

SEWAGE DISPOSAL REMAINS CITY PROBLEM

Governor Seeks Answers To Legislative Proposals

Questionnaires Mailed to All Parts of State Would Tend to Gather Will of the People Before Recommendations Offered to the General Assembly; Direct Primary, Local Option, Public Welfare Costs, Weight, Tax, and Other Problems Open to Mind by Townsend.

As a part of Governor Townsend's sincere desire to recommend legislative improvements to the General Assembly meeting next month which would better the welfare of the people in this state, he has mailed a number of questionnaires to persons throughout Indiana asking their opinion on certain proposals. There has been some discussion as to the enactment of a direct primary law for the selection of candidates for the state tickets including the U. S. Senator nominees. Such candidates are now chosen by party delegates in conventions instead of by direct vote of the people. The voters now choose their district delegates and such delegates cast their support for nominations from the convention floor.

Since it would require the printing of state ballots and additional expenses for primary elections in order to nominate state officers and a U. S. Senator at a direct primary and since few voters would personally know the candidates, it is believed that the convention system would remain the most economical and practical to select the best candidates for such offices. While it may be admitted that political organizations do greatly control the nominations of state and Senate candidates, yet it is generally accepted that such are worthy of support by the entire electorate. It is very doubtful that better candidates could be chosen by a direct primary and it is certain to cost more money if such a law was enacted.

Repeal of the weight tax law on trucks moving freight over the highways of Indiana is another question discussed. Trucking concerns may object to paying the weight tax which is used to build and maintain roads but it is unlikely that anyone else objects to such a levy on trucks. Certainly, the trucking business has taken much business away from the railroads because it has been cheaper transportation due to no costs for maintaining traffic routes. Railroads must pay their own costs of traffic routes and are essential to transportation facilities of this state and nation. Therefore, the weight tax law should be maintained in order to properly distribute the costs of maintaining good roads in Indiana to those persons getting the most service from such highways.

The date fixed by law for motor vehicle owners to acquire licenses is now January first of each year.

It has been proposed that such date be changed. It is widely believed that due to holiday expenditures and festivities, the date of January first should be changed to a later time. Surrounding states provide for license changes on other dates and it is thought to be more convenient for motor vehicle owners. Extensions of time have been granted several times in Indiana from January first and it is thought that such extensions would not be necessary if the issuance of licenses were fixed at a date later from the first day of each year.

Local option for permitting the sale of liquors is another subject greatly discussed for legislative enactment. While the will of the majority in every community should be respected, yet it would seem unfair for a minority to be required to go outside his or her community in order to buy a drink of malt beverage or liquor. It would seem best that state regulations be strictly enforced in order to remove undesirable practices from every community and to invite respect of the public concerning the sale of liquors throughout the state. The repeal of prohibition has provided for jobs to thousands of persons and has become a large economic factor. No community should be forced to be deprived of such commercial values because of a slight majority who may vote to remove alcoholic traffic but at the same time object strenuously if they could not obtain a case of beer or bottle of liquor when they wanted it.

The cost of public welfare now is borne by the federal government.

TENANT LOANS TO BUY FARMS ISSUED TO 1,885

F S A Reports on First Year Operation of Financing Act

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Farm Security Administration has disclosed that 1,885 farm tenants, sharecroppers and laborers took advantage of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act during the 1938 fiscal year to purchase farms averaging 130 acres each.

The average loan to finance the purchase was \$4,890, with \$4,077 representing the actual cost of the farm.

Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 for the first year of the act's operation, which ended last June 30. It authorized \$25,000,000 for the current fiscal year. FSA officials estimated that this sum will finance purchase of 5,000 additional farms.

The Bankhead-Jones Act was designed to enable farm tenants, sharecroppers and agricultural laborers to buy farms of sufficient size and quality to provide an adequate living for themselves and their families. It followed disclosure by the 1935 agricultural census that more than two out of every five farmers in the United States are tenants and that tenancy was growing rapidly and farm ownership by individuals declining.

After the tenantry report was submitted, a committee of farm leaders appointed by President Roosevelt found that migration of tenants, estimated in the previous report at 1,000,000 a year, resulted in unsound farming practices and rapid depletion of the soil.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, borrowers are allowed 40 years to repay loans at 3 per cent interest, a financing arrangement which results in the farmer-lender frequently paying less for his farm on a payment basis than he would spend in rent.

The FSA reported that costs of farms purchased under the act varied widely between different regions. The average farm in California, for instance, was 38 acres, and in North Dakota, where larger farms are economic necessities, the medium size was 528 acres. The California farm, however, cost an average of \$7,626, compared \$5,558 for a farm in North Dakota.

Florida had the lowest average cost, \$2,234, except for a few scattered farms in New England. Illinois farms were the highest-priced, commanding \$8,714 for an average sized (140-acre) farm.

INVOKE SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN INDIANA ELECTION LAWS

A Commission appointed by Governor Townsend to study election laws and make recommendations to the 1939 state legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning in room 201, state house, for the purpose of hearing anybody's suggestions on the subject.

The hearing was set by Fred F. Bays, a member of the Indiana Public Service Commission, and chairman of the Governor's commission on election laws. Other members of the commission are Edwin H. Smith, a Marion county deputy prosecutor, and Fred C. Gause, Republican members of the state board of election commissioners.

Letters Request Suggestions. More than 1,000 letters were sent out this week to county clerks, county prosecutors, county attorneys, judges, chairmen of the Democratic and Republican state committees, president of the League of Women Voters and 500 newspaper editors asking for co-operation in the survey to improve the state's election laws.

"The commission," says the letter, "would deeply appreciate any suggestions you care to make in the way of recommendations for the modification, clarification or strengthening of our present laws, and will welcome anything you care to suggest in the form of new laws that might be beneficial to the electorate of Indiana."

Mr. Bays said that the hearing was open to the public, and that anyone, whether he had received a letter, was welcome to appear and present his views.

WILSON ANNOUNCES MORE CITY HALL APPOINTEES

Jobs Getting Scarce as New Administration Prepares to Assume Duties January 2nd; Personell of Police, Fire, and Street Departments Yet to be Made Public.

Political appointments announced by mayor-elect Ira J. Wilson during the past week nearly completes the stage and list of actors to assume the responsibilities of civil city affairs one week from Monday, January 2, in the city of Muncie. All department heads and their assistants have been named except for the personnel of both the police and fire departments. Several weeks ago, the new mayor-elect publicly announced his appointment of John Lewis, Republican county chairman, as city controller, Lester Janney, former county surveyor, as city engineer, and William Bales, former county attorney, as city attorney. All three appointees also make up the board of public works and safety besides assuming the duties of their respective offices.

Today, it is announced that Mrs. Mabel Ringo, former county clerk and present vice-chairman of the local G.O.P. committee, will serve as deputy controller. She will replace Court VanArsdol, who has held that position during the past four years. In addition to Mrs. Ringo, the controller's office will employ Don J. Devoe and Mrs. Lucille Dick as Barrett Law clerks. The city engineer's office will have as an assistant in charge of the street department, Curtis Rector, local contractor and former candidate for mayor. Rector withdrew his candidacy last spring in favor of Mr. Wilson but did enter the Republican primary four years ago and was defeated for the nomination by former mayor John Hampton.

Mrs. Ann Walterhouse, who has served as secretary to the city attorney during the past eight years, will be replaced by Mrs. Elmer Overmyer of the Star apartments.

The above named appointees complete the roster of employees for the three major offices under the direction of the mayor. For secretary of the board of works and safety, a position now held by Mrs. Lawrence Null, Mr. Wilson has chosen Wilbur Full, 1222 East Jackson street, and retired head of the Dean Forge Co. of this city. It is also announced that Mr. Full will serve as purchasing agent for the various departments of the city.

Mr. Full has that all administrative purchases must be requisitioned through Mr. Full. Since there is no provision for the employment of a purchasing agent in second class cities in Indiana, such services by Full will be in addition to

his duties as secretary of the board of public works and safety.

Heretofore, each department of the city administration were permitted to buy their own supplies but were finally approved by the city controller. It is expected that the same practice will continue except that Mr. Full will be expected to accompany any and all orders by a requisition. The duties of a purchasing agent have always been done in past years but nearly always by the city controller who is the financial department head of the city. Tracy Wolfe, member of the park board under the Dale administration, Fred Mullin, also a former member of the board during the Hampton administration, and Edmund Ball will comprise the park board. Milton McGuire was selected as parks superintendent. Together with city clerk Clyde Dunnington and his wife as deputy clerk, the second floor of the city building will be occupied by the above mentioned appointees and elected officials.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Wilson named Joseph Stipp as chief of police and Archie McCabe to head the fire department. No announcements have yet been made concerning members of either the police or fire departments but are expected to be made gradually after the inauguration of the new city administration. It is expected that few resignations will be made by present members of both departments and that removals will be forced to be made by the new officials. Charges must be filed against each policeman or fireman which are chosen to be removed and replaced by Wilson appointees.

