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Local Board Dismisses Two Police Appointees

Political Pressure and Public Opinion Blamed for Shifting In Police Department; Ex-Fireman Given Job Back, Thirty - Day Leave of Absence for Sickness Is Rule Adopted By City Administration; Lundberg Removed As Sanitary Officer and Chamness Let Go From Detective Squad.

Within three months since the present city administration has assumed charge of our civil city affairs, two new members of the police department have been appointed and dismissed by the board of public works and safety. It was reported last week that Walter Lundberg who was named at the beginning of the year as sanitary officer had been let out and this week an announcement is made that Lee Chamness, recently appointed detective, has been dismissed. Reasons for the dismissals have not been made public but it is understood that too much political pressure is the cause for these changes in the police personnel.

The resignation of Ray Wilkins, patrolman named to the department during the Bunch administration, becomes effective Saturday and Miller has been appointed to fill this vacancy. The job of sanitary officer has been filled with the transfer of Frank James from the detective force and Ed Shepherd, patrolman, was promoted to replace James as a detective. Sam Goodpasture who was re-appointed as a member of the police department by the new administration was assigned duty as a police officer at the sewage disposal plant which is now under construction.

Frank James, the newly appointed sanitary officer, was a Republican councilman during the Dale administration and was made a member of the detective squad in 1935 by former mayor Bunch. He has been retained by the present Republican city administration, Ed Shepherd, who replaces James as a detective, was also a Bunch appointee and kept on the department by the new administration. Goodpasture was a former policeman who was dismissed during the Bunch regime but re-appointed since the first of this year.

Besides the changes announced on the police department one former member of the fire department, Walter McDonald, has been placed back on the payroll. He fills the vacancy left by Clement Hobbs who became a member of the fire department under the Bunch administration and whose resignation has been accepted by the present board of safety.

According to City Controller John Lewis, president of the board of public works and safety, the records show that McDonald had been given a hearing at the time of his dismissal from the department in 1935 but that no judgment was ever entered against him. A compromise settlement for any salary claim by McDonald is reported to have been made and he has been returned to his old job.

The board adopted a rule which provides for a thirty day leave

WEALTH DRIFTS TO HANDS OF FEW

Anti-Trust Statutes Fail to Halt Wealth Concentration, Price Fixing

"Although Congress, over a long period of years, has enacted so-called 'anti-trust' laws, none of them prevented the steady development of concentrated private control over business and industry."

That is the main lesson drawn from recent hearings of the "Anti-Monopoly" Investigating Committee, in a statement issued this week by its chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

"The trend toward concentration," O'Mahoney said, "was illustrated particularly by the whisky distilling industry. This was chosen because it is a new industry, revived only since the repeal of prohibition. In the short space of five years, four companies have emerged controlling much more than half the entire business."

Evils Widespread

So far, the committee has probed monopolies and price fixing in the whisky, sulphur, steel, milk, glass container, life insurance and other industries, and has introduced evidence that there are few producing or distributing businesses in which these evils are not known to exist.

O'Mahoney pointed out that "the Federal Trade Commission listed 45 major types of commercial practices employed by business to restrain competitors and destroy competition."—Labor

Arctic Heroine Drives Huskies At Sun Valley

Sun Valley, Idaho.—Mary Joyce, the girl who drove a dog team 1,000 miles from Taun to Fairbanks, Alaska, in 1935, now speaks her mind to Easterners into the nearby Sawtooth mountains on short trips from the Sun Valley Lodge ski resort.

The girl drives her team of Alaskan huskies and malamutes of the same breed she used in her Arctic exploits.

Born in Wisconsin and trained as a nurse, Miss Joyce fell an easy victim to the spell of the Yukon 10 years ago after several hunting trips into the Taku river country, north of Juneau, Alaska.

The girl discusses her trek through north Alaska freely. She said the temperature was 60 below zero most of the time. Parts of the territory she crossed were unmapped areas never before visited by a white person.

Chief Hilton said that he had received complaints that men and boys who could not afford it had been squandering their money on gambling. But the chief said the order did not extend to bingo games.

Bingo Excepted In Drive On Gambling

Brazil, Ind., March 30.—The gambling lid is on here today as a result of orders issued and enforced by Chief of Police Harry Hilton. Punchboards and card games in downtown establishments were the principal targets of the ban.

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TAX EXEMPTIONS EQUALIZED

A ruling of the United States Supreme court handed down last Monday abolishes the tax exemptions against salaries paid to state and federal employees. Heretofore, state employees including municipal and county officials were exempt from paying federal income taxes on salaries received by them in their official capacities. Also, federal employees were exempted from paying the state gross income taxes on their incomes from the government but now all public officials are required to file both state and federal income tax reports and pay taxes on their incomes received from their official positions.

This ruling is regarded fair inasmuch as public opinion has always resented the payment of taxes on incomes, when others were exempted from such taxes. All public officials in Indiana with the exception of federal employees have had to pay the state gross income taxes but they have been exempted from the federal income tax on their salaries. It is estimated that nearly 900 residents of this county will be effected by the new ruling and that both the state and federal tax revenues will be materially increased.

The decision of the Supreme Court will place all citizens and taxpayers on an equal basis whether they be employed by any governmental unit or not. It is generally thought that if tax exemptions are to be given to all citizens and taxpayers alike rather than to exclude a certain class who may be drawing a salary from federal, state, or local governments. After all those persons on the public payroll are receiving incomes furnished by the taxpayers themselves and why they should be exempted from contributing to their own source of incomes has been a puzzle to the general public.

The collection of past due taxes from public officials is not expected but such payments will begin from the date of the court ruling.

Special Movies Used To Raise Reading Speed

Cambridge, Mass.—A new motion-picture technique is being used successfully at Harvard Graduate School of Education to speed students' reading ability.

In the first eight-week experimental test, 16 freshmen showed marked improvement in reading skill and some advance in scholastic standing.

The subjects increased reading speed 50 per cent, gained in reading accuracy and improved their habits of eye movement.

Through the special movies, the spectator's eyes are forced to follow the movements that a skillful reader's eyes would follow. The movie shows successive phrases flashed rapidly across and down the screen in such a way that the spectator's eyes involuntarily are attracted to each word-group as it appears.

The technique has been developed by Prof. Walter F. Dearborn, director of Harvard's Psycho-Educational Clinic, and Dr. Irving H. Anderson, education instructor, with the aid of Director James R. Brewster of the Harvard Film Service.

Argentina exported over 12 per cent more wool in 1938 than in 1937.

Nomination Approved



Appearing at senate judiciary sub-committee hearing on his nomination to Supreme Court, William O. Douglas (right) listens as the committee approves the nomination. With the SEC chairman is Attorney General Frank Murphy.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TO GIVE LAST CONCERTS

Residents of Indiana will bid a temporary farewell to their great symphony orchestra next week-end when Fabien Sevitzky ascends the Muria theater podium to conduct the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra in its last pair of concerts Saturday night April 1, and Sunday afternoon April 2.

The Sunday afternoon concert represents a change from the usual custom of holding subscription concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening; state subscribers to the concert series are notified their Friday afternoon tickets will be good only on Sunday, April 2, at 3 p.m.

As at the last concert pair of the previous season, the orchestra and the Indianapolis Symphonic choir whose choral conductor is Elmer Andrew Steffen—will combine under Mr. Sevitzky's baton to end the season in a "blaze" of musical "glory."

Mozart's famous "Requiem," which requires not only full symphony orchestra and chorus, but four vocal soloists, will be given its first Indianapolis performance in half a century. Its presentation at this time is considered—not only as a great event for lovers of fine music, but particularly appropriate because of the devout nature of the composition, to the season. Solo parts of the Requiem will be sung by Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Louise Bernhardt, alto; Howard Harrington, tenor; and David Blair McClosky, baritone.

