

SOCIALISTS OF VIENNA ERECT HOMES OF CITY

Rents Held Low to Meet Cheap Wages Caused by World War.

By MILTON BRONNER

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—This world-famous city, though sorely impoverished ever since the World War, has done more than any other metropolis on earth in the way of building homes for its citizens. It has:

Constructed new municipally-owned dwellings, either apartments or garden houses, for 30,000 families. Drafted plans for 30,000 more dwellings to be built within the next five years.

Enacted laws reducing private rentals to as little as two per cent of the average workman's salary.

Socialists Rule City

For the once-proud capital of the powerful Austro-Hungarian Empire of sixty million people this would not have been such an accomplishment. But for a city of two millions in a tiny, struggling republic of only six millions, it is something that breaks all records.

The influence that has brought this about is the Social Democratic party of Vienna, led by the city's mayor, Dr. Karl Seitz. The Socialist party has ruled Vienna longer than Socialists have ruled any other big place on earth.

In Wake of War

Vienna's housing problem after the World War was acute in the extreme. The present Austria lives by industry. Seventy per cent of its trade is export trade.

But in this it has tremendous handicaps. Out side of iron and wood, Austria has no raw materials. It has to import them at the prevailing world prices, and pay heavy freight.

Most of the country's food has to be imported. And on top of all this is the fact that the neighboring States which were carved out of the old empire all have erected protective tariff barriers.

Landlords Pay

As a result, the only way Vienna can compete for world trade is by paying low wages. And low wages must be accompanied by low rents.

The Socialist party holds that in hard times it is not right that the landlords alone should prosper. Hence came the city law that regulates rents. The landlord now makes little or no profit. Instead of rent being one-quarter of the workman's salary, it is not over two per cent. The workmen are thus able to live on their low wages and, as a consequence, industry is able to live.

City Builds Homes

But these low rentals and the difficulty of raising capital did not encourage private persons to build new houses so badly needed in Vienna. The Socialist government decided that the town itself should build houses. It set a program of 30,000 dwellings by the end of 1928. This program was accomplished by the end of 1927. A new program of 30,000 more dwellings has been fixed for the next five years.

About 150,000 persons therefore already are living in municipally-owned houses, with their rentals at a minimum.

PURDUE CONTRACTS FOR TWO NEW BUILDINGS

Work of Erection Will Begin Soon as Weather Permits.

By Times Special

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Work on two new buildings at Purdue University will be started as soon as weather permits. Contracts have been awarded to A. E. Kemmer for an agricultural engineering building to cost \$70,879, and for a service and storage building to cost \$55,321.

Steps will be taken soon to replace the armory, damaged by fire Jan. 14. The loss, \$57,000, was fully covered by insurance.

The new civil engineering building, recently completed, is already in use.

TAKE AIR FOR NICARAGUA

Marines' Fokker Plane Leaves Miami on 1,000-Mile Sea Journey.

By Times Special

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 4.—The trimotor marine Fokker plane left Miami at 5:15 a. m. today on the last leg of its Washington-to-Nicaragua flight.

Lieut. George Towner, who with two companions is making the flight, said he hoped to reach Managua, Nicaragua, in eleven hours. The distance is approximately 1,100 miles.

Two Miles Liberty End

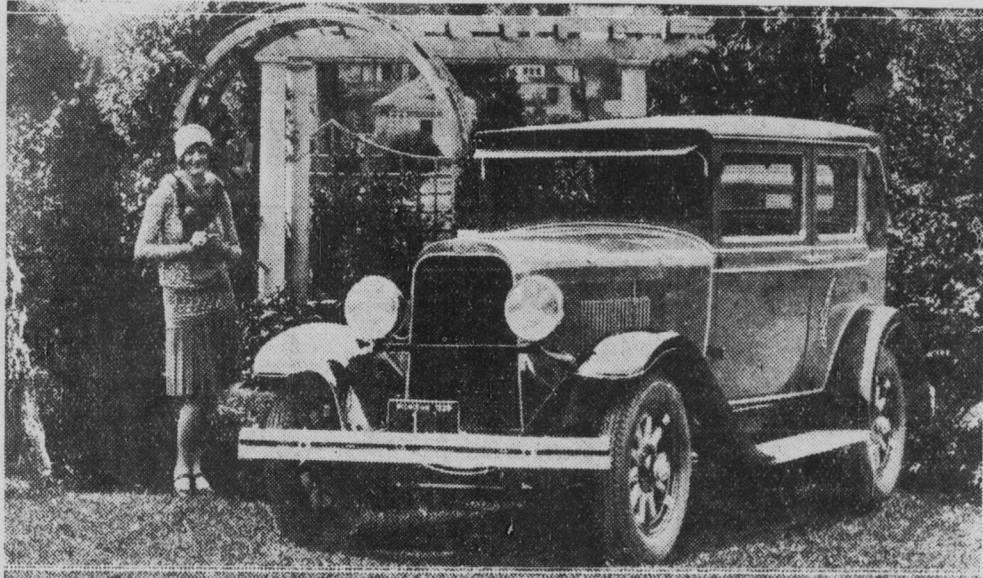
LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—After serving a sixty-day sentence for dry law violation, Gordon Jones, Chicago bootlegger, had traveled but two miles from the State Farm when he was brought back to "lay out" a \$50 fine imposed for aiding Robert Schrader, 19, automobile thief, in an escape from the farm.

\$5,000 an Inch

By Times Special

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 4.—Clement de Rosa's right leg is two inches shorter than his left and he wants \$5,000 an inch for the difference. In a suit against the Indiana Harbor Belt and New York Central railroads, de Rosa asks \$10,000, declaring he is permanently injured. An automobile in which de Rosa was riding was struck by a train at a crossing here Sept. 2, 1923.

New Olds Is Placed on Display Here



The new Oldsmobile six, which recently was a sensation of the New York and Chicago Shows, was placed on display for the first time in Indianapolis today by the Lathrop McFarland Company, 418 N. Capitol Ave.

Pictured in the above illustration with the new Oldsmobile is Marguerite R. Shang, recently voted Miss Lansing.

Features heretofore considered alien to the common run of cars in the \$925 to \$1,085 price range are found in the new Oldsmobile. The new car is larger, faster and

more powerful than the six-cylinder line it replaces.

Its high compression engine develops 55 horsepower at 2,700 r. p. m. It has registered 73 miles an hour at the General Motors Proving Ground.

It is longer, with an over-all length of 171 inches. It weighs approximately 120 pounds more than last year's model.

Four-wheel brakes are used.

Front and rear springs are semi-elliptic and two inches in width.

The cellular radiator is equipped with a vertical shutter controlled from the instrument board.

Crankcase ventilation is provided by a constant air stream being drawn through the crankcase, which sweeps with it water formed in internal combustion engines by condensation and unburned gasoline vapors.

For ignition, the Delco-Remy ignition is used with full automatic spark advance.

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