

LOCAL TAXPAYER'S LEAGUE IS FAVORED

Campaign Enters Final Four Weeks

Local Trend Appears to Increase Support for Democratic Ticket; Numerous Meetings Scheduled Ahead With Greater Interest Being Aroused for Election Success Next Month; Opposition Fails to Impress Voters for Need of Great Change.

With final registration over since last Monday was the last day according to law on which voters might qualify themselves to cast their ballots on November 8th, the political campaign reaches the last stretch and the general topic on the street, in the home, on the radio, and in the newspapers for the next four weeks will be who the voters will support for their representatives in public office from a U. S. Senator to the township trustee. Both political parties are waging forceful campaigns with the masses of people being a target. The Democratic party is now in control of state, national, local county and city administrations and are appealing to the voters on their records of service that have so far been accomplished. The Republicans are campaigning for the purpose of getting back in power with statements of criticism against present office-holders but with little of nothing to offer the voters for a justification of any change.

The New Deal from the White House on down has restored confidence to the multitude of people which includes the laboring man, the farmer, the small business man, and nearly all persons except financial capitalists and Republican politicians. During the past week several large meetings have been conducted by the local Democratic organization and each one have been attended by capacity crowds. Last Wednesday night, a parade estimated to consist of three to five hundred automobiles with many times that number of enthusiastic followers was held through the uptown district of Muncie and ended at the Stevenson school on Mock avenue where a throng of voters assembled to hear campaign talks by local candidates.

On Thursday night, an auditorium was filled with voters from the community surrounding the Garfield school on South Madison street at a similar meeting. Friday night, the high school will be the center of attraction for Democrat followers and independent voters where a meeting will be held and Congressman Finly H. Gray will discuss the rural electrification program which has gained so much favor throughout

this district due to the sponsorship of Mr. Gray. He also will make his declaration upon the old age pension movements which are also popular issues in this campaign. Congressman Gray is clear on his stand for pensions to the aged because he believes such care must be taken by government in behalf of older persons who are eliminated from industrial employment and unable to earn sufficient income with which to supply the necessary comforts of life. However, he does not favor the promotion of pension plans which are unreasonable and cannot be enacted into law but which only prolong direct action for annuity payments to the aged people. The \$200 per month Townsend proposal is one of these plans which has been widely promoted but which has failed to arouse interest because it is more ridiculous than sensible. It is recognized that a large number of voters are pension-minded and want such a movement to materialize but they realize that common sense must be used to gain their point.

The Democratic party has been responsible for all the benefits received today by the aged. (Continued on Page Three)

THE FARMER

As was to be expected, a stage of exaggeration has been reached in this campaign. Many candidates are exercising but little regard for the truth. There is a noticeable attempt just now to confuse and mislead the farm vote throughout the country. Luckily, the farmers are well organized, and through the medium of their farm bureaus keep informed in matters affecting their welfare.

The all important factor with the farmer is FARM CASH INCOME, and he does not require the services of a campaign orator to determine how much his income is, this or any other year. It is doubtful whether there is any business so well organized and functioning as successfully as the Farm Bureaus.

The farmer knows that farm cash income has increased 50% since 1932, and also that his tax burdens have been greatly reduced in the past five years. The Indiana Tax Study Commission reports that the direct tax load on agriculture has been reduced 35% since the enactment of the Gross Income Tax Law. Even with the decrease in business in 1938, the total farm income will be three billion dollars above that of 1932.

Interest rates have been so much reduced that interest on farm mortgages was one-third less in 1937 than in 1929.

Farm exports for 1937 were \$160,000,000 above 1936 and \$300,000,000 above 1932. 103,268,941 bushels of corn 100,159,949 bushels of wheat, and 269,842,360 pounds of pork were exported in 1937, and exports are rapidly increasing.

The farmers appreciate the AAA's soil-saving program, which has increased land fertility and farm income. In Indiana, REA has made possible 7,932 miles of electric lines serving 26,023 families, and in the United States, 125,000 miles of electric lines serving 400,000 families.

Bankruptcies among farmers in the United States have decreased 58%, and in Indiana, from 222 to 55, since the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Let us "count our many blessings," ignore the din of the calamity howler, and thank the New Deal for the unprecedented improvement in farm income, tax reduction, and for putting an end to bank failures and farm foreclosures.

URGE LABOR TO END CIVIL WAR

Andres Joins President Roosevelt in Plea to Settle Trouble

Houston, Tex., Oct. 14.—Wage-hour Administrator Elmer Andres joined President Roosevelt today in an appeal to the American Federation of Labor convention for prompt settlement of organized labor's civil war.

"Look at the gains organized labor has made in this country in the last few years and think what it could do for itself and the nation if it were again one great united force," Andrews declared. He touched upon a point troubling both him and the National Labor Relations board—that the split in labor's ranks complicates their work and brings charges from both sides that they are partial to the other.

"I have good friends on both sides of these arguments," he said, "and I want to be able to ask the advice of both of them without each fellow thinking I'm going to get the wrong idea. I am fully aware that men of principle, even when they are friends, often find it hard to reconcile their differences."

He praised the A. F. of L.'s accomplishments and described the fair labor standards act which he administers, defending it against federation criticism.

A ONE DAY COURSE

The Butler University journalism department in cooperation with the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs will offer a one day publicity short course Oct. 22 for publicity members of the federation. The course will be held at the Butler faculty will lecture on the program. A noon luncheon is to be held in the Campus club, university cafeteria and a nationally known newspaper man will be chosen as speaker.

Members of the Butler journalism department who are to take part of the program are Prof. Kinard, Prof. Burchard, Elsworth Maxwell, instructor, and Sam Pidgeon, lecturer. Newspaper personalities are to be announced at a later date. Elements that will be considered during the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference are newswriting, publicity, pictures, and society notes.

Mrs. Edwin L. Poston, Martinsville, Ind., president of the Indiana Federation is assisting members of the journalism faculty in preparations for the short course. Mrs. Everett Moore of Brownsburg, press and publicity chairman of the state federation, is assisting in publicity for the conference. The course will be open to all clubwomen and particularly to the press and publicity chairmen of the clubs in the state.

HAVE YOU SOMETHING TO SUGGEST?

Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—Labor, business and farm organizations of the state were invited today by the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Board to make any suggestions for changes in the present employment Compensation Law which they may care to recommend for consideration by the 1939 session of the legislature.

In a letter to heads of organizations, the board asked that suggestions be presented in written form and if possible by November 1, to give ample time for thorough consideration. "At a later date it is probable that the Indiana Board will arrange personal conferences, either with individuals representing various groups in Indiana, or with committees," the letter continued.

"The Board is most anxious to get the opinions, suggestions and ideas of all interested groups before submitting its report to the Governor, with recommendations for the Legislature. It is hoped that all questions will be threshed out thoroughly that any amendments presented to the Legislature will have the prior approval of all interested groups in Indiana.

Introducing: H. NATHAN SWAIM

Democratic Candidate for Judge of The Supreme Court (Third District)

NEARLY a quarter of a century of practice as an outstanding Indiana attorney, combined with widespread experience as a teacher, business man, soldier and legionnaire, fortify H. Nathan Swaim with a background well-fitting him for the office he seeks—that of State Supreme Court Justice from the Third district.

Mr. Swaim was born Nov. 30, 1890, at Zionsville, in Boone county, Indiana. His early life was studied with hardships similar to those confronting other outstanding Hoosiers and which gave them a tenacity of purpose which later proved to be the stepping stone to greatness. After graduating from Zionsville High school, Mr. Swaim worked his own way through DePauw University and later through the University of Chicago Law school where he graduated with high honors in 1915.

Prior to his graduation from Chicago University, Mr. Swaim managed to supplement his meager income by teaching for a year in Zionsville High school. Since July 1, 1916, he has been engaged in general law practice in Indianapolis.

He enlisted in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Harrison, August 27, 1917, and was discharged from service November 28, 1918 as First Lieutenant of the infantry at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. Swaim was active in helping to organize the Indianapolis Post of the American Legion, the first post to be organized in Indiana. He served as Commander of the post from 1921 to 1922 and since that time has been active in Legion work.

Mr. Swaim served as attorney for the Board of Park Commissioners and Board of Health of Indianapolis from 1930 to 1934 and from 1937 to 1938 he was City Comptroller. During the past year he served as president of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home.

Mr. Swaim is married and has two children. He is a member of the Methodist Church, Indianapolis; Indiana and American Bar Associations; Lawyers Club, Lawyers Association, Masonic Lodge, Sigma Nu fraternity, Phi Delta Phi (legal) fraternity, and order of the Coif (Honorary legal).

He was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee for Marion county, 1930-1934, and was elected 12th district chairman last May.

INDIANA VOTERS MAY BE VOTING ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT THE FALL ELECTION - PAUL V. MCNUTT

Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—Whether Indiana voters realize it today or not, they virtually are voting on a presidential candidate in an "off-year" election—Former Gov. Paul V. McNutt.

More than those of any other state, Hoosier voters in 1938 will affect a White House candidate, barring for the time being the possibility of President Roosevelt seeking a third term.

For upon the ability of the Indiana Democratic organization to carry this state overwhelmingly this year largely rests the presidential aspirations in 1940 of McNutt, present U. S. high commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

Many names have been advanced as potential Democratic nominees to take over the Roosevelt heritage: Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, WPA director Harry L. Hopkins; Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri; Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky; Postmaster-General James A. Farley; Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Gov. George Earle of Pennsylvania—to mention a few.

McNutt as Advantage

Over these, according to his associates here, McNutt has a distinct advantage. That is, he has held no elective office or appointive post during the past two years which have compelled him to commit himself on recent national political issues. His position as Philippine commissioner, although appointive, has removed him 10,000 miles from the national political scene.

