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TRUCK LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Motorists and taxpayers will look
forward hopefully to enforcement
of the Indiana law regulating
trucks, beginning July 1. A restraining
order issued against state of
fetis had prevented earlier applica-
tion of the act approved by the
last session of the Legislature.

Complaints that the law consti-
tuted excessive use of police power
were cited in behalf of the injunc-
tion. The temporary injunction
United States Supreme court de-
has been dissolved. In view of the
cision upholding the constitution-
ality of a Texas law similar to that
of Indiana, failure of an appeal in
the Hoosier case is so certain that
none is likely to be attempted.

Public opinion does not indorse
truck-baiting. The service per-
formed by these motor vehicles will
remain a part of the modern trans-
portation system. Hoosiers only
insist that trucking lines shall pay
an adequate sum for the privilege
of operating over state highways
and that they shall not be per-
mitted to destroy these hard-surfaced
roads by carrying excessive loads.

The element of danger to passen-
ger vehicles must be considered.
Safeguarding the railways as im-
portant sources of tax revenue also
remains an outstanding factor.

The railroad builds and maintains
its right of way and pays heavy
assessments to all governmental
units through which it passes. It
is subject to strict Federal super-
vision. Its rates must be approved
and an elaborate arbitration sys-
tem was established to permit
adjustments. The truck has
been virtually unrestricted in its
use of the public property, in sched-
ules, wage scales, safety measures
and other operating factors.

Many trucking concerns have
been eager to respect the spirit and
letter of the law. Others have
brazenly defied public sentiment by
carrying loads greater than the
pavement and bridges were de-
signed to withstand. Beyond the
gasoline tax, some have paid al-
most nothing for use of the high-
ways. Those companies which
made their equipment conform to
the new Indiana law in anticipa-
tion of enforcement the first day of the
year are prepared to keep within
the statute. The others must
speedily change their excessively
large trucks, cease carrying ex-
cess loads or abandon the high-
ways.—Indianapolis Star.

If the millionaires and billion-
aires were really wise they would
compromise with the veterans who
are demanding the bonus. Money
is no good unless it can be kept
moving to buy food and clothing
and pleasure and other things that
make life worth while. The money
thus expended would be circulated
rapidly and well distributed and

might help lift us out of the de-
pression mire.

This is the season of the year
when wise buyers can purchase
most any goods they need at a low
price and this year's offers seem
more profitable than ever for the
customer. Sales are on in almost
every store and bargains that at-
tract are plentiful. If you are try-
ing to be economical, now is the
time.

Beginning Tuesday of next week
it will cost you two cents to write
a check. You won't have to carry
these along with you but you will
have to settle with the bank. As
your checks come in they will be
stamped and the cost charged to
your account at the end of the
month. More book keeping and
more trouble for the banker.

The vets will turn their attention
to the big political conventions,
urging planks in the platforms fa-
voring payment of the bonus. You
have to hand it to these boys—
they don't overlook many bets and
what this nation owes them ought
to be and will be paid one of these
days.

Divers are bringing gold up out
of the sea forty miles off Brest.
They brought up \$45,000 at one
haul the other day. It was just a
little of the five million lost when
the liner Egypt which sank follow-
ing a collision in 1922. There will
probably be a rush of divers for
that new field.

The crowd back of Franklin
Roosevelt is boosting Melvin Traylor
of Chicago for the vice presi-
dency and not a bad idea. Mr.
Traylor is big enough for any job
and such recognition would please
millions who favor a man of his
type at the head of the senate.

The Republican convention at
Chicago bids fair to be more exciting
than in the past decade. There's
the liquor question, the vice presi-
dency, Mr. Hoover's attitude on
various matters of political import-
ance and some other problems that
have the boys worried.

If the Republicans are as wet as
the conventions would indicate, can
it be they have been joshing the
past fifteen years? Some folks
have felt all the time they have
just been using the prohibition
question as a vote getting vehicle.

If the Indiana legislature drags
along the full forty days, a lot of
the boys will have something to
explain besides their position on
the wet and dry question. The
folks will want a good report on
the tax business.

**Answers To Test
Questions**

Below are the Answers to the
Test Questions Printed
on Page Two.

1. Salami.
2. Chief of Engineers, War De-
partment.
3. B-flat in Altissimo.
4. He was born in 1923.
5. Andrew W. Mellon.
6. Texas.
7. American writer.
8. Flower or Blossom.
9. Frankfort.
10. Gravitational attraction by the
moon and the sun.

**TWENTY YEARS
AGO TODAY**

From the Daily Democrat File

Henry Heldeman mashes hand in
car door.

Chicken thieves visit Schuriger
home and leave hindkerchief with
initial "R".

