SIGNS FIFTEEN BILLS.

(United Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 3—(Special to Daily Democrat)—President Wilson today approved fifteen congressional bills and one joint resolution.

The most important measures signed were:

The postoffice appropriation bill.

The measure authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army.

The bill allowing soldiers, sailors, and marines to retain their uniforms as dother equipments.

The act authorizing the payment of allotment of enlisted men in cases where disputes have arisen and dependents have consequently suffered from the discontinuance.

BENDER SALE MARCH 11TH.

Fred Bender, living 6 miles southeast of Decatur, or one-quarter mile north of Pleasant Mills, will hold a sale March 11th. Four head of horses, 4 head of cattle and 6 head of hogs will be sold. Look for sale bill in Democrat. public sale at his residence on March 11th.

FRED BENDER.

DEMOCRAT WANT ADS PAY BIG.

MR. FAMILY MAN:

Why Spend So Much Money on Shoes?

Here is what Tracy Munson of Joplin, Missouri, says of Neolin Soles: "Judging from my own experience, they wear four times longer than other soles and have the additional advantage of being waterproof and slip-proof."

Why continue to wear extravagant old-fashioned soles when you can get these money-saving, long-wearing soles on new shoes in any style you like for any member of the family? Good shoe stores everywhere carry them.

And don't throw away your old shoes. Have them re-bottomed with Neolin Soles and enjoy the comfort of a re-soled shoe which is not stiff or clumsy. Neolin Soles are a discovery of Science, and are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BLUFFTON BEASTS GENEVA.

Bluffton, Ind., Mar. 3—(Special to Daily Democrat)—The local high school team defeated the husky Geneva bunch last night on the home floor, 38 to 17. Coleman refereed and took the fight out of the visitors by calling nine personal fouls on three Geneva players and putting one of the best men out. This prevented the visitors mixing it up as the "ref" threatened to put the men out of the game. Geneva will even it up at the Huntington meet, they declare.

PUBLIC SALE.

As the farm has been sold and I must move, I will offer for sale at the Fred Bentz farm, 5½ miles northeast of Decatur, or ½ mile south and a half-mile west of the Bleeke church on Tuesday, March 4, 1919, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property, to-wit: Horses, 3 Head: Sorrel mare, 7 years old, sound, weight 1600; sorrel mare, 6 years old, weight 1600, sound; sorrel mare, 12 years old, and a good worker. Cattle, 8 Head: Holstein cow, calf by side; red cow, to be fresh by day of sale; spotted cow, to be fresh about March 22; Durham cow, to be fresh about May 1; 2 steers, about year old; 2 heifer calf, 10 months old. Three brood sows to farrow the 6th to 14th of April; 18 fall shoats, weight about 50 to 75 lbs. each. 100 head of chickens. Farming Implements: One 3-in. Studebaker wagon, with bed, good as new; narrow tire wagon, top buggy, hay rack and corn rack combined; Monarch cultivator, 6-ft. cut McCormick binder, Walter A. Wood tedder, good as new; Superior grain drill, good as new; disc, good as new; spring tooth harrow, walking breaking plow, 2-shovel cultivator, 75-gal. plow, 10-in. breaking plow, 75 gal. hog fountain, mud boat, grass mower, 4 good brood sow stables, 2 sets double harness, set of single harness; some corn in crib, clover hay in the mow, some timothy hay and oats, grind stone, iron kettle, log chains, Cow Boy tank heater, post auger, galvanized chicken nests, DeLaval cream separator, Laurel range, wood cook stove, 3-burner oil stove; about 2 tons coal, hay rope, 50-gal oil tank, bundle corn fodder in the barn.

Terms:—Over $5 a credit of nine months will be given, purchaser givnig bankable note bearing 7 per cent interest the last 3 months; 4 per cent off for cash. No goods removed until settled for.

R. H. REINKING.

Harry Daniels, Auct.

Ferdinand Bleeke, Clerk. 24-27-28-1-3

DEMOCRAT WANT ADS PAY BIG.

Loans Loans Loans

We make loans on farm property for 5½ per cent on ten years' time, with privilege of partial payments.

We also have plenty of money to loan on city property.

Let us know your wants.

