

The Mount Joy Bulletin

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EDITORIAL

People who live in glass houses at least have a place to live.

If a golden wedding signifies 50 years together, and a silver wedding means 25 years, these quickies of today that are ending in divorce courts might be called the wooden nickel weddings.

The following may give you an idea why there was such a scarcity of soap the past few years. At the Mechanicsburg Depot, 1,250,000 lbs. of salt water soap is being sold. But there's a catch — you can't buy less than twenty-five tons or 50,000 lbs.

WORTH RECOGNITION

The railroads are criticized for things they do or do not do. They serve so many people that it is impossible to please ten-thousand-and-one different tastes and ideas. But they do their best, and the American people have superlative rail transportation.

The recent ending of furlough fares brings to mind an act of the railroads which deserves recognition — namely, beginning seven months before Pearl Harbor and extending sixteen and one-half months after V-J Day, or sixty-nine months, approximately two hundred million furlough tickets were sold to men and women of the Armed Services at the special reduced rate of one and one-quarter cents a mile. It is estimated that this resulted in savings to service men and women of approximately \$440,000,000. And that is a lot of money even in these multi-billion-dollar days!

A NEW EXPLOITER

In his Mexico City speech, President Truman observed that one phase of American foreign policy consists of protecting small and relatively defenseless nations against the rapacity of great and powerful nations.

It would be well if that great principle were first applied to the domestic affairs of the United States, in the matter of guaranteeing the "small" man the right to earn his daily bread, without first paying tribute to the rapaciousness of a labor dictatorship.

For a great many years the individual worker fought for his rights and liberties. Initially, he was exploited by some greedy employers. Then the power of law and government, under the impetus of an aroused public opinion, corrected that abuse. A long list of statutes was placed on the books. The union labor movement thrived. Today the worker is protected in every conceivable way from employer coercion, exploitation and domination.

But a new exploiter has arisen — organized labor itself. The unions, through the closed shop, hold the power of life and death over the individual worker. He must pay tribute, whether he desires membership or not, or starve, so far as working at his trade is concerned. If a union member offends the labor bosses, he may be suspended or discharged — and again, he has the right to starve. And the law actually protects the unions in their right to perpetuate and extend this form of tyranny over labor.

There can be no free labor unless it is freed both from exploitation by the employer, which it has been — and from exploitation by the unions. There can be no free labor, there can be no real rights for labor, so long as a man must join a private organization, the union, before he can earn a living.

Congress, in pussyfooting and dodging the closed shop issue is evading the basic labor problem — namely, the right of a man to work, without fear of management bosses or labor bosses, and without having to join or not to join any group or organization, unless he so desires.

A great many people will feel



a sense of frustrated sadness now as they remember those wartime advertisements which pictured the "dream home" of the future — a miracle of convenience, beauty and functional design, in which all you had to do was to touch a few buttons and silent machines would press year clothes, mix your drinks and do practically everything else. These advertisements were often tied in with pleas to buy more war bonds so you'd have the wherewithal to purchase the dream house once peace returned.

Peace has been around quite a while now, but the dream house hasn't put in an appearance. The grim truth is that obtaining any kind of a house at all is the toughest problem faced by millions of Americans. Most commodity shortages are being rapidly made up — but the housing shortage grows worse than ever.

Business Week recently ran an article on housing with the cynical, and highly accurate, title: "Home Sweet Home — At a Price." It touches on some of the most immediate problems facing the home-builder and homebuyer. First of these problems, of course, is cost. Existing homes that were worth five or six thousand a few years ago now command ten or twelve. And when you enter the never-never land of new construction, anything can happen — and usually does. Few contractors will now build on a firm contract — they insist on a fee or cost-plus basis of work. Business journals carry gruesome accounts of homes which were designed to be built for ten thousand or under — and wound up in the twenty thousand dollar bracket. Commercial builders, who used to develop subdivisions, have drawn in their horns and some of them have stepped out of the picture entirely for the present. A number of building and loan companies, in the larger cities, the backbone of whose business used to be homes, have announced they will not make more loans for these purposes until the situation stabilizes.