Conversely, McNutt due to this situation is in a more favorable position to lay the groundwork for his 1940 campaign. Holding no elective office, he is not worried about a "record" on domestic issues. Retaining an important governmental position which yet is far removed from current national problems, he is not compelled to take sides publicly for or against the administration.

He is able to have his presidential aspirations publicly known without being officially embarrassed.

Therefore, Frank McHale, Indiana's Democratic national committeeman and McNutt's campaign manager, has been able to proceed much farther openly toward forming an organization for the 1940 campaign than any other possible candidate except Farley, master of the New Deal's patronage. McNutt's immediate problem is to demonstrate that the formidable

Plan is Worthy of Trial If Efforts Are Earnest

6,430 GET JOBS IN SEPTEMBER

All Time Record For Indiana State Employment Service

Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—Employers used the Indiana state employment service facilities in hiring workers for 6,430 private jobs during September, establishing an all-time record, Marvin F. Carpenter, director, said today.

"September marked the high point in private placements for the 62 months since the service began operations in Indiana in August, 1936," Mr. Carpenter said. "In addition, 389 public jobs were filled with Service applicants. This made the total for public and private placements 6,819, the highest since September, 1937, when the figure was 6,841 placements, 5,631 of them being private and 1,010 public."

"Furthermore, other applicants were assisted by the service in returning to their former employment in 1,545 instances. "Another indication of business improvement was the fact that the number of new applications for employment received during September dropped to 20,668, the lowest since March 1938 when the total was 18,210.

"Besides handling these registrations and placements, our 43 operating offices received 493,444 personal visits from applicants and employers during September. Managers and interviewers also paid 4,172 calls to employers for the purpose of soliciting job-orders and studying current job requirements in industry."

School House Meetings Week of October 17

The Women's Democratic club of Delaware county held a meeting at the Delaware hotel Thursday night to discuss additional plans for the coming election. Mrs. Margaret Harrison, superior court reporter, called at the meeting since she is president of the local club. It was planned at the meeting that in addition to the Women's rally which is scheduled for next Wednesday night, October 19th, to be held at the Delaware hotel ballroom, a dinner will be served on the night of October 26th at the same place and all Democratic women are invited to attend.

The meeting next Wednesday night has been planned for several weeks and Mrs. Inez Scholl, former vice-chairman of the state Democratic committee, will be the principal speaker. Also, it is announced that Mrs. Samuel H. Ralston, national committeewoman from Indiana, will be present at the rally. The club is sponsoring various activities to assist in the welfare of the Democratic ticket in the final election next month.

A large attendance was present Thursday night at the called meeting and increased enthusiasm was very evident.

Monday, October 17th, Blaine School 7:30 p. m.—Ben Seifres, speaker; Dr. Bunch, speaker; Andy Chandler, speaker; Joe O'Neill, speaker; Clarence Hole, MC.

Tuesday, October 18th, Riley School 7:30 p. m.—Horace Weber, speaker (Drainage & Streets); Rev. C. L. Arrington, speaker; Dr. Bunch, speaker; Albert H. Friddle, MC.

South Side Headquarters 7:30 p. m. 12th and Walnut—Dr. Bunch, speaker; Leo A. Voisard, MC.

Wednesday, October 19th, Delaware Hotel 7:30 p. m.—Mrs. Emory Scholl, speaker; Mrs. Samuel H. Ralston, speaker; Miss Dorothy Lambert, speaker; Mrs. Ann Waltherhouse, MC.

Thursday, October 20th, McKinley School 7:30 p. m.—Dr. Bunch, speaker; Judge Claude Ball, speaker; Chas. R. (Woody) Wilson, MC.

Friday, October 21st, Central High School 7:30 p. m.—Pat Manion, speaker; Dr. Bunch, speaker; Joe O'Neill, MC.

"THE GLADE OF DEATH"—The Third of a New Series of True Detective Stories by H. Ashton-Walfe of the French Secret Police. Read it in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With the SUNDAY CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Survey of Past 18 Years Shows That Local Taxes Are In Line With Average Annual Collections; Years From 1932 to 1936 Under Democratic Administrations Are Below Average While 1929 is Record High; People Becoming More Tax-Minded Due to Greater Hardship to Pay Them Rather Than Because of Such Increased Amounts.

Last Tuesday evening a group of taxpayers estimated to number three hundred assembled at the local Chamber of Commerce rooms to discuss the advisability of organizing a Taxpayers League in Delaware county for the purpose of keeping local government costs at a minimum which would in turn reduce taxation. A motion was unanimously adopted by those in attendance to form such an organization and some committee appointments have already been made to assist in the movement. It is generally accepted that a concentrated effort made by a representative group of local taxpayers can save many hundreds of dollars providing efforts are non-political and earnest.

It is agreed that taxpayers are becoming more and more tax-minded since the ability to pay has been lessened due to economic conditions during the past ten years. A survey of the amount of taxes collected in the City of Muncie during the past eighteen years will show that such amounts have ranged from the record high during the year 1929 at \$1,961,080 to the lowest in 1934 at \$1,216,455. The average annual collection of taxes in the city since 1920 has been \$1,530,429 and the amount to be collected next year will be \$1,534,347 or slightly more than the average for the past 18 years.

Therefore, the charges which are often made that we are paying more taxes now than during years past is untrue. The total amount of taxes collected for each year since 1920 reveals that such exceeded the average during ten years and was below the average for 8 years. Five of those eight years in which tax collections were lower than the average were from 1932 to 1936 inclusive which were years of Democratic administrations. The other three years during which the annual collection of taxes were below the average were in 1920, 1921, and 1926. "The records will prove that 1929 was the year in which the taxpayers in Muncie in 1926 than they were in 1929."

The tax rate in 1920 was \$2.22 on each \$100 of assessed valuation and the total assessed valuation amounted to \$58,188,780 which

produced a total of tax dollars amounting to \$1,291,790.91. Fourteen years later when Muncie was increased by one-third in area due to the annexing of outside additions during 1929 and also the number of taxpayers were increased, the total amount of taxes produced with a \$2.10 rate on a \$39,240,505 assessed valuation was \$1,216,455.66 or more than \$75,000 less than was paid in 1920. Therefore, it must be concluded that taxes are not higher in Muncie than they have been in past years but in fact they have been greatly reduced during the past eight years under Democratic administrations.

The smaller group of larger taxpayers have contributed more not in local property taxes but in other forms of taxation such as the gross income tax paid to the state and intangible taxes on securities. The larger group of taxpayers in the city and all the rural taxpayers in the county have paid lesser taxes during the past four years since the operation of the gross income tax than they had previously. A taxpayers organization in Delaware county which was composed only of those whose total taxes might have been increased during recent years would be very small and consist only of a few of the wealthier taxpayers.

However, it is stated by those who are taking an active part to organize such taxpayers league locally that the intention of the

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"CAMPAIGN BUNK"

The voting public is accustomed to "campaign bunk," but it appears that a new high has been reached in this campaign. It would be amusing, indeed, were it not a matter of so serious concern to the old folk. However, it is not only the old folk who are being deceived, but the candidates as well. They have the "jitters." B. J. Brown's statement in Monday's issue of the Star, that 150,000 Townsend Club members would support the Republican candidates in this election, is the veriest kind of campaign bunk. It is a matter of fact there are not more than 25 Townsend Clubs left in Indiana at the present time and each have a small membership. It would require 500 clubs with a membership of 300 each to produce 150,000 voters. Again, any sane person knows that these people cannot be voted in a bloc by Brown or any other person.

The Townsend Pension proposal of \$200 per month, with its Transaction Tax is a thing of the past. It died in the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives of enactment. Out of its wreckage came a new bill, written by Arthur L. Johnson, known as the "General Welfare Act," a practical, workable proposal which has now been endorsed by 104 members of Congress. This bill provides for a pension, adequate, and sufficient to provide the comforts of life to the aged and do it now. It proposes an income tax of two per cent per annum to meet the requirement. It has a splendid chance of being enacted into law at the coming session of Congress, so say its proponents.

The Townsend Old Age proposal was so extreme that it delayed and prolonged the struggle to secure a pension for the old age folk. Congress refused to seriously consider such an extravagant proposal. It was generally referred to as the "crack-pot" pension scheme by members of Congress.

Honest, capable and deserving candidates are not opportunists.

FOREIGN FILMS FACE FURTHER CURB IN ITALY

State Monopoly Set Up To Curtail Outflow Of Gold

Rome, Oct. 14.—The Italian government has a new monopoly. Henceforth it will act as the only importer and distributor of foreign films in Italy because it wants to curtail the amount of gold Italy spends on non-Italian films.

By a recent decree, Fascist authorities established a state monopoly which will deal with all films for Italian consumption not produced in national studios. The government controlled ENIC (Ente Nazionale delle Industrie Cinematografiche), has been selected to exercise this monopoly.

Film circles say that Felice Guarnieri, minister of foreign trade and exchanges, categorically ruled that non-Italian films are no different from any imported merchandise. He concluded that under the old contingent system too much Italian currency was permitted to leave the country.

Prices To Be Fixed
The monopoly, which would arbitrarily fix the price payable for foreign films, is said to be Guarnieri's brain child. Foreign films will be obliged to accept the prices fixed by ENIC for their films or cease to do business in Italy.

One American distributor said that Guarnieri feels that he will ultimately be able to force foreign producers to accept Italian films as part payment for those purchased abroad.

Guarnieri, said this American, "has one thing in common with many Italian film moguls. He believes that Hollywood needs the Italian market and will accept any terms that are dictated rather than be frozen out completely."

Italians themselves add that the monopoly is merely a temporizing measure until Italy becomes self-sufficient in the motion picture domain. It is reported that the local industry has adopted a "Five-Year Plan" which will be pursued until foreign films are eliminated completely by 1943.

Italians do not fear any immediate consequences even if the monopoly falls to function. There are now more than 100 foreign films in Italy (under the old quota system) in addition to some 70 produced in local studios. Regardless of the reception of the ENIC monopoly these 170 films will take care of Italian needs until next season.