The new city council which will take over the legislative branch of local government on the same date is comprised of eight Republicans and one Democrat. Ora T. Shroyer, present councilman and member of that body during the past nine years, was reelected for another term. He will be the lone Democrat on the council since the election of Harry Moore was contested by his opponent, Ray Langdon, Republican, and resulted in a victory for Langdon by two votes after a second recount finished Thursday. Moore was originally declared the winner by three votes from a count of election board officials but was defeated by a recount board appointed by circuit

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Years Pass, Money Spent Still Nothing Completed

GOLD DIGGINGS IN PHILIPPINES AT PEAK YIELD

Isolated Jungle Fields Now Reached by Big Planes

Manila, Dec. 23.—The Philippines' gold boom has abandoned the stock salesmen of Manila's Escolta for the tropical wilderness of the archipelago, the Bureau of Commerce has declared in predicting insular gold production for 1938 again will set a record.

Although the bureau's statistical assurance was heartening to shareholders, trading in gold shares on Manila's two stock exchanges offered scant enthusiasm for the stock promoters. Today's share prices were but fractions of the levels reached in the boom days of 1936 when three exchanges were needed to handle the volume of stock sales.

Most of the "Escolta miners" who floated nearly 300 mining companies in 1936 have passed from the scene. Instead of promoters who prefer air-conditioned offices and plush-bottom chairs, the islands today are filled with hard-fisted mining engineers who do their best work in the rugged atmosphere of the throbbing diesel engines and clap-board shacks associated with mining camps. These men, attracted to the islands from mining centers all over the world, seldom are seen in Manila.

Estimate \$2,500,000 Output. On the basis of production thus far Philippine gold production for 1938 will exceed \$2,500,000, the bureau estimated today. Production for the first 10 months reached \$26,494,000, exceeding the \$24,232,700 produced in the entire year 1937 when the Philippines out-ranked all states and territories for the United States, excepting California.

Many over-optimistic investors who bought gold shares at highly inflated prices during the height of the 1936 stock boom only to see share prices tumble to present low levels now look forward to re-

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Present City Administration Will Turn Job of Building Treatment Works Over to New Regime Although the System Could Have Been Built Long Ago With a Much Greater Savings If Politics Had Not Interfered; Nearly \$300,000 Already Expended By City and Almost Three Years Elapse Without Finishing Interceptor; Engineering Fees Seem To Be Greatest Costs to Date.

To date there has been a total of \$288,307.31 expended by the present city administration from funds provided for the construction of a sewage disposal system in Muncie, we still have no sewer nor treatment works, and it may be assured that many more thousands of dollars will have to be spent together with a lapse of several months or years before this city will have accomplished the one improvement which has been considered paramount during the past decade. The present city administration defeated the plans of the Dale administration which could have completed the project four years ago at a much lesser cost to local taxpayers because they desired to obtain the credit for constructing the improvement.

Within another week, the present administration will be retired after a period in office of four years and still neither the intercepting sewer nor the disposal plant is finished. The laying of sewer pipe which would carry all city sewage to the proposed disposal plant at the west edge of the city was begun as a WPA project nearly three years ago. A bond issue in the amount of \$180,000 was issued to provide funds with which to purchase materials for the sewer while the federal government supplied the labor costs. Later, a revenue bond issue in the amount of \$703,294.72 was issued and sold to raise funds for the purpose of furnishing materials to build the disposal plant.

Both projects have been under construction but nothing completed within the four years of the present city administration. A total of \$108,307.31 has been expended from the revenue bond issue receipts to the city disposal plant. So far, additional ground has been purchased from the Elm Ridge cemetery, a roadway constructed, and engineering fees paid from the funds. Approximately 34 acres of ground located along the edge of White river at the rear of the Elm Ridge cemetery was purchased for \$5,000 in order to change the course of the river and provide for the disposal plant site on the south side of the river banks.

In December, 1933, the federal government allocated \$1,060,000 for the purpose of completing the sewage treatment works for Muncie. From this amount, the federal government would grant thirty per cent and the local taxpayers would assume the balance of indebtedness amounting to approximately \$742,000 if the entire amount of the allocation would have been necessary to finish the project. The same plans for building the improvement were provided then as they were used later except that the revenue bond issue receipts to the city disposal plant. So far, additional ground has been purchased from the Elm Ridge cemetery.

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HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

In this season of good will, stores have been filled with eager buyers, eager to give presents and tokens to those they love, eager to breathe in relief for escape from fear, thankful, too, that they have the money with which to pay for these gifts.

Christmas sales have been larger than ever before, even in the days of the false prosperity that preceded the collapse of business and industry. A new record has been made, and this Christmas will go down into history, not only as the best of all Christmases since President Roosevelt ushered in the new order, but an all-time record.

Chicago boasts of 1,500,000 of people crowding its loop territory in a single day to purchase gifts from the stores. In Indianapolis, the streets were filled with crowds. The same thing happened in every hamlet and village. Everywhere, not only more prosperous times, but a sense of security that led people to no longer think of hoarding against the evil day to come. Fathers no longer had to choose between the thought of toys for children and the fear of losing their jobs at the next pay day.

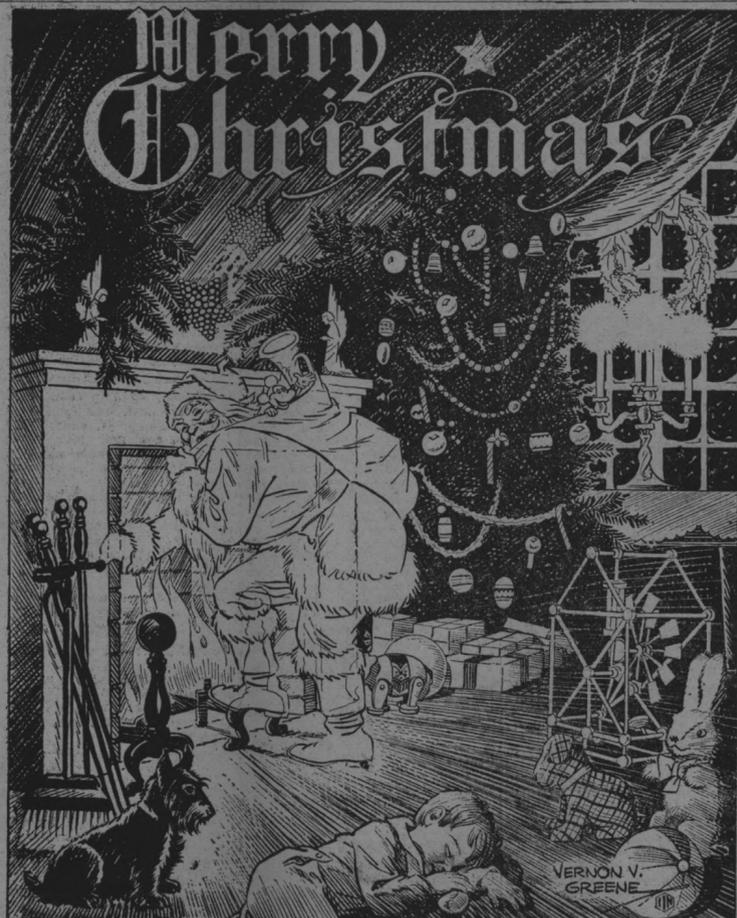
Things do not just happen. There are causes for this new sense of security. It began when the government began to raise the buying power of the masses through the expenditures of money, for those who were out of work. It was made safe by the Unemployment Compensation act under which every worker shares in the funds provided for the period of unemployment. Every man knows that for some months at least he is protected against want and need until he can find other employment.

It is not so much the large sums that were spent, but this Happy Christmas comes from the sense of protection against want if evil days should again arrive.

In other Christmases, only a few spent with the same sense of freedom that they spent this year. Only a few shared in the riches they had gained from stock markets and gambling. Today that prosperity reaches out to all.

This is a Happy Christmas for all, because the New Deal has brought about a new spirit, the spirit that comes from a sense of greater security against the future, a sense that the door is again open for opportunity. The New Deal is here to stay and brings more and more happier Christmases.

Happy Christmas For All, not to all, is slogan of the future.



VERNON V. GREENE

CLINIC GAUGES MALEFACTORS IN CLEVELAND

Science Seeks to Find Punishment to Fit the Individual.

Cleveland, O.—Those convicted of a crime or a misdemeanor here can expect to spend the next few hours as a "gold fish in a bowl" or a "human guinea pig."

There's no escaping the new psychiatric clinic of municipal and common pleas courts that places the person and his past under a figurative microscope and goes to work.

Men and women who hear the words of conviction from the judge or jury are sent promptly to the clinic, where their life history, intelligence, emotional reactions and personality are exposed.

