

The Dallas Post,

ESTABLISHED 1889
TELEPHONE DALLAS 300
A LIBERAL, INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
AT THE DALLAS POST PLANT
LEHMAN AVENUE, DALLAS, PA.
BY THE DALLAS POST INC.

HOWARD RISLEY General Manager
HOWELL REES Managing Editor
TRUMAN STEWART Mechanical Superintendent
The Dallas Post is on sale at the local news stands. Subscription price by mail \$2.00 payable in advance. Single copies five cents each.
Entered as second-class matter at the Dallas Post-office.
Members American Press Association; Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association; Circulation Audit Bureau; Wilkes-Barre-Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce.

THE DALLAS POST is a youthful weekly rural-suburban newspaper, owned, edited and operated by young men interested in the development of the great rural-suburban region of Luzerne County and in the attainment of the highest ideals of journalism. Thirty-one surrounding communities contribute weekly articles to THE POST and have an interest in its editorial policies. THE POST is truly "more than a newspaper, it is a community institution."
Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of * * *
Subscription, \$2.00 Per Year (Payable in Advance)



THE DALLAS POST PROGRAM

THE DALLAS POST Will lend its support and offers the use of its columns to all projects which will help this community and the great rural-suburban territory which it serves to attain the following major improvements:

1. Construction of more sidewalks for the protection of pedestrians in Kingston township and Dallas.
2. A free library located in the Dallas region.
3. Better and adequate street lighting in Trucksville, Shavertown, Fernbrook and Dallas.
4. Sanitary sewage disposal system for Dallas.
5. Closer co-operation between Dallas borough and surrounding townships.
6. Consolidated high schools and better co-operation between those that now exist.
7. Adequate water supply for fire protection.
8. The formation of a Back Mountain Club made up of business men and home owners interested in the development of a community consciousness in Dallas, Trucksville, Shavertown and Fernbrook.
9. A modern concrete highway leading from Dallas and connecting the Sullivan Trail at Tunkhannock.
10. The elimination of petty politics from all School Boards in the region covered by THE DALLAS POST.

The Post has spoken at various times of the potential danger in President Roosevelt's advanced theories and the probability of a very sudden and tremendous swing back to the timid theories of the Hoover Administration.

That reaction, which would do more harm to the country than good to President Roosevelt's opponents, has been evident in a number of widely scattered sports in the last several months and was encouraged by the air mail ruckus. The Saturday Evening Post, that immemorial shrine of conservatism, has already reflected the increasing doubt concerning the probable success of The New Deal.

The majority of the people in this country are loyal to President Roosevelt and his theories, have no doubt of that. But that majority is not as big and as enthusiastic as it was six months ago. That was to be expected.

Neither is there any doubt that President Roosevelt can hold popular support. The question is, Can he do it without sacrificing some of the liberal theories which are the background of much of his work. On the basis of five important accomplishments of his first year, we believe he can.

It is probable that any other President would have reopened the banks, insured deposits, eased mortgages, and found some way to reemploy millions. But it is doubtful that any other President would have pushed through as promptly the five key accomplishments which Henry Goddard Leach, editor of The Forum, thinks establish the right of President Roosevelt to absolute continued support.

First, the defeat of the veterans' lobby which, since the Civil War, had been developing into an octopus which threatened to consume one-half our taxes. It was Roosevelt who check mated this group.

Second, repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The country wanted repeal. It was assumed that a generation would pass before repeal could be effected. Roosevelt was there to repeal the Amendment. He did it almost overnight.

Third, the national condemnation of child labor. Twice the Supreme Court had declared such laws unconstitutional. Now, because of Roosevelt's hammering, the agitation to amend the Constitution is spreading from State to State and President Roosevelt by a stroke of the pen has suspended, during the life of NIRA, the employment of children.

Fourth, the recognition of U. S. S. R. For fifteen years the entanglements between the two countries had defied every attempt to bring the two great countries together. Now commerce and culture are restored between a great communist and a great capitalist state.

Fifth, the new policy for the Western Hemisphere, opposed to armed intervention.

Whatever contemporary American thinks of these things, whatever it says about bureaucracy, graft in the public and civil works, postponement of the crusade against crime, or further breakdowns in public education, posterity will remember Roosevelt for these five things and count his first year a glorious success for them.

And here is the best joke of the year—Puget Sound cities of Washington, deeply in debt for municipally-owned electric plants, protest against competition of federally-owned hydro electric plants on the Columbia River, which threaten cheaper rates. These tax-exempt plants which have preyed on the helpless investor in highly taxed private plants, are now getting a dose of their own medicine—competition from tax-exempt publicly-subsidized plants. Laugh us for laughing.

