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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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LATE NEWS

HOUSING REPORT AWAITED
Indianapolis.—A comprehensive report on the Veteran's Housing situation was awaited today by the American Legion National Executive Committee.

The 4,000-word document, gathered by as special fact-finding committee, was to be delivered before the second session of a three-day meeting of the executive body.

ACCUSES WESTERN POWERS
Lake Success, N. Y.—Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today accused the Western Powers of trying to avoid telling the United Nations where their armed forces are stationed abroad.

SEDITION CASE DISMISSED
Washington—Chief Justice Balthazar J. Laws of the U. S. District Court today dismissed the government's mass sedition case against 24 defendants.

Laws said he was dismissing the case because he did "not see how these defendants now can possibly obtain fair trials."

He gave the government until Dec. 2 to appeal the dismissal ruling.

Government attorneys in a surprise announcement yesterday had asserted they were ready to try a second time to get convictions against the sedition case defendants.

WANTS WAKEMAN HOSPITAL
Indianapolis.—Governor Gates said today that he had asked the War Department for permission to use Wakeman General Hospital at Camp Atterbury for a mental institution.

Gates told the department that Indiana would like to use the structure, when abandoned, for "a few years" until a state institutional building program was completed.

The governor said he took action after Dr. C. L. Williams, director of the Indiana Council for Mental Health, recommended that the hospital be used as a custodial institution.

J. EDGAR PEW DIES
Villanova, Pa.—J. Edgar Pew, 16, vice-president of the Sun Oil Company and a cousin of one of Pennsylvania's Republican leaders, died at his home here today after a long illness.

Pew had been ill since February. He sank into a coma yesterday and succumbed shortly after noon today.

3 PRISONERS MISSING
Indianapolis.—Indiana State police announced today that three prisoners escaped from the State Reformatory at Pendleton this morning.

They identified the men as Thomas Evans, 26, Wheatland; Richard Tracy, 23, Gas City, and James Rose, 26, Indianapolis.

Police said Evans was serving a 1-to-3-year term for non-support; Tracy, 2-to-5 years for burglary, and Rose, 2-to-5 years for vehicle taking.

FIREMAN KILLED
Colfax, Ind.—A Big Four railroad fireman was killed today and at least one other crew member injured when a train was derailed near here.

The dead was Fireman J. P. Payne, 47, 423 N. DeQuincy St., Indianapolis.

Indiana State police reported that Ben Kelley, Indianapolis, engineer on the train, was injured. He was taken to a hospital at Lafayette, Ind.

STRIKE AGAINST THEMSELVES
Glenridge, Ill.—One hundred and twenty members of the United Mine Workers were on strike here today—against themselves.

The 120 UMW miners not only work in the Colliery, which is the town's only industry, but they own it as well. The miners formed the cooperative in 1940 after the former owners gave up the enterprise as unprofitable and offered the equipment for sale as junk.

GETS GOP APPOINTMENT
South Bend, Ind.—Thomas E. Bath, Mishawaka, newly-elected Indiana secretary of state, today, named Deputy Attorney General Frank V. Dice of Peru as chief deputy secretary of state.

Both men will begin their new duties Dec. 2.

Dice, 33-year-old World War II naval veteran, has been active in Indiana Republican politics for many years.

He was appointed deputy attorney general by Atty. Gen. James A. Emmert in January, 1945, one year after enlisting in the Navy as an apprentice seaman. Promoted to ensign and to Lieutenant, junior grade, Dice served on the cruiser Birmingham in the Pacific theater. He was discharged last March.

Annual Christmas Sing Will Be Held December 15

Community Sing Service To Be Held At Field House On Sunday Afternoon, December 15 At 4:00 O'Clock — Honorary Chairman Is E. Arthur Ball—Other Committee Members Are Named for Annual Event Which Is Always Largely Attended — Varied Program of Christmas Music Will Be Presented On Program.

Roscoe D. Shaffer, superintendent of schools, has announced the committees for the annual Christmas Community Sing. The date set for this event is Sunday, December 15th at 4:00 p. m., at the Field House.

Honorary chairman is E. Arthur Ball, co-chairman of the co-operating committees are Mayor Hampton and Prof. Shaffer. Members of this committee include Dr. John R. Emens, Mrs. Fred Crapo, Rev. J. B. Miller, Merritt Reed, county superintendent of schools, C. Cree Gable, H. F. Brickley, T. B. Calvert, Archie McCabe, Marion Cunningham, Walter Fisher, Arthur Beckner, Lowell Barnett, Ernest Ebrite, Ruben Merrill and Gerald W. Shipman.

Co-chairmen in charge of publicity are Charles L. Nickolson and Miss Kathleen Meehan. They will be assisted by Mrs. Alberta Grieves, Miss Jean Mahoney, Mrs. George Dale, Don Burton, J. J. Freistroffer, Fay M. Paul, Wesley C. Pierce, Warren Schultz, Herschel Steck and Leon Parkinson.

Don Burton is chairman of the radio committee, assisted by William F. Clegg, Seward Price, Mrs. Lawrence Parker Smith and Harry Graddick and the Reverend Russell C. Moody.

Co-chairman of the choral committee are Mrs. John Edgar Johnson, Mrs. Lawrence Parker Smith and Mrs. Eva Kern. Members follow:

Mrs. Mildred George Cecil, Ernest H. Boyer, Glen A. Stepleton, Mrs. E. F. Daugherty, Miss Luella Weimer, Miss Hazel Smith, Miss Frances Deen, Mrs. Virginia Schoeff, Mrs. Anne Zimmerman, Mrs. Gerald Alexander, Mrs. Edna B. Reed, Mr. Lemuel Anderson, Mrs. O. T. Schrag, Joe Harris, Miss Violet Dickover, Miss Lelah Garrett, Mrs. Charles Lykins, Miss Louise Carey, Mrs. Oreda Richards, Miss Anna Olin, Miss Ruth Williamson, Miss Emily McCarty, Mrs. Ruth McColm and Mrs. Howard Cecil.

