

TRAFFIC ROUTES SUGGESTED FOR GUESTS AT FAIR

Plan to Avoid Congestion
Outlined by Official
Directing Parking.

Traffic congestion, considered by fair officials as a "yearly problem," may be eliminated at the 1936 Indiana State Fair, which opens Saturday, under a plan worked out today by Charles R. Morris, Salem, fair board member in charge of parking.

Mr. Morris suggested that motorists coming to Indianapolis from the north and northwest enter the 42d-st. gate, those from the Noblesville rd. enter the northeast gate, with the east gate for motorists from State Road 67 and the north-eastern part of the state.

Mr. Morris urged visitors from the south, west central and east central Indiana to use the main gate on 38th-st.

A new tunnel to the infield of the Fairground race track is expected to permit traffic to move more rapidly.

Predict Record Crowds

While concessionaires trimmed booths today and officials forecast a record attendance on the opening day to hear an address by President Roosevelt, it was reported in livestock, swine and sheep divisions that a banner number of entrants would vie for blue ribbons.

O. L. Reddish, Waveland, swine department superintendent, said 1500 head of hogs are expected in the swine division.

"We will have some of the leading hog herds in the nation," he said.

Phil Baker, radio star, who is to attend the exposition as a master of ceremonies, is to be given a dinner Friday night at the Indianapolis Athletic Club by the fair board and the Gulf Refining Co.

RA Exhibit Arranged

Among early exhibits being arranged today at the Fairground is a pictorial exhibit of the Resettlement Administration of Indiana. Fifteen panels of enlarged photographs are to show various phases of the resettlement work.

Demonstrations in applied science, elimination of the smoke nuisance, health exhibits and the use of polarized light in preventing headlight glare and cutting down accidents, are exhibits to be shown in the Indiana University Building.

A music festival, to be given daily by 150 U. and high school musicians and a symphonic band, is another feature of the university's role during the exposition.

CIVIL SERVICE JOB TESTS TO BE GIVEN

Applications are to be taken until Sept. 21 for competitive examinations to fill Federal positions, Frank J. Boatman, United States Civil Service Board Secretary, said today.

Positions for which examinations are to be held include director of education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$6500 a year; aeronautical engineers, \$2600 to \$4600 a year; agricultural aids, soil conservation service \$1260 to \$2000 a year; and public health nursing consultants, \$2600 to \$4600 yearly.

MAN, WOMAN SLATED AFTER TAVERN RAIDS

A man and a woman were held on charges of violating the slot machine law today after police raided taverns on E. Washington-st. last night.

Mrs. Anna Miller, 42, was arrested at her tavern at 2512 E. Washington-st., and Frank J. Lamping, 45, was arrested at a tavern at 2302 E. Washington-st. Police said they confiscated a jackpot slot machine in the tavern said to be operated by Mrs. Miller, and a marble machine in the latter establishment.

FACES ARRAIGNMENT ON NARCOTIC CHARGE

Mabel Denton, alias Patsy Miller, was to be brought to Indianapolis today for a hearing before a United States Commissioner on a charge of violating Federal narcotic laws.

She was arrested in Winchester yesterday after she was alleged to have had a narcotic sent to her in the mails from Chicago. Elmer Crews, narcotic inspector, said the man alleged to have mailed the dope is held in Chicago.

PAVING ON ROAD 59 HALTED BY STRIKERS

BRAZIL, Sept. 2.—Paving on State Road 59 was stopped today as employees of the Price Construction Co. remained on strike.

The strike was called yesterday by Construction Laborers Union leaders after State Highway engineers had discharged concrete finishers. Engineers said the finishers were incompetent.

MILK PRICES FIXED FOR AUGUST PERIOD

Leon C. Collier, Marion County milk administrator, today announced prices to be paid producers by distributors for milk delivered during the period from Aug. 16 to Aug. 31.

They are: Class 1, \$2.54 a hundred pounds; Class 1-A, \$1.92 a hundred pounds; Class 1-B, \$1.78, and Class 1-C, \$1.58.

BURNED TO DEATH

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 2.—A 65-year-old man, Isaac Williams, was burned to death yesterday when he was trapped in the roaring fire of his three-room home.

FACES BEER PERMIT CHARGE. Conrad Cline, 57, of 1351 Commerce-av, was arrested yesterday by state excise and city police on a charge of selling beer without a permit. Police said they confiscated 14 cases of beer.

