

City Budgets

Monday evening city councils throughout Indiana, after twice advertising the meeting, met and fixed the city tax rates for the coming year. These rates will be reviewed by the county tax adjustment board and the state tax commission, and the public may again object to them.

City budgets and tax rates are not the easiest reading. But voters and taxpayers should beware of "election year gymnastics." These are very common. What happens is this: the city tax rate is high for three years, and then is cut drastically and dramatically during the city election year. This can fool the voters into believing that the administration is being economical.

Instead of looking for election year cuts, look at the record for the administration's entire term of office. See what the budgets have been. If it is evident that the administration is doing its best every year, not just in election years, to keep the tax rate down, then you have found an efficient and economy-minded administration.

Now for another kind of comparison. Decatur, Bluffton, and Portland are now maintaining their own electric utilities; Kendallville sold theirs a year or two ago. How do the civil city tax rates of these communities compare? Here are the rates as fixed Monday:

Portland—\$2.44
Bluffton—\$1.98
Decatur—\$1.46
Kendallville—\$1.21

Portland generates all of its power; Bluffton generates most of its power, but occasionally purchases; Decatur purchases a large part of its power. Kendallville sold its power plant, and used the money to pay off bonded debts on which the people were paying taxes, used part to build a sewage disposal system, rather than using sewage disposal rates to pay off the cost, and also put part of it into building an airport.

The present Decatur city administration is doing the best job it can, under the limitations placed upon it by the voters themselves. Apparently more and more of the voting population is realizing every day that the mayor and council were absolutely right when they told the people that the sale of the electric utility would do more to help the city than anything else that can be done right now.

When the city electric utility was built, and for many years, it served admirably and well, and was even profitable. But as electric use grew and grew, the small utility could no longer keep up. The building of the diesel plant was the final death knell for locally generated power here—it can be purchased so much cheaper than it can be generated that it is foolish to use the diesel for anything except emergency standby.

Many improvements are needed in the local plant—new and modern lines to carry the power load to every user that the users now demand; sources of power that guarantee electricity all the time. The city of Decatur cannot afford to borrow and borrow and borrow, paying interest back that exceeds the amount borrowed, just so that we can say we own our electric plant.



PROGRAMS

Central Daylight Time

10:00—The Price is Right
10:30—Concentration
11:00—The Big Test
11:30—It Could Be You
Afternoon
12:00—News & Weather
12:30—Farmers and Marketing
12:45—Yesterday, Tomorrow
1:00—Editor's Desk
1:55—Faith to Live By
1:55—Indiana State Fair
2:00—Bingo
2:00—Young Dr. Malone
2:30—From These Roots
2:30—Truth or Consequences
2:30—The Big Fair
4:00—Burns and Allen
4:30—Haze
5:00—NBC News
Evening
6:00—Peppermint Theatre
6:15—Willy Wonderful
6:30—CBS News
8:15—Captain Kangaroo
9:00—The Wizard of Id
9:30—Star Performance
10:00—On The Go
10:30—Sam Levenson
11:00—Love Lucy
11:30—The Dollar
Afternoon
12:00—Love of Life
12:30—Tomorrow
12:45—Guiding Light
1:00—Ann Colone
1:25—News
1:30—As The World Turns
1:45—For Better or Worse
2:30—Houseparty
2:45—Big Pay-Off
2:50—Endless Hours
4:00—Bachelor Day
4:15—Secret Storm
4:30—Edge of Night
5:00—Dance Date
Midnight
6:00—Ames and Andy
6:30—Tom Calenbom News
6:45—Sgt. Edwards—News
7:00—San Francisco Beat
7:30—Rawhide
8:00—New York Confidential
9:00—Phil Silvers
9:30—The Hammer
10:00—Line Up
10:30—Bold Venture
21:00—Phil Wilson News
11:15—She Wouldn't Say Yes
12:30—Romance of the Redwoods

WPTA-TV
Channel 21
THURSDAY

Evening
6:00—Fun 'N Stuff
7:15—Tom Atkins Reporting
7:30—On Boy
8:00—Zorro
8:30—Real McCoy's
9:00—Leave It To Beaver
9:30—Rough Riders
10:00—West of Pecos
11:00—Confidential File

FRIDAY

6:00—Morning Movie
6:30—Mom's Morning Movie
6:45—Susie

Afternoon

12:00—Across The Board

DRIVE-IN

6:00—Fun 'N Stuff

MOVIES

6:15—Tom Atkins Reporting

FRIDAY

6:30—Indiana Obsession Thurs. at 8:45
"Gunslinger" Thurs. Fri. & Sat. at 7:45 "Juke Box Rhythm" 8 p.m. Sat. Bonus "Escort West"

WKJG-TV
Channel 33
THURSDAY

Evening
6:00—Gateway to Sports

6:15—News, Jack Gray

6:25—The Weatherman

6:30—Indiana State Fair

7:00—The Fair

7:30—Lawless Years

8:00—Bachelor Father

8:30—21 Bacon Street

9:00—The Good Earth

9:30—Masquerade Party

10:00—MacKenzie's Raiders

10:30—News and Weather

10:45—Sports Today

11:00—The Jack Paar Show

FRIDAY

7:00—Today

9:00—Dough Re Mi

9:30—Treasure Hunt

Central Soya President Reviews 25 Years At Civic Luncheon

Dale W. McMillen, Jr., President of the Central Soya company, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana, reviewed 25 years of Central Soya progress before a press and civic luncheon here today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary "open house" celebration of the founding of the company.