William H. Ball and Robert Hargreaves are in charge of instrumental music, assisted by Ernest H. Boyer, Robert K. Hamilton, Harry Graddick, King Norsworthy of Gary said operations would be suspended by the end of next week if steel mill production is further reduced.

The Jealous Duchess. Her Distrust Leads to a Brutal Murder in a Chateau. This is another of Peter Levin's Stories from the Almanac of Famous Mysteries in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed with next week's CHICAGO SUNDAY HERALD-AMERICAN.

This Thanksgiving Day

Thank God in your church or synagogue for the blessings of peace and brotherhood we enjoy in our democracy.

Honor the American tradition of fair play and mutual understanding, an important source of our people's strength and well-being.

Answer the defeatists, the "nationalists," and the fear-makers with a united determination to make democracy work better.

Nourish our way of life by respecting differences, and giving everyone an equal chance to contribute to our country.

Know your neighbor, your partner in our common enterprise of self-government.

Sow the seeds of brotherhood in your community by practicing the same teamwork for which Colin Kelly, Meyer Levin, Dorrie Miller and their fighting partners gave their fighting partners gave their lives.

Give generously to those worthwhile causes which help us to be our brother's keeper, and to express our thanks for the blessings we enjoy.

Insure America against every form of totalitarianism and tyranny by being loyal to the principles of our republic—"one nation, indivisible," of many races, many religions—"with liberty and justice for all," for men of every religion and every race, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Whites and Negroes.

Value your fellow-Americans for their individual merits, whatever their national origin, race, or creed.

Impress young people with the conviction that freedom is not a gift on a silver platter, but a responsibility which every American must discharge for himself.

Nail the hate-rumors which would poison us by setting Catholics against Protestants, Gentiles against Jews, workers against employers, white against Negroes.

Grant to all people the same opportunities you want for yourself.

If we all do these things, then every day will be a day of Thanksgiving.

A Word About American Action, Inc.

In the World-Telegram, New York outlet of Press Lord Roy Howard, a recent editorial praised the formation of American Action, Inc., referring to it as a "concentrated, organized effort of sound Americans everywhere."

The World-Telegram forgot that on March 13 Eugene Segal, in a series written for the Howard chain of papers, said that American Action is "a new nationalist movement led by old hands in the business of fomenting political and economic dissension . . . in the U. S."

The editorial also failed to disclose that this new 1,000 per cent patriotic group contained such sponsors as Merlin K. Hart, a Franco propagandist.

Neither did the Telegram state that the group was financed by reactionary business men such as Sun Oil magnate Joe Pew, the violently anti-labor steel baron, Ernest T. Weir, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, midwest publisher whose Chicago Tribune was a source of comfort to Adolf Hitler as our armies cut through Nazi Germany.

STALEMATE IS AN OLD STORY

Five Previous Presidents Have Faced Some Problem

The impending "stalemate" between the Republican-dominated 80th Congress and President Truman will be no novelty in American politics, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Within the last 60 years, five presidents, Grover Cleveland (D), Benjamin Harrison (R), William Howard Taft (R), Woodrow Wilson (D) and Herbert Hoover (R),

have all served a portion of their terms as Chief Executive without a supporting party majority in the House. President Truman, third Democratic president since 1933 to find himself opposed by a Republican House, balances the three Republican presidents who have faced a predominantly Democratic House.

They concede that strenuous efforts will be made to shackle workers and they're fully prepared to do the necessary amount of fighting. But they're also counting heavily on the good sense of the responsible leaders of the GOP, as well as on continued support from progressive Democrats who're still in Congress.

One labor leader, appraising the situation, pointed out significantly: "If the Republicans go haywire, workers throughout the country will be so aroused that the election of November 1948, will tell an entirely different story."

As expected, Senator "Little Joe" Ball of Minnesota was the first Republican lawmaker to come forward with demands for straitjacket laws. The ballots had scarcely been counted when Ball—who played no part in the election—rushed to tell newspapers that the GOP has received a "mandate" at the polls to enact the kind of anti-labor legislation he's been championing.

An Old Story.

Ball started his latest crusade in June, 1945. It was then that a group of "industrial relations experts" and lawyers seeking fat fees, drafted a sweeping "labor control" bill after persuading an aged Philadelphia millionaire to subsidize them.

They "sold" the idea to three Senators—Burton of Ohio, Hatch of New Mexico and Ball. It became known as "B-2, H-2" bill.

Since then Burton has gone on to the Supreme Court, Hatch

isn't saying much about the position and Ball alone has been "carrying the ball" for the press measure.

Morse Punctuates Ball's Claim.

Ball's "mandate" drew a prompt rebuke from a prominent senator of his own party—Wayne Morse, a liberal Republican from Oregon. Morse did a lot of pre-election campaigning for GOP candidates and he insisted that on his campaign tours he found "no evidence whatever that the people of this country have any desire for unfair labor

measures."

Every Eniwetok veteran is urged to write his ideas and comments to Dwight L. Williams, College Post Office, Box 238, Manhattan, Kansas.

Reviewing the origins of the IG combine, the Twentieth Century Fund's report describes the activities of some of the founding German companies at the time of World War I.

Despite the confiscation of German patents and property in America and other allied countries, the report says, "When World War I ended, IG still held a commanding position in two major chemical fields; high pressure synthesis (the most important product of which was synthetic ammonia) and coal-tar derivatives."

In the world picture, the chief potential rivals of IG were the DuPont Co. in the U. S. and the Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain.

The report points out that IG Farbenindustrie acquired control

(Continued on Page Three)

Eniwetok Reunion Is Being Planned

A nation-wide reunion of veterans who were stationed on Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands in the war, on ships in harbor and boat pool, is being planned by a group of such vets.

One of the devices used by the cartel was to set up a subsidiary company in America which would be jointly owned by IG and the American firm. One such subsidiary was Jasco, established by IG and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Describing the workings of this agreement, as brought out in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Military Affairs in 1945, the report says that "IG withheld essential know-how from Jasco and refused to let it develop Buna rubber in the U. S."