Only Hope in Public
American distributors are counting on a revolt by the Italian public. They say that the Italians have become "American film minded" and that they will not take to having Italian films crammed down their throats. Others, more pessimistically minded, say that man is a creature of habit and that Italians will become accustomed to the local product within a few years.

American film circles do not yet know what disposition the government intends to take with the money belonging to American producers frozen in Italian banks.

Up to now, Americans have been able to withdraw relatively small sums from time to time. In order to liquidate their accounts in Italian banks completely, they would have to wait many years.

If Due Reported Displeased
Many say that the government's monopoly measures also were dictated for racial and ideological motives. It is reported that Premier Benito Mussolini is very much displeased with Hollywood for three reasons:

Alleged "leftist" activity among American actors and openly avowed sympathy for the Spanish government in its civil war conflict.

Production and revival of films which displease the Italian government. "Blockade" and the announced revival of "Farewell to Arms" are two such films.

Jewish influence in the American industry which makes it contrary to the spirit of the recently drafted Italian racial laws.

Survey Shows Aviation Jobs Rising Yearly

New York.—Aviation jobs in the United States will increase more than 33 per cent in the next five years, predicts Dr. Carl Norcross of the New York state education department.

He estimated on a basis of a two-year study that the present number of 60,000 jobs will increase to approximately 77,000 by 1943. Although personnel has doubled in the past five years and will grow between 12 and 17 per cent each year during the next five-year period, he said. Aviation factories, now employing 40,000, are expected to increase their personnel to 61,000 by 1943.

The aviation industry is growing at the rate of 10 per cent a year. Norcross said, with factories offering the greatest number of new jobs in the immediate future.

Growth in jobs in airports, not connected with air lines, will be steady, but will proceed at a somewhat slower rate. Dr. Norcross believes.

There are 47 mills in G. H. S. that are supposed to ring 20 times a day.

Veiled Prophet Goes Musical For St. Louis

St. Louis.—The celebration in honor of the 60th annual visit of the mystical Veiled Prophet to St. Louis on the night of Oct. 11 will have as its theme the "Songs We Sing."

The theme will be illustrated by a brilliant street parade of 20 floats.

The Veiled Prophet celebration corresponds to New Orleans' Mardi Gras, although not such a large scale, and opens the winter social season in St. Louis.

The three-hour parade will follow a route through the central and downtown streets of the city and is expected to be witnessed by more than 300,000 persons.

The songs from which the floats will take their themes range from patriotic anthems to jazz tunes; from "My Old Kentucky Home" to "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and "The Man on the Flying Trapeze." The 1938 celebration will mark the fifth time in the history of the Veiled Prophet that a musical theme has been chosen. In 1889 the parade theme was "Comic Opera." In 1897 it was "Old Songs." In 1913 it was "Songs, Poems and Plays," and "Food, Music and Dancing" was the theme of 1914.

INVENTIVE LID PUT ON SMOKE FROM INDUSTRY

New Type of Air-Cooled Furnace is Devised by an Ex-Boxer

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 14.—The dream of smokeless towns seems to be nearer a reality.

Ray Bell, former boxer, has invented an air-cooled furnace concept on zoning principles. It brings in air from the top and maintains almost complete combustion.

Joseph A. Grant, chief boiler inspector for the state of Illinois, endorsed the furnace and said that Bell's patented invention was a "golden opportunity" to make state controlled institutions smokeless.

Illinois officials have two contracts with Bell, whose invention has been tried in a local laundry for several weeks.

St. Louis Finances Obtained
When Bell mentioned to a friend, Dr. J. P. Randolph, what he was working on, the physician became interested and studied the invention personally. He was convinced that Bell "had something." He interested Tom Ray, St. Louis financier, in the project, and Ray came here to be "sold" on Bell's invention.

Bell's prowess at pugilism was proved poor in a few years of competition and he stopped fighting to "meddle" with machinery.

Grant said he did not hesitate to state that he had brought to Hot Springs every instrument and device demanded by Illinois in connection with boiler testing.

Surprise for Inspector
"I tried my best to make it fail to function," Grant said. "When I first looked at the smokestacks over the laundry and did not see any smoke coming out, the natural conclusion was no fire was in the boiler."

"But I visited the engine room and found the boiler popping, but could place my hand on it and not be burned."

"Briefly, this has been a revelation to me. I subjected the boiler to every test I knew and experimented with some I didn't know. I am convinced that it is absolutely perfect. Certainly is a remarkable invention, and if put into general use in any city, the smokeless town we have been hoping for will be a reality."

GERMANS FORM ENGLISH CO-OP

London.—On the borders of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, in England, there is a village which might be Germany itself.

Nearly all the 200 villagers speak an old-fashioned German. The men are bearded and wear a kind of knee breeches, with colored shirts and homespun stockings, while the women wear old-fashioned peasant costume.

They constitute a religious community known as the G. & W. Brotherhood, and own all property in common on their so-called village which is actually a collective farm, speaking of themselves as steward, who keeps the common area household.

Heading the community are four "servants of the Word," whose duties include the celebration of marriage. Other officers are the purse, a distributor of work, and other responsible officials called "witness brothers."

Although isolated, these Germans show a close interest in the happenings of the world. During meals, which are eaten in one hall, some member addresses the gathering on topical affairs. They study languages, economics and history, and have a library of more than 10,000 volumes. They also publish a quarterly journal.

ROXAS STEERS ECONOMY PLAN IN PHILIPPINES

Council Sets up to Guide, But Not Regiment Enterprise.

Manila, Oct. 14.—A program of economic planning without economic dictatorship is now taking shape under the guidance of Manuel Roxas, considered one of the ablest political leaders of the Philippines, has produced.

Roxas retired from active partisan politics after 15 years in the Philippine legislature to become chairman of the National Economic Council. The job he has retired from may prove to be one of the most important contemporary developments in the Philippines, which still depend on American market preferentials for about 40 per cent of the national income.

"I think we shall have to visualize," Roxas said when he retired from the National Assembly, "the Philippines 10 or 15 or 20 years from now when we shall be 1,000, 25, 30 or 40 million people. We shall plan for the Philippines now, and until the country reaches that stage of development to provide for the welfare and happiness of this population, to give work to the people, to promote social services and justice, and insure every man and woman of this country not only social security but an opportunity to share in the blessings of enlightened civilization."

To Guide Enterprise
Roxas' job is based on the announced policy of President Manuel L. Quenzon who appointed him to attempt to provide the most good for the greatest number through guided, but not regimented, private enterprise.

He plans surveys of soil and climate to encourage efficient agriculture, and employment of technicians and experts for research. He expects to organize studies of foreign and domestic market requirements, credit facilities, transportation needs, and power development.

"With these means at our disposal we shall give direction to our economic development," he said, "by encouraging expansion where it is most desirable. Our method will be to create conditions so favorable to the intensification of certain productive enterprises that it will be reasonable to expect capital to avail itself of the conditions."

Roxas will concentrate special study of the foreign trade, which will be one of the greatest problems if the Philippines begin to lose the market preference in the United States in 1946 as scheduled.

Employment Increases
"Business is better" is the word spread by every business man, every industry and every worker. This means that more men are employed. It means that those who have been idle are again on pay rolls.

Depression strikes quickly. It grows like a snow ball on the downhill roll. First it is one man who has lost a job. Tomorrow the clerk in the grocery store loses his employment. The next day workers in distant factories feel the stress. That is what happened when the manufacturing recession occurred in 1927. Business men attempted to show that they and not the President run this country. Big "New Deal" foolishness" must stop. But when the recession reached its bottom, it was the New Deal which business again turned for aid and support.

The answer to unemployment is more jobs. The answer to distressed business is more customers. The answer to depression is increased purchasing power.

The administration applied this method when it turned loose four billions of dollars for new improvements. Indiana joined when the state turned loose seven millions for its needed institutions—and the money. Every city, Republican and Democrat, have asked and received the aid from the national funds.

The result is just becoming apparent. In every city, men are again being called back to work. In South Bend and Fort Wayne and Gary, men are again at work in private industry. In New Castle and other industrial centers, again factories are open. The money will give an opening for surplus labor.

For every job offered through public employment, others are being hired in private industry. The department stores are increasing their staffs of clerks. Grocery stores are hiring more men and women. Once again, business follows its unescapable law. New purchasing power has rescued exhausted business. Those who attack the Democratic policy and rail against Roosevelt are faced with one inescapable fact. Business is better.

Looking Forward
Any farmer who is tempted to flit again with the Republican party need only turn back the clock to 1932 to be disillusioned. He needs but to compare his own situation with that of the Hoover administration and realize how close he was to bankruptcy in that era. He has only to count his own pocketbook to find the answer.

The reply of the Democratic party to the plight of the farmer was an increased buying power for the foods he raised. The farmer knew that there was little use raising

Cleveland Starts Campaign To Make Rich and Poor Vitamin Conscious

Cleveland.—The Cleveland Health Council, theorizing that the city's diet largely is inadequate, is striving to make the citizens here the most vitamin-conscious of any in the United States.

Radio, nurses, physicians and public health organizations—virtually every medium possible—are being used to tell rich and poor, alike, of the importance of vitamins in their breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Families of low-wage earners are being warned against trying to live healthfully without adequate vitamin contents in their diet.

They are being told how to get the best food to keep them going properly despite their limited finances.

The well-to-do are being taught the art of more judicious money spending to get the most advantage from the food they and their children eat.

The council is showing the city's general public how many vague illnesses and fatigue are attributable to improper diet and how the

foods or cattle, if the people in cities had no money with which to buy. They knew that the old law of supply and demand had not been repealed, especially when the forces that represent demand upon the ability to pay. The reason for 10 cent corn and 40 cent wheat was no secret to him. He knew.