Developed at Texas Station Then, last fall from South Texas came news that cotton experts of Texas A. & M.'s station had developed a variety of cotton having large bolls—with little or no lint fibers wrapped about the large, oil-rich seeds.

Described by leading cotton-oil men of this section as potentially one of the greatest developments of modern agricultural science, the new cotton will be placed on the market next year.

It is expected to develop an entirely new farm industry in the (Continued on Page Four)

Salvation Army Cadets In Muncie On Easter Week

A brigade of young women cadets from the Salvation Army's William Booth Memorial Training College in Chicago will come to Muncie to conduct meetings through Easter week. The services will open on Saturday, April 1, and continue through Easter Sunday.

Brigadier H. G. Robb, officer in charge of the Muncie corps, 201 East Seymour street, will be host to the visiting brigade, which is headed by Lt. Ann Polachek. The cadets will be joined on Tuesday, April 4, by Lt. Colonel Edwin Clayton, training college principal, who will assist with meetings on that day.

The brigade visiting Moline is one of six groups going out from the Chicago training college to conduct Easter week services at six different Army corps scattered throughout the Central States territory. Other corps to be visited are the Highland Park corps, Detroit, Michigan, the corps in Madison, Wisconsin, Springfield, Missouri, Moline, Illinois, and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Local officers at each of the corps have planned a busy week for the cadets which will include, in addition to religious services at corps headquarters, a series of factory meetings, cottage prayer meetings, and house to house visitation.

In spite of war troubles baseball is being enjoyed in Japan.

Democrats To Select New State Chairman

NO DISHONESTY IN '38 ELECTION

Charges Made By Raymond E. Willis Severely Criticized

Indianapolis, March 24.—When Raymond E. Willis, United States senator, asked that body to go on a fishing expedition and conduct a recount of votes in six Indiana counties, the reply made by the Democratic county chairmen in these counties was blistering and conclusive.

They called attention to the fact that no Republican chairman had made much charges nor had any one of the 6,000 election officials of that party made any suggestion that there had been fraud or dishonesty.

From Marion county, Ira Haymaker, county chairman, said: "Every vote was honestly cast and honestly counted. The charge is slanderous and absurd." Quite as promptly, County Chairman Fred F. Bays of Sullivan county presented the statement of W. N. Ringer, Sullivan county Republican chairman, which was printed immediately after the election in which the Republican chairman was held.

Calling attention to the fact that the charges did not come from the opposition leaders who would have been the first to make them had there been any grounds, Mr. Bays adds: "It is indeed regrettable that men become so ambitious that they would smear the name of a fine county in endeavoring to obtain public reward. Senator Van Nys' majority of nearly 4,000 votes in our country was due to the fact that the people believed that Senator Van Nys would be held responsible for the election of Senator Frank Murphy."

James J. Fagan of Vigo county took up the "charges" in detail and showed their absurdity, calling attention to the fact that Vigo county Democrats offered no resistance to the application of Willis for a recount, but welcomed it.

"No Republican candidate in Vigo county filed any contest whatsoever, thereby plainly revealing the conviction of local Republican candidates that the election was regular," said Mr. Fagan. "This is striking when it is recalled that some of the Republican candidates for the city council were defeated by less than 100 votes. Citizens generally throughout the county indignantly resent the slander on this community by the false, but widely circulated propaganda by the Republican state committee and Mr. Willis."

Mr. Fagan replied in detail to all the charges made and proved by the records their falsity.

From Lake county came the same analysis of the charges and the same proof of their falsity, the same challenge that the charges were not made by local Republicans who would have nothing to do with the efforts of Bobbitt and Willis to spread their libels upon their fellow Republicans. "Mr. Willis' blanket indictments and continued allegations of vote frauds in Lake county reflect upon Republican party workers, for if the alleged fraud existed, it would have been necessary for them to be a party to it," says Lake County Chairman Robert E. Wilhelm.

"As to the charge that enormous funds were spent, the records show that the Republican county committee spent \$27,552.29 in Lake county while we went through our campaign with only \$18,858.65. Since the Democrats were in control of the two largest cities in the county at the time of the last election, it might be of interest to citizens of Lake county where this big Republican campaign fund came from and what corporations or business helped to make up this huge sum of money. We believe it is poor judgment on his part on one day to charge his constituents with unfair play and then on the next day to announce his candidacy for the high office of United States Senator and expect whole-hearted support from Republican workers. On the day after election I received the following telegram from Fred F. Schutz, Lake County Republican chairman, which is in itself an answer to the Willis slanders: 'Congratulations on your victory. May I compliment you on the manner in which you conducted your campaign?'"

From Vanderburgh county came this terse statement from Walter Foley, Democratic county chairman: "The charges of Mr. Willis are foolish and absurd insofar as they relate to this county."

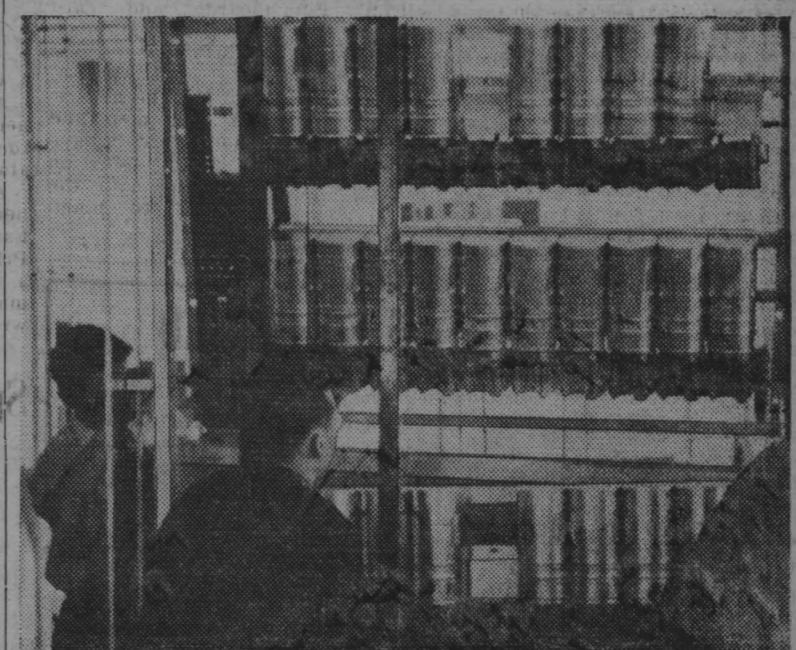
Omer Jackson Wishes to Resign After Five Years of Splendid Service to Party and Retain Attorney-Generalship of Indiana; Bays and McConnell Mentioned As Probable Successors to Head State Organization; Republicans Continue With Factional Strife and Would Oust Bobbitt From Post.

It is forecast that soon the Democratic state organization will be headed by a new leader who will replace state chairman Omer S. Jackson of Greenfield. Jackson has led his party through the past three successful state campaigns but desires to resign from the chairmanship due to some criticism that he is holding that position along with his appointment as attorney-general of Indiana. He was named to head the state committee in 1933 during the administration of former governor Paul V. McNutt, who now is well out in front as a candidate for the Presidency in 1940.

Two prospective candidates to succeed Jackson as Democratic state chairman are Fred Lays of Sullivan and Tom McConnell of Fowler. Bays is a present member of the public service commission and McConnell was a former assistant to R. Earl Peters, head of the Federal Housing Administration in Indiana. Bays is believed to hold a preference with Governor Townsend for the state chairmanship, although the governor has not predicted who might be Jackson's successor. McConnell was a member of the state committee as Second District Democratic chairman during the time Peters was state chairman. He is also very active in the affairs of the American Legion in Indiana.