Nitrogen compounds are essential in the manufacture of explosives. And "another Jasco venture definitely contemplated by Standard and IG was the manufacture of synthetic ammonia (nitrogen).

IG vetoed this project."

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(Continued on Page Three)

Lecturer Will Be Local Speaker

Fred V. Perkins Is New Councilman

At a special meeting of the city council last Monday night, Fred V. Perkins, of 2004 South Walnut Street, was elected councilman of the second ward to fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles Skinner.

The second ward is made up of precincts 13, 14, 23, 25, 31 and 32. Mr. Perkins is a Democrat and he was a motion picture operator in this city for many years.

He is now employed at the Liberty Theater. Mr. Perkins was endorsed by several leading labor groups of this community. Three letters recommending him were presented by Councilman Kleinfelder. One was from the Central Labor Union, signed by George McMahan, president; another by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehouses and Helpers of America, signed by D. E. MaHoney, secretary-treasurer, and the other was an endorsement by the union organization with which Perkins is affiliated, the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Muncie Local 292, bearing the signature of Charles H. Leitch, Sr. president, and Forest Watson, secretary.

Immediately following his election, Clyde Dunnington, City Clerk, administered the oath of office to him, making him a full-fledged member of Muncie's city council.

Perkins was elected by the vote of Harry Kleinfelder, Democrat, and Weeks, Rutledge, Allen and Sutton, all Republican members of the council. The only other name presented to the council for consideration was that of Ray Babbitt. He received the support of councilmen Raisor, O'Neill and Douglass, all Democrats. Babbitt was also endorsed by several labor groups.

Mr. Perkins will serve out the unexpired term of the late Charles Skinner.

Mr. Perkins is also scheduled to lecture in Dayton, Cincinnati, Middletown, Louisville, and Indianapolis while in this area.

R. A. KIRKPATRICK
R. A. Kirkpatrick, nationally-known lecturer and representative of the Union Pacific Railroad, will speak before the Muncie Junior Chamber of Commerce December 4, it was announced here today by F. B. Swope, general agent for the company in Cincinnati.

Subject of the lecture, which will be at 6:30 p. m. at the YMCA, is "Utah-Arizona National Parks."

A showing of natural color slides will accompany Mr. Kirkpatrick's talk.

An extensive traveler and writer of the west, Mr. Kirkpatrick has witnessed the development of midwestern agriculture, the spread of manufacturing westward, and the expansion of railroad systems across the nation.

For years Mr. Kirkpatrick was president of the National American Congress. He was cited by the national commander of the American Legion for outstanding work in Americanism.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is also scheduled to lecture in Dayton, Cincinnati, Middletown, Louisville, and Indianapolis while in this area.

President Truman Needs Sympathy Of The People

President Truman Never Wanted To Be President — Fate Has Placed On His Shoulders Great Responsibilities—It Fell To His Lot To Succeed the Greatest of All Presidents—He Came Into the Presidency At the Most Difficult Period In Nation's History—The President Has Failed To Get Cooperation From Congress — Truman Needs and Deserves the Prayers and Support of Every Forward Looking Man and Woman Interested In Progress of Democracy.

If ever a President of the United States needed the sympathy of the people, President Truman does. He is on the spot as few, perhaps no other, Presidents have ever been.

In the first place, Mr. Truman never wanted to be President. He is a modest man, and never thought of himself as being big enough to be President of our great country. He took the office with great timidity. Fate had placed upon his shoulders responsibilities which he had never sought and for which he had had no special preparation or experience.

In the second place, it fell to him to finish out the term of one of the greatest of all Presidents. Whatever the position, it is always infinitely more difficult to succeed an extraordinary man than it is to succeed an ordinary one. Take the case of Andrew Johnson. Johnson was by no means a mediocre man. He only seems so because he had to carry on in the overwhelming shadow of Lincoln. It takes times for people who have been accustomed to extraordinary leadership to adjust themselves and become satisfied with ordinary leadership. Under Roosevelt's administration, the American people had become accustomed to looking upon the President as being a kind of a superman able to solve all problems. They thought that the four years he had been in office had been a success.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, November 22, 1946

To Save Trade Unionism, We Must Stop John L. Lewis

Again John L. Lewis cocks his gun at the head of Uncle Sam.

Again John L. Lewis threatens all the American people with economic disaster and many of them with physical distress if they do not bend to his will.

We do not think Uncle Sam likes this gun pointing any better than the Philadelphia Record does.

Starting a discussion by pointing a gun is not the best way to arrive at a fair and mutually satisfactory bargain. Such an opening gesture negates negotiation and goes a long way to destroy the benefits which labor won through the Wagner Act.

x x x

John L. Lewis got away with it during the World War.

Uncle Sam had a gun pointed at his back by Japan and at his front by Germany. So when John L. crept up on us from the side the late President Roosevelt wisely paid him off. When a man is fighting a serpent and a tiger, he's justified in throwing a bone to a jackal to keep the varmint from his ankles.

Now the situation is different. Those foreign gangsters have been silenced.

Uncle Sam has no more right to give in to the big eyed egoist than to "Der Fuehrer" or the "Son of Heaven."

No matter what the economic consequences the Government must not give in.

Wisely the Federal Administration already has frozen bituminous stocks on hand. This coal should be allocated first to householders and utilities, then to essential industries. If we have to ration fuel oil and substitute it for coal, it would be a small price to pay to maintain the sovereignty of our Government.

The Government should apply immediately for court orders to seize all union funds and the property of mine union leaders.

The Record advises this drastic action because it is the only way to preserve free trade unionism. If John L. Lewis gets away with this latest exhibition of duress and arrogance it will result in such drastic anti-labor legislation that trade unionism will be strait-jacketed by a Republican Congress.

x x x

Under its present management the Philadelphia Record has been a consistent advocate of trade unionism, both on this editorial page and in the conduct of its plant. When the present management took over, The Record was non-union. At the invitation of management the various unions were welcomed in and helped to organize.