The Governor Says

Every one of Pennsylvania's 12,000 public schools and 2,100,000 public school children will take part in the celebration, during the first week in April, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of free public education in the Commonwealth.

By means of state-wide observance of this centennial every citizen of Pennsylvania should get a new realization of the importance and value of our public school system.

We have one of the finest public school systems in the United States, if not in the world. Our standards of qualifications for teachers are such that we have the best kind of public school instruction in the nation. We have some of the finest school buildings to be found anywhere—some of them far too fine—as we found when we face the financial stress and strain of meeting bond issue payments during the depression.

Everyone realizes that our school system has been facing tremendous financial problems in these past months. My recommendation that we levy a graduated state income tax as a means of relieving the intolerable tax burden on real estate need not be elaborated here. Nor need I discuss the necessity of consolidation of the less efficient school districts with stronger ones to cut down overhead.

What I want to urge is that, during this centennial celebration, we turn our thoughts to the almost insurmountable difficulties that were faced and conquered by those who founded our public school system and those who developed it to its present high point of efficiency.

From the faith and courage of these pioneers and leaders in the battle for free education for all our children, I am sure we can draw strength and confidence to enable us to carry on and meet and overcome every present day problem.

All too few of us realize what a tremendous, history-making struggle occurred in Pennsylvania to get our free public school system started. It was not until 1834—more than 150 years after William Penn landed at New Castle—that free public schools for all were actually established in Pennsylvania with state aid.

Back in 1809 the seeds of free public instruction had been sown where an act was passed requiring each county to provide free education for children whose parents were unable to pay for their schooling. But that meant, of course, that parents had to declare themselves to be paupers before their children could attend school at the expense of the county.

Many parents who were unable to pay tuition charges refused to call themselves paupers in order that their children could go to school free. The result was that many children got no the week of April 1 to 8 which has been

This was one of the factors in the agitation for free public schools throughout the state. It is recorded that the act of 1834 passed with almost no opposition. But in the year that followed serious opposition developed. Free schools became the leading issue. Legislation came to the 1835 session prepared to abolish the plan. Many were elected on such a platform. Some of the arguments used against free schools seem very silly to us now.

When repeal failed, largely as a result of the famous speech of Thaddeus Stevens in the State House of Representatives, the way was cleared for the building up of our present system.

Even after that, however, the system was repeatedly under attack, especially during depression periods.

But by 1873, when the present Constitution was adopted, all question as to the state's duty to provide free education for her children was removed. The Constitution provided:

"The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of the Commonwealth above the age of six may be educated. . . ."

Every citizen owes it to himself and to his children to get better acquainted with our public school system during the week of April 1 to 10, which has been set aside as Pennsylvania Education Week.