The expected change in the Democratic state chairmanship is not a result of party friction nor opposition to Jackson but merely to fill a vacancy which would be caused by the state chairman's resignation after five years of real service to his party. The Democratic party of Indiana stands united behind the Presidential candidacy of McNutt, who has served as High Commissioner to the Philippines since his retirement as Governor in 1937. There has been little public comment made by leaders of the Democratic party concerning next year's Democratic candidate for governor. (Continued on Page Four)

Work Is Being Pushed on Muncie's New Phone Dial Exchange.



Installation work on the Indiana Bell Telephone Company's new dial telephone exchange in Muncie is going forward rapidly. The new system will probably be ready for service about the first week in August according to present indications. This will be several weeks ahead of schedule.

The new building located at Elm and Jackson streets will house the central office equipment. Early in March installers began the task of assembling the automatic units. Power equipment, of the latest type, including batteries, generators, and ringing machines is being placed in the basement. All local telephone lines will be brought into the building in six cables, each one of them containing 1,800 pairs of copper wires enclosed within a space less than three inches in diameter. Inside the office the cable will divide into smaller units for distribution to the automatic switches. Weeks of careful work will be required to connect each of these wires in its proper place.

Before the new office is placed in service, it will be necessary to complete other rearrangements in the telephone plant. The long distance office is being modified to work with the dial exchange system. The Company's construction forces are placing a new underground conduit run south from Jackson street to Charles street. Other sections of new conduit will be needed, and larger size cables required in some of the existing runs.

It is also necessary to replace all manual telephones with instruments suitable for dial operation. This part of the work is being accomplished by a special crew of 12 men. At this time about half of the instruments have been changed. A cardboard guard placed over the dials serves to remind telephone users that they should not use the dial until the entire system is put in service.

PRIMITIVE FOLK INHABIT MEMPHIS RIVER ISLAND; HUTS BUILT TO FLOAT

Memphis, Tenn.—With the rising of the sun each morning, Memphis' skyscrapers cast shadows over an island wilderness where 200 persons live like backwoods folk found in remote sections of the Southland.

Separated from the busy Memphis waterfront by the narrow Wolf river and from Arkansas fish docks by the mighty Mississippi, Mud Island—which 20 years ago did not exist—is the homeland of 50 families who live on farms where they can hear the noises of a big city and the whistles of steamboats plying the streams.

On this thickly-wooded island—little more than a stone's throw from Memphis' busiest corner—smoke curls from the chimneys of tiny, ramshackle cabins half hidden in the swaying willows. Dogs bark loudly and viciously at approaching strangers. Roosters crow and hens cackle. Pigs grunt in their backyards while a wind made odoriferous by the dirty, fetid father of waters walls through the trees.

Rabbits in Underbrush

The quick rustle of startled rabbits is heard in the underbrush. Crows caw harshly as they wheel and glide over cornfields and rows of cotton.

Mud Island first appeared in Memphis' harbor about 20 years ago and has grown until it now covers several hundred acres, forming an oval-shaped island which is more than a mile long and a mile across at its widest point. All the efforts of U. S. army engineers to block formation of the island which almost ruined Memphis' fine harbor were futile.

Families on Mud Island—it was called that for lack of a better name—live in houses mounted on

big logs or empty oil drums. The drums and logs serve as floaters for the houses when high water covers the island.

Some live in houseboats—arks of the modern day—which rest on the ground when the stream is low and above the ground when the water reaches flood levels. Every house is anchored fast. To live in an unfloatable house on Mud Island is unthinkable, for almost every winter the water goes so high that even the tops of trees are covered.

None Pays Taxes

Residents on the island pay no taxes of any sort, and everyone owns his own home. Naturally, there are no modern conveniences, and the greatest problem is that of obtaining drinking water. Almost all the inhabitants trap rain water in barrels while others row across Wolf river to Memphis to get their supply.

Most of the island's dwellers are unemployed or part-time working riverfolk who are satisfied to be near the stream that holds some mysterious charm. They are content to do perhaps one day's work each month and spend the rest of their time tending their small crops, hunting in a veritable jungle where wild life is abundant, or fishing in ever-productive coves around the island.

The island, which belongs to Tennessee, has been considered for various purposes by state officials, among them the idea of constructing a convenient airport. But every plan advanced has been abandoned for some day the whimsical Mississippi may take the island away as rapidly as it built it. Until that time, Mud Islanders probably will live in peace.

roted FOR reorganization. Among other outstanding Republicans were Reece of Tennessee, Wolverton of New Jersey and Eaton of California who saw the need for government reorganization and were big enough to place good government ahead of politics. If Indiana Republican Congressmen are not rubber stamps, what are they? The answer: Rubber stamps.

The middlename "Vories" in Paul V. McNutt's name has puzzled many persons. It is not a family name, but was given the High Commissioner by his father in honor of an old personal friend Harvey V. Vories, then state superintendent of public instruction. Judge John C. McNutt, father, was then resident of Franklin. He had worked hard at the Democratic state convention of 1890 to get Mr. Vories than a school man at Franklin, nominated as superintendent of public instruction. The next year he was elected. While serving his term, Mr. Vories became seriously ill. In calling to see him in Indianapolis, Judge McNutt cheered his sick friend by telling him that if the baby to be born in the summer were a boy, he was going to name him "Vories" in his honor. Mr. Vories recovered, and when the baby, a boy, was born on July 19, Judge McNutt kept his word. And like the veteran Democrat for whom he was named, Paul Vories McNutt is carrying on.

While the Hoosier solons are gloating over their votes, let's look at the Republican Congressmen who did vote for the measure. Somewhat their names are familiar to folks in Indiana, and each has been applauded and praised as great statesmen when appearing at Republican meetings in this state. For instance: Rep. James W. Wadsworth of New York, who was principal speaker at the famous Capehart Cornfield conference last summer voted FOR the Reorganization bill; Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota, who delivered a stirring anti-New Deal speech at the Lincoln Day dinner in the Columbia Club in Indianapolis. Voted FOR government reorganization; Rep. Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, who accompanied Governor Landon to Indiana in 1936 as the "agricultural expert," and who has been spoken of as the next Republican Secretary of Agriculture, voted FOR the Reorganization bill; Rep. Carl Mapes of Michigan, ranking minority member of the powerful House Rules committee, who retired from the race for minority floor leader in favor of Rep. Joseph W. Martin,

Attorney Glen R. Hills of Kokomo is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is making many speeches, most of which are supposed to be non-partisan, but we observe that he never fails to take a crack at President Roosevelt and the New Deal. This is not unusual for it is the Republican way of playing politics. However, Mr. Hills hit below the belt in an address before the Women's Republican club in Indianapolis. Mr. Hills said: "Not long ago President Roosevelt made a speech in which he said 'I hate war.' He spoke of seeing blood and death and destruction. I don't know when he saw all that, for while the fighting Roosevelts were in the front lines of France, he sat behind a desk on a well-paid political job as assistant secretary or something. What does he know of war? Now Mr. Hills has not made for himself any friends by such a vicious at-

One of These Chaps Is Typical American Boy



Drinking a toast to each other—in milk, of course—are these youngsters picked as finalists in a contest to determine the typical American boy. Gathered in New York for that purpose are Johnny Simpson, 11, of Hollywood, Cal.; Teddy Cahill, 14,

of Pittsfield, Mass.; Tommy Ferrick, 14, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Karl McCready, of Louisville, Ky.; Charley Humfeld, 12, of St. Louis, Mo., and Bobby Macauley, 8, of Duluth, Minn. Winner gets a \$1,000 check and a radio appearance.

tack on the patriotism of the President. As Assistant Secretary of the navy Mr. Roosevelt directed the transportation of 2,084,000 American boys to France through the German submarine blockade without one ship being torpedoed—a feat which astonished the world. Mr. Hills was one of those boys who was guided safely through the infested waters. He should criticize the war record of President Roosevelt!

