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Trout Season Open To Labor Day

NUMEROUS CHANGES MADE IN STATE FISHING LAW.

There is now no legal limit on the size of perch, calico bass, strawberry bass, rock bass and crappies that may be taken.

The trout season will remain open to include Labor Day, which this year comes on September 7th.

Pike may not be speared during the next spring spearing season.

These are among the important changes contained in the 1931-32 inland fishing law passed by the last session of the legislature. The law was given immediate effect and is now in force.

The former size limit of seven inches on perch has been removed so that now perch of any length may be caught and kept. One of the principal reasons for removing the size limit was that in many lakes, perch, because of food and other conditions, rarely had reached a legal size. This automatically prohibited perch fishing in these lakes.

The new law limits the number of perch that may be taken with hook and line in certain parts of Les Cheneaux channels in northern Lake Huron, to 25 a day. Perch, pike-perch and pike taken with hook and line in these waters may not be sold.

The daily limit of perch was raised to 50 in the following waters: Black Lake, Ottawa County; Muskegon Lake, and White Lake, Muskegon County; Pentwater Lake and Stoney Lake, Oceana County; Pere Marquette Lake, Mason County; Manistee Lake, Arcadia Lake and Portage Lake, Manistee County; and Lake Charlevoix, Charlevoix County. In other inland waters of the State the creel limit is 25 in the aggregate of perch, bluegills, sunfish, calico bass, warmouth bass, rock bass, white bass and crappies, provided that any person may take or have in possession an unlimited number of perch taken from the Great Lakes or from the connecting waters.

The Legislature declared the trout season open through Labor Day instead of closing September 1 as formerly. With Labor Day coming Sept. 7th this year, it means an extra six days of fishing.

Numerous changes were made in the various spearing laws. Instead of being permitted to spear during the entire period when the lakes are frozen over, as was permissible last year, during the coming winter spearing will be permitted through the ice on all inland waters only during January and February. The fish that may be speared during that period are: carp, suckers, mullet, redbreast, sheephead, lake trout, smelt, pike, muskellunge, whitefish, ciscoes, pilotfish, dogfish and gar-pike.

The spring spearing season was also changed by the legislature. In the lower peninsula spearing on non-trout rivers and streams will be permitted from March 1 to April 30 and in the upper peninsula streams and rivers spearing will be permitted from March 1 to May 15. The following species may be speared in rivers and streams: Carp, suckers, redbreast, mullet, dogfish and gar-pike. Pike were taken from the list of species that may be speared in streams.

Under the new spearing law, fish may not be speared with the use of an artificial light.

The Conservation Commission is given power to designate certain quasi-trout streams open to hook and line fishing for other species at all seasons of the year when open seasons permit. The Commission was also authorized to designate certain lakes as trout lakes anywhere in the State instead of the upper peninsula only as heretofore.

A license is now required of all persons who take minnows for commercial purposes regardless of age or how taken, but no license is required for re-sale of minnows taken by licensed persons or imported from outside the State.

The season for the use of dip nets in non-trout streams is changed from April and May to from March 1 to April 30 and in addition to suckers, carp, dogfish and gar-pike may be taken.

LIFE OF A TOWN

"No business man in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns. The man who does not advertise his business does an injustice to himself and the town. The life of a town depends upon the live, wide-awake and liberal advertising business man."

CHANGES IN AUTO DRIVER'S LICENSE LAW

One of the least known provisions of the new automobile driver's license law, is that concerning changes of address.

Under the new law, the license contains blank spaces where new addresses can be placed when the holder of the license moves from one residence to another. Failure to follow out this provision of the law is a misdemeanor.

The Department of State has answered many queries as to the proper way to comply with the law. When a motorist who has a new license moves, the license with the change of address should be taken or sent to the local examining officer and the change will be made at that office. Motorists should not send their licenses to the Department of State, nor should they make the alteration themselves.

Departmental records show that applications for new licenses are being made very slowly. Licenses obtained before Jan. 1, 1925 must be replaced by new ones before Nov. 1, 1931. If the "last minute" rush becomes too great, many drivers may find themselves without a license for a week or ten days and consequently unable to drive.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING

JUNE 8, 1931

Annual meeting of the Rural-Agricultural School District, No. 2 was held at the High School Auditorium, June 8, 1931.

The minutes of the annual meeting, July 16, 1930 were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report and audit by C. W. Cowin, Industrial Accountant was read and accepted as read.

Terms of office for Howard Porter, Frank Wangeman and C. H. Pray expired at this time and the following report of the votes cast and counted was:

C. H. Pray	246
James Gidley	250
Howard Porter	267
A. L. Darbee	226
Frank Wangeman	267
William Sanderson	229

James Gidley was declared elected for the two year term. Howard Porter and Frank Wangeman were declared elected for the three year term.

Motion made and supported that the school year for 1931-32 be nine and a half months.

Motion made and supported that the report of the election board be accepted. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that if any other districts are annexed that the Board make a concise statement as to the advantages to be derived by this district.

Motion made and supported that the meeting be adjourned. Carried. Signed, C. H. PRAY, Sec'y

New Oil Theory Held

Another myth about oil has been exploded by scientists, who now believe that heat and time, rather than pressure, are responsible for the natural formation of petroleum in the earth, according to the results of laboratory experiments, announced by the American Petroleum Institute.

The old pressure theory thus takes its place as a myth alongside the antiquated notion that the quality of a lubricating oil depends upon the source of the crude. A recent survey by a leading eastern university among professors of organic chemistry indicated that stress is no longer laid by scientists on the origin of the oil from which a lubricant is made, but rather on the refining processes to which it is subjected.

Just Biding His Time

The taxi driver making my change one evening recently hastily took back a coin which he started to give me as a quarter. "That's a puke," said he; "some kind of a Dutch nickel that I'm stuck with." I looked at it, saw it was a half guinea and gave it back, "Saying them?" I inquired.

"Not for long," he said ominously. "I got that from a good, church-going Christian a few minutes ago. I carted him to church, and that's what he worked off on me, the stiff. A poor Christian he is, handing that to a swell taxi driver when he might just as well dropped it in the collection plate and done no one no harm."—Baltimore Sun.

Face Values

"I hate those impromptu complications, don't you?"
"What do you mean?"
"Those they make up as they go along."

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON AT H. S. AUDITORIUM SUNDAY, AUG. 9th

W. C. Johnson, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was in East Jordan, Wednesday, and arranged for the appearance here on Sunday evening, August 9th at the High School Auditorium of "Pussyfoot" Johnson who will have as his subject "Babylon and Way Stations." Mr. Johnson has just returned from his third trip around the globe, selling the world on Prohibition.

Mr. Johnson will be accompanied by Lt. Colonel F. B. Ebbert of Los Angeles, Calif., one of America's most eloquent advocates of good citizenship, who will deliver his message "The Unfinished Battle."

These two advocates of Prohibition are touring Northern Michigan in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League



LT. COLONEL F. B. EBBERT

of America. They are scheduled for Harbor Springs the forenoon of Sunday, Aug. 9th, and for East Jordan in the evening. The program will start at 8:00 p. m., at the H. S. Auditorium.

William E. Johnson, affectionately known the world over as "Pussyfoot" is without question one of the great leaders in the Prohibition cause and his message will be worthy of any persons consideration.

Lt. Col. Ebbert served in the Spanish American and World War in the Chemical Warfare branch of the service. He is a graduate of De Pauw University and Chicago Law School. Of late years he has been on the lecture platform and his address "The Unfinished Battle" is full of humor and common sense.

All are welcome to the meeting at East Jordan. No charge for admission.

Diary Shows Washington as Successful Hunter

Many people are under the impression that George Washington's hunting experiences were confined to foxes in the vicinity of his home in Virginia.

Such is not the case. In the autumn of 1770 he hunted buffalo while on his trip to the Ohio with his friend, Doctor Clark, according to the division of Information and publication of the George Washington bicentennial commission. In his diary of November 2 of that year is found this interesting item on buffalo hunting:

"We proceeded up the river (Kanawha) with the canoe about four miles more and then tramped and went a hunting; killed five buffaloes and wounded some others, three deer, etc. This country abounds in buffalo and wild game of all kinds as also in all kinds of wild fowl, there being in the bottoms a great many small grassy ponds or lakes which are full of swans, geese and ducks of different kinds."

It will be observed that Washington modestly refrains from stating how many of the five buffaloes fell from bullets from his rifle.

On New Year's day, 1772, some friends called on Washington at Mount Vernon. Several days later he entertained them with a little hunting trip in the nearby forests which he tells about in his diary in this brief way:

"Went a-hunting with the above gentlemen. Found both a bear and a fox, but got neither."

Weather Study

The study of weather is extremely young. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the barometer had not yet been invented. It was not until 23 years later that Torricelli discovered the principle of the barometer.