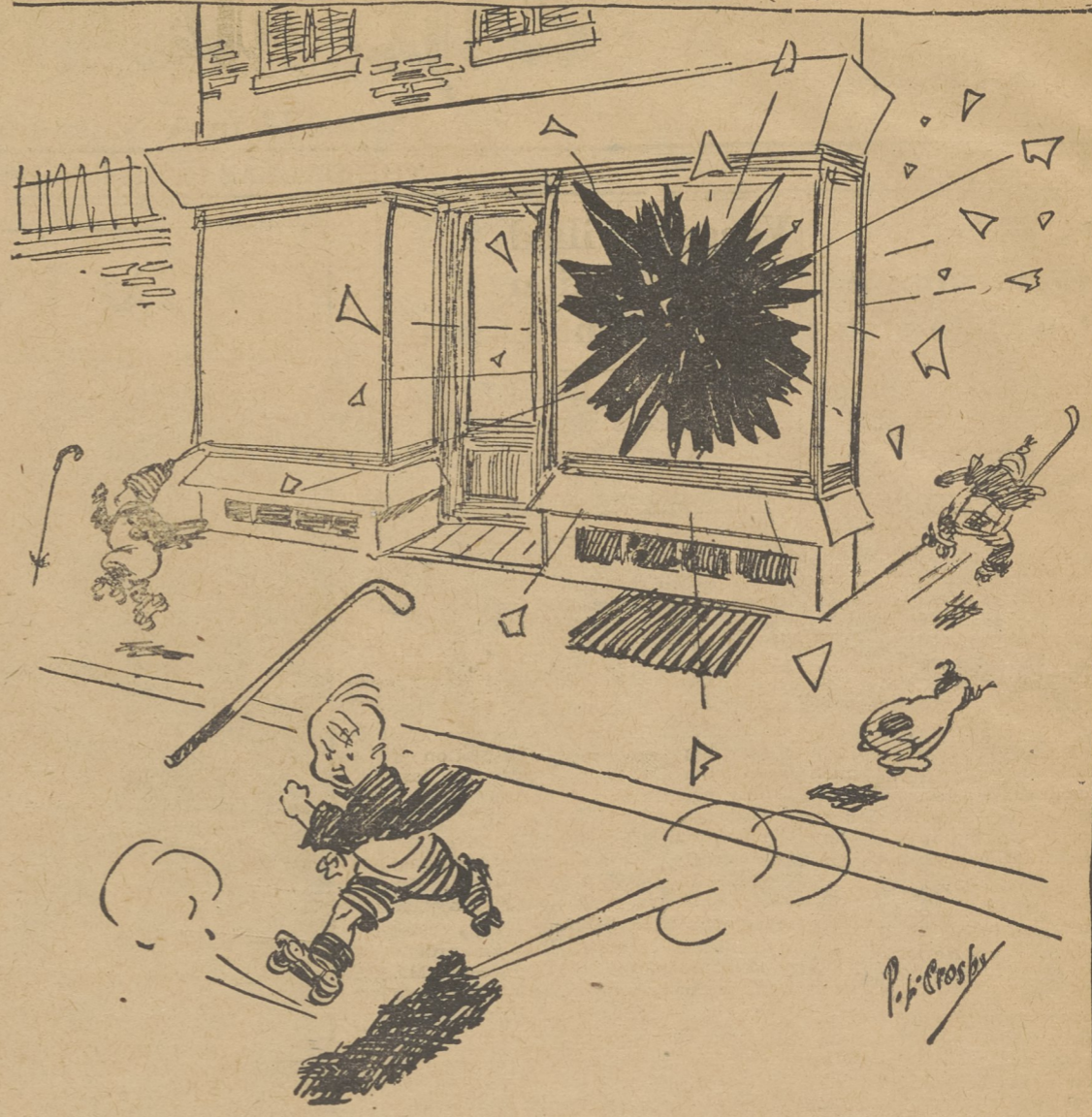
Let us take time then to find out for ourselves just what our schools are doing to guarantee to our children their heritage of a free public education, and to develop them into useful, intelligent citizens.

C. W. A. To Be Continued

It is apparent from dispatches out of Washington that the administration intends to carry on the CWA under a new name to a large extent in affording relief for the unemployed. Dispatches last week said that projects left uncompleted when CWA is ended within a few weeks will be continued under the new relief program. The new community hall that is under consideration by the firemen here is not likely to get underway by the CWA but this announcement makes it clear that it will be carried through.

But there will be one radical difference between the new CWA or whatever name it may be and the old system. Under the old system the purpose was to create jobs irrespective of who was employed. When the program was first launched unemployed organizations made protests to officials until a statement was made at Harrisburg which showed that need was no qualification of CWA jobs. But under the new program only those who are in need are to get work. And that is as it should be.

When There's a Boy in the Family.



"Darn it! Another ball lost."

Interest Rate On Loans Cut To 5 1/2 Pennsylvania Farmer Benefit By Lowering Of Federal Discount

The interest rate on short-term loans to farmers of Pennsylvania by the production credit associations has been reduced from 6 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent per year, due to the recent lowering of the discount rates of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore from 3 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent per year, and thereby affecting a saving of thousands of dollars to those farmers who are obtaining loans from these associations for this Spring's farming operations, according to a statement made Monday (March 19) by George H. Stevenson, president of the Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore, the corporation that is supervising the operations of the associations in the Baltimore district.

"I am especially pleased at this reduction," Mr. Stevenson said, "because of the benefits farmers derive from it, and also because of the advantageous position in which it places the associations in their efforts to lend farmers short-termed money at the lowest possible cost."

The Baltimore bank has been able to cut its interest rate charges to the associations because it has not had to pay as much for its money, Mr. Stevenson explained. "The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank," he said, "obtains its lending funds from the sale of farm debentures to the investing public. In its latest sale of these debentures it paid 1/2 of 1 per cent less for its lending funds than formerly, so that it now can discount or cash farmers' notes for production credit associations at 2 1/2 per cent per year instead of its former 3 per cent."

Mr. Stevenson pointed out that, in addition to the savings effected by this decrease in interest charges, farmers borrowing from the production credit associations also are able to pay for their Spring farm operation expenses on a cash basis, thus obtaining the benefit of the reduced prices that prevail for those who do their buying on a cash basis.

"The difference between the interest charges of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and the interest charges of the production credit associations," Mr. Stevenson said, "is the life of the associations. The bank charges the associations, under the new rates, 2 1/2 per cent per year, and the associations in turn charge the farmer-borrowers 5 1/2 per cent. The difference is 3 per cent. And this 3 per cent goes to the associations as their operating income."

