

VOLUME 24—NUMBER 32.

## LATE NEWS

Washington—Rep. Charles Dewey, R., Ill., former United States economic adviser to Poland, said today the current Russo-Polish boundary dispute was "strictly a postwar question" and "of insignificant importance compared to the economic rehabilitation of the Polish nation."

"I hope there can be amicable coordination between the Polish underground and the advancing Russian troops," Dewey said, "I cannot help but believe that wisdom and cooperation will work out the apparent economic and political difficulties when peace comes."

### BERLIN ALMOST DESTROYED

Fort Worth, Tex.—Three-fourths of Berlin has been destroyed and "We're going ahead and complete the job," Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces said at a press conference today.

"We're picking them (war centers) out all over Germany and proceeding to wipe them out," the general said, "Of course it will take some time."

### LAUDS NEW PLANE

Detroit—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, said in an address here today that the development of the propellerless airplane, announced yesterday in a joint Anglo-American announcement, was "another example of the great contribution that science has made in this war."

### 21 DAY FURLOUGH TO END

Washington—Selective service headquarters will announce soon abolition of the 21-day furlough for newly-inducted members of the armed forces, it was learned today.

Henceforth, inductees who pass the military physical examinations will be placed on an "on call" basis with the date of induction depending upon the manpower requirements of the individual draft boards.

### TO INTRODUCE COMPROMISE

Washington—Sen. Scott Lucas, D., Ill., said today he was confident senate leaders would give his compromise federal soldier vote bill right-of-way as soon as Congress enacts pending tax legislation.

### DEFECTS OF SHIPS

Seattle.—Union officials said today that many merchant marine seamen knew their lives were endangered by the structural defects of some Liberty ships, but said nothing "for fear of being accused of complaining without cause."

James N. Greathouse, an official of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, said many seamen had known of weaknesses in the vessels for more than a year and believed "they ought to be junked," but shipped to sea in them nevertheless.

### 8TH AIR FORCE ACTIVE

London.—The U. S. 8th Air Force hurled its giant Flying Fortresses and Liberators against targets in southwest Germany today in their third daylight assault on the Reich this week, climaxing a night and day of heavy attacks on the Axis continent.

### GERMANS RETREAT

London.—The Berlin radio indicated today that Nazi forces have been driven from part of Kirovograd, a key stronghold in their Dnieper end defenses, and acknowledged further German withdrawal on the central Ukrainian front west of Berdichev.

London.—Military observers believed today that the German high command's fear of impending disaster in South Russia may have run afoul of an order by Adolf Hitler to give up no position without a determined fight, thus precipitating a new clash in the upper strata of Nazism.

Professional German soldiers were reported to feel that a withdrawal in good order from the Dnieper Bend might still be possible, but would not be if the Red army develops its threat to Zherminka, junction on the Odessa-Warsaw railroad which must carry the bulk of the Nazis out of the pocket.

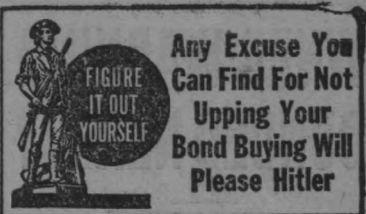
### ARMY FAVORS 10 TON TRUCKS

New York.—Production of heavy trucks for Army use will be doubled in 1944 to meet the service's new preference for 10-tonners, manufacturers have indicated. The heavy carriers have proved more efficient on the battlefronts than an equal tonnage of lighter machines, it is said. Not only do they require less personnel and fewer service shops per amount of freight handled, but they reduce traffic congestion on busy military roads.

# THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944.



PRICE: FIVE CENTS

## Victories Prove Soundness Of FDR's Foreign Policy

**Foreign Policy of Administration Is Its Most Important Accomplishment — Prior to New Deal United States Was Dominated By Isolationism — FDR Makes Friends With South America—Democratic Party Is Competent To Deal With International Affairs.**

Success always has a history. Today, though the actual date of victory may yet be far off—we all know we are winning this war. That victory will be brought to us more speedily and more surely because it is built on ten years of brilliant and skillful foreign policy by this administration—a foreign policy whose trail leads from the western hemisphere good neighbor policy right up to the conference at Moscow.

This administration's foreign policy, with the rewards it brought in the most fearful crisis this nation has ever had to face, is its most important accomplishment. It is easy now to accept it, to adopt it, to say that it should have no part in the 1944 campaign because it is the policy of the American people and not of any political party. But someone had to build it and this administration did it.

Previous to the advent of this Democratic administration, the United States was dominated by a policy of isolationism. Our narrow complacency was indicated by our tariff policy—a policy which set the example for a general building of high tariff walls by other nations that played an all too important part in bringing on World War II. Instead of making friends with other nations, we antagonized them, in the blind presumption that we were safe between our two oceans.

For years before 1933, we realized not even recognize the government set up by the people of one of our strongest and best allies in our present danger. Right from the beginning, our administration recognized the necessity for a foreign policy commensurate with the times. We were realistic. We had not forgotten Woodrow Wilson's prophecy that another war would follow unless the world organized on a basis of mutual trust and friendship. The Democratic leadership realized that the globe was shrinking that never again would we live by step into ourselves alone.

Obviously, the first move was to make friends with our closest neighbors, the nations of South America. Only a few months after President Roosevelt moved into the White House, our good neighbor policy was inaugurated. Step by step was taken to make this policy a vital instrument in creating friendship. I have listed in my mind the major moves we made in friendliness to our Latin American neighbors. The Platt Amendment, giving us the right to interfere with Cuban affairs—an amendment which rankled in the hearts of the Cubans was abrogated. The administration withdrew Ma-

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## ROSS HARTLEY POLIO CHAIRMAN

**Will Direct Infantile Paralysis Campaign In Delaware Co.**

The appointment of Ross Hartley of 402 West Main St., as county chairman for Delaware county has been announced by Don F. Stiver, state chairman for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc. The county committee chairman is naming community and city chairmen as sponsors for social and sports activities, and other fund raising projects. The active campaign begins January 14, culminating in the celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday on January 30.

The state advisory committee sponsoring Indiana's participation is headed by H. Nathan Swaim, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and comprises Matt Winters, M. D., noted pediatrician of the Indiana State Medical Association, Fred Hoke, chairman of the Indiana Public Welfare board, Clement T. Malin, state superintendent of public instruction, Thurman B. Rice, M. D., director of state board of health, and James W. Carr, Sr., secretary of the Riley Memorial Association.

State staff members, led by Mr. Stiver, who is superintendent of state police, are Mrs. Frederick A. Conkle as vice-chairman, James Givens as treasurer, Miss Betty Mallikka as field director, Frederick T. Cretors as publicity director, Mrs. George W. Jaqua as director, women's division, Mrs. W. D. Keenan, assistant director, women's division, Sam Murbarger as sports events director, Eugene C. Pulliam, Sr., as radio chairman, Theodore B. Griffith as retail store chairman, and Walter S. Greenough as chain store chairman.

Chairman Hartley stated that fifty percent of the funds raised in Delaware county are retained by the county chapter of the National Foundation for use directly in providing respirators or iron lungs for local hospitals, buying splints or leg braces for children crippled by infantile paralysis, providing individual treatment by skilled orthopedic surgeons for children who cannot afford it, and providing other facilities for the fight against the disease. The other fifty percent is sent to the National Foundation for use in medical research, the distribution of information concerning care and treatment and a broad national attack on the disease. Eighty-nine persons have contracted infantile paralysis in Indiana up to December 1, of whom eighteen have succumbed.

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## Wisconsin Leaders Pledge Convention 4th Term Support

The Wisconsin state Democratic convention, first to take an official party organization action, has endorsed a fourth term draft of President Roosevelt as "the leader to bring victory to our nation and permanent peace to the world." The convention approved a slate of delegates pledged to seek Mr. Roosevelt's renomination.

"It would be a calamity if we of Wisconsin did not do our utmost to afford the great masses an opportunity to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt," the resolution said. Party leaders indicated they desired the President to stand for fourth-term election not alone because of his war leadership, but to afford him an opportunity to "bring about a full realization of our hopes" in domestic situations. It was not mandatory upon the convention to select a list of delegate candidates nor was it necessary that the resolution praising the President be adopted. That the action was taken voluntarily shows it a spontaneous grass roots expression, and indicates a confidence in the outcome of the election.

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### BATHROOM FOR RENT

Columbia, S. C.—According to a Columbia newspaper want ad, Columbia is so congested people may be willing to sleep in a tub. The ad read, "Nicely furnished, steam-heated bathroom, convenient to town and business."

The first of a series of salty tales about the lovely, bloody Pacific Isles and the beachcombers, gentlemen adventures and blackguards who went there in search of fame, fortune and romance. By Captain Gustaf Johnson in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next week's Sunday Chicago Herald-American.

