

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

VOLUME 20—NUMBER 6.

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Additional Costs Likely For Local Sewage Project

Approximate Costs to Local Taxpayers Now Appear To Be One Million Dollars Which Is One-Third Higher Than If Sewage Treatment Works Was Built In 1934; Selfish Politics Blamed for Not Having Sewage Problem Already Solved Without the Useless Expenditure of Many Thousands.

It has been announced by city officials that it is probable that \$75,000 more money will be needed to complete the construction costs of the sewage disposal plant now being built along White river west of the Tillotson avenue bridge. The increase in costs is explained since the new federal set-up on WPA expenditures will not permit the employment of skilled labor and the plant construction requires such kind of labor for the most part. Heretofore, skilled laborers on the project have been paid \$70 for a 130-hour month and the city has been paying the difference. Now, it appears as though the city must bear all the expenses of skilled labor which will require additional costs to local taxpayers.

A part of the increased park budget for next year is explained by payments due on property purchased during the past two years. It is advised that a balance of \$3,000 remains unpaid for the purchase of property known as Thomas park and that a \$3,600 balance is left due on the purchase of additional grounds at Tuhey park. Other budget items that were increased for next year by the park board include the repairs to buildings and equipment, insurance premiums, moving, instruction services, general supplies, and a \$2,500 appropriation to match with WPA expenditures for the construction of curbs, more benches, seats at the baseball diamond, and the completion of the fire station building started a year ago in the north side of McCulloch park.

The park system of Muncie was rejuvenated beginning in 1930 during the first year of the Dale administration. The baseball grandstand was erected and the weekly sport was started then which has continued each year since. The monkey island was built two years later and the project was stocked with a group of the animals which caused a lot of entertainment to the visiting crowds. New concession stands were constructed, flower and rock gardens were built which greatly beautified the parks, log cabins were erected at Heekin park for the convenience of picnickers and those who desired to have parties in the parks. Free motion pictures were displayed every week during the summer and great crowds were afforded outdoor entertainment which had never been produced during prior years.

Tuhey park became a realization in 1933 when a former dumping grounds was converted into a recreation field and a municipal swimming pool was built. Some additional improvements have been made in the parks since then

and the crowds brought to the parks through such a program of entertainment have continued to enjoy such entertainment ever since. Prior to the Dale administration the parks were so many acres of timber land visited only by a few people who would seek shade trees under which to hold a family reunion or an outdoor picnic. The new programs brought thousands of persons including visitors from surrounding counties to the city parks every week.

It is a matter of record that the costs to the taxpayers of Muncie for annual park expenses would amount to between \$30,000 and \$35,000. The same programs are now conducted at the parks were originated and held then on approximately two-thirds the amount of money as required now. It is believed that no one would have any part of the park entertainment abandoned but it would seem possible that such programs could be conducted without ever increasing costs since it has been done in the past.

The salary and wage expenditures in the local parks have been increased from three to five thousand dollars each year since 1934 although the park system has not been greatly enlarged. Operation of the swimming pool has caused a necessary increase in park payrolls but receipts from the pool should nearly provide for all operating costs each summer. A caretaker at the pool would be worth much to the public. During the past week a small boy received a bad cut in his foot from a broken bottle left scattered around the tables on the concession and lounging porch. It is reported that the broken bottle had been allowed to lay in such a dangerous place at least all of that day when it should have been cleaned up at once. Also, it would seem practical for some

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Investigation is Being Made of Wage Deduction

Several cases in which employers are alleged to have deducted unemployment compensation contributions from the wages paid their employees are being investigated by the state division, E. E. Henry, manager of the local unemployment compensation office said today.

The job insurance law specifies that "no employer shall directly or indirectly make or require or accept any deduction from the remuneration of individuals in his employ to finance the employer's contribution required from him, or required or accepted any waiver by any individual in his employ of any right" under the law.

The maximum penalty for violating this section of the law is a fine of \$500 and six months in jail, Mr. Henry said.

In the cases reported, it has been alleged that the employer either directly or indirectly deducted 2.7 per cent of the employee's earnings, which is the amount of the employer's contribution. Investigations are now being conducted to determine whether action can be taken by the state board.

Contributions from employees were required only during the first three months of 1937, Mr. Henry said.

CLAIM SOCIAL SECURITY TO BE PERMANENT

Efforts To Repeal Bill Loses Out When Vote Is Taken

Three years ago the social security program of the New Deal was denounced by every Republican orator and speaker as a fraud upon the people, a scheme to steal the people's money, a plan to regiment workers and a device borrowed from Russia to replace democracy with communism.

Last week, when needed amendments were offered in the Senate, the astonishing result was that there were but two votes against the proposal and 361 in its favor. Not a Republican dared to suggest that the bill be repealed in its entirety and the program abandoned. The amendments merely clarified the law, but did in no way touch its basic principles.

The amendments, which bring 1,100,000 more persons under the social security setup, can only mean that the program itself has met with approval. Old age benefits have been advanced to 1940 instead of 1942, as the original bill provided, which indicates that the nation demands benefits now, not years hence.

The tax system has been revised so that present payments of 1 per cent from both employees and employers will be retained instead of being increased next year. Unemployment insurance rates are reduced from 2.7 per cent to 2 per cent. The significant thing is that Republicans united with Democrats in making these amendments, and no voice was raised in protest against the program or the plan.

What becomes of the Republican cry that it put laborers in dog collars and gave them numbers instead of names?

Where is that charge that it was socialist or communistic and would take away the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence? You heard these charges in 1936 when Landon denounced the plan and tried to convince the people that Roosevelt intended to wreck all business and take away from workers their initiative and independence. But today those voices are silenced by experience, an experience that has proved the worth of this humane and practical policy of government to provide workers with funds enough to guide them through days of unemployment and give to those who have helped build America the right to spend their declining years in sharing the things they helped to build.

This experiment, and it is still an experiment, has proven its worth. The Tory Republicans admit it.

GOOD THOUGHTS
To balance Fortune by a just expense,
Join with Economy, Magnificence.
—Alexander Pope

Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson

The Liberty League, which financed the Republican propaganda in the '36 campaign, has been quiescent for a long time but it is still in existence, and though it does not appear to be issuing any pamphlets in its own name, it soul (and pocketbooks) are still marching on.

The Republican National Committee, which was one of the Liberty League's aliases three years ago, recently filed its report of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. According to that report, it received \$188,611.00 and expended \$111,721.00, for the first three months of 1939. Among the contributions listed were three Rockefellers, two Mellons, two Weirs, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., a duPont or two, and various others of the famous sixty families. In all, thirteen of these eminent people contributed \$4,000 apiece. While I would not intimate that this was in the nature of an assessment, the thought comes up that when abettleships to be built or a large order of supplies is offered by the government for competitive bids, a suspicious auditor looks on questioningly when these bids come in from diverse sections exactly alike.

Of course, these prominent subscribers to the Republican cause may have arrived at the amount expected of them for the first quarter of the year independently. It was perhaps only a coincidence that some of them did not give \$5,000 and others \$3,000. The only \$5,000 contribution listed comes from the "Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee," with no detail as to who gave it to the Bay State organization. There were, in addition to these, various thousand dollar, two thousand dollar and twenty-five hundred dollar contributions.

It's Different With Us.

Approximately the same total was collected and spent by the Democratic National Committee. This money came in the form of payments on the Jackson Day Dinners and other affairs of the sort and I do not think that in the whole long list there was a contribution of more than one hundred dollars. Much of it was made up of \$25 and \$10 donations.