Text of Roosevelt Budget Statement

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following is the complete statement by President Roosevelt on the summation of the 1937 budget:

Continuing the practice inaugurated last year, the attached summation revises the budget for the fiscal year 1937 by reflecting the changes affecting the estimates of revenues and expenditures which have occurred since the 1937 budget was transmitted to Congress in January 1936.

Two outstanding events have taken place since that time which have materially affected the receipts and expenditures of the government.

The first of these was the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, as a result of which the government lost substantial revenue from processing taxes.

The second was the passage by

the Congress of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act providing for the immediate payment at their face value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates, which by their terms were not due until 1945.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision the estimated revenue from processing taxes for the fiscal year 1936 was reduced by \$452,000,000. Up to the time of that decision the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had expended in accordance with law the sum of \$325,000,000 and had made substantial commitments for additional expenditures in anticipation of revenue from this source.

NEW FARM PROGRAM

To provide for carrying out the moral obligation of the government with respect to the commitments already entered into with farmers, and which on the part had been at least partially performed, Congress appropriated \$296,000,000.

By the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which included authority for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$500,000,000, Congress provided a new farm program to preserve to the farmers the benefits of fair and adequate prices for the product of their labors.

The passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act caused an increase in payments to veterans for the past year of \$1,674,000,000 and will result in further payments estimated at \$560,000,000 on this account during the present fiscal year.

To meet the additional requirements of the Treasury on account of these expenditures the Congress was requested to provide sufficient additional revenue: (1) to make good the loss of processing taxes in the fiscal year 1936; (2) to defray the annual cost of operation of the new farm program; (3) to amortize over a period of nine years the cost of payment of the adjusted service certificates.

The Revenue Act of 1936, enacted by the Congress in response to this request, will produce, on the basis of estimated business conditions for the calendar year 1936, annual revenue in the amount of \$652,000,000. For the fiscal year 1936 the amount of this revenue will be only \$326,000,000, since only the first and second of the quarterly payments of income taxes under this act will be made to the Treasury within that year. For the same year, however, there will be recurring revenue of \$82,000,000 from the so-called windfall taxes.

REVIEW OF 1936

The total receipts amounted to \$4,115,956,615 against the estimate in the 1937 budget of \$4,410,793,946, a net decrease of \$294,837,331. After taking into consideration the loss in processing taxes of \$452,000,000, receipts from other sources amounted to \$1,570,000,000 more than was estimated.

Total receipts showed a net increase of \$316,000,000 over those for 1935, and receipts from sources other than processing taxes showed an increase of \$1,018,000,000. The total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to \$8,879,798,258. The estimated expenditure shown in the budget of last January of \$7,645,301,328 did not, of course, include \$1,674,000,000 for adjusted compensation payments. Except for these payments the expenditures would have been about \$439,000,000 less than the January estimate.

The deficit for the year amounted to \$4,763,841,642, which included \$403,240,150 for statutory debt retirement. Deducting this amount leaves a net deficit of \$4,360,601,492. The estimated net deficit as shown in the budget of last January was

\$2,682,482,392. Had it not been for the invalidation of processing taxes and the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, the net deficit would have been less than the January estimate by more than \$400,000,000.

The public debt increased during the year \$5,077,650,869, but in that time the balance of cash in the general fund of the Treasury likewise showed an increase of \$640,164,664.

FORECAST FOR 1937

Total receipts in the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at \$5,665,839,000, a net increase of \$1,550,000,000 over the amount of the 1937 budget estimate. The estimated increases in general revenue more than offset the revenue losses, due in part to the invalidation of the special taxes levied under the provision of the Agricultural Adjustment and Bituminous Coal Conservation Acts, and in part to the method finally adopted for collecting taxes under the Social Security Act which will defer to the fiscal year 1938 the collection of a portion of these taxes.

The losses from these causes amount to \$668,000,000, which are slightly more than offset by the following estimated increases in revenue: \$410,000,000 (including \$22,000,000 from the windfall taxes) resulting from the revenue act of 1936; \$33,000,000 from delayed collections of taxes on carriers and their employees, and \$237,000,000 constituting an upward revision of revenue estimates due chiefly to improvement in business conditions.