The Record practiced what it preached.

The Record believed and still believes that free trade unionism is an essential element in an industrial economy such as ours where the immensity of business has destroyed the personal contact between men and management. But the extremism of leaders such as Lewis will cripple, if not destroy, all the progress that has been accomplished.

Fourteen years ago the American public was strong for the worker and his labor leader. The average American felt that the worker had been exploited by big business, and as always, the average American was for the underdog. Consequently, the pro-labor Roosevelt ticket swept the country again, and again, by large majorities.

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The Record issues a solemn warning. American people are emotional and can transfer their loyalties overnight. Once they become convinced that labor has the upper hand and is using that upper hand unfairly, the public will turn on labor. That "public" will include a large portion of union members themselves who are as disgusted with their leadership as the rest of the public. (There was plenty of proof of that in the recent election which would have gone Democratic in industrial centers if union members had obeyed political orders of their leaders.)

The arrogance of the Lewis letter to Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, in which Lewis berates the Secretary for not coming back to Washington quickly enough, is the kind of language which is best calculated to provoke the public against union leaders in general and Lewis is particular.

The only way to save trade unionism is to take away John L. Lewis' power.

President Truman has pledged himself to carry out the policies and purposes of his illustrious predecessor, who did more than any one else to develop strong trade unions.

President Truman can carry out that pledge best by acting immediately with all the positive action which the law allows. Philadelphia Record.

The 'Why' of Sugar and Rice Control

With the passing of all controls except those on rent, sugar and rice, it is natural for people to ask why sugar and rice should remain on the ration list. It is true that practically every American family of small to average size has been and continues to be inconvenienced by the sugar shortage. But there is a difference between inconvenience and hardship.

This year's rice crop in the United States will be about 70 million bushels, equal to last year's record crop. The reason that rice will remain a rather scarce commodity is that 40 per cent of our crop is to be shipped to Asiatic peoples who depend on rice in their daily fare to a far greater extent than Americans depend on bread. Whereas we eat bread as a basic portion of our diet, they eat rice as their entire diet in many cases.

Stories of warehouses in Cuba bursting from their overload of sugar may or may not be true. Such stories have not been substantiated since the recent election. The facts are that the United States produces only one-fourth of the sugar it annually consumes and that many sugar producing areas in other parts of the world had poor crops last year. This year's crop will not start moving to market in volume until early next Spring, and Washington sources indicate the sugar allotment will be increased about that time.

In addition to those rigid facts on crops, there remains the commitment of sugar to Europeans. Surely nothing more need be said about the merits of feeding needy people. If it is within our power to do it, then it is our moral and social duty.

Speaking on the wisdom of retaining these controls, the Des Moines Register says: "The elimination of price controls on sugar and rice at this time would serve no useful purpose. It would not stimulate production or release larger quantities to United States consumers. It would add another strain on family budgets, and handicap international efforts to feed the hungry . . .

"Restraint in the use of these commodities is an insignificant price to pay when it helps to keep people alive until the production of food can be resumed in war-devastated areas."

It is to be hoped that new Congressional zeal to sweep clean will not affect starving people in other lands.—Journal-Gazette.

Higher Learning Faces the Future

American universities and colleges are trying to face the challenge of the atomic age.

Dartmouth College has added a "Great Issues" course which all seniors will be required to take beginning with the class of 1948. It will be directed by President John Sloan Dickey, and will be built around contemporary issues in the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities.

Chicago University is attracting attention with its "Great Books" course sponsored by Chancellor Robert Maynard Hutchins and Mortimer J. Adler. This includes an experiment in adult education in which people not enrolled as students at the university form their own groups to read and discuss the great books.

In Indiana, the state universities are bringing education closer to the people through the medium of the extension centers.

Harvard recently had a report from a commission which had spent considerable time re-examining the whole purpose of a liberal education.

These are all good signs. They show that there is an intellectual yeast at work.

They are part of an answer to those who have contended that the institutions of higher learning were too aloof from actual life and were not preparing leaders for their duties as citizens of a democracy.

Schools like every other institution tend to become encrusted in traditions which were built up long ago when conditions of life were far different than they are today.

Many of the men who contributed to the scientific principles which lay back of the making of the atomic bomb were connected with universities and colleges. Now a frightened public is asking the schools what they have to offer in the way of social sciences and the humanities which will prepare men to control the atomic bomb, to establish peace and to convert atomic energy to constructive uses.

In this field the centers of higher learning were never so important as they are today. Many teachers who are supposed to deal with social, economic and political questions are beginning to realize the tremendous responsibility which rests upon them. They need new ideas and better methods. The students which they turn out must be better equipped than ever before.

One may expect to hear more about "Great Issues" courses, or the equivalent, in the near future.—Journal-Gazette.

Too Good To Be True

The new Republican majority in the United States Senate can win friends and influence votes if it will carry out only one of its expressed policies:

Prevent Senator Bilbo from taking his seat in the Senate January 3.

To unseat Bilbo was one of the aims announced by the GOP Senate leadership last week after a closed-door session.

In the past, both conservative Democrats and conservative Republican Senators seemed to have a kind of affinity for Bilbo. We doubt it was because they had a fondness for the old cuss. Probably they were angling for Bilbo's vote.

The conservatives now have such a large majority in the Senate they no longer need Bilbo's help.

So there is hope that the most disreputable member of the "world's greatest deliberative body" will soon be where he should have been long ago:

On a dry coach, with a one-way ticket to Poplarville, Miss.—Philadelphia Record.

Will Truman Run In 1948?

Since the Congressional elections on November 5 there has been much talk about whether it will be Dewey, Taft, Bricker, Vandenberg, Warren or Stassen in 1948.

So it is only natural that some people should speculate on whether President Truman or someone else will be the Democratic nominee two years hence.