The word "cyclone," which figures so largely in all discussions of the weather today, did not come into use until 1848. It was first used by Piddington, who published his "Sailor's Horoscope" at Calcutta in that year. The word comes from the Greek and signifies the coils of a snake.

August Term of Circuit Court

CONVENES AT CHARLEVOIX, AUG. 10. JURORS DRAWN AND DOCKET.

The regular August term of Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is scheduled to convene on Monday, Aug. 10th. In the list of Criminal cases on call are twelve for violation of the prohibition law.

LIST OF JURORS

F. J. Buckhart, Boyne City, 1st ward
Robert J. Watson, Boyne City 2nd W
Morris Wicker, Boyne City, 4th Ward
Joseph Howard, Charlevoix, 1st Ward
F. J. Gallagher, Charlevoix, 2nd W.
Roy Ronger, Charlevoix, 3rd Ward
Joseph Mayville, East Jordan, 1st W.
Earl Batterbee, East Jordan, 2nd W.
Rex Hickox, East Jordan, 3rd Ward
Dave Core, Bay Twp.
Ed. Lick, Boyne Valley Twp.
Sylvia Kennedy, Chandler Twp.
Joel Johnston, Charlevoix Twp.
Cyrus Kent, Evangeline Twp.
Robert Myers, Eveline Twp.
Mike Glaser, Hayes Twp.
Milton Holburn, Hudson Twp.
George Willis, Marion Twp.
Minnie Jubenville, Melrose Twp.
Floyd Wagner, Norwood Twp.
Edward Greene, Peaine Twp.
Wilford O'Brien, St. James Twp.
Mrs. Ben Smatts, South Arm Twp.
Robert Carson, Wilson Twp.

CRIMINAL CASES

The People vs. Perry King, non-support.

The People vs. Harry Putney, Bastardy.

The People vs. Elmer LaDuke, Statutory Rape.

The People vs. Frank D. O'Donnell, breaking and entering.

The People vs. Martin McDonough, Perjury.

The People vs. Earl Boyle, Perjury.

The People vs. Floyd Edson, Violation of Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Joe Skop, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Thomas McWaters, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Charles Blaha, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Floyd Morgan, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Robert Kane, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Delos Ostrum, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Joe Geloski, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Robert Struthers, Violation of Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Alfred Allison, Violation of the Prohibition Law.

The People vs. Rudolph Korth, Assault and Battery (Appeal from Justice Court.)

ISSUES OF FACT AND LAW

The People of the State of Michigan for the use and benefit of the Traverse City Iron Works, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Sanitary Engineering Co., a corporation and the Southern Surety Co., a New York corporation, Defendant, Trespass.

C. J. Farley & Co., a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Clarence J. Withers, and William Withers, Defendants, Trespass.

Gaylord State Savings Bank, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. J. H. Gallagher, and F. J. McDonald, Defendants, and First National Bank of Gladstone, First National Bank of Boyne City, Garnishee Defendants, Garnishment.

Robert F. Sloan, Jr., Plaintiff, vs. Charles R. Munyon, Defendant, Trespass.

General Motors Delco Light Co., Defendant, vs. Henry Gooch, Defendant, and First National Bank of Boyne City, Garnishee Defendants, Garnishment.

Holcomb & Hope, Mfg. Co., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Wolverine Steamship Co., and J. H. Gallagher, Defendant, Assumpsit.

CHANCERY CASES—DIVORCE

Jane Murray Nice, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas William Nice, Extreme and Repeated Cruelty.

Anna Send, Plaintiff, vs. Lawrence Send, Defendant, Extreme and Repeated Cruelty.

Mae Kaden, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Kaden, Defendant, Extreme and Repeated Cruelty.

Showing His Intellect

He wasn't very well read, and did not want the girl he was courting to know, because she was the daughter of a college professor. Every time the conversation turned toward books, he steered it away into another channel.

One day, however, he wasn't so successful, and so he determined to bluff it out.

"Have you read 'Romeo and Juliet'?" she asked.

"I've just finished 'Romeo' and I'm going to read 'Juliet' next," he replied.

AUTO LICENSE PLATES MAY BE MADE OF COPPER

Michigan's 1933 automobile license plates may be made of copper.

The Department of State feels that Michigan's copper mining industry might be benefited if automobile plates could be made of state-mined copper. This matter will be given careful study and consideration in connection with the 1933 plates, which will be ordered early in 1932. The cost of using copper as compared with 24 gauge steel now in use will have a direct bearing on the final decision.

The 1932 plates now being manufactured will carry a color combination of a dark blue background with white block numerals.

GRANGE NEWS

Emmet County Pomona extended an invitation to Charlevoix County Pomona to visit them at Bear Creek Grange Hall and put on the program Friday, July 31. Bear Creek Grange is located about two miles south and east of Petoskey. Pot luck supper at 6:30 standard time. Everyone bring their own dishes. Most of Charlevoix County Granges will be represented on the program.

Charlevoix County Pomona will meet with Maple Grove Grange on Saturday, Aug. 8th. Pot luck supper at 7:00 o'clock. No afternoon session at this time. Maple Grove is an ideal place to go. A large crowd will be in attendance.

The big Grange Rally of the year will be held at Wolverine on Friday, Aug. 14th; with Master Roxburgh of Michigan State Grange and James Farmer, National Grange Lecturer present. Pot luck dinner at noon. A fine program is being prepared for the afternoon.

Meaning of Word "Dish"

Has Undergone Changes

Originally the word dish applied only to a plate, bowl, or platter. There are related words in other languages which mean either plate or table. The word comes from the old English disc, plate, which is equivalent to the old High German tisc, plate. Present-day German has tisch, table. It has been in our language since about the Eighth century.

It has been used to designate "a broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals." Sometimes it is restricted to those vessels which are oval, square, or irregular in shape, as distinguished from a circular plate. Other times it refers to all open vessels used to contain food at table, "as tureens, vegetable dishes, etc." It also means, "a hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also especially as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup," but this latter use seems less frequent than the former. It was not introduced into our literature until about 1831, and it has not been used much since the Eighteenth century. This use has survived in the phrase, "a dish of tea," which is fairly common today. Macaulay wrote in 1855, "More than one seat in parliament had been bought and sold over a dish of coffee at Garraway's." Dish here means an indefinite quantity.

A water pitcher, sugar bowl, and possibly a cup, are not, strictly speaking, dishes. But, to the American housewife, dishes are coming to mean those utensils that go on the table at mealtime, as well as to refer to the amount or kind of food served in a dish.—Literary Digest.

Insurance Concern One of the World's Oldest

The London Insurance organization known as Lloyd's was formed in London in the Seventeenth century. It was not incorporated until 1871, when that was done by act of parliament. It takes its name from that of Edward Lloyd, who kept a coffee house in Tower street, London. In his place these underwriters met to transact their business and it became their headquarters until 1774, when they moved to the Royal exchange, where they have been ever since.

Lloyd's does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. The business is conducted by member firms under their own account, but in accordance with the rules of the society, which thus compares to the stock exchanges and similarly regulated market places.

Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence, and this is published in Lloyd's List. The List, founded in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is with one exception the oldest current newspaper in Europe. The corporation also publishes various works for the benefit of members, shippers and the business world in general.

Send Greetings From Brazil

REV. ROY HARPER WRITES OF SCHOOL WORK IN THAT COUNTRY.

The following interesting letter has been received from Rev. Roy Harper, the Missionary, who is supported by the East Jordan Presbyterian Church:

Barueri, Linha Sorocabana, Est. de Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 26, 1931
To the East Jordan Presbyterian Church, East Jordan, Michigan.
My dear friends:—

I'll take advantage of the fact that we have a few days vacation from our school work and write you a letter. Any of you who are in school work know how busy one always is during the semester with preparations, tests, notebooks, etc. Maybe you think our students here don't have to bother with such things. If you do you are quite mistaken.

We have just finished the first semester. Now that sounds funny, doesn't it? You young people in Michigan are enjoying the summer vacation now, and you are wondering why all students the world over are not having their vacations too. But down here we are all upside down.

Lots of things are just opposite to what they are in your town. Our sun goes around on the north side of the house, not the south; we are in the midst of our winter weather here, while you have summer; true, we don't have snow and frost as you do, but occasionally it gets rather snappy, but doesn't last long. So also when you have vacation, we have school. Our long vacation comes in December and January, months when you are digging deep into studies.

This is the fourth year in which our school has been running. You may remember that it started in 1928, and that we stayed down here in S. Paulo that year and helped start the classes. You remember we had planned to go back to Matto Grosso, but that Mr. and Mrs. Salley took our place out there and we began to teach in the new school. That year we finished with five boys. This year we finished the first semester with thirty, including six girls, for the school has since become coeducational.