## RUSSIANS DRIVE INTO OLD POLAND

**In Central Italy, Allied Forces Advance Forward**

London, Jan. 7.—Russian spearheads drove westward into pre-war Poland and thrust deeper into the German flank on the approaches to Rumania today while American and British troops in Italy cracked the main German defenses guarding the Liri valley route to Rome.

Victorious Red army forces rolled over the frozen Pripiet marshes rimming the old Russo-Polish frontier, captured Rakitno, 11 miles west of the border, and swept on down a 27-mile-long corridor toward the rail and highway junction town of Sarny, whose capture would cut the north-south railroad east of Brest-Litovsk, 130 miles farther west.

Other elements of Gen. Nikolai E. Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian army, accelerating their advance along a 25-mile front south and west of Kiev, sent the Germans retreating in disorder all along the line, leaving behind arms and ammunition as they abandoned 80 towns and villages.

In the center of the Kiev salient, one Soviet column captured Gorodnisa, terminus of a spur railroad about a mile east of the old frontier. Fifty miles to the southwest other Red army forces opened a pincers drive against the railway junction town of Shepetovka, on the direct line to Warsaw and Rovno. German administrative headquarters for the Ukraine.

In central Italy, the three-day Allied 5th army offensive surged forward along a 10-mile front, breaching enemy defense positions in bitter fighting high in the snow-capped Apennines.

Throwing their tanks into action, American mountain troops drove desperately-resisting German defenders from all but a few isolated strong points in the key enemy stronghold of San Vittore after hours of ferocious house-to-house fighting. Other American units captured the 3,500-ft. heights of Mount Majio, northeast of the inland road to Rome.

British 5th army forces, smashing along a sector extending five miles south of the highway, advanced to a point just west of Rocca D'Evandro.

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## TRIAL REVEALS WAR TRICKERY

**Anaconda Fraud Trial Shows The Length Some Go To Do Wrong**

Providence, R. I.—The length to which some wealthy corporations are willing to go to add dishonest dollars to their bulging profits is being dramatically revealed in the trial in Federal court here of the powerful Anaconda Copper Company, on charges of having defrauded the government by palming off defective electric cable on the armed forces.

Government attorneys assert that some of the cable reached the front in Federal troops had they been engaged in battle before the fraud was discovered.

This is the second trial of Anaconda on fraud charges, but none of the higher-ups has been prosecuted. Officials of its Indiana subsidiary several months ago were convicted of having resorted to many devices to foil defective wire on the government. They escaped punishment when Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick, placed on the bench by President Harding declared they were "too valuable" to the war effort to be jailed.

Curiously the testimony being heard here follows substantially that on which the Indiana officials were convicted. It revealed that the same elaborate system of fraudulent tests had been employed to fool government inspectors.

A number of witnesses testified that the Rhode Island plant was not equipped to meet government cable specifications, but said the company was so greedy for profits that they went ahead with cold-blooded plans to carry out the profitable contracts.

Details of the plot were sickening. Employees testified they were instructed to build a transformer designed to make it appear that wire was meeting tests while the contrary was true. Tubes and gadgets were secreted about the plant to throw inspectors off the scent of wrongdoing.

Other employees told how they were required to chance inspection tags so as to pass badly-made wire. When inspectors appeared they were invariably escorted through the plant by company officials.

Apparently everybody in the plant was aware of the skullduggery except government inspectors. More than a score of employees have testified already to taking part in the tricks, or to knowing about them.—Labor.

## Financial Report Shows Muncie In Good Condition

### ISOLATIONISM IN NEW ATTIRE

**American Internationalism Is Timely Topic In Recent Magazine**

By Rev. William C. Kernan.

The leading article in the December issue of The Reader's Digest is one by Mr. William Hard, called American Internationalism. Since Mr. Hard is an editor of The Reader's Digest and since this magazine has a very large audience, what Mr. Hard has written becomes a matter of first-rate importance.

Mr. Hard's article is plausible. He rides with the tide of popular opinion, which is against isolationism, by calling his piece American Internationalism and by advocating a "World Union of all countries, large or small, developed or undeveloped, 'good or bad,' on the model, not of the League of Nations, which we rejected, but of the Pan-American Union, to which we have belonged for more than fifty years."

He is opposed to "general alliances with special countries in peacetime" and gives good and sound reasons for his opposition. He is against imperialism, and there he is right again. He is for "world-wide economic peace and welfare" and a freer flow of goods across national boundaries. And certainly that makes sense.

One is reminded that Mr. Hard is merely proposing that all the nations of the world plan to cooperate with each other as the United States has sought to cooperate with the rest of the world during the past ten years. We do not forget our "good neighbor" policy which is an expression of this kind of cooperation, or our reciprocal trade agreements which are designed to open the markets of the world to the trade of the world, or our refusal to participate "in general alliances with special countries in peacetime," or our renunciation of imperialism. But we also remember that this policy of voluntary cooperation did not dissuade the Nazis of Germany, or the Fascists of Italy, or the Imperialists of Japan, from following their voluntary courses which did not bring cooperation or peace, but war.

All that Mr. Hard proposes, in reality, is an intensification of this program of international voluntary cooperation after the war is over. His World Union would simply include representatives from all the nations of government, finance, export and import industries, labor, and agriculture, who would meet continuously on a voluntary basis to solve the problems of the world.

"The World Union," he writes, "shall have no power to impose its economic conclusions upon any country anywhere. It shall have power only to transmit its conclusions to all countries and to try to secure their adoption by as many countries as can be persuaded to see whatever common sense the conclusions may contain. . . . I contend that it is not only undesirable (Continued On Page Three)

## PRESIDENT IS LAUDED BY SLAV

**Passes Resolution Condemning Tribune's Robert McCormick**

The Middle West Division of the American Slav Congress, meeting in Chicago recently, pledged the support of the American Slavs to a movement for the reelection of President Roosevelt and in the same resolution condemned reactionary.

The group represents Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Russians, Croats, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Macedonians and Slovenians.

One of the resolutions condemned Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune for its "slandering attack" on workers and for its efforts to "smear labor, divide the workers, spread Fascist propaganda, discredit the great leadership of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country."

The resolutions also urged that steps be taken to keep the "forces of reaction" from controlling the postwar peace, the continuance of food subsidies to defeat inflation, passage of legislation to allow service men to vote, and an adequate tax bill.

**Total Receipts of City for 1943 Totals \$1,207,270.87. Disbursements Were \$951,494.84. Largest Balance Is Carried In General Fund With \$121,494.84. Park Fund Receipts Total \$69,212.31. Greater Tax Revenue Anticipated in 1944 Due to Higher Levy.**

The total balances in all funds of the civil City of Muncie at the close of 1943 amounted to \$255,776.03 according to the reports of Treasurer Lester E. Holloway and City Controller John D. Lewis. The balances at the beginning of last year or at the close of 1942 amounted to \$213,434.88. The total balances of the city at the end of 1938 and 1939 were the only ones to exceed the present amount and at that time there remained a large balance in the sewage disposal construction account.

In the total balance of funds there is \$3943.02 which does not actually belong to the city but represents funds on hand for defense savings bonds to employees of the city and for withholding tax which must be remitted to the federal government. A bond special fund which is included in the total balance amounts to \$21,999.81 which was derived from the sale of general obligation bonds and the sewage works redemption fund has a balance of \$23,281.82 which is set aside for the purpose of redeeming revenue bonds issued by the city to build the sewage disposal plant.

The total receipts of the city during 1943 amounted to \$1,207,270.87 while the total disbursements were \$951,494.84. The general fund of the city carries the largest balance with \$121,494.84. This is the largest balance remaining in this fund during the past number of years. The receipts into the general fund during last year amounted to \$619,487.23 and the expenditures were \$498,160.77. The park fund had receipts amounting to \$69,212.31 during 1943 and spent \$47,074.81 which left a balance on December 31, 1943 amounting to \$22,137.50. The gasoline tax fund received distributions during 1943 amounting to \$115,515.29 and there was expended from this fund during last year, \$104,539.39, leaving a balance of \$10,975.90. The improvement district bond fund received \$17,675.27 during 1943 and there was expended an amount of \$11,275 which left a balance of \$6,400.27.

A balance of \$10,000 remains in the sewage works depreciation account and the operating fund of the sewage works had receipts of \$80,360.36 and disbursements of \$44,649.11 to permit a balance in this account at the close of the year amounting to \$35,711.25. The large collection of taxes during 1943 swelled the funds of the city of Muncie and exceeded the estimates by more than \$15,000. This condition creates a better financial condition of the city than was anticipated which should provide sufficient money for the city to operate another year without borrowing of money.

The tax rate for 1943 on which taxes are collectible during 1944 was raised 18 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation over the rate collected upon during 1943.

The national drives open on January 18, but Pulliam said bond purchases made between Jan. 1 and Feb. 29 would be credited toward the national goal of \$14,000,000 and the state quota of \$233,000,000.