The veteran home program, with its emphasis on under-\$10,000 houses, is so far in the doldrums as to be practically invisible. Many veterans, who put only a few dollars of their own money into projected homes, have found payments beyond their means and have let them go.

The reasons for high costs are obvious enough. Labor costs about twice as much as it used to, and complaints are heard that labor productivity is low. Material costs run to as high as three times the prewar level. Land values have followed the trend, and in many regions you must pay as much for a lot as you used to for an acre or so. But, logical as high costs may be, that doesn't help solve the basic problem — which is that homes cost a great deal more than the average family can possibly afford to pay. As Business Week says, "Costs must come down sharply, many in the industry are certain, if home building in 1947 is to come anywhere near the level predicted by the Department of Commerce — \$6,000,000,000 in private residential building and a million private dwellings started."

High hopes have been held by some for prefabricated houses. These represent an attempt to apply mass-production principles to the building problem. A number of concerns are producing prefabs. However, so far at least, they have certainly not proven a revolutionary influence. They, too, cost more than prospective buyers think they should — and they must be erected on a piece of land, and plumbed, heated and wired, all of which runs into money. Again, the sameness in design which is an inescapable feature of prefabs, is distasteful to many people. The average American is willing to drive a car just like Jones' next

door — but he wants his home to be different.

Another complaint is that newly-built homes are inferior as well as expensive. Instances are cited of green lumber, bad foundations, flimsy hardware, inefficient heating plants, etc. These are unfortunate results of efforts to shave costs. However, it is reported that the quality of materials in general has improved of late. But price has gone up along with quality.

So far as existing homes are concerned, they are still being listed at very high prices practically everywhere. But — and this is a very important "but" indeed — they are moving much more slowly than they did even a few months ago. Buyer resistance is the reason. The owners want big money — the buyers want to pay less. It's comparable to the old analogy of the irresistible force and the immovable object.

What it all adds up to is that housing is a problem to which no one has found a solution. The dream home is farther away than ever, so far as the bulk of us is concerned — and it's come down to a question of how to get four walls, a roof and a floor at a price we can afford. Many authorities are afraid the situation will get worse before it gets better.

Stimulate your business by advertising in the Bulletin.

HAPPENINGS — of — LONG AGO

20 Years Ago

Mr. Joseph Sheaffer accepted a position with the J. M. Cain Sign Co., at Lancaster.

J. H. Levenight of Elizabethtown purchased the former Jac. Springer farm near Green Tree.

There were eight cases of scarlet fever in the Mastersonville school. Middletown School Board decided against girls wearing knickers to school.

Miss Marian Blackenship, harpist, gave a concert at Maytown for the benefit of the high school.

Markets, Eggs, 21-23c; Butter, 40c; Lard, 15c.
Rubin & Rubin Optometrists of Harrisburg reopened their office at the Chandler Drug Store.

The Wide Awake Literary Society of Newtown gave the rendition of "A Night in Songland" at Mt. Joy Hall.

Miss Caroline Nissley was on the teaching staff at Penn State College during the summer semester.

Senior class of MJHS gave a birthday surprise party to one of its members, Paul Hershey, at his home.

Men's Federation was addressed by Prof. Gordinier of Millersville State Teachers College.

At a meeting of the Booster Club, definite arrangements were made to organize a Building and Loan Association.

Prof. Grover C. Bair attended a buffet luncheon to the principals and athletic coaches of Lancaster city and county, held at Lancaster.

Thirty-two converts were received during the Evangelistic services at the U. B. Church conducted by Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Thompson.

Hardy Rambles

As the name indicates, hardy rambler roses are resistant to frost injury. They bloom one time during the summer and because the canes grow to extreme lengths, they are good for trellis and wall decoration.

Indian Superstition

American Indians believed that if a father, near the time of the birth of his child, was careless in his meat diet, the child would suffer and inherit the physical faults and peculiarities of the animals eaten.