These young people are fine examples of the results of missionary activity in Brazil for many years. Some of them are second or third generation Christians, while others are "crentes" or believers, as we call them, of only a few years. Most of the boys are definitely planning to enter the ministry, and are preparing to study in one of the seminaries after leaving our school. Naturally, there are some good students among them and some who are not so good. Sometimes we have to give some flunks, for we try to maintain the educational standards of the institution on a high plane.

Beginning with next year we hope to add another year to the course, making it a five year one, in which case a graduate will be entitled to a degree of Bachelor of Letters, and he will be on a par with graduates of our small colleges at home.

Some of the girls are planning to take up work as teachers in our missionary schools. We have such a school at Castro, in the State of Parana, down south, and another one out in Burity, in Matto Grosso. Still another is in Goyaz. We feel that such a school as ours, in turning out teachers prepared to take their places in our mission schools of the interior, will mean a big service to the Cause of Christ in Brazil.

This is the month of summer conferences in northern Michigan. How well I recall my experiences up there just a year ago. It was fine to be with you and to have those days of fellowship both in East Jordan and also on the lake. We are hoping that on our next furlough, a long ways off, of course, 1938, that all of the family can have the opportunity of spending a week or more just in East Jordan among our friends there.

Please tell Master Otto Bretz that his marbles will soon be in the hands of a fine little Brazilian, who speaks English and will be able to write to him and thank him for the fine gift. Tell Otto it was a fine gift and we all appreciate his sacrifice. The marbles are agates and beauties.

All of us send the heartiest of greetings, and prayers for your work.

C. ROY HARPER.

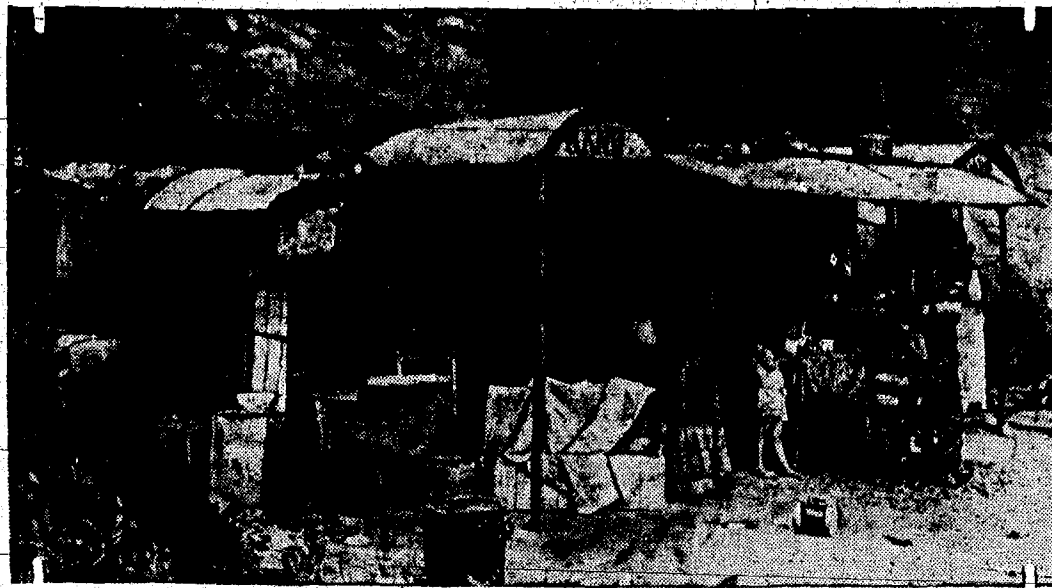
BEAUTY SHOP OPENED

For the month of August I will operate a Beauty Shop in the office building formerly occupied by Dr. Dicken.

The patronage of the ladies is solicited.

EILEEN BRENNAN

"Depression Flats." New St. Louis Subdivision



For about a mile along the Mississippi at St. Louis may be seen many small make-shift shacks built of old boards and tar paper. This is the new subdivision built and occupied by those families and individuals who are without jobs and funds and named "Depression Flats." These people have taken the liberty, under their circumstances, to squat on the edge of the Mississippi where living is cheaper and children can romp and play. The photograph shows one of the shacks where a family of six, including three children, make their home.

Plan to Take Gold From Sea Fails

Berlin.—The fantastic scheme of German scientists to pay Germany's reparation "debt" with gold from the ocean has been abandoned.

For more than eight years Professor Wilhelm Schlenk of the chemical institute of the Berlin university revealed, German scientists carried on extensive research in all the oceans of the world in an attempt to extract gold from seawater.

Hope Is Abandoned.
"Our last hope of winning gold from sources other than mines has been definitely abandoned," Professor Schlenk declared to Universal Service.

"The idea of extracting gold from the ocean sprang up during the inflation period when the gold question was so burning. A number of ships equipped with the latest scientific instruments and modern laboratories carried Germany's most prominent scientists to all corners of the world.

"According to Arrhenius, the percentage of gold in the ocean would have been adequate to warrant extracting it. But our expeditions found that Arrhenius was wrong and that only a small fraction of the amount of gold he claimed to have found in ocean water actually existed.

Hard to Extract.
"But even if Arrhenius had been right, it would be practically impossible to isolate the precious metal, owing to its extremely irregular distribution. Contrary to general be-

lief, ocean water is not a specific solution, but a continually changing mixture.

"Water from the polar regions contains an entirely different percentage of salt, chemicals and minerals than water from the tropics.

"And gold's peculiar molecular formations in ocean water offer an added difficulty in extracting it. We found veritable 'gold streams,' specific currents which contain a higher percentage of gold."

Lipstick Once Classed With Witchcraft Art

London.—Use of lipstick was once a punishable offense in England, according to Dr. Margaret Fishenden, scientific investigator in the department of scientific and industrial research.

Cosmetics were introduced into England by the knight crusaders, she declared in a radio broadcast on "Chemistry and the Housewife."

In 1750, she said, it was decreed that any woman who should "seduce, or betray into matrimony any of his majesty's subjects by scents, paints or cosmetic washes should incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft and that the marriage, upon conviction, should stand null and void."

More German Food Served in Paris Cafes

Paris.—The ever increasing number of Germans frequenting Montmartre and Montparnasse, the two gayest night haunts of Paris, has caused restaurateurs and cafe proprietors to substitute German dishes for American ones served as specialties.

In former years the restaurant men catered to Americans with breakfast foods, "hot dogs" and baked beans. The decrease in Americans has resulted in the appearance of German dainties.

College Boy Orchestras to Play on U. S. Liners

Boston.—Collegians will be employed to play in the orchestras of ships of the United States lines during the summer months, according to plans being completed by the Intercollegiate Alumni extension service.

Orchestras from the following colleges have already been engaged for the summer: University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Ohio State, Columbia, Fordham, and University of Maryland.

Immigration Tide to United States at Ebb

Washington.—Fewer immigrants are now being admitted than at any time during the last 100 years, and immigration has ceased to be "an economic menace," William N. Doak, secretary of labor, has announced.

Only one immigrant is entering the United States where five were admitted a year ago and thirty in 1914, Mr. Doak declared. Swelling the outward tide of migration, there were more than 18,000 aliens deported in the fiscal year just ended on June 30, he said.

Mr. Doak recommended that congress raise the educational requirements for admission to citizenship. Too many persons are gaining citizenship who do not comprehend its responsibilities, he said, also significant in its declaration that "there are now signs of improvement in employment conditions."

Old Court Records Complete Archives

St. Louis, Mo.—Three packing boxes of old official court records of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., shipped recently to the Missouri Historical society, has given that body complete official records from that district between 1781 and 1865—almost 100 years.

Previously the society had been given official papers from 1781 to 1804. Recently, however, it was decided to turn papers dating from 1804 to 1865 over to the society.

Owl "Hypnotizes" Man; Claws Out One of Eyes

Edmonton, Alta.—"Hypnotized" by a vicious mother owl, which clamped its face and body, Albert Hughes of Watnwright, Alta., was at a hospital here after an operation for removal of his right eye.

"I was walking underneath a tree," said Hughes, "when the owl suddenly fluttered from her nest. I didn't fight back or run. I couldn't. All I could see was those two big eyes. I was hypnotized."

Asked If He Wants to Go to Jail, Mute Says "No"

Seattle.—William Leonard, twenty-three, was taken to police court charged with begging. He professed to be deaf and dumb. Court attaches tried various ruses, attempting to make him talk, but all failed until Judge John B. Gordon suddenly caught his eye and asked, "Do you want to go to jail?" Leonard quickly replied "No." He was escorted to a cell.

Petrified Rattlesnake Found on Mountain

Westfield, Mass.—Evidence of what may have been a prehistoric rattlesnake has been found on Mount Teko.