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## 'PIOUS' READER'S DIGEST

"Behind its pious front as a compendium of periodical literature, the Reader's Digest is revealed as just another magazine, pursuing an editorial policy of irresponsible hostility to the administration," comments the Chicago Sun editorially in a discussion of the now famous Butler "report" on aid to Latin America. Senator Butler was accompanied on his tour by a Republican newspaper publisher and a staff writer for the Digest. Without checking any of the agencies involved, he made his speech in the Senate. Co-incidentally, on the same day, Reader's Digest came out with an article covering the same subject matter. The great mass of distortions, misrepresentations and falsehoods led readers to believe that we are spending between six and eight billion dollars in Latin America for "boondoggling." Actually, we have spent there in the last three years a little over one billion dollars, all for strategic materials necessary to the war effort, and 234 millions for lend-lease, military expenditures like air bases and all other purposes. A total of \$64,013,000 of loans has been repaid. Did Senator Butler make an investigation and sell his story to Reader's Digest, as the byline would indicate? We think not. It's apparent, judging from a comparison of the true facts and the Digest story, and from the style in which the story is written, that it was a professional job climaxing a hatched-up Republican scheme to discredit the administration. Gobbels is a piker when it comes to propaganda!—Bloomington Star.

### 1943 which will mean greater tax revenue for the city again in 1944.

## Delaware County Trustees Guests

Delaware County trustees were entertained this week by W. Raymond Gibson, of Union Township. They enjoyed a noonday meal at the Union school building. Following the meal a business meeting was held at which Superintendent Merritt C. Reed presided.

A number of township matters were discussed by the trustees, including arrangements for the commencements of the several township schools, to be held in the early spring.

Plans for the county basketball tournament were also made. Under a new plan set up by the last legislature, additional money from state funds may be obtained, under certain conditions, for township school principals and supervisors, depending on the number of teaching units in the township.

## State Rally Will Launch Bond Drive

Indianapolis, Jan. 7.—Eugene C. Pulliam, chairman of the Indiana War Finance committee, announced today that leaders of organized labor and officials of the U. S. treasury would participate Monday in a state-wide rally launching the fourth war loan drive.

Ted Gamble, national director of the Treasury War Finance committee; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Fred Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Cashen, president of 21 railway brotherhoods will take part in the rally, Pulliam said.

Governor Schricker and Cleo Dawson, novelist, were listed on the speakers' program, part of which will be broadcast over the NBC network, Pulliam said. The national drives open on January 18, but Pulliam said bond purchases made between Jan. 1 and Feb. 29 would be credited toward the national goal of \$14,000,000 and the state quota of \$233,000,000.



# OWNER WARNING SOUNDED NEARBY

## Blackford County Officials Cracks Down On Operation Of Machines

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 7.—Following an exhaustive investigation in the county of juvenile matters, which have brought four young men into court, Prosecutor Alfred Hollander issued a statement over the weekend regarding the operation of pin ball machines in the county. This statement was given to city police to be read to all persons having such machines in their places of business. The statement set out that parents of juveniles had complained of their children spending money on such machines and added that in some cases this money had been obtained unlawfully by the children and spent on the machines. The statement also said that to permit minors to play such machines, or to visit pool rooms, or to play pool, might lead, under the law, to charges of encouraging delinquency of minors. Conviction on such charges could result in fines up to \$500 or sentence up to six months, or both, the statement said. Two boys of juvenile age were in court this week. No moral charges were involved. One boy, 15 years of age, was charged with being delinquent for loitering about at night and for other infractions of probation regulations. He was placed on probation for a period of two years and is to make weekly written reports to the authorities. The other boy is charged with petit larceny for the alleged taking of a sum of money. In connection with the case of the 15-year-old boy, another youth, beyond the juvenile age, faces a charge in juvenile court of encouraging delinquency. This youth is Elmer Yates, who was 18 in September. He denied the charge, furnishing bond in the sum of \$500 and retained an attorney. City authorities at Montpelier Thursday issued a similar warning regarding pin ball machines, announcing that minors 18 years of age or under were not to be permitted to play them.

## Drastic Censorship of Argentina Press

Buenos Aires, Jan. 7.—Publication of all news or editorials contrary "to the nation's interest or upsetting public order" was prohibited today under a series of "press statutes" bringing Argentina newspapers, foreign correspondents, and press associations under strict control. The statutes, published yesterday by the undersecretary of information and press, empowered his office to withdraw from circulation all publications not meeting requirements. Other news prohibited included "all attempts against Christian morals," "all attempts against good relations between Argentina and friendly nations"—Argentina is the only South American country maintaining relations with Germany—"all injurious statements against public officials" and all "entirely or partially erroneous information misleading the public in detriment to the general interest."

Foreign correspondents must deliver copies of all their news and other dispatches to the undersecretary within four hours of transmission—in effect placing them under the same restrictions as to what they may send as what Argentina newspapers may publish.

## UNDERTAKERS SAY BURIAL FEE TOO LOW, DELAY BURIALS

Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 7.—A dispute between Vincennes funeral parlor directors and the Knox County Welfare Department over the price of funerals today held up burial of two old-age pension receivers.

A notice was served by the funeral directors to the Welfare Board that they would have to receive more than \$100 for burial of Welfare cases. They said the \$100 rate often caused them to take a loss.

Mrs. Evelyn Dunbar, the board's acting director, said the cost was set by the Indiana General Assembly, and that relatives of the deceased may not contribute to the funeral expenses unless it is deducted from the \$100.

## PRISON POPULATION LOW.

Michigan, City, Jan. 7.—The Indiana state prison population stood at 1,986 inmates today, the lowest figure since 1928. Warden Alfred Dowd said. Dowd credited better times and abundant jobs for decrease in admissions.

## WISHES COME TRUE FOR HELEN CARROLL



Honey-haired Helen Carroll counts her blessings and makes a New Year's wish. It's a secret, of course, but it's bound to come true. Helen has always known what she wanted, and most of the time she's gotten it. She's been singing on the radio for many years, on such programs as the Fred Allen show, The Merry Macs, Al Pearce and his Gang and The Hit Parade. At present she's a loyal, liling member of the Double Daters Quartet, heard on "The Million Dollar Band" over WLW on Saturdays at 9 p. m. CWT.

## Definite Fair Dates To Be Set

Indianapolis, Jan. 7.—Definite dates for the various Indiana county fair trotting race circuits were expected to be set at regular meetings of the circuits later this month, it was indicated as Hoosier fair managers concluded a two-day conference yesterday.

Secretary Woodruff Arbuckle of the Indiana Trotting and Pacing Horse Association said that far more than a majority of the fairs are assured dates, although definite times have not been assigned. He said there was a possibility that there would be nine or 10 weeks of racing if some fair managers would be willing to switch their dates.

At a regular meeting of District No. 2 of the U. S. Trotting Association, held in conjunction with the state meeting, Sep Pallin, noted driver, was re-elected to a three-year term as director by a unanimous vote of the fair managers.

The cameras in a Lockheed "Lightning" flying at 30,000 feet can record tire tracks, according to Flying Magazine.

## BUY WAR BONDS

## GLORIA-OUS SALVAGE



Gloria Swanson is shown salvaging used fat. Indefinite kitchen fats contain 10% of glycerine used in making miracle working military medicinals for the fighting fronts.

## On the Beach at Tarawa



Here is the littered beach at Tarawa covered with ammunition boxes, and other Marine gear, with camouflaged shelter-halls in case the Japs tried an air attack. Only a few hours earlier Marines had died here by the score as they came ashore from their transports. But win they did in the toughest fight in the long and tough history of the Marine Corps. Back these Leathernecks up by buying more War Bonds.

Marine Corps Photo

From U. S. Treasury

## Butter Now Spreads Twice As Far



To save precious ration stamps as well as cash, the frugal housewife can make her butter go twice as far by mixing with it evaporated milk, advises Jean Allen of the Kroger Food Foundation. Such a combination of dairy products maintains a high vitamin and fat content in the spread, this economist points out.

The process is simple, Jean Allen indicates above. All that is necessary is to leave a pound of butter at room temperature till it is soft, or about the consistency necessary for creaming for cake. Add a teaspoonful of salt. Then with an electric mixer or rotary beater mix a tall can of evaporated milk (also at room temperature) and the pound of butter. A few drops of vegetable coloring may be added if desired. The resultant mixture is then kept covered in the refrigerator till used.

There you have two pounds of nutritious, appetizing spread for bread, Miss Allen shows. The money cost is materially reduced, and also, while a pound of butter costs 16 ration points, it can thus be stretched to two pounds of spread at a cost of only one more ration point.

## SERVES 4th COLLEGE AS HEAD

Northfield, Vt.—John M. Thomas, 74-year-old president of Norwich University, is believed to be the only man in America who has served as president of four different colleges. Before becoming Norwich president in 1939, he had served successively as head of Middlebury College, Pennsylvania State College and Rutgers University.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Sacrament" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, January 9.

The Golden Text is: "The bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world" (John 6:33).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent him. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them" (John 13:12-17).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love. With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error. The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced" (p. 54).

