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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

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LATE NEWS

ALL DIARIES CALLED IN

London.—The U. S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes reported today that Army censors had called in all diaries kept by soldiers in the European theater.

The order was contained in a new circular "clarifying" censorship regulations affecting troops and tightening other restrictions, including the rule banning mention of the locations of stations and general hospitals.

JUST A STUPID MISTAKE

Glasgow.—George Bernard Shaw, in an article published today in the Scottish weekly "Forward," said that Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's "crack-brained neutrality line" with Eire might succeed as result of a "stupid mistake" by President Roosevelt.

"It seems like a crack-brained line to take, yet Mr. De Valera got away with it," Shaw said. England, with an eye of American reaction, pocketed his refusal of ports and decided to be content with northern Ireland. Thus he was saved by partition which he abhorred.

MOVIE STAR CITED

Hollywood.—Screen star Paulette Goddard today received a citation from Col. John A. Feagin for her recent tour of China in which she entertained American troops.

"In order to accomplish her mission, she traveled over impassable country under treacherous conditions and through territory constantly patrolled by enemy aircraft," the citation read. "Her achievement reflects highest credit on herself and the entire entertainment world."

FDR IMPROVED

Washington.—President Roosevelt's bronchial irritation is "steadily improving," White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said today.

Mr. Roosevelt planned to work in his study, and not hold his usual Friday morning news conference.

PARTISANS REPEL NAZIS

London.—Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich announced today that Yugoslav partisan forces had repelled new attacks by German troops, which took advantage of abating heavy snow storms to launch offensive operations in eastern Bosnia.

Operations in the area were suspended by both sides three days ago because of the snow storms, which halted even infantry movements.

As soon as the storms subsided, the Germans attacked the partisan force in the Bjeljina sector, but a Yugoslav communiqué said the maneuver failed.

DENIED AUDITORIUM

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gerald L. K. Smith, head of The America First party, was denied use of the Minneapolis auditorium today by the city council. Smith had sought the auditorium to stage a rally in May and had appeared personally to argue his cause.

FRED SNITE JR. WELL

Miami Beach, Fla.—Fred Snite, Sr., father of the famous iron lung victim, said today that his son is well and had not suffered a heart attack.

"Why he was feeling so good yesterday, that he could have followed me around the golf course," the father said.

He said that Fred, Jr., had been feeling under par in recent weeks because of the hot weather and that this may account for rumors that he suffered a heart attack.

DAWSON TO ANNOUNCE

Indianapolis.—Sources close to Lt. Gov. Charles M. Dawson said today that he would make a formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination next week.

The Lieutenant-Governor's decision, friends said, was the result of a survey made by interested parties which showed him to be assured of at least half of the Marion county (his home) delegation to the State convention.

Dawson's announcement would complicate the situation for Mayor Robert F. Tyndall, an aspirant but an unannounced candidate for the office.

OIL CONCESSIONS END

Moscow.—Japanese oil and coal concessions in the Soviet half of Sakhalin Island off eastern Siberia were cancelled by an agreement between Russia and Japan concluded yesterday, it was announced today.

At the same time the pact giving Japan fishing rights off eastern Russia were extended for five years in the negotiations between Ambassador Naotaka Sato and S. A. Lozovsky, representing the Soviet foreign commissariat.

Congressmen, Senators Back Needy---Not Greedy

Typical Congressional Trick Is Evidenced By Vote—Congressman Ray J. Madden Only Hoosier To Support President's Veto of Tax Bill—Roosevelt Blunt To Solons They Become Hysterical—Definition of Integrity Does Not Apply to Average Congressman.

Ninety-five congressmen and 14 senators have won public respect as friends of the needy and not of the greedy.

They are the few courageous men who stood behind the President in his veto of the dishonest tax bill which pretended to raise taxes to meet the enormous costs of war but actually reduced the taxes of a few favored corporations.

While entending special privileges to the corporations, the bill contained restrictions for labor in the form of federal inspection of union finances, a subject entirely remote from the measure.

Daniel J. Tobin

This is a typical congressional trick. By adding a labor restriction onto a tax bill, it gives cowardly congressmen an alibi. While declaring their friendship for labor, they can nevertheless vote for an anti-labor measure on the excuse that they were really voting for the tax bill.

It is one of the devices by which congressmen try to keep their constituents from knowing how they stand on any subject.

With customary congressional deception, the tax bill purports to raise two billion dollars in new revenue. Actually it will raise only half that.

It cancelled increases in the social security tax rate to provide for the relief of the needy in future years.

For the greedy, it terminated the renegotiation of war contracts thereby permitting war profiteers to fill their pockets with tax monies. This is a vital phase of "free enterprise."

That was a measure of benefit to all war contractors. But the bill did not stop there. It singled out other corporations for additional rewards.

It gave special consideration to financiers who speculate in the bonds of bankrupt corporations, permitting them to reap a profit after original investors have been frozen out.

It extended favored tax treatment to mine speculators and allowed the big lumber companies to evade annual income taxes.

It granted exemption to natural gas pipeline on excess profits and extended unjustifiable subsidies to commercial air lines, one of which will save \$400,000,000 in taxes under this "evenue" law.

The same congressmen who voted against subsidies for food approved subsidies for airplane corporations, such as the employers of Eddie Rickenbacker. Evidently Rickenbacker can charm congressmen as well as sea gulls.

All of these special favors were pointed out by the President in his veto message. He did it so bluntly that the majority of congress became hysterical. They said he questioned their integrity. It was the first intimation the public had that the congressional majority had any integrity. The dictionary definition of the word "integrity" is not the definition of the average congressman or senator.

But it does apply to the 95 congressmen and 14 senators who resisted every type of political co-

ercion and intimidation to stand fast by their principles in what was obviously a losing fight.

Congressman Ray J. Madden, the only Indiana congressman to support the veto, spoke the sentiments of his group when he announced after the veto was overridden:

"The President is opposed in Congress by an alliance of reactionary southern Democrats and northern Republicans. This was true on the tax bill, the subsidy bill and the Smith-Connelly bill. I think the President will grow in strength when the country realizes the type of opposition he faces.

"The President, in my judgment, would have been sustained in his veto of this bill if only he had softened his blows in his veto message and Senator Barkley had not made his speech.

"The President's troubles began when he announced long ago that this war was not to be one that would produce more millionaires.

"For a long time southern Democrats were fence-sitters—now they see a chance with their coalition with northern Republicans to snipe at the President even in the midst of war.

"I am proud to be the lone Hoosier to stand by the President in vetoing a tax bill with its terrible provisions.