The apparently petrified reptile appears on the face of a cliff a score of feet from the nearest footpath. Scientists who have viewed it estimate that it was about seven feet long and four inches in diameter.

Gen. Washington Knew Pinch of "Hard Times"

Washington.—George Washington arrived at his home from the Revolutionary war practically "broke," recent letters reveal.

He sent his mother 15 guineas with the explanation that these were all he had and that they were due some one else.

"I now have demands upon me for more than £500, 340-odd of which is due for the tax of 1786, and I know not where or when I shall receive one shilling with which to pay it."

School to Recess So the Pupils Can Dig Potatoes

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Moore township district in Northampton county planned a school schedule to include a two weeks recess during the potato digging season. According to the plan the schools will be opened on August 24, two weeks earlier than usual. When the potato season arrives the directors will close the schools for the two week period to permit children to assist at their homes in digging the potatoes.

Motorist Arrested When He Offers Chief a "Hip"

Quincy, Mass.—Frank Farrell was motoring through Cohasset when he stopped his car to ask a pedestrian for a match. A girl companion of Farrell offered the stranger a drink. The stranger, who proved to be Police Chief H. J. Pelletier, arrested Farrell. In court Farrell was fined \$100 for drunken driving.

Eagle Believed to Have Attacked Child Killed

Tazewell, Va.—John Murray, a farmer, killed an eagle at Horsepen that had a spread of 78 inches from tip to tip. It is believed that it was the same eagle that attacked a child recently. The bird was found drinking from a creek when shot.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago)
(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 2

PHILIP'S MISSIONARY LABORS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 8:1-40.
GOLDEN TEXT—Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Philip Tells a Stranger About Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Philip An Early Missionary.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Pioneering for Jesus.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Gospel Breaks Over the Frontier.

1. Philip Preaching in Samaria (vv. 1-8).

In taking the gospel to the Samaritans we see the broadening of the scope of Christianity. Philip was one of the seven so-called deacons. He went to Samaria and preached Christ showing that God's purpose included these despised people. Christ is the true message of the evangelist. Not Christ as an ethical teacher or as an example, but Christ as the Savior from sin through the offering of himself on the cross as a substitutionary ransom.

11. Philip Preaching to the Ethiopian (Acts 8:26-39).

Following the preaching to the Samaritans, the gospel was preached to the Ethiopian who was in all probability a Gentile. In his conversion we see the gospel in its outreach to the ends of the earth.

1. Philip meeting the Ethiopian (vv. 26-30).

a. Leaving way by divine direction (v. 26). The Lord called Philip away from a great work in Samaria and specifically directed him to this man.

The Spirit of God directed him to go near and join himself to the chariot. The tactful question put to the treasurer gained him a seat by his side. The mission which at first seemed so unpromising was now clear.

b. An officer of state seeking the way of salvation (vv. 27, 28). The Ethiopian had been to Jerusalem to worship. Despite his high official position he was not ashamed of the worship of God. The journey from that far-off country required hardship and expense, but to one whose soul yearns after God this is all joy.

c. A providential meeting in the desert (vv. 29, 30). The coming together of these two men was clearly the pre-determined way of God.

2. Philip preaching to the Ethiopian (vv. 30-35).

a. The Ethiopian's employment on the way (v. 30). He was reading the Word of God. The particular portion was the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. A most excellent way to spend one's time while traveling is to read God's Word. It is through God's Word that the individual is shown the way of life.

b. The need of an interpreter (v. 31). The Ethiopian was reading one of the clearest testimonies to the Messiah in the Old Testament, yet he was unable to understand it. The Ethiopian, a great statesman, needed an interpreter of the Scriptures. The gospel needs to be experienced before one can be a witness to its saving power. The human mind in its natural state is blind to spiritual things, making the work of an evangelist indispensable. Preaching the Word of God will always be necessary. God has designed that through the foolishness of preaching, men shall be saved. Valuable, indeed, as the Bible is in the hands of men, the touch and influence of the believing man who has experienced the work of God in his own heart is needed.

c. Philip's message (vv. 32-35). He began at the scripture which the Ethiopian was reading and preached to him Jesus. This shows us that the person presented in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah as suffering in the stead of others was Jesus Christ, also that the central theme of the preacher's message should be Christ crucified. He did not preach Jesus as a great teacher, but as a Savior who had suffered and died in the stead of sinners. The vicarious atonement is a note which is at the very heart of the message of every evangelist.

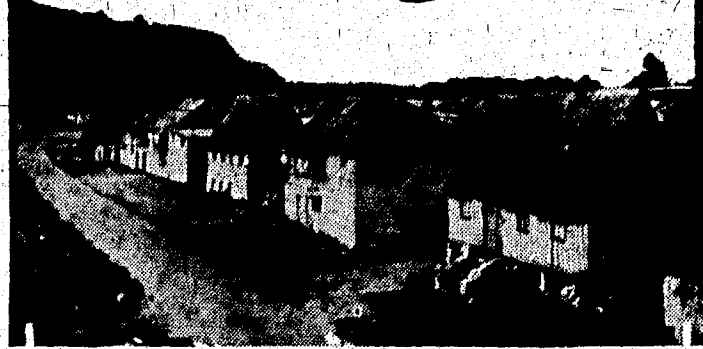
3. Philip baptized the Ethiopian (vv. 36-38). As a result of Philip's preaching, the eunuch proposed baptism. When Christ is truly received men will desire to confess him in baptism. Where this desire is lacking, the gospel in its fullness is evidently not preached. The Ethiopian might have offered many excuses as to why he should neglect this important ordinance, but like every man who is honest before God, he was willing at any cost to render obedience.

4. The Ethiopian rejoicing (v. 39). Having been baptized, he went on his way rejoicing. Confession of Christ and obedience to his Word always brings joy.

Oh, if religion can only rid us of this cursed habit of worry, what a blessing it will be! And Paul says it can. He is writing in the shadow of a prison. "Be anxious for nothing! What a song to sing itself through prison bars!—James I. Vance.

Worry
Nothing more striking could be imagined than the picture presented by the conglomeration of strange shapes and bright colors—snake-like sea-eels, voracious lizard-fishes, gar-like houndfishes, with their jaws prolonged into a sharp beak; long snouted trumpet fishes, flounders, porcupine fish, bristling with spines; squirrel fishes of the brightest and most beautiful colors—scarlet, rose color and silver, and yellow and blue; parrot fishes, with large scales, parrotlike

LITTLE GUAM



Street in Agana, Guam.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

IN THE interests of governmental economy the lonely island of Guam, one of the smallest of American possessions will be taken from the list of American naval bases and turned over to another government department, possibly the Department of Interior, which has already suggested that Guam would make an attractive national park.

Guam's military importance has always been theoretical, but as part of the chain of mid-Pacific American stepping stones, leading from California through the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippines, Guam has also provided a handy landing place and relay station for cable lines across the Pacific, and a base for repairs and supplies for American vessels plying midway lanes. More than 1,700 miles of open water separate it from the Philippines while the ocean jump to Midway, nearest of the Hawaiian Islands, is even greater—some 1,700 miles.

Guam's strategic value is out of all proportion to its size and population. In area it is about three and a half times as large as Nantucket, having a length of less than 30 miles and an average width of about six miles. Only 15,020 people, more than nine-tenths of whom are native Guamanese, a people similar to the Filipinos, inhabit this coral-reefed oasis. The population, however, is growing. It jumped 40 per cent in the last decade.

The island of Guam was discovered on March 6, 1521, by Magellan, after a passage of three months and twenty days from the strait which bears his name.

Raided by Magellan.
The natives of Guam came to meet the Spaniards in strange "flying praos" (canoes provided with outriggers and triangular sails of mats). The Spaniards had dropped anchor, furling their sails, and were about to land, when it was discovered that a small boat which rode astern of the flagship was missing. Suspecting the natives of having stolen it, Magellan himself went ashore at the head of a landing party of 40 armed men, burned 40 or 50 houses and many boats, and killed seven or eight natives, male and female. He then returned to his ship with the missing boat and immediately set sail, continuing his course to the westward.

The natives did not fare much better at the hands of later visitors. Missionaries came in 1668.

Though Guam lies within the tropics, its climate is tempered throughout the greater part of the year by a brisk trade wind blowing from the north-east and east. Its mountains are not high enough to cause marked differences in the distribution of rain on the island, and the island is not of sufficient extent to cause the daily alternating currents of air known as land and sea breezes. Generally speaking, the seasons conform in a measure with those of Manila, the least rain falling in the colder months or the periods called winter by the natives, and the greater rainfall occurring in the warm months, which are called summer by the natives.

Though the mean monthly temperature varies only 2 degrees on either side of the mean annual temperature, yet the "winters" of Guam are so definitely marked that certain wasps which during the summer make their nests in the open fields among the bushes invade the houses of the people at that season and hibernate there.