1,000 to be raised for Old Home
Week. F. N. Schirmeyer elected
chairman and John Heller, secre-
tary.

50 lb stone falls 100 ft. from St.
Mary's steeple. Father Wilken
wires for steeple jack at Buffalo,
N. Y.

Reception for Rev. and Mrs. Geo.
Owen of Christian Church held.

Mrs. J. E. Eddy awarded \$4,750
in damage suit against city of De-
catur.

Will Colchin falls from ladder
and sprains back.

W. H. Lehne installs fine new
mahogany fixtures in jewelry store.

We never sacrifice
proven ideals for profit. No
matter what the cost to us.

W. H. Zwick & Son
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Mrs. Zwick, Lady Attendant,
Funeral Home Ambulance Service
514 N. Second Tel. 303 and 61

"The Forgotten Man"



Stake Plants for an Orderly Garden

Properly staked plants insure an
orderly garden. Lack of proper
staking means that you are rea-
sonably sure to have some wrecked
and messy beds later in the sea-
son. A heavy rain or wind storm
is likely to knock over tall and
heavy foliage plants which naturally
have stems not sufficiently
sturdy to stand up under such cir-
cumstances.

Delphiniums are the first plants
in the garden to show the need for
staking. The heavy spikes of
bloom on these stately perennials
make them singularly susceptible
to destruction by winds or heavy
rains. Stake them before the
buds start to open and save the
beauty of the delphiniums. Gladi-
oli with heavy spikes of bloom
are likely to need stakes. Lilies
and iris of the taller types also
need this assistance. Tall African
and French marigolds are tipped
over by wind or rain and become
a jungle. Staking would have
saved them.

The first requisite of good staking
is that the stakes should be
strong and capable of holding up
the plant, but as unobtrusive as
possible. Green painted stakes
are least conspicuous. The cheap-
the bamboo canes sold in varying
lengths by dealers. They may be
bought already painted in their
natural color and you can paint
them yourself. They are strong
and durable. Recently heavy wire
stakes have been offered and they
are least obtrusive of all especially
when painted green. Plants can
be tied to them easily and hung
upright so that the tying cannot
be distinguished until viewed at
close range.

Set the stakes and tie the plants
before they come into bloom. A

How to Grow Exhibition Gladioli

Gladioli are the show flowers of
the summer. To grow really fine
specimens requires little extra
care. It is so easy to succeed
with gladioli that even experi-
enced gardeners are likely to neglect
them. An important part of the
treatment for maximum results is
to supply adequate plant-food.

Choose a well drained soil and
prepare it to a depth of at least
ten inches. Apply a complete
plant-food in the trench into which
the bulbs are to be set at the rate
of two pounds per one hundred
feet of row. Mix the plant food
thoroughly with the soil in the
trench. Always use good bulbs.
Plant the bulbs four to seven
inches deep, the deeper plantings
being made on sandy soils. Deep

plantings bloom later than
shallower plantings, but are not
so susceptible to damage during
dry periods.

In order to obtain a succession
of bloom make plantings at two
week intervals from early May to
July first.

When the plants reach a height
of six inches, apply plant-food at
the rate of two pounds per hun-
dred feet of row on both sides of
the row prior to a necessary
cultivation.

When cutting the flower spikes
from the gladioli, do not remove
more of the foliage than is abso-
lutely necessary, since the foliage
is necessary to manufacture foods
which go to build next year's

**History of the Making of the
American Flag**

June 14, Flag Day, has ever car-
ried the deepest meaning to every
true American. This year the day
will carry a tenfold significance, as
the nation celebrates the two hun-
dredth anniversary of the birth of
George Washington. For to General
Washington, tradition credits
a leading part in the very design-
ing of the flag, and what he did to
give it meaning is and will be
known to every American as long
as our country lives.

On June 14, 1777, Congress re-
solved: "That the flag of the thirteen
United States be thirteen stripes,
alternate red and white, that the
Union be thriteen stars, white in a blue
field, representing a new constella-
tion."

In these simple words, authority
was given to General Washington
to design the flag and on the same
day tradition has it that he went
to the house of Betsy Ross on that
visit which has become one of the
finest pages of American folklore.
With him, according to the account,
went Robert Morris and George
Ross, one of the signers of the
Declaration of Independence and
the uncle of Betsy Ross's deceased
husband.

On entering her modest house in
Arch street, Philadelphia, they are
said to have found Mistress Ross
busy at her needlework and hum-
ming a tune—softly, however, so
that she might hear the tinkle of
the bell on the door of her shop
at the front of the house—and
General Washington thus simply
stated his errand.

"Mistress Ross, we have come to
ask you to help in making a flag
for our country. We do not feel
pleased with the grand union flag
because of the King's colors in the
canton, so we have planned another."