"The people should be informed that the President's troubles in Congress come from the reactionaries—the southern Democrats, who join with Republicans.

"I rejoice we have a great war President; I am proud to be counted as a supporter of President Roosevelt when he is dead right."

R. I. RED LAYS 6 1-2 OZ. EGG

Zion, Ill.—One of Nick Keller's 150 Rhode Island Red hens has laid a six-and-one-half ounce egg. Keller, state representative from the eighth district, says the egg is three-and-three-eighths inches long and two-and-five eighths inches in diameter crosswise. It measures eight inches around the middle. The normal weight of an egg is two ounces.

Auction Trainees For Bonds.

Wellesley, Mass.—Naval trainees arriving at Wellesley college to keep dates with students recently found their evening auctioned off to the highest war-bond bidder. The auction netted \$16,000 with shipshimen valued at \$50 a date.

As Oklahoma Goes

The Republican press of the country has had to eat a lot of crow since Oklahoma went Democratic again by a sizeable majority in last Tuesday's election. These newspapers were all so sure of a G.O.P. victory and a "complete repudiation" of the Roosevelt administration that they had been stressing the importance of this election, claiming that the results would show the trend of the voting public in next fall's presidential election.

Since the Democrats won hand down in that state the Republicans are now blaming it on the weather.

"As Oklahoma goes, so goes the nation—or words to that effect."

GOVERNOR CALLS SESSION MEET

Indiana General Assembly Called For April 10th

Indianapolis, March 31.—Gov. Henry F. Schricker summoned members of the Indiana general assembly today to meet in special session at 10 a.m., April 10 to pass legislation to enable Hoosier men and women in the armed services to vote.

Schricker's announcement in a proclamation was in line with a statement made privately last week that he would not call the special session to consider the soldiers' vote question until after Easter Sunday, April 9.

Previously, he said that he would not summon the legislators "until something is decided in congress." The federal soldiers' vote bill was passed 10 days ago and the deadline for Presidential signature or veto is midnight tonight.

The governor said that he decided to call the session for April 11 to prevent calling the senators and (Continued On Page Three)

LASH OF ALLIES STRIKES ENEMY

Expanding Operations Reported In All Theatres Of Operation

London, March 31.—A powerful American naval-air thrust deep into Japanese-held waters only 460 miles from the Philippines blazed into the war news today amid other stirring developments on the world-wide battle fronts.

Local points in the expanding operations against the enemy were:

1. A strong fleet of United States battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers smashed at Japanese bases in the Palau islands, while bombers struck at Truk, chief enemy stronghold 1,055 miles to the east, and other objectives over a wide arc of the central and southwest Pacific.

2. The Red army pushed relentlessly towards the Balkans, advancing to within 15 miles of the easternmost part of Czechoslovakia now held by Hungary.

3. The British RAF struck a forceful blow at the armament and western Germany but lost 96 bombers in battle with Luftwaffe night fighters.

The attack on Palau carried the American spearhead aimed at the Philippines, the China coast, and Japan, to the westernmost Carolines, nearly 4,000 miles from Pearl Harbor.

Neither the extent of the damage done to Japanese aircraft, shipping, and ground installations in the Palau islands nor the present whereabouts of the fleet was disclosed for security reasons. It was known that the Japanese navy again declined to give battle and withdrew such warships as were protecting the islands when scout planes detected the approach of our forces.

In conjunction with the attack, navy and army planes from the central Pacific and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's southwest command hit two ways at Truk, while the U.S. Navy's carrier task force, the USS Essex, and four enemy positions in the eastern Marshalls also were attacked. In addition, heavy bombers and fighters struck the enemy base of Hollandia on New Guinea, probably destroying 125 Japanese planes and doing much damage. In the attack on Truk, between 54 and 59 enemy planes were destroyed.

On the Russian front, the first Ukrainian army advanced 19 miles from captured Kolyma to take Dnyatyn, 15 miles from the Czechoslovakian (Hungarian) border and 18 miles from the Tatar Pass thru (Continued On Page Three)

Primary Election Tickets Get Last Minute Attention

Are You Registered?

Are you properly registered so that you can vote in the primary election May 2?

It is important that every citizen vote in the coming election. If you are in doubt as to whether you can vote you should contact the registration officer in the office of the county clerk.

Monday, April 3, is the last day a voter can register before the primary election.

Check your registration. Be sure you are eligible to vote in the primary.

IS IT ROOSEVELT OR HERB HOOVER

That Is The Real Issue In The 1944 Presidential Campaign

BY LESTER M. HUNT.

Well, boys, what will it be in November—another term of Roosevelt or another Hoover? That is exactly what the election boils down to.

There shouldn't be much debate in any working man's mind over the answer. We know what we got under Roosevelt and we know we got fooled under Hoover.

We got food under Roosevelt and we got fooled under Hoover. The anti-Roosevelt crowd, consisting largely of war contractors and big business monopolies speaking through the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, will not admit that the campaign issues are as simple as this.

In fact, they are spending millions of dollars to confuse you and inject so many phoney issues into the campaign that you won't realize what it is all about.

Remember what they said about 1940 being the last election in this country if Roosevelt was re-elected?

They are saying the same thing (Continued on Page Three)

Both Parties Complete Lists of Candidates for Primary To Be Held On May 2nd — Sidney Baker, Mayor of Newcastle, Enters Congressional Race for Democrats — Convention Delegate Districts Nearly All Represented and Precinct Committee-men Will Make Declarations During Final Hours.

The past week has brought forth a number of candidates who have filed their declarations with the county clerk for various offices to be balloted upon at the primary election, May 2nd. The deadline for filing ends at noon on Saturday, April 1st and each party is rapidly filling their tickets for the spring election. Sidney Baker, mayor of New Castle, filed his candidacy for Congressman of this district on the Democratic ticket. He will oppose Raymond Springer, present incumbent, in the fall election. Baker is serving his third term as mayor of New Castle and is well known throughout the district.

For state senator, Marker Sunderland who has served in that position during the past eight years, is a Democrat candidate for nomination. Joseph T. Meredith and W. W. Wingate oppose each other for the senate nomination among the Republicans. So far the Democrats who have declared their candidacies for state representative included Claude Becktel and William G. Beatty. It is mentioned that Lionel Harrison, present major in the U. S. Army, may also file for state representative as also may Donald Swartz, court bailiff, and J. Walter Caspell, Earl Randolph and Wilbur Van Arsdol are the G. O. P. candidates to date.