Edward T. Folliard, a political writer for the Washington Post, last week asked a "close associate" of Mr. Truman whether he thought the President would seek the Democratic nomination.

The "close associate" said he did not think that the President would make a conscious effort, that is, he did not believe Truman would do the things which a man usually does when he is in hot pursuit of the nomination.

He gave it as his opinion that the present occupant of the White House plans to attend to his job as best he can and then if the party wants to nominate him in 1948 he will accept.

The unnamed intimate believes that Mr. Truman's greatest ambition today is to perform his duties in such a way that the people will feel that he did his utmost to be a "good" President. Folliard could not find any evidence that Truman has ever had any illusions that he would go down in history as a "great" President.

He reports that close friends of Mr. Truman say they have never heard him complain about the outcome of the recent election or quarrel with the judgment of the voters.

All of this is rather inconclusive.

If Democratic chances look as cloudy in 1948 as they do today, Mr. Truman probably will have no competition for the doubtful honor of being defeated. Nor is he likely to run away from the prospects of defeat. His sense of party loyalty is highly developed.

Mr. Truman was happy in the Senate. He liked the work and he liked his associates. He shied away from the vice-presidential nomination. But he was acceptable to President Roosevelt and Robert Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman, engineered the rest. So the presidency was thrust upon the modest Missourian by fate and a friend.

As for Mr. Hannegan, he may soon resign his chairmanship. He has not been in robust health for some time and needs a rest from a strenuous life of organization politics. It was his luck to be the pilot of the Democratic Party when its fortunes were ebbing. No chairman could have stopped so strong a trend.—Journal-Gazette.

Labor Reform On the Horizon

No matter from what angle the situation is viewed, the country's labor problem is headed for a working-over by the next Congress.

Already we have had suggestions from two Senators. Sen. Ball of Minnesota whose thinking along such lines has done a 180-degree turn in recent years, proposes the abolition of the closed shop. Sen. Ferguson suggests a system of labor courts with authority equal to our present civil and criminal tribunals.

With Government control of prices dead and buried, there is only one way in which prices can really be brought down. That is by production and more production.

Whatever interferes with production helps inflation.

Strikes in basic industries interfere with production. They have already done so. Additional increases in wages mean higher prices to the consumers.

That is why reasonable people advocate a cessation of strife and turmoil and urge everybody to stay on the job. There is no other way in which the nation's economic salvation may be worked out.

The natural laws of economics cannot be cheated. Why ignore reality to follow after rainbow tinted illusions? Such a journey is along the road to ruin. If the United States takes it, everybody will soon be cursing the blind and arrogant "prophets" who led the way.

If the vicious spiral, of which we spoke, goes too high it will end in an inevitable bust which will wreck the country like the explosion of a series of atomic bombs.

The people of the United States are free to take the risk. They alone can provide the brakes and restraints through self-discipline and the discipline of public opinion. Even Mortimer Snerd knows that such an unchecked course would be folly of a magnitude unworthy of a great and favored nation.

Public opinion must be mobilized in self-defense.—Journal-Gazette.

Scientists Go Too Far

Since time began we have accepted the weather from day to day with an equanimity born of the knowledge that we couldn't do anything about it anyway. If a blizzard freezes us in our tracks, or a warm Spring zephyr stirs our souls with ecstasy and whispers wonderful nothings in our ears we endure or enjoy it as the case may be. Weather is an act of God.

Or it was until scientists for the General Electric Company conducted experiments which lead them to believe they may be able to control weather to a certain extent. They believe they can produce snow storms on demand and precipitate a rain with more assurance than a Hopi Indian dancer.

In this Twilight of Bureaucracy it becomes essential now to set up a Weather Authority with all its boards and interlaced officialdom to preserve the one topic of conversation that does not lead to controversy. It could be the one subject on which the Trumans and the Tafts could agree—if they hurry.

Let us suppose that weather-making becomes a common thing. It is obvious that a centralized Government in Washington could not suit any and all people with the kind of weather it would dish out for the various sections. We can imagine a Republican approaching a Democrat friend, rubbing his hands briskly and smilingly saying: "Wonderful day isn't it? Makes a person feel like living." To which the Democrat would reply, "Oh, I don't know. Is that guy in the White House an Eskimo?"

Whatever the administration in Washington it would be charged with election day weather plotting. If rain was in order the opposition would fume. A pleasant day would keep the rural voters in the fields instead of the polling places.

If weather making were to be turned over to state control there would be no end of trouble. How would the governor decide whether to let it rain on State Fair week even if the corn was curling? And suppose Gov. Green's Illinois moderately fresh winds blow Gov. Gates' Hoosier rainstorm over into Ohio during a flood. If public servants think they are overburdened now with petitions from the public, let them resign immediately if Government weather control ever becomes a certainty.

We appreciate the efforts of the G. E. scientists, but they are a little too officious. The Boss in Charge of Weather has been doing a pretty fair job up till now. Let him keep it out of politics.—Journal-Gazette.

mand and precipitate a rain with more assurance than a Hopi Indian dancer.

In this Twilight of Bureaucracy it becomes essential now to set up a Weather Authority with all its boards and interlaced officialdom to preserve the one topic of conversation that does not lead to controversy. It could be the one subject on which the Trumans and the Tafts could agree—if they hurry.

Let us suppose that weather-making becomes a common thing. It is obvious that a centralized Government in Washington could not suit any and all people with the kind of weather it would dish out for the various sections. We can imagine a Republican approaching a Democrat friend, rubbing his hands briskly and smilingly saying: "Wonderful day isn't it? Makes a person feel like living." To which the Democrat would reply, "Oh, I don't know. Is that guy in the White House an Eskimo?"

Whatever the administration in Washington it would be charged with election day weather plotting. If rain was in order the opposition would fume. A pleasant day would keep the rural voters in the fields instead of the polling places.