The contrast pretty well exemplifies the difference in the makeup of the minority and the majority political parties. Needless to say, I am in some degree envious of the size of these funds dumped on the Republican doorstep, or perhaps dredged up by the G.O.P. machine. But on the other hand, these lavish contributors know what they are trying to buy and perhaps feel that they have a chance to get the worth of their money. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Democratic party hasn't anything for sale, and therefore has not the advantage of such generous customers. It may be recalled that in the 1936 campaign the Republicans gathered \$7,693,855 that they reported, and spent considerable in excess of that amount, \$8,065,524, a difference of \$371,669. And all that money brought the Republicans only Maine and Vermont. So this year's calculation may not be a very good investment. At least, it could hardly be classified as such a good risk as the banks are demanding when a business man applies for a loan.

The report of the Republican National Committee does not include such expenses as are involved in Editor Gannett's "National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government," which has been filling the mails with assaults on the Roosevelt administration, nor a variety of distributors of the "whispering campaign" material which runs the gamut from implications that the President has lost his mind, to that he has embezzled money contributed for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mr. Gannett says his "nonpartisan" output is paid for by voluntary contributions. The clerk of the House of Representatives states that he has no report of the expenditures and receipts of the Uphold the Constitution organization. As to the irresponsibles who issue and circulate the filth and scandal—nobody will admit any connection with them, but somebody is paying the bills, and gauging the price by the volume of propaganda, those bills aggregate a lot of money.

What Are They Buying?

Of course, rich people have a perfect right to give whatever they want to give to a political organization, either through a make-believe Liberty League or directly, but the question must always arise as to what they expect for their money. There is a progressive as well as a conservative wing to the Republican party, and the G.O.P. chairman, who vocally, at least, represents their national organization, hasn't ever let it be known what his party stands for. They have had for some years now a numerous committee, which under the direction of Dr. Glenn Frank, is working on a platform—and no plank of that platform has yet been forthcoming.

They clamor about the extravagance of the Roosevelt administration and their Senators and Representatives boost the budget suggested by the President half a billion dollars at a clip. They demand economy, and never yet have answered the question where do you propose to do the cutting? They call the New Deal policies hare-brained and visionary, but never have they ventured to tell which of the laws enacted in furtherance of those policies they would repeal.

So, any way you take it, the plethora contributors to the G.O.P. treasure chest are buying a pig in a poke. They do not know what they would get if they won the 1940 election. They do not know whether it will be the heavy reactionism of Herbert Hoover, or the sometimes one thing sometimes another of Senator Vandenberg, the vagueness of Senator Taft, or the prosecuting zest of District Attorney Dewey whose qualifications appear to be that he convicted a minor politician of racketeering—and whose own state refused to elect him Governor when he ventured into the broader—if still limited field—of state administration.

Probably they are playing a hunch—not a bad one perhaps—that whatever the Republican platform turns out to be; and whatever is the economic complexion of a Republican President, they may look for the privileges and perquisites that were theirs in the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover days.

And those would be worth buying.

DECATUR "COWBOYS" BACK

Decatur, Ind., July 7. — Two would-be cowboys, Robert Wayne Johnson, 18, and William Taylor Johnson, 18, were back home today ending a projected trip to the wide open spaces "to become cowboys."

The youths were detained yesterday in Huntington and returned to their homes here. Authorities said they were equipped with one cowboy hat, two toy pistols and a road map of the Southwest.

BURGLARS PAUSE TO EAT

Shediac, N. B. — Burglars here are an industrious lot—but they still believe in taking time out from their labors for lunch. The store of Dr. E. M. Smith was broken into and tobacco valued at \$20 was stolen. Before leaving the burglars had a snack of crackers and cheese, and washed it down with milk.

Many eye diseases are communicable.

Park Budget For 1940 Proposes 18% Increase

Gross Income Tax Is Due July 15

Indianapolis, July 7. — State gross income tax collections during the second quarter of 1939 (April, May and June) were approximately \$265,000 greater than the collections during the same period last year, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Gross Income Tax Division, announced today as the tax division's books were closed preparatory to receiving tax payments due July 1 to July 15.

"Gross income tax payments from April 1 this year to date totaled \$4,052,229.92 and in the second quarter of last year \$3,787,587.23," Mr. Jackson said, "indicating the continuation of the upward trend in Indiana business conditions."

All those owing more than \$10 in tax on income received during April, May, and June must file returns before July 15. All taxpayers are granted a \$250 exemption per quarter. Qualified retail merchants, however, are entitled to an exemption of \$750 per quarter up on receipts from selling at retail as defined in the amended Gross Income Tax Act. This exemption is not in addition to the regular exemption.

Information, return forms, and assistance in filing them is available at all auto license branches throughout the state or at the Division's headquarters at 141 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

TURNING MONEY LOOSE TO HELP ALL BUSINESS

Government To Guarantee Up To 90 Per Cent of Loans

The banks are choking with idle money, which in turn means idle men. The problem of turning money loose is one for which the New Deal has a remedy, a simple one. It will be lent to railways which want equipment, to citizens who wish new homes, to farmers who are seeking more electrical power for their radios, their food grinders, their washing machines. It is estimated that there are about 20 billions of such dollars that are today idle in banks. The banks demand some confidence. So the government proposes to give them confidence by guaranteeing up to 90 per cent of the loans.

In other words, the owners of all the money will lend that money, and receive the safety that must come from a sound and stable government. Here is no get-rich-quick scheme, no dream of Utopia, no panacea, but a sound and sure way of starting the wheels of industry turning and sending men back to work.

The plan is essentially a New Deal plan. In lending money to the great and essential industries, such as railroads, which need new equipment, the money will be spent for equipment. That means that the manufacturers of this equipment must put their men back to work. The title to the equipment will be held by a government corporation until it earns its own cost and is repaid.

In lending to prospective small home owners, and it is now proposed to permit those with incomes of between \$1,250 and \$2,000 a chance to build homes, the borrower will be compelled to furnish only 10 per cent of the cost. Then the banks, which are seeking some place to put their money, will lend the balance upon the government's guarantee. That means that more carpenters and bricklayers and lumbermen and cement makers will find employment.

The idle men and idle dollars will be brought together. Both will be employed. It is no Hoover plan of lending money to the rich, hoping that it would trickle down to the poor. It does not propose to hand a Dawes 90 millions to retrieve his losses in the Insull debacle, but it merely provides credit for the American system.

Republicans, of course, will find fault. They always do, particularly when those who run the party get no rake off.

The government offers nothing but its name and its blessing. As long as there is a United States the investments are safe and the government will never be called upon for a dollar.

There is no investment by the government. It is simply another chance, perhaps the last chance, to turn loose idle dollars to give work to idle men.

First Estimate To Be Submitted Sets Bad Example for More to Come If Taxes Are To Be Lowered in Muncie; Park System Began Rejuvenation in 1930 But Costs Amounted to About Two-Thirds of Present Expenditures; Taxing Units Faced with Fixing Levies By September.

The first budget estimate for 1940 submitted by the city administration is presented by the park board and provides for an increase of expenditures over the present year amounting to \$8,501. The park board met Wednesday night and approved the proposed budget for next year which will be presented to the common council for legislative authorization by the regular September meeting. The total proposed expenditures for the city parks next year amount to \$54,000.35 while the current budget allows for the spending of \$46,499.

Last year the city of Muncie sold \$724,000 in revenue bonds with which to meet the city costs of completing the sewage disposal system which has been under construction during the past two years or more. The intercepting sewer was built with WPA labor and the city furnishing materials. The city raised \$180,000 through the sale of general obligation bonds with which to purchase materials for the intercepting sewer. Together with the amount of revenue bonds already sold by the city, there is to date a total of \$904,000 for direct costs to local taxpayers for the sewage system.