## The Battle for Tarawa Island Airport



Marine Corps Photo

This picture was taken during the height of the battle to capture this strategic air field. Marines are shown crouched in their fox holes, rifles ready to pick off any Jap that shows his head. The shell blasted terrain is a grim reminder of the ferocity of this battle. Let's all keep backing the Attack by buying extra War Bonds.

From U. S. Treasury

## Died on the Field of Honor



Marine Corps Photo

Four Marines tread their way through the debris of battle with the body of one of their comrades who fell during the battle for Tarawa. The shell-blasted trees and pocked earth are grim reminders of the intensity of shell fire in this fight for a small but strategic island. This Marine died for his country. Are you in there fighting alongside him by buying more War Bonds?

From U. S. Treasury

## HEROES OF SPORT



IN THE FALL A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY LIGHTLY TURNS TO —



On the beaches of Italy, in the jungles of the Pacific—planes, tanks, artillery must move—and fast; no waiting to build roads or airfields. That's when our soldiers must unroll these "steel mattresses," as you see them in this photo. Your War Bonds pay for them.

U. S. Treasury Department

## IT NEVER FAILS



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## WILLKIE TARGET OF SOVIET IRE

## Pravda Accuses Him Of Double Dealing In American Politics

New York, Jan. 7.—Wendell L. Willkie said today that he had no comment on Pravda's charges.

The article referred to appeared in last Sunday's New York Times magazine and was titled "Don't Stir Distrust of Russia."

In the article, Willkie urged the American people to adopt a "common sense" attitude toward Russia, based on mutual interest rather than emotion.

Moscow, Jan. 5.—The official Communist party newspaper Pravda today accused Wendell L. Willkie of "double-dealing" in American politics and of attempting to create distrust of the Soviet Union among voters in the United States.

Pravda charged that Willkie was trying to appeal to the majority of Americans who are sympathetic to Russia and at the same time was "currying favor" with anti-Soviet elements in America.

The newspaper's political commentator, Daniel Zaslavsky, who wrote the attack on Willkie, centered his fire on a recent article written for the New York Times by the one-time Republican presidential candidate, in which Willkie urged Americans not to sow distrust of Russia.

Zaslavsky charged that the article had created exactly the opposite effect and accused Willkie of "muddying the water" of Soviet-American relations.

## Writer Indignant

He expressed particular indignation at Willkie's discussion of the problems of Finland, Poland, and

the Baltic countries.

Warning Willkie to stop playing politics with Russian problems, Zaslavsky wrote:

"It is time to understand that the Baltic problem is an internal affair of the Soviet Union in which Mr. Willkie must not meddle."

"Whoever is interested in such questions had better familiarize himself with the Soviet constitution and the fact that a democratic plebiscite once was carried out in the Baltic republics, and let him remember that we are able effectively to defend our constitution."

"Apropos of Finland and Poland, not to mention the Balkan states, the Soviet Union can make the necessary agreements with those countries and does not need Mr. Willkie's help."

Zaslavsky accused Willkie of "borrowing" from German propaganda.

"Mr. Willkie, like a faithful mouthpiece, repeats the suspicious shouts of those reactionary circles which fear the victorious forward march of the Red army and the allied armies," to Soviet commentators wrote.

"The secret partisans of Fascist adventures in Europe have fallen into a critical situation. And Willkie speaks of a certain 'crisis' approaching the United Nations. Isn't this political gambling of the strangest type?"

Discounting Willkie's professed political realism, Zaslavsky said the New York Times article was intended solely to win support from both pro and anti-Soviet elements among the American electorate.

"He wants to serve both sides," he said. "For this purpose he stirs up the waters so he can more easily fish for votes in muddy waters."

"This game is too crude. By playing both the cards of trust and distrust, the political gambler only earns distrust for himself."

## Husband Is Held On Murder Charge

Indianapolis, Jan. 7.—Raymond Cozad, 32, Indianapolis, was held on a murder charge today in connection with the stabbing and clubbing of his wife, Margaret, 24, during a quarrel over her relations with a soldier.

In a signed statement, Cozad told police he did not remember the final clash with her yesterday but that they had argued bitterly the night before.

He said Mrs. Cozad had admitted traveling to Camp Aatterbury to see a soldier and asked him to take her to Detroit. According to Cozad, she said that the soldier had asked her to divorce her husband and had threatened to kill him.

Police were summoned by Mrs.

Hazel Barrett, 47, the Cozad's landlady who said Cozad struck her on the head when she interrupted their quarrel. Mrs. Cozad died of a butcher knife cuts on the neck and head shortly after the police arrived.

## NEW STORAGE UNIT FOR SHIPS

Washington—The shipment of perishable commodities between North and South America, curtailed by the loss of special refrigerated ships and their diversion to other routes, may be expedited by the use of a new, portable cold storage unit, according to a Department of Commerce bulletin. The containers invented by Maj. Elihu Church, U.S.A. (ret.), are of sheet metal and have a capacity of approximately 50 cubic feet. Refrigeration is maintained through the ship's electrical circuit or, when in port, through a municipal power plant.

## LAYS HIS PISTOL DOWN



CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—When the 100th Army chaplain supplied by The Methodist Church for World War II reported for the current session of the Chaplains' School here at Harvard the other day, a "Pistol-packing" parson had to "lay his pistol down." Entering this non-combatant branch of the service, the Rev. Holland Hope of San Jon, N. M., left behind his well-kept collection of target and hunting weapons. Despite his local reputation as a crack shot, he must now be obedient to the international law which requires that the only armament allowed a chaplain is "the sword of the Spirit."

Chaplain Hope, shown above as he was welcomed by the Commandant of the Chaplains' School, Chaplain William D. Cleary, Colonel, USA, is one of twelve children of a Texas pioneer family. Two brothers are line officers.

In addition to 1000 Army chaplains, Methodist chaplain headquarters in Washington, D. Steuart Patterson, secretary, reports his denomination has supplied the Navy and Marine Corps with 300 chaplains.

## O. W. TUTTERROW

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# GAS

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## Muncie Banking Co. Statement

Report of condition of Muncie Banking Co. of Muncie, in the State of Indiana, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1943.

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts (including \$— overdrafts) .....	\$ 172,592.39
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed .....	969,869.20
Obligations of States and political subdivisions .....	123,722.66
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection .....	836,672.99
Bank premises owned \$—, furniture and fixtures \$1300 .....	1,300.00
Other assets .....	189,302.09
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....	<b>\$2,293,459.33</b>
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations .....	\$1,674,209.00
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations .....	148,816.81
Deposits of States and political subdivisions .....	402,469.06
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.) .....	8,444.13
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)</b> .....	<b>\$2,233,939.00</b>
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Capital* .....	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus .....	30,000.00
Undivided profits .....	9,520.33
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> .....	<b>59,520.33</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> .....	<b>\$2,293,459.33</b>

## MEMORANDA

(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law .....	None
(b) Borrowings secured by pledged assets (including redemptions 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) <b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>None</b>
(a) Included in Loans and Discounts are <b>LOANS TO AFFILIATED COMPANIES</b> .....	None
(b) Included in Other Bonds, Notes, Debentures, and Corporate Stock are <b>OBLIGATIONS OF AFFILIATED COMPANIES</b> .....	None

State of Indiana, County of Delaware, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of January, 1944, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank. My commission expires March 15, 1945.

MAUDE G. NOTTINGHAM, Notary Public.

## RUSSIANS

(Continued from Page One.)

On the Adriatic coast, Indian troops of the British 8th army ploughed ahead yard by yard, west of San Tomasso. Front dispatches made no mention of the Canadian column believed advancing up the coastal road three miles north of Ortona and less than eight miles below Pescara, Adriatic terminus of the trans-peninsula road to Rome. Capture of Mount Majo gave the Americans control of the supply road from Cervara to below the San Vittore, whose seizure would permit fifty army tanks to plunge on down the valley road to Cassino, six miles to the north and last enemy bastion protecting the Rome road.

American attack planes, virtually unchallenged, pounded incessantly at the German rear lines beyond San Vittore, and hit the railway line at Fondi, 20 miles north of the battle line. Only two Allied planes were reported missing after yesterday's missions.

Taking up the Allied air offensive over Europe, British twin-engine Mosquito bombers attacked the German rear lines beyond San Vittore, and hit the railway line at Fondi, 20 miles north of the battle line. Only two Allied planes were reported missing after yesterday's missions.

## VICTORIES

(Continued from Page One.)

ade, of the previous administration to recognize the Soviet Union ranked and grew bitter in the minds of the Russian people. The United States had not only ignored, but appeared to be determined to insult, one of the titan countries of the world.

Just ten years ago—on November 16, 1933—we finally recognized the government of Russia. This was one of the first steps in foreign policy taken by the then new Democratic administration in Washington. The recent brilliant Moscow conference is still so fresh and so exciting to us that we do not have to go into memory to pay tribute to the administration for what, at that time—a decade ago—was a daring reversal of American policy.