If weather making were to be turned over to state control there would be no end of trouble. How would the governor decide whether to let it rain on State Fair week even if the corn was curling? And suppose Gov. Green's Illinois moderately fresh winds blow Gov. Gates' Hoosier rainstorm over into Ohio during a flood. If public servants think they are overburdened now with petitions from the public, let them resign immediately if Government weather control ever becomes a certainty.

We appreciate the efforts of the G. E. scientists, but they are a little too officious. The Boss in Charge of Weather has been doing a pretty fair job up till now. Let him keep it out of politics.—Journal-Gazette.

The unnamed intimate believes that Mr. Truman's greatest ambition today is to perform his duties in such a way that the people will feel that he did his utmost to be a "good" President. Folliard could not find any evidence that Truman has ever had any illusions that he would go down in history as a "great" President.

He reports that close friends of Mr. Truman say they have never heard him complain about the outcome of the recent election or quarrel with the judgment of the voters.

All of this is rather inconclusive.

If Democratic chances look as cloudy in 1948 as they do today, Mr. Truman probably will have no competition for the doubtful honor of being defeated. Nor is he likely to run away from the prospects of defeat. His sense of party loyalty is highly developed.

Mr. Truman was happy in the Senate. He liked the work and he liked his associates. He shied away from the vice-presidential nomination. But he was acceptable to President Roosevelt and Robert Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman, engineered the rest. So the presidency was thrust upon the modest Missourian by fate and a friend.

As for Mr. Hannegan, he may soon resign his chairmanship. He has not been in robust health for some time and needs a rest from a strenuous life of organization politics.

It is to be hoped that new Congressional zeal will go to extremes. Largest entry was a 170-ton Great Dane, the smallest a tiny two-pounder. Seven years ago DR. EDWIN LINCOLN MOSELEY predicted the drought which is seriously affecting a large part of the midwest. Moseley believes the dry period will extend to the fall of 1947. Co-eds at Ohio State University, Columbus, have a real baby for their child care class in the person of Jimmy, a 3-month-old foundling who will be returned to a welfare home when he is a year old.

Demonstrating the size of a B. F. Goodrich airplane tire is pretty

PICTURE NEWS OF THE WEEK



Indiana Railroad Adds Two Buses



Indiana Railroad (Division of Wesson Company) announces delivery on two more new busses this month, bringing the total to seven new vehicles received this year. Six more, new and modern, highway coaches, costing approximately \$14,000 each, are expected to be delivered around the first of the year.

According to John T. Martin, company vice president and manager, the new busses are part of a fleet order placed in November, 1945. As the new equipment is delivered, smaller and older busses are being retired from service. Within a few months, new vehicles will be operating on all of the Company's schedules. Indiana Railroad operates service from Indianapolis to Terre Haute and from Indianapolis to Ft. Wayne, one route through Muncie and Anderson, and another through Kokomo, and Peru. The Company also provides service from Indianapolis to Ft. Harrison.

Modernization of the transit system started in 1944-45 when a fleet of 20 new coaches were purchased at an approximate cost of \$250,000.

The new 37-passenger buses were ordered from General American Aerocraft Company, Chicago, and embody latest features for passenger safety and comfort. Aisle seats are of the recliner type; reading lights are individually controlled by passengers and the buses include latest ventilating and heating equipment. The vehicles are of welded, tubular steel construction.

Bagless Cleaner Launders Furniture



CHICAGO — Happy homemakers are welcoming the new bagless vacuum shown above, that performs a complete washing, rinsing and drying operation. The new McAllister Bagless Vacuum Cleaner placed on display here makes possible home laundering of rugs, overstuffed furniture and automobile upholstery. It washes, rinses and dries material right in place, removing all soap particles that might rot fabric. Shown above a model demonstrates how the McAllister-Ross engineers have brought new happiness to homemakers.

Noah John, Adirondacks Hermit Draws Line At Clocks And Women

Cold River City, N. Y. — Noah John Rondeau, gray-bearded 63-year-old mite of a man, is the mayor and population all in one of his self-styled Cold River City, perched on the edge of a 75-foot ravine 30-odd miles from nowhere in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains.

Noah is a hermit. He loves the woods and isn't as lonely as many another person sitting in a crowded railroad station. But, paradoxically, Noah finds the world beating a path to the wilderness door of his Town Hall, as a sign proclaims his cabin to be.

Noah, whose nearest neighbor is 18 miles away, necessarily has few visitors. The forest rangers, who pass by every few weeks or so, are his best friends. But lately, the newspapers, movies and radio have been after him for his story.

To see Noah, you start out from "civilization," 38 miles away at Saranac Lake, and hike into the woods — unless you're lucky enough to hitch a ride part-way on a forest fire-fighting truck.

Noah has been living in the woods more than 30 years now — 15 of them as a professed hermit.

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Eats In New Cafes, Skips Tips And Laughs At High Living Costs

Portland, Ore.—Hurley Hobbs, bon vivant, gourmet, and world's champion parking meter-sitter, has announced his revolutionary plan to eat well and cheaply in restaurants.

Hobbs, who first came into prominence as a rival to Jim Moran, the ostrich egg-hatcher, by sitting out the spare minutes departing motorists leave on parking meters, obtained a list of Portland restaurants "under new management."

"I am eating better and cheaper than ever before the war, despite general price increases," Hobbs confided.

"It's so simple. I merely tour the restaurants 'under new management.' I eat for a week at each one, and quit just before the management starts cutting down on food and the waitresses get tired of my jokes.

"Example: today I had the 60-cent blue plate at a new upstairs grill. Soup, a good salad, tomato stuffed with real sea food; radishes, little green onions and slices of raw carrot on the side; really hot rolls, two cups of coffee and ice cream.

"But by next week, they'll drop off the soup or water it down. Week after that will go the radishes. Then the rolls will get cold and by October, you'll have to bring your own tomato."

Hobbs explained that the restaurant owners' association told him returning servicemen and retired "millionaire" war workers all were going into the cafe business and the "management turnover" has reached an all-time peak."