The expenditure requirements for the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at \$7,762,835,300, which includes \$560,000,000 to complete the payments of adjusted compensation to veterans and \$580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement.

Some of the principal items included in the expenditure requirements are as follows: The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will require \$585,000,000 and the Civilian Conservation Corps \$300,000,000. The requirements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be greater for 1937 than for 1936 due to the interruption of that program in the past year by the Supreme Court decision and the consequent postponement of expenditures.

The expenditures for the Civilian Conservation Corps for 1937 will be less than those for 1936 due to the reduction made in the number of employees as compared with the number for 1936.

RELIEF NEEDS LESS

The operations of the Social Security Board and the establishment

sued statements expressing satisfaction with the outcome of the strike. The Guild said that under a verbal understanding between the negotiating committee and Black "there will be no discrimination against any members of the guild and that the duration of the strike is not to be considered a lapse of employment for the purpose of determining vacations, dismissal bonuses, etc."

PERCHERON BREEDER TAKES FOUR PRIZES

Woods Caperton, formerly of Indianapolis, now breeder of Percheron horses at Crinklewood Farms, near Carmel, was awarded four grand-champion prizes for his entries in the Vigo County Fair in Terre Haute.

Mr. Caperton received first place ribbons in both the grand and junior champion mare and stud events. Mr. Caperton also captured blue ribbons at the Illinois State Fair and the Hamilton County Fair in Noblesville.

He is to show in the Indiana State Fair.

PUTNAM AUDITOR DEAD

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—William A. Cooper, 53, serving his second term as Putnam County auditor, died in a hospital here last night after suffering a stroke of paralysis.

WISCONSIN NEWS STRIKE IS ENDED

Reporters Return to Work
at Higher Pay.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—American Newspaper Guild members who have been on strike for seven months at the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News returned to their jobs today under a settlement giving them shorter working hours and higher pay, but not Guild recognition and a written contract which they demanded.

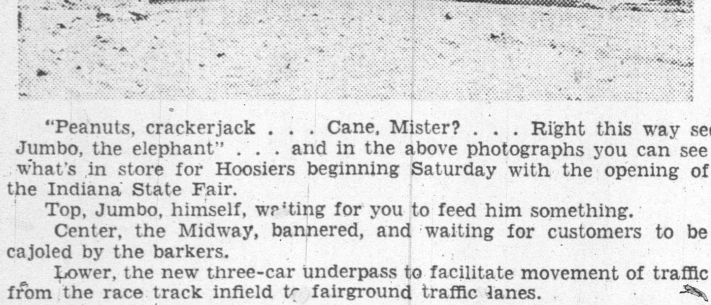
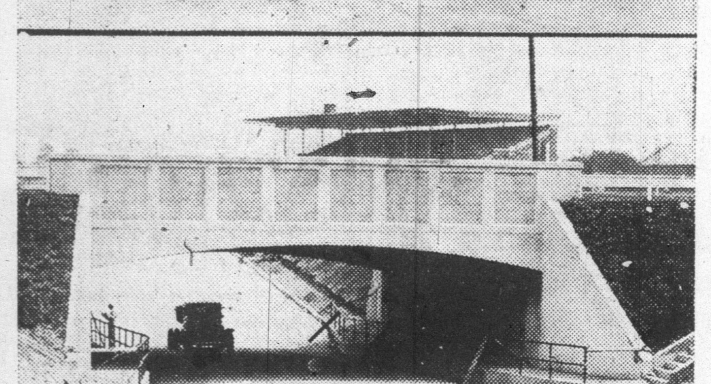
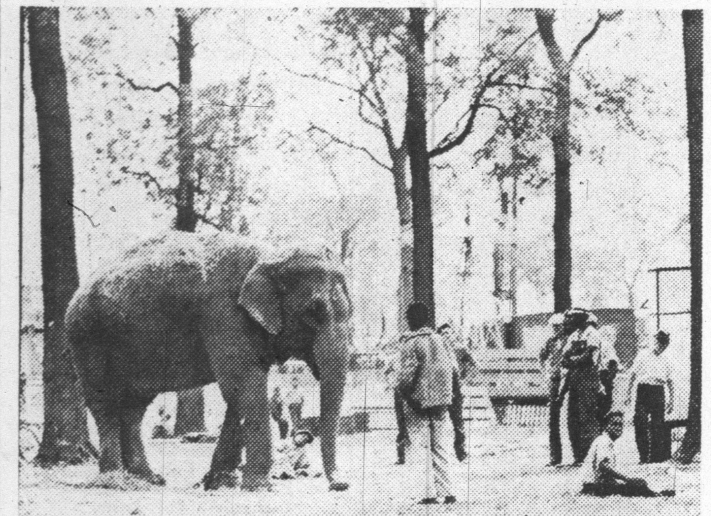
The settlement was reached between John Black, manager of the Wisconsin News, and a committee representing the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