For the first time the farmer, as representing a great industry, no longer had to pay subsidies to manufacture. For the first time his income level was raised to that of industries. He prospered under the first farm law until that was nullified by the Supreme court, but even that decision could not check the efforts being made in his behalf.

Cheaper credit saved his farm from foreclosure. He did not ask for charity, but for justice when the government provided low interest loans to help him during the depression that had come upon him. Uncle Sam, not Shylock, became his referee.

The national income of all farmers in the United States was raised over 100 per cent from 1933 to 1937. In Indiana, it was even higher for its farmers of this state received as a total, \$1.17 for every 50 cents under Hoover. Changing 50 cent pieces into a dollar, and 15 cents is mathematics which no Republican can wave away as unimportant.

Indiana farmers will follow the leadership of Cliff Towneend, rather than be lured away by the advice of a Capehart, hero of the nickle-in-the-slot music boxes.

Employment Increases
"Business is better" is the word spread by every business man, every industry and every worker. This means that more men are employed. It means that those who have been idle are again on pay rolls.

Depression strikes quickly. It grows like a snow ball on the downhill roll. First it is one man who has lost a job. Tomorrow the clerk in the grocery store loses his employment. The next day workers in distant factories feel the stress. That is what happened when the manufacturing recession occurred in 1927. Business men attempted to show that they and not the President run this country. Big "New Deal" foolishness" must stop. But when the recession reached its bottom, it was the New Deal which business again turned for aid and support.

The answer to unemployment is more jobs. The answer to distressed business is more customers. The answer to depression is increased purchasing power.

The administration applied this method when it turned loose four billions of dollars for new improvements. Indiana joined when the state turned loose seven millions for its needed institutions—and the money. Every city, Republican and Democrat, have asked and received the aid from the national funds.

The result is just becoming apparent. In every city, men are again being called back to work. In South Bend and Fort Wayne and Gary, men are again at work in private industry. In New Castle and other industrial centers, again factories are open. The money will give an opening for surplus labor.

For every job offered through public employment, others are being hired in private industry. The department stores are increasing their staffs of clerks. Grocery stores are hiring more men and women. Once again, business follows its unescapable law. New purchasing power has rescued exhausted business. Those who attack the Democratic policy and rail against Roosevelt are faced with one inescapable fact. Business is better.

Christmas See AS JOB FACTOR DURING OCTOBER
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14.—Factories, confectionery, toys and games, fancy paper boxes, jewelry, silverware, glass and other items designed for the Christmas trade are among the Indiana businesses which normally expand their employment from September to October.

"Our seasonal variations in employment studies for 137 industries show that in normal years 34 industries expand and 27 contract

classing these unfortunates, who have utterly no chance of bettering their lot through steady, as "relievers." They go before tax review boards and wait about the tremendous costs of relief and then instead of looking to township relief budgets they start whittling on the 20 per cent which the county puts up as its part toward the payment of public assistance for the orphans, the blind and the deserving old folks. They disclaim attacks on actual payments to the needy aged and others, saying they are cutting down administrative costs; yet it has been the money which has been paid out for first grade administration and investigation which has kept over 30,000 ineligible persons off the public assistance rolls.

As a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which originated the old age pension movement in this country, I would like to remind those who make no distinction between "poor relief" and public assistance for the aged, that there is a vast difference. They operate under entirely different laws and by widely separated authorities. The township trustee is overseer of the poor. The public welfare department receives applications of those seeking pensions. It is the township trustee who is in touch with counties and the federal government to pay pensions or public assistance to needy persons meeting strict requirements. If the professional tax-savers want to urge separate counties to welch on their part of the payments to the deserving aged, blind and widowed mothers, I hope they will be willing to take the responsibility if it comes about that federal and state funds are withdrawn from the county and local property owners are asked to pay the other 80 per cent of the bill.

Whenever welfare departments are given the slightest authority over poor relief, it will then be time—and not until then—to talk about "welfare relief." Welfare aid is "public assistance," based upon rigid requirements and high standards, but if it is the thought to take away from the needy aged that which lawfully has been granted to them, then maybe we had better let down the bars, grant pensions to every one and call it "relief." I'll assure you the cost would be nearer \$100,000,000 than \$20,000,000 for the whole state. Let's be fair and look to the township trustee's budget when we are talking about general relief. To material appropriations when we are talking about WPA costs, and to the county welfare budget when we are talking about aid for dependent children, the blind and old age pensions.

Very truly yours,
J. Pierce Cummings,
Past Worthing President Fraternal Order of Eagles.

GROSS INCOME TAX DUE
Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—Gross income tax returns covering income received during the third quarter of 1938—July, August, and September—are due October 1 to October 15. Clarence A. Jackson, director of the state Gross Income Tax Division, announced today, with a prediction of a large increase in the number of quarterly payers.

"Gross income tax return forms and information and assistance in filing the forms have been made available in the one hundred and fifty auto license branches throughout the state and at some two hundred and fifty additional distribution points," Mr. Jackson said. "The location of the additional distribution points will be announced in your local papers."

Although quarterly returns are required by law only from those whose tax exceed \$10 for the quarter, many taxpayers owing less than \$10 have found it a sound policy to take advantage of the opportunity to pay quarterly. Mr. Jackson pointed out, saying that the state Division has been operating on the theory that quarterly tax payments are a convenience to the taxpayers.

The number of third quarterly returns is expected to be swelled by the addition of many returns from farmers. The forthcoming tax-paying period falls near the close of the harvest season and offers farmers an opportunity to pay at a time when they are best able to do so. Many people of other occupations report the quarterly plan is a distinct help, since it helps prevent the full tax from coming due at the close of the calendar year when the holiday season offers so many other opportunities to spend ready cash, the director reported.

All taxpayers are entitled to an exemption of \$250 per quarter; retail merchants are granted an exemption of \$750 per quarter from "receipts from selling at retail" as defined under the Gross Income Tax Act. This exemption, however, it not in addition to the regular exemption.

Penalties for failure to file returns when due range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax due, with interest payable at 1 per cent a month from the date the tax was due; the minimum penalty is \$2.00.

THIEF LOSES IN 52 MINUTES
Binghamton, N. Y.—Fifty-two minutes after reported stolen, police recovered Leo Lake's automobile and arrested the driver. The suspect pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 52 weeks in Onondaga county penitentiary.

LINKS YIELD FIRST ACE
Arcadia, Cal.—Harry B. Easterbrook is the first golfer out of 16,000 who have played on the golf course to have made a hole-in-one.

TRUCKIN' TUNES SWAY ESKIMOS

Pittsburgh.—The jitter-bug craze which has prompted the most sedate to let down their hair an "truck on down," has even the Eskimo tapping his feet to the beat of a hot swing tune.

Radio is responsible for the spread of the jitter-bug influence to the Arctic circle, say J. Kenneth Doust, 35, and Dr. Arthur C. Twomey. Pittsburgh scientists who have just returned from a trip to the frozen north to gather specimens for Carnegie Museum here.

Although the average Eskimo cannot understand a word of English, he is affected just like swing enthusiasts everywhere, the scientist declared. Usually, they said, the Eskimos gather at the Great Hudson Bay trading post to listen to such tunes as "Flat Foot, Floogie with a Floe Floe," and "A Tisket a Tasket."

STATE PARKS READY FOR FALL VISITORS

With an impressive attendance record of 943,412—an increase of 4,899 over last year's figures at this time—the Indiana state parks are preparing to accommodate additional thousands of park visitors before the season closes. Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, reported today.

Missing the million mark so far by only 56,588, it is anticipated by park officials that the 1938 state park attendance record will far exceed last year's total of 1,064,700.

The leaves in some parts of the state already are beginning to turn, and many Indiana motorists are taking advantage of the miles of recently-opened improved state highways to make early autumn excursions to the Hoosier parks. Later on, when the scenery throughout southern Indiana has turned into a riot of color, the state parks will play host to thousands of nature-lovers and outdoor enthusiasts from Indiana and neighboring states.

Brown County, lovely as it is in the fall, shares its popularity with other state parks in southern Indiana, and McCormick's Creek, Spring Hill, Shakamak and Clifty Fall all are expecting their attendance to increase before the end of the season.

In anticipation of the fall rush, state park attendants have cut approximately five-hundred cords of wood to be used by picnickers and campers seeking outdoor recreation in the state parks. Picnic facilities have been expanded since last year, and a number of new shelter houses and outdoor ovens have been built for the accommodation of the visitor who prefers to cook his own meal.

The state parks, as usual, will remain open throughout the winter, and most of the park inns will

be available again this year. Inns which are open the year-around include: Potawatomi Inn, at Pokagon; Canyon Inn, at McCormick's Creek; Turkey Run Inn, at Turkey Run; Clifty Inn, at Clifty Falls, and the Inn at Muscatatuck state park, The Dunes Arcade, at the Dunes state park, is closed now, and the Abe Martin Lodge, at Brown County state park, probably will close the first of November.

NOTICE OF SUIT TO VACATE STREETS, AVENUES AND ALLEYS

Notice is hereby given to the City of Muncie, Indiana, and to the citizens thereof and throughout, that the undersigned, H. Maude Goodlander, Mabelle D. Goodlander and John C. Mahoney have filed suit in the Delaware Circuit Court of Delaware County, Indiana, being cause No. 12548 in said court, to vacate Streets, Alleys and Avenues and parts of the same, in the Norvan Johnsons Addition to the City of Muncie, as follows: that part of Parsons Street that lies between the west line of Eber Avenue and the east line of Stradling Avenue; and all that part of Stradling Avenue lying between the South line of Petty Street and the center line of the alley of Buckles Street and Parsons Street reproduced; across Stradling Avenue and also the north half of the alley between said Eber Avenue and Stradling Avenue, in Block 15, all in said Addition.