Elaborating further on his technique, Hobbs said:

"You can also skip the tip for a week. Waitresses in a new joint are afraid to give you the icy stare for not tipping, and the cashier will call you 'sir' — for one week.

"Then you move on and start all over again."

He also has his opinions on world affairs. Denying that he's an isolationist, Noah nevertheless believes the United States is "too concerned about other countries."

Noah went to New York City once, 20 years ago. But he didn't like the looks of the place. "Everybody seemed a-bustling. It was all hister-sketer to me."

Used to be, Noah would trek the 38 miles to Saranac Lake twice a year to do his marketing. But of late the rangers have been packing supplies for him. Fellow can't be a real hermit, in his estimation, if he wants to run out to the market every so often.

To climax the situation and to make the President's embarrassment complete, Senator Fulbright, one of the Senators who has usually supported the President's program, and the Chicago Sun, which has been an influential supporter of both Roosevelt and Truman, have publicly requested Mr. Truman to resign his office. Obviously, it is going to be very difficult for the President to carry on under such embarrassing circumstances. Both Mr. Truman and the whole liberal and progressive program are on the spot. The President certainly needs the sympathy, the prayers, and in-so-far as he stands for liberal and progressive principles, the support of every forward-looking man and woman who is interested in the progress of democracy.

C. L. ARRINGTON.

LaFollette Gets Job On Crimes Staff

Evansville, Ind. — Relatives of Rep. Charles M. LaFollette, R. Ind., said today that he had been named to the legal staff now prosecuting German industrialists charged with war crimes.

LaFollette, who chose not to run for re-election in order to make an unsuccessful bid for the U. S. senatorial nomination, will leave for Germany about Dec. 1.

He dissolved his law firm connections here after accepting the appointment. His wife and daughter were expected to join him in Germany sometime next year.

Turned down by his own party at the Republican state convention, LaFollette publicly supported Democratic senatorial candidate M. Clifford Townsend and several other Democratic candidates during the campaign.

LaFollette frequently described himself as an "honest radical Republican." He was one of three GOP convention candidates for the seat in the Senate to which William E. Jenner was elected to succeed Publisher Raymond E. Willis.

PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One)

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Warns Against Big Government

"Mortals and Immortals" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, November 17.

The Golden Text was: "Thou art not here to stay, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ" (Galatians 4:7).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ. Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men" (Ephesians 4:7, 8). "Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession" (Hebrews 4:14).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "The sinless joy—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual" (p. 76). "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea" (p. 90).

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF SALEM TOWNSHIP

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Salem Township, Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said Township, at their regular meeting place on the 2nd day of December, 1946, will consider the following emergency additional appropriations:

Tuition Fund Fund No. 28, Pay of Teachers \$300.00

Fund No. 24, Wt. Ld. & Pr. 45.00

That said appropriation is a reallocation of funds as follows:

Pay of Teachers \$300.00

Loans, Interest and Interest \$50.00

Raymond C. Shirey

Trustee of Salem Township

Nov. 22-29

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF MT. PLEASANT TWP.

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Mt. Pleasant Twp., Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said Township, at their regular meeting place on the 2nd day of December, 1946, will consider the following emergency additional appropriations:

Tuition Fund Fund No. 4, Books, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, \$40.00

Special School \$90.00

Fund No. 12, Repair Bldg. Care of Grounds \$40.00

Fund No. 14, School Furniture & Equip. 40.00

Fund No. 16, Janitor Supplies 70.00

Fund No. 23, Transportation 45.00

That said appropriation is a reallocation of funds as follows:

Can of Cemeteries \$40.00

Fuel 650.00

Ray L. Miller

Trustee of Mt. Pleasant Twp.

Nov. 22-29

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 1004-U-S
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss;
Viles L. Hutchens
vs.
Forrest L. Hutchens
In the Superior Court
September Term 1946
Complaint for divorce.

Notice is hereby given that the said defendant, Forrest L. Hutchens, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with the affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be called and appear on Tuesday the 21st day of January, 1947, on the 8th day of the next term of said Court to be held at the holden on the Second Monday in January, A. D., 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie, this 22nd day of November A. D. 1946.
(SEAL) Jesse E. Greene, Clerk
John D. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Nov. 22-29

Gates Seeks New State Fire Law

Indianapolis, Indiana — Governor Gates today studied the possibility of a state law which would clarify fire protection responsibilities of Indiana cities.

The Governor said he would consider legislation to avoid duplication of a situation such as that existing at Terre Haute, where the city refuses fire protection to certain property owners involved in an annexation dispute.

Gates criticized officials of Terre Haute and Harrison township for "failing to act wisely" in the annexation controversy, which gained statewide attention last week-end with the fire death of 21-months-old Mary Ann Wilber.

The little girl was burned to death when fire destroyed the family home outside the city limits, while city firemen, acting on municipal orders, refused to answer the fire alarm.

"Matters of this character should have been so handled that protection was afforded for life and property in that community," the Governor said.

State Fire Marshal Carter I. Bowser previously handed Gates a report of his investigation of the girl's death.

Bowser believed the child's life "could have been saved had the fire department responded, although this cannot be definitely answered and could only be answered if the effort had been made."

"Since it was impossible for those present at the scene to have saved the life, it is hard to understand how anyone could have come the distance of a mile (from the fire station) and accomplished the saving of this life," Bowser said.

Go To Church

Lottie Lockman's Trial Date, Jan. 27

Madison, Indiana — Mrs. pont housekeeper, was told today that she would be tried Jan. 27 on a charge of attempted murder.

Judge Harry E. Nichols of Jefferson Circuit Court announced last night the date for the trial, after discharging a grand jury impaneled to investigate the illness of Mrs. Mayme McConnell, wife of Mrs. Lockman's wealthy employer.

Nichols dismissed the jurors before they completed an investigation of the deaths of three persons Mrs. Lockman attended.

He heard a report from the jurors which said they felt a thorough investigation must wait for completion of medical tests and scientific research.