A statement of policy issued by the management March 31 was the basis for the settlement. It provides for a five-day week, an \$8 daily wage minimum for those with three years newspaper experience, \$25 weekly for employees with less experience, paid vacations and dismissal bonuses.

The management did not recognize the Guild nor sign a written contract with it as demanded by the strikers when they walked out Feb. 17, Mr. Black said.

The management, the negotiating committee and the Guild is-

STATE'S BIGGEST SHOW AWAITS OPENING



Nation May Commit Suicide in Effort to Save, Coyle Warns

Engineer-Author Declares America at Cross-Roads of
Destruction or Plenty.

BY RUTH FINNEY
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—This country is in danger of dying of economy, David Cushman Coyle, consulting engineer and author of the best-seller "Brass Tacks," says in a new book just published.

The theme of the volume—"Waste" (Bobbs-Merrill)—is the immeasurable cost to the United States, in terms of lost resources, of the policy of saving money.

"We have about 20 years in which the fate of American civilization will be decided," says Coyle. "The road forks here—the steep and narrow path into the land of plenty, and the broad and easy highway down which so many splendid empires of the past have marched, with flying banners to destruction."

"This book is concerned with the choice between the conservation of money and the conservation of wealth.

Stakes Highest in History

"We need to look with a cool eye at the fact that this is a big country with 127,000,000 people in it. No little two-for-a-cent pram will swing the scales of destiny for a nation like ours. . . . This is no Sunday school picnic. We win or lose the highest stakes that any nation ever played for in the next 20 years."

Mr. Coyle places the problem of human erosion as first and most serious, and attempts to measure the cost to the nation of neglecting public health and public morale as well as the costs of soil erosion and other waste of physical resources.

"We destroy our country because we believe we can not afford the money to save it," he says.

Invested Money Not Wasted

"In every state legislature, in the halls of Congress, in the oratory of political campaigns, we tell ourselves that we must not spend money. When a blight falls on trees or cattle, when a disease attacks our people, we say we must not waste money. So we cautiously spend 10 million dollars to do half a job of stopping the enemy. We find ourselves beaten back from state to state and lose hundreds of millions. We save a few hundred million by

not building flood control works and lose it all in a single flood."

But where is the money to come from? Coyle asks, and answers that industry gets back the 30 million dollars it spends each year on research out of the profits of research, and gets back the money it spends on safety work out of not having to pay for loss and disaster.

"Money spent to create wealth is not thrown into the sea," he argues. "It is planted in fertile soil where it will bring forth fruit."

And he adds: "Money is not a thing like soil and trees and cattle. Money is the bookkeeping with which we do our business. It is always true that you can save money by not doing any business, but that is sacrificing the substance for the shadow. That is what we shall be doing if we let our country be lost in an effort to save money."

Turning to the question of who will pay back money borrowed now to save the country, Coyle says: "Posterity, of course, will have to pay all those government bonds. Posterity will also have to pay the utility bonds and railroad bonds and industrial bonds and the life insurance policies and savings bank deposits. To whom? To posterity. Posterity will have in the bank box all those government bonds and utility and railroad and industrial bonds and the life insurance policies and bank books that you leave behind you when you depart. We shall leave a lot of paper promises for our descendants to collect from one another. But if we fail to leave them any physical wealth, the next generation will get no nourishment out of the promises that they inherit."

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Six Favorites in NEW Famous "LEWELLA"

Corsets, Girdles, Foundations

Styled for Average and Full Figure

\$1.95

Smartness surely comes at little cost, when you can take your pick of the six most popular "Lewella" styles, at only \$1.95 each! Here they are:

- Belted Foundations with Swamitop. 36 to 50.
- Back Lace Corsets, in sizes 28 to 40.
- Side Hook Girdles, in sizes 28 to 40.
- Slide-Fastener Step-in Girdles, Tu-way Stretch Back—28 to 32.
- Lastex Foundations, Extra Size.
- Lastex Girdles, Extra Size.