More than 30,000 families in Indiana will lose their WPA income and be thrown on direct relief if Congress fails to pass President Roosevelt's request for additional funds. John K. Jennings, state WPA administrator, says these families, representing some 150,000 persons, would lose an average of \$53.33 monthly by May 1.

One would think that from all said about reliefers not wanting to work that they would welcome laying down their shovels and going back to the hand-outs at the township trustee's office. But do they? Not if one is the believe that which are being made by the WPA men themselves. Edward Holt, chairman of the Daviess County Workers Alliance, made an appeal to Washington, Indiana, businessmen and the general public to contact members of Congress and insist that the additional 150 million dollars for WPA be appropriated. Holt points out that 300 WPA payees in Daviess County will lose their jobs if the money isn't granted. WPA laborers draw \$48 a month, making \$14,000 a month payroll which would be lost to Daviess County. Holt asks business men to stop and think what this loss in purchasing power will mean to them. They can't escape the fact that firing 300 WPA workers means firing more than 300 customers of Daviess county business houses. And what is true in Daviess county is true in every other Indiana community.

HIGHWAY OPERATION UNDER NEW BUDGET PRESENTS PROBLEM

A cut of 38 per cent in funds available for supervisory service in the administration of the state highway system during the next two fiscal years is faced by the State Highway Commission. T. A. Dicus, chairman, pointed out to day.

In the last eight years increasing use of the state highway system and demands of motorists for improved maintenance and modern construction along with new safety features, has necessitated an increased personnel. Traffic on the state system is 36 per cent greater than five years ago; motorists expect immediate removal of snow and ice from all roads, the elimination or protection of grade crossings, removal of all hazards to safety and a higher standard of maintenance of the roadway and shoulders than in the past.

Adjustment of the administrative and supervisory personnel to the new budget is regarded by members of the Commission as one of the most serious problems affecting operation of the state highway system since its creation twenty years ago.

BLIND LEGISLATOR WORKS

Pierre, S. D.—Blindness is no obstacle to a state legislator, according to Henry J. Glerau, blind member of the South Dakota house of representatives. Fellow representatives and employees read the legislator's bill and he takes notes in Braille.

"SAFE" EXPLOSIVE INVENTED

Manila—in the face of strikes in "safe" substitute for dynamite, an unnamed explosive 20 to 30 per cent more powerful than nitroglycerine but without the danger, is claimed by J. W. Dawson, 25, teacher fellow at the University of Washington.

OLD BATTLE SITE IS PLANTATION

Lovelace, La.—This little section of Louisiana, historically known as Sicily Island, has changed in the past 200 years from the gathering grounds of the Natchez Indians to a wide expanse of growing cotton.

It was at Sicily Island that the power of the Indians in Louisiana was forever broken in 1729 when they were defeated by French soldiers and marines under the command of Governor Perrier. It was here that the tribes met annually for hunting trips and feasts that lasted for days.

The tract embracing the battlefield and Indian rendezvous is now part of the plantation acquired by the Lovelace brothers and owned by their descendant, William S. Peck, Jr.

John and Thomas Lovelace stepped from their flatboat on the Black river in 1756 and found the battleground that had been forgotten by all except a few Indians who remained in the area. Littered over the ground were parts of guns and warlike implements—signs of a major fight between Indians and the red man.

Old Mansion Still Stands

Four miles away, John Lovelace, grandfather of the present owner, built his home—a colonial edifice that stands today.

It was through this English pioneer that the facts of the fight between white men and Indians in Louisiana came to light.

On Nov. 2, 1729, the Natchez tribe, aided by allies, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, cut off and slaughtered 1,500 men, women and children at Fort Rosalie.

It was through this English pioneer that the facts of the fight between white men and Indians in Louisiana came to light.

The special non-resident fishing license has been popular with vacationists and tourists, more than ten thousand of these 10-day permits having been issued during the past fiscal year. The change in the license, making it good for 14 instead of 10 days, was made to correspond with the average length of the vacation period.

Before the vacationist spending two weeks on an Indiana lake, was deprived of fishing for a part of the time or forced to take out a second license.

Fishing is rapidly becoming one of Indiana's major attractions for vacationists from other states and is responsible for the expenditure of thousands of dollars in Indiana by these visiting anglers. The Department of Conservation, with the cooperation of the conservation clubs, planted more than 25,000,000 game fish in Indiana waters during 1938 as a step in further improving both lake and stream fishing.

Indians Sent into Slavery

More than 400 Indians were taken prisoners. Most of them were sent to Santo Domingo as slaves. Only a handful of the Natchez escaped to mingle with the remnants of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The home built by John Lovelace also is surrounded with Indian lore. Directly in front of its spacious front porch is the landing where Indians on fishing and hunting trips in the region tied their canoes.

The land on which the home stands is known as the Ferry Plantation.

Scattered over the plantation are five Indian mounds—a mecca today for the archeologist in search of Indian relics. Around the bases of these piles of earth the Indians held their feasts, and it was probably here that the massacre of the inhabitants of Fort Ross was planned.

LIFE LONG AND HAPPY

Decoto, Cal.—Paris Jasper Ferguson, 95, oldest resident of the Masonic home in this city, will celebrate on April 14 the 65th anniversary of his marriage. His wife, Ruth, is 82. They "schoonered" across the plains in the gold rush days, and insist life has always been happy for them.

BURGLAR LOCKS UP DOG

San Diego, Cal.—The personification of precaution was the burglar who ransacked the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McCurdy. He locked the watch dog inside the back porch before going about his work. The dog's name was Tiger.

'Tin Can Mail' Is Slow But Sure For Coral Isle Off Beaten Path

Pasadena, Cal.—Fred V. Flannery of this city offers proof of the efficiency of the "Tin Can Mail Service" that is now operated regularly from the little Island of Niauafou, which lies between Hawaii and Australia.

After eight months, a letter which he addressed to himself and carefully enclosed in a tin can and mailed via the "tin can route" has been delivered.

Another one, which he addressed to his mother at the same time, has not yet arrived, but he is confident it eventually will as sometimes two years are required for the delivery of a "tin can letter" from Niauafou island. Few, he declared, are ever lost.

The Island of Niauafou, a British possession with a population of 35,000, is described by Flannery as being the only one in the world where a can opener is a part of the standard equipment of the post office department.

Mail is received and sent from tin cans, and the system has been developed to a high degree of perfection.

The cans used for mailing letters are cancelled or stamped with the phrase "Tin Can Mail, Niauafou Island, Tomga," in eight languages.

This is done so crews of foreign vessels, which may pick up the cans at sea, can decipher the address and carry the letter to at least one more port nearer its destination or throw it overboard at a point where the winds and currents may be more favorable.

Currents, tides, and ships and the post office system of the country of final destination are counted upon to help the letter to its destination.

A highlight of the service on the island itself is in connection with mail that arrives there, either via ship or by being washed up by the ocean, Flannery said. After the stamp is cancelled, "pony express riders," in the form of natives in canoes, paddle out to sea to launch the cans again and get them started toward their ultimate destination with the least delay.

The development of the tin can mail service, Flannery explained, came about because in the early days when supplies were brought to the island by ships it was impossible for the vessels to get closer in than several miles due to coral reefs. Hence all supplies were put into cans, thrown overboard and were washed ashore.