He compared today's expanding organization with the small company that was founded on October 2, 1934, by his father, Dale W. McMillen.

"Operations were begun in the heart of the depression," McMillen said, "buildings and land leased from the Central Sugar company. Our first equipment consisted of six expellers for producing meal and oil from soybeans and a single bulk storage building with a capacity of 430,000 bushels."

"In 1934," he recalled, "the soybean industry was barely beginning. Total production of soybeans had reached only 23.2 million bushels... and soybeans processing was still a struggling new industry."

In the past 25 years Central Soya has continued the growth that was begun in the company's first year, when it grew from a beginning work force of nine until, "by the end of the first year of operation, 67 employees were on the payroll and the \$125,000 of capital invested in equipment and other facilities had resulted in the production and sale of \$1,247,000 worth of Central Soya and Master Mix (feed) production."

"This year," McMillen said, "... our people number approximately 2,700 and our company's 1959 sales will be about \$280 million."

McMillen pointed out that today, "25 years after construction was first started at Decatur of the company's first manufacturing plant, our company is... operating soybean processing plants in six different locations, has seven feed manufacturing locations and operates a grain merchandising business using approximately 43 million bushels of storage."

"At Decatur alone, where there was a single bulk storage building with only 430,000 bushels capacity in 1934, there are now 134 silos that can hold nearly 14 million bushels of soybeans and grain."

"Central Soya is in the transportation business, operating 78 tractors and trucks and 135 trailers, ... and over 100 barges on the Inland Waterway System," McMillen said.

"Master Mix livestock and poultry feeds are being distributed in 31 states with a sales force of 182 men. This compares with a force of only seven men who serviced the states of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan the company's first year."

McMillen cited other evidence of the company's growth, such as the extensive feed research program conducted by the company. "As the feeding of livestock and poultry continues to become more scientific," he said, "these research activities will continue to be expanded and will undoubtedly contribute much to the success of our future growth..."

He noted the acquisition last fall of the Chemurgy Division, whose facilities were acquired from another company. "Most important to us in this acquisition," McMillen observed, "are the people and facilities connected with the Chemurgy research and development program. We are confident that through expanded research and development, many new and useful (soybean) products will be brought on the market."

"We believe greatly in the future of our industry," he said, "and of our place in it." "... of Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills look forward to the next 25 years—a period filled, no doubt with many challenges and problems, but more importantly, filled with greater opportunities for those desirous of sound and fundamental progress in this great country of ours."

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Should a business woman rise to greet a man who enters her office, and she is already talking with someone else?

A. This depends upon circumstances. If she is seated at her desk with others around her, she would be unlikely to rise, but would merely motion to an empty chair. If, however, all are seated casually, she could rise, shake hands, introduce him, motion him to a chair, and then reseat herself.

Q. Is a bride supposed to write a note of thanks to someone who has given her a check as a gift, just as she does for all other presents?

A. Most certainly, and, if possible, she tells the donor just what she is going to do with the money.

A scale model miniature and flow chart of the highly automated Master Mix feed plant dedicated

Ten Displays Show Progress Of Soya Here

Ten displays in the basement of the new office building show how the Central Soya company has grown from a small start on October 2, 1934 to a large corporation employing 2,700 persons in major installations all over the United States.

The displays included:

I—Our Plants—
Oil paintings on silk of the company's major installations. First displayed at the Indiana Society of Chicago Award Banquet December 16, 1958, in Chicago, Illinois.

II—25 Years of Soybean Processing—

A record of progress in soybean processing... From crushing expellers and soybean "cake" to solvent extractors and soybean meal.

III—Research Development and Engineering—

Techniques and application of technical skill... From idea, through blueprint to actual plant construction.

IV—Hoosier Master Mix Men—

The sales representatives, and their territories, who serve Master Mix Dealers and Indiana Agriculture.

V—Soybean Chemurgy—

Some of the many special soy products which, unknown to most people, make important contributions to our well-balanced diet and standard of living.

VI—Grain Merchandising—Marketing

The complex methods, equipment and transportation system needed to acquire soybeans and other grains for Master Mix Feeds for livestock and poultry.

VII—25 Years of Progress and Growth—

From a single small building at Decatur, Indiana, in 1934... to a leading soybean processor, a major feed manufacturer and an active merchandiser of grain, with plants, offices and warehouses in 35 cities spread over half the United States.

VIII—Auto-syntonic Feed Manufacturing—

A scale model miniature and flow chart of the highly automated Master Mix feed plant dedicated

at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 2, 1958.

IX and X—25 Years of Feed-power—

The results of 25 years of progress in animal agriculture and nutrition. More meat and more eggs from less feed. Much credit is due to the development of nutritionally balanced feeds.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 2, 1958.

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