The forest vegetation of Guam consists almost entirely of strand trees, epiphytal ferns, lianas, and a few undershrubs. The majority of the species are included in what Schimper has called the Barringtonia formation. The principal trees are the wild fertile breadfruit; the Indian almond; jack-in-the-box; and the giant banyan.

How They Catch Fish.
The fruit of another common tree (Barringtonia speciosa)—the natives use to stupefy fish. The fruit is pounded into a paste, enclosed in a bag, and kept over night. The time of an especially low tide is selected, and bags of the pounded fruit are taken out on the reef next morning and sunk in certain deep holes in the reef. The fish soon appear at the surface, some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim, or faintly struggling with their ventral side uppermost. The natives scoop them in their hands, sometimes even diving for them.

Nothing more striking could be imagined than the picture presented by the conglomeration of strange shapes and bright colors—snake-like sea-eels, voracious lizard-fishes, gar-like houndfishes, with their jaws prolonged into a sharp beak; long snouted trumpet fishes, flounders, porcupine fish, bristling with spines; squirrel fishes of the brightest and most beautiful colors—scarlet, rose color and silver, and yellow and blue; parrot fishes, with large scales, parrotlike

beaks, and intense colors, some of them a deep greenish blue, others looking as though painted with blue and pink opaque colors; variegated Chaetodonts, called "sea butterflies" by the natives; trunkfishes with horns and armor, leopard-spotted groupers, hideous-looking, warty toadfishes, armed with poisonous spines, much dreaded by the natives, and a black fish with a spur on its forehead.

In the mangrove swamps when the tide is low hundreds of little fishes with protruding eyes may be seen hopping about in the mud and climbing among the roots of the Rhizophora and Brugiera. These belong to a group of fishes interesting from the fact that their air bladder has assumed in a measure the function of lungs, enabling the animal to breathe atmospheric air.

Natives of Good Appearance.

The natives of Guam are, as a rule, of good physique and pleasing appearance. Owing to their mixed blood, their complexion varies from the white of a Caucasian to the brown of a Malay. Most of them have glossy black hair, which is either straight or slightly curly. It is worn short by the men and long by the women, either braided, coiled, or dressed after the styles prevailing in Manila.

Though the natives of Guam are naturally intelligent and quick to learn, little was done for their education until comparatively recent years. The college of San Juan de Letran was founded by Queen Maria Anna of Austria, widow of Philip IV, who settled upon it an annual endowment of 3,000 pesos. Through misappropriation and dishonesty the annual income of the college gradually dwindled to about 1,000 pesos. The greater part of this was absorbed by the rector, who was usually the priest stationed at Agana, and by the running expenses of the school, which were the subsistence and wages paid to janitor, porter, steward, doctor, and the lighting of the building.

The people are essentially agricultural. There are few masters and few servants on the island. As a rule the farms are not too extensive to be cultivated by the family, all of whom, even the little children, lend a hand. Often the owners of neighboring farms work together in communal fashion, one day on A's corn, the next day on B's, and so on, laughing, singing, and skylarking at their work and stopping whenever they feel so inclined to take a drink of tuba from a bamboo vessel hanging to a neighboring coconut tree.

Each does his share without constraint, nor will he indulge so freely in tuba as to incapacitate himself for work, for experience has taught the necessity of temperance, and every one must do his share if the services are to be reciprocal. In the evening they separate, each going to his own rancho to feed his bullock, pigs and chickens. After a good supper they lie down for the night on a pandanus mat spread over an elastic platform of split bamboo.

All Raise Crops.
None of the natives depends for his livelihood on his handiwork or on trade alone. There are men who can make shoes, tan leather, and cut stone for building purposes, but such a thing as a Chamorro-shoemaker, tanner, stone mason, or merchant who supports his family by his trade is unknown. In the midst of building a stone wall the man who has consented to help do the work will probably say, "Excuse me, Senor, but I must go to my rancho for three or four days; the weeds are getting ahead of my corn." And when time is needed the native to whom one is directed may say, "After I have finished gathering my coconuts for copra I will get my boys to cut wood and gather limestone to make a kiln. Never fear, Senor, you shall have your lime within six weeks."

On one occasion a blacksmith was delayed two weeks in making a plow owing to the fact that the man from whom he got his charcoal had been so busy supplying visiting vessels with fruits and vegetables that he could not find time to burn it.

Agana, the seat of government and principal town, is about eight miles from Apra harbor, a fine anchorage but closed to all foreign ships. Guam is a lonely spot, seeing only an occasional army or navy transport, the mail steamer, and a few American commercial ships. Tourists are unknown.

The official currency of the island is that of the United States, but the old Spanish code of laws, slightly modified, still is effective. English, Spanish and native languages are spoken. The schools are conducted in English. The principal exports are copra and coconut oil.

The governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honors due to an admiral.

Champion Barrel-Birlers of Paris

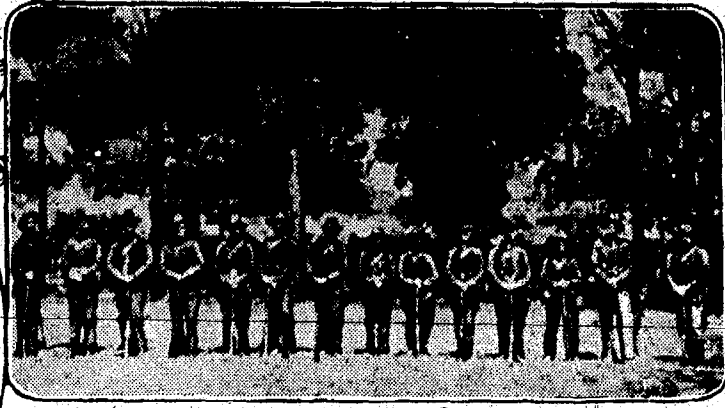


Jean Farges, No. 2, winner of the one-mile annual rolling championship race in Paris is accepting the congratulations of Paul Eustache, No. 1, the champion of last year, who finished second in this race, only 20 yards behind the winner.

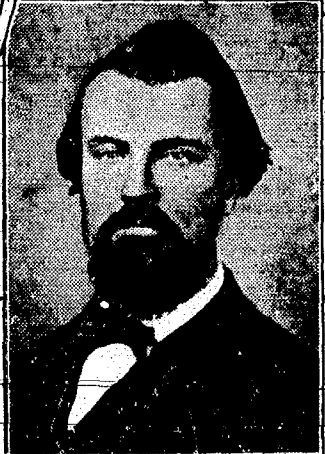
The Man Who Might Have Saved the "Lost Cause"



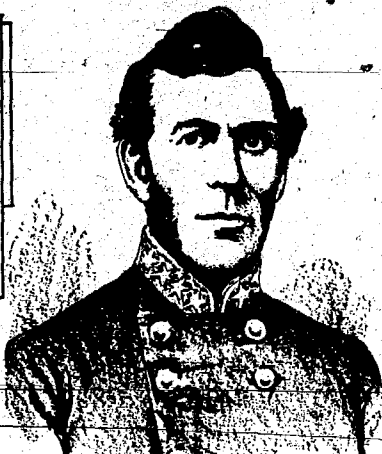
Gen. N.B. Forrest, C.S.A.



Dismounted Confederate Cavalry



N.B. Forrest Before the War



Gen. Braxton Bragg



Forrest and His Critter Company

Pictures from "Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company," Courtesy Minton, Balch & Company.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

MOST Americans the name of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate-cavalry leader, means the synonym for the author of a famous epigram on how to win battles. His method was to "hit 'em first with the mostest men." But what they do not realize is that Forrest was more than just the maker of a historic phrase, a picturesque character personally and an unusually successful cavalry leader. If the estimation of a recent biographer is correct, Forrest takes his place among the greatest of all American military leaders, a "master strategist as well as a master tactician and the man who, had it not been for the jealousy of a superior officer, might easily have saved the "Lost Cause." The biographer is Andrew Nelson Lytle and his viewpoint is presented in the book, "Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company," published recently by Minton, Balch and company.

Mr. Lytle has ample justification for his estimate of Forrest. Gen. Robert E. Lee had a great cavalry leader with his forces—the dashing "Jeb" Stuart. But at Appomattox, when somebody asked Lee who was the greatest soldier in his command, he answered instantly, "A man I have never seen, sir. His name is Forrest." A similar tribute was paid to Forrest by Jefferson Davis twelve years later. The former president of the Confederacy and Governor Porter of Tennessee were riding in the funeral procession which was carrying "Old Bedford" to his grave. Turning to Davis, Porter said, "History has accorded to General Forrest the first place as a cavalry leader in the war between the states and has named him as one of the half dozen great soldiers of the country." To which Davis, graduate of West Point and a professional soldier before he was called to head a new American republic, replied, "The trouble was that the generals commanding in the southwest never appreciated Forrest until it was too late. Their judgment was that he was a bold and enterprising partisan raider and rider. I was misled by them, and I never knew how to measure him until I read his reports of his campaign across the Tennessee river in 1864. This induced a study of his earlier reports, and after that I was prepared to adopt what you are pleased to name as the judgment of history."