THE DECATUR ABSTRACT & LOAN CO.

157 So. Second Street

Decatur, - - Indiana

Henry B. Heller, Pres. E. Burt Lenhart, Sec'y

53c

FOR BUTTERFAT AT

SCHLOSSER BROS.

236 N. 2nd Street

ASSISTANCE ON YOUR INCOME TAX SCHEDULES

This bank is prepared to assist its patrons in the preparation of their Income Tax Return Blanks.

Patrons who prefer to consult with an officer of the Bank in preparing Tax Schedules will be given every possible assistance by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Decatur, Indiana

KEEP THE LOAN FIRES BURNING, WORKERS!

"Finish the Job" Should Be the Slogan of Victory Liberty Loan Leaders of Seventh District.

SOLDIERS STICK TO POSTS

Chairmen and Their Aids Must Not Quit Until All the Government's War Obligations Have Been Discharged.

Returns at the five state headquarters in Chicago show that the county chairmen and other important workers in the Seventh Federal Reserve district are signing up for the fifth big loan. They are actuated by the same sense of duty, it is reported, as fills the breasts of the soldiers now held in France. The soldiers over there long for home; but they realize that their work is not done. Garrisons must be held along the Rhine until peace has been formally signed and the terms of the peace treaty have been carried out.

In the same way it is generally recognized by chairmen and other workers throughout the Seventh Federal Reserve district, the men who are responsible for the financial part of the war, cannot quit until the financial obligations are discharged. The big bills for any undertaking come in immediately after the completion of that work. It would be an irresponsible business man, it is conceded on all hands, who would refuse responsibility for that part of his contractor's bills that came in after the driving of the last nail.

The Fourth Liberty Loan paid off the then outstanding treasury certificates of indebtedness and furnished enough new money to carry the government until mid-December. Since that date the treasury department has been borrowing from the banks at the rate of $600,000,000 a week, and by the time the Victory Loan is offered will owe nearly six billion dollars. The Fifth loan money will pay off these bank loans and carry the government until the money raised under the 1918 revenue act begins to come in.

The sudden termination of the war brought no decrease in the day to day military expenditures. The total for September passed, for the first time, the two billion mark. The January total was slightly less, but exceeded any other month except January. February promises to show a considerable decrease. The high daily outlays since the end of fighting have been due to the liquidation of the war problem and were unavoidable. There is a great mass of contract obligations to be cleared away—contracts placed late by patriotic men for the production of munitions that would have been absolutely essential had the war gone on for a few months or months longer.

Chairmen and workers who happen to hear of people who is declaring to participate in the next loan have ready at their hands a set of the best possible ammunition against this sort of talk.

In the first place the man who says he will buy the fifth loan or is willing to buy the next issue can be challenged with being a quitter or a coward. Neither is an especially American attribute. As a nation Americans like the reputation of seeing a thing through. And the fields of France proclaim that they are not cowards.

But the infrequent loan worker who is saying that he cannot find time to participate in the Victory drive, or does not feel any obligation to do so may be charged with cowardice. It is generally recognized where such an attitude is encountered that the man fears the fifth loan will not be a success. The man who is preparing to quit now, it is pointed out, is doing so because he does not want to be identified with a failure. The answer to this is that none of the 6,000 marines who stopped the victorious German march on Paris at Chateau Thierry asked to be excused from going into the fight because he expected it to be a failure. Yet all the foreign military men thought that the Americans could not stop the Germans at this point.

Another argument answers a good deal of half-hearted comment which maintains that it makes no difference whether the banks have to take the loan. But the business man or the wage earner who thinks that it makes no difference to him is decidedly mistaken. If the public does not take the bonds the banks, as everyone knows, must do so. Now on December 31 the national banks of the country had resources of $20,042,224,000. This was the first time in the nation's history that the total ever got above the twenty-billion mark.

This enormous banking power shows, for one thing, that the nation can take another six billion loan with ease if the organization gets out and works. But it also shows something else. The twenty billion, of course, is greatly more than the total that is actually available for credit operations, if the banks should have to take the greater part of the next loan, and to add this burden to the more than two billion now tied up in Liberty loans, and the additional treasury certificates that will be issued next summer and fall, there will be a very much reduced balance for general business credit accommodation.