To win the friends so necessary to us all over the world, the administration reversed the policy behind the Smoot-Hawley tariff, a tariff which invited enmity and rancor against the United States. Under this administration, the United States extended a hand of friendship with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull did not have an easy time in winning acceptance of their farsighted proposals. Howls of protest and ridicule arose when the President and Secretary Hull, in speech after speech, called attention to the seriousness of the European situation and urged the public to wake up. More than six years ago, the President made his famous "quarantine speech" in Chicago—and who now doubts that it would have been wise right then to have applied a quarantine to the

## Legal Notice

**LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
Notice is hereby given that the Local Alcoholic Beverage Board of Delaware County, Indiana, will, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on the 21st day of January, 1944, at the Clerk's Office, Court House in the City of Muncie, in said County, begin investigation of the applications of the following named persons, requesting the issue of a license to sell, at the locations hereinafter set out, of the Alcoholic Beverage Permits of the classes hereinafter designated and will, at said time and place, receive information concerning the fitness of said applicants, and the propriety of issuing the permits applied for to such applicants at the premises named:  
William R. Myers, 98459, (Restaurant), 601 W. Willard St., Muncie—Bar, Wine, Restaurant—Deleat  
Forrest Webster, 98437, (Packaging Store), 1903 S. Madison St., Muncie—Liquor, Wine, Beer  
Said investigation will be open to the public, and public participation is requested.  
Alcoholic Beverage Commission of Indiana  
By JOHN F. NOONAN, Secretary  
BERNARD E. DOYLE, Excise Administrator

## ISOLATIONISM

(Continued from Page One.)

but impossible to lodge any power of compulsion in any international world body, political or economic . . . Mr. Hard's internationalism is powerless. It has no teeth in it.

I contend that this means that in the post-war world, as in the pre-war world, there will be no means at hand to restrain an aggressor nation if it cannot be persuaded to restrain itself, and no way to prevent an imperialistic nation from grabbing as much of the world's wealth as it considers consistent with its self-interest. I cannot see the essential difference between Mr. Hard's highly seasoned plan for world cooperation without obligation to world law, and the simple, straightforward statement of the isolationist-nationalist, Mr. William J. Grace, who said (New York Times, September 7, 1943), "We realize that a nation like an individual has an obligation of charity to other nations. But we must stop at charity and not join with them in any kind of super-government. Furthermore, the individual's first obligation is to himself, and this nation's obligation is first to itself." I take this to mean that England's first obligation is to itself, and Russia's to itself, and China's to itself, and that if cooperation serves their self-interest, cooperation will prove acceptable to them. If cooperation does not serve their self-interest, then so much the worse for cooperation. I take this to mean that the same international lawlessness which lies at the root of the present war is to be encouraged further after the war.

Mr. Hard would not state the case so baldly. He probably would deny it entirely. But when he writes that his World Union "shall require the surrender of sovereignty to whatsoever from its member governments," he is taking the isolationist-nationalist position. He is saying, in effect, that national self-interest comes first and that each nation has the right to act independently if it cannot be persuaded to cooperate with other nations. This is the same lawless promise to lasting peace for the world of tomorrow. Indeed, it cannot. For world peace will depend on more than voluntary cooperation with each nation retaining its full freedom of action. It will depend upon a federated world in which the welfare of mankind is the first consideration in precisely the same way that peace in the United States depends upon the federation of our forty-eight states.

We should not suppose that the isolationists have no interest in the rest of the world. They have a lot of interest in it—all selfish. There is a new kind of isolationism in the United States. It is nationalistic. It talks much about sovereignty. It wants all it can get for America. The world matters little to it except as the world can make America big. As Mr. Samuel Grafton has pointed out so clearly, "It is among our former isolationists, most of all, that the demand is heard for acquisition of distant islands, for exclusive air routes, for superiority over Britain on the shipping routes." This is how the people, who once would have little to do with the rest of the world, now want to exploit the world for America's benefit. In a distorted sort of way they could even call themselves internationalists. Isolationists is so discredited in this country far its past follies and failure, that the isolationists themselves must now appear in the guise of internationalists to plead their cause at all.

Mr. Hard has given the new isolationism the best strategy for success yet devised. By using it they can conform outwardly to the popular demand for international or-

der while they actually commit themselves to nothing of the kind. They can come out in favor of consulting with the other nations of the world about political and economic matters. There is no harm in that, is there? We do not have to come to any agreement about anything, do we? We can go our own way, can't we? There is no international police force to curb us if we want someone's islands or air bases, is there? We have our own army and navy, and air force and we can build them even bigger than they are if we want to, can't we? Sure, let's consult with the other nations. We commit ourselves to nothing by doing that. It won't do us any harm. We might even get something out of it. This is isolationism in modern dress—isolationism which consults, but which will not surrender.

This system is isolationism masquerading in international garb cannot organize the world for peace. I suspect that Mr. Hard knows this. For, although he is strongly opposed to "general alliances," he is in no way hostile to "special agreements with Britain or Russia, or both, for limited periods and for limited purposes . . ." Now, why should Mr. Hard contemplate the necessity of such agreements which, of course, are alliances for so long as they last? Does he suspect that "continuous consultation" is not going to produce permanent peace? He can think of emergencies arising in the post-war world while the nations are absorbed in peaceful and continuous consultation. He can foresee that when these emergencies arise not all nations will act together. "So," says he, "it is necessary that nations willing to act be free to act." Hence, the temporary agreements or alliances. This means war, doesn't it?

This principle that in any given emergency "the nations willing to act be free to act," is the same thing that the isolationist, Senator Nye, proposed recently when he said that "every nation must retain its sovereign rights to be able to declare war whenever the people see fit." It is strange how Senator Nye, the isolationist, fits into this picture, strange that he should have said that in the event of aggression by any country, the major powers should then combine temporarily to halt the aggressor, "like a posse comes after an outlaw"—and that Mr. Hard should write that one of the purposes of his temporary agreements would be "to protect an innocent nation against spoliation."

Mr. Hard and Senator Nye—how alike these gentlemen speak at times! Mr. Hard writes about American internationalism and Senator Nye speaks on nothing but isolationism. But it becomes increasingly difficult to see how the proposals of Mr. Hard, the internationalist, differs from those of Senator Nye, the isolationist. And if you inquire why this is, I should answer, because Mr. Hard has dressed up isolationism in modern clothes.

## Legal Notice

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned that an emergency exists for a meeting of the Township Advisory Board of Salem Township, Delaware County, Indiana, to make an appropriation of an additional amount of money for said Township during the current year of 1944 as follows to-wit:  
Fund No. 25, Clerk Hire \$240.00  
That said appropriation is a reallocation of funds as follows:  
Fund No. 2, Miscellaneous \$125.00  
Fund No. 16, School Supplies \$50.00  
Fund No. 14, School Furniture and Equipment \$65.00  
and that a meeting of the Township Advisory Board of said Township and the Trustee thereof, will be held at the office of the said Township Trustee in the said Township on the 13th day of January, 1944 at 7:30 P. M. at which time the said reallocation of appropriations within the said Special School Fund will be considered.  
Raymond C. Shirey  
Trustee of Salem Township

## TAX RATE FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, YEAR 1943, PAYABLE 1944

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF DELAWARE COUNTY, INDIANA, JANUARY 4, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that the tax duplicates of Delaware County, Indiana, for the year, 1943, are now in my hands and that I am ready to receive the taxes thereon and now due. The following table shows the rate of taxation in the various townships and corporations on each \$100 taxable property; also the amount of tax on each poll. All male citizens, between the ages of 21 and 50 years, inclusive, are subject to the poll tax.