But to realize to the full the greatness of Forrest one should turn to the words, not of his friends, but of his enemies. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman who campaigned against him in the Western campaigns never made the mistake of underestimating his ability and Sherman once exclaimed, "I am going to get Forrest if it costs 10,000 lives and breaks the treasury! There will never be peace in Tennessee until Forrest is dead!" But he never did get him, and the "Wizard of the Saddle," as the adoring Southerners called him, went through four years of spectacular leadership in war without a defeat, a record almost unparalleled in history.

As for "critter company" it is the Tennesseean's name for Forrest's cavalry. Early in the war, while Union troops were occupying Tennessee Forrest "became overnight their particular ideal of what a soldier could be. They could not understand strategic gains but they could understand his particular kind of fighting. It was as plain and as heartening as sow-belly and corn bread. The women now tell that they had a defender. They began to threaten tyrannical Union officers with 'Forrest will get you for this' and 'I'll tell or Forrest on you.' They soon learned that he was a bossy man they all believed in."

The same adoration given him by the people was given by the men who followed him. They referred to him as "the old man" just as Jackson's "foot cavalry" did to that leader. They also called him "Old Bedford" in the same sense that Jackson's men referred to "Old Jack." In return he looked after them as a father looks after his children. Nothing made Forrest more furious than a useless waste of lives in a

battle, especially if the lives were those of "his boys." He was the ideal cavalryman in his judgment of horseflesh and of how to take care of the mounts in his command.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1821. Little is known of his life as a boy but what is known is mainly a record of conflict, of fights with wild animals, with bullies of the neighborhood and other evidences to prove that Nathan Bedford was a born fighter. In his early manhood he started to Texas to help fight for Texan independence but arrived there only to find that there was no need for his services. Penniless, young Forrest split enough ralls at fifty cents a hundred to pay his way back to Tennessee. Then he became a horse trader and later, moving to Memphis, became a broker in real estate and finally a slave trader, in all of which occupations he prospered.

He next became an alderman in Memphis after he had distinguished himself by daring, as a private citizen, to save the lives of two murderers when a mob threatened to storm the jail and when no one else dared to face the would-be lynchers. Forrest planted himself in front of the jail holding a six-shooter and calling out to the mob in a clear firm voice, "If you come by ones, or by tens, or by hundreds, I'll kill any man who tries to get in this jail." The result of this firm statement was that the mob of three thousand quickly melted away. They knew that Forrest meant exactly what he said.

After serving one year as an alderman Forrest resigned in 1859 and became a cotton planter. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out and in June, 1861, instead of using his influence to get a commission he enlisted as a private in White's Tennessee Mounted Rifles. But his friends did what he would not do for himself. They decided that the ranks were no place for Forrest. So they prevailed upon the Confederate authorities to give him a commission as lieutenant colonel and the authority to raise a battalion of mounted rangers. Going up into Kentucky (both because he could secure excellent horses there and because every man which he brought out of that state, which was neutral but was a recruiting ground for both governments, would weaken the enemy's armies just that much) he returned to Memphis some eight weeks later, having raised eight companies, 650 strong. Then began his amazing career as a cavalryman par excellence, as a natural military genius whose exploits far outshone those of many trained soldiers and as a thorn in the side of one Union general after another.

Forrest knew nothing about military tactics and cared less. In that regard he was an ideal leader for the independent-spirited men under his command. Drills and guard mounts were obnoxious to them but their officers managed to get results from them even without the formality of giving commands in the prescribed manner. Such expression as "Men, tangle into 'em! By turn around! Git!" would shock an army-trained drillmaster speechless, but when such commands were given to Forrest's men they knew what was wanted and they obeyed.

Forrest had a fine contempt for West Point-trained officers who fought according to rule of the thumb. On one occasion, after a battle which had been disastrous to the Southern forces and which had been fought according to a plan to which Forrest had been opposed, Gen. Stephen D. Lee called a council of war. Lee asked Forrest if he had any ideas. "Yes sir," said the cavalry leader. "I've always got ideas, and I'll tell you one thing, General Lee. If I knew as much about West Point tactics as you, the Yankees would whip hell out of me every day."

As for the thesis that Forrest might have saved the Confederacy from defeat, it is based upon the fact that, as Lytle says, "the government which first realized that the war would be decided ultimately on western battlefields would have a decided advantage," and the premise that if Forrest's genius had been recognized soon enough by the Confederate government, if he had been given a sufficient force and had not been thwarted by a jealous superior he might have held the West indefinitely and turned the

scale in favor of the Confederacy. But President Davis and his cabinet, their attention concentrated upon the Eastern theater of war and upon holding Richmond, which was strategically relatively unimportant, failed to see until it was too late that if they lost the West they lost the war. And Forrest, even though he won victory after victory, was forced to see his efforts repeatedly nullified by the inefficient Gen. Braxton Bragg, to whose weaknessness Davis seems to have been strangely blind even though they were soon enough recognized by other Confederate generals and by the people of the South.

The story of Forrest's campaigns would take a volume for the telling. He served brilliantly at Fort Donelson and led his own forces safely through the encircling Union lines to Nashville. He could have done as much for Buckner's entire army had that general listened to him. But Buckner didn't listen and the result was what Lytle calls "a tragedy of errors"—the loss not only of the fort but of Buckner's entire army. Forrest captured a large Union force at Murfreesboro and made it possible for Bragg to take the initiative away from Buell in the Kentucky campaign.

He served gallantly at Shiloh, at Hog Mountain, and at Chickamauga and in innumerable other actions where he was unhampered by the orders of his "superiors" he proved repeatedly that here was one Confederate leader who knew how to win battles. But always there was the hand of Braxton Bragg to minimize or nullify his success. Finally one day he stamped into Bragg's tent and declared, "You may as well not issue any more orders to me, for I will not obey them. And I will hold you personally responsible for any further indignities you try to inflict upon me. You have threatened to arrest me for not obeying your orders promptly. I dare you to do it, and I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path, it will be at the peril of your life. And Bragg did not take the dare."

The closing days of the war found Forrest a lieutenant general (a recognition which had come too late) and placed in charge of all the cavalry in the West—the last organized Confederate forces in that section. But by this time his efforts were futile so far as the outcome of the war was concerned. Lee surrendered to Grant and Johnston to Sherman and there was no further need for Forrest to lead his "critter company" on those swift dashes which had made him the nightmare of more than one commander in blue. His men begged him to lead them to Mexico to avoid surrendering. But he knew the game was up and surrendered to General Canby.

After the war Forrest went to Mississippi to become a planter again—taking as his partner a Federal officer! Later he sold his plantation and moved to Memphis. He was a delegate to the first post-war Democratic convention and when he went to New York he "attracted so much attention that he could not move about the streets without drawing a crowd"—such was the fame of "the Wizard of the Saddle" in the North. When the dark days of the Reconstruction period came upon the South and the Ku Klux Klan was organized to save it from the Scalawag-Carpenter Regime, Forrest was offered the command of the new movement and accepted it. It had previously been offered to Robert E. Lee but although he refused, he approved of the idea, saying that his approval must be "invisible." So the Ku Klux Klan became the "invisible empire" and when the name for a commander was brought up some one suggested "Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Wizard of the Saddle." So he became "the Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire."

By 1870 the work of the Ku Klux Klan had saved the South and Forrest disbanded it. There were only a few more years of life left for him. He died in Memphis October 29, 1877, and was buried in Elmwood cemetery. Later his body was removed to a park set aside to his memory in Memphis and an equestrian statue raised over it. So Bedford Forrest still rides in the South—in material form in this statue and in spiritual form in the hearts of the people of Tennessee who still tell their tales of "Old Bedford, the Wizard of the Saddle."

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

Select Potatoes for Best Chips

Test for Soluble Sugars Is Key to Secret of Qualities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have devised a simple method for selecting storage potatoes which will make good chips or french fries. A test for the soluble sugars in potatoes is the key that unlocks the secret of their culinary qualities, since an excessive amount of these sugars produces a discoloration in french fries and chips and a sweetness in baked or boiled potatoes that is distasteful to some people.

Accumulate Sugars.
Potatoes stored at temperatures ranging from 32 degrees to 45 degrees F. accumulate certain soluble sugars as a result of the breakdown of starch. In general, the lower the storage temperature the greater the amount of soluble sugars and the darker the color of the chips.