The jury recommended that the testimony received during the investigation be "preserved and made available later to a succeeding grand jury."

Mrs. Lockman was arrested last August in the "sleep" deaths of three elderly Dupont residents. Authorities said mercury was found in the exhumed organs of the three.

Fleet Deployment Started By Navy

Washington, D. C. — The navy will begin a simplified system of fleet deployment Jan. 1, with one major "task fleet" in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific.

Designation of fleets by number will be abolished under the new setup, which the navy said

would result in "reducing command overhead and simplifying fleet organization in the light of war experience."

The number of ships in active operation will remain the same.

The first task fleet, in the Pacific, will be commanded by Vice Adm. A. E. Montgomery, formerly of the fifth fleet. The second task fleet will be stationed in the Atlantic and is to be headed by Vice Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, who commanded the Bikini atomic bomb tests.

Montgomery and Blandy will have administrative command over all the naval units in their areas. The ships at their disposal will be distributed among subsidiary commands in each ocean.

The organizational shake up will put two admirals out of a job temporarily. They are Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the fourth fleet, and Vice Adm. Howard F. Kingman, commander of the third fleet.

New Disease Is Revealed

Cleveland, O. — A dramatic story of how game wardens in Virginia worked with medical scientists in a search for information on a rare, but usually fatal, disease was told today at the 74th annual convention of the American Public Health Association.

Less than 100 confirmed cases of this disease have been reported in the world in the last 60 years. It is called histoplasmosis.

Interest in it has heightened in recent months because some medical experts have expressed opinion that many Americans, particularly those living in the areas along the Ohio River Valley, may have had this ailment in their childhood in a mild form.

They based this opinion on their finds that thousands of persons were revealed by x-ray photographs to have calcified lesions in their lungs, yet they responded negatively to tuberculin skin patch tests.

If such a theory is proved correct and it may be years before it is, then there is the possibility that thousands of men in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, may have been classified as tubercular and denied admission to the army.

The survey in Virginia was conducted in 1948 after two fatal cases of histoplasmosis were reported in London county. The disease, in some respects, is the symptoms of tuberculosis.

Dr. Joseph A. Bell, senior surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, and two associates, Doctors C. W. Emmens and Byron J. Olsen, made the investigation.

Making a report on this survey to the APHA, Dr. Bell said that an effort was made to determine whether there was a connection between the disease in animals and in humans.

In the search for animal infection, he reported, game wardens were informed of the problem and asked to report animals with symptoms of histoplasmosis.

The game wardens trapped the animals in the areas where the disease was known to have struck. In most cases, the animals caught were rats.

"It's muscles that make a girl shapely," he explained. "The fatty layer women have under their skin hides the muscle bulges, but you can tell it's there all right."

Stephan said girls should start out with simple tumbling exercises and work-up gradually to weight lifting.

"Their complexions are bad and they have poor posture. They wear too much makeup, and they don't get enough fresh air."

Stephan said the girl whose only exercise is bending her elbow at the corner drug store never will be attractive.

"It's muscles that make a girl shapely," he explained. "The fatty layer women have under their skin hides the muscle bulges, but you can tell it's there all right."

Stephan said girls should start out with simple tumbling exercises and work-up gradually to weight lifting.

"Some of the best looking girls are weight lifters," he added. "I talked them into it, and you should see the difference."

They not only look different, but they act and think different, he said. The girl who can lift a 100 pound weight stands straighter, thinks better and feels healthier than the girl who thinks it's a strain to lift a ping-pong paddle, he said.

Almost 500 humans also were examined, and 83 per cent had a positive histoplasmin skin reaction and 40 per cent had pulmonary calcified lesions, Dr. Bell's report said. No relation, however, could be established between persons with a positive histoplasmin skin reaction and persons with pulmonary calcifications, the report said.

"I try to tell them to remember an old Greek adage—a sound mind in a sound body."

"But the main objective is more and better curves. I'm not advocating a Mae West shape, you understand, but when a fellow puts his arm around a girl, he doesn't want to have an armful of bones."

Washington, D. C. — America's biggest farm harvest in history virtually was in the bins today.

The Agriculture Department said ideal harvest weather in October improved both the quantity of most crops and boosted the production index three points above the former 1942 high.

Cotton and cottonseed were the only notable exceptions.

The department said that a prospective crop of 3,380,000 bushels of corn—the largest on the books—means an all-time yield of more than 165,000,000 tons of food and feed grains.

Coupled with history's largest deciduous fruit crop and record or near record crops of many other farm products, this assures Americans their most plentiful food supplies on record.

It also may spur the end of the government's remaining restrictions on grain. These curtail distillers' grain and limit the production of flour for domestic use to 85 per cent of last year.

The prospective corn yield tops the former record of 3,203,000,000 bushels in 1942 by about 17,000,000 bushels.

In addition to corn, prospects also improved in October for soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, apples, pears, grapes and sugar beets. Cotton was the only major crop to slump.

The other big factors in this year's historic output were record crops of wheat, potatoes, tobacco, peaches, plums and truck crops and near-record yields of oats, rice, soybeans, peanuts, grapes, cherries and sugar cane.

Since it was impossible for those present at the scene to have saved the life, it is hard to understand how anyone could have come the distance of a mile (from the fire station) and accomplished the saving of this life," Bowser said.

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The organizational shake up will put two admirals out of a job temporarily. They are Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the fourth fleet, and Vice Adm. Howard F. Kingman, commander of the third fleet.

Warning against "big government" he said that freedom will not be preserved "by transferring to government responsibilities and decisions which we ought to be making as private citizens."

Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, reported that the proportion of voters in America is lower than any other "real democracy."

Gallup listed as the chief reasons for the "general lack of interest" in elections in this country the failure of colleges to teach enough governments and politics and the "incredibly low plane on which most of our campaigns are fought."

"Millions of political ignoramuses are graduated from our high schools and colleges each year," he said. "The truth is that any student can graduate from any college in the country today and not have even a basic knowledge of the structure of our government."

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