The sheriff's office appears to hold the greatest attraction with seven Republican candidates and three among the Democrats. Galen Stephens, former coroner, entered his declaration for that office on the Democrat ticket this week. Elmer Gard, former county surveyor, also filed Friday for the Democratic nomination to that office. Paul Aubrey of Liberty township is believed to be the Democrat candidate for county commissioner in the east district. These declarations will fill the list of local county office to be voted upon in the primary election.

Orville Eblrie, present county commissioner, is seeking renomination from the Democrats in the center district. He is being opposed so far by two other candidates including J. W. Milligan of Union township and Webb Pence of Center township. This office and that for sheriff are among the contested jobs for Democratic nominations.

The delegate groups among the Democrats who will attend the state convention are nearly completed although four districts were without candidates. Friday morning, twenty-six out of the 30 delegate districts are represented by candidates and none has filed in districts 3, 4, 8 and 24 at that time. Precinct committee-men candidates who had already filed Friday morning numbered 28 precincts being represented while 19 precincts yet needed entries. It is considered that all precincts

will be represented before the final closing hour on Saturday.

New Castle Mayor WILL SEEK OFFICE

New Castle, Ind.—Mayor Sidney E. Baker, serving his third term as chief executive of New Castle, is a candidate for congress from the 10th district on the Democratic ticket. Mayor Baker filed his declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state in Indianapolis Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Baker stated that for the past month he has had numerous requests from over the 10th district that he be a candidate for congress. He withheld final decision until he met with county chairmen from over the district in state headquarters in Indianapolis and was assured his support was widespread.

Thus far Mayor Baker is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. His Republican opponent will be more than likely be Raymond S. Springer, incumbent.

Mayor Baker is a native of Rush county where he was reared and attended school. He has been a resident of New Castle for nearly 40 years.

After serving a term on the city council he was elected mayor in 1929 and was re-elected in 1933. The latter term was extended to 5 years and he served 9 years, being defeated in the 1938 city election. He staged a comeback in the 1942 election and was re-elected by a majority of over 800 votes. He took office for the third term on Jan. 1, 1943.

Mayor Baker is widely known over the 10th district and the state. He was formerly employed at the Chrysler and for the past several years has been engaged in the insurance business.

MAKES HOLDUP FOR DIME

Minneapolis.—Inflation had not come for the bandit who came to the door of E. Merz. Hand in pocket, the bandit, apparently about 19, said to Merz: "Don't be afraid I only want a dime." Merz believing the pocketed hand was holding a gun, produced the dime. The stick-up man took it and ran.

A Man With a Plan—Crawford of N. A. M.

President Frederick C. Crawford of the National Association of Manufacturers says private industry is willing to undertake the task of providing jobs after the war, but Uncle Sam must reduce the taxes on business, must stop interfering with wartime profits, must repeal or modify the laws recognizing the rights of labor and generally give industry "a free hand."

Mr. Crawford doesn't guarantee that if Uncle Sam does these things industry will carry out its part of the contract. Uncle Sam must deliver first, and then industry will see what it can do.

We would be more impressed by Mr. Crawford's plea if we didn't have a fairly good memory. From the day Warren Harding was sworn in as President in March, 1921, until Herbert Hoover bowed himself out of the White House in March, 1933—a period of 12 years—"Big Business" was in control of our government. It got practically everything it asked.

Did it provide jobs for the idle or food for the hungry? Not so anyone could notice. When the greatest depression in history came along, what did "Big Business" do? Did it gird its loins and face the storm? It did not. It ran squealing down to Washington, seeking help, and got billions of it.

It requires a good deal of nerve for this crowd to say now: "Leave it to us. Give us what we want and we'll save America." The record shows they never saved any serious situation.—Zanesville (O.) Tribune.

Congress Didn't Beat Roosevelt—They Beat You!

The new tax bill, so triumphantly passed over the President's veto, will cost every working man and woman in the country an extra \$25 to \$50 in income taxes this year. That was brought about by abolition of the earned income credit. The tax rates for the big fellows, however, were not touched.

The bill also takes away from the war and navy departments the power to renegotiate war contracts in the tool-making industry. This means that the great financial interests which own the tool industry are permitted to keep the billions of dollars in excessive war profits they have made on government contracts. To that extent the congress graciously legalized the most vicious profiteering in our country's history. The big interests who profit to the tune of billions by the new tax bill are the "greedy interests" to whom President Roosevelt referred in his veto message.

Well, who won the fight? Congress did not win it! Roosevelt did not lose it!

The gigantic financial interests won; the people lost. You were one of the losers.—The Chicago Union Leader.

Will Speak At Democratic Banquet



GOVERNOR SCHRICKER, left, U. S. Senator Jackson, upper right, and Lt. Gerry H. Kistner of Bloomington, Ind., lower right, will headline the speaking program at a state-wide Democratic banquet and rally at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, on Saturday night, April 15, sponsored by the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association.

Senator Jackson, who will be the principal speaker, will discuss national issues, while Governor Schricker's address will be devoted to state affairs.

Lt. Kistner, called the "Sgt. York of World War II," is the only living soldier of this war to receive both the Distinguished Service Cross and Congressional Medal of Honor. He will be the guest of honor at the banquet and will speak briefly. Lt. Kistner received his medals for a series of heroic acts performed during the Sicilian campaign. On one occasion he advanced under

fire, captured a German machine gun crew of four, and then . . . although badly wounded . . . continued alone and wiped out an entire crew of another machine gun nest with hand grenades. He went on many dangerous missions, procuring secret information from the enemy. On one of these daring exploits he killed an entire machine gun crew. He was hit by seven German bullets, five of his wounds being serious. Lt. Kistner is now in Nichols General hospital at Louisville, Ky., for treatment.

Ray E. Smith, president of the editorial association, predicted an attendance of 1,200 at the dinner. "This will be one of the greatest and most important Democratic meetings of the year, and delegations will be present from every county," he said. Tickets . . . at \$2.50 each . . . are being sold by Democratic county chairmen, vice-chairmen and Democratic editors.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, March 31, 1944.

Gopoly

Residents of Daviess county are receiving a sample of the extreme that Republicans will go to in order to keep members of the party in office.

So far as Daviess county is concerned, the G.O.P. could save itself trouble and expense by dispensing with elections and turn over to the county commissioners the task of filling the offices.

Resignation of Arthur Gilley as county clerk before he actually took over the duties of the office to which he had been elected for a four-year term, has created no end of talk, and speculation as to the motive, among voters.

Mr. Gilley was scheduled to enter upon his duties as county clerk on March 11. On March 7 he filed his written resignation to become effective on March 13. Hence, he served just one day as clerk. It is that one-day clerkship that has entered into discussion. The law provides that no elective county official shall serve continuously in excess of two terms in the same four-year office.