Since then the natives have developed the habit of going out in canoes and taking off their supplies. They usually also take out their canned meat, and let the ship throw it overboard at whatever point it will catch the winds and currents most calculated to carry it swiftly to its destination.

Only one thing menaces the next objective of labor leaders would be the rice industry, vital to a rice-eating nation. Some observers feared that strikes might affect Nueva Ecija, the "rice granary" of the country.

Recently a New York court found a man guilty of murder even though his victim had lived for more than four years before dying from the gun-shot wound. In most states a person is not liable for murder when the victim lives for more than a year and a day.

Government Averts Walkout

In Tarlac province, a big strike recently was averted by central government officials, who persuaded 1,700 laborers of the Central Azucarera de Tarlac (Tarlac Sugar Central) to await the decision of the Court of Industrial Relations on their case, which involves a petition for better working conditions and higher wages.

Approximately 10,000 workers of several companies and haciendas in Laguna, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija provinces have returned to work, terminating recent strikes, but there were reports that settlement of their cases was only temporary and further walkouts might occur unless their demands were settled definitely.

There were indications that the present tin can mail service, Flannery said, and that is that the demand from stamp collectors all over the world for tin cans bearing the cancellation mark in eight languages, has become so great that the natives are getting tired of so much excessive work. The letters are stamped only with the year in which they are "canned" and mailed as the day and date.

Few white people live in that part of the world, Flannery said.

FILIPINO LABOR MORE RESTLESS

Manila—In the face of strikes in various sections of the country and of threats of a nation-wide labor walkout, Philippine business has begun organizing with a view to presenting a unified front in labor controversies.

There were some fears that unless the employers concerned accede to their demands about 40,000 Manila laborers might strike. Thousands of workers affiliated with different labor organizations scheduled "protest" meetings.

Business men privately have expressed fears that President Manuel Quezon's labor policy was serving to encourage the activities of labor "agitators" and have accordingly started preparations to meet any "unjust" labor demands.

The province of Pampanga is the hotbed of strikes. Sabotage has become prevalent in the province, where industry sometimes has been virtually paralyzed by strikes.

Strikes in Luzon

Strikes have spread to other Luzon provinces, including Bulacan, Tarlac, Laguna and Nueva Ecija, where walkouts or threatened strikes are frequent.

Besides allegedly unsatisfactory working conditions and low wages, one of the chief causes of the labor unrest is the alleged inability of the Court of Industrial Relations to act promptly on labor conditions and higher wages.

Additionally, labor leaders have been extremely active lately, apparently encouraged by the Commonwealth government's "social justice" program.

Principally affected by the current strike wave is the sugar industry, the most important in the islands.

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Due to some mix-up in the calendar, George Washington's birthday was celebrated on February 11th, for sixty years and since that time it has been celebrated eleven days later.

A person with a million dollar income in the United States must pay a federal income tax of about \$681,000. (68.1%).

American aircraft is increasing rapidly in the Netherlands Indies.



Country (less all the duties) for less than \$2,000.

From the estate of \$350,000 of the late Miss Louise Baier, New York City, a trust fund of \$5,000 was left to provide for the health and happiness of a stray cat that wandered into her kitchen about four years ago.

The average mule in the United States is worth much more than the average horse, according to a recent government report. It is figured that the value of the average mule is \$118 and the value of an average horse is only \$84.

In the 43 state legislatures which have been in session since January 2, this year, there have been introduced 403 bills of new taxes and license fees and 79 bills increasing present taxes.

"Cars are not the only things wrecked by losing control."

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that sit-down strikes are illegal.

About 7,500 U. S. workers belong to unions.

The new Pope, Pope Plus XII, is very modern; including constant use of passenger airplane service and his personal use of an electric razor.

Rats and mice have been unusually annoying this year. Even Mrs. Roosevelt reports that these pests have caused considerable trouble at the White House.

Next year, 1940, the Passion Play will be given again in Oberammergau, Germany. Already the roles have been cast and the full beards left to grow.

State gasoline taxes range from two cents per gallon in Missouri and Washington, D. C., up to seven cents per gallon in Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee. In addition to the state tax there is a federal tax of one cent per gallon.

Cheese consumption is increasing rapidly in this country. Our cheese consumption has doubled during the past twenty years.

Vitamins A and A are stored most abundantly in the livers of deep-sea fish (cod, halibut, and tuna). These fish come to the surface during the heat of the day and feed on smaller fish; while near the surface they store "organic sunlight" which may then be extracted for human need.

Senator Wagner of New York has introduced another "Wagner Bill". The new bill provides for federal grants of money to finance health building programs covering child and maternal health as well as the health of those who live in regions not properly equipped with hospitals and medical service.

There are more than one and one-half million less school children in the U. S. now than were in 1929. During the same period the aged (over 65) have increased more than two million. That is the problem; now, what's the answer?

This is the 100th anniversary year for baseball. Baseball authorities consider Christy Mathewson the greatest baseball pitcher of all time and one of the twelve greatest ball players that the world has ever produced. The other eleven are: Ty Cobb, Hans Wagner, Walter Johnson, Babe Ruth, Nap Lajoie, Tris Speaker, Cy Young, Grover Cleveland Alexander, George Sisler, Eddie Collins, and Willie Keeler.

In Minneapolis the police were called to take charge of a 15-year-old bedridden boy who had caused considerable trouble and expense by telephoning for various orders of goods and services in the name of a neighbor. The prank included ten grocery orders and thirty orders for coal.

CZECH PARTITION

The American Government yesterday maintained an attitude of complete aloofness from the crisis over the further dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

It was pointed out that the chief anxiety of the American Government last September prior to the Munich Conference, and which led President Roosevelt to send two personal appeals to Chancellor Hitler to keep the peace, was engendered by the imminent period that Germany's demands for the Sudetenland would touch off another world war. In the present instance no such danger is believed to exist, and the affair, despite the three-cornered aspirations of Germany, Poland and Hungary to seize further control, insofar as the United States is concerned, is considered an entirely domestic and internal problem of Czechoslovakia.—Capitol Daily.

There are only eleven perfect Norwegian platinum (cross between the rare albino and silver) fox skins in the world. They are valued at about \$5,000 each. The Duchess of Windsor is the proud owner of one of these skins. The Duke bought hers in the Old

Plymouth, O.—Richland county boasts of one of the few women trappers in the state. Mrs. Jacob Arnold, who lives near here, started trapping to protect her flock of chickens. She finds it profitable to sell the skins of her "catches."

O. W. TUTTERROW STORES

411 No. Elm. Phone 1084
Formerly J. E. Hays Grocery
901 No. Brady. Phone 511
in Whately

Quality Fit for Kings

Our Price is Within the Reach of All

Fish Comes Into Its Own During Lent

and many
are the
flavorsome
ways of
serving it

By Dorothy Greig

"FISH is brain food", mother used to tell us children. As I remember, we had fish frequently since we lived in a coast town and early learned to like all the succulent varieties of sea food.

However, in spite of all the fish we eat, none of us has so far startled the world with our brilliance. So maybe that fish-is-brain-food story is just another example of the duplicity practiced by grown-ups on the gullible young. It probably belongs with the salt-on-the-bird's-tail legend which kept us happily chasing robins round the backyard, salt shaker in hand, thereby insuring mother a little peace in the kitchen.

However, be all that as it may, fish is its own best reason for serving. In all its varieties, it is good eating and, of course, Lenten fish is more popular than ever.

Today whether we live far inland or hard by sea or lake, we can all enjoy fresh fish, for it can now be shipped and preserved in its just-from-the-water freshness. But whether we eat sea and fresh water foods in their natural form or take them from cans, there are many flavorful ways of serving them.