The clinic, headed by Dr. Royal G. Grossman, is designed to fit the theory: "Let the punishment fit the crime." But it also helps science in recommending that the punishment fit the individual.

Clinic Suggests Punishment

Dr. Grossman, who prescribes punishments for his "patients," may order jail, an institution for the feeble-minded, regular mental treatment, or an everyday sort of job.

While Dr. Grossman was being interviewed, an 18-year-old burglar, whom the clinic head chose to identify only as Joe Smith, was brought in for the tests. He had robbed an inhabited dwelling during the night—a crime punishable by life imprisonment.

Dr. Grossman and his assistant, Miss Gertrude Steiner, set out first to make the youth feel at ease. They realized something must be lacking in the youngster's emotional structure to induce him to rob the home of a friend. He was frightened and forlorn.

"It is of greatest importance to have the confidence of the people who come here," Dr. Grossman explained. "The more confident they are, the more 'en rapport' they are with the person examining them, the more effective the examination."

SWEETER DIET BECOMES GOAL IN PHILIPPINES

Too Little Sugar Used In Islands, Says Administrator

Manila, P. I.—Although sugar ranks as the leading industry of the Philippines, per capita consumption in the islands is so small that Rafael R. Alunan, Philippine sugar administrator, has started a campaign to sweeten the diet of Filipinos.

Out of an annual sugar production of 1,100,000 tons only 7 per cent, or 76,000 tons, is consumed in the Philippines. Per capita sugar consumption in the islands in 1937 was only 11 pounds, compared with 102 pounds in the United States, 83.55 pounds in Cuba, and 134 pounds in Hawaii.

"When an industry is organized in any country, especially at this stage of individualistic national economic development, the ability of the population to absorb its product is the main consideration," Alunan said in explaining his drive to decrease the dependency of Philippine sugar on export sales.

Home Market Placed First

"A small and comparatively poor country like the Philippines, which is unable to scale high tariff walls, must make the home market the basis of all its industries. It is my belief that if certain plans are carried out, local sugar consumption can be doubled or trebled in a few years."

Complete Philippine independence in 1946, which may bring a smaller duty-free quota for Philippine sugar entering the United States, gives added significance to Alunan's campaign.

The problems confronting the islands' No. 1 industry with approaching Philippine independence were listed by Alunan as how to reduce cost of production; how to increase domestic consumption, and how to preserve the American market.

Loss of the American market for Philippine sugar would, economists agree, disrupt the islands' economy and sharply diminish the success chances for a Philippine republic.

American Market Best

"The American market is the best market for our sugar irrespective of our future political status," Alunan said in this connection.

"We are already in that market and we should do everything to stay in it. The problem before us in this regard is to educate the American people to the fact that continuation of trade relations between the United States and the Philippines is beneficial to both countries. It is necessary that the people of the United States be informed that the Philippines is their second largest market in the Orient.

New Type Wire Feeds Motors Faster Spark

Washington.—Research work with complex mathematical equations of the National Bureau of Standards has resulted in the development of a new "easy flow" type wire cable for use in ignition equipment.

Using steel wire in place of the traditional copper wire, the Washington Institute of Technology produced a wire cable with minimum resistance and "low capacitance."

The technologists based their experiments with the new wire on a series of mathematical studies completed by Dr. Melville A. Peters, bureau of standards physicist.

The new ignition wire gives a hotter, faster spark which lasts longer, thus cutting down on the amount of current necessary to start a gasoline engine. The navy used the new wire for two years in naval aircraft, and found it so satisfactory the wire until recently was kept on the navy's secret list.

In starting an ordinary automobile, scientists calculated, the new wire makes it possible to save 30 per cent on the amount of current used. The cable consists of seven strands of stainless steel.

BIAS BAY FREE OF PIRACY NOW; CHIEF ESCAPES

Japanese Clear Waters, But Fail to Find "Madam Kidd"

Tokyo.—Organized piracy on a large scale, one of the older, more widespread business enterprises in South China waters, has been brought to a violent end by the landing of Japanese armed forces in Bias Bay, just north of Hongkong. The Japanese captured this last stronghold of Chinese buccaniers at dawn, Oct. 12, nine days prior to the fall of Canton.

Newspapers here are speculating as to the fate of a millionaire pirate chieftain, popularly supposed to be a woman. Perhaps, says one prominent Japanese columnist a bit wistfully, she may now be fishing beneath our matchless naval guns. Another suggests that she is looting in luxury, possibly in Shanghai, slowly dying of a stricken conscience.

Shipping Firms Relieved

Few here and in China are mourning the passing of Madam's freebooters. Shipping firms throughout the Far East are celebrating the occasion. Many a crew has been murdered at sea and millions in loot have never been recovered in addition to sinking of ships and holding of passengers for ransom.

Former Raids Infrequent

Seemingly the pirates have enjoyed official protection. Chinese authorities have never allowed foreign war vessels in sufficient number to take adequate reprisals in Bias Bay. A few gunboats, mostly British, have disturbed the calm waters of the pirate cove. A few villages have been razed. But these measures, quite informal, seem to have spurred the sea robbers on to greater efforts.

Today the Japanese are in control of Bias Bay. Reports reaching here indicated 4,000 Chinese were killed in the first days' operations. The flag of the Jolly Roger has been hauled down from the masts of countless junks, sampans and other boats which for years have turned the South China coast into a modern Spanish Main.

But the ring-leader, Madam Captain Kidd of Bias Bay, has escaped the Japanese guns and may return some day to resume her most profitable activities.

AVERAGE INDIANA FAMILY WILL SPEND \$52.29 ON YULE SHOPPING

Indiana's families will spend an average of \$52.29 apiece this year for Christmas as their share of the nation's forecast two-billion dollar total, the National Consumers Tax Commission estimated today.

The study indicated that total national retail sales for 1938 will equal or surpass the 1937 volume of nearly 40-billion dollars, and the average Christmas expenditure of the nation's families will be \$62.50, of which \$9.57 will account for hidden taxes.

Mrs. C. W. Foltz of Indianapolis is the NCTC national committee member in Indiana.

The holiday business volume was said to be based on reports from all retail businesses including department, specialty, novelty, jewelry, variety and dry goods stores, food, drug, furniture, household furnishings and automotive lines.

NOTED BUILDER GOES UP, DOWN THENCE TO WPA

Sam Harding, Famous as Contractor, Says He's Broke But Happy

Green Bay, Wis.—The signature "Sam Harding, contractor" is affixed to contracts for the building of the famous aerial bridge at Duluth, Minn., the Chicago Garfield Park conservatory, the international Livestock Show Exposition building in Chicago and the fourth lock at Sault Ste. Marie.

But today Harding, now 71, is a foreman of a WPA project here, broke but happy.

His story is one of ups and downs alternate success and failure, which have taken him from the Waushara county, Wis., farm where he was born to heights of engineering achievement, dropped him to near poverty.

Harding's career began when he started as a draftsman for a Milwaukee steel firm after graduating from the University of Wisconsin. Within a year he was manager of the plant.

Founded Own Firm.

After 11 years service with the Milwaukee firm, Harding founded his own firm in Waushara. It was while he was president of this firm that he received his biggest assignment—the Duluth aerial bridge.

Two blocks long and 134 feet high to permit the passage below of lake steamers entering the narrow Duluth harbor canal, the bridge is supported only by structures on the canal bank. It is considered a great engineering achievement even today.

The pressure of competition from big interests became great, however, and in 1913 Harding abandoned his own plant and entered the contracting business in Chicago. Then came what he believed would be his most profitable job—construction of the Soo lock.

Went Broke on Job.

Instead, it proved his downfall. With the entrance of the United States into the World war, steel prices soared. But the contract was signed and Harding was compelled to do the job. It broke him.

Persevering Harding tried again. He began with a Chicago rubber company. But luck was against him again. The company failed in the crash of 1923.

Mounting years and the ever increasing problem of unemployment made it difficult for him to find any work. For five years he was unemployed. He lost his \$23,000 home in Oaksho.

Then came government relief work. He became an inspector on a Mississippi river project and later was transferred to a park project here.

Still he is hopeful of another comeback.

"It's been a great education," he said. "I'll come out all right."

Now It's Son of 'Devil Man' Negroes Fear

New Orleans.—Negro mummies who quiet their babies with a quavering reference to the "devil man" are now putting police to sleep with a flood of calls about a "devil baby."

The story about a man with horns in Negro sections of New Orleans is an old one to official ears. The black "devil man" with a horn growing from the middle of his forehead, according to complainants, is cutting all sorts of high-jinks.

One girl recently looked up at a man with whom she was dancing. Suddenly, she told police, she noticed he had a horn. The Negro girl screamed and the "devil man" disappeared. So did most of the dancers.

A pupil in a Negro school leaped up out of his seat and yelled, "The devil man is here." Near-panic resulted.