With a probability that \$75,000 more will be needed to be raised in order to complete the project, the total costs to local taxpayers will amount to nearly one million dollars. Under the same plans and specifications as drawn by the same engineer, the local sewage disposal system could have been built five years ago at a total cost to Muncie taxpayers not exceeding \$742,000. At that time, an application for federal PWA funds was approved and the sum of \$1,060,000 was allocated with which to construct the completed project.

The application which was approved provided that thirty per cent of the total costs would be an outright grant by the federal government and the balance of 70 per cent would be financed through the sale of revenue bonds. Besides being built at a savings of nearly one-quarter of a million dollars to local taxpayers, the sewage treatment works could have been in operation today in place of the present proposal.

The council failed to act because they were believed influenced by a prospective candidate for mayor, Dr. Rollin Bunch, who desired the project to be built under his administration rather than permit any credit to the former Dale administration.

Two years passed during the Bunch regime and finally WPA funds were allocated with which to start the sewer construction and the city furnishing all materials. Later, the same source was revealed upon the city for labor for building a disposal plant and such plant is now under construction. The city is authorized by council action to sell revenue bonds up to two per cent of the total assessed valuation which would amount to approximately \$880,000. The former administration practically exhausted the general bonded indebtedness credit of the city and authorized the limit of credit to be used with revenue bonds.

Selfish politics in Muncie has cost the local taxpayers nearly one-quarter of a million dollars on one project, the sewage disposal treatment works. This amount of money would almost pay for the costs of civil city government, if economically operated, for an entire year. Furthermore, the sewage problem of Muncie would now be solved and payments on the project could have already been made instead of an interest debt continuing to pile up on bonds already sold without the sewage system being in operation and of no value to date to the public.

The Cures At Lourdes Do You Know Why You Punish Your Child? Two of the Many Interesting Features in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With the SUNDAY CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Cottonwood trees have been known to shoot up to 100 feet in height in 15 years.

TIN CANS ON WHEELS

It has been recently reported that a local bus operator sent representatives to Cincinnati to buy new equipment. The bus has been received and like most all the other means of public conveyance on bus routes in Muncie, it is as impressive as a tin can on wheels. It has been commented that the patrons of bus service in this city are expected to be satisfied with riding on discarded equipment from some other municipality. It is true that some new buses have been purchased by local bus operators but as a whole the most of the equipment now being used is little asset to the transportation facilities of a city the size of Muncie.

There are five separate bus operators in this city which of course requires the profitable operations of five separate business enterprises. It may not be possible for all companies to extend good service with commendable equipment from the division of gross receipts by bus riding patrons. This may be the reason for Muncie not being able to have adequate and better bus transportation. If so, then it would seem advisable to merge the five separate businesses into one so that the enterprise might be profitable enough to warrant the operation of reputable equipment.

The centralization of bus service and routes has been a problem discussed and proposed on numerous occasions during past years. It was at one time suggested that a central bus station be located in the business section of the city and the transportation lines taken over by the city or purchased and operated by one company. Neither one of the present franchise holders in the city is willing to part with their present business but at the same time they do not seem to be able to make sufficient profit with which to provide respectable equipment.

Regardless of public opinion, the situation gets no better and it appears that the citizens of the typical American city must continue riding on busses either worn out from local service or some that have been traded in by transportation lines of other cities.

CELEBRATION IS SUCCESSFUL

Another glorious Fourth of July celebration in Muncie has been conducted and sponsored by the city administration. Last Tuesday, a large number of people from this city as well as from surrounding communities joined together at McCulloch park to enjoy the activities planned for the celebration of Independence Day. Those in charge of the programs are to be congratulated and commented since the entire day can be listed as a successful event.

A financial report submitted by City Controller John Lewis shows that a total of \$1,402.38 was expended to entertain the vast crowd of attendants and that all expenditures were met from total contributed receipts amounting to \$1,421. As usual a larger crowd of spectators were present at the park at night during the fireworks display which began promptly at ten o'clock daylight saving time. The display was beautiful and easily up to standard with former year performances. Costs for the fireworks amounted to \$690.26.

Besides a full day's good entertainment provided for the attendants, it is commendable that no serious injuries happened and that every precaution was made to avoid any mark against the day's festivities. The annual Fourth of July celebration in McCulloch park has become an expected event since its beginning in 1930. No doubt with the success as shown last Tuesday another year will bring about the continuance of an equal program which has become quite an advertisement for Muncie.

Mayor Wilson and his assistants are due ample credit for their sponsorship of the successful celebration and it is doubtful if any complaints could be registered if they should buy themselves a good cigar from the small balance of funds left after meeting the expenses of the day.

JAPAN UNABLE TO MEET FARM LABOR DEMAND

Korean and Chinese Field Workers May Be Imported

Tokyo, July 7.—Japan, where rice is the staff of life, finds its fields stripped of labor by demands of the China war.

The ministry of agriculture and forestry, after combing through suggestions offered by the nation's foremost experts, has announced that it is seriously considering the importation of thousands of Koreans and Chinese farmers to meet the incoming crisis.

That move would be unprecedented in the history of Japanese agriculture.

The exodus from the farms has been caused not only by the call for men to fight in China but also by the fact that booming munitions industries in the cities have been offering extremely high wages to offset their own labor shortage.

Meanwhile, competition for labor in rural districts has resulted in raising the farmer's wage level to heights unattained in the last 50 years.

Sons Formerly Left Farms.

The new situation marks a revolution in Japan's internal economy. Previously an excess of labor in rural districts, with resulting starvation or near starvation conditions, made it easy for manufacturers to command a wide labor market willing to work for subsistence wages. Any son not needed at home was sent to the city to work for keep and a few yen spending money.

Herein lies the partial answer for Japan's low wage scale which makes for Japan's low production costs which, in turn, enables Japan to invade world markets.

Speculators eager to make a killing over the coming crisis have been put under government control. The rice exchange is Osaka, largest in the world, is so completely under government supervision now that speculation has all but died.

Japan has to import about 12 1/2 per cent of its food supply. It has been the boast of many in this country that if war came Japan could go back to the days before Perry's visit, when it was self-sufficient, and grow enough on Japanese soil to feed the entire population.

More Food to Be Imported.

But the impending rice shortage will force Japan to increase the importation of food from colonies, in the event that the ministry of agriculture and forestry's scheme of importing thousands of alien laborers falls through. And observers believe that once Japan begins to import labor or a large proportion of the food supply, it will be embarking on a new phase of economy which will effect not only the farmers but also the industrialists and traders. They base this belief on the close connection between farm conditions and industrial wages that has existed in the past.

Labor shortages exist today in virtually all industries in Japan. Staple fiber industries are 30 per cent understaffed while cotton spinning industries are short, in some cases, of 50 per cent of their required labor.

County Hopes Oil Will Ease Welfare Load

Angelica, N. Y.—Natural gas and oil from 250 acres of Allegheny county-owned property may some day provide food for welfare families and funds to ease the load on taxpayers for regular county operations.

According to the terms of a lease signed with a Bradford, Pa., oil and gas operator who has been granted mineral rights on the tract, the county will retain a royalty interest in the property which will allow it to participate in whatever income may be derived from the now unproductive land.

George Kinney, to whom the land was leased, is the owner of adjacent holdings. His present plans call for the drilling of test wells this summer, although borings on the property to the north and east in the past failed to reveal a trace of gas.

The property was acquired by the county in a tax-sale. It was retained because of its proximity to the grounds of the Allegheny county home and infirmary. Originally the county had intended to turn the plot into a farm.