There's our old favorite, salmon loaf, for instance. It acquires surprising new flavor when dished up with this clam chowder sauce:

Salmon Loaf with Clam Chowder Sauce

1 can salmon (drained)
1 1/2 cups soft bread crumbs
1/2 cup dry fine breadcrumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 can condensed tomato soup
2 eggs

Drain the salmon then pick out the bones and dark skin. Mix the salmon well and combine with the buttered bread crumbs, tomato soup and eggs, slightly beaten. Mix thoroughly. Put into a buttered loaf pan or mold and bake for 45-60 minutes in a moderate oven—350 degrees. Serves 6.

Clam Chowder Sauce

1 can condensed clam chowder
1/2 cup milk or cream

Add the milk to the clam chowder. Heat quickly and serve as a sauce with the salmon loaf.

DESIGNED FOR LENTEN MENUS

During this season of lions and lambs any suggestions for perking up the day's menus are especially welcome. Appetites are apt to be dulled by the last grey days of winter so it is time to brighten meal times with different yet simple-to-prepare foods. Since fish is predominant in menus just now there are some timely recipes in which seafoods are used. They are sure to have the pleasing effect of whetting the family's interest in Lenten foods and, too, three recipes are kind to the food budget.

Baked Fish, Lemon-Celery Stuffing

3 cups bread cubes
1 1/2 cup chopped celery
1 1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1 1/2 cup chopped stuffed olives
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1 1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 1/2 cup hot water
1 1/2 cup melted butter

2-lb. fish (pike, haddock, etc.)

Combine all ingredients except fish. Stuff fish with stuffing mixture. Wrap in cheesecloth and bake in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 1 1/2 hours. Serve with sauce made by beating 2 egg yolks and 2 tablespoons lemon juice into 1 1/2 cups of flour and white sauce.

Salmon Savory Roll-Ups

2 cups flour
3/4 cup salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
2 1/2 to 2 1/2 cups milk

Flaked salmon

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough, stirring just enough to make ingredients hold together. Turn out on lightly floured board, knead gently for a half minute. Roll out dough 1/4 inch thick and cut in strips 3 inches wide. Spread with flaked salmon mixture. Place close together in ungreased baking pan. Brush with melted butter. Bake in hot oven (450 deg. F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Fresh salmon and whole kernel corn are tasty vegetable accompaniments for Savory Roll-Ups.

Tuna Fish Salad Sandwich (Individual Serving)

Unsliced bread
1 hard cooked egg
1/2 cup flaked tuna fish
1/4 cup sliced celery
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
Butter
Parsley

Trim crusts from bread and slice lengthwise. Cut egg in small pieces and mix with tuna fish, celery and mayonnaise. Chop parsley and cream together with butter. Spread lightly on bread. Pile salad filling lightly into center of slice. Bring the ends over the filling. Fasten with toothpicks. Wrap in waxed paper and store in cool place until ready to serve. Remove toothpicks



Salmon Loaf acquires new flavor when served with Clam Chowder Sauce

As a change from the regulation oyster stew you may like this. I know you have selected your fish here is an especially delicious way to dress and serve it:

Tomato-Oyster Stew

4 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon onion, grated or finely chopped

1 pint oysters and oyster liquor

1/2 teaspoon pepper

3 cups milk, scalded

1/2 cup condensed tomato soup

2 tablespoons parsley, chopped

Cook the grated or very finely chopped onions in the butter. Pick over the oysters, removing bits of shell, then drain and reserve liquor.

Add the oysters to the onion and butter with the salt and pepper.

Cook until the oysters are plump and the edges begin to curl. Next add the hot milk and oyster liquor,

and heat to the boiling point, but do not boil. Then add the hot condensed tomato soup. Mix and serve at once with crackers.

Dill Dressing:

3 cups soft bread crumbs

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon pepper

3 tablespoons onion, minced

1/4 cup melted butter

4 tablespoons dill pickles, chopped

2 tablespoons parsley, chopped

Mix the bread crumbs with seasoning and onion; add butter slowly, and toss dressing with a fork to mix. Then add the chopped dill pickle and parsley.

Baked Stuffed Fish With Dill Dressing and Hot Tomato Sauce

1 can salmon (drained)

1 1/2 cups soft bread crumbs

1/2 cup dry fine breadcrumbs

2 tablespoons melted butter

1 can condensed tomato soup

2 eggs

Drain the salmon then pick out the bones and dark skin. Mix the salmon well and combine with the buttered bread crumbs, tomato soup and eggs, slightly beaten. Mix thoroughly. Put into a buttered loaf pan or mold and bake for 45-60 minutes in a moderate oven—350 degrees. Serves 6.

Hot Tomato Sauce:

1 can condensed tomato soup

Heat the condensed tomato soup just as it comes from the can and serve 2 1/2 tablespoons of sauce over each portion of fish. Serves 6.

decorates with radishes and sprigs of parsley.

LIFTS FOR LENTEN MENUS

By Marian Van

Here is a bright new suggestion for dressing up oysters—one of the most popular of seafoods. Serve them in Vienna rolls which have been toasted to a golden crustiness. Simply scoop out the centers of the rolls, brush the edges with butter and toast under the broiler. Serve hot, filled with creamed oysters.

Individual casseroles of escalope fish go "high hat" when served with toast wings. White bread is toasted and the trimmed slices are cut diagonally. Then the "wings" are brushed with melted butter and two are placed on top of each casserole with the long side up and the opposite corner of the wing pressed into the casserole mixture.

A tasty new spring accessory for the biscuit topping to fish dishes is chopped parsley. The added flavor is excellent with seafood and the tiny sprigs of green give a pleasing color effect. Just add two tablespoons of chopped parsley to a biscuit recipe using two cups of flour and you'll have the right to collective bargaining and a way has been provided to settle the disputes between employer and employee without resort to industrial anarchy. The C.C.C. camps have given hundreds of thousands of young men new start in life, both in health and occupation. The nation has given it wholehearted endorsement to these splendid reforms, and no political party will ever dare propose their repeal.

Bank depositors are now insured against loss. The Social Security Act has given a new hope in life to those who must face old age without financial independence. The wholesale swindling of honest investors has been curbed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Food, clothing, and shelter have been provided for the needy. Labor has been given the right to collective bargaining and a way has been provided to settle the disputes between employer and employee without resort to industrial anarchy. The C.C.C. camps have given hundreds of thousands of young men new start in life, both in health and occupation. The nation has given it wholehearted endorsement to these splendid reforms, and no political party will ever dare propose their repeal.

In turn the grocer ceases to be a customer for that new car or for the new dress in the department store. Thus far this year there has been a more encouraging report on so-called luxuries. There have been more new cars sold in 1939 than were sold in 1938.

The state has issued more licenses. Every one connected with or having any part in this business share in the prosperity which may be threatened if the WPA is compelled to restrict its payrolls and number of employees.

Visitors at the World's Fair in New York will see an exhibit of work done under this government enterprise. There will be models of schools, of highways, of court houses and of every conceivable addition to our national wealth.

In the field of foreign affairs the Roosevelt administration has acted with equal wisdom and foresight.

The goodneighbor policy has been substituted for dollar diplomacy to improve our relations with the nations of Latin America. The C.C.C. camps have given hundreds of thousands of young men new start in life, both in health and occupation. The nation has given it wholehearted endorsement to these splendid reforms, and no political party will ever dare propose their repeal.

Business cannot afford to let these men go back to idleness. They cannot afford to permit this reduction in real customers. They are here to stay, of necessity.