To make the test, a sample from the center of the potato is placed in a yellow solution of picric acid and sodium carbonate in a small test tube and heated over the flame of an alcohol lamp until it boils for one-half minute. Samples from potatoes that have not been stored at too low temperatures change the color of the solution to an orange yellow, but the excessive amount of sugars in tubers stored at low temperatures changes the color to a deep red or brown.

Test Satisfactory.
This test has proved satisfactory in selecting potatoes for chip making, french frying, baking, and under certain conditions for boiling. It was designed especially for chip manufacturers, who must have potatoes with a low content of soluble sugars. The test is so simple, since it involves only a small portable outfit, that it can be used by buyers for hotels and restaurants where there is a demand for high-grade neatly-cooked potatoes, free from a sweetish taste and discoloration.

Docking and Castrating Lambs Increases Price

One of the surest and easiest ways to make money on lambs is to dock and castrate them properly, says W. E. Morris, extension live stock specialist, University farm, St. Paul, Minn. These operations, he says, are simple and the risk is negligible when performed on lambs at from ten days to two weeks of age.

Correctly docked lambs bring from 25 cents to \$1.50 a hundred pounds more on the market at present prices than long-tailed lambs. Thin, long-tailed lambs are classified as cull feeders and suffer the largest cut in price.

Castrating will increase the market value of ram lambs from \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight. Although fat ram lambs sell on the market at only one cent a pound below fat wether lambs, if ram lambs happen to be marketed thin they will bring about \$2 per hundred less than wethers would bring as feeders.

Docking or castrating may be done on lambs of any age up until fly time, after which it is not advisable to attempt either operation.

Important That Sows Be Kept in Condition

Sows which raise two litters a year, should not be allowed to become too thin during the summer. It is important that they make the required gain in flesh, most of which should be put on in the last half of the summer. Beginning at this time and continuing until they farrow, the bred sows will ordinarily need some grain or other concentrated feeds. With legume forage crops, these should be largely home-grown. With ordinary pastures, a small amount of some protein feed like tankage, linseed-oil meal, shorts or middlings should be fed with the corn or other grains. The amount of grain to feed, or the necessity of feeding grain at all, will depend entirely on conditions, and will be shown by the condition of flesh the sows are in. The judgment of the feeder, consequently, must always be relied on to determine how much to feed at any time.

Swine Need Salt

Swine need some salt, but not very much. Two-fifths of a pound of salt well mixed with each 100 pounds of grain mixture is enough. The feeding of too much salt when pigs are not accustomed to it will be fatal. Salt may be mixed with wood ashes or with coal slack, about one part to 20. After pigs have been hand-fed this mixture for a time they may be given free access to it. Salt may also be fed with finely ground limestone and steamed, home meal, limestone, 45 parts, and salt, 10 parts.

Sweet Clover Hay

If sweet clover is used for a hay crop, it is recommended that the hay be cut before the plants become coarse and woody, relates J. W. Lumb, of the Kansas State college. This class of forage is much more difficult to cure and store properly than many other forage crops, and therefore allows for the development of mold and spoilage that always is present in sweet clover and which is responsible for typical sweet clover disease.

Chayote Favored as Vegetable for Table

Delicate in Flavor and Resembles Summer Squash.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

A "new" vegetable for the American table but one which has been a staple food for centuries in some Central American countries is the chayote, sometimes called vegetable pear, mango squash, or mirliton. In the last few years there has been increasing interest in the growing of chayotes for home use and local markets in the lower South; the United States Department of Agriculture reports, and chayotes are now appearing in season in northern as well as southern markets.

The adaptability of the chayote as a table vegetable is one of its outstanding characteristics. It may be eaten plain boiled, mashed, fried, stuffed and baked, used cold in salads, in fritters, or made into sweet pickle. Unlike most squash, the chayote holds its form perfectly after being cooked. Its flavor is delicate and resembles summer squash. To some people it tastes like stewed oysters. The root, which becomes tuberlike after the first season, is starchy and may be boiled and eaten.

Botanically the chayote is related to the squashes and cucumber. It usually fruits in the fall, though when early vine growth from old roots is not injured by spring frost it may produce a crop in the spring. The fruits of different varieties of chayote vary in weight from three ounces to three pounds.

Lime Phosphate Profitable to Use on Legume Crops

Lime phosphate may be used for growing either legume crops or grain crops. When used for grain crops, some thought must be given to the liberation of phosphorus by the acids in plants or by those formed in the decomposition of organic matter. When there is enough decomposition in a soil to provide more nitrogen than is needed in proportion to phosphorus, lime phosphate will be beneficial when applied without fresh organic matter. There is not much land in this condition, however, as most soils are in need of some fresh organic matter occasionally for the purpose of liberating various kinds of plant food; and it is best to use lime phosphate in connection with active organic matter, such as legumes or manure.

Strong Smelling Mixture Will Repel Bot Flies

To protect our horses from bot flies we use a mixture of equal parts of kerosene, turpentine and linseed oil, applied with a cloth to all parts of the horses when the flies lay their eggs. One application usually will keep the bot flies away for from 48 to 72 hours. However, if applied lightly each morning it is a protection against other bothersome flies as well, writes R. E. Grubbs of Brown county, Indiana, in Capper's Farmer.

It is not necessary to use a large amount of this oil, just enough to moisten the ends of the hairs. This mixture has a strong odor which seems to be disliked by flies.

Fertilize Strawberries

Applications of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia are best made when plants are dry, broadcasting with care and using very finely divided nitrate or sulfate. Care should be taken not to allow the crystals to accumulate on the foliage. If desired, the nitrate or sulfate can be applied at the base of the plants in water solution, using two ounces to the gallon. This is a safe way to make the application and is practical where water and spray pump equipment is available.

FARM NOTES

Complaint is being made that the growing of alfalfa in young orchards deprives the trees of needed moisture.

Hay made of mixtures of vetch and oats, field peas and oats, or the clovers will reduce the grain bill next winter.

Young cabbage plants may be protected from cutworms by placing around each one a collar of stiff paper or tin.

Where economy in feeding is necessary, and present-day conditions certainly require this, then the silo must be considered.

It usually takes a transplanted tree or shrub a year to develop enough leaves to utilize any amount of concentrated fertilizer.

Cutworms are the most pesky and annoying insect enemies of the gardener. Like most thieves, they work at night and lie low during the day.

Most of the sour cherries grown in this country are of the Montmorency or Early Richmond varieties, and most of the crop is used in the canning industry.

Probably no more popular fruit is grown today than the strawberries, but you must have them fresh from the vines to know how good they really can be. The culture of this berry is not difficult.

Charlevoix County Herald
C. A. LISK, Publisher.
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Member National Editorial Ass'n.

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PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

A nice rain visited this section for one hour Monday morning.

This week will about finish the cherry harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Starr and daughters, Avis and Ruth, motored up from Big Rapids, Saturday evening and visited the D. D. Tibbit family at Cherry Hill until Sunday evening.

Several from the Peninsula attended the funeral of Roy Hammond and son, Jack, at East Jordan last week Wednesday.

A goodly number from this section attended the Federal Land Bank meeting in Boyne City, Thursday.

Clayton Healey had the misfortune to break his truck while delivering cherries early in the week and had to hire a truck from East Jordan to deliver his cherries.

Mr. and Mrs. Southerland, Roy Gerard, and Mrs. Allen and son of Detroit are sojourning at Cedarhurst this week.

Jim Earl of Muskegon, who was called here because of the severe illness of his father, Charles Earl of Boyne City, is making hay on the Earl farm in Mountain Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Faust are the

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

Notices of Lost, Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, etc., in this Column is 25 cents for one insertion for 25 words or less. Initials count as one word and compound words count as two words. Above this number of words a charge of one cent a word will be made for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, with a minimum charge of 15 cents. These rates are for cash only. Ten cents extra per insertion if charged.