JACKRABBITS ARE NUISANCE

Caldwell, Ida.—Jackrabbits are moving in on the farmers who till the soil bordering sagebrush land in the lower Boise valley. Dryness has caused the rabbits to invade the grain and hay crops. Defensive measures are being taken.

VOYAGER QUILTS BAND.

Gibraltar — Stewards searched the 22,000-ton R. M. S. "Australia," which is on the Australia run, when it was at Gibraltar, for a passenger who disliked music. He had thrown all the ship's band instruments overboard during the night.

Summer "Salvation" Cake

By Frances Lee Barton

LUSCIOUS chocolate ice box cake, far from difficult to make; just the thing we like to eat as a summer supper treat. Read this recipe a while; clip it for your "special" file. But don't file it till you make one delicious ice box cake! Company comes while you're away—this cake always saves the day.

Luscious Chocolate Ice Box Cake
4 squares unsweetened chocolate; 1/2 cup sugar; dash of salt; 1/2 cup hot water; 1 tablespoon cold water; 1 egg yolk; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten; 1/2 cup cream, whipped; 3 dozen lady fingers.

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add sugar, salt, and hot water, stirring until sugar is dissolved and mixture blended. Add cold water to gelatin and mix. Add to hot chocolate mixture and stir until gelatin is dissolved, then cook until mixture is smooth and well thickened. Remove from boiling water, add egg yolks, and stir, beating thoroughly after each. Place over boiling water and cook 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add vanilla; cool. Fold into egg whites. Chill. Fold in whipped cream. Line bottom and sides of mold with waxed paper. Arrange lady fingers on bottom and sides of mold. Add thin layer of chocolate mixture, then arrange lady fingers and chocolate mixture in alternate layers, topping with chocolate mixture. Cut off lady fingers around sides of mold and arrange outer pieces on chocolate mixture. Chill 12 to 24 hours in refrigerator. If desired, add 1/2 cup finely cut walnut meats to chocolate mixture before turning into mold. Unmold. Serves 12.

BRITISH GATHER ROMAN RELICS

London—A goat, a calf, several dogs and a barnyard fowl are immortalized in exhibits at the new Verulamium Museum, built by the Corporation of St. Albans and operated by Lord Harewood.

They stepped on some unfired roof-tiles fresh from a Roman workshop nearly 2,000 years ago, and left their footprints behind.

One large red tile 18 inches long tells an unmistakable story. At one end are the shallow marks of a dog standing, and beside them, imbedded in the clay, a big flint pebble which must have scored a hit. At the other end are the deep paw-marks of the dog in full flight.

Excavations Begun in 1930.

The museum houses all the finds that lay hidden since the end of Roman days in Britain until the five year excavation begun in 1930 by Dr. E. R. Mortimer Wheeler and his late wife.

Three almost perfect mosaic floors from rich men's villas, between 12 to 14 feet wide, are set like pictures against one of the museum walls.

"We had to bring Italian workmen to lift them intact from their position underground," explained the curator, Philip Corder.

The process, known only in Italy, included drying the mosaics out for weeks with stoves, covering them with sticky material and then canvas, and chipping away the cement underneath.

Then they were rolled up like carpets and reset in new cement without disturbing, even by the fraction of an inch, the position of a single tessera.

Tumbler Locks in Variety.

The collection of household objects is remarkable. There are tumbler locks with keys of all sizes, a lamp chimney, jugs, dishes, cups, pens and writing tablets, pins and needles both of bone and bronze, all sorts of counters for games, bits of window-pane domed nails, a roll of wire, domestic gods of pipeclay, and anti-splash bath room moulding.

Among the women's jewelry are two or three bronze brooches that look as if they might have been clipped.

Toilet articles include spoons which are almost identical with those used by women today for scooping out face powder.

One Roman woman kept her rouge in an oyster shell, for here it is with a quantity of strawberry-colored pigment in it.

STRING FREES PRISONER

South Paris, Me., July 7.—Alphonse Lazzotte, 29, broke out of jail today with a piece of string.

Held on an assault charge, Alphonse lowered the string from his cell window, snared a piece of cord wood and pulled it up.

With the wood he pried apart two window bars. Then he dropped eight feet to the jail yard and clambered to freedom over a 15-foot fence.

HALIFAX YOUTHS ENLIST.

Halifax—The crack Manchester Regiment, one of the smartest units in Great Britain's armed forces, now boasts a section made up almost completely of Halifaxians. A check revealed that 65 young men from this city and vicinity have been accepted since last fall.

LIBYA PROVES TO BE ITALY'S COLONIAL GEM

Balbo Raises Military Value of Possession in Africa

Rome, July 7.—Under the stern but capable rule of Marshal Italo Balbo, Libya, Italy's colony in North Africa, rapidly is becoming the most important link in Premier Benito Mussolini's new Roman Empire.

Politically and strategically, Libya gives Italy a firm foothold in northern Africa and permits tighter control of the central Mediterranean by the use of submarines and airplanes based on Sicily and Libya, on opposite sides of "Mare Nostrum."

Libya, from Tripoli to Tobruk, bristles with airfields, barracks, coastal fortifications and military roads. Situated between Tunisia, over which France has a protectorate, and Egypt, allied to Great Britain, Libya represents a potential threat to both democracies, not only in Africa but in the Mediterranean.

An asphalt highway stretching for 1,250 miles along the seacoast from the Egyptian frontier to the Tunisian border permits Italy to move its land forces, always kept at a high level, with great speed.

Cost Not Divulged.

The Italian government has spent a great deal of money (how much never has been revealed) to transform Libya into a flourishing colony from a desolate waste of deserts.

Once the granary of the Roman Empire, it went to ruins through the centuries because of deforestation and overpasture. It was still a fertile stronghold and barely supported a few hundred thousand Arab natives when Italy wrested it from Turkey following the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-1912.

It was not until long after the World War that Gen. Rodolfo Graziani finally succeeded in "pacifying" the last of the rebellious natives. In 1933 Premier Mussolini sent Balbo to Libya to see what could be done with it.

In six years the energetic governor has torn the colony upside down and made it blossom with flowers, farms and seaside resorts. Water has been found for the arid lands and settlers have been brought from Italy.

Population Steadily Rising.

Already there is a white population of approximately 150,000 in Libya and before 1940 Balbo hopes to increase it to 200,000. In one of the biggest mass migrations in history 1,800 families representing 20,000 persons sailed for Libya from Italian ports last year to settle on new farms.

The colonists found houses and farms ready for them. Out of their yearly earnings the settlers will repay the government for the original cost of the land, the house and farm machinery.

Nine more villages are under construction and more settlers will be leaving Italy this year. Balbo also is building settlements for natives to combat nomadism.

Politically, Balbo's colonization scheme is important because the settlers are all young Fascist militiamen who have been trained to become soldiers. The presence of these soldier-farmers in Libya gives Mussolini the security of a permanent army in that colony.

Zipper Zipping Causes Trouble

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Hattiesburg is at the mercy of another fad which may become more nationally significant and devastating than other take-offs from conventional life, as it at times infringes on private property and insults human modesty.

No zipper is safe from the clutching fingers of the "zip the zipper" clan which has sprung up. A myth has been born among devotees of the new "art" that the person you meet (of the other sex, naturally) after you have zipped your hundredth zipper will be your future beloved.

As zippers often protect personal vanity, the practices of the zipper enthusiasts are looked upon with great disfavor. But this is not enough. It is believed that only a zipper charged with 100 volts or so will curb the fad.

Sanskrit is supposed to bear the closest resemblance to the primitive language.