A spring tonic for Lenten menus is a cheese-egg sandwich, which is really meal in itself. Allowing three slices of toast for each sandwich, arrange hard cooked egg slices on two pieces. Stack three slices on each plate and pour cheese sauce over the sandwich. Then top each with an egg slice sprinkled with paprika.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION

Whether we like it or not, there seems to be no escape from the fact that federal public works will become a permanent institution.

Federal work projects were a depression device, but they will be maintained to preserve the balance between the machine age and the periods of readjustment.

When Congress failed to appropriate what the President said would be necessary to provide work for the idle under the WPA, announcement was made that there would be 1,200,000 removed from the payrolls. Of these, there are 30,000 in Indiana not yet absorbed by private industry. This number must turn from this useful and desirable labor to the direct relief rolls.

It is significant that this glad news is printed most prominently by the papers which have fought every move of the New Deal. The increase in employment means an increase in purchasing power, and incidentally in advertising from which these papers which have hated President Roosevelt with unbelievable bitterness, are now forced to acknowledge the success of his New Deal policies. It has not changed their demands that the brakes be put upon the spending power before private industry demonstrates its ability to absorb all labor. The report that Indiana

must take 30,000 workers from the Works Progress Administration means nothing to them.

To keep buying power on a level with productive capacity is the goal of the New Deal and it is because support has been given to the buying forces that there is a constant rising of the tides. To add 30,000 to the buying power is magnificent news. But to suddenly remove that number would be disastrous. Business men are learning that the New Deal does more than provide food and clothing for the hungry. It furnishes purchasers for the merchants.

ON THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By Hon. Alben W. Barkley

Mr. Barkley, Mr. President, today we observe the sixth anniversary of the first inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. During that period the Chief Executive has faced an unprecedented series of trials at home and perils abroad. I should like to review briefly the problems which he has faced and the courageous and statesmanlike manner in which he has moved to meet them.

President Roosevelt assumed office at the peak of an acute financial and industrial crisis. Business was prostrate; agriculture was crushed under the weight of ruinous prices and glutted markets; millions of worthy citizens were out of employment, their meager savings washed away in bank failures and their homes threatened by foreclosure. The so-called leaders of the day were terrified into inaction, doing nothing while they whispered behind drawn curtains that democracy was on trial and might flounder in the general catastrophe.

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-\$1.50 A YEAR

223 North Elm Street, Phone 2540
MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher

Muncie, Indiana, Friday March 31 1939.

Armament

The armament discussion produces all sorts of opinions but all proponents of preparedness insist that the appropriations will be wholly for defensive purposes. At present the United States isn't contemplating any war.

There hasn't been anything like this in the United States before. To account for it one must think back 22 years or more ago when the United States became involved in the World War—and prepared afterwards.

No matter how much people differ about policies the whole matter seems to be one of following President Roosevelt's recommendations. Months ago he began to talk about preparing, all the way from Aroostook county, Maine, to the tip of South America, and the arguments he offered apparently have convinced his country men.

The basic theory of all this movement is the "solidarity of the American Republics." The fact is that there is not "solidarity" among Latin-American countries. Nazi-German prestige is well organized in El Salvador, and a writer of the New York Times adds that "German propaganda is being pumped into Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua." The United States is joined by Good Neighbors in efforts to stop the Nazi propaganda pump.

Dictators Come High

One of the favorite tricks-of-the-trade of the dictators is to show how they have ended unemployment and want in their countries, and to argue from this that one-man government is the way to human happiness and prosperity. The government-dominated German press, for instance, is always publishing articles about want and starvation in America, as "proof" of their theory that democracy is a degenerate and out-of-date theory of government.

In the light of that, some figures presented by Paul Mallon, representing "months of careful personal investigation, penetrating guarded dictatorial secrets," are of exceptional interest.

In Russia, according to this survey, the average worker gets \$11 a week, and in Germany he gets \$12 to \$15. In the United States, he gets \$23.32.

In Russia, the lowest paid class of workers get \$3.60 and in Germany \$4.25. In this country they get \$4.85 (WPA minimum).

And that doesn't tell half the story. The big thing of interest to the worker anywhere is "real wages"—that is, his pay computed in terms of what it will buy, rather than in terms of dollars, marks or rubles. And here the comparison is even more unfavorable to the industrial slaves of the dictators. A pound of steak costs a dollar or more in either Russia or Germany as against 38 cents here. A pound of coffee costs \$12 in Russia and \$1.25 in Germany, as against 23 cents here. A dozen eggs costs \$1.26 in Russia and 72 cents in Germany, as against 44 cents here. So it goes, down the list of necessities and luxuries.

What is responsible for our world supremacy in the workers' standard of living? You can answer that in three words—the system, which encourages private enterprise. You can denounce that system all you please, but what else has brought about the industrial progress that has given us more money for less work—and has given even low paid workers things that only the favored official minority in the dictatorships can buy?

Are Your Children Safe?

"School authorities too often feel that because they've never had a fire, they're never going to have one," writes T. Alfred Fleming, in the Kiwanis Magazine. "This cruel fallacy is menace to the lives of American school children, for actually there are five school fires a day in this country. We cannot, unfortunately, eliminate all of them. But we can, by efficient fire drills, get our children out of burning buildings safely."

Most fire drills, Mr. Fleming observes, "are wretchedly inadequate; some actually dangerous." He describes one school in which, when the fire bell rang, downstairs pupils rushed upstairs to get their hats and coats from the cloakroom. A principal once proudly showed him a tubular-shoot escape in his modern school. The chute had locked doors at the bottom—and when the janitor was found after a 20-minute search, he admitted that he had lost the keys a year before! In another school, children had to stand on windowsill and swing out three feet to reach the fire escape—and then drop 12 feet from it to the ground! And it is a quite general practice to leave crippled children in their seats during fire drills.

Mr. Fleming wishes to "convert every school official and parent to the Texas system." In that state, the study of fire hazards is included in all school curricula, and two fire drills a month are held in all schools under the direction of student committees. Various drill officers are appointed from the older pupils, and are charged with such specific duties as helping crippled children to escape, seeing that rooms are empty before doors are closed, checking on cloakroom and lavatories to see that they are vacant, and leading lines of children to safety. Here the Lone Star State has set an example that should be immediately followed by all other states. America has had enough of ghastly school fire disasters.

Gandhi Wins Again

Gandhi wins again. After this remarkable man had fasted for a little more than 98 hours, the British viceroy of India told the 29-year-old ruler of Rajkot that it was time to capitulate. The reforms Gandhi demanded for the people of this comparatively small Indian state will be granted.

It is curious that while the press reports have devoted ample space to every other phase of the struggle, they have not described Gandhi's demands.

That is unfortunate, but it is not important. We know the Mahatma sought relief for the people. In that faith we discover the source of his power. No one questions his sincerity.

Gandhi is a truly great man. He may occupy more space in history than any man now living. If he lives ten years more he may win independence for his country and have the satisfaction of knowing he did it without firing a shot.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE
LIBERATED IN TWENTY
INDIANA COUNTIES

Chukar partridge, an Asiatic game bird being introduced into Indiana through experimental propagation at the state game farm and plantings in suitable areas, will provide additional field sport for Hoosier hunters in future years.

Seven hundred of these birds were liberated this month, continuing the experimental plantings inaugurated in 1938 when Chukars were released in Clinton, Putnam, Daviess, Dubois, Lawrence, Ripley, Jackson, Jennings and Fayette counties. The 1938 liberations were in Benton, Hamilton, Fayette, Rush, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Jackson, Washington, Orange, Dubois, Crawford, Pike, Gibson, Warren, Spencer and Perry counties.

The Chukar partridge is a native of India but is found in many parts of Asia at various altitudes. It is a hardy bird, notwithstanding severe winters and hot, dry summers and being adaptable to most areas. The Chukar is rarely found in wet, marshy areas, showing an inclination toward a broken, wooded country.