The county commissioners, in session at the time Mr. Gilley's resignation was submitted, took immediate action. They accepted the resignation, and almost with the same stroke of the pen appointed the present county clerk to succeed Mr. Gilley for the unexpired term.

Roscoe T. Myers had been county clerk for the past eight years. He completed his second four-year term with the close of business March 10. March 13 he entered upon his appointive term.

The fact that the Gilley resignation provided for Mr. Gilley to serve as county clerk for one day, broke the continuity of Mr. Myers' record as an office holder, and we presume there is nothing that can be done about it even if the law limits a clerk to two terms of continuous service.

When the Democrats nominated President Roosevelt for a third term, a lot of Republican politicians pretended to throw a fit because of long tenure in office, but, judging from what took place in Daviess county, the county commissioners have no scruples about long terms in office unless the incumbent be a Democrat.

That's GOPOLICY.

Two Farmers Wonder

On two occasions recently farmers talked with us about the claim the farm vote is against the Democratic party. Both said it was a mystery to them why any farmer would be against the party that really saved the bacon—and acres—of most of them.

The first said that ten years ago he was a renter, and had been for years. His entire assets for his life's work at that time was \$600. He had several children to support. Today, he owns a good farm in Hendricks county, and he has a sufficient surplus to retire. He put three children through college. He does not think Democratic policies are inimical to farm interests, and he doesn't believe any farmer has grounds for so thinking. He said he had to work hard.

The second farmer also has prospered since Roosevelt became president—more so than during any other period, and he says his neighboring farmers also have fared better during the past ten years than ever before.

This farmer, who said he was one of the first to join the farm bureau when it was organized in this country, looks with asstance upon the leadership of that organization, and he asserted he no longer is going to give it his support. He declared that H. E. Schenk, state president of the organization, was, in his opinion, a "stooge" who was more interested in political matters than he was in the welfare of farmers. He pointed out how statements of Schenk did not jibe with actual conditions that have given the farmer a break.

The Gazette is an ardent supporter of the Farm Bureau as an organization intended to bring about better farm methods and thus advance the interest of the farmer. Any organization that gains in strength is bound to attract the selfish, who will seek to use it for their own ends. That is a thing every organization must guard against. The most potent method of deceiving those who find themselves in better circumstances is to promise them more.

The Gazette cannot help from seeing — nor can three-fourths of the farmers — that the Hendricks county farmers are in better economic condition now than they ever have been in their lives.

They may vote against the Democratic party, but if so they will do it for some reason other than that the Democratic party has failed the farmer. — Danville Gazette.

Mr. Spangler's World Outlook

Harrison E. Spangler, Republican national chairman, looks at the international scene and finds it good. The United Nations demand that Eire halt Nazi espionage; Mr. Spangler envisions Irish - American votes flocking to the Republican party. Monte Cassino is bombed; Mr. Spangler sees thru the smoke an Italian-American casting an anti-administration ballot. Russia disputes

with Poland; Mr. Spangler chortles as he dreams of Polish-Americans voting the straight Republican ticket.

These vaporings of a miscast pumpkin would be of no account did they not represent the thinking on foreign affairs of all too many ward-heeler mentalities. Mr. Spangler is the original, double-dyed, unmitigated isolationist. He is Plato's cave dweller, viewing the world only as reflected on his dingy wall. For note that he himself has no Irish policy. He does not pass judgment on the bombing of Monte Cassino. He hasn't the remotest notion of a just solution of the Polish border question. To him these are not issues associated with the winning of a desperate war and the founding of a real peace, but counters on a political game board, like the registration figures in Oskaloosa County and the lodge connections of Congressman Whozit.

Mr. Spangler may not know it, but to most Americans the war is somewhat more real than it is to him. And they demand of their political leadership a foreign policy based on realities, not on tabulations of hypothetical votes. — Chicago Sun.

We Should Warn the Puppets

Little definite data, understandably enough, has come from southeastern Europe on the status of the Jews since the Germans occupied Hungary. Already, however, round-ups of Jews in Hungary have been reported. Whatever the present extent of persecution, the new menace, in Rumania and Bulgaria as well as Hungary, cannot but be great.

So long as southeastern Europe is in bondage to Hitler, there obviously can be no satisfactory Allied protection of the upward of 2,000,000 Jews presumably still in that region. But we can at least warn the Germans again, and their puppets in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia, that murder and infamy will be punished. The most effective form of such warning would be a joint declaration by Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, and it should be made.

The value of such statements may be greater than we imagine. Dispatches indicate that, as belief in Allied victory has become surer, many Rumanians, including government officials, have sought to make friends of Jews, in the hope that they in turn will befriend them after Germany's defeat. A fresh, strong declaration from the leaders of the Allies might materially increase that trend throughout southeastern Europe. — Chicago Sun.

The Silent Filibuster

An arresting innovation in statecraft is the silent filibuster that Senator Theodore "The Man" Bilbo hit upon while waiting for new false teeth. Since the Senate has deferred consideration of the anti-poll tax bill until Mr. Bilbo's artificial dentures are in operation, the gentleman from Mississippi has, in effect, filibustered for six weeks, and without wasting paper in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Bilbo will use his refurbished mouth to fight the bill, which should have been passed long since. We denounce his filibustering—whether silent or noisy. But if we have to have filibusters, let's have silent ones. How about making it mandatory for congressmen to wear teeth that would fly from the mouth and shatter on the floor the moment the wearer launched a flood of nonsense in an old-fashioned, or talking, filibuster? Give us this boon, and develop telephones so the common man can watch it happen, and we will be ever so much obliged to science. — Chicago Sun.

Mr. Emmert On the Spot

Attorney-General James Emmert is probably wishing these days that he had stayed in Shelbyville, where he enjoyed a good law practice. The attorney, not so long ago, ruled to personal property tax.

Business men, chambers of commerce and others went to work on Emmert. He took so much heat and then reversed himself, ruling that these accounts were not subject to tax.

Now farm groups and others, not bothered with money due, or "accounts receivable," are after Emmert to change his mind again.

The attorney-general is definitely on the spot. If he reverses himself again, the people will be asking what kind of a lawyer he is. Yet Emmert, who has the gubernatorial bee in his bonnet, must please as many people as possible if he is to stay in public favor.

It's a hard life! — Johnson County Democrat.

Who Wants Good Old Days of 1933

We believe it was the Salem Democrat which made this observation the other day: "Westbrook Pegler said in his column 'A fourth term for President Roosevelt would just about finish off the form of government under which we lived when he took office in 1933.' May we ask—just who wants to live under conditions such as we had in 1933 when Roosevelt took over?"