That said cause is set for trial in said Court on the 24th day of October, 1938, being the 49th day of the present Term of said Court; that any and all persons interested in said suit, are hereby notified to appear on said day and answer to said interests, but should they not appear on said day, said cause will be submitted to said Court for trial and judgment therein, and will be heard and determined in their absence.

This the 7th day of October, 1938.

H. Maude Goodlander, Mabelle D. Goodlander, John C. Mahoney, Elmer E. Botkin, Attorney for Parties.

There is no compromise with honesty—a man is either honest or else dishonest.

Get Your Gas and Oil At the IN-AND-OUT Service Station Madison and Willard Muncie, Ind. or the SUNNY SERVICE STATION 18th and Madison

O. W. TUTTERLOW STORES 411 No. Elm. Phone 1084 Formerly J. E. Hays Grocery 901 No. Brady. Phone 511 in Whiteley Quality Fit for Kings Our Price is Within the Reach of All

They Know the Answers to Good Laundering That's What Muncie Housewives Are Finding Out When They Send Their Laundry to EVERS. JOIN THE PARADE TO Evers' Soft Water Laundry, Inc. PHONE 204

Drive In and Get Acquainted WITH SHELL PRODUCTS AT KILGORE AND JACKSON STS. THE SHELL SERVICE STA. GLENN BUTTS, Mgr. Courteous Service

FRESH FOOT-PRINTS



There are still living in this country six widows of Presidents of the United States. They are Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Grover Cleveland Preston, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Some time ago a New York City store advertised women's hose at \$500 per pair. This month some of the national magazines are carrying advertisements of matched-grain pipestems priced from \$100 to \$1,000 per set.

Seven-year-old James Wallace recently swam across the Mississippi river twice at Grafton, Illinois. The second crossing was in the presence of several witnesses.

During August 278 drivers were arrested in Illinois and fined and 298 others stopped and warned for violating a state traffic regulation by not stopping at "stop" signs.

At Stueben, Ohio, the sixteen-year-old wife of a relief worker gave birth to triplets—two boys and one girl.

Douglas (Wrong-Way) Corrigan has signed a contract with RKO Radio Pictures to furnish and play in his own life story. He will get \$100,000 for his services.

For fifteen years John J. O'Connor has represented the 16th Congressional District of New York in the United States House of Representatives as a Democrat. This year Democrat O'Connor was opposed by President Roosevelt for renomination and another man was nominated on the Democrat ticket, but O'Connor was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office and this fall will campaign as a Republican candidate.

Hope is running high among the older folks of California for "30 Every Thursday." One 54-year-old Californian advertised for a wife through Want Ad sections of the San Francisco Chronicle. He promises to have a \$120 per month income with which to support a wife, as soon as election is over.

An editorial in the Das Schwarze Korps, a German newspaper says: "God is not only with the stronger battalions. He is also with those of better nerve. We have had better nerves and will keep them!" Well, we will agree about the "nerve" part. Or perhaps we should call it "guts." When a big strong nation demands donations from smaller

nations it can hardly be called "nerve."

Perhaps the Duke of Windsor has found that two can not live as cheaply as one; especially when one of the two is the best dressed woman in the world. The Duke has advertised for sale his 118 registered pure bred short horn cattle which are on his 3,240 acre ranch in Alberta, Canada.

A new type of tax is now proposed by the "New Deal" that would easily balance the budget. A tax on all the now tax-free Federal, state and local securities.

Duck hunting is reported to be about 20 per cent better for this season along the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

"If I knew that a word of mine A word not kind and true, Might leave its trace On a loved one's face, I'd never speak harshly, would you?"

CAMPAIGN
(Continued From Page One)

blind and the dependent children. Such provisions to date have been a forward step toward social security and it may be considered that further advancements must be made to improve such measures which have been beneficial to the greater number of people. Such plans are a part of the program sponsored by the Democratic party in furthering the cause of humanity.

It is generally believed that the trend of feeling towards the support of the Democratic party throughout the state and in Delaware county is increasing each day. The favorable acts by present administrations giving the assistance to the larger number of voters has made it impossible for opponents to present a popular campaign unless they endorse the benefits of the Democratic party and this admittance of credit due cannot impress the voters for a widespread change.

The government of our democracy in order to of the people and by the people must be for the people and not for any one group of persons. Opposition cries of dictatorship can only be sham battles for the President, the Governor, the mayor, or any other public officeholder can last so long as he or she continues to exercise their duties in behalf of the people and for the people.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of the Post-Democrat published weekly at Muncie, Indiana, for October 1, 1938.

State of Indiana, County of Delaware, SS.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. George R. Dale, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the publisher-owner of the Post-Democrat and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Lena F. Dale, Muncie, Ind.; Editor, L. E. Holloway, Muncie, Indiana.
2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Mrs. George R. Dale, Muncie, Ind.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state) None.

MRS. GEORGE R. DALE, Owner.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October 1938.
SEAL Mary O. Butts
(My commission expires December 8, 1939.)

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS AND SPECIAL MEETING OF DELAWARE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Delaware County, Indiana, and to the members of the Delaware County Council that the proper legal officers of said municipality at their regular meeting place, on the 25th day of October, 1938, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, consider the following additional appropriations which said officers consider necessary to meet the extraordinary emergency existing at this time: request of County Highway Superintendent said County for additional appropriations:

- County Highway Dept. 102A—Wages, Truck & Tractor Drivers & Machinists 25000.00
- 102B—Single Hands 1262.18

Taxpayers appearing at such meeting shall have a right to be heard thereon. The additional appropriations as finally made will be automatically referred to the State Board of Tax Commissioners which Board will hold a further hearing within 15 days at the County Auditor's office of Delaware County, Indiana, at such other place as may be designated. At such hearing, taxpayers objecting to any such additional appropriation may be heard and interested taxpayers may inquire of the County Auditor when and where such hearing will be held.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana, Oct. 15 & 22

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL

A Special Meeting of the Delaware County Council will be held at the usual meeting place of said Council at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 25th day of October, 1938, for the purpose of considering and acting on the request of the Board of Commissioners for authority to issue bonds of said County to evidence a loan for the purpose of providing funds necessary to make advancements to the several Townships of the County for poor relief purposes, including indebtedness heretofore incurred and the amounts estimated by the Board of Commissioners to be needed for a period ending on the 31st day of December, 1938. The amounts estimated by the Board of Commissioners to be needed for such purpose are as follows:

- Centre Township \$97,500.00
- Union Township 4,000.00
- Mount Pleasant Twp. 12,000.00
- Salem Township 1,500.00

Dated this 14th day of October 1938.
GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor, Delaware County.

INDIANA UNDERGROUND WONDERLAND IN CAVE

All of Indiana's scenic spots are not on the surface and a trip to Marengo Cave will convince anyone that fact according to the Travel Department of the Hoosier Motor Club.

Marengo Cave, with its massive halls, crystal domes, grotesque ceilings, giant glittering stalagmites, icy stalactites, and intricate bellies, lay hidden for thousands of years until discovered by some children chasing a rabbit in 1837.

The cave is one of the most satisfactory for a visit into the rocky sphere of the earth's crust in this country. It is dry and there is no need to soil the clothing. It is commodious, with expansive hallways

and spacious rooms. Its formations are scarcely excelled anywhere.

While Marengo Cave is not so long as some others, it is interesting from the very start. There is no long travel along dreary blank walls and the trip through this nature wonderland is at all times exciting and full of awe.

In Crystal Palace will be found what is thought to be the most gorgeous setting in any known cave. Here the ceiling ornamented with thousands of inverted candleabra; the walls with fluted columns and restons of stalactites, and with the beams of the electric light playing on these formations which sparkle and scintillate, you behold the most beautiful spectacle you have been permitted to view beneath the surface of the earth.

Marengo Cave dates back to Tertiary geological period, some millions of years ago, and it is claimed that one is far safer in this cave than in many buildings erected by man.

The cave is open to visitors the year around and there is no need to change clothing or shoes. The temperature of the cave is 54 degrees F. at all times. The charge for admission with guide is \$1.00; children 6 to 12 years, 50 cents; plus tax.

FOREST FIRE BURNS FOUR HUNDRED ACRES

With four hundred acres of second-growth timber burned in a single four day week, Commissioner of the Department of Conservation, today appealed to all residents of Indiana to take every precaution to prevent future blazes in wooded areas of the state.

The blaze which swept over four hundred acres of land in the southwestern part of Bartholomew county, was reported as started from a brush fire which got out of control. Atmospheric conditions were unfavorable for long-range visibility, and the fire was not picked up by the nearest tower twelve miles away. The fire was located and one of the forest fire wardens and crew were sent out. They had the blaze under control within a few hours.

Hunters, picknickers, nut collectors and farmers are asked to aid in the Department of Conservation's forest fire prevention program by seeing that discarded matches and tobacco are not burning, that camp fires are extinguished, and that brush and other fires are closely supervised to prevent their spread.

WORLD TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

October thirtieth is World Temperance Sunday and it is going to be observed in more churches than ever before since it was founded!

In a sense, it is a revival. We have had World Temperance Sunday for decades, but for many years its observance was neglected.

The revival is, in part at least, to be credited to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which in 1922 enacted legislation calling for regular observance of the day throughout the denomination. An increasing number of churches have heeded this exhortation each year since that time.

In a church where the day is fully observed, the pastor preaches on temperance. The young people's society discusses it. The Sunday School has a special program and temperance is the subject in every class of every department.

Now the revival is spreading to other denominations. Great interdenominational organizations have become interested.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, the promotion of the day is the direction of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Special worship services, posters and literature have been prepared. The Board is seeking to enlist the cooperation of at least ten thousand Methodist Churches and believes this can be done.

The central idea of World Temperance Sunday is: ONE DAY, ONE PEOPLE, ONE CAUSE.