They Know the Answers to Good Laundering

That's What Muncie Housewives Are Finding Out When They Send Their Laundry to EVERS.

JOIN THE PARADE TO

Evers' Soft Water Laundry, Inc.

—PHONE 204—

California Bids Democrats In Superlative Adjectives

Sacramento, Cal.—If the 1940 Democratic national convention is not held in some California city, it will not be because one of the most superlatively worded invitations ever written was not extended.

All the adjectives ever thought up by various chambers of commerce to describe the advantages of living in California were included in a resolution adopted by the legislature urging selection of a "major California city" for the 1940 Democratic national convention.

The memorial, sent to Chairman James A. Farley and the Democratic National Committee, said in part:

"Whereas, California is an ideal state within which to hold such a convention because of its adequate and man-made harbors, beautiful beaches, a long coastline of varied character, and the longest and best paved highways in the world; and

"Whereas, California is an ideal state in which to hold such a convention because of its friendly, friendly people, made up of native-born and daughters and representing former residents of every state in the union—a people schooled in the art of hospitality and friendliness and overflowing with a willingness and wish to show the representative Democrats of the United States that California is now the foremost and most progressive nation on earth; now therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the assembly and senate of the state of California, jointly, memorialize the National Democratic Committee and the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman thereof, to designate a major city of the state of California as a place where the 1940 Democratic national convention shall be held."

Affections Cannot Be Alienated, Psychiatrist Says, Backed by Law

San Francisco—Alienation of affections is not only impossible but it is an infantile absurdity, according to Dr. S. L. Katzoff, consulting psychiatrist of the San Francisco Institute of Human Relations.

His statement was made in praising enactment by California of an "anti-gold digger" measure. Suits for breach of promise, seduction of persons of legal age and alienation of affections are outlawed.

This alienation of affection racket is a gigantic swindle that should be curbed," Dr. Katzoff said, "and I'm delighted that the California legislature and other state legislatures are taking cognizance of this leechlike practice. Alienation of affections is the legal Siamese twin of alienation of affection. Most love letters from men are extracted by cunning, hypocrisy and fraud. Especially is this true in the early days of the courtship. It should have no bearing or determining factor as to their mating abilities or their real love. Yet such letters are too often accepted as reliable evidence.

"The woman who sues for heart-balm is a parasite. An honorable girl appreciates the fact that she has found out—before marriage—that she and the man she kept company with are not mated for each other. As a result of such knowledge they should part in a friendly way. They both should be thankful that they understand and agree that marriage is not for them, so far as the two of them are concerned.

"How about girls who throw a man over?" asked Dr. Katzoff. "Haven't men any hearts? If men have no hearts, why do women want such heartless beings. Why make it a business to sue those who have money instead of those who haven't."

ITINERANT MERCHANTS PAY THEIR SHARE OF THE STATE INCOME TAXES

Indianapolis, July 7.—More than one million dollars worth of business done by itinerant merchants and show companies at Indiana fairs and carnivals was checked by a "flying squadron" of inspectors from the Gross Income Tax Division during the 1938 season and subjected to the state gross income tax, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the state tax division, pointed out today with an announcement that final plans have been made for the 1939 show season.

"The Gross Income Tax Act applies to non-residents receiving income from sources within Indiana as well as to residents of the State," Mr. Jackson said, "and it is a part of our yearly enforcement program to see that all itinerant merchants and show companies at the fairs and carnivals meet their responsibilities under the law."

For the year 1937 the gross income tax paid by 17,279 out-of-state taxpayers having income from within Indiana, thus required to pay tax on the same basis as resident Hoosiers, neared the three million dollar mark with \$2,959,429.67.

MECHANICAL ELEPHANT ACTS

Youngstown, O.—A mechanical elephant that acted alive, even to spraying water through its trunk, was one of the features of a Boy Scout circus held here.

vention because of its magnificent vacation attractions, such as lovely snow-capped mountains, with ice-cold, trout-filled sparkling streams, pleasant resorts, magnificent lakes, unsurpassed natural and man-made harbors, beautiful beaches, a long coastline of varied character, and the longest and best paved highways in the world; and

"Whereas, California is an ideal state in which to hold such a convention because of its friendly, friendly people, made up of native-born and daughters and representing former residents of every state in the union—a people schooled in the art of hospitality and friendliness and overflowing with a willingness and wish to show the representative Democrats of the United States that California is now the foremost and most progressive nation on earth; now therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the assembly and senate of the state of California, jointly, memorialize the National Democratic Committee and the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman thereof, to designate a major city of the state of California as a place where the 1940 Democratic national convention shall be held."

GHOSTS AT LAST WIN MINE TOWN

South Pass City, Wyo.—Wyoming's newest ghost town, South Pass City, has only a few weather-beaten frame shacks to remind visitors of the days when it boasted a population of 5,000 gold-hunters, pioneers and gamblers.

Abandoned more than 30 years after the rest of the state's famous early-time mining camps were deserted by their nomadic settlers, South Pass City is surrounded by several booming modern mining camps. It lies near the crest of the continental divide on the old Oregon trail 60 miles north-east of Oregon Springs.

In 1850 when the gold rush began, easterners and mid-westerners flocked to the almost-virgin wilderness of Wyoming. Ore was found in large quantities, and the rapid influx of gold-seekers continued.

Gamblers, bartenders and dance hall girls followed so that by 1855 South Pass City was one of a score of rip-roaring mining towns, echoing to the clink of picks and shovels on rock, the blaring music of honkey-tonk dance halls, the bark of sixshooters and the whine of salaried lawmen. It was all that remained to disturb the quiet of the hastily-constructed boom town.

In 1878, with the decline of metal markets, the rest of the roaring frontier communities became ghost towns. The miners, gamblers and entertainers moved on to more lucrative fields.

South Pass City, however, survived, although most of its residents departed. When modern methods were introduced in the 1920's, several large mining firms located near the once-famous town to extract an estimated \$500,000 in gold ore from the surrounding hillsides.

The little town retained its post-office and place on the map while other communities of its kind were remembered only in name.

Other ghost towns of the state, some marked by a few staggering frame shacks, still others torn down by the elements and settlers, include Cambria, in northeastern Wyoming near Newcastle; Battle, south of South Pass City in the Medicine Bow national forest; Rambler, two miles south of Battle; Eadsville, atop scenic Casper mountain, and Layove, in the Salt Creek field in Natrona county.

OIL-LESS OIL WELL

New York—Don't look now, but the only oil in the oil well derrick that pounds away day in and day out at the petroleum exhibit of the New York World's Fair is used to prevent squeaks in the machinery.

Drive In and Get Acquainted

WITH

SHELL PRODUCTS

AT

KILGORE AND JACKSON STS.

THE SHELL SERVICE STA.

GLENN BUTTS, Mgr. Courteous Service

FILIPINOS PUSH LEPROSY STUDY

Cleveland, O.—Boyish, smiling Dr. Ricardo Guinto, 31-year-old native Filipino, came halfway around the world from Cebu, P. I., to bring to Western Reserve University invaluable data on leprosy which he and fellow scientists have accumulated for six years.

With Dr. J. A. Doull of the Western Reserve medical school, Dr. Jose N. Rodriguez of the Philippine Health Service, and Dr. George Saunders, now working in the Virgin Islands, Dr. Guinto has been conducting the first systematic epidemiological field studies of the disease.

The work is sponsored jointly by the American Leprosy Foundation (Leonard Wood Memorial Fund) and the bureau of health of the Philippines.

Better Facilities Available.

