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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

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LATE NEWS

Victories Prove Soundness Of FDR's Foreign Policy

V

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.

V

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.

Previously, 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 would not even recognize the government set up by the people of one of our strongest and best allies in our present danger.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, the United States, under our Democratic leadership, had been building up friendship and understanding in this hemisphere for a little less than 10 years. I think I hardly need call to your attention now the rich returns. Success always has a history.

When the European war began, an inter-American conference was called to discuss joint policy. Since then, all our South American neighbors and Argentina have cooperated closely on every phase of our war effort—political, economic, and social. The South American countries, which the Nazis hoped would be springboards for attack on our country, have shown their loyalty to us with their action against Nazi propaganda and sabotage. More than that, our carefully won friends have made possible that positive weapon against aggression—joint defense of North and South America.

With the long range, wide view of our Democratic leadership, we saw beyond the shores of this hemisphere. The refusal, for a decade

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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 Swain, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and comprises Matthew 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 the 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 Malinak 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 stores chairman, and Walter S. Greenough as chain stores 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.

Right from the beginning, our administration recognized the necessity for a foreign policy commensurate with the times. We were realistic and practical. 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 and that never again would we live by and unto 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 after 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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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, Waiters 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 a 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 Nazidom.

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 Zhitomir, 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 battlefields 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.

AN AMERICAN GIFT

By Ruth Taylor

There was a story in the paper the other morning which could not have happened any place but in America and which to my mind expresses beautifully the spirit that is America.

An original parchment manuscript of the Bill of Rights, embodying the early amendments to the Constitution of the United States, affirming freedom of speech, religion, press and assembly, was presented to the Library of Congress—not by a descendant of one of the signers, not by a man whose forefathers fought in the War of the Revolution—but by a second generation American, the son of immigrant parents.

This gift was made in the spirit of gratitude for the freedom which its donor's parents found here, that freedom which he himself so enjoyed and cherished. What could be more expressive of America than that the son of immigrants could have progressed to such a point of financial independence in this country as to be able to purchase such a rare item? And what could be more fitting than that he, an American by birth, commemorated the memory of his parents, Americans by choice, by giving to the American people this great manuscript?

In accepting the parchment, the Librarian of Congress wrote: "The manuscript of the Bill of Rights is the only one of the basic American documents needed to complete our holdings. I can think of no act of generosity to the people of the United States which would have more meaning at this time or to be more widely appreciated than the gift of that particular document."

It is a particularly significant thing that the manuscript of the Bill of Rights should have been given back to the American people, by one to whom the Bill of Rights has meant so much.

But, after all, that is America: A nation founded not on a code of laws, of regulations and restrictions, but upon Bill of Rights for all people. A land that has given refuge to the downtrodden and depressed peoples from all nations, affording those who had intelligence and energy the opportunity of becoming useful citizens of a brave new world: A country where the least may become the greatest, where each has the power to make a contribution to the common melting pot.

We Americans have cause for gratitude not only for this gift but for the fact that our country, our nation, our way of life, inspired the gift. In accepting it, let us in our own hearts pledge ourselves to the continuation and implementation of that same Bill of Rights so that it may serve as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to countless generations yet to follow.

For your information—as it isn't really pertinent to the basic theme of this article—the giver of the manuscript of the Bill of Rights to the Library of Congress was Barney Balaban, president of Paramount Pictures.

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.

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

Other elements of Gen. Nikolai E. Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian army, accelerating their advance along a 27-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 Gorodnya, 10 miles east of a spur railroad about a mile east of the old frontier. Fifty miles to the southwest other Red army forces opened a pincer 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.

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 lines and would have imperiled American 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 foist 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 go to jail.

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.

It was not mandatory upon the convention to select a list of pledged 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.

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 busline."

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.

Financial Report Shows Muncie In Good Condition

ISOLATIONISM
IN NEW ATTIRE

American Internationalism Is Timely Topic In Recent Magazine

ISOLATIONISM IN MODERN DRESS

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 do so in 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 Rob-
ert 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 reparation.

The group represents Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbians, Russians, Croatians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Macedonians and Slovians.

One of the resolutions condemned Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune for its "slanderous 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.

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

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.

One is reminded that 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.

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OWNER WARNING SOUNDED NEARBY

Blackford County Officials Crack 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, furnished 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 under-secretary 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 under-secretary 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. Evalyn 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, lilting 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 Palin, noted driver, was re-elected to a three-year term as director by a unanimous vote of the fair managers.

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.

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. Inedible kitchen fats contain 10% of glycerine used in making miracle working military medicinals for the fighting fronts.