	Salem	ML Pleasant	Harrison	Washington	Monroe	Centre	Hamilton	Union	Perry	Liberty	Delaware	Niles	Town of Albany	Town of Eaton	Town of Gaston	Town of Selma	Town of Yorktown	City of Muncie
	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100	On \$100
1 1943 PAYABLE 1944	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 State School Relief Fund	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
3 State Teachers Pension Fd.	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315	.0315
4 Ind. Board of Agrl.	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035
5 State Forestry Tax	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002
6 Ind. Wolf Lake Park Fund	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003
7 New Harmony Memorial																		
8																		
9 Total State	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
10 County Tax	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325	.325
11 County Bonds	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045	.045
12 County Welfare Fund	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
13																		
14 Total County	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
15 Township	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
16 Tuition	.40	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
17 Special School	.41	1.00	.60	1.00	.50	1.00	.74	1.00	.68	1.00	.40	1.00	.26	1.00	.64	1.00	.64	1.00
18 Add. Special Sch'l B'ds, etc.	.03						.27		.15		.02		.11		.15		.12	
19 Poor							.004		.02		.012		.02		.02		.009	
20 Poor Bonds		.009					.03		.05		.008		.04		.05		.013	
21 Poor Judgment Bonds							.01		.005		.05		.04		.05		.013	
22 Voc. Sch. Fund, Twp. & Cor.	.02	.031	.02				.026		.005		.013		.04		.05		.013	
23 To Reimburse Co. Revenue	.02						.07		.02				.02				.026	
24 Library	.02						.02		.02				.02				.026	
25 Sanitary Levy																		
26 Total Township and School	.94	1.50	.98	1.50	.82	1.50	1.10	1.24	1.32	1.50	.92	1.24	.90	1.50	1.32	1.50	1.02	1.50
27 Corporation																		
28 Street																		
29 Bond Fd. Al'y, Ytn. & Mun.																		
30 Improvement Dist. Bond Fd.																		
31 Water																		
32 Park																		
33 Light																		
34 Policemen's Pension																		
35 Firemen's Pension																		
36 Total Corporation																		
37 Library City of Muncie																		
38																		
39 Total Library City Muncie																		
40 Each Installment	.76	1.75	.78	1.75	.70	1.75	.84	1.62	.95	1.75	.75	1.62	.74	1.75	.95	1.75	.80	1.75
41 Total Year 1943	1.52	3.50	1.56	3.50	1.40	3.50	1.68	3.24	1.90	3.50	1.60	3.24	1.64	3.50	1.62	3.50	1.64	3.50

Auditor's Office, State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss:

I, Samuel L. Cunningham, Auditor of Delaware County, hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of all Tax Levies for the taxes collectable in the year 1944. All taxes for the year 1943, are due on the first day of January, 1944. Each taxpayer may pay in full any time between January 1st, and the first Monday in May, 1944, and the remainder on, or before, the first Monday in November, 1944. If the first installment of taxes is not paid on or before the first Monday in May, 1944, an eight per cent penalty is immediately added, together with all costs and charges provided by law.

## SPECIAL BOARD TO STUDY CLAIMS

## President Reconvenes Emergency Group To Consider Overtime

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt, the White House announced today, has reconvened a special emergency board to consider overtime pay claims by the nonoperating railway labor unions. The action was designed to break the wage dispute deadlock between the nonoperating employees and carriers which resulted in a strike threat and government seizure of the railroads last week.

The President issued an executive order reconvening the special board which previously had recommended sliding scale increases of 4-to-10 cents an hour.

Mr. Roosevelt previously attempted to arbitrate the dispute himself, but as a White House statement put it today, the nonoperating railway employees had refused to accept the president's arbitration of the overtime issue "except on conditions to which the carriers would not agree."

The President reconvened the board "to consider the unsettled claims for wage adjustments of the non-operating employees" which were not presented to the board when they made their last report.

The nonoperating employees originally refused to accept the sliding scales increases recommended by the so-called "Shaw Board" and approved by economic stabilization director Fred M. Vinson. The unions involved are the services of the nation mediation board to enjoin the carriers from putting the sliding scales into effect.

A White House statement accompanying the executive order pointed out that on Dec. 27 the nonoperating employees notified Mr. Roosevelt they no longer objected to the sliding scale increases, but they put in additional claims for overtime pay or payments in lieu of overtime.

This new position of the nonoperating unions was based on wage adjustments recently granted to Operating Brotherhood members who received straight wage increases of four cents an hour and an additional five cents as the equivalent of pay for overtime.

The board was requested to make its report "as soon as practicable" and not later than 30 days from yesterday when the executive order was signed. The board recommendations will become effective 15 days after their report is filed, subject to the approval of Vinson.

The board consists of Judge Elwyn R. Shaw, Springfield, Ill.; Judge Richard F. Mitchell, Fort Dodge, Ia., and Walter C. Clephane, Washington, D. C.

## DRAFTS SOLDIER VOTE PROPOSAL

## Hopes It Will Provide A Compromise On Bitter Fight

Washington, Jan. 7.—Sen. Scott W. Lucas, D., Ill., today completed the temporary draft of a new soldier vote bill which he hoped would provide the basis for compromise of last month's bitter senate fight on the issue of state control over the absentee ballotting.

The fight ended in victory for an anti-New Deal and state's right coalition which forced passage of a resolution urging state governments to do all in their power to



This "calendar check list" serves a dual purpose. The outside cover is a calendar for the year 1944. Underneath is a quick reference guide of do's and don'ts that will help you take better care of all your valuable electrical appliances. Ask at our office for your copy.

Help your Uncle Sam.. Save Time and Money, Too

BETTER CARE OF ELECTRIC SERVANTS FOR LESS REPAIR

ELECTRICAL appliances are precious these days. Your country needs your help to keep them in repair. Every appliance that you are able to retain in active service contributes to our national health, happiness, and morale. They save you time and work. New ones can't be had and repairs are becoming more critical every day. That's why we must take better care of them now. They guard our health, protect our food, make possible many shortcuts in housekeeping.

Fortunately, they need little care, but that little care is important. Neglect or improper use shortens their life, wastes time, material, and money.

Together with your appliance dealer we have enlisted in a nation-wide campaign to make electrical appliances last. The combination calendar and check list described above is designed to help you keep these appliances on the job. Be sure to get your free copy.

## INDIANA GENERAL SERVICE COMPANY

facilitate absentee voting by members of the armed forces overseas. The measure is pending in the house committee on elections.

Lucas, who is not satisfied with pending bill, announced that he would introduce his new bill next Monday, when Congress reconvenes from its Christmas and New Year's holiday.

His proposal would set up a war ballot commission to administer the act, but in



## 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 Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher  
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, January 7, 1944.

### 60-Day Subsidy Truce?

A 60-day extension of food subsidies is no solution of the issue, but, if this proposal of the Senate banking and currency committee goes through, consumers can count it a victory for themselves. Had not a convincing public protest arisen, the Senate would have killed subsidies as blithely as the House proposed to do, and the cost of living would be on the way up.

But this 60-day truce, even if finally approved by both houses, will be but a temporary victory if the housewives and heads of families who want the cost of living stabilized relax their efforts. Behind the movement to abolish subsidies and increase food prices stands the most powerful pressure group in Congress. The only thing which can counteract it is stronger pressure. Consumers must continue therefore to impress upon their representatives and senators the fact that they will not stand for higher food prices.

Recent polls of public opinion show strong support for the subsidy policy, even among farmers, in the case of people who understand the issue. Admittedly a lot of people don't understand it. The fight, then, is in large part a process of community self-education. Let us all appreciate these facts:

1. Britain and Canada have both successfully used subsidies to maintain a stabilized cost of living.

2. Unless subsidies are continued, food prices will definitely and sharply go up.

3. The subsidy policy will cost the people and the government less than the price increases which would otherwise take place.

4. The role of subsidies is simply to guarantee food producers a return sufficient to elicit maximum production, without further raising prices to the consumer.

5. And, finally, subsidies are distinctly a temporary expedient, to be abandoned when inflationary dangers subside.

Upon some congressmen the idea is evidently beginning to dawn that a vote of theirs which promotes a sharp rise of food prices between now and next election may not be smart politics. To confirm that impression they should be convinced that the people mean it when they demand a stabilized cost of living.

### O. K. To Die—Not To Vote

Congressional debate over the method of casting and counting the soldier and sailor vote next year boils down to one thing—

Congressional debate over the method of casting and counting the soldier and sailor vote next year boils down to one thing—

Whether the people trust their Army and Navy.

The New York Daily News in its editorial Thursday sums up the situation very clearly. It does not trust the Government, the Army, the Navy or apparently anybody in Washington. Says the Daily News:

"The bill . . . was patently one to see to it that the majority of service votes were cast 'right,' or at any rate, counted 'right,' meaning Democratic. . . . It would be clumsy and an invitation to fraud to have the Federal Government handle service votes. . . .

"The Federal Government should on no account be permitted to get its hooks into the handling of service votes in this war. It . . . would open up far too many temptations to the party in power."

There is something strange in the spectacle of men willing to trust their Government with the unprecedented task of winning the most terrible war of history—and yet lacking confidence in the same Government's honesty when it comes to counting ballots.

So we get a Senate-enacted measure that provides a system so feeble that it would disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of service men. Guess why?

We guess it is not merely the Federal Government which the Daily News, Cotton Ed Smith and their ilk distrust; it is the vote of the soldiers and sailors themselves.

Our reactionaries are deathly fearful that those soldiers and sailors would vote for our inspired Commander-in-Chief.

It's O. K. for these politicians for soldiers and sailors to die for their country.

It isn't O. K. for them to vote for their country.—Philadelphia Record.

### Mr. Byrnes' Last Warning

James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, has put the subsidy issue in its proper perspective and clearly shown where the responsibility will lie if the nation loses control of prices and wages.

The ban on subsidies, as it passed the House, was a measure to raise the price of food. It was cut from the same cloth as pending bills to raise railroad wages, raise the price of oil, and raise the price of milk. All these measures are attempts by congressional action to favor one particular economic group at the expense of others.