"The primary purpose of Dr. Guinto's coming to Western Reserve," said Dr. Doull, who as chairman of the American Leprosy Foundation, helped initiate the field studies in 1933, "is to enable us to use the facilities here in working down the tremendous amount of information which has been accumulated."

The scientists have mapped whole islands, interviewed and examined thousands of persons and tabulated the results on thousands of cards and papers.

"We are concentrating our work in Cebu province—in the southern end of the Philippines," Dr. Guinto said. "There leprosy is unusually prevalent. In fact, one-quarter of all the lepers in the Philippines are in Cebu, which has a population of approximately 1,000,000."

"There are at least 2,000 lepers in Cebu—an unusually high concentration."

Dr. Guinto said that the American Leprosy Foundation had established there the Eversley-Childs treatment station and the Cebu skin dispensary.

Institution Houses 1,000.

This institution comprises 40 buildings—all complete and all paid for out of voluntary contributions, mostly by Americans. They house about 1,000 lepers.

"When the American Leprosy Foundation was organized," Dr. Doull said, "large sums of money were spent on the feeding of thousands of lepers."

Hunt For Gold In River Beds Of Arizona On

Prescott, Ariz.—The fevered days of Arizona's early '80's are being re-enacted on the frontiers of this part of the state as the summer months have revived again the lure of placer gold.

Prospectors, with their weather-beaten string of pack mules, are winding out of civilization to streams where spring freshets have replenished sands with a meager supply of alluvial gold.

When the stream beds were first placed, gold had been collecting through the years. But with most of the beds "worked out," the prospector of today is yet-hopeful he can wash out and recover little pieces of the yellow metal missed in the hurried operations of the past.

The bits of gold were formerly known as "colors"—today they mean the livelihood of an estimated 2,000 persons in the state. In Granite Creek, which runs through the western section of Prescott, a large number of men daily wash rocky gravels to earn a living. A short distance from the city's industrial plants, men and women alike are digging into the creek banks, removing big slices of earth to be either "panned" or "elutriated" for gold.

No "bonanza" of the early '80's is found now, but many unemployed men and women make a living in the placer beds. The possibility of a rich strike in an overlooked area still prevails.

War-time operations of the telephone and telegraph by the United States cost the government \$14,418,237.

Yellow Bow Tie Rated No. 1 Collegiate Wardrobe Article

Oberlin, O.—Old Sam Mintz, who travels throughout the nation to more than 200 colleges in search of old clothes, found male students at Oberlin college as well dressed as any in the country.

"Yellow jazz-bow ties in the best of taste," the cut-rate sartorial ambassador said approvingly. "Not too much crease in the trouser. Hats freshly trampled. Unsupportable socks. Shoes unshined. All through the country I find these signs of collegiate taste, but nowhere are they better than here."

Sam, grizzled and gray, is an old clothes man—but an old clothes man deluxe.

"All the suits I buy," he said as he stood in the yard of Whitehouse, college residence hall, "come off the backs of the nation's college men."

"For 30 years I've bought suits this way."

College men all along his route eagerly await his arrival, for according to the aged coat-connoisseur, his purchases have financed more collegiate dates and dances than any other single factor in the nation's halls of higher learning.

"Why, you can figure it out yourself," he said. "I buy an average of 25 suits in each college I visit, and I've visited an average of 200 a year for 30 years. That's 150,000 suits! Probably two-thirds of the lads sold me their suits to finance a date or dance."

"This year," he said, "college dressing about the same. Checks are much in favor—including those from home. Bow ties are worn almost everywhere in the nation."

Mintz has come to Oberlin so many times the students recognize him immediately and the word goes around that collegiate assets again are liquid.

Before he began purchasing second-hand clothing from students, Mintz owned a clothing store in Lorain, O.

"This is much better," he said. "I like to travel around the country and meet the college boys. It's an education—in fact, a revelation."

Mintz complimented students here on their honesty.

"Not once," he chuckled, "have I had a fellow sell me his roommate's clothes!"

Crack Third Baseman Sits on Bench But as State Supreme Court Justice

Topeka, Kas.—Justice Hugo Weidell of the Kansas supreme court, doesn't approve of the reference to members of high tribunals as "old men."

He believes he is the only supreme court justice in the United States who spends his spare time playing baseball with a uniformed team, but he is convinced that other high court judges have similarly active hobbies.

Weidell, who still is one of the best fielding third basemen in the amateur ranks, said that he felt much more comfortable in a baseball uniform and spiked shoes than in the cloaked austerity of a supreme court justice.

"And I still can stop most of the hot ones, if I don't have to go too far over for them," he said.

Weidell is playing this season on a Topeka town team composed mostly of "old timers." He has been a standout both at bat and in the field in the team's early games and says he intends to continue playing for a number of years.

His past records as a baseball player indicates that he might have become a major league star had he not chosen to continue a law career rather than one on the diamond.

Shortly after he was graduated from high school he became such a star on the Emporia, Kas., normal school team that a scout for the Philadelphia Phillies signed him to a contract. He played part of a season with the Phillies and then was farmed out to York, Pa., of the Tri-State league. At that time semi-pro tournaments in Kansas and Nebraska were drawing huge crowds and he asked for a release to return to his home state.

"The tournaments out here ran three days in each town," he said. I used to pitch the first and third games and play infield in the second game. Some times we made as much as \$135 a week and I saved enough money to go to the University of Kansas law school."

Much manual labor has been eliminated in Alabama by the use of hydraulic mining.

SEE AND DRIVE THE NEW 1939

GRAHAM

4-Door Trunk Sedan

DELIVERED TO YOU FOR \$995

BEAUTY—

GRAHAM'S "Spirit of Motion" styling wins first awards at four important Continental salons; influences 1939 design of many American manufacturers.

COMFORT—

GRAHAM'S wide seats, deep luxurious cushions, scientifically balanced weight and equalized spring rate combined to produce a ride that's restful and relaxing.

ECONOMY—

GRAHAM proves its economy under A.A.A. supervision by defeating all other contestants in three consecutive Gilmore - Yosemite Economy runs. (Average in 1938 event, 25.77 miles per gallon).

PERFORMANCE—

GRAHAM invites critical comparison in all departments of motor car performance: speed, pick-up in high, get-away, driving ease, riding qualities, economy.

Muncie Auto Body Sales Corp.

1603 S. Walnut St.

Phone 5023

a date or dance.

"Counting the girls, that's 200,000 people I've brought together! Mintz said he finds it necessary to make a good appearance when playing the collegiate trade. He drives a big, new motor car.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A 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, July 7, 1939.

Human and International Tragedy

How especially true today is the philosopher's statement that "in the midst of life we are in death," for about us everywhere the instruments of man's genius hurl him through space at a speed which paces the stars! How close to the infinite do finite creatures skirt and swirl, live and die gloriously and sometimes tragically!

Within a month three United States aviators pointed the noses of their planes eastward across the Atlantic to be seen no more by man. Brave, intrepid or fool-hardy souls, as you will, but gallant withal. They were in the headlines for a day but the tragedy of their passing did not grip the nation.

How different was the story of Francisco Sarabis, Mexico's Lindbergh, whose record-breaking, non-stop flight from Mexico City to the New York World's Fair made him a worthy brother of Icarus, landing as he did with less than one gallon of fuel and in a down wind at a speed of 120 miles an hour. This was high drama, a thrilling show by a master. By this performance he established his place in that brotherhood of the brave o'er all the earth. Coming when he did at a time of strife and difference between our two nations his spirit and his performance were doubly welcome for they helped to clear away the fogs of misunderstanding which have made unhappy the lot of two great peoples.

Full of the realization of the success of his mission and with the multitude's cheers ringing in his ears, Sarabia prepared for his long flight to see his mother—the eagle's return home bringing the plaudits of the brave of the world to lay at her feet. The long flight called for an adequate gasoline supply—an over-loaded plane—a flash through the air and stark tragedy to a brave man and his on-looking wife and son.

Just as the human tragedy touched all hearts so does the resulting international tragedy disturb all minds. This latter tragedy rests upon a wholly absurd but nevertheless substantial belief in Mexico that sabotage by jealous Americans wrecked Sarabia's plane. No grown-up in his right mind would even think much less make such a serious charge. But many Mexicans believe it and in retaliation American tourists cars, schools, homes and even the United States Embassy are being attacked or threatened.

In this case the wrongfully accused must overlook the manifestations of a deeply-hurt, prideful people who knew beyond all doubt that their eagle was equal to the world's best. He was. What they, in their heart, cannot see or understand is that the best flier in the world cannot make an overloaded plane ignore the laws of gravity.

Mexico's hurt should help us as a nation better to see, understand and make allowances for her noble as well as her ignoble qualities. And when the hurt is gone her fantastic charges of sabotage should make all right-thinking Mexicans how their heads in shame.

Safety First, Please!

One can hardly pick up a newspaper without finding articles and items that concern safety on the highways. There must always be new and inexperienced drivers; nevertheless the percentage of the right kind of drivers is constantly on the increase. The proof of this fact is shown in a steady and encouraging reduction in the percentage of fatalities and accidents.

The drivers are doing good work in behalf of greater safety on the highways and whether you like it or not, that fellow-driver who gently calls you down today is likely saving you from being bawled out by a traffic cop tomorrow. Unwelcome and unsought warnings about one's shortcomings at the wheel have a tendency to raise tempers and blood pressure, but they have their useful effect. After all, it is part of a spontaneous effort of several million drivers to translate the methods that have worked successfully in the past into a psychology for We Drivers of the future.

Of course we all know about the rules of parking, the red and green lights and the traffic signs. The standard makes of cars carry every provision for safety. But the driver at the wheel has it in his power to defeat all scientific and mechanical perfections—he must tend to his job.

These important facts are worth talking about, writing about and thinking about at this time, because in the coming weeks and months a large part of the entire population will be seeking short or long vacation trips—perhaps you will be one of the number. Whoever sits at the wheel assumes the responsibility for a pleasant vacation, through faithful obedience to the rules of the road.

Automobiles will skid on certain kinds of highways, and they run safely only about so-fast around tight corners, or for that matter along straight roadways.

Drive carefully and have no regrets!

Green Light

On June 5, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision of immense significance to the farmers of America.

The decision upheld the constitutionality of a Federal-State marketing agreement, established by the producers of the New York milk shed in 1933, designed to further the development of agricultural marketing cooperation, and to aid the farmer in getting a fair price for his milk.

The fact that the highest court in the land has thus definitely and finally upheld this policy will give the farm marketing cooperative movement a strong impetus. Its importance is not limited to New York—other groups of farmers, in other states, face the same marketing and price problems.

So marketing cooperative, under fair laws, has been given the green light. The rest is up to the farmers themselves—for after all, it will be their own work, rather than political charity which will win the day for them.

"The Republicans have just had their 'National Debt Week.' Why don't the Democrats come back with a 'Remember Hoover Week?' Isn't one the logical sequence of the other?"



An "under new management" sign always arouses new hope. It gives out the impression that former policies associated with the business institution have gone with the old management. Restoration of confidence and promise of better things take root when the new manager assumes charge. This was true when Fred F. Bays was elected Democratic state chairman two and a half months ago. Just as soon as the "under new management" sign was hung outside the state headquarters at Indianapolis, the psychology of the Democratic party in Indiana changed—almost overnight. Hope replaced pessimism. Talk of defeat subsided. Confidence was restored to the party workers. In the brief period that he has been head of the party, Mr. Bays has delivered almost 50 speeches in all parts of the state. What were once dull political meetings which the faithful often found boring have been converted—almost like magic—into colorful, happy entertaining affairs. Mr. Bays has suddenly become the most discussed figure on the Hoosier political front.

How has Mr. Bays accomplished it? This is a question frequently asked by those who are amazed at the sudden revival in party spirit. The answer is that Mr. Bays has streamlined or modernized political meetings. For years political leaders have followed the same procedure in holding meetings. Ads and articles have been run in newspapers and probably handbills were printed and distributed to tell the people about it. The appeal was made for voters to turn out on a certain night at a given place to hear Mr. So-and-so discuss the issues of the campaign. Party workers—more out of a sense of duty maybe than a desire to hear the speech—would attend, but whether many so-called independent voters would go would be problematical. Before picture shows, the radio and the auto, many people went to political meetings for lack of anything better to do. Despite the competition from these forms of amusement, political leaders have continued the same routine in staging meetings. They have done little, if anything, to attract people to meetings.

Recognizing that radio and movies offer keen competition to political gatherings, Mr. Bays mixes good professional entertainment with political speaking. He features the entertainment rather than the speaking, believing that people primarily come for it. Once there, they listen to the Democratic orator, for the singing and dancing are last on the program. Each meeting place is beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and pictures of the President, Governor and the two Indiana Senators. Two representatives of the chairman arrive with the decorations hours before the meeting and see that they are properly arranged. They see that there is a suitable place to present the entertainment. A portable stage is erected if needed. Three orchestras, located in different parts of the state, have been trained to play the routine for the entertainers, and the orchestra nearest the meeting city fills the engagement. Everything is well organized and well planned. No meeting is allowed to be dull. Everybody has a good time—and hears a good rousing Democratic speech.

Why does Big Business rave and tear its hair? Business is better under Roosevelt than it was under Hoover. Despite the fact that the stock market is in far better condition than it was six years ago, Big Business rages at business conditions. Stock prices under Hoover in 1932 averaged \$31.20; under Roosevelt in 1938, \$100.61. These figures show that the market is up \$19.41 average price per share. So Big Business rages and gnashes its teeth. Why? Because it is making more money under the New Deal than it did under the Old Deal. We speak, of course, of legitimate money-making. In one respect business isn't as good as under the last Republican administration. The business of robbing and stealing on the stock market is gone. That must account for all the walls.

Roosevelt's administration has been marked by precedent-breaking changes. Tories have been disturbed. They would follow the old way of doing things. They have not interpreted the new obligations assumed by government as marks of progress, yet without change there would be no progress. President Roosevelt is trying to make government serve the people in an entirely different world from that of 25 years ago. An example of this rapid world change, with which government must keep step, was the flight of the Atlantic Clipper across the Atlantic ocean with 30 passengers, just 12 years after the world went into ecstasy over Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris. In contrast between these two events is the story of aviation progress over 12 short years. Who in 1927 would have ventured to pre-

Hypocrisy and Insincerity

Whether the price of silver should be increased or lowered so that the producers of silver in the western states could be subsidized may be a matter of opinion, but the swift change of front by Republican Senators who have lost everything but their hate for Roosevelt, in joining the western Senators, is indefensible.

The President had very definitely asked that there be no interference with the international relations that exist between this country and Mexico, and warned that a change in the value of silver as between foreign countries and local producers would seriously embarrass the Government.

The Republicans, who have for years fought against free silver plans of Bryan, and are thoroughly schooled in the advantage which the control of money can give to Wall Street, could presumably be trusted to follow the President in this regard. Yet they turned, even to a man, to support the enactment of a law which they believed would embarrass the President.

Hypocrisy and insincerity are mild words with which to describe a party which follows such a course. They expose themselves as so bitter in their hatred that they are willing to disturb our foreign relations with a friendly country. Their hatred is greater than their professed patriotism.