Several Negroes have been jailed for firing guns within the city limits. The excuse always is the "devil man."

There was a "devil man"—Lord Harold, who made overtime use of a Mardi Gras costume on both sides of the river with disastrous effects. But police believe he could hardly be conducting terroristic activities from his jail cell.

Now the "devil man" has a son—also well horned, according to floods of calls to police headquarters.



"Friendship improves happiness and abates misery by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief."

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The new United States Congress has only three women Representatives and one woman Senator.

Last year more than five million people filed income tax reports. Sixty one of these had net incomes of more than one million dollars. New York state had twenty-five of them.

During the past twenty three years of intelligent scientific fighting of tuberculosis in this country, that disease has declined more than sixty-three per cent.

Gamblers are placing even bets now that Southern California will trounce Duke University in the Rose Bowl game on Monday afternoon, January second.

In 1820, 93 per cent of the U. S. population lived in rural areas; in 1850, 83 per cent; in 1900, 60 per cent; and in 1930 only about 43 per cent.

The "collegiate" style of going bare-headed although otherwise fully dressed has been tabooed. Now a gentleman fashionably dressed must have a hat.

While enroute to Duluth via Lake Superior from Detroit the steamer John P. Geistman was caught in such a severe storm that forty-four of her deck load of 50 automobiles were dumped into the lake.

The Division of Unemployment Compensation gets most all kinds of excuses from workmen for the loss of their security cards. One of the fellows who lost his card claimed: "The baby chewed it up."

Last year the average man's taxes in England were about \$15 less than were the taxes of the average American.

John Roll, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, according to a news dispatch, is now happily married to his son's widow.

In New York City John Jones and Miss Luella Iorio were visiting a tavern when all of a sudden Jones threw some kind of a fit and bit Miss Iorio on the leg. The police were called and now Mr. Jones is in a place where there is no danger of his biting or getting bit.

Billy Rose has a new show which includes a chorus of old girls who range in age from sixty-one to seventy-five. Even though the "girls" are old they are billed to shag, truck, and do all the late steps.

Philip Rully is serving a thirty-day sentence in jail at Monclair, N. J., for stealing food from his aged mother.

Shirley Temple is the youngest person ever to have her name listed in that exclusive list of notable names entitled 'Who's Who in America.'

Dozens of people of Illinois are victims of Tularemia, the rabbit fever. Many have died with this disease during the last few days. There is a serum that aids greatly in the treatment of Tularemia but due to the prevalence of the disease it has been very difficult to get enough of the serum.

In addition to their regular \$10,000 annual salaries, a member of the United States Senate is allowed one secretary with a salary of \$3,900 and four clerks whose salaries vary from \$1,800 to \$2,400; a Representative is allowed \$5,000 for clerk hire, which may be expended as he sees fit, except that not more than \$3,900 may be paid to any one person.

The European debts to this country are due December 15th. Thirteen European countries owe this country a total of \$13,000,000,000 but as usual only Finland is making any preparation to pay.

PLANTERS MAP DRIVE TO ROUT COTTON SLUMP

Program Not to Depend on Government For Stabilized Price.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 23.—The National Cotton Council has drawn up a 10-point program to increase consumption of the staple and save cotton farmers from ruin.

Oscar A. Johnston, Mississippi planter and chairman of the council, declared at a council meeting here that the south must no longer expect the federal government with its crop control measures to maintain stable prices and bring prosperity.

"We must go beyond that," he said. "We must carry out a definite program to expand the cotton market and halt competition of synthetic fibers. Cotton mills in the south are now manufacturing rayon. Every pound of rayon displaces one of cotton. That is our problem—to increase consumption. We have devoted too much attention to the problem of supply."

Full Program Outlined.

The objectives of the council are:

- 1.—To expand consumption of cotton and cotton seed through intensive advertising, improving qualities of cotton, insisting on use of cotton instead of substitutes, and by a campaign to obtain use of cotton in construction of roads and highways.

- 2.—To expand foreign markets by supporting reciprocal trade treaties, lowering tariff revision, development of good will among foreign nations toward American farm products, and support of all efforts to develop a policy of international harmony.
- 3.—To foster and support scientific research to develop new uses for cotton, cottonseed and by-products.

- 4.—To aid all other groups and agencies devoted to the cotton problem.
- 5.—To sponsor and support any legislation, federal or state, which has as its objective the increased consumption of cotton, and to combat legislation which would discriminate against cotton.

- 6.—To fight for more favorable freight rates for the South which ship cotton.
- 7.—To sponsor and support an effort to bring about a correction of maritime rates which would encourage export of cotton.

- 8.—To make study of advisability of invoking federal and state aid to combat insect activities which destroy cotton.
- 9.—To study problems of all cotton interests.

- 10.—To support a processing tax on all materials competing with cotton, if congress levies a processing tax on cotton.

Vatican Notes Clergy's Gains In North China

Vatican City.—The increase in the number of Catholic clergy in North China during the last half century has been striking, according to the Congregation for the Propagation of Faith.

Statistics for 1937 reveal that the province of Hopeh lists 151 Chinese priests, 135 major and 540 minor seminarians, with 170 additional pupils in the probatoria. Of the seven ordained in this area, seven were raised to the Episcopate.

The Congregation reports that 50 years ago, the same area was covered by the vicariates of Peking and Chengtingfu. It says that at that time Peking had few Chinese priests and only 15 major and 29 minor seminarians, while Chengtingfu had the first two Chinese priests had just been ordained, while the vicariate possessed a mere handful of seminarians.

According to the Congregation of Faith, this same area is now divided into 10 separate missions, six of which are entrusted to the Vicarates, three to Chinese secular clergy and one to the Stigmatist Fathers. It adds:

"There are now four preparatory seminaries, nine minor and two regional major seminaries in Hopeh. Particular interest attaches to the Chai regional seminary, as it was erected on or near the ground given by the Emperor Wan Ly to the early Jesuits for the burial of Father Ricci. The seminary was opened in 1902 and since that date has given training to 330 students. Ordinations from the China seminary total 164."

POPULATION GROWING.

Greater Cleveland has a present population of 1,293,638, which is an increase of 92,183 since 1930, a Cleveland statistician, Howard W. Green reports.

LION FATAL IN DEATH

Nairobi, Tanganyika.—A man-eating lion which terrorized a district near Kigoma, Tanganyika, killed five villagers before its death and caused the death of a sixth man. Jumping up and down with joy when he heard that the man-eater had been shot by a native policeman, the sixth man fell on a spear and was killed.

Wake Island's 35 People Too Busy To Ponder Over Lonely Existence

San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jenkins enjoy the rather unusual distinction of constituting 17 per cent of the population of the particular geographical unit which they inhabit.

That particular unit is Wake Island, tiny dot in the Southern Pacific, which serves as a night's resting place for the Pan-American trans-Pacific clipper ships.

Jenkins is the chef at the Pan-American hotel, built there for the overnight visitors, and Mrs. Jenkins is the only permanent woman resident of the island.

Back from a 14 month stay on the island, Jenkins declared:

"At the moment I went there, I said to myself: 'Jenkins, what a fool you are.' But now I figure that if I could just stay there one year more I would be satisfied."

"We represent 17 per cent of the population of the island," Mrs. Jenkins said, "and I represent 100 per cent of the feminine population. Sometimes I talk to myself, I get so lonesome to talk to another woman."

The Jenkins report there are only about 35 people on the island, including the Chamorro natives employed in the hotel. The rest are all employes of Pan-American Airways.

The big event on the island is the weekly arrival of the plane, Jenkins said. "Then things really begin to pop. We work 24 hours a day entertaining the guests."

Jenkins wonders what he would do if he developed a stomach-ache on the island. That is because when he had a toothache, he flew 1,508 miles to Guam to have it treated.

To pass what spare time they have, the couple said they walk around the mile square island and collect shells and coral, but added that there is not so much spare time as one might think.

The Tradewind, the company's supply ship, only comes once every six months, as the bulk of the food supply is brought in fresh by the clippers. It is the only ship that calls at the island, because of lack of anchorage facilities.

LORD NUFFIELD LEADS BRITISH AIR REARMING

Free Hand in Producing 1,000 Planes Given Millionaire.

London.—Lord Nuffield, multimillionaire philanthropist at the age of 61, is leading and speeding up Britain's air rearmament drive.

He has been awarded an order for 1,000 Spitfire fighter planes, the biggest aircraft order ever given to a single concern, and he is virtual dictator in this sphere of Britain's rearmament campaign, for Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood announced that Nuffield has a free hand in methods adopted in producing the machines which are described as the fastest planes in the Royal Air Force.

A recent announcement by War Minister Leslie Hore Belsham revealed that Nuffield, in addition to building airplanes, will have a hand in air defense work. He is to make numerous anti-aircraft guns. Furthermore, he has told ministers concerned that he does not want to be remunerated for his efforts.

Made Honorary Colonel

With the honorary rank of colonel, Nuffield heads the 52d (London) anti-aircraft brigade of Territorials. He annually hands the brigade \$2,500 for equipment and frequently presents troops with other aids, such as buses for transporting members to the country for training.

Starting his career as a bicycle builder on a capital of \$25, the former William Richard Morris now is spending \$15,000,000 building and equipping an aircraft factory at Birmingham. Meanwhile, he has distributed more than \$60,000,000 to universities, hospitals, churches, schools, medical and other needy institutions. Benefactions of less than \$50,000 are not registered in his official list.

Graduating from the bicycle to the motorcycle, Nuffield eventually made his millions by building automobiles and selling them at a price within the reach of many thousands of people in Britain and throughout the empire. He became Britain's leading mass producer of automobiles with his Morris works at Cowley, near Oxford, covering 82 acres, with an annual production of more than 100,000 cars. The plant employs 30,000 men.

Oppose "Shadow" Scheme

In October, 1926, Lord Nuffield quarreled with Air Minister Lord Swinton in connection with the government's "shadow" factory scheme for armaments manufacture. He had spent \$500,000 of his own money on a factory for airplane motors. He complained that he was then being asked to waste public money building another factory, and he described the government's aircraft industry scheme as unworkable.

"BLACK LEGION" IN ONTARIO

Sudbury, Ont.—Police are seeking a mysterious letter-writer who has warned three men to "get out of town." The letters warned that the "Black Legion" would take "dire action" if the sender's warning was not heeded.

SOCIAL MEDICINE CALIFORNIA GETS

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 23.—By an overwhelming standing vote Sunday the California Medical Association approved a plan of socialized medicine to cost residents of the state about \$2.50 a month.

Approval was granted at a special session of the medical association's house of delegates, representing 7,000 California physicians. The vote authorizes immediate formation of a subsidiary corporation to put the plan into operation.

"I believe this is a distinct step forward in giving the people of California a chance to pay for health service at a nominal cost," said Dr. Charles Dukes of Oakland, president-elect of the organization.

"The plan will guarantee the highest type of medical service and will not interfere with private practice."

LEGS BALK ON MIND

Cleveland, O.—Lawrence Krumb, 86, discovered that his old legs would not conform to his young ideas when he tried to jump a puddle, misjudged the distance, missed the curb and fell. He suffered lacerations on the forehead as a result of his "puddle-jumping."

"PAUL REVERES" ORGANIZED

Pittsfield, Mass.—The county commissioners have organized a "Paul Revere corps" to patrol county streams regularly and warn citizens of rising waters in flood times. The men will be paid 62 1/2 cents hourly while on duty.

CONCRETE MIXERS TAXED

Cleveland, O.—All owners of concrete mixers and tar spreaders here now must take out automobile licenses. It was announced by Chief Police Prosecutor Gerald Philod. The licenses cost \$200 and \$300.

Get Your Gas and Oil At the IN-AND-OUT Service Station

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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

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PHONE 204

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

MUSIC STEPS UP EGG PRODUCTION

Youngstown, O.—Hens lay eggs to music at the Maplewood Poultry farm near here, and according to Henry M. Gallie, proprietor, their tastes are very high.

Symphonic and organ music increase production, but the hens aren't swing enthusiasts. "We've installed radios throughout our eggery," said Gallie, who objects to the word "farm" when applied to his place. "The music soothes the hens and makes them more contented."

The "eggery" is one of the most up-to-date in Ohio. There is no chicken yard where in the fowl may scratch and cackle. There is no leisure in the Gallie egg factory—hens work a 14-hour day every day. Lights go on promptly at 5 a. m. and off at 7 p. m.

Only the roosters are permitted to run free in the yard. "Hens don't lay eggs while they sleep, so we keep them awake as long as we find it pays—and that's about 14 hours," Gallie explained. The chickens live in wire cages at Maplewood. A trough of fresh water flows by the front of each cage. Another trough provides feed.

When a hen produces a potential breakfast, the following happens: The egg rolls out a special trough. The egg strikes a lever, records the laying on a special charting apparatus.

The egg falls to a rubber felt conveyor, which carries it first to the waiting baskets. Fowls Are Graded The hens, like students, are graded. "Passing" grade is 14 eggs a month, which isn't good, however.

"If a hen lays less than her quota, she isn't paying her way, and she must go," said Gallie, looking at a chart. "We can't afford to support any 'star boarders'—so we sell them."

Clouds or no clouds, the hens get their sunshine in bottles. Cod liver oil—containing the sunshine vitamin—is fed them daily with their grain. This is just part of their scientific feeding. To fatten them a special mixture of grain is provided. For egg laying, an egg mash is fed to the fowls.

Gallie first conceived the idea of the "music speed-up" system when he read that music was being played to workers in large factories to increase production. "It wasn't because we felt that chickens should be given the finer things in life," he said. "We just wanted to 'egg them on.' You might say, to greater efforts. And according to our records, the idea worked."

SLED SENTINELS TO AID SAFETY

Syracuse, N. Y.—A one-woman crusade to reduce the toll of young lives taken by automobiles every winter as children play in streets with their sleds may become effective over the nation in cities where snow falls.

This is the opinion of Accident Prevention Bureau experts here, who first became acquainted with the move when they saw in local papers this ad:

"I will give free every day two hours of my time and go to the park with children under 12 who want to sled ride. If they will not play in the streets with sleds, Mrs. Sankey, phone 5-285."

Mother of Two Children Investigating, bureau officials found the advertiser to be Mrs. Leslie E. Sankey, a former nurse and mother of an 8-year-old son and a 12-year-old daughter.

"I saw a young boy coast down a hill, into the path of an automobile," she explained. "It was awful, and I decided to see what I could do to prevent such accidents. So I formed a sled club."

Mrs. Sankey's method is simple. She agrees to give two hours of her time each day to take children to a park for sledding. In return, the children sign a simple pledge, reading:

"The undersigned promises not to play in streets with sleds."

Pledge Carries Penalty Safety experts were enthusiastic and asked what they could do to help. Mrs. Sankey thought that perhaps the pledge would be more effective if a penalty was imposed for violation.

As a result, every club member must agree to forfeit his sled to police if he or she should "forget" and use it in a street. So far, no sleds have been impounded.

I use the honey system with my own children," Mrs. Sankey said, "and it works. Perhaps it's because the children all have nice sleds and they don't want to lose them."

Argentina is estimated to have produced 61,000 metric tons of cotton this year, nearly 30,000 tons more than last year.

Moscow, Russia, reports its new subway line cost 2.6 per cent less than the estimates.

A new tool chest has a front that rolls up like the top of a desk so that there are no doors in the way of workers.

Secret To Seeing In Dark Revealed To Be Cod Liver Oil's Vitamin A

Tucson, Ariz.—A new use has been found here for cod liver oil—drink it and you can see at night like a cat.

At least that is the result of experiments of Dr. Margaret Cammack Smith, nutrition chemist of the University of Arizona, in attempting to cure "night blindness," a peculiar condition that develops in the eye from a lack of regeneration of "pigment purple," a vitamin A substance.

The blindness can be corrected in children by use of cod liver oil, Dr. Smith said.

Conducting a test of 127 under-nourished children here for 10 weeks and many others during the past year, Dr. Smith said she had successfully corrected night blindness by daily doses of the oil.

The test also had its reverberations in the laboratories which furnished the cod liver oil. Dr. Smith reported. The children liked the natural kind better than the highly refined, odorless type which has been developed at the laboratory.

Dr. Smith started out to prove whether a lack of vitamin A in Mexican families of the low wage bracket was reflected in the children's vision, growth, susceptibility to disease, especially of the respiratory tract, and breaks in health, such as tuberculosis.

The answer to all these questions was "yes," Dr. Smith said.

Despite its importance, the experiment was very simple to perform. Dr. Smith, with a biophotometer at hand, placed each child in a dark room until all the "visual purple" should have regenerated in the eye. Then a bright light was flashed in the child's eyes for three minutes. Then the child was placed in a dark room for the regeneration of the "visual purple" and its rate of regeneration tested.

Dr. Smith found that when she took over the 127 children, 30 per cent had a normal eye, 13 per cent were borderline cases and 57 per cent were subnormal. Weight apparently had nothing to do with it, as only 11 per cent were underweight.

After the 10 weeks of the cod liver oil, another test was made. Two-thirds of them reached normal night vision and the other third had improved.

In a group not receiving the cod liver oil, Dr. Smith said no improvement was noted.

GOVERNOR

(Continued On Page Three)

ment to the extent of 50 per cent, the state, 30 per cent, and the county, 20 per cent. It has been suggested that the state assume a larger portion of the costs and relieve the county from its share of 20 per cent. It would seem more practical that the county should assume more of the costs instead of less since the funds must be raised through taxation and it makes little difference who distributes the money as long as it must be paid by local taxpayers. Public welfare should be more economically handled by each county and it would seem better that each taxing unit assume the burden of such costs. The state could in turn reduce its amount of taxes to be raised which would in most cases be more of a benefit to each community than the payment of a portion of public welfare in the counties.