The psychology of this movement is profoundly consequential to the future of the country.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

Department of Public Works
Office of the Board
City Hall, Muncie, Ind.
Notice of Improvement Resolution
Notice to Property Owners

In the Matter of Certain Proposed Improvements in the City of Muncie, State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that it is desired and deemed necessary to make the following described public improvements for the City of Muncie, Indiana, as authorized by the following numbered improvement resolutions, adopted by said Board, on the 12th day of September, 1938, to-wit:

- Imp. Res. No. 789—Curb and gutter, drainage and grading on Wayne Avenue from Linden Street to Reserve Street.
- Imp. Res. No. 790—Curb and gutter, drainage and grading on Wayne Avenue from Linden Street to Reserve Street.

All work done in the making of said described public improvements shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the above named date, and the drawings, plans profiles and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of said Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works has fixed the 3rd day of November, 1938, as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or heard by persons interested in, or affected by said described public improvements, and on said date at 10:00

A. M., said Board of Public Works will meet at its office in said City for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed, or which may have been presented; said Board fixes said date as a date for the modification, confirmation, rescinding or postponement of action on said remonstrances; and on said date will hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said proposed improvements, and will decide whether the benefits that will accrue to the property abutting and adjacent to the proposed improvement and to the said City will be equal to or exceed the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, as estimated by the City Civil Engineer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
By Celia Null, Clerk.
Oct. 14 & 21

LABOR RELATIONS ACT THREE YEARS OLD.

HOW DOES IT WORK? Here Are The Facts—

The National Labor Relations Board has settled 6,337 disputes (involving 1,297,091 workers) by agreement of both employers and workers. Another 4,322 disputes (\$82,524 workers) were ended by dismissal or withdrawal of charges and petitions. Only 5% of all Board cases had to go to formal hearing.

The Board has conducted 1,355 secret ballot elections (numbering 468,671 valid votes) to choose worker representatives.

The Board has settled 1,293 strikes (reinstating 192,088 workers) and has averted 393 threatened strikes (156,947 workers).

During the past year 4,596 new contracts were signed between employers and unions representing nearly 2,000,000 workers.

This is What the Facts Mean—

For Employers: During the difficult transition from outmoded industrial paternalism to collective bargaining, the Board has increasingly become a safety valve for unrest which would otherwise have no outlet except strikes, interrupted production, bitterness. Peaceful elections have decided with whom employers should deal. Wage and hour contracts have stopped outcrop competition and assured production stability.

For Workers: A new freedom from discriminatory discharge, spies, and intimidation has let the lone worker stand up with dignity as a member of a new industrial democracy.

For America—Board decisions have given new legal definition of worker rights. A new era of industrial peace, based on mutual respect, is replacing the un-democratic, un-American system of collective negotiations will cement an industrial peace based on mutual responsibility.

EARLY ORDERS REDUCE STATE NURSERY STOCK

Inventories of trees produced in the state forest nurseries for reforestation plantings are being reduced daily by a flood of orders from farmers and other landowners.

Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, said today. He predicted that all available stock would be sold for spring delivery before the first of the year.

Available stock of Norway Spruce and Chinese Elm for planting next spring has already been exhausted by orders which have poured in during the past month and other species are in growing demand. More than thirty species of trees, produced in the state nurseries for reforestation and windbreak plantings, were listed by the Division of Forestry, on a combined price list and order blank issued early in September.

Landowners interested in securing trees from the state nurseries for spring shipment, should make immediate application to the Division of Forestry. Evergreens are sold at a charge of \$10 per thousand, and hardwood at \$5 per thousand with the exception of Black Locust which is \$2.50 per thousand trees.

Carl F. Crow
Democratic Candidate
for
State Representative
100% for Labor
Your support will be appreciated.
Political Advertisement

Your Present
CENTER TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR
Carroll M. Norris
(Including City of Muncie)
Democratic Candidate
Seeks your support for re-election on November 8th, 1938
Again I promise you Continued Friendly and Efficient Service
Political Advertisement

J. ORVEL EBRITE
Democratic Candidate for
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
2ND DISTRICT
Your support will be appreciated.
Political Advertisement

YOU ARE AGAIN INVITED—
to tune in on Radio Station WLBC at 7:05 O'Clock
Monday Night, October 17th
and hear
Lester E. Holloway
Democrat Candidate for Re-Election as
TREASURER OF DELAWARE COUNTY
—TAX FACTS—
Political Advertisement

Re-Elect
Alfred Ellison
for
County Surveyor
Political Advertisement

Re-Elect
Arthur J. Beckner
for
County Clerk
Democrat Candidate
Nov. 8th
Political Advertisement

HARRY E. MOORE
Democratic Candidate for
COUNCILMAN
THIRD DISTRICT—PRECINCTS 3, 15, 16, 17, 18
Your Support Will Be Appreciated.
Political Advertisement

Clifford V. Smith
Democratic Candidate for
County Assessor
A Square Deal for All.
Your Support will be Appreciated.
Political Advertisement

A VOTE FOR
James M. Osenbaugh
FOR
County Auditor
will elect a capable and friendly officer.
Democratic Ticket, Nov. 8th
Political Advertisement

FOLLOW THE CROWDS
DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING
BLAINE SCHOOL, OCTOBER 17th
Hon. Ben Scifres
Lebanon Attorney—Understudy of the late Gov. Samuel L. Ralston
DR. ROLLIN H. BUNCH
—MAYOR—
Accomplishments of My Administration
Entertainment
Everybody Welcome
-7:30 P. M.-
Political Advertisement

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

223 North Elm Street, Phone 2540
MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, October 14, 1938.

Roosevelt Criticism

As good an example as any of a dozen severe criticisms of President Roosevelt by reactionary congressional candidates for "interfering" in the "affairs of Europe," was delivered by Richard J. Lyons, GOP nominee for the United States Senate in Illinois. Said he, as reported in the Peoria Star: "The President must stop sending notes to Europe. This is no time to meddle in foreign affairs. Republicans must take a stand as the anti-war party in the United States," etc. Quite evidently, Senators Vandenberg, Davis and all of the others who "seized upon" this topic, did not bother to read either the President's identic note to the four governments most concerned or that directed exclusively to the Chancellor of Germany.

On the day of Candidate Lyons' bombast, the independent Washington Herald carried on its first page the steamer "Roosevelt Plea Halts War." The first paragraph read: "This Nation's Capital went to bed last night assured that the efforts of its President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had halted the world's march toward war. It was revealed that the President had followed up his second appeal to Chancellor Hitler with a secret message to Premier Mussolini of Italy," who within two hours was on his way to consult Hitler before convening the memorable conference at Munich.

Many eminent Republicans supported President Roosevelt in 1936 because of their confidence in his sagacity in foreign affairs and the tendency of trained observers to envision another world war. In the last few weeks their faith was justified. He not only declined to consider the merits or demerits of Germany's claim to Sudetenland but appealed "solely that negotiations be continued until a peaceful settlement is found." He also conveyed a gentle rebuke to European statesmen generally who are ever eager to embroil this country in their affairs. Said he, in a manner which should have eased the fears and the consciences of even partisan Republican critics:

"The government of the United States has no political involvements in Europe and will assume no obligation in the conduct of the present negotiations. Yet in our own right we recognize our responsibilities as a part of a world of neighbors."

The expression "in our own right" was said to have been easily understandable in the chancelleries of the old world. But far from being a deterrent to action, the President's reminder of duty was so forceful to great nations unable to draw back from the brink and yet unwilling to go forward, that the very boldness of his inspiration broke the log jam. All within 36 hours of his first action and precisely as the parliaments in London and Paris were listening to the hopeless reports of their premiers.

During the last two days of September the State Department at Washington received messages of profound thanks and admiration from the heads of every government in the world. By midnight of September 29 the presidents of each of the 20 Latin American republics had expressed to the president their deep gratitude for having saved their countries from economic dislocation and possible financial ruin.

And for this sort of service to mankind, the full story of which will be told in countless memoirs years hence, the voters must be burdened with clumsy criticism from an utterly impotent opposition.

Authority Tells Why Rank Political Propaganda Should Bear No Label.

All of the reactionary Republican aid societies, some with warmed over aliases readily recognizable, are again in action against the New Deal. They exert themselves through professional propagandists, usually high-powered and high-priced national advertising specialists, as laboriously as in 1936. In letters to fellow patriots asked to help, they admit their aim is to "secure the spread" of as much misinformation about the Roosevelt administration as generous allotments of funds from the Republicans will permit in their several avenues of endeavor. Each time their prospecti express confidence that they can "depend upon the press."

Editor Frank E. Gannett's "National Committee to Uphold the Constitution," by asserting that President Roosevelt is a "dictator," is being crowded out of first place by the "Women's Rebellion." This outfit, headed up by the wife of a Suffren, New York, utility baron, is utilizing "every waking hour" of its "million members" toward securing disfranchisement of WPA and relief workers on the ground that they are paupers and "this would be the quickest way to end the New Deal."

There are 14 fake farmers' organizations, claiming to be national in scope. They hold conferences and congresses, invariably addressed by individuals who hold, or have held, or have been candidates for offices on the Republican ticket. It seems they must be orthodox GOP or no dice.

Also we learn from Editor and Publisher, organ of the publishing industry, that the Union League club, veritable inner sanctuary of reactionary rectitude, is sponsoring a campaign of "Horse and Buggy Sense." It will consist of a series of illustrated articles to 1,200 daily newspapers, "attacking abuses under the present national administration." Ten articles will "explain what people want to know, told with facts." Not "the people," and the whole idea, of course, is to give Roosevelt haters what they "want."

This seems reasonable but Editor and Publisher, in editorial comment, indulges in quite frank criticism of the method employed by the almost reverential Union League club. Indeed, it makes some highly interesting revelations. "The job ought to be done," agrees that journal of journalism. "But in our opinion its usefulness is vitiated by the frankly partisan nature of its present sponsors."