Everyone knows what credit limitations did to business in the days when fighting was going on. The readjustment pause that has followed has lessened the demand, but the minute business starts forward on the reconstruction boom, as it will in a short time, every dollar of credit facilities possible will be in demand, and any such limitation as a failure of the loan would entail would mean business stagnation and unemployment. Every loan worker in the Seventh Federal Reserve district must realize that the success of his own business, or the size of his own pay envelope, is tied up with the success of the government's financial plan.

Finally, the nation has such an enormous amount of new wealth that it is impossible to assume that the loan will fail. Everything says that, unless patriotism and common sense were both stricken dead in every American breast upon the signing of the armistice, the loan will be a success. National bank deposits in 1913 amounted to only $6,051,689,087; today they amount to $15,051,000,000. Farm profits on the 1918 crop have been enormous and the 1919 crop promises to be the greatest in history. The hard-coal mines of the country produced 76,649,918 gross tons of new wealth in 1918 and the petroleum wells added 345,500,000 barrels of oil. The national balance of trade—the excess of exports over imports—has grown from $252,677,921 in 1909 to $3,150,000,000 in 1918. In four short years we have changed from a debtor nation owing $4,000,000,000 abroad, to a creditor nation that is owed $10,000,000,000 by foreign nations and their people. And lastly, American banks hold the greatest accumulation of gold ever known in history—as much as is owned by the next eight most wealthy nations put together.

Any citizen who fears that the fifth loan cannot and will not be subscribed has little of the courage and confidence that made America famous at Chateau Thierry and Cantigny and in the Argonne Forest.

—HELP "FINISH THE JOB."—

WOMEN BIG HELP ON VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

Preliminary Work Is Well Mapped Out—Big Showing in Former Loans to Be Exceeded This Time.

Preliminary returns show that the women workers of the Seventh Federal Reserve district are out to make a big showing in the Victory Liberty Loan. Women chairmen and workers are everywhere signing up for the fifth campaign. There have been very few resignations, it is reported, from women who felt that their obligation to the nation had ended because the fighting in France was ended.

On the contrary, it is asserted by Miss Grace Dixon, director for women, Seventh district, and by other leaders in the women's loan activities, the women workers feel more strongly than ever their obligation to get out and personally go after bond subscriptions. The very fact that individuals are found who do not appreciate the obligation resting upon the civilian population has aroused in double force the patriotic sense of duty in the breast of the women workers. These are speeding through letters received at Chicago headquarters by every mail that they intend to work twice as hard as in any preceding loan—if that be possible—in order to counteract the "quitter" sentiment that is manifesting itself among certain individuals in every community.

Preliminary work is well mapped out in a majority of the counties in the district. It is planned to have a larger number of women workers enrolled everywhere than was the case in the preceding loans. Workers already are securing pledges from recruits and veterans and it is promised that a better showing will be made in every state than in any of the Liberty loans so far placed.

The Fifth loan, it is pointed out, will come at a time when women on the farms and in the smaller communities can give an especially large amount of time to the loan work. The drive, coming in April, will precede the active farm and garden work and the women will, therefore, be in a position to concentrate on the campaign in a way they were unable to do in the Fourth loan.

The results of the Victory Loan are expected to prove a monument to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the women of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, for the spirit of service is the animating principle of the American people at this time.

—HELP "FINISH THE JOB."—

OUR PRAYERS

By JEAN MAHAN PLANK.

We pray and we weep with emotions
that weary us;
Ready to worship our heroes of
war.
We put them on pedestals high as old
Sirius,
Gaze at them proudly or cheer from
afar
If we'd get in touch with Divine Law
mysterious,
Draw fire to forward our impulses
fond,
It would carry the message to God
that we're serious
If we backed up our prayers with
a Liberty Bond.

Economy's Table Drink

INSTANT POSTUM

No raise in price, but the same value as always.

Made instantly—no boiling needed. No waste. No left-overs to throw away. Contains nothing harmful to health. Always ready for quick service.

When ordering your table beverage, why not consider *Instant Postum*. "There's a Reason."

VISIT IN VENICE

Hugh Perkins Writes of Trip to Historic City of Canal Streets.