The "grand union" flag referred
to by Washington was the one he
himself had designed and first flew
to the breeze on January 1, 1776,
during his siege of Boston. This
was at a time when the Revolution-
ists still felt they were fighting, not
the British king, but his ministers;
hence Washington's flag con-
sisted of the thirteen alternate red
and white stripes, but bore in its
canton the king's crosses of St.
George and St. Anthony. By 1777
the Revolutionists were fighting
solely for an American nation, and
they wanted an American flag.

Mrs. Ross, it is said, undertook
the making of the flag eagerly, and
with an exalted sense of the un-
usual honor conferred upon her.

It drew the early patriots from
comfortable homes, from the se-
curity of their occupations and
from the love of their families, to
fight for the larger world which
they inherited. What to them was a far
good American will neglect to ask
himself how well he preserves the
courage, the spirit of sacrifice be-
longing to those men and women
who gave us this priceless heritage,
on this returning anniversary of the
day when their flag was born.

Hardly had the American flag ap-
peared when it began to play an

immortal part in our history.
first was hung in the face of
enemy less than two months
from its creation, at Fort Stanwix
on August 3, 1777. It was first
carried into battle by George Washington
at the Battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. It was first
sailed by the British at the surrenders of Burgoyne, October
1777. On February 14, 1778, Paul Jones took the first salute
by the British ship "Ranger" into the French port. In 1787 the flag
was carried around the world by the ship "Columbia," sailing from
the Pacific to the U. S. In 1813, in the year it inspired Francis Scott
to "The Star Spangled Banner," the flag was first flown in the battle of
Baltimore.

Once, in 1794, when Vermont
joined the Union, stars and stripes
were increased to 15; but in 1818 Congress
designed the final form of the flag
with thirteen stripes, with a star to
represent each State. On April 4,
Admiral Peary planted the American
flag at the North Pole.

When that flag was designed and
made there was not a true Republic
in existence. Since then the prin-
ciples set in motion by George
Washington and his fellow patriots
have extended themselves to the
uttermost parts of the earth. More
than an emblem of sovereignty, the
flag that Washington planned has
been a symbol of human freedom,
of equal opportunity, and political
liberty, wherever mankind has
sought and fought for these things.

Flags have flown for the vanity
of kings. Flags have been hated by
millions of people, as representing
nothing but conquest and op-
pression. Many of the cruelties,
prejudices, injustices that men
have forced on each other have
been wrought under the sanction
of some similar emblem. The flag
that will fly from thousands of
masts today is the one given us by
George Washington, to float as the
first bright banner of unstained
honor, over a people for whom he
prepared a great destiny.

It drew the early patriots from
comfortable homes, from the se-
curity of their occupations and
from the love of their families, to
fight for the larger world which
they inherited. What to them was a far
good American will neglect to ask
himself how well he preserves the
courage, the spirit of sacrifice be-
longing to those men and women
who gave us this priceless heritage,
on this returning anniversary of the
day when their flag was born.

Usually about one-tenth of
the bulk of an iceberg is visible
above water. The flowers are
placed in water and left to stand
until the water is clear.

A Silver Polish

A good silver polish can be made
by dissolving 1 ounce of powder
borax in ½ pint boiling water.
4 ounces precipitated chalk
cool, and beat until smooth;
add 1 gill of alcohol. Bottle
shake thoroughly before using.

Sunburn

For severe sunburn, make a
potato or raw potato, and
apply as a poultice. Re-
peat as often as necessary.

Usually about one-tenth of
the bulk of an iceberg is visible
above water. The flowers are
placed in water and left to stand
until the water is clear.

Russians in Manchuria are called
"Big Noses" by the natives.

Advertising

brings a new world to your door-step

"Judge and Mrs. J. M. Beech entertain at luncheon to-
day." . . . "Work starts on new road." . . . "New York
bank sees strength in Britain." . . . "Library shares in
large bequest." . . . What an interesting, moving, pro-
vocative world the newspapers bring us! News of our
friends, of our town, of every-day happenings all
around us, and of events that stir the world. Imagine a
people without newspapers! We'd be lost.

And imagine trying to live intelligently without this
other kind of news: "Sport shirts at reasonable prices."
"Rugs, a new lot from Persia." . . . "Six days to Mon-
treal and back, at special rates." . . . "Wicker chairs, as
low as \$7." . . . News of food and motor-cars, of ginger
ales and pianos, of leather goods and carpet lining.

The intimate, important news is the advertising that
influences and changes our whole manner of living.
Make it a daily practice to read the advertisements
in this newspaper. Read them carefully, just as you
read the news articles. For advertisements, given a
chance, will make your life more comfortable, more en-
joyable, more productive of good for others and for
yourself.

Decatur Daily Democrat