Famous Warner Corsetry \$1.95 to \$5.00

Leader's Corset Section—Main Floor.

CHANGES CONTEMPLATED

The following statements show the contemplated changes during the year in the working balance of the general fund and in the gross public debt.

Working balance June 30, 1936	\$2,225,112,336
Receipts from taxes and miscellaneous sources	5,665,839,000
Receipts from sale of new public debt obligations (net after deduction of refunding issues and of statutory debt retirements)	750,000,000
Funds available fiscal year 1937	\$8,640,951,336
Less—	
Statutory debt retirements	\$580,000,000
Veterans' bonds to be issued	560,000,000—1,140,000,000
Cash required to meet ordinary expenditures	\$6,622,835,300
Cash required to meet redemption of veterans' bonds	800,000,000
Cash required to meet redemption of national bank notes	100,000,000
Total cash required during fiscal year 1937	7,322,835,300
Estimated working balance June 30, 1937	\$1,318,116,036

PUBLIC DEBT

Gross public debt June 30, 1936	\$33,778,543,494
New public debt obligations (a) To be sold to the public (net as above)	\$750,000,000
(b) To be issued to veterans	560,000,000
Total new public debt obligations	\$1,310,000,000
Less redemptions—	
Veterans' bonds	\$500,000,000
National bank notes	100,000,000—900,000,000
Net increase in debt	410,000,000
Estimated gross public debt June 30, 1937	\$34,188,543,494

The following table shows total receipts and expenditures for each of the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936 and revised estimates for 1937. It will be noted that there is a substantial reduction in the deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds) for each of the years following the peak of 1934.

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Receipts	3,814	3,860	4,116	5,666
Expenditures	7,105	7,235	8,880	7,763
Gross Deficit	3,290	3,375	4,764	2,097
Debt retirement	369	573	403	580
Veterans' bonds	—	—	1,674	560
Deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds)	2,921	3,002	2,687	957

CITES EARLIER MESSAGE

In my message to Congress on March 18, 1936, requesting an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for relief of unemployment, I stated that that request, together with those previously submitted to the Congress to provide for the Civilian Conservation Corps and certain public works would, if acted upon favorably by the Congress, give security during the next fiscal year to those most in need, on condition, however, that private employers hire many of those now on relief rolls.

I further stated that should industry co-operatively achieve the goal of re-employment, the appropriation of \$1,500,000,000, together with the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, would suffice to carry the Federal works pro-

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THE FAIR

311-325 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

MOTHERS! COMPARE THESE VALUES!

Children's School Wear

Girls' Cleverly Styled
FUR TRIMMED
COATS
\$3.98

Girls' clever fur-trimmed or tailored winter coats; beautifully tailored in smart styles and colors. Sizes 7 to 14 years.

Boys' 49c Knit
POLO SHIRTS
29c

Fine knit or celanese, 1/2-zipper style polo shirts, all sizes. Unusual values!

Boys' Broadcloth
School SHIRTS
35c

Boys' fancy or plain color broadcloth shirts. Sizes 8 to 18.

Girls' Wool Plaid
JACKETS
\$2.98

Girls' smart, attractive wool plaid jackets in red, blue or green. Sizes 7 to 16. Ideal for school.

TOTS' COAT & HAT
\$2.98

Tailored or fur-trimmed; well lined coats; all colors; sizes 2 to 6 years.

Girls' Black Sateen
BLOOMERS
19c

Full cut, sturdy made sateen bloomers, in sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' 4-Piece School
Suits
\$5.65

1 Longie, 1 lined knicker and vest in novelties and blue and oxford gray chevrons. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Girls' Rayon
PANTIES
VESTS and
BLOOMERS
15c

Made of fine quality rayon, full cut, in tearose and white. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Outstanding
VALUE

Boys' 4-Piece School
Suits
\$7.98

Large assortment of longies in plaids, checks and plain colors. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Unusual Value in Boys' Sturdy
SCHOOL SHOES
Trouser Crease & Tips
and Blucher Style
\$1.59

Here really is an outstanding value in boys' school shoes. Black only.

All Sizes
1 to 6