Congress Grows

The house of representatives has grown from 65 to 435 members since 1789, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica. The senate, too, has grown from 25 to 96 members.

Strong Egg Shells

To have eggs with strong shells, keep limestone or oyster shell before the hens. Hens must have direct sunshine or cod liver oil in order to form strong-shelled eggs.

Fuel Bed

Ashes should be kept level with the andirons to provide a bed for glowing charcoal which will yield steady heat and help ignite new logs as they are added.

Turbine Efficiency Stride

The modern steam turbine in World War II developed six times the total of electric power with only twice the amount of coal consumed in World War I.

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Food Trends

During World War II as compared with World War I, Americans consumed 10 to 15 per cent more food per person. Diets included more of such "shortage" items as meats, sugars, fats and coffee, as well as more eggs, dairy products, vegetables, and fruits. The food supply was richer in calcium, iron, vitamin A, vitamin C, and B-vitamins riboflavin and niacin. Throughout a 37-year period, the calcium, riboflavin, and vitamins A and C in the food supply increased steadily. On the other hand, protein, iron, and B-vitamins niacin and thiamine declined from 1909 to the mid-thirties, then took an upward swing with increasing meat consumption and enrichment of grain products.

Clean Silver

All tarnish can be removed from silver in this almost effortless way: Take a carefully cleaned aluminum container, fill it with water and pour in enough salt to make a saturate solution. (This means put in all salt the water will dissolve and a little more, so that a small amount of salt is standing in the bottom of the utensil.) Place silver in this solution and heat until salt water boils for three or four minutes. When the water cools, silver will be shining clean without danger of scratching or without wearing the surface as when silver cleaners and polishes are used.

Hotel Fires

At least 200 persons have been killed in U. S. hotel fires in the past six months, more than one-fourth of the total 789 hotel fire deaths in both the U. S. and Canada since 1858. In addition to the Chicago and Atlanta holocausts, hotel fires since June have taken death tolls in Dubuque, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Saskatoon, Sask., and other cities.

Prosperous Year

According to a Twentieth Century fund report, 1941 was unquestionably our most prosperous prewar year. Gross national product rose by more than 23 billion dollars over 1940; nearly 121 billion dollars in 1941; corporate savings were more than twice as large as in 1940; and personal savings of 14 billion dollars were almost double the 1940 volume.

Hotter Fire

Softwoods from cone-bearing trees make a quicker and hotter fire but also a shorter-lasting fire than hardwoods. The lighter hardwoods make a hotter and shorter-lasting fire than the heavier hardwoods. Woods that give the most heat for their weight are—oak, hickory, sweet birch, hard maple, rock elm, locust and longleaf pine.

Aids Defrosting

To speed up the defrosting of your refrigerator, fill ice trays in the freezing compartment with hot water but also a shorter-lasting fire than hardwoods. The lighter hardwoods make a hotter and shorter-lasting fire than the heavier hardwoods. Woods that give the most heat for their weight are—oak, hickory, sweet birch, hard maple, rock elm, locust and longleaf pine.

Rural Roads

A report on multi-laned highways in 1943 showed that only 6 per cent of our primary rural highways had more than two lanes, and of the 20,879 miles in this class, 14,661 were 3-laned, a type condemned as dangerous by safety engineers.

Economy Tip

Farm families should not discard flat irons or oil lamps. The flat irons will make strong decorative bookends and the oil lamps may be economically converted to electric lamps.

Killer of the Seas

The "demon of the seas" is the killer "whale" or orca. It has the appetite of a hog, the cruelty of a wolf, the courage of a bull dog and the most terrible jaws afloat.

Mountain Sheep's Nemesis

The mountain sheep successfully defies all enemies except two—man and domestic sheep. From the former he receives bullets, from the latter disease.

Investment Counsellors

In the period from 1928 to 1934, investment counsel firms, which originated in America after the First World War, grew from 20 firms to about 3,000.