As though that unvarnished statement were inadequate for hurried readers, Editor and Publisher speaks plainer still:

"It is a job that newspapers and news services ought to perform as a part of their regular service. . . . Publication of the (Union League) handouts renders the press as a whole . . . open to attack again as an arm of 'economic royalism.' The opportunity for a national editorial service completely divorced from any political associations, is great."

This comment affords the public an insight into political propaganda as viewed by the recognized organ of the publishers.

Bill White Enters into the Spirit of International Management Congress

The Secretary of State gave the welcoming address; the Secretary of Commerce was the valedictorian. Otherwise the Seventh International Management Congress held last week in Washington was unlike its six predecessors, all held in European countries and all staged in cooperation with the government of the country where held. Each time the government was co-host, supplying the auditorium, delegating its experts to participate.

But this time the United States Chamber of Commerce, not the government, acted as host, Dr. G. Seebauer, director of the Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit, a Hitlerian organization, discussed "Social Aspects of Scientific Management." Signor Gino Olivetti, chairman of the Italian Society for Industrial Management, also government controlled, talked on "Employee Security as a Responsibility of the State." These are thorough-going Fascists. But Walter Polakov, a distinguished engineer and member of the American Society for Advancement of Management, was informed that his paper on "Labor's Role in Management" would "not fit with the program of the Congress." Another eminent American engineer who volunteered to discuss "The Displacement of Labor as a Result of Scientific Management" had an identical response.

The anti-New Deal bias of the Congress was attributed to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Management Association. The former is closely connected with the utility industry and controlled by executives of large corporations, most of them bitterly opposed to the Roosevelt administration. The program was loaded to the hilt with such reactionaries as Walter D. Fuller, president of the firm that publishes the Saturday Evening Post; W. J. Cameron, Ford Motor Executive who broadcasts tirades against the New Deal, etc. The great business agencies of the government—the SEC, the Wage-Hour Administration, the ICC, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board—were barred. Five of the chief business speakers were executives of corporations at war with the government over charges of law violations.

The ropes were let down, however, to William Allen White, crusading Emporia, Kansas, liberal editor, just now active in futile attempts to reform the Republican party. George H. Davis, president of the U. S. Chamber of Congress, host to the Congress, declared that "unless the course of government interference is stayed it will end in universal price fixing, regimentation and the loss of personal liberty of every citizen."

White delivered a scorching criticism of "Employers," who, he insisted "wasted 20 years since the World war, failing to accept the eight-hour day, old age pensions, job insurance and collective bargaining, all of which were inevitable." Then White concluded: "By your sloth you created yourself the particular head devil who is mocking you. Capitalists and industrialists begot this devil when you insisted you would run your business just as you wanted to."

"When William Allen White gives his fellow Republicans a severe tongue lashing, it can't be explained away by saying it comes from the political opposition. With increasing frequency Editor White releases terrifying verbal blasts at the current G.O.P. leadership. Here is his latest: "Of all the consummate packasses who ever wielded the sceptre of power in this country, commend us to the staunch, stalwart, unbending, regular, purse-bound and plum looted leaders of the G. O. P.—from McKinley's day down to the last tick of the clock." That is a pretty all-inclusive indictment of Republican reactionaries. White loves the Republican party a great deal when he publicly denounces its leadership in such terms.—Madison Capital Times. (Ind.)

"Fault finding is going to get the Republicans nowhere. They must stand for things that appeal to the people if they would entice members of their own party back home."—Peoria Star. (Rep.)

"No rival party can turn out the New Deal until it has definitely captured the votes of the farm and factory as Mr. Roosevelt captured them in the three elections of 1932, 1934 and 1936."—New York Times. (Ind.)

"The Republican National Program Committee continues to say many things about the New Deal but one fails to find any new form of attack. Certainly its statements contain no lethal weapon to slay the New Deal monster."—Hartford Times. (Ind.)

"The fact that the Republican party has no more positive appeal than an impish encouragement of democratic rivalries is being impressed on the minds of thousands of erstwhile Republican voters. In their anxiety to split the Democratic party, Republican leaders seem to succeed only in decimating their own party."—Great Falls Tribune. (Dem.)

"Maine voted against the New Deal but it is not easy to determine what its citizens have voted for. Their approval of Republican candidates bearing Republican labels but endorsing radical pension schemes that scandalize Republicans of the old school should give little comfort to Chairman Hamilton."—Washington Post. (Rep.)

"Leadership of the Republican party has streamlined the elephant. Perhaps this is good psychology but a great deal more must be done—requiring realistic thinking and willingness to give honest answers to pointed questions. The change will have to go deeper than merely streamlining the symbol."—Grand Rapids Press. (Rep.)

Exposure of "Special Campaigns"

To support demands of the Republican high command in the east for drastic economies in government, GOP candidates in the middle west have launched bitter attacks on WPA. Reactionary newspapers back them up with phantom charges not even based on rumor, to justify their campaign pledges to cut down relief expenditures "to the bone" and "return supervision to the localities."

During two weeks of September the Chicago Tribune, arch enemy of the New Deal, carried several columns daily attacking WPA, illustrated with grinning "shovel-leaners." Typical headline: "Graft, Frauds, Theft! WPA Reeks With Corruption." This was a "special campaign," credited to Reporter Clifford Blackburn.

Then followed editorial self-praise and laudatory letters, but no mention of an important development in the "campaign." This was a press conference held by Howard O. Hunter, assistant WPA administrator in 13 midwest states. According to Time magazine, Hunter "gave the Tribune a thorough tongue lashing for 'filthy editorializing' and 'vicious propaganda,' then handed the 19 newspapermen present a 25-sheet mimeographed release stuffed with facts and affidavits." These, states Time, backed his main charge that "in every case in which specific persons or locations are named . . . every statement published in the Tribune was found to be false."

Pacific Prophecies

Several Eastern columnists, with customary poetic license, predicted that the strongly New Deal Senator Homer T. Bone of the State of Washington would "encounter great difficulty" in his "knock down and drag out fight" for renomination. The circumstance was not mentioned in the press reports east of the Great Divide, but Senator Bone polled 30,000 more votes than all of the other senatorial candidates on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. He defeated his Democratic opponent four to one and got three times as many votes as his Republican rival, Ewing D. Colvin.

"Partisan attacks on the administration's foreign trade program, like that of John D. M. Hamilton, are not only silly but unpatriotic. This part of the federal program deserves the active support of the American people."—Montgomery Advertiser. (Dem.)

Dispelling The Fog

Recently the Republican National Committee issued a pamphlet for the guidance of anti-New Deal orators and newspaper editors. In this textbook, which might be supposed to voice the policies of the minority party, if it has any definite policies, appeared a page headed "Control of Business," on which it said: "The following acts, interfering with the economic functions and private management of American business, have been enacted by the New Deal." There followed a list of 37 pieces of legislation, nearly all of which had been supported by a considerable number of Republican Senators and some of which had been introduced by Republican members of the National Legislature.

There spoke a voice of the Liberty League branch of the Republican coalition, as part of the theme even behind the New Deal is the enemy of business. When attention was called to this denunciation of measures that have the support of and whose merit is appreciated by a great majority of the American people, the less conservative elements of the minority aggregation were naturally bewildered.

In its listing of "interfering" acts, the pamphlet makes no distinction between those that have been the subject of political controversy and those whose worth toward the public welfare is universally admitted. This, of course, is simply a continuation of the basic Republican doctrine that nothing that President Roosevelt advocates can be right and that there is a dark, subtle and invidious intent even behind those that suggest a righteous purpose.

Senator Barkley, the Majority Leader in his branch of Congress, having called attention to the extraordinary list, Chairman Hamilton of the Republican national organization denied that his party demanded repeal of all 37 measures, though nobody had made that particular charge. However, if the self-constituted champion of "business" objects to acts of interference with business, it might be a logical deduction. Then, Chairman Hamilton branched off to claim credit for stock market regulation for the Republicans. According to him the very basis of stock market regulation was laid in a resolution sponsored by Senator Walcott of Connecticut and supported by a Senate with a Republican majority. In this statement Mr. Hamilton seems to be as unsure of himself as he is about Republican policies in general, for the record shows that it was Senator Hastings of Delaware and not Walcott of Connecticut, who introduced the resolution.

My recollection is that this occurred during the Hoover panic. The President of that day became obsessed with the notion that whenever he issued one of his "around the corner" prophecies of a market upturn, the bears in Wall Street promptly smashed the market to lower levels. The idea was to catch certain important Democrats, among them John Raskob, then the Democratic Chairman, engaged in this nefarious work. So the Hastings resolution was introduced for an investigation, that presently developed that Mr. Raskob was not in the market at all and that the worst of the bears were Republicans, and the whole business naturally was dropped by the Republicans despite them. That is the basis of the claim of Republican authorship of this act that was included in the Republican campaign book's roster of "interfering" acts.

We also learn from Chairman Hamilton that bank deposit insurance was the brain child of Senator Vandenberg. As far back as 1908 the Democratic national platform contained this language: "We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which should be available to all state banking institutions willing to use it."

Moreover, the newspapers of that day recount William Jennings Bryan's making that the great issue of his campaign, and the indignation with which the G. O. P. received it. It seems to me that the keynote speech against the "heresy" was made by Charles Evans Hughes, then Governor of New York. If Mr. Hamilton was really willing to grant a boom not only to the puzzled members of his own party but to those other American citizens who would like to get some clear notion of the issues of the campaign, he might differentiate the New Deal measures of which his party approves and those which it condemns. Just now, judging

from the campaign book, it wishes to convey to the Hoover wing of the party that it would like to do away with all of them; to the farmers that it would like to do away with all of them except those that benefit the farmer; to the laboring people everything except the labor legislation; and so on.