What Do They Expect?

New York elected another Democrat congressman last week in a special election. Only 22,000 votes were cast, although 90,000 voted there at the regular election. Off year or special elections never get the vote interest, yet Republican national chairman Spangler refers to the reduced Democratic majority and calls the GOP gains "astounding." With less than one out of four voting, any majority must be smaller. What did he expect, the Democrat to get, all of the votes? Piffle. —

MAY DRAFT 4-F'S INTO INDUSTRY

Estimated 1,000,000 4-F's New In Non-Essential Jobs

Washington, March 31.—A House Military Affairs subcommittee moved ahead today in the task of preparing limited national service legislation to force 4-F draft registrants into non-combat work battalions or essential industry.

Conceding that voluntary methods have been unsuccessful in forcing into work an estimated 1,000,000 4-F's now in non-essential jobs, Chairman John M. Costello, D., Calif., said his group would present legislation for a compulsory program to the full committee about mid-April, when the congressional Easter recess ends.

Costello said the bill would reflect recommendations by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard that the proposed manufacturing units should not be entitled to bonuses, free lifetime hospitalization, or veteran's employment benefits. The measure, he said, will include these features:

1. Establishment of an auxiliary working corps, probably under selective service control, to replace able-bodied younger men in war industry with physically deferred (4-F) draft registrants.

2. Place administration of the industrial replacements directly in the hands of local draft boards.

3. Provide for gradually stepping up of the non-deferred age groups so that after men under 26 have been taken from essential industry the 4-F's can be used to replace others up to 28 and 30.

4. Provide disability compensation and possibly family allowances for men taken into the work corps.

The plan is a modified form of a limited national service bill offered by Rep. Charles Goodell, R., Conn., except that it would affect only men up to the top draft age of 37. The Goodell bill would include childless married men from 38 to 45.

DISCUSS WAR II VET LEGISLATION

Way Already Cleared For Senate Adoption Of Measure

Washington, March 30.—The Senate Finance Committee prepared today to put the finishing touches on legislation designed to provide every postwar benefit except bonuses for veterans of World War II.

The way already has been cleared for senate adoption of the measure within a week. In anticipation of Finance committee approval, Senate Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley late yesterday obtained unanimous consent to let the committee submit a favorable report during the weekend recess.

Sen. Bennett C. Clark, D., Mo., chairman of the finance subcommittee on veterans legislation, announced that he would bring the bill up for a senate vote as soon as the pending appropriation bill is out of the way, possibly next Monday or Tuesday.

Passage of the measure, jointly sponsored by the American Legion and the veterans of foreign wars—the two largest existing veterans organizations—is assured. It was introduced in the senate last Monday with endorsement of 79 members of the largest group ever to sign a bill on introduction in history of the body.

The sponsors included all but four members of the Finance Committee—Sens. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va.; Peter G. Gerry, D., R. I.; John A. Danaher, R., Conn.; and Robert A. Taft, R., O.

Even their failure to sign as original sponsors did not preclude their voting for it after consideration in committee today.

For example, Taft said he may endorse the measure after the committee has explored certain questions in his mind.

The bill would:

1. Authorize appropriation up to \$500,000,000 for construction of additional veterans hospitals.

2. Prohibit discharge of any disabled veterans from active duty until adequate provision for rehabilitation is made.

3. Provide tuition up to \$300 a year for veterans returning to school and allotment of \$50 a month for a single person and \$75 a month for a married person while in school.

4. Authorize loans up to \$1,000, at no interest for the first year and 3 per cent thereafter, for purchase of homes, farms or business property.

5. Provide up to 52 weeks of unemployment compensation, ranging from \$15 a week for a single man to a maximum of \$25 a week for a veteran with three or more dependents.

TOP APPLE PRODUCER

Seattle. — Washington, the nation's leading apple state, led apple production again in 1943 despite wartime lighter crops, it was recently revealed. The state's output of 23,520,000 boxes constitutes 25 per cent of the total national production.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

HOUSE WARY OF SUMNER'S PLAN

Representative Demands Invasion Be Postponed

Washington, March 30.—House military affairs committee members, wary of being accused of meddling in war planning, declined comment today on demands by Rep. Jesse Sumner, R., Ill., for immediate action on her proposal to delay the western European invasion and speed up the war against Japan.

Miss Sumner has two bills before the committee to:

1. Postpone invasion of Europe until President Roosevelt can secure agreements to a declaration that the sovereign rights of oppressed nations will be protected.

2. Unify the Pacific command under Gen. Douglas MacArthur and send him ample equipment to defeat the Japs within one year.

Committee members hesitated to comment publicly, but one said privately: "If Sumner is proposing that congress take over military operations."

"That doesn't sound very logical to me," he added.

In a letter addressed to all members of the military affairs committee, Miss Sumner said that "this is the opportunity for the American congress to initiate a service of historic magnitude."

She declared that American war aims in Europe have been blocked and unexpected developments in Italy "have already made the promised invasion this spring a quixotic impossibility to prepare adequately."

"In the Pacific it is the opposite," she said. "The delay militates against the United States."

"If advised that with a single unified command and amphibious equipment provided immediately it is possible—using power already allotted to the war against the Japanese—to defeat the Japs within one year."

"Congress, led by your committee, is just only in the light of lack of fuel. We want no war worker to stay at home because he can't get enough gasoline to get him to and from the plant."

Mr. Sumner appealed for the adoption of a five point program that will aid in a more equitable distribution of the available petroleum supplies.

1. Don't give away or sell coupons so that other motorists can do unessential driving.

2. Don't buy more gasoline than your government coupons entitle you to.

3. Don't waste gasoline by fast driving—don't exceed 35 miles an hour.

4. Make sure your car is properly serviced to use gasoline efficiently.

5. Obey the law—and your conscience—do only essential driving.

Today approximately 40 per cent or almost half of all gasoline produced is consumed directly by our Armed Forces. Only gasoline conservation, now, can insure an adequate supply for our fighting men . . . all they need—on time! These are the facts. We want no farmer's tractor to be stalled for lack of fuel. We want no war worker to stay at home because he can't get enough gasoline to get him to and from the plant."

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He may not be the "personality kid" of this war . . .

He may not wear the most medals, nor get his name in the orders of the day.

But the Seabee is paving the road to Victory. And that suits him O. K.!

He goes in with the first wave. Builds the beach fortifications, the airfields, the roads and gun-emplacements. And he keeps his rifle within reaching distance—ready to defend what he builds!