LOST

LOST—Near Pleasant Valley schoolhouse, a male Police Dog, medium size, answers to name of "Fritz." Reward. Finder please notify A. W. FREIBERG, East Jordan. 31x1

WANTED

WANTED—Hay and Chickens.—C. J. MALPASS. 40-1f

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

\$695.00 WALNUT STOREY AND CLARK PLAYER PIANO in A-1 condition, mechanically, case is slightly varnish checked, for balance due on contract of \$57.00. Twenty-four rolls and bench to match go with this. \$795.00 Oak Storey and Clark Piano used in store only for \$125.00. This piano is new and has never been out of the store, but has been used as roll demonstrator and is in the best of condition in every way. Bench and rolls go with this. Free delivery anywhere in Michigan. Write CHAFFEE BROS., FURNITURE COMPANY, 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., or call 93436 collect. 31-2

DUE TO PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS we have been forced to foreclose a mortgage and have on hand a \$1475.00 bill of goods including a 1929 model four door Sedan, and complete furnishings for a four-room house which we will sell for the small balance due us of \$517.00. Contract will be re-written to suit the purchaser and merchandise will be delivered free of charge anywhere in Michigan. The car is in excellent condition and the furniture can hardly be told from new merchandise. The furnishings include a two piece Mohair suite with reversible cushions, a cogswell chair covered with frizee linen, a davenport table, end table, three candle light junior lamp, a vase base table lamp, walnut console phonograph, 9x12 seamless axminster rug, eight piece walnut dining room suite, 9x12 dining room rug, walnut vanity, upholstered vanity bench, chest of drawers, double deck coil springs, five piece breakfast suite, 9x12 congoeum rug, 26 piece set of Silverware, etc. We are not allowed to sell a used mattress but will include with this a new \$35.00 innerspring mattress at the same price. Write CHAFFEE BROS., FURNITURE COMPANY, 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, or call us at 93436 at our expense. 31-2

REPAIRS for Everything at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO.

first ones to begin harvesting their wax string beans. They began picking July 19th. Among others who have begun to pick are Wm. Looze and Emer Faust, who picked July 24. By the last of this week nearly every patch will be producing.

Master Lyle Weaver of East Jordan spent last week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Townsend and three youngest children arrived Friday evening from Northstar for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee. The whole party spent Sunday with the Geo. Weaver family in East Jordan.

Another of the very enjoyable parties was held at the Three Bells schoolhouse Saturday evening with a large crowd present.

George Woerful of East Jordan spent Sunday at Orchard Hill, the guest of Robert Hayden.

Mr. and Mrs. Warden and little daughter, of Jackson arrived Saturday evening for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crowell at Dave Staley Hill.

F. H. Wangeman and A. Reich finished harvesting their cherries last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hurd of Sunny Slope farm plan to spend this week with their daughter, Mrs. Will Inmann and family, south of Advance.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich, Mrs. Alfreda Arnott and daughter of Lone Ash Farm, and Frank K. Hayden and two children of Orchard Hill motored to Traverse City Sunday morning and had a picnic dinner in the park. Mrs. Arnott remained in Traverse City where she has a position, but the rest of the party returned in the evening.

Mrs. David Gaunt and family had as guests the past week Mrs. Gaunt's brother, John Clark, wife and family from Candon, Okla., who motored through. They also visited another sister, Mrs. Joe Gaunt of the Meggison farm, and will leave Monday enroute for home and will go by way of Whitmore and visit another sister, Mrs. Josie Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Myers called on the Joe Gaunt family at the Meggison farm, Sunday.

Clarence Mullet of Freemont spent the week end with the F. H. Wangeman family. Mrs. Mullet and little daughter have been spending the month of July with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangeman.

A. J. Wangeman arrived home Friday from Chicago, where he has been for some time finishing the final training of his college course.

DEER LAKE

(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Mr. and Mrs. Oral Barber and children called at the Royal Barber home on Porter's farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Batterbee of Green River were Thursday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hardy. Mrs. Lucy Hardy and Mrs. Bert Lumley picked raspberries at the Condon gardens in Boyne City, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Rby Hardy spent Sunday and Monday near Trout Lake picking huckleberries. They returned with five bushels.

Willard Batterbee of Green River returned home Saturday, after spending three weeks at the L. R. Hardy home.

Mrs. Melvin Bricker and sons were callers at Eugene Raymonds Sunday evening.

Ernest Raymond trucked lumber for Melvin Bricker Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Williams and sons of Hillman were Thursday evening supper guests at Eugene Raymonds.

Master Ned Gates returned home Sunday, after spending a short time with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hott.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hott were business callers at Charlevoix, Monday.

Mrs. Priscilla Spohn returned to the home of her son, L. Henderson, Saturday, after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Van Alstine of Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Howard and son of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hardy the latter part of the week. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Hardy are sisters.

Little Helen Harmon of Boyne Falls is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Hardy for a few days.

ECHO

(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Hebden and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew of Ashton, Mich., were Friday evening supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson.

Miss Hazel Walker was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney, Wednesday.

Several from this vicinity attended the haying bee for Mrs. John Hawley Monday.

Herbert Sweet and son were callers at Elmer Murrays, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carney and son called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray of South Arm Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew of Ashton spent Friday night at the home of his brother, Thos. Bartholomew.

State News in Brief

Ypsilanti—Missing a jog in the road on Tuttle Hill, Wilson Blisner, 24 years old, drove into a ditch and was killed when his car tipped over.

Kalamazoo—Geo. W. Webster, 35 years old, was killed when the truck he was driving went over an embankment. Webster was crushed under the truck. He was returning to Detroit when the accident happened.

Battle Creek—In these days of records for almost everything, Sheriff George Colby claims a record for tire mileage. He declares he drove a car for two years, in which he covered more than 60,000 miles, with the same set of tires.

Mt. Clemens—Agreeing that lowered costs speed any business, Justices of the Peace Atton H. Noe and Ray Callens have decided to aid Cupid during the dog days. They will perform marriages during the month of August without expectation of fee.

Pontiac—When the Pontiac young man takes his girl for an airplane ride he makes certain first she is dieting. Pontiac is the only city in the country where rates for plane rides are based on the weight of the passengers, the city council learned in a report from the municipal airport.

Blissfield—Victoria Wotrung, 12 years old, escaped death when she was subjected to a current of between 500 and 600 volts which passed through her body, burning one arm and both feet. She was playing on a metal-roofed box car when she slipped and threw an arm over a trolley wire to keep from falling.

Flint—Mrs. Clara Sobey knows her husband's business is finding stolen automobiles so when she stepped into a drug store to get a package she neglected to take the keys from the car. When she returned the machine was gone. Then Mrs. Sobey called Patrolman Sobey, who took a police motorcycle and started looking for the automobile. He found the car but not the thieves.

Merrill—Residents near by are searching their Bibles to see what the other plagues of the Egyptians were for the river in their neighborhood has been running red. For a two-mile stretch, just south of here, the water of Beaver creek has turned a deep red, fading out at either end. Alfred Eckert, superintendent of filtration at the Saginaw water plant, claims the color of the water is probably due to algae.

Traverse City—The Goodyear blimp Puritan was wrecked at its mooring mast here during a sudden windstorm. The entire nose of the blimp pulled away and the bag collapsed. S. H. Sheperd and two co-pilots were aboard but were unhurt. Damage to the bag is estimated at \$12,000 and the gas lost was valued at another \$8,000. The blimp had just returned from a cruise and had been moored to a stub mast near the ground when the squall arose.

Lapeer—The charred bones of Dean Best, 4 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Best, were found in ashes of the basement of the barn that was struck by lightning during a recent storm, and destroyed together with the granary, corn crib, silo and tool shed. Indications were the boy had been trapped in the basement of the barn, or else stunned by the electric bolt, so that he was unable to escape or summon help.

Petoskey—Marshall Sweeney, 103 years old, one of the oldest white men in Michigan is dead, after being in ill health for some years. He had maintained a clear mind throughout the last weary months and kept posted on affairs of the day, until his death. He was born in Quebec. He worked in Chicago until the civil war opened. After the war he came to northern Michigan, locating in Northport, then to East Jordan and finally came to Emmet County in 1908.

Detroit—Three drops of adrenalin saved Mrs. Mary Ross, 36 years old, from death by drowning at a Lake St. Clair beach. Her husband, George, worked on her with Earl Wagner, until St. Clair Shores police arrived with an inhalator. The fight to start her breathing again had gone on for more than an hour when Dr. Ralph Hawley, of St. Clair Shores, administered the adrenalin. Natural respiration started almost immediately and she regained consciousness shortly afterward.

Battle Creek—Three boys rescued five persons from drowning in Goguc lake when an outboard motorboat capsized. Thomas Elliott, 13 years old; Kenneth Elliott, 11, and Gordon Jones, 12, were in a row boat, nearby when the motorboat turned over and sank in 40 feet of water. The boys rescued Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott, their two children and a friend, Mrs. William Smith. The two children were pulled into the boat and the adults clung to the sides while the rescuers rowed to shore.

Lansing—Seventeen firemen were overcome in a fire which swept a downtown store block. Twelve were taken to hospitals while others were treated on the scene. A gas meter burned off in a basement, and firemen collapsed from the fumes as they worked in the gas-filled building. All fire companies fought the blaze for nearly four hours. The fire, which was of undetermined origin, started in the kitchen of a restaurant located in the basement of the building and had gained considerable headway before being discovered.

Lansing—Golf playing burglars broke into the Vandervoort hardware store and obtained \$1,326 worth of golf equipment. No other loot was taken but several sets of matched clubs, six bags and \$100 worth of balls were missing after the robbery.

Rochester—Struck by lightning while hoeing in his garden, Clark Hixon, 61 years old, was instantly killed. The bolