

## Mt. Pulaski Times-News

MT. PULASKI, ILLINOIS

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HARRY J. WIBLE, Editor and Publisher

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Thursday, November 10, 1932

### Congratulations, Mr. Roosevelt

We feel that any man who can secure the votes of the overwhelming majority that Franklin D. Roosevelt did in Tuesday's election is to be heartily congratulated and we do so in all sincerity.

Today, with a new president elected, whatever partisan feeling there was before the election should be thrown into the discard and all of us give the incoming administration the united support that they are going to need if they whip present day conditions as quickly as we would like.

The change the American people so earnestly desired has been secured and we sincerely trust that it will give forth the spirit of confidence and optimism that everyone has been needing so badly the past months.

Let's go, America.

### Congratulations, Mr. Horner

The voters of Illinois spoke in no uncertain terms when they cast their votes for Judge Henry Horner and the tremendous majority he attained over his opponent leaves no doubt as to his popularity with Chicago as well as downstate voters.

To Judge Horner, we also extend congratulations and our cooperation in whatever way we can, be it small or large, to further the best interests of our state.

Let's go, Illinois.

### PITY THE CITY WORKER

Every one of our readers undoubtedly knows people who have had, and are still having, an extremely hard time to get along. But very few people in small towns and the country are face to face with actual destitution, with no friends, neighbors or families to fall back on for help, in proportion to the number of those who find themselves in that position in the cities.

The plight of the unattached worker, cut off from family ties and associations and adventuring alone into the industrial centers is the most difficult situation in which any American finds himself today, if he has not maintained connections back home to provide a refuge when the factory has shut down.

We are more and more impressed with the strength of the policy long since put forth by Mr. Henry Ford and which is being put into effect, we understand, in some of the young new nations of Europe, that there must always be a tie maintained between the industrial worker and the land.

It is difficult for those who have never lost contact with the land to appreciate the situation of the city dweller who has no possible means of obtaining food or shelter, except by exchanging his or her work for money and buying the necessities of life with the money received for work. When no work for pay is obtainable, the city dweller cannot rely upon the products of his own garden and penthouse, or the surplus of his neighbors for subsistence.

That is why the people who have jobs in the big cities are being called upon to help feed and shelter those for whom there are no jobs available, through what may prove to be the most serious winter of distress the nation has yet faced, but which, we have hopes, may be the last for many years to come.

### THE WAY OF LIFE

By Bruce Barton

#### A STRONG MAN SPEAKS

First, in considering Jesus as a healthy strong man, read of his power of healing.

He was teaching one day in Capernaum, in a house crowded to the doors, when a commotion occurred in the courtyard. A man sick in bed for years had heard reports of his marvelous power, and persuaded four friends to carry him to the house. Now at the very entrance their way was blocked. The eager listeners inside would not give way even to a sick

man; they refused to sacrifice a single word. Sorrowfully the four friends started to carry the invalid back to his house again.

But the poor fellow's will was strong even if his body was weak. Rising on his elbow he insisted that they take him up the stairway on the outside of the house and lower him through the roof. They protested, but he was inflexible. It was his only chance for health and he would not give it up until everything had been tried. So at length they consented, and in the midst of a sentence the teacher was interrupted dramatically; the sick man lay helpless at his feet.

Jesus stopped and bent down, taking the flabby hand in his firm grasp; his face was lighted with a wonderful smile.

"Son, thy sins are forgiven thee," he said. "Rise, take up thy bed and walk."

The sick man was stupefied. "Walk!" He had never expected to walk again. Didn't this stranger understand that he had been bedridden for years? Was this some sort of cruel jest to make him the laughing stock of the crowd? A bitter protest rushed to his lips; he started to speak and then halting himself, he looked up—up to the calm assurance of those blue eyes, the supple strength of those muscles, the ruddy skin that testified to the rich blood beneath—and the healing occurred! It was as though health poured out of that strong body into the weak one like electric current from a dynamo. The invalid felt the blood quicken in his palsied limbs; a faint flush crept into his thin drawn cheeks; almost involuntarily he tried to rise and found to his joy that he could!

"Walk!" Do you suppose for one minute that a weakling, uttering that syllable, would have produced any result? If the Jesus who looked down on that pitiful wreck had been the Jesus of the painters, the sick man would have dropped back with a scornful sneer and motioned his friends to carry him out. But the health of the teacher was irresistible; it seemed to cry out, "Nothing is impossible, if only your will power is strong enough." And the man who so long ago had surrendered to despair, rose and gathered up his bed and went away, healed—like hundreds of others in Galilee—by strength from an overflowing fountain of strength.

## The Family Doctor

By John Joseph Gaines, M. D.

### ABOUT ASTHMA

The fall season—ragweeds—damp weather—asthmatics know and dread its meaning for them. Hence this talk.

Asthmatics can inhale; the trouble is in expelling the air from the lungs. A spasm of the small bronchioles prevents. That's your way of telling if it's real asthma. To stop the spasm is to relieve temporarily, anything that will stop the spasm.

When a confirmed asthmatic consults me, I first make sure of the diagnosis.

Some inhale "asthma powder". It may relieve, but does not cure—but relief is worth something, even by smoking the spasm away.

Then I have the patient make a list of his regular foods; then I require him to abandon every item of it, and eat something else, even if he don't like it.

It is quite possible that he has been eating something that starts the spasmodic attack. Physicians call it "allergy," that is, the reaction of the individual to certain proteins. Others may eat it with no harm following.

Antispasmodic agents—medicines, must be selected by your doctor. He no doubt, has something that has served him well, and his judgment is infinitely better than yours. The use of opiates is taboo—don't ask him for a shot of morphine with atropine. I have found a whiff of chloroform effectual in stopping the spasm, but be sure that it is genuine, spasmodic asthma. Don't guess.

"Asthma" may come from heart, kidneys, or actual disease of the lung. That is not pure and simple asthma. Treat the cause always. Let your doctor determine. But try changing your diet; that is a safe plan always. And, watch for underlying causes of the trouble. Asthma is one of the most treacherous diseases. I wish I could cure every sufferer from this dreadful complaint.

### Famous Last Lines:

"And The Next Day  
It Also Snowed"

## AUSTIN NEWS

Austin Township, Macon County, Nov. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Hinrichs, of Decatur, were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bressmer.

Mrs. Frank Southern remains about the same, suffering from several boils.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, of Argenta, were Sunday visitors at the home of H. Wright, and attended morning services at Harmony U. B. church.

Mrs. Cora B. Ryman, of Decatur, superintendent of the Macon county schools, was a dinner guest last Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Johnston.

A surprise pot-luck supper was given for Mrs. Ben Barry Sunday by relatives.

The younger piano pupils of Mrs. Leona Zah Clark, of Decatur, were presented in a recital last Friday evening in the Y. W. C. A. in that city. Pupils from this locality were Reva and Wilma Emery, Virginia Rau, Dorothy Lois Wright, Marilyn Jean Rau.

Tick-tackers and corn throwers were out Halloween night having fun, while flower beds suffered from being trampled. The church bell was turned upside down, but they were good enough to not upset buildings. Prowling around homes in times of robbery and thievery is certainly rather risky, for a person may be mistaken for a burglar. Some got more than they were expecting this time.

A party was held at the home of Dorothy Southern, north of Chestnut, Saturday night, given by Dorothy, and also Everett Holmes.

Harmony United Brethren Church. The goal set for Rally Day last Sunday wasn't quite reached, 74 being present for Sunday School, with nine visitors included. Several arrived just too late to be counted in the Sunday School report. A birthday offering of 8c was received from Sylvan Stiles. The young people occupied the choir chairs. Florence Rau gave a piano solo, and three members of the orchestra gave two selections.

The pastor's sermon was on "Invitation and Service." The dinner followed the service.

The afternoon program was in charge of Mrs. Spangler, the following numbers being given:

Piano solo, Wilma Emery.  
Reading, Mary Ann Spangler.  
Solo, Bobby Joe Davis.  
Violin selection, Gerald Rau.  
Piano solo, Reva Emery.

Rev. Fowler introduced the speaker, Dr. G. W. Bonebrake, Conference Superintendent, and pastor of the First U. B. church, Decatur, who gave a splendid talk on "Fellowship." The two men who accompanied him, Mr. Lowery, their Sunday School superintendent, and Mr. Jacobs, gave short talks.

Piano solo, Esther Heft.  
Reading, Betty Lou Allison, of La-  
tham.

Two selections by Orchestra.  
The Christian Endeavor meeting was held in the evening.

There will be preaching services on Sunday, November 20th, and also Communion. The voting for delegates to the General Conference will be held.

### IT'S A LONG TIME

SINCE JOHN HAD

## Rheumatism

Happy Now—No More Idle Days—  
Wife Joyfully Aspires.

As long as you have an excess of uric acid in the joints, blood, and tissues you are going to have rheumatic pains, aches, twinges, and joint swellings—you can't help but have them.

So start today with this swift, safe, popular prescription to get rid of your annoying rheumatic troubles.

Just ask any druggist for one 85 cent bottle of Allenru—a sensible, scientific formula free from opiates or nerve deadening drugs—it drives out pain and agony in 48 hours—or money back.

Excess uric acid poison starts to leave body in 24 hours—the same guarantee holds good for Scitica, Neuritis and Lumbago—why not start to get well today—adv.

### SAYS COLD WINTER WILL

BRING AID TO CORN CROP

A good old-fashioned winter or two of cold weather will make the alarming new corn disease, bacterial wilt or blight, disappear as suddenly as it appeared, is the opinion of Dr. Benjamin Koehler, Crop Pathologist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

This is the first season in which the wilt was found in epidemic form in field corn, and in some cases the infection has been so severe that it loomed as a real threat to the main cash crop of the corn belt. Development of the bacteria has been favored by mild winters of the past several years. Dr. Koehler explained.

## N. A. Balding, M. D.

Lincoln, Illinois

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Glasses Fitted,

Broken Lens Duplicated  
OVER KRESGE'S STORE

A. F. LIPP  
INSURANCE



OF ALL  
KINDS

Cold winters have removed the menace of Stewart's disease, a sweet corn plague, so there is no reason to believe that severe weather would not also dispose of the wilt or blight.

Motor experts tell us it costs more to run a car at 50 than at 25 miles an hour. Also, they say, there is more wear and tear on the engine and the car as a whole.

# The Farmer And His Telephone

In hard times it is but natural that the telephone patrons will wonder why rates are not lowered. It is, therefore right and proper that the telephone company place before him some of the reasons why telephone rentals do not rise and fall when commodities rise and fall.

The price of telephone service is based on the amount of money needed by a telephone company to give good service, pay fair wages, and earn a return under the impression that this company is guaranteed a certain return on its investments. This company is guaranteed nothing. To the contrary we are only permitted to earn a fair return, if possible. If telephone rates were to fluctuate with the price of commodities, what would have been the rate during 1917-1918-1919 when the average price of wheat was over \$2.00 (went as high as \$3.00) corn more than \$1.50 and other products and necessities accordingly high? Wouldn't we all be happy if our rural friends could get just half that much today? At the normal price of fifty cents a bushel you would have been paying four dollars and fifty cents a month for your telephone service.

Telephone business is different from private business. Telephone companies operate under the authority of the state. All service charges are authorized and are under control of the state. The telephone company has no authority to change an established rate without first receiving permission from the governing authorities.

The item of depreciation is high on telephone property because so much of it is outside construction and subject to attack by the elements. Most of us like to forget depreciation when we figure the cost of operating our automobiles. It is very real just the same. With this telephone company depreciation averages from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year, per telephone. Maintenance cost from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per telephone. (This is not including for storms and sleets). If computed on the rural lines as a group this figure would be much higher. While our maintenance and renewal expense in material and labor has doubled, yes, tripled since 1917, still our rates have not gone up.

In the course of thirty-three years, the life of this company, we have had four switchboards, an average of eight years service for each. The replacements were made because they were worn out or had become obsolete. When we had around three hundred telephones, our central office equipment cost \$4.00 per telephone line. Eight years ago our modern central office equipment cost better than \$14.00 per line, and to replace this now would cost more than twice that. With the present number of subscribers it would be a physical impossibility to give satisfactory service with the old type switchboard. With the present equipment we are enabled to give as good service as any telephone company anywhere, and service is what we sell.

You have seen the original tamarack poles replaced by larger cedar poles and some of the cedar poles replaced by under ground cable. Much new wire has replaced that weakened by rust, and there is still more to be replaced. Improvements of highways has necessitated the moving, replacing, or rebuilding of lines as many as three times.

### DEPRESSION NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS

This business depression has hurt everybody, everywhere. It is no respecter of persons. Of course we have lost subscribers, but our experience as to loss of telephones is not different from that of other companies. In fact, our loss is less than many others. In the past our subscribers list has contained the names of many day laborers. Without income they could not keep their telephones. Others have had their income reduced to a bare existence. Not five percent of those who discontinued the service could pay for a telephone if it cost only fifty cents a month. We know these people and understand their condition.

There are other sources from which we have lost revenue. Our long distance business which comes primarily from the various industries has fallen greatly. This will not improve till there is a revival of business. The loss of business is, of course, a handicap to us and to the service. Investments have been made to meet boomtime demands and those investments, necessarily stand idle. Taxes must be paid on them. Unlike a factory, we cannot close down when business is poor or unprofitable. The telephone company must continue to operate even though it is losing money.

Next year the business man and the farmer will benefit by about a thirty percent reduction on the value of taxable property. Not so with us, however. In a special session this summer, our legislature saw fit to pass a law which prohibits lowering property assessments on any public utility. Our taxes last year averaged \$2.32 per telephone. What the future holds is a problem.

### THE RURAL TELEPHONE SITUATION

Here is a situation we want to specially call to the attention of our rural friends. Every rural line that has been built was constructed at the solicitation of the rural people themselves. In fact, every line built was at the solicitation of, and with the aid of those who wanted service. They hauled and set the poles. They also paid their service charge a full year in advance. That was a good many years ago. Since that time, we have consistently maintained and rebuilt those lines, and have endeavored to give good service. It seems hardly fair that a few of our patrons who are financially able to have service should desert us and use their neighbor's telephone, at a time when the telephone company is having its difficulties no less than the rural people.

We have endeavored to show that our revenues have been depleted from a number of sources. The net earnings of this plant have already reached dangerously near the "zero" point, not only by the loss of telephones, but by uncollectable accounts, but we must continue to operate. Whatever the solution may be for us it does not lie in the reduction of rates. Any rate reduction necessarily would have to carry throughout the city as well as the rural district. A wholesale reduction, along with other losses would inevitably throw the company into bankruptcy. We are all in the same boat. It is up to everyone to sit tight. If we rock the boat we may all go down together.

At this point we would like to call the attention of those subscribers who have been paying their service charges quarterly. It may be easier for some to pay monthly. That will be all right, but we do ask that payments be made promptly.

We believe that with a farmer it is not a question of whether he can afford a telephone, but rather a question of whether he can afford not to have one, at only five cents a day.

There has been many occasions in your rural community where the value of telephone service could not be computed in dollars and cents. It has been the means of saving farm buildings from destruction by fire and has saved human life. Few indeed, are there of our older subscribers who have not at some time found their telephone of priceless value. There is nothing that will take its place in cases of sickness, in accidents, and in other emergencies.

There is another side to telephone service often overlooked by those who get along without telephones. Those people are closing the door to others who find it necessary to call them by telephone, thereby causing them much other fellow by limping along without our service, when if they want some inconvenience and additional expense. Why should these people penalize the one they will go to their neighbor's telephone.

In conclusion, we want to say this to our rural friends. We have served you for thirty years, our rates have never been more than those charged by any company equally as good a service, and they have been very much less than those of many other companies.

Instead of "milking" the plant we have consistently "plowed" most of the earnings back into it, in order that we might give high class telephone service. Serving the public in normal times is not difficult, but in times like these it is.

To our rural subscribers: Our new directories have just been received, please call for yours.

## Mt. Pulaski Telephone Co.