Like the Seabee, most of us who are fighting this war can't be headline heroes. We've got a job to do, and we do it . . . the job of keeping our front-line fighters supplied with fighting equipment.

And the closer we get to Victory, the bigger and tougher that job becomes!

Railroad men can already see how much bigger it will be.

Last year, we increased passenger service by 60%. This year, military necessity demands that we top that increase by another 10%.

plush black market operations, the abolition of it rests ultimately with the consumer. Unless gasoline consumption is checked at once, oil stocks will fall below the necessary level to keep up an unrestricted flow to our fighting men and allies.

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In 1943, we carried more freight than experts had thought possible. In '44, we must add another 29 billion ton-miles!

This can be done if you . . . as a railroad passenger, or a shipper or receiver of freight . . . remember that every inch of railway space is more important today than it has ever been before.

You won't get any medals for helping to keep America's supply lines open. But . . . like the hard-working, hard-fighting Seabee . . . you'll be defending what you've built!

New

This Is the Record—Don't Forget It

Shall We Trade All This for "Free Enterprise"?

For those who may have lost confidence in the President as champion of the common man, we list below 27 important social, economic and governmental reforms sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration since 1933. We print the list merely as a reminder for those who may have forgotten.

- 1 Establishment of a sound banking system.
- 2 Creation of a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to guarantee bank deposits.
- 3 Organization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to save homes from foreclosure.
- 4 Saving farms from foreclosure by establishment of the Farm Credit Administration.
- 5 Rescuing agriculture from disaster through the AAA and the Soil Conservation Act.
- 6 Providing truth in the sale of securities and protecting the security of investors through the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 7 Slum clearance.
- 8 Reduction of farm tenancy.
- 9 Old age insurance.
- 10 Unemployment insurance.
- 11 Federal aid to the crippled and blind.
- 12 Public works projects, carried on to provide work and to build thousands of permanent improvements.
- 13 Distribution of funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to save starving people who had reached the end of their resources.
- 14 Enactment of minimum wage and maximum hour laws.
- 15 The Civilian Conservation Corps and Reforestation.
- 16 The National Youth Administration, aiding thousands of underprivileged young people.
- 17 Legislation abolishing child labor.
- 18 Reciprocal trade agreements.
- 19 Stimulation of private home building through the Federal Housing Administration.
- 20 Resettlement of farmers from marginal lands that cannot be cultivated profitably.
- 21 Getting electricity out to the farmers through the Rural Electrification Administration.
- 22 Water conservation programs.
- 23 Drought control and drought relief.
- 24 Crop insurance and the ever normal granary.
- 25 Assistance to farm cooperatives.
- 26 Conservation of natural resources.
- 27 The National Labor Relations Act.

The records speak for itself.

LASH

(Continued From Page One)

the Carpathians to the Hungarian plain. Eastward on that part of the front, the Russians pushed 13 miles beyond Cernauti on the main road towards the Carpathians and Rumania proper.

In Bessarabia the second army extended its hold on the east bank of the Prut river in 77 miles. The third army in the Ukraine was closing in on Odessa, crossing the

IS IT

(Continued From Page One)

about 1944, which forecasts another campaign of fear and falsehood. Big business is afraid of the people.

It has lost its affection for democratic government since the people found a man in whom they had confidence. It decided to hang onto him, even though it violated the sacred precedent of big business that nobody should serve more than two terms as President.

The reason for such a precedent is simple. If a President holds office too long he is likely to discover the unseen hands that steer the ship of state. He might try to steer it himself. Then big business would lose its control of the machinery of government.

That is precisely what has happened. Big business lost its control of the machinery of government the moment Hoover willed out of the White House and Roosevelt blossomed in.

Big business did not complain the much during the first four years because it was scared. It trembled before the hungry mobs which were seizing public buildings and rioting for food. The public refused to starve in a dignified manner.

But after Roosevelt had provided food and jobs and saved the banking system, business recovered its confidence.

"The nation must go," it said. "He is socializing industry."

Big business resented the money it cost to feed the hungry, once it was safely beyond the threat of revolution.

To prevent a recurrence of the ruthless exploitation by big business, Roosevelt encouraged labor unions. He recognized in them the economic power to cope with the power of big business. He framed laws which guaranteed to labor its fundamental rights and he pushed them through Congress.

For the first time in history labor stood on a par with industry before the courts.

That is where we stand today. In the next election we must prove that we have won or we will lose it. That is where the struggle is all about. Big business wants to get rid of those laws. But first it must get rid of Roosevelt.

Archduke Otto Is

Ft. Wayne Speaker

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 31.—Favoring a world league backed by force, Archduke Otto Von Hapsburg said in an address here Sunday that the coming peace must be based on justice and that Europe's future must be decided at a place at the peace table.

"What we need is an international authority to which it would be vital to belong and from which it would be fatal to be excluded; a league backed by real force, in the economic field first, in the political and military field as a last resort," the Archduke said.

He believes that a lasting peace will be impossible if it is a peace without God and must be based on the "principles of justice and charity for friend and foe alike."

The archduke said that the peace conference should consider the governments of Europe in the second half of the century. He said that the "principles of justice and charity" are not new, but they have been prepared their accession to power.

He then entered the golden era of "free enterprise." The veterans who couldn't get jobs got a sack of apples. If they couldn't sell the apples they could eat them. That was the "American way of life" during the postwar days of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover when "private industry provided jobs."

That's what they want to do all over again. They want you fighting a returned soldier for a job after this war. And they don't care which one you win because you will both work cheap—or not at all.

It will pay you to remember what this campaign is all about. Big business is right when it says the campaign will be fought on domestic issues. It is playing for big stakes. You are playing for your right of economic survival.

The fire swept through the building about 9:30 last night and only brought out all the city's fire fighting equipment and personnel but also a great crowd of the late Monday night shoppers.

Much of the damage to the retail stock was done by water which was fed into the blazing building from 18 hose lines. One fireman, Walter Schiffer, 33, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital with a possible fractured hip after a beam from an elevator shaft fell on him.

We tried all that once. We got 12 years of free enterprise and 12 million unemployed.—International Teamster.

V-mail, since its inauguration has saved space equivalent in cargo poundage to 496,428 Garand rifles.

What do they all mean? That is what you are supposed to worry about. If they can puzzle you with such stuff as that, their battle is half won. You will have forgotten the basic issue—Roosevelt or Hoover.

A couple of these slogans are pretty clear, however, probably through accident.