A reduction in gross income tax collections would gather more favoritism in each community than the assumption of greater public welfare costs by the state in each county.

YEARS PASS

(Continued From Page One)

sewage treatment works would have been completed and in operation three years ago had not the program of the Dale administration been blocked by city councilmen who listened to the selfish reasoning of the present mayor, then a candidate for the office.

The Bunch administration took up the sewage problem after having caused its construction to be defaulted in 1933 and today the city of Muncie still does not have a sewage treatment works although nearly \$300,000 have been spent and many months of time wasted.

During the past week, a legal suit was filed by Paul R. White, deputy city engineer, for the collection of more than \$22,000 from the city in payment of engineering services by him. White has been employed on the sewer project during the past four years and paid as a deputy city engineer a salary of \$395 per month. He contends that he should be paid a commission also for his services which according to his demands would amount to over \$22,000.

The sewage treatment project has so far appeared to be the payment of claims for engineering services and the purchase of materials and equipment. It can be estimated that before the system is completed and ready for service approximately \$300,000 more money will be expended and at least another year elapsed. From these estimates, it may be concluded that the completed sewage disposal works for Muncie will cost the taxpayers locally nearly \$900,000 and they must wait a year or more to obtain any benefits while if it had not been for the present city administration leaders the project would have been in operation three years ago at a maximum cost to the taxpayers amounting

to \$742,000.

They also wonder that local taxpayers should organize to demand their dollars be spent wisely and obtain results rather than to continue allowing political maneuvering to cause waste and stalling?

GOLD

(Continued From Page One)

covering their investments in dividends. The two dozen producing mines in the islands paid out \$5,164,758 in dividends during the first half of 1938. Dividends for the last half of the year may be even larger.

Nearly a dozen new mines have been brought into production this year while production capacity at older mines has been increased. Some mining officials feel that the United States' present \$35 an ounce gold price may not be continued indefinitely, hence every ounce possible should be crushed from the gold-bearing veins and marketed.

Mines Are Isolated Lack of transportation facilities to reach the rugged tropical jungles and the isolated little islands of the archipelago where gold is found has made mine development expensive. Many Philippine mines could not operate profitably with gold at the old price of \$20 an ounce. Several mining companies use transport planes to carry men, supplies and machinery to isolated mining sites which otherwise would be several days travel from supply centers.

Illustrative of the spectacular development of gold mining in the little frequented ore-bearing jungles of the islands, gold output in 1932 totaled \$5,000,000. During the last five years production has been increased at the rate of nearly \$5,000,000 annually.

Based on an estimate of 1938 production worth \$32,500,000, mining experts predict yearly production will touch the \$40,000,000 in 1940 and place gold a neck-and-neck rival to sugar as the Philippines' No. 1 industry.

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A Soufflé Supper For a Flabby Purse

By Frances Lee Barton

THE recent festive season no doubt has left your food budget a trifle the worse for wear. So it's not exactly good news when your husband announces that he's bringing home a business friend for a bite of supper! All is not lost, however, for you can make a very handsome main dish of a tomato cheese soufflé and flank it with broiled bacon. Follow this recipe to the letter and it will be a grand soufflé to win the men folks' beaming approval.

Combine 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup celery, 1/2 cup carrot, 1/2 cup mushroom, 1/2 cup tomato, 1/2 cup cauliflower, 1/2 cup broccoli, 1/2 cup spinach, 1/2 cup lettuce, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup dill, 1/2 cup chives, 1/2 cup basil, 1/2 cup oregano, 1/2 cup thyme, 1/2 cup rosemary, 1/2 cup sage, 1/2 cup marjoram, 1/2 cup fennel, 1/2 cup anise, 1/2 cup caraway, 1/2 cup cumin, 1/2 cup coriander, 1/2 cup fenugreek, 1/2 cup mustard, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 cup maple syrup, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup white sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup celery, 1/2 cup carrot, 1/2 cup mushroom, 1/2 cup tomato, 1/2 cup cauliflower, 1/2 cup broccoli, 1/2 cup spinach, 1/2 cup lettuce, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup dill, 1/2 cup chives, 1/2 cup basil, 1/2 cup oregano, 1/2 cup thyme, 1/2 cup rosemary, 1/2 cup sage, 1/2 cup marjoram, 1/2 cup fennel, 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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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.

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

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, December 23, 1933.

And It's About Time!

Certain recent events seem to hint that we as a nation may be heading toward an era of good feeling. Not in the complete Pollyannaish sense, of course, but at least an era of good sense. We pick a few straws from the wind:

The National Association of Manufacturers changes from its policy of strafing the Government, admits mistakes of the past and, in its resolutions, encourages amity. Its annual convention was closed with a forward-looking and statesmanlike address by H. W. Prentiss Jr.

John L. Lewis reciprocates with an expression of appreciation and urges a stop to "cavilings and quarrels." Home Martin, head of the United Automobile Workers, tells his followers that a contract, after all, is a contract, and forbids unauthorized strikes.

The Internal Revenue Bureau acts to simplify its tax collection machinery on a policy of helpful co-operation with the taxpayers, and Administration experts study ways of revising tax laws to stimulate greater business volume.

Internationally, Democrat Hull and Republican Landon work side by side in Lima.

We could multiply examples but what it boils down to is that a lot of conflicting forces in our democracy seem to be awakening to the fact that democracy, as such, is under fire, and that it may become a proposition of hanging together or hanging separately; that nations torn by internal strife are weakening themselves to the point of grave danger.

Democracy, having been put on the defensive by the strutting of the dictators, may be getting together at home because of the pressure from the outside that makes national cohesion the only insurance of safety.—Indianapolis Times.

Different Kinds of Democracy

America's Agrarian Evolution

America's first settlers made peace with the Indians and settled down to farming. Eventually the United States became a great farming country. The boundaries widened and widened and the agrarian evolution never ceased.

The homestead act was passed in 1862 and under its provisions there followed the distribution of public lands to all citizens of the country who were willing to accept the responsibilities of pioneering, hard work, and a long and persistent struggle that offered golden opportunities of homes and independence. This forward step in the evolution of the American agrarian system went into operation under the administration of the wise Abraham Lincoln. In the midst of a destructive civil war he gave thought and took aggressive action in planning for the permanent settlement of the west and the upbuilding of every mile of country within our national borders. Lincoln threw his full force and power to the support of a trans-continental railroad. Track mileage began to multiply as the curtain rang down on slow going—along the river routes, via stage coaches, covered wagons, and the pony express.

The agrarian movement led the grand march of progress out of the forests and the wilderness and the visions of the early Colonial farmers all came true as the agrarian evolution provided the foundation for the most powerful democracy in the world.

Mexico's Agricultural Revolution

The right of citizens to own and cultivate their country's lands has been restricted in Mexico. Spaniards are Indians have inter-married, but the Spanish stock has held the upper hand for more than four centuries, and the Indians have been the victims of the peonage system. In 1821 Mexico became independent and made a start in the direction of Democracy.

Naturally the old habits prevailed, and revolutions were always being fought in which new landlords replaced the old ones, and the national game of plundering one another gained in frequency and volume, as it continued to smother the struggle for Democratic government.

Mexico never had an agrarian evolution and it continues to be a Republic and a Democracy, in name only. The government is now in the hands of the National Revolutionary Party, with a "six-year-plan." All kinds of properties of great value have been "captured" in the revolution, and passed from private owners to government ownership.

Mexican Democracy does not fit the American definition of Democracy. Since agrarian evolution has never been operated in the country across the Rio Grand they properly called the substitute an agrarian revolution.

The United States government has forced Mexico to agree to pay 10 million dollars to American citizens—deferred payments, of course—for land that was confiscated. But Mexican citizens have no redress. Under the agrarian revolution their government permits the peons meekly to occupy the lands that were taken away from large and small actual owners. But the citizens of that "democracy" have no hope to get a stake, such as a homestead, nor are they in position to work out their future in their own way and become independent owners of the land itself as was the case with the American homesteaders.

The Clash

When Secretary of State Hull flatly told Mexico that "the taking of property without compensation is not expropriation; it is confiscation," the Mexican government expressed regrets that the United States should disregard "the motive, the causes, and the historical antecedents, political and social, of our agrarian revolution." The Mexican note added: "Mexico believes on the contrary that it has adjusted its acts to the standards of international law, in accordance with the evolution which the traditional concepts of that law have necessarily undergone."

The agrarian program of Mexico has unquestionably weakened the country. Efforts to make up for agrarian mistakes have gone the crooked way. The habit of confiscation of agrarian lands has become a fixed one. A natural, inevitable result is that Mexico began confiscation of industrial properties on a tremendous scale. In the succeeding blunders the affairs of industry and commerce have been disrupted and disorganized, and the people of the country have been brought to the brink of despair through socialized, communal, and crack-pot schemes of misguided leadership.

Thus, Mexico uses its so-called "national revolution" as a challenge to both international law and the Good Neighbor Policy, which other Republics are seeking to strengthen by Democratic procedure at Lima, Peru.

Signs Of The Times

Comments, Politically and Otherwise, on Present-Day Topics

Mr. Herbert Hoover probably dropped his morning paper into his egg the other day when he read that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts proposed to increase old age pensions throughout the country to \$60 a month from the present \$30 limit—with the federal government supplying \$40 of the amount. Other balance-budget advocates within the G.O.P. ranks must have had near heart failure at Lodge's suggestion. Hasn't the Old Guard been landing body blows at spending in the last three campaigns? Hasn't it told voters that unless spending stopped and the budget were balanced that the nation would become bankrupt? After continuously pounding away at the New Deal on this side, we find it now attacking the New Deal from the other side for what it calls niggardly old age pensions and has started to play post office with the followers of Dr. Townsend. The same Republican state election platforms that called for a balanced budget called for a "full and fair hearing" for the Townsend Plan of \$200-a-month pensions. The setup is as crazy as waterings in a snowstorm. Don't tell us the Republicans aren't hungry to get back into power! They care naught for consistency.

The Republicans are doing as much figuring over how to behave at the next session of Congress as a girl at her first dancing party. Should the G.O.P. stand with its lips, and wait for the Democratic conservatives to come over and talk to it? Or should the G.O.P. go after its beaur by boldly announcing an anti-New Deal program of its own and fighting for it all the way down the line? John D. M. Hamilton, G.O.P. national chairman, feels that it would be wiser for the Republicans to lie low. So does Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. The idea is to let the anti-New Deal Democrats fight the President's program. They think that a little Republican opposition might bring a new discipline and solidarity to Democratic ranks. The strategy, at present at least, seems to be for the little girl to sit pigeon-toed in the corner, with a sweet look on her face, doing nothing to indicate she is really thinking of the coming Presidential election.

We believe it would be the best for the Democrats if the Republicans tried this "act-dumb" scheme. The country at large will not fall for such a plan. The power of the G. O. P. has been increased and the public is going to demand that it take a stand on relief, utilities, social security, agriculture. It wants to see the G. O. P. fight for what it thinks should be done. It expects the Republicans to establish a platform in the next session of Congress on which it can run in 1940. The picture of 170 Republicans looking as if they were waiting for a street car won't be much of a contribution to the national welfare. Up to now the opposition to the New Deal has only criticized it. The time has come for Republicans to present their program—for them to make known how they would solve the many problems.

"The average Canadian cannot understand American criticism of President Roosevelt," observes Frantz O'Leary, associate editor of The Ottawa Journal, one of Canada's leading conservative newspapers. "Most Canadians look upon the President as a really great man," says O'Leary. This is an interesting view coming from a leading conservative among our neighbors to the north. O'Leary and the Canadians don't appreciate, for example, how Mr. Roosevelt has ruined business. Business profits have been zooming for months but that doesn't make any difference. Some American business men insist they've been ruined and they intend to stay ruined until Mr. Roosevelt goes out of office. Too, O'Leary and his Canadian friends don't realize how Mr. Roosevelt has "ruined the rich." It is true that 61 Americans reported incomes more than \$1,000,000 in 1937, whereas only 20 reported incomes of more than a million in 1932—Mr. Hoover's last year in office. But that doesn't count. That's an accident, or something.

So with the utilities. They've been ruined even though power output has passed the 1929 peak and power company finances are exceptionally strong, so, also with the nation's finances. The dollar is the world, enjoys such great confidence abroad that foreigners hoard strongest monetary unit in the paper dollars—but Roosevelt "ruined" the finances when he went off the gold standard, and when we're ruined, in Tory opinion, we stay ruined. Pondering these factors may increase, rather than diminish the bewilderment of Editor O'Leary and the folks in Canada. Perhaps our Tories are so, so sore because Roosevelt did what they told him NOT to do, and what he did WORKED. In our opinion some people's reputations as know-it-alls were hit a lot more than their pocketbooks.

"Mother," Maxim Gorky's novel, is to be produced in Russia as an opera.

COUNTY PRINTING - BLANKS STATIONERY AND PRINTED SUPPLIES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, State of Indiana, will on the 28th day of December, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 A. M. on said date, at the office of the Auditor of said County, in the Court House, in the City of Muncie, Indiana, receive sealed bids for the furnishing of all classes of County Printing and Printed Supplies, for the year 1933.

Said supplies have been classified into Classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and specifications covering the same are now on file in the office of the Auditor of said County for the inspection of bidders. All bids must be submitted as to each class and contracts will be awarded separately upon each class.

All bids must be accompanied by a non-collusion affidavit and each bidder shall deposit with his bid a bond in the sum of \$1,000.00 with good and sufficient surety conditioned that he will promptly enter into a contract if the same be awarded to him and for the faithful performance of such contract.

Wage rates of this work will not be less than the scale of wages as determined pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 318 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana of 1935.

All bids must be submitted on forms provided by the Auditor and the Board of Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Specifications filed Dec. 17, 1933.

Done this 17th day of December, 1933.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

Dec. 23 1933

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed proposals and bids at the office of the Auditor of said County up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 28, 1933, for the furnishing of the following classes of supplies for use at the County Institutions of Delaware County, Indiana, during the FIRST QUARTER of the year 1933, to-wit: Bread, groceries, dry goods, ladies shoes, mens shoes, ladies and mens clothing and drugs and sanitary supplies.

Separate bids shall be made upon the said above classes of supplies and definite bids must be submitted on each article or quantity, and all goods and supplies are to be delivered to the institutions free from freight, express or drayage.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a non-collusion affidavit and by bond conditioned as required by law in the sum of \$500.00. Estimates and specifications on file in the Auditor's Office, Dec. 17, 1933. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1933.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

Dec. 23, 1933

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed proposals and bids at the office of the Auditor of said County up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 28, 1933, for HARDWARE and ELECTRICAL supplies for the year 1933.

Separate bids shall be made upon the said above classes and supplies and definite bids must be submitted on each article or quantity and all goods and supplies are to be delivered to the institutions free from freight, express or drayage.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a non-collusion affidavit and by bond conditioned as required by law in the sum of \$500.00. Specifications on file in the Auditor's Office, Dec. 17, 1933. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 17th day of December, 1933.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

Dec. 23, 1933

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION

Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that on the 20th day of December, 1933, said Board unanimously adopted Declaratory Resolution No. 792, 1933, for the vacation of East Twentieth Street from the east line of Monroe Street to the West line of the first alley north and south between Twentieth Street and Twenty-first Street, in the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works and Safety of said City, has fixed the 13th day of Jan. 1934, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, as the date upon which remonstrances may be filed or presented by persons interested in or affected by said proposed vacation above described, and said Board will meet at its office for the purpose of hearing and considering such remonstrances as may be filed or presented, and for the purpose of taking final action thereon. Said action shall be final and conclusive upon all persons.

L. L. BRACKEN, H. L. PARKINSON, ARTHUR K. MEKKER, Board of Public Works and Safety. By Celia Null

Clerk of the Board. Dec. 23 & 30

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the County of Delaware, Indiana, will receive sealed bids and proposals up to the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1934, at the office of the Auditor in the Courthouse at the City of Muncie, Indiana, for the furnishing of the following supplies and equipment for the County Highway Department for the year 1933.

One to two 1-2 ton trucks. One new or used Power Grader. One to two thousand barrel of Cement.

One to five hundred thousand gallon of Bituminous Material. Requirements and specifications for above supplies and materials are on file in the office of said Auditor.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with a non-collusion affidavit as required by law.

Whenever a bid is in excess of \$500.00 the same shall be accompanied by a bidders bond or certified check payable to the Treasurer of Delaware County, Indiana, which bond or check shall be in an amount not less than 10 per cent of the total amount of such bid.

Checks and bonds of unsuccessful bidders to be returned to them. All supplies and materials to be delivered F. O. B. any point in Delaware County, and as ordered by the Highway Supervisor.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 23rd day of December, 1933.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS, Auditor of Delaware County, Ind.

BOND SALE NOTICE

Sealed proposals will be received by the Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana, at his office in the Court House in the City of Muncie, Indiana, up to the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 21st day of January, 1934, for the purchase of the bonds of said County designated as "Advancement Fund Bonds—Series B 1933", in the amount of \$115,000.00, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed two and one-half (2 1/2%) per cent per annum (to be determined by bidding), which interest is payable on June 1, 1940 and semi-annually thereafter. Said bonds are dated January 21, 1933, in the denomination of \$1,000.00, numbered from one (1) to one hundred fifteen (115) inclusive, and mature in numerical order as follows:

- \$12,000 on June 1, 1940. \$12,000 on December 1, 1940. \$12,000 on June 1, 1941. \$12,000 on December 1, 1941. \$12,000 on June 1, 1942. \$12,000 on December 1, 1942. \$12,000 on June 1, 1943. \$12,000 on December 1, 1943. \$12,000 on June 1, 1944. \$7,000 on December 1, 1944.