First Sewing Machine

In 1846 Elias Howe was granted first patent on a machine that actually sewed! After many set-backs, his invention made his fortune.

King's Property

Sturgeons found in English waters belong to the King of England. They were made crown property by a decree of Edward II.

Practical Invention

In 1851 Isaac Singer patented the first practical domestic sewing machine and is credited with placing it in the home.

Jumping Mouse

The jumping mouse is only about three inches long in body, yet it can jump from 8 to 10 feet.

Young Round Horns

The young of nearly all round-horn deer are spotted at birth.

Weddings

(From Page 1)

The bride was given in marriage by her father.

The maid of honor was Mrs.

Thomas F. X. Moran, Marietta. Frank O'Connell, brother of the bridegroom, served as best man, and other attendants were the immediate family of the bride.

Following the ceremony a reception for 65 guests was held for the immediate families and friends at the home of the bride.

Upon their return from a trip, the couple will reside at the home of the bride.

Beatrice Martin

Robert E. Sentz
Miss Beatrice Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Martin, Mt. Joy, became the bride of Robert E. Sentz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth J. Sentz, Hellam, RI, at

Real Estate



46 E. ORANGE ST. LANCASTER, PA.

WE have many ready buyers for houses in Mt. Joy. For prompt service, LIST your house for sale with us.

CALL

8141 IN LANCASTER OR



JAMES W. ESHLEMAN
21 DONEGAL STREET
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We Have...

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF
Proctor — American Beauty
Universal — Manning Bowman
MatMatic — Silex Steam and
Steam-O-Matic

IRONS

FOLDING IRONING BOARDS
with covers and pads to fit.

LESTER E. ROBERTS
MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

3-20-21

2:30 p.m. Saturday, March 15 in the Cross Roads Brethren-in-Christ Church, Florin.

The Rev. David Brehm, grandfather of the groom, officiated at the ceremony. The Ambassador Quartette furnished the music.

Miss Jean Martin, sister of the

Lride, was the maid of honor and the best man was Richard Sentz, brother of the groom. The ushers were Donald Engle and Blaine Wingert.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at Hostetters' Banquet Hall, Mt. Joy for approx-

imately 90 guests. Mrs. Sentz, a graduate of East Donegal High School, is employed as bookkeeper in the office of her father, Mr. Sentz, a graduate of Willis Fenn High School, York, is employed as a carpenter by Mr. Martin.

Hager's Plain Clothing Dept.

Invites You To See Their Fine Collection Of

Spring Coats

\$23.50 to \$37.50

Choose your Spring coat from our large assortments and enjoy comfort and well-dressed appearance in a wool crepe, twill, or shetland coat. These coats are being purchased not only by plain people but also by other women who are looking for conservative styles.



- Quality All Wool Fabrics
- Correct Simplicity in Style
- Perfect Tailoring
- Designed for Conservative Trade
- Full Lengths
- Regular Sizes
- Bal-Moor Half-Sizes, 31 1/2 to 49 1/2

PLAIN CLOTHING DEPT., Second Floor

"Where Plain Folk Like To Shop"

The Hager Store

25-31 W. King St.

LANCASTER, PA.

It's Easter Shopping Time at MARTIN'S

EASTER CARDS

TO CARRY THAT MESSAGE YOU CAN'T DELIVER PERSONALLY -
5c - 10c - 15c each

A VARIETY OF Easter Novelties

CHOOSE YOURS EARLY
10c to 49c

FILLED EASTER BASKETS

79c - 89c - \$1.19

EASTER GRASS

Green and Purple

10c BAG



COCOANUT CREAM EGGS

5c - 15c - 1/2 lb. egg 49c - 1 lb. egg 89c

— NAMES ON EGGS FREE —

NEW AND COMPLETE

LINE OF

ANKLETS

29c and 39c pair
In solid colors & white

LADIES'

RAYON WEAR

59c - 69c - 79c - 89c

HINKLE'S

EGG DYE

17c

FOR SIX COLORS

MARTIN'S 5 & 10

MOUNT JOY, PA.