Production credit association loans may be used for practically any normal seasonal farm operation and usually extend over a period of from three to twelve months, although loans for livestock purposes ordinarily are extended for a period of 18 months.

Each loan is handled individually, according to its own merits, and whenever possible it is so arranged that the loan will not mature until after the borrower has had ample time to realize financial returns on his borrowed investments.

Applications for production credit association loans are being handled by the secretary-treasurers, directors and officials of the associations. County agricultural agents are able to supply interested farmers with additional information and direct them to the proper authorities.

Arrests Increase

Arrests by State Highway Patrolmen increased nearly 40 per cent in January. During the month patrolmen made 3058 arrests as compared with 2191 in January last year. Collects \$39,373

The Department of State collected and paid over to the State Treasurer \$39,373 during the past month.



by C. A. Abele, Jr. President U.S.N.A.

16

Exploring Little America!

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA. March 6: (via Mackay Radio) Of course, we are all explorers on this Expedition. But I've done some personal exploring recently that gave me a big kick. I have explored Little America! Perhaps my bump of inquisitiveness is bigger than that of the other fellows because I am not yet over the thrill of studying the details of this tiny village and a lot of huts under the snow and ice for four years, which was hastily abandoned in the rush to get aboard the home-going steamer on February 19, 1930.

Admiral Byrd's previous Expedition on a red out of here in less than a day and everywhere there is evidence of their hasty departure. In the huts and mess hall we found articles of clothing thrown about. Many of the things in the men's lockers had been emptied onto the floor. The little shelves all over the place still held razors and various other toilet articles. In one hut I found a half finished letter on a desk. Most miraculous of all, to me, was the finding of the old food cache with a great supply of food stuffs cooking utensils, sugar, salt, pepper and a thousand other things, all in perfect condition so that they can be added to our present supplies.

In Little America we have more than a mile of tunnels buried deep under snow and ice. In planning this strange village, Admiral Byrd placed the buildings 200 yards apart for two good reasons. For many days at a time during the terrific Antarctic winter, it is impossible for anybody to get outdoors at all. Under such circumstances, without exercise, the muscles get flabby and the mind becomes dull and quarrelsome. Therefore in adopting these long tunnels Admiral Byrd was providing his men with vital fire protection and with much needed exercise. It has worked out perfectly. Up to now, however, on this Expedition, exercise has been our middle name. We shall be working our heads off for a number of weeks yet.

We found some of the tunnels had caved in. We are gradually excavating these, repairing them and salvaging the material we find in them. It took us four days to locate the old gasoline and oil tunnel which, lined with drums of gasoline and cans of oil, leads to the main supply of these materials. We found it finally with all its supplies and pumps in good condition and 28 big orange colored drums of gasoline, lubricating oil and kerosene.

You know, not only our fuel and oil containers are painted this peculiar reddish-orange color, but almost everything else we have, including our buildings, our tents, our trail flags and everything else. There is a scientific reason for this. In this South Polar region, the visibility is most deceiving. A small pile of snow looks like a mountain and depressions and mounds are not seen until you stumble over them. With the entire panorama one monotonous white scene, however, a brilliant color is visible a long way off. The finest signal experts in the country were consulted by the company which supplied the gasoline and oil for this and Admiral Byrd's previous expedition. Through a long series of tests, they found that a slightly red orange is the most visible color at a distance. In order to break this color into sharp relief special stencils were prepared which read "Byrd Antarctic Expedition."

When we first arrived here a few weeks ago we found the telephone system and the electric lights still working through the energy still remaining in the storage batteries, even after a four year rest. This was used up quickly however, and since then we have expended 600 gallons of gasoline and kerosene in our pressure lanterns, torches and other lighting paraphernalia because our electric generator plant is not yet operating.

I'll never forget my first visit to the mess shack and bunk house. On the table was a half-finished meal with a big roast beef frozen solid, with a fork sticking in it. The cook said it was still good to eat. Maybe so, but I hope he doesn't try to prove it to me. From the old food cache he dragged out some whale's meat, bacon and seal meat and cooked up a stew which George Noville and some of the other fellows swore on their word of honor was delicious. I was sorry I could not agree with them. Over almost every bunk was a 1929 calendar with all the days crossed out. I was with Finn Ronne, when he found the bunk of his father, Martin Ronne, who came here with Amundsen in 1911 and was with Byrd in 1929, when he was 63 years old. He died in 1933. Over the bunk the old Norwegian had printed in pencil the name of his son, Finn Ronne, who is now occupying it.

Have you joined the club yet and received your membership card and working map of the South Polar regions? If not, send a self-addressed stamped envelope (plainly addressed) to C. A. Abele, Jr., President, Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th St., and Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., and join one of the fastest growing organizations in the world at no cost whatever.