Bidders for these bonds will be required to name the rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, not exceeding two and one-half (2 1/2%) per cent per annum. Such interest rate must be in multiples of one-fourth (1/4) of one (1%) per cent and not more than one interest rate shall be named by each bidder. Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder who has duly qualified and has submitted his bid in accordance herewith. The highest bidder will be the one who offers the lowest interest cost to the County, to be determined by computing the total interest on all of the bonds to their maturities and deducting therefrom the premium bid, if any. No bid for less than the par value of said bonds, plus accrued interest to date of delivery, at the interest rate named in the bid, will be considered. The right is reserved to accept any and all bids. In the event no satisfactory bids are received at the time and on the date herein fixed, the sale will be continued from day to day thereafter until a satisfactory bid has been received for all of said bonds.

Bids must be made on the form provided by the Auditor and approved by the Board of Commissioners, with additions, alterations or erasures, and said bids shall be sealed in an envelope marked "Bid for Advancement Fund Bonds", and shall have no other writing, printed matter or distinguishing marks on the outside thereof. Each bid must be accompanied by a non-collusion affidavit executed in the manner provided by law, and by a certified check for 3 per cent of the par value of the bonds bid on, drawn against moneys in some reliable bank in the County, which check shall be payable to the Board of Commissioners and shall be held as a guaranty of the performance of said bid if the same be accepted.

The opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, Bond Counsel of Indianapolis, Indiana, will be on file on the date of the sale and will be furnished the successful bidder at the expense of the County. No conditional bids will be considered. The bonds will be ready for delivery within ten days after the sale date. Sundays and holidays excluded.

Said bonds are being issued under the provisions of Chapter 117, Acts 1933, for the purpose of securing funds to be advanced by the County to the Townships thereof for poor relief purposes, and are the direct obligations of the County, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property within the County.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1933. GUS AUGUST MEYERS.



Elizabeth Warren

In a campus-wide poll conducted by the student newspaper and comic magazine at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Elizabeth Warren of Monroe, N. C., was selected as the co-ed having the most sex appeal on the campus. Jim LeLanne, football star, won the male honor.

Auditor Delaware County, Indiana. William A. McClellan, Attorney for Commissioners.

NO BETTER WAY

Despite the attacks made in the campaign, the Works Progress Administration will continue to be a part of government until private employment for workers opens the door of opportunity.

No one can dismiss as worthless the many improvements that have come through this agency. There are better buildings, better streets, better sewers. Every facility of modern life has been increased by its existence.

The government decided that the only cures for unemployment are jobs and that when private industries fail to supply them, the government must step in with work for the workless. When the Republicans who were elected in the Indiana district called upon the WPA administrator, they were of the belief that this part of government must go on. Not one offered a substitute or made a suggestion.

They no longer call it "boondoggling," for they have but to look at the town of Leavenworth, washed away by a great flood, and restored on higher grounds through the WPA, to have the answer to their jibes.

Those new homes were not built by idlers and loafers. On this matter there is universal judgment, now that the election is over. These Republicans would not dare to send these men back to idleness, nor take away the labor of one woman from the project on which she had been employed.

Every Republican Congressman will soon be reporting back to his people that through his effort and energies new funds have been allotted. But it was different when they were seeking office. Responsibility has sobered them.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

History has a habit of repeating itself. Every great President has been subject to abuse. Only the times and the issues shift.

Theodore Roosevelt was criticized and hated. Abraham Lincoln was the bitter target of derision and hatred. Today, because the issue is social justice, Franklin D. Roosevelt receives the abuse and vilification of those who see their privileges slipping away.

The President said that no one should starve—and was applauded. When he said that the standard of living should be raised for the average man and the average family, and did something about it, he was denounced as a radical and communist in no mild terms. When Abraham Lincoln became President and announced, as a part of our American system, that the country could not continue half slave and half free, he brought the same attacks from the great newspapers that are today leveled against Roosevelt.

They said that under the American system we had developed the country and increased the rights of the working people. Today human slavery is unthinkable and a memory of a dark age in our history. But the other form of slavery, the form which condemns millions to underprivilege, when attacked by the President, brings the same response that the country was built upon the old system of starvation for many and prosperity for a few.

From an editorial in a northern Lincoln days, this is the editorial which assailed his statement on the slave: "If there is any evidence required that Lincoln is no Statesman, that he is but a small politician, it is to be found in the statement in a 'house divided against itself, cannot stand. I believe that this Government cannot exist permanently half-slave, half-free.'" For seventy years we have gotten along together part-slave, and part free, we have made considerable progress and considerable prosperity. Our Statesmen have all labored under the impression that our system was a good one; that there was no unnecessary antagonism in it; but it seems that they were all

Toy Repairing Is Year 'Round Hobby For One of Santa's Many Helpers

Niles, O.—Joyful Arthur Kline is a year-round Santa Claus.

He uses a truck and basement workshop instead of a sleigh and North Pole toy factory, but the renovated toys he distributes to Niles' needy children are as shiny as those of St. Nick.

Kline said that his collection of broken-down toys is started early in the year and by Christmas he has "almost a houseful" of made-over playthings.

For several years, Kline has collected old, broken or unwanted toys from city residents. He carts these derelicts to the workshop in his basement where, in his spare time, he repairs them.

"I use all my spare time to mend the toys, but the pleasure the kids, who receive them, get out of them more than repays me for my work," he said.

"Lately, since more people have heard about my toy repairing, I have not had to canvass the town. People are more than glad to bring toys to me."

Kline renovates each plaything skillfully and carefully—with all the precision of a professional, instead of an amateur, toy-maker. First, he washes and cleans each article. Then they are painted to avoid chances of spreading infection to the small recipients.

"How to repair mechanical ap-

paratus often baffles me at first, but eventually I work out a solution to these problems," Kline said.

"For example—I came across a tiny, broken-down pump. I completely overhauled it and then fitted it with a ball-bearing suction apparatus.

"As for storing the toys until it's time to distribute them, I have difficulty in finding enough room in my house to put them all. My attic is full and they now are overflowing into my basement workshop," Kline said.

He said that the climax of his year's toy-mending comes on Xmas eve—then he delivers the good-as-new playthings to the under-privileged children in Niles.

"Last year I delivered two truckloads of toys to approximately 120 families of children," Kline said.

"I personally visit all the families before the holiday season, check on the number of children, their ages, and whether they really are in need.

"The toys, too, are checked before distributed. If the mechanical articles do not work properly, I don't distribute them."

Kline said that all the gifts are preceding Christmas eve to facilitate their speedy delivery to the right children.

The city or a local newspaper donates the use of a truck for the toy-giving mission.

a set of old fogies and that their political lights must be extinguished in the philosophy of the great sage at Springfield, Ill., Abraham Lincoln, who has certainly become much wiser than they were in their day and generation. If he is right, then all our statesmen from the time of Washington are cardinally and fundamentally wrong, but if they were right, Lincoln is a political quack and impostor."

MORE THAN STATE PRIDE

Other states will have "favorite sons" in the 1940 Democratic Convention, but when Indiana makes her offer, she will depend upon more than state pride and loyalty for the support of Paul V. McNutt.

True, there is a certain amount of pride in having a resident of this state, a native-born Hoosier, in the White House. But were that alone his recommendation, his chances would be far less than they are today. The candidacy of McNutt is strengthened by his years of public service in positions of importance in each of which he served not only with outstanding merit, but with such brilliancy that he has already become a national figure.

As governor he carried the state through the worst years of the depression without losing his credit. There were no schools closed in this state, no short-term terms. There was no hunger. Only his daring and courage in reorganizing the state permitted the improvements he

COLLAR BONE HARNESS

Seattle.—Dr. Roger Anderson, Seattle bone specialist, has designed a device that repairs broken collar bones with comparatively little discomfort to the victim.

The apparatus, made of rubber and metal, holds the armpit and shoulder rigid until the bones have mended.

BARGAIN RATES for Christmas Greetings



by LONG DISTANCE

Reduced Long Distance rates to most points within the United States and to Canada will be in effect from 7 p. m. Saturday, December 24 (Christmas Eve), through all day Sunday and Monday, until 4:30 a. m. Tuesday. They are the same low rates that apply every night after 7 p. m. and all day Sunday, and save you as much as 40% of the usual daytime rate.

A "Merry Christmas" by Long Distance is a most welcome and personal gift.

Take Advantage of These Same Bargain Rates at New Year's, Too.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY