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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 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 a weekly basis.

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 Heckin 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.

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CELEBRATION IS SUCCESSFUL

Another glorious Fourth of July celebration in Muncie has been conducted and sponsored by the city administration. Last Tuesday, a very 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 equalled 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.

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 plot 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 100,000 more persons under the social security set-up, 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 employee and employer 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 party that it put laborers in dog collars and gave them numbers instead of names?

Where is that charge that it was socialistic 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, its 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 abattois 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 wads 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 even 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 plethoric 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, 13, were back home to day 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 communica-

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 that 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 totalled \$4,052,229.92 and in the second quarter of last year \$3,787,582.23," 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 upon 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 this money loose is one for which the New Deal has a remedy, a simple one. It will be lent to railroads 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 raise 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 the completed project practically exhausted the general bonded indebtedness of the city and authorized the limit of credit to be used with revenue bonds.

Fishish 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 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 instead of in the process of construction. The former proposal was turned down after a year's waiting for local council action. 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.

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 M

FOLKLORE LAND IN SO. CAROLINA TO GO MODERN

Santee - Cooper Project Will Revolutionize Low Country

Columbia, S. C.—The South Carolina Low Country, rich in legend but long a trying economic problem, soon may become the setting for a social revolution in the state.

The long-delayed Santee-Cooper project is under way at last, and for the Low Country its completion will mean:

1. Reclamation of more than 150,000 acres of bottom lands.

The Santee-Cooper project, to cost \$40,000,000 in Public Works Administration and state money, consists chiefly of diverting part of the Santee River's broad flow into a 145-mile long navigable channel extending into the Cooper River North of Charleston.

Dams will be built at Pinopolis to divert the stream and create a which have been wholly or partly under water for as long as the oldest Low Country resident can remember.

2. Cheap water transportation through the section, extending northward to Columbia, and to Charleston on the Southern Carolina coast.

3. Cheap commercial and residential power rates, to be set up by the Santee-Cooper authority on a scale comparable with those of the TVA.

4. Unlimited agricultural possibilities in the soil fertilized through the years by decaying vegetable matter.

Cost to be 40 Million

large reservoir to hold the flood waters which now course into the low country via the Santee.

The project was envisioned as far back as 15 years ago and several private companies attempted without success to borrow federal money with which to start it.

The Santee-Cooper Authority was created by the legislature in 1934 and authorized to borrow money from WPA.

But before work could get under way, several power companies entered suit challenging the legality of current production in competition with private industry.

Trick Alarm Snaps 13 Poor Box Thieves

Chicago—Jerry Plisee figures the few pennies he spent to rig up a burglar alarm for the St. Jerome Catholic church has had adequate return.

Plisee was hired as night care taker 10 years ago with the understanding that one of his jobs would be guardian of the poorbox frequently looted.

He couldn't get his other work done if he sat behind the box—so he rigged up burglar alarm that included wires running from the burglar box to the church property. He carried with him a bell which he attached to the wires at various "terminals."

Upon the capture of two transients with \$1.73 from the poorbox, Plisee estimated that his alarm system has caught a total of 13 persons.

**Business Head
Keeps on Job
In 91st Year**

Chardon, O.—Arthur L. Johnson, 91, believed to be the oldest active business man in this section, still is going strong, working at his office desk every day.

When Johnson was 66, the average man decide to sit back and watch the world, he opened an office and warehouse for sale of fertilizer and farm machinery.

He never has worn glasses. He is hale and hearty, his face un wrinkled. He looks only about 60.

"The old man with the scythe hasn't seemed to be able to make any inroads on me," Johnson said. "Perhaps it's because I keep continually active."

The biggest laugh he has had in years was occasioned when an insurance agent tried to write him a policy, believing he was about 60.

Johnson, who was a farmer until he opened his present business, is looking forward to his regular activity nine years hence—when he starts his 100th year.

YOUNG PRISONERS PLAY

Clayton, Mo.—Juvenile prisoners confined in the St. Louis county courthouse may take a daily swim in a Y. M. C. A. pool in downtown St. Louis, ten miles away. For further diversion the county court has ordered a game room and a handicraft shop installed in the basement of the courthouse here.

NEW YORK WORLDS' FAIR VISITORS

Hotel Whitman

161st St. and 89th Ave.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND

Very desirable rooms and good meals. Only 8 minutes by 8th Avenue Subway to World's Fair Grounds.

Write for booklets: Whitman Bros., Mgrs.

A Cobbler For Eight

By Frances Lee Barton

THE following cobbler recipe is for eight servings. Half the quantities would take care of a cobbler for four except that four people will almost invariably take care of a cobbler for eight without much insistence on the part of the hostess. It's one of those dishes that makes "second helpings" the rule rather than the exception.

Plum Cobbler

2½ tablespoons quick-coking tapioca; 1½ cups sugar; ½ tea spoon salt; 2 tablespoons melted butter; 3 cups fresh red plums halved and seeded; 2 cups sifted flour; 2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder; ½ teaspoon salt; 6 tablespoons butter or other shortening; ¼ cup milk (about).

Combine tapioca, sugar, salt, butter, and plums; let stand 15 minutes, or while crust is being made. Cut in shortening. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 seconds, or enough to shape. Roll ½ of dough into strip, 2 inches wide and ¼ inch thick; line sides of 8x8x2-inch pan, fitting closely into corners. Fill with plum mixture. Roll remaining ½ dough ¼ inch thick; with sharp knife make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over plums, pressing edges of dough together with fork dipped in flour. Bake at 400° F. (450° F.) 15 minutes; then reduce heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 25 to 30 minutes longer. Sprinkle powdered sugar over top, if desired.

San Francisco—Civilian populations have little to fear from poison gas attacks from the skies, according to Sir William Alexander, brigadier-general in the English army, member of the House of Commons, and head of one of the largest chemical plants in the world.

It is largely in the capacity of a chemical expert that Sir William endeavors to free the mind of the average citizen of the dangers of aerial warfare and especially from gas.

"No poison has yet been devised," Sir William said, "that is lighter than air. It sinks to the earth and there it stays."

What makes this even more advantageous is the fact, as has been demonstrated by experiments, that if a person of average height stands upright, he can walk about and keep his head above it."

WAR GAS HELD NO CITY PERIL

By Frances Lee Barton

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Plant at Glasgow

Sir William's chemical company is the Charles Tenant plants at Glasgow with international branches. Subsidiaries of the concern procure raw materials for explosives, particularly high explosives.

During the early years of the World War, he saw service with the Black Watch Highlanders and was decorated with the D.S.C. and three other medals for bravery. Later he was placed in charge of British explosives factories and in 1917 was made controller of air-raid and production.

As a member of the House of Commons, Sir William thinks Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made a noble personal sacrifice in pocketing his pride and staving off war until Britain should be ready for it."

Roosevelt's Act Praised

He declared that the humiliation of Chamberlain was the only thing that could have aroused Britons to sanction needed peace-time conscription, and that "President Roosevelt's best piece of international strategy was that of sending the United States fleet to the Pacific at a time when Japan was recently a roaming at large in that vicinity."

At Rensselaer

Indiana, (about 50 miles south of Lake Michigan) the citizens have been terrified recently by a mountain lion which has been roaming at large in that vicinity.

At Miami

Florida—A few people call the Japanese Government has recently presented Helen Keller with a dog to replace her "Seeing Eye" dog which died in Japan when Miss Keller was visiting that country two years ago.

Even picnics are no longer what

they used to be. Either flies, ants, fleas, spiders, or some other kind of bugs are present this year to spoil any lawn party or outdoor gathering.

A rusted steel shoe

recently found in Texas is believed to have been a part of a coat of mail worn by a Spanish explorer in the Sixteenth century.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

The Housing Authority of the City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive sealed bids for construction of 278 dwelling units and other work incidental to the completion of the Muncie Housing Project No. INDIANA 5-1, located in S. T. on the 20th day of July, 1939, at the office of the City of Muncie, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The French Government gives 25 kinds of civilian decorations and medals for excellence in various fields which includes a badge for raising an unusually big family, producing an outstanding farm crop, and success in big business.

Napoleon once said that "a man will walk through hell for a ribbon to wear on his chest."

Colonel

is the given name of a lad who recently received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. His full name is Colonel F. Bates. This is not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications must be paid on this project.

Proposed forms of contracts, documents, instructions, plans and specifications, are on file in the office of the Housing Authority of the City of Muncie, at 518 Wyson Building, Muncie, Indiana.

Copies of the documents may be obtained by depositing \$10.00 in the form of a certified check with the Housing Authority of the City of Muncie for the amount of documents obtained. The amount of the deposit will be returned to each bona-fide bidder who returns the plans and documents in good condition within 10 days after the opening of bids, provided that the bidder has paid the minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications must be paid on this project.

(b) Construction only of buildings and structures and site development at project.

Plumbing and heating work of

project.

Electric work of project.

(c) General work of project.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory performance bonds or bonds.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in the specifications must be paid on this project.

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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 unreached 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 make 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% 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 fails 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 259 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. *Strathaird*, 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 last fall.

Summer "Salvation" Cake

By Frances Lee Barton

USCIOUS chocolate ice box cake, far from difficult to make, just the thing we like to eat as a summer supper treat. Read 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; 1/4 cup hot water; 1 tablespoon cold water; 1 teaspoon granulated gelatin; 4 egg yolks; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten; 1/2 cup cream, whipped; 3 beaten 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 mixture is smooth and well thickened. Remove from boiling water; add egg yolks, one at a time, 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 cut pieces on chocolate mixture. Chill 2 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 paw-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 Begin 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 workers 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 and saucers, 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 cliques.

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 straw-berry-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.

He'd run 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 Haligonians. 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'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.

"Whereas, California is an ideal state within which to hold such a convention because of its friendly people, made up of native sons and daughters and representing former residents of every state in the union—the 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."

"Resolved: That the assembly

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 friendly people, made up of native sons and daughters and representing former residents of every state in the union—the 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

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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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

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

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 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 fog 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, Sarabis prepared for his long flight to see his mother—the eaglet'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 Sarabis'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 eaglet 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 1938, 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?"



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 planes 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

were willing 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 plenum at the back mostly 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.

Despite protests, Cornwall, England, will continue its war on gray seals.

Under "al-risk" crop insurance now offered growers, they insure either 50 or 75 per cent of their average yields, paying premiums in wheat. The Department of Agriculture estimates that, on the average, unavoidable crop losses subtract annually 300 million bushels of wheat from the farmers' yield.

Widespread drought, exceptional grasshopper damage in vast areas and other casualties have taken their toll in wheat this year. Under similar conditions in previous years, wheat farmers would have been without income and faced ruin. But during this first year of Federal crop insurance, 163,000 farmers in 1,200 counties in 30 wheat states protected themselves from complete loss. Seven million bushels of wheat have been collected as premiums and paid into the insurance reserves of the corporation to insure growers of approximately 70 million bushels on their 1939 harvest.

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