To that party, too, must go the blame for holding up the relief measure until the last hour, with the jobs of 3,000,000 Americans hanging in the balance. They were the ones who showed that they preferred to sentence those millions to hunger and want, to stop the advance of recovery by reducing spending power, by sending these men back to relief funds in every state or to starvation, rather than give the New Deal any credit.

On one point only are they consistent. They do hate the President and the New Deal.

dict that as soon as 1939 no less than 30 passengers would fly the Atlantic in one plane—and arrive on schedule? Who can foretell the different conditions which will face our government 15 years from now?

Bustles Enter Fashion Stage for Good Exits

Years ago the charm experts took a tip or two from the theatre and began to stress the value of a "good entrance."

Now the stylists are giving a thought or two to "exits" and the bustle is back again—with no pun intended. Made popular in another era by one of the theater's greatest figures, Sarah Bernhardt, the bustle fits right into the current fashion picture which continues to revert more strongly with every passing month to styles of yesteryear.

For the very young things the modern version of the bustle is mostly a full peplum at the back frequently finished off with a waistline bow of two inch grosgrain or velvet. This type is particularly good when developed in organdie, taffeta or any one of the stiffer fabrics.

In the case of the more sophisticated lady the Twentieth Century bustle bears a much closer resemblance to its sartorial ancestor of another era. One interesting example of the bustle gown is of flat crepe, cut with the princess line and having skirt fullness at the back. The bustle starts as a safety arranged sash of the material and is formed by a large bow ending in a fan shaped drape.

There are a number of other interpretations of the bustle revival, so keep an eye out when you go shopping for summer evening frocks, for this newest silhouette is too interesting to pass up lightly.

LAPEL BUTTONS FRIENDLY

Alameda, Cal.—In this day of international and inter-racial hate, Olaf Hansen, thought he would like to contribute his share toward making people and things happier. So he had manufactured and gave away 5,000 lapel buttons bearing the motto "I'm Not Mad at Anybody."

Banks of Ceylon are erecting "palatial bungalows" for their managers.

"NOT EVEN ONE MOVING PART?..."

running cost. Servel operates for only a few cents a day... year after year!"

See it today!

Now on display at:

CENTRAL INDIANA Gas "More for Less" COMPANY

The New 1939 SERVEL ELECTROLUX Gas Refrigerator

More for Less

New Hotel At Spring Mill State Park Now Open

With the opening of a new modern hotel at Spring Mill State Park an increase in attendance is expected and the Hoosier Motor Club suggests a weekend trip to see the park, village and new hotel. This park, to many, is the most interesting of all state parks as it combines a notable historical memorial with 1,100 acres of scenic beauty.

The reconstructed village portrays pioneer industry and social life and crafts of a century ago. Virgin timber surrounds the village and in the park are unusual caverns, Donaldson Cave and underground streams in which aquatic life is blind.

The restored village, which has created national interest was founded about 1816 by Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, friends of George Washington. These Virginia gentlemen were merchants whose leadership made the village a thriving frontier trading post. The park is in the Indiana limestone region and many of the original buildings were of native stone quarried in nearby hills. In reconstructing this primitive settlement, the replicas are historically correct in detail, appointment and location.

Over Million In Old Age Benefits Paid During May

During the month of May, 19,268 claims were certified by the Social Security Board for payment of old-age insurance benefits. The payments totalled \$1,525,053.28. Of the national total 500 claims, totalling \$40,861.36 were paid to residents in the State of Indiana.

A total of 75 claims, amounting to \$4,045.75, were paid during the month of May to residents living in the counties of Delaware, Madison, Henry, Randolph, Jay, and Blackford, which are served by the Muncie field office.

A total of 363,440 claims for old-age insurance benefits have been certified for payment by the Social Security Board since the old-age insurance system was established January 1, 1937, representing disbursements amounting to \$18,712,696.21.

All claims now being paid are

filed by wage earners who have reached the age of 65, or by the heirs of those who have died.

The average payment nationally in May was \$79.15 but in the State of Indiana the average payment for the month was \$72.97.

In making public these figures, Mr. Legeman, manager of the Board's Muncie field office, added that the largest payment made in the local area during the month of May was \$235.90.

More than 450,000 bushels of pears were picked in Australia last season.

BOMBAY IS NOISY CITY.

Bombay, India—The main streets of Bombay are ten times noisier than those of London. According to a count made by Safety First association, which is considering means of reducing traffic noises. Vehicles in the city's busiest thoroughfares sound warning 50 times a minute. In London the average is five times a minute.

No insect known emerges from the egg in a winged condition. The fastest thing a human can do is wink an eye.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF MUNCIE BANKING CO.

ASSETS	
of Muncie in the State of Indiana at the close of business on June 30, 1939.	
Loans and discounts (including \$115,597.78 overdrafts)	\$115,597.78
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	58,191.05
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	130,560.16
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	4,000.00
Corporate stocks (including \$ stock of Federal Reserve bank)	None
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection	129,143.93
Bank premises owned \$ furniture and fixtures \$ (Bank premises owned are subject to \$ liens not assumed by bank)	1,300.00
Real estate owned other than bank premises	None
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises	None
or other real estate	None
Customers' liability to this bank on acceptances outstanding	None
Other assets	5,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$613,792.92
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$13,628.71
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	31,880.25
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	None
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	137,553.59
Deposits of banks	None
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.)	263.49
TOTAL DEPOSITS	None
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	None
Mortgages or other liens, \$ on bank premises and \$ on other real estate	None
Acceptances executed by or for account of this bank and outstanding	None
Other liabilities	None
TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)	483,326.04
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Capital	10,000.00
Surplus	18,500.00
Undivided profits	1,966.88
Reserves (and retained for preferred capital)	None
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	30,466.88
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$613,792.92
Includes proceeds of \$ of debentures sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$ of debentures sold to local interests which debentures are subordinated to the rights of creditors and depositors, and shares of common stock, par \$, per share.	
Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	None
(b) Borrowings secured by pledge assets (including rediscounts and repurchase agreements)	None
(c) Other liabilities secured by pledged assets	None
(d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets	None
(e) TOTAL	None
(a) Included in Loans and Discounts are LOANS TO AFFILIATED COMPANIES	None
(b) Included in Other Bonds, Notes, Debentures and Corporate Stocks are OBLIGATIONS OF AFFILIATED COMPANIES	None
I, Beatrice L. Bruton, asst. cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear to affirm that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Correct—Attest: BEATRICE L. BRUTON	
State of Indiana, County of Delaware, ss: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1939 and I SEAL hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.	
My commission expires Sept. 24, 1939 "THECLA HAFNER, Notary Public.	

"GOOD NEWS!"

EXTRA!

... ANOTHER ELECTRIC RATE REDUCTION Additional Savings to homes this month

IT'S here! The SECOND of our progressive rate reductions since the first of the year... Effective with bills rendered after July 1, 1939, the first block of 30 kilowatt-hours used by residential customers is cut to 5½ cents a kilowatt-hour.

With this latest reduction in rates your savings in the cost of ELECTRICITY below the old rates are doubled. More and more is it becoming practical for the Homemaker to take advantage of daily bargains in ELECTRIC Service and to completely electrify the Home.

Remember... there will be another important Rate Reduction the first of next year! When the new rate is fully effective, the savings to customers below the old rate will amount to \$176,465 a year.

INDIANA GENERAL SERVICE COMPANY

THE FINAL RATE 5¢ 4½¢ 2½¢ 1½¢ AFTER DECEMBER 31st, 1939 EXCESS