Chukars are a beautiful bird with gray back and wings, marked with dull red on the wings and tail; a light gray and black barred breast, and a black stripe running through the back of the eyes and around the throat. In size the Chukar is about the same as the White quail.

The Chukar partridge is a very sporty bird, holding for a dog and flushing with great speed. They employ a weaving flight, making a difficult target, while their gray and black marking is an added protection.

Experiments in artificial propagation of the Chukar partridge were started at the Jasper-Pulaski state game farm in 1936 when two pairs of breeders were secured. It is from this original stock that the seven hundred birds liberated this month were produced. About 1,000 Chukars are held at the game farm as breeding stock during the present laying season.

There is no open season in Indiana on the Chukar partridge and plantings over a period of years will be necessary before the Chukar can be added to the quail and pheasant for the hunter's sport.

STATE BUREAU PERSONNEL ANNOUNCE EXAMINATIONS

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31—Examinations to fill vacancies in the field staff of the State Department of Public Welfare were announced today by the State Bureau of Personnel. Applications, which are open to any citizen of the United States who has been a resident of Indiana for one year prior to date of applying, will be accepted by the Bureau until noon April 1.

Application blanks may be secured by writing to the Indiana Bureau of Personnel, 141 South Meridian street, Indianapolis.

Members of the welfare department field staff serve as connecting agents between the state department and welfare departments in each of Indiana's 92 counties. Their duties include interpretations of state and federal laws, working out county welfare problems with local officials, reviewing cases, giving advice on financial problems, and otherwise aiding county administrators to carry on the welfare program.

It was stated that the examination would consist of a written test and an oral interview. The written test is designed to measure the applicant's knowledge of social work, and the oral interview, which will be conducted by a non-partisan professional board, will evaluate such factors as personality, attitudes and general fitness.

Prerequisites for the acceptance of applications are, according to the announcement, "Either (1) two years' experience as a paid social worker with a recognized private or public agency, one year of which shall have been in an administrative or supervisory capacity; graduation from an accredited college, and successful completion of one year of training at an accredited school of social work, or (2) any equivalent combination of training and experience."

Place and time of examination will be announced later. Applicants will be required to have a medical examination when selected to fill a vacancy, it was stated. Salary range was announced as \$150 to \$225 a month.

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTIONS

In the Matter of Certain Proposed Public Improvements in The City of Muncie, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that it is desired to make the following described public improvements in the City of Muncie, Indiana, as authorized by the following numbered preliminary improvement resolutions, adopted by said Board on the 23rd day of March, 1939, to-wit:

Improvement Resolution No. 800-1939, for local sewer in 20th Street from Madison Street and Monroe Street.

Improvement Resolution No. 801-1939, for local sewer in south side of Willard Street from Mock Avenue to Oakland Avenue.

Improvement Resolution No. 802-1939, for local sewer in Kinney Street from 8th Street to 6th Street.

Improvement Resolution No. 803-1939, for paying with modern pavement, Kimberly Lane from Petty Road to Euclid Avenue, and con-

structing curbs and gutters along the line of said improvement.

All work done in the making of said described public improvements shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the above named date, and the drawings, plans, profiles and specifications which are on file in the office of said Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works and Safety has fixed the 20th day of April, 1939, as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or heard by persons interested in, or affected by said described public improvements and on said date at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., said Board of Public Works and Safety will meet at its office in said City for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed, or which may have been presented, said Board fixes said date as a date for the modification, confirmation, rescinding, or postponement of action on said remonstrances; and on said date will hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said proposed improvements, and will decide whether the benefits that will accrue to the property abutting and adjacent to the proposed improvement and to the said City will be equal to or exceed the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, as estimated by the City Civil Engineer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SAFETY OF MUNCIE, IND.

By Wilbur A. Full, Clerk
Mar. 31, April 7

SALES TO UNITED STATES SHOULD BE INCLUDED

Indianapolis, March 31—Sales to the United States government should also be included in the movement to make salaries of state employees taxable by the federal government and federal salaries taxable by the state, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana Gross Income Tax Division, has written Congressman John W. Boehne, Jr., urging consideration of this matter which has been a subject of special

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND CHANCERY COURT ON FILE IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE TO BE ADVISED FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1939.

R. E. G. R.
Herbie Melvin, salary \$181.65
Warren Smith, salary 69.44
John W. Boehne, Jr., salary 14.00
Oscar Jackson, salary 80.29
Cleo Tull, salary 80.29
John C. Boush, salary 70.69
Guthrie, John, salary 117.12
George Nelson, salary 95.48
Wm. Lee, salary 101.93
Wm. Young, salary 97.65
Charles House, salary 97.65
Shirley Davidson, salary 95.48
John W. Boehne, Jr., salary 94.00
Ray McDonald, salary 101.93
Earl Conrad, salary 95.48
John Williams, salary 94.00
John Williams, salary 78.12
James Palmer, salary 112.42
Sam Young, salary 96.31
Carl Stedbeck, salary 96.31
John Westervelt, salary 96.31
Mort Allen, salary 86.80
Ralph E. G. R., salary 92.00
Lamer Bold, salary 28.21
Hay Trout, salary 99.82
Charles House, salary 99.82
Fred Wright, salary 95.48
Ruth P. Pritchard, salary 95.48
Clayton Pittenger, salary 95.48
James Niccum, salary 8.65
David C. H. H., salary 9.00
Sarah Studebaker, salary 75.00
Charles Harschman, salary 71.61
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Frank Myers, salary 99.82
Claude Bergold, salary 60.22
Indiana Bell Telephone Co., exp. 16.68
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The Yorktown Ice & Fuel Co., exp. 65.14
Kunkel Water Works Co., exp. 65.14
Auto Body Co., exp. 15.00
Coulter Boiler & Sheet Iron Co., exp. 52.00
Guarantees Tire & Rubber Co., exp. 3.23
Friedman Bros., exp. 54.32
Lithium Steel Co., exp. 10.50
Jones Wrecking Co., exp. 53.75
Kemp Supply Co., exp. .61
Muncie Auto Body, exp. 23.25
Murphy Radiator Co., exp. 4.00
Pittenger Automobile Co., exp. 23.25
Standard Motor Service, exp. 34.32
Standard Motor Service, exp. 14.00
Koopman Supply Co., exp. 11.14
United Parts Co., exp. 73.24
A. C. Hagedorn, exp. 73.10
Charles House, salary 63.00
Harry R. Glenn, exp. 112.42
Del. Co. Farm Bur. Coop. exp. 7.50
Type Rep. & Rep. Co. exp. 10.16
M. D. & R. Stone Co., Inc., exp. 10.16
Muncie Stone & Lime, exp. 92.80
Patterson, exp. 13.00
Charles Hamilton, exp. 28.50
Howard E. Stewart, exp. 63.00
Muncie Elevator Co., exp. 1,094.00
Fullhart's Sand & Gravel, exp. 385.50
Muncie City Gas Co., exp. 54.32
Jones Wrecking Co., exp. 10.50
Kemp Supply Co., exp. 3.20
Max Zeigler, exp. 34.22
Nora Kennedy, exp. 15.58
Charles Troxell, exp. 6.25
Howard E. Stewart, exp. 63.00
Muncie Elevator Co., exp. 1,094.00
Fullhart's Sand & Gravel, exp. 385.50
Muncie City Gas Co., exp. 54.32
Jones Wrecking Co., exp. 10.50
Kemp Supply Co., exp. 3.20
Max Zeigler, exp. 34.22
Nora Kennedy, exp. 15.58
Charles Troxell, exp. 6.25
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