Take, for instance, the maintenance of labor's social gains. Why don't they say "economic" gains. That's what we are inter-

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It will pay you to remember what this campaign is all about. Big business is right when it says the campaign will be fought on domestic issues. It is playing for big stakes. You are playing for your right of economic survival.

The fire swept through the building about 9:30 last night and only brought out all the city's fire fighting equipment and personnel but also a great crowd of the late Monday night shoppers.

Much of the damage to the retail stock was done by water which was fed into the blazing building from 18 hose lines. One fireman, Walter Schiffer, 33, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital with a possible fractured hip after a beam from an elevator shaft fell on him.

We tried all that once. We got 12 years of free enterprise and 12 million unemployed.—International Teamster.

V-mail, since its inauguration has saved space equivalent in cargo poundage to 496,428 Garand rifles.

What do they all mean? That is what you are supposed to worry about. If they can puzzle you with such stuff as that, their battle is half won. You will have forgotten the basic issue—Roosevelt or Hoover.

A couple of these slogans are pretty clear, however, probably through accident.

Take, for instance, the maintenance of labor's social gains. Why don't they say "economic" gains. That's what we are inter-

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Capt. Fred DeElliott

Democratic Candidate for
SHERIFF
Your Support and Influence
Solicited.



FOR PROPER ENFORCEMENT
nominate and elect a man con-
trolled only by his own con-
science.

Subject to the Primary Election,
May 2, 1944

Dunkirk Marine Given Silver Star

Cape Gloucester, New Britain,
—Staff Sergeant William U.
Ducy, U. S. Marine son of Mrs.
Jose M. Paris, Route 1, Dunkirk,
Ind., has done very well for him-
self in the two years he has served
as a Leatherneck. He is a graduate
of Waynesdale (Ind.) high school.

He landed on Guadalcanal as a
corporal in an engineer communica-
tions unit. When Ducy left a
year ago, he was a sergeant and
possessor of the Silver Star for
heroism under fire. He landed on
Cape Gloucester in the same unit
as a sergeant and has just received
notice of his promotion to his
present rank.

As a section chief, Ducy is re-
sponsible for telephone communica-

tions within his company. His unit
was one of the first to report all
required lines strung and checked
in the day of the landing here. On
Guadalcanal he distinguished him-
self by leading a communications
detail through enemy fire to lay
his lines. Ducy stuck to his job
despite heavy sniper attack and
completed necessary work. The
Silver Star and a promotion were
his reward.

HUSBAND EARNS A JOB

Clinton, Ill. — Mrs. Asa Howell,
living near here, became ill recent-
ly and lay in bed worrying about
what kind of a job her husband
was doing in feeding her chickens.
Her worries were over, however,
when he brought in an example of
what the chickens were producing
on his diet. The sample: an egg 9
inches in diameter, 5 inches long,
with a double yolk, and holding a
second egg complete with shell.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS
State of Indiana,
Delaware County, ss:
Lyman H. Stuby

vs.
Allitha A. Stuby
In the Delaware Circuit Court
January Term, 1944
Complaint: Divorce
No. 18744

Notice is hereby given the said de-
fendant Allitha A. Stuby that the plain-
tiff has filed his complaint herein, for
divorce together with an affidavit that
the said defendant Allitha A. Stuby is
not a resident of the State of Indiana,
and that unless she be and appear on
Saturday the 13th day of May, 1944, the
36th day the next term of said Court,
to be holden on the first Monday in
April, A. D., 1944, at the Court House in
the City of Muncie, in said County and
State, the said cause will be heard and
determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of
said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie,
this 13th day of March, A. D., 1944.
JESSIE E. GREENE, Clerk
John J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Atty.
March 17-24-31

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS
State of Indiana,
Delaware County, ss:
Nathaniel Howard

vs.
Annie L. Howard
In the Delaware Circuit Court
January Term, 1944
Complaint: Divorce
No. 1962-8

Notice is hereby given the said de-
fendant Annie L. Howard that the plain-
tiff has filed his complaint herein, for
divorce together with an affidavit that
the said defendant Annie L. How-
ard is not a resident of the State of In-
diana, and that unless she be and ap-
pear on Thursday the 18th day of May,
1944, the 34th day the next term of said
Court, to be holden on the second Mon-
day in April, A. D., 1944, at the Court
House in the City of Muncie in said
County and State, the said cause will
be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of
said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie
this 13th day of March, A. D., 1944.
JESSIE E. GREENE, Clerk
Ogle & Ogle, Plaintiff's Atty.
March 17-24-31

Vast Manpower Pool Emerges

Washington, March 31.—A vast
new war manpower pool—the 7,000,000
present and potential 4-F
draft registrants and discharged
servicemen—emerged today as a
probable solution to the nation's
critical manpower shortage.

With the problem intensified by
the decision to draft most able-
bodied men under 26 now deferred
in war jobs, officials of the army,
navy and selective service and
many prominent congressmen
looked upon men now classified
as unfit for military service as the
one who must keep essential pro-
duction going while others go to
war.

Col. Francis V. Keesling of se-
lective service revealed yesterday
that the Armed Forces were dis-
cussing a plan for taking 4-F's and
men over 38 for work in military
hospitals, seasonal harvests and
other non-combatant jobs provided
they were not included in the 11-

300,000 on 11,400,000 "prime mili-
tary strength."

This corps of non-combatants
would relieve the fighting forces
of "emergency calls" for manpow-
er such as those which sent sol-
diers and sailors onto farms and
into canneries in recent seasons.
They would also help make up for
deficiencies in WAC, WAVE and
SPAR recruiting programs and
provide manpower for domestic
military jobs.

Keesling believed the move
would go a long way to provide re-
placements in war plants and cur-
tail labor turnover. He explained
that men in the 38-45 age group,
4-F's and 1-C's should be given ad-
vance notice of intentions to call
us such registrants.

Those who get into "war work"
or already hold war jobs, including
essential civilian activities, would
not be affected by the plan. Local
draft boards would be instructed to
require registrants to get draft
approval of job transfers, thereby
minimizing labor turnover.

There has been considerable
criticism of the fact that 4-F's are

freed of all legal obligation to
serve in the war effort once they
are turned down at induction cen-
ters. Keesling said many were
capitalizing on their physical dis-
abilities by doing "personal post-
war planning"—leaving war jobs
only for the duration to go into
non-essential jobs with a more
permanent outlook.

OLDEST JEEP IN MUSEUM

Jeffersonville, Ind., March 31.—
At the ripe old age of four years,
the army's oldest jeep was on its
way to the Smithsonian Institution
today.

Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, com-
manding general of the Jefferson-
ville quartermaster depot, an-
nounced presentation of the ve-
hicle, "Gramps," to the institution.

