styled by Helen Hughes Dulany, foremost woman industrial stylist, is porcelain enamel smartly trimmed with gleaming chromium. Numbered among the modern features are an automatic timer clock to turn the oven "on" or "off" at the times desired; hydraulic oven temperature control which automatically maintains a constant, even oven temperature, warming drawer to keep food and plates hot, super-speed broiler, appliance outlet where small electric appliances may be plugged in, three high-speed surface units, stainless enamel top, a Thrift Cooker and other features which contribute new freedom and pleasure to modern cookery.

Cover closely and simmer gently. When the meat is nearly done, add potatoes, cut in small cubes, and 1 cup rice. Do not stir the stew while the rice is cooking, shake the stew pan to keep from sticking, adding stock or water, as necessary. The stew should be fairly dry. Serve on a hot platter, garnished with parsley.

BASEBALLICLY SPEAKING
She was a bright girl and her escort, who was also her intended, was delighted to find how quickly she grasped the points of the game. She got on so well that he ventured a light witticism on the subject. "Baseball reminds of the household," he remarked, "there's the plate, the batter, the fowls, the flies, etc."

LITTLE BY LITTLE
An emigrant was preparing to leave his native land to try his luck abroad. An acquaintance inquired casually: "What are you going to do when you arrive in America?"

"Oh, take up land."
"Much?"
"Only a shovelful at a time."

SHOP TALK
Chatty—Oh, he's so romantic. When he addresses me he always calls me "Fair Lady."
Catty—Force of habit, my dear. He's a street-car conductor.

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BOGGED DOWN, SIR? YOU'LL GET A REAL PICK-UP FROM STERLING ALE



2 cups raw lamb, cut into cubes
2 tablespoons lard
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups string beans
2 onions
2 cups tomatoes
Salt
Water
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Sterling RARE OLD English Style ALE

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:- INGRATITUDE :-



Once upon a time a man by the name of Big Business was bathing in the Financial Sea. He was having a joyous time until a dangerous undertow, known as the Hoover Administration, came along. He was swept off his feet and carried out into deep water. He was helpless to save himself.



"Help me! Help me else I'll perish," shouted Big Business as he began to sink. "Do anything! Act quick and save me," he cried in desperation. He directed his appeal to a new life guard, President Roosevelt, who had just been elected. Without losing a moment, Life Guard Roosevelt seized Big Business as he was going down for the last time. The Life Guard grasped the drowning man by the hair and started dragging him toward shore.



"Oh, you've saved my life," gasped grateful Big Business as he was being towed to shore. But once upon solid ground and out of danger, Big Business suddenly changed his attitude toward his heroic rescuer. Forgetting that he had been spared from death, he turned angrily upon the President. "But you pulled my hair," shrieked Big Business with a sneer. "I don't like you."



The President was amazed. Hadn't he headed Big Business' cries for help and saved them from destruction? Now Big Business was his bitterest enemy. "Thank heavens, there are only a few people as ungrateful as Big Business," he said to himself. And still keeping faith in humanity, the President rushed to others sinking in the Hoover undertow who were calling to him for help.