If the listing of 37 New Deal enactments as "interfering with business" didn't mean condemnation of those acts, it would be interesting to get a Republican idea of what it did mean, or why it was included in the pamphlet devoted exclusively to criticism of the Roosevelt policies and purporting to show that the Democratic party did not carry out its campaign promises.

What Do Republicans Stand For? I admit that the Republican propagandists have no easy task, and probably there is nobody in their whole organization who has authority to or is willing to tell their spokesmen, official or unofficial, what to plug for and what to knock. But after all a party, even a minority party, is supposed to stand for something. Just now these propagandists are reverting to the dictator business. Through-out the Democratic primaries they filled the air with their lamentations that the President, in his capacity as leader of his party, was recommending certain nominations and objecting to certain other proposed nominations. They also had a great deal to say about the use of the relief funds for campaign purposes.

Now that the primaries are over, they are pointing out that Franklin D. Roosevelt has lapsed in influence because certain candidates were nominated despite his opposition. This hardly fits in with the Hitler and Mussolini comparisons that have been so frequent in Republican oratory. The thought that the President should not take any part in party affairs was amusing anyhow as coming from the Republican source, inasmuch as Theodore Roosevelt and Mark Hanna purged Foraker, and under Coolidge the Senate Republicans passed a caucus resolution reading the elder LaFollette Laod, Brookhart and Frazier out of the party, even to the extent of taking away their Senate Committee honors. The same punishment was meted out to Wisconsin Republicans in the House.

Signs Of The Times
Comments, Politically and Otherwise, on Present-Day Topics

When President Roosevelt raised his voice in an appeal to the European powers to replace bitterness and hate with reason and sanity, he spoke not only for America, but for civilization itself. There was no self interest or national advantage at stake, for he made it very clear that if other nations in the Old World resorted to force and wars to settle their differences, this country will have none of it. He reminded war-crazed Europe that every nation suffers from such conflict. There was no voice of partisan criticism raised against the same man in the White House who dared risk his personal prestige in an hour of peril. Even the most rabid of Roosevelt haters could find no fault with his clear cut and plain plea that every where, and in every place, people live together in friendship. He asked that the doctrine of the Good Neighbor become international in its application. At a time when more timid men might have remained silent, he spoke. Not only this country, but the entire world, the civilization of the future, owes a new and larger debt to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ray E. Willis says he cannot laugh at WPA jokes, yet Republican newspapers continue to publish them. This column has already quoted some from Willis' own paper, The Stueben Republican. The Chicago Tribune continues with the belief that WPA jokes are funny. The Tribune sports editor, Arch Ward, ran one in his "Wake of the News" column the other day. "Twenty-two weeks ago I put a scarecrow in a corn field, I took him down yesterday and 22 WPA checks fell out of his pocket," ran the item. That is about as funny as pulling a chair from under a feeble old lady. We wonder if Ward ever knew what it is to be without food, without a job or to not know where his next meal was coming from. We wonder if his Republican associates on The Tribune, including Col. McCormick himself, ever knew hunger and cold. Ward's joke is quite characteristic of the Republican attitude toward those who

earn their bread and butter on WPA projects. For men to lose their jobs, for cupboards to be bare and for babies to cry for milk may give Republicans a laugh, but it isn't a laughing matter for penniless fathers and mothers.

One of the Tory charges against Roosevelt is that the New Deal has "unleashed a flood of labor troubles", especially because of the operation of the National Labor Relations Board. Department of Labor figures just issued show that in the first seven months of this year there were 1,353 strikes, involving 390,891 workers. But during the same seven months of last year (during most of which the NLRB was crippled because the Supreme court had not yet passed on its legality) there were 3,217 strikes, involving 1,470,507 workers. This information is for Republican campaign speakers, should they care to use it.

"Turn the government back to us and we'll make business better and there will be jobs for all," say the Republicans in this campaign. Well, they do not explain that they had the opportunity from 1929 to 1933. What happened is too widely felt to repeat. Voters wonder just how this can be done. Ray E. Willis, who says he would solve unemployment by providing jobs in private industry, is saying in the same breath that there are just as many jobs today as there were in 1932. If this is true, why hasn't the gain in business cut down unemployment? Business volume in Indiana in August, 1938, was nearly 10 per cent higher than it was at the low point in 1932. By this reasoning, why isn't unemployment nearly 100 per cent less? The truth is, private industry cannot absorb enough of the present unemployed to solve the problem. It can provide jobs for many, but it cannot carry the entire load. Did you ever hear of a manufacturer or store-keeper figuring out a way to add more persons to his payroll? No, for the trend in business and industry is in the other direction—to devise ways and means for getting production with fewer employes. Election of the Republicans to power won't end unemployment. Don't be so gullible as to think so.

Thoughts in closing: If Republicans can provide jobs for WPA workers in private industry, why is there unemployment in states with Republican Governors? Why does Maine have 9,153 WPA workers and Vermont 9,257? . . . Before the war scare in Europe, this headline appeared in The New York Herald-Tribune: "15 Liners Bring 7,804 Into Port; Record For 1938." The article said that the heavy travel necessitated 100 additional custom inspectors. We can readily understand why all the people ruined by Roosevelt would want to seek solace abroad, but it's really a wonder so many came back. . . . In 1928 the Republicans, with Herbert Hoover heading the ticket, elected 267 members to the U. S. House of Representatives. Since then the drop has been as follows: 1930—220, 1932—117, 1934—103 and 1936—89. That indicates how the Republican party has been going down hill.

WILLIS AND WPA
Ray E. Willis, Republican candidate for Senator, seems determined to get into office the hard way. His attack upon administrative "overhead" in Indiana WPA is something comparable to the babassu nuts speech by Alfred M. Landon in the last presidential campaign.

Mr. Willis charged that only \$400 out of every \$1,000 spent for WPA goes to the worker, the other \$600 going to "political machines rather than to the workers."

He urges that 80 per cent or \$800 out of every \$1,000 go to the workers.

Whereupon John K. Jennings, state WPA chief, reminds him that, by law, administrative expenses are limited to five per cent and that not more than seven per cent may be spent for material, leaving 88 per cent or \$880 out of each \$1,000 for wages to the workers.

In Indiana, says Mr. Jennings, the record is considerably better than the law requires. Administrative expenses are 1.7 per cent or \$17 per \$1,000 and material costs are 3.3 per cent or \$33 per \$1,000, a total of \$50 or 5 per cent, instead of \$60 or 6 per cent. The workers, instead of the 80 per cent urged by Mr. Willis, actually are getting 95 per cent of the money sent to Indiana for WPA.

Mr. Willis is no demagog and we suspect that in this case he has placed too much trust in information furnished by a careless publicity man. WPA has given ample cause for criticism in several states, notably Kentucky, but the record in Indiana is among the best, if not actually the best in the nation.

There are many abuses in Indiana which badly need reform and should receive the attention of the Republican candidate for senator. We hope and expect that Mr. Willis will get around to them before he again ventures to aim his head at a stone wall.—Evanville Press.

Senator Willis figures the WPA expenditures, much the same as he figured the rabbit sausage. "One horse, one rabbit, fifty fifty for rabbit sausage," was the way it worked. Willis adds all the money spent for farmers' business, electricity and other federal expenditures and then says that WPA workers get but 42 per cent of the money.

Dolgeville, N. Y.—Four pounds of spaghetti consumed in 15 minutes was the record established by 20-year-old Clarence Hauser in a theater spaghetti eating contest.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, for the furnishing of all materials, and the performance of all labor in the construction of the Daleville Pike Bridge, and the Yale Avenue Bridge, mentioned herein, will be received at the office of the Auditor of Delaware County, in the Court House in the City of Muncie, Indiana, until the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., Central Standard Time, on the 1st day of November, 1938, and then will be publicly opened and read.

The work to be bid upon is for the construction of one bridge known as the Daleville Pike Bridge, in Salem Township, Delaware County, Indiana, and one bridge known as the Yale Avenue Bridge, in Center Township, Delaware County, Indiana.

The work to be constructed as per plans and specifications prepared by Alfred Ellison, the Surveyor of Delaware County, Indiana, and heretofore adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Delaware, Indiana, and now on file in the office of said Auditor of Delaware County.

Proposals will be received for the construction of the Bridges proper, including Super-structure and sub-structure, without approach grades.

Proposals shall be properly and completely executed on proposal form furnished by the auditor of said County with non-collusion affidavit required by the Statutes of Indiana.

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond equal to the amount of the bid, which bond shall guarantee the faithful performance of the work so bid for and that the bidder so receiving such contract shall promptly pay all debts incurred by him in the prosecution of such work.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with a certificate from the Industrial Board of the State of Indiana showing that such bidder has complied with Sections 5, 68, and 69 of the Acts of Indiana General Assembly 1929, Chapter 172. Wage rates on the work shall not be less than the prescribed scale of wages as determined pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 319 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana of 1935.

Instructions to bidders, plans specifications, etc., are on file in the Office of said Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Delaware, Indiana,
Done this 7th day of October 1938.
GUS AUGUST MEYERS,
Chief Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana.
Corbert McClellan,
County Attorney.

Oct. 7-14

England has 8,500,000 licensed radio sets. The fee per set is \$50. \$530,000,000 of the John D. Rockefeller fortune has been donated to various charities which are handled through four great trusts. They are: Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Rockefeller Foundation, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and the General Education Board.

Milk, fish, soy beans and meat are raw materials from which four different kinds of new synthetic fabrics are being developed.

Flavor-Seal "Waterless" Cooking

**Saves Time
Saves Fuel
Saves Money
Retains Food
Juices**

EASY TO COOK with a New ROPER GAS RANGE

There's a popular new method of cooking—different from anything you've ever known. It's Flavor-Seal "Waterless" cooking with all the advantages listed above. Ask about it. Learn what it will mean to you. Then see how easy it is with the Roper "Simmer-Speed" burner.



The "Arlington"
CENTRAL INDIANA GAS COMPANY