But the most obvious fact about inflation control is that it cannot be accomplished by attempting to satisfy each economic group in turn. That would be like patching a tire

while constantly increasing the air pressure. All groups together, however, share a common interest in a stable war economy. To serve that interest, wages and prices must be stabilized in behalf of the whole people. In a real sense we face here a crucial test of democracy—a test of our ability, under our form of government, to submerge group interests in the greater interest of the community as a whole.

With complete logic, Mr. Byrnes tells Congress: "If you insist on banning subsidies, and yet profess to oppose inflation, then you must freeze all prices and wages rigidly." This would destroy the purpose which subsidy foes claim to seek, namely, justice for the producer. A rigid price freeze would compel some producers who have been receiving subsidies either to cease production or to continue at a loss. Nobody wants that result. The way to avoid it is to permit the judicious use of subsidies where necessary to elicit full production without breaking the line on prices.

Once more we urge our readers who oppose higher food prices to write their senators, advocating continuance of the subsidy program.—Chicago Sun.

### Do They Get Their Vote?

"Is the government which can force its citizens to fight to defend their democracy impotent to protect their citizens' rights to utilize their democracy?" asks Roscoe Drummond in the Christian Science Monitor.

Then he answers:

"That is the question which Congress will have to answer soon after its holiday recess.

"Because the Senate has already exhibited a cynical, callous, dangerous disregard of precious citizenship rights of men and women in the armed services, it is well that this holiday recess is at hand to think it over. And perhaps the fathers and mothers and wives and brothers of the American fighters will help the congressmen think it over a little.

"Why has the Senate rejected a simple, uniform federal ballot facilitating the vote of every qualified service man and woman for President, Vice-President and members of Congress?

"They talk about constitutional difficulties. They talk about states' rights. They talk about the poll tax.

"Is it more constitutional for Congress to disfranchise its citizens by putting them into the army than to preserve their franchise after it has put them into the army?

"Much of the talk of insuperable constitutional difficulties in this connection is deception and deceit.

"The Senate by a vote of 47 to 5, and the House by a vote of 134 to 19, enacted a law in 1942 specifying that no member of the armed forces shall be required to register or pay a poll tax in order to vote in a federal election or in primary contests for federal office. There seemed to be no insuperable constitutional difficulties in 1942.

"The only important difference between this legislation and the measure which the Senate conveniently spurned a few weeks ago is that the defeated act provided the means of giving effect to the 1942 law.

"Why, then, was an effective soldier-vote bill defeated?

"Why? It was defeated because there were too many northern Republicans who were afraid the soldiers would vote 'wrong' and there were too many southern Democrats who didn't want so many Americans voting anyway.

"I wonder if the country is going to stand for this sort of thing. The coming recess makes a good time for Congress and the country to think it over.

"Of course, the Senate passed something. It didn't enact a measure; it enacted some words. It said—knowing an empty phrase when it sees one—let the states do it, which in this instance, is like saying, let George do it.

"It is a physical impossibility for the 48 states to enable the soldiers to vote. In most states, even those willing, the thing cannot be done. In 39 states the soldier voter must be registered. The absentee soldier would have to await at least six one-way trips of the mail to get his vote in. A soldier in the Far East, for example, applying to Springfield, Ill., would be reached by the mail in 16 days. Assuming no delays, the six mail runs would mean an absolute minimum of 96 days. Yet in 27 states a voter cannot apply for a ballot more than 30 days before election!

"This, as 25 congressmen rightly said in a statement this week end, is 'conscription without representation.'

"Do the American soldiers get their vote?

"Do they?"—Fort Wayne Journal Gazette.

### A Difference in Pictures

Remember not many weeks ago how some of the newspapers booming General MacArthur for President raised a howl when OWI sent a shipment of lapel buttons bearing President Roosevelt's picture to the Arabs. The inscription was in Arabic, too, you'll probably recall. Just how these buttons could have been used as "fourth-term campaign material" as the G.O.P. papers charged, we fail to understand, since the Arabs aren't going to be voting in our election—as a matter of fact, it looks like if the G. O. P. has its way, our own boys won't either.

But getting back to the lapel buttons, guess that happened just the other day. Gen. MacArthur has asked OWI to send him 2,000,000 match-folders with his picture on one side and the United States and Philippine

flags on the other, for distribution on Japanese islands. Now don't misunderstand us. We think MacArthur is one of the world's greatest military leaders, and we think his match-distribution plan is all right, too. We can't understand, however, why some of the Republican newspapers which did so much viewing-with-alarm the distribution of the Roosevelt buttons to the Arabs haven't similarly protested distribution of the MacArthur pictures. It does make a difference whose children have the measles, doesn't it?

### Subsidy Demagogues

Now that the question of food subsidies is temporarily shelved, it is pertinent to call attention to the fact that subsidy payments have been the established practice in the United States almost from the birth of our national life. Manufacturing was subsidized by the imposition of tariff on imports which increased prices to the consumer. Early day railroad construction was subsidized by donations of immense tracts of public land. Sea commerce was subsidized, as was air transportation at a later date. The sugar beet industry was subsidized by direct payments from the federal treasury. Wheat growers, livestock and the lumber industries were subsidized, and even labor was subsidized by being accorded privileges which were denied other organizations. In fact, subsidies, in one form or another, direct or indirect, have been paid by the American consumer to nearly every form and kind of business and industry for so long that memory runneth not to the contrary.

The plea of congressmen who opposed the administration food subsidy program, that it would "establish a dangerous precedent," was, therefore, simply political demagoguery. It was transparent camouflage to cover their real motive, which was nothing more nor less than a desire to discredit the Roosevelt administration. The Republicans were determined to make the going for the President as tough as possible in the belief that inflated food prices will rebound to their political advantage. What inflation may do to American consumers is the least of their worry.

The opposition to Mr. Roosevelt in his own party gave sufficient Democratic support to defeat the food subsidy program. In this connection, it is significant to recall that the Democratic opposition was led by men who had been, perhaps still are, members of the America First movement that brought Charles A. Lindbergh from his self-imposed obscurity and has now relegated him to political oblivion. It was an out-cropping of the isolationism that, until Pearl Harbor, fought every effort to prepare this country for the war of which President Roosevelt warned the nation more than two years ago.

This is not to argue for or against the paying of subsidies to producers of food-stuffs. It is simply by way of calling attention to the fact that opposition to the subsidy program had no merit of sincerity or common honesty. It was a political maneuver and those who engineered it had no other thought than political gain. Whether their hopes will be realized in the voting next November is up to the people themselves, and their voting is more likely to be influenced by the progress of the war than by the economic conditions which may develop during the presidential campaign. — Oregon Democrat.

### Votes, or a Smokescreen

A House committee on elections soon must decide whether to recommend votes for servicemen, or to kick up a constitutional smokescreen behind which soldiers and sailors are cynically disfranchised.

The Senate disgraced itself by pursuing the latter course, and great pressure is being exerted upon the House to do likewise. The states, Congress is told, can provide adequate soldier vote legislation themselves; and Congress cannot constitutionally do so. Both arguments reek with falsehood.

As to the practicability of state action, the House committee has already been informed by the War and Navy departments that soldiers and sailors cannot participate widely in the 1944 election under such legislation. Even if all states passed uniform laws, the distribution of 48 different ballots throughout the world would prove a physical impossibility. Ballots can be transmitted to 11 million servicemen only if they are short and uniform, and so subject to bulk transportation to all units in a relatively short period. Since almost every large unit includes citizens from many states, the services would be required, under state legislation, to transmit to each unit a bundle of bulky ballots from several states. This would prolong and complicate the voting process to such an extent that, as the services have stated, "air mail facilities could not sustain such a burden."

If the states cannot handle soldier voting, it is equally true that Congress can—if it will. Last year the Senate by vote of 47 to 5 and the House by vote of 248 to 53 passed a soldier vote bill which, while it proved inadequate, suspended state registration and poll-tax requirements for servicemen. Why is it constitutional to pass an inadequate bill, but unconstitutional to pass an adequate one? The fact is that Congress has full authority under the war powers to aid the states in taking the election to men absent in the service of their country. If honest doubt about this existed, Congress need only enact the bill and let the Supreme Court pass on it.

In the House, as in the Senate, the sole question is not one of constitutionality, but of setting up adequate machinery enabling

soldiers to vote. The record each member makes on this issue will be long remembered.

### Let Congress Use Holidays To Rediscover The People

Tuesday the first session of the 78th Congress adjourned sine die. After a three-week Christmas vacation, the members will convene for the second session.

Very few Americans are taking three-week vacations this Christmas. No three-week vacations for boys on the fighting fronts; and if you want to get a big horse-laugh ask any serviceman in camp over here if he's getting a three-week Christmas furlough. No three-week vacations in war plants. For that matter, strict warnings have been given that all other Federal employees in Washington are not to take any vacation time, or travel at all, over the Christmas holidays.

Thus Congress is a very conspicuous exception in a nation at war.

Yet we do not believe the country will mind, much, if the members of Congress use this vacation to learn what people really think of their recent disgraceful behavior.