VISITS BIG SHIP

And Sees Interesting Things Mr. Perkins is Stationed in Italy.

Extracts from a letter written by Hugh V. Perkins to his wife:

Wed. Eve., Jan. 8th, 1919

My Dear Frances:—It is nearly a week since I wrote you, and yet it doesn't seem possible. I try to keep my time profitably filled, but nothing occurs to greatly vary the monotony of our days here. Even our mail is still on a strike on account of some unsettled question of Christmas right o'way, I suppose, because I am confident there are several letters due me; so it is likely I will soon be submerged with mail, and the pleasure of answering it; and it is a pleasure, when, as now, we have congenial circumstances under which to read and write.

Sunday morning I read awhile, then come over here for the usual service. Both chaplains were away so the Y men took charge; the singing was especially good, I thought, and the talk was in harmony with our present circumstances. Monday I was in charge of quarters, hence tied up for the day; there was little to do, so I had some time to spend in reading "Lyrics of the Lowly Life" by Paul Lawrence Dunbar. I previously read the introduction by W. D. Howells, but that had not fully removed my prejudice against the negro, but I must say that, while his poems cannot be compared to the work of Poe, Keats or Shelley, I was much surprised by the beauty and humor I found within the book.

Yesterday the clouds were weeping but I had another pass to visit Venice, and did not feel like staying at home for a little water when there is so much of the same commodity in the city I visited. Just as I left the station at Venice I met another Wooster man by the name of Hart, of the class of '18; it was his first trip to that city so we joined company, and, boarding a gasolene launch on the Grand Canal, rode to the Rialto bridge. Then a five minute walk brought us to St. Marks Square which we found under several inches of water in places, owing to an exceptionally high tide. As we were sauntering along the water front we were hailed in the language of America by a figure in black slicker sou'westers, and asked if we didn't want to visit the ship; we surely did, and soon found ourselves riding on the choppy waters of the lagoon in the launch of one of our newest type destroyers. We spent a pleasant two hours talking to the hands, and seeing the ship. Without question the most interesting thing I saw aboard was not the torpedo tubes, of 4 inch rifles, or triple pressure turbine engines, but it was that intricate and delicate instrument, the gyroscope compass; before seeing one I did not know of the existence of such an instrument. I will add that the wheels of the electrically operated gyroscope rotate at a speed of nineteen hundred revolutions per minute inside steel jackets.

After a little driving around on our return trip, our general host, the mail orderly, set us down at the wharf and we bid him good-bye. We then went through St. Marks, but were barred from seeing the wonders of the Ducal palace as on that day officials of the Italian monarchy and representatives of Dalmatia were holding a conference regarding the possible inclusion of the latter in the domain of the former in the final establishment of territorial lines; so you see political compacts are still enacted within the same walls from which for so many centuries issued the governing influences of the Republic of Venice.

The rain had ceased during a part of the afternoon, but by the time we had returned to the Rialto it again made itself conspicious; so I procured some post cards and we boarded the gas boat for the station. Hart and I had a very pleasant return trip and after parting from him at the station in Treviso, I made a brisk trip out here to my billet; being tired I indulged myself with ten hours untroubled sleep—except that once I awakened to find myself on the floor with a pair of shoes under my back, having carelessly rolled off my bed sack.

The rain has been falling continuously all day so I have been permitted to remain in the dry, on easy street. I think of you many, many times, and have dreamed over and over again of the time of my return, but have no idea when that will be. I am quite well, and enjoying this life as much as possible. I love you, sweetheart, more dearly than ever, and long to see my baby boy.

Your own Hugh.

Hugh V. Perkins, Co. A, 332nd Inf., A. E. F., Italy, A. P. O. 901.

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG

It's Easy—If You Know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

The secret of keeping young is to feel young — to do this you must watch your liver and bowels — there's no need of having a sallow complexion — dark rings under your eyes — pimples — a bilious look in your face — dull eyes with no sparkle. Your doctor will tell you ninety per cent of all sickness comes from inactive bowels and liver.

Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician in Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to his patients for years.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, are gentle in their action yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities.

You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

MR. BUSINESS MAN;

NOW IS THE TIME TO START YOUR SPRING ADVERTISING