He said that the jeep was one
of the first to come off the assem-
bly line in 1940 and that five oth-
ers in the first consignment had
been scrapped.

More than 23,000 American In-
dians are in the armed services.

Seek Pyromaniac In Series of Fires

San Francisco, March 31.—Fire,
believed to have been set by a
pyromaniac, raced through the 50-
room New Amsterdam hotel last
night, killing at least 23 persons,
workers, and injuring 22 others.

The blaze which climaxed a se-
ries of fires in cheap hotels and
rooming houses in the area south
of Market street, spread with
lightning rapidity through all four
floors of the buildings, trapping
many of the occupants and burning
others to death in their sleep. The
fire broke out about midnight and
firemen fought for two hours be-
fore the flames were brought un-
der control.

Three times last night, firemen
were summoned to fires in other
small hotels and rooming houses
in the same district, and in all
cases, they reported, a definite
odor of gasoline or kerosene was
discovered. All were extinguished

before any serious damage was
done.

Police said they believed all the
fires were the work of an arson-
ist and southern station patrolmen
on the scene said witnesses report-

ed seeing two men fleeing from
the building minutes before the
flames were discovered.

Estonia has been described as
a "fair land of potatoes and stone."

GAS

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.

To all those who rely upon the Telephone

A REPORT

★ At the Telephone Company, we firmly believe that it's up to us to do all

we can to provide the kind of telephone service the public wants—when and where it is wanted. This
review from our Annual Report for 1943 is to let you know how we are getting along with that job.

Keeping Pace with War

In this great war of manpower and materials, dis-
tances are vast and time is always pressing. Where-
ever a war job must be done, there is need for the
telephone. To keep up production in plants and on
farms; to train and equip troops; to carry on essen-
tial civilian activities and the many wartime func-
tions of Government—all add up to an urgent need
for more telephone service than ever before.

Lines and equipment to serve more customers
have become increasingly scarce. The manufacture
of new telephone facilities of all kinds for civilian
use was brought to a halt early in the war. The
basic materials that go into telephone plant—and
the factories for making it—are being used for war
production.

We have been doing everything we can to make
the most of what we have. Short lengths of usable
wire are painstakingly salvaged; older equipment is
re-conditioned and made to do.

★

We're Doing the War Jobs First

We have met all requirements for telephone service
essential to the war—and met them on time. This, we
will continue to do.

We are also installing service for others as fast as
facilities are released by customers who discontinue
service, but we now have on file about 25,000 appli-
cations throughout the state for service that cannot
be provided immediately. The waiting interval var-
ies considerably in different localities—a long wait
being necessary wherever the shortage of cable plant
and central office equipment is particularly acute.

★

We Appreciate the Public's Co-operation

Telephone installations have been subject to var-
ious necessary governmental restrictions for some
time; and delays on Long Distance calls are un-
avoidable when the lines are congested. The pa-
tience and understanding of telephone users; their
splendid spirit of co-operation, despite considerable
inconvenience in some cases, have been of great
assistance to us. We sincerely appreciate it. We are

making our plans now to meet all requirements for
service just as soon as we have the materials and
facilities to do it.

★

What About Telephone Company Earnings?

With our local and Long Distance facilities so
fully utilized all through the year, our revenues were
up 15%. However, the costs of doing business in-
creased in slightly greater proportion and net earn-
ings were again below the average of the three years
preceding the war.

The Telephone Company's "cost-of-living," 80%
of which now goes for payrolls and taxes, has risen
very rapidly in the last five years.

Telephone service must be provided 24 hours a
day every day, and it now takes about 5,000 men
and women to do the job in this Company. Tele-
phone work requires many special skills, and our
people must be capable and competent. In five
years, our force has been increased by 50% and pay-
rolls are up 70%.

Heavy taxes we must all pay—and pay cheerfully
—if this war is to be won. Ours are up 150% in five
years. Our 5-million-dollar tax bill for 1943 was
equivalent to \$1.25 per month for each telephone in
service. (This does not include an additional 2½
million dollars in direct federal taxes paid by our
customers for the use of telephone service.)

There is now more than 61 million dollars in-
vested in our telephone plant; other assets needed
to carry on a going business bring the total to nearly
63 million dollars. Our earnings for 1943 amounted
to 4.66% on that investment.

★

Service Improvements Postponed by War

The telephone industry is one of the most dy-
namic in American life. Its birth, its rapid expansion
and its great technical progress have all taken place

within the span of one lifetime. War has interrupted
this continuous development, but we are planning
to resume after the war our long range program of
improvement in facilities and in service.

There was no new telephone construction last
year, except for a few, small additions essential to
war, and there is no way to predict now when ma-
terials for our use will be available again.

★

Increased Rates May be Needed

At the present time, however, there is a very con-
siderable need for additional facilities. Practically
all of our facilities are now in use, and if the demand
for telephone service does continue well above pre-
war levels, it is certain that very extensive additions
will be needed just to restore our normal margins
of spare facilities. We can't provide a customer with
the kind of service he wants, when and where he
wants it, unless we have spare facilities ready for
service in every neighborhood.

To restore our normal reserve of spare plant will
require a large additional investment for facilities
that do not produce a corresponding increase in
revenue. The costs of furnishing service, such as
payrolls and taxes, are likely to continue to be high
after the war. If so, the present telephone rates may
not produce sufficient earnings to induce people to
invest with us the additional funds we will need.

★

For the Future

With your continued understanding, we shall
again move forward after the war striving always to
furnish more and better telephone service at the
lowest cost to the user that is consistent with the
fair treatment of our employees and the financial
safety of this business.

Stanwell
PRESIDENT

INDIANA BELL



TELEPHONE COMPANY



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

The Secret Weapon in Dan Mason's Attic

Dan Mason was always what we
call a "string saver." When he
unwraps a package he rolls up
the string—folds the paper—and
puts them both in his attic for
safe-keeping.

"Never can tell when things'll
come in handy," says Dan.

And you should see his attic!
Stacks of paper, balls of string,
empty bottles (Dan being a mod-
erate man and sticking just to
beer), old horseshoes—and good-
ness knows what-all.

We used to kid him a lot. But
then comes the scrap drive, and

Dan sets a record for the metal
and the paper he contributes.
And the glassmakers owe him a
medal for the empty bottles he
turns in.

From where I sit, Dan's one
up on us all. What's more, he's
got us doing it too—collecting
scrap, returning empty bottles—
not because somebody makes us
do it, but because it's the Demo-
cratic way of working together
to win the war.

Joe Marsh