It should not take Congressmen much of this three-week layoff to discover what people think of their action in cheating the soldiers out of their right to vote.

What the soldiers themselves think was told in Correspondent H. R. Knickerbocker's story from Italy. Knickerbocker said, tersely:

"If Congress fails to give United States soldiers serving abroad the right to vote in the next election, the Congressmen responsible will find that sooner or later they can't win against the servicemen who are 'going to run the country.'"

Tell the Marine wading up a beach in the face of enemy fire that his federal government is not to be trusted to count his ballot! Tell the infantryman risking his life in jungle foxholes that the bill to make it easy for him to vote, may be, perhaps is unconstitutional! Tell the sailor fighting off a wolf pack of subs in mid-Atlantic that the prejudices of certain southern senators are more important than his ballot!

Let any Roosevelt-hater in Congress try to sell such arguments to our fighting men—and see how far he gets. He can't even sell them to the folks at home.

Should the three-week Christmas layoff show Congressmen a bit of light on that subject, perhaps it also would inform them:

1—Of mounting resentment by housewives against farm bloc domination of Senate and House in its fight to kill food subsidies (let Senator X, or Representative Z, ask Mrs. Citizen if she wants to pay twice as much for Christmas dinner next year. . . .)

2—What John Householder thinks of the bill to jack up the price of oil still further;

3—Public sentiment on dairy interests' success in retaining exorbitant taxation of margarine, the "poor man's butter";

4—What the vast majority think of pending measures to break through the line the President is holding on inflation.

Yes, if the vacationing Congressmen learn that the people are disgusted with their subservience to pressure blocs in Washington—then real progress will have been made.

Will Congress come down to earth? Get close to the people once more?

We shall find out after the members go back January 10.

We shall learn then if Congressional self-indulgence for the Christmas tide has borne happy fruit in an awakened sense of national responsibility—or whether the members are still determined to play Santa Claus for profiteering special interests. — Philadelphia Record.

### Winding Up War Contracts

Reports that administration and congressional leaders have reached substantial agreement on a policy for termination of war contracts give grounds for hope that the necessary legislation may be enacted soon after the present recess. Since a considerable volume of contracts is already in the windup stage, decisive action cannot come too soon.

Bernard Baruch, who is framing reconversion policy on behalf of President Roosevelt. James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Senator George appear to be agreed that war contractors should be paid off promptly, perhaps up to 90 or 95 per cent of the amount agreed on between themselves and the procurement agencies; and that these agencies, operating under policy directives laid down by some such over-all authority as OWM, should have final authority to fix the settlements. That would eliminate the comptroller general's proposed audit of the settlements, which, while desirable on principle, might involve too much delay.

If the comptroller general's check against unreasonable payments is removed, some other check must be substituted. That might be achieved by clear-cut centralization of authority over the whole program in a trusted and able agent of the people, accompanied by equally clear-cut centralization of responsibility in that agent. Under any system, mistakes will no doubt be made; some contractors will be overpaid. A successful policy will be one in which the mistakes are minor, and out-weighted by the benefits of a rapid and smooth reconversion. We need a positive, uniform policy on termination, and an administrator held strictly accountable for its execution.—Chicago Sun.

### BETTER COOKING WILL SAVE ACRES WORTH OF FOOD FOR THE NATION



American housewives can save the equivalent of many thousands of acres of vegetables by preparing their vegetables properly in the kitchen, said Dr. Louise Stanley, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics during a recent broadcast of "Washington Reports on Rationing," public service radio program sponsored by the Council on Candy as Food in the War Effort.

The Nation's Number One home economist explained that research studies show tremendous losses in vitamins and minerals through the improper preparation of foods, especially vegetables, and she gave home-makers the following advice for making these losses smaller: "Peel, slice, or chop vegetables for salads or cooking at the last possible minute. Use as little water as possible, and that boiling hot. Cook just long enough to make tender. Discard no juice; if you have used too much water, save it for soup or gravy. And don't cook ahead of time."

Dr. Stanley was interviewed by Ernest Lindley, newspaper columnist and Washington editor of Newsweek Magazine, who is host-commentator for the program.

### Esquire Doomed By Frank Walker

Washington, Jan. 7. — If there was no joy today in the house of Esquire, no provocative smile from the shapely Varga girl, or no wicked leer from Esqy, that pop-eyed cover man, you could blame it all on Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Walker last night reversed the recommendations of his three-man trial board and banned Esquire magazine from the second class mails as of Feb. 28, 1944. The order was the outgrowth of lengthy hearings on Walker's charges that the magazine was obscene, lewd, and lascivious.

He said he had made the order effective after a 60 day period to give the publishers ample opportunity to take the case to court for review—a step that the publishers announced they would take.

Revocation of second class mailing privileges generally is considered tantamount to a death sentence for any magazine. In Esquire's case, resorting to expensive fourth class mail would boost its yearly postage bill by half a million dollars.

Explaining his ruling, Walker said second class privileges were reserved for publications disseminating information of a 'public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts or some special industry.'

### BELATED XMAS PRESENT

Indianapolis, Jan. 7.—The Indiana Division of the New York Central Railroad provided a belated Christmas present for some Indianapolis' needy yesterday when they dumped several carloads of low grade coal along the tracks and invited them "to take it away."

Railroad detectives stood on duty as more than 100 persons rushed to the scene to gather the coal in any kind of a container or vehicle they could find.

W. B. Hodge, Indiana chief engineer, said the coal was of low quality and could not keep up steam in the engines. He promised that several more carloads would be dumped in the near future for whoever wanted it.

More tons of freight of all kinds moved by rail originate in Pennsylvania than in any other state, with West Virginia second and Illinois third.

### Property Taxes To Be Increased

Indianapolis, January 7. — Indiana property taxes to be paid in 1944 will amount to \$108,467,034, an increase of \$7,698,183 over the 1943 total, Harry Miesse, executive secretary of the Indiana Taxpayers Association, announced today. However, the story might have been worse, Mr. Miesse points out, because if the budgets had been approved as prepared by public officials, the tax increase would have been \$15,071,169.

Cuts in requests for money for governmental expenses amounted to \$7,372,985 and a reduction of one cent in the state property tax rate meant an estimated saving of \$436,893.

"Saving the taxpayers more than \$7,000,000 is a splendid accomplishment", Mr. Miesse said, "but the reductions could have been considerably greater if taxpayers had devoted a little more time to their own interests. Generally speaking, reductions were made in every county where the taxpayers displayed a disposition to fight for economy. It is the same old story over again. Taxes will continue to mount, during the emergency period and beyond, if the public confines its complaints to the days it marches up to the tax windows and pays its bills."

"The increase in taxes would have been much greater had it not been for the continuous efforts of the Indiana Taxpayers Association from the time the budgets were started until the final totals were approved. The Association's field representatives worked with public officials throughout the state, advising how economies could be made. After the budgets were prepared the Association's staff appeared in many counties to attend hearings and protest against needless expenditures. The fight against waste was particularly effective in the city of Indianapolis and Marion County and in other counties reductions can be traced directly to the Association's activities. The exact amount we saved the taxpayers has not been estimated but we know that it totals several millions.

Mr. Miesse congratulated the county councils throughout Indiana, as they made the largest reductions in budgets, a total of \$2,387,554. In Marion county alone the council cut \$48,264 from the county budget. County boards of tax adjustment ordered cuts amounting to \$1,604,893 and in a final review of all budgets the State Board of Tax Commissioners made additional slashes of \$1,350,381.

Total economies effected by city councils amounted to \$1,390,437, but \$1,079,219 of that amount was saved by the action of the Indianapolis city council in trimming the civil budget. The Terre Haute council saved the taxpayers of that city \$210,551, and cuts of considerable importance also were made by the city councils of East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Mishawaka and Lafayette. Reductions made by town boards aggregated \$14,583, school boards reduced budgets in the sum of \$129,723, township advisory board cuts were \$50,714, and reductions ordered by library boards were \$7,575.

"There are two general reasons for the increase in property taxes to be paid next year", Mr. Miesse said. "One is the presidential election which will cost approximately \$1,500,000 and the other item is salary increases. "At a time when federal taxes seem destined to go higher, it had been hoped that these necessary increases could be offset by corresponding reductions on the home front. However, the bulk of the people did not protest emphatically enough to hold their own taxes in line. They will face the same situation another year unless they organize in behalf of economy and guard against needless public expenditures."

### ORPHAN CUDDLES DOLL

George Field, Ill., Jan. 7.—Five-year-old Virginia Jo Gowan smiled through her tears today.

Her parents were killed Thursday when an army training plane crashed into the farmhouse here. Her Christmas doll lay in ashes in the wreckage. She herself was taken to Georgetown hospital with minor burns.

But today she cuddled a doll in her arms. A WAC stationed at the air field had bought it for her.

Washington—In 125 years the Senate has sat as a court of impeachment 12 times, and has removed four men from Federal offices.

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