G A S

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

Central Ind. Gas Co.

On the Beach at Tarawa



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

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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 greater than he that 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; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced" (p. 54).

HEROES OF SPORT



IT NEVER FAILS



333.

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 communists 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.

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

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 pistols 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 100 Army chaplains, Methodist chaplain headquarters in Washington, D. Stewart Patterson, secretary, reports his denomination has supplied the Navy and Marine Corps with 300 chaplains.

O. W. TUTTERROW — : STORES : —

901 No. Brady, Dial 2-4883
In Whitley

729 Macedonia, Dial 3241

Finest Foods Of Highest Quality In Popular
Brands At Moderate Prices

By BILL ERWIN



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	1,300.00
Other assets	189,302.09
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,293,459.33

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
TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)	\$2,233,939.00

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided profits	9,520.33
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	59,520.33
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$2,293,459.33

MEMORANDA

(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	None
(b) Borrowings secured by pledged assets (including rediscards and repurchase agreements)	None
(c) Other liabilities secured by pledged assets	None
(d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets	None
(e) TOTAL	None
(a) Included in Loans and Discounts are LOANS TO AFFILIATED COMPANIES	None
(b) Included in Other Bonds, Notes, Debentures and Corporate Stock are OBLIGATIONS OF AFFILIATED COMPANIES	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 Cervaro to beleaguered 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 lines. Only two Allied planes were reported missing after yesterday's missions.

Taking up the Allied air offensive over Europe, British twin-engined Mosquito bombers attacked unspecified targets in western Germany and northern France last night without loss.

VICTORIES

(Continued from Page One.)

ade of the previous administration to recognize the Soviet Union rankled 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 tiny 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, our 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 far-sighted 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

United States?

The performance of the Democratic administration under the extraordinary test of a world war demonstrates an awareness and a competence in international affairs that I do not believe any of its opponents could duplicate.

Mr. Hard's 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-

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 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. It 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 my 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 temporally to halt the aggressor, "like a posse goes 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 spoilage."

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.

While we are on the subject of the far east, it is well to remember that only the Filipinos stood by and fought like lions on our side, as the Japanese swept down across the Southwest Pacific in the weeks after Pearl Harbor. Siamese, Malaysians, Burmese, Javanese, one after another, went over to the side of the Japanese, accepting the propaganda, "Asia for the Asians." It was legislation inaugurated by this administration which kindled in the breasts of the Filipinos the faith and the loyalty which brought them to our side when we were in trouble. We had convinced them that we meant it when we said that they should have their independence. We had even set a date when they should even call themselves internationalists. Isolationists is so discredited in this country for its past follies and failure, that the isolationists themselves must now appear in the guise of internationalists to plead their cause at all.

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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 received the board's "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 scale 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 join 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., Illinois, 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 ballot.

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



Help your Uncle Sam..
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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.

Judge 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 deference to objections against delegations wide power to such a commission, he suggests that it be limited to a virtual "postmaster" role.

The commission would lack any power to rule on the validity of ballots. Instead, Lucas proposed that "such determination shall be made by the duly constituted election officials of the appropriate voting units of the several states."

The new riding bailiff was a Democratic candidate for mayor of Muncie in the primary of 1942. He has served as the head of the Young Democratic club of this county during two years and has been employed as a guard at the Durham manufacturing plant for

the past two years. He also was a member of the local liquor board during 1942 as an appointee of the county commissioners. He was replaced on this board last spring by Robert Tuttle.

Harry Kleinfelder, who served as president of the city council during last year was re-elected for 1944 by that body at the regular meeting last Monday night. Kleinfelder is a Democrat and was elected by five votes including the four Republicans on the council and his own ballot.

The remaining Democrat on the board, Donald Swartz, 1208 Meeker Avenue, was named by Judge Clarence Higley to be the riding bailiff for both the circuit and superior courts during 1944. Swartz assumes the position held by Wendell Stogsdill during the past year who was appointed by Judge Paul Lennington at the beginning of 1943. The riding bailiff is chosen each alternate year by each of the two judges. Judge Higley is a Democrat and Lennington a Republican who has means that a change is made in this appointment each year.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic News-paper 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 politicos 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 boomed General MacArthur for President raised a howl when OWI sent 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 Japan-held 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 Adabs haven't similarly protested distribution of the MacArthur pictures. It does make a difference whose children have the measles, doesn't it?

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

V.

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 Christmastide 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.

V.

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 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

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:

"Feel, 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 shapeless Varga girl, or no wicked leer from Esky, that pop-eyed cover man, you could blame it all on Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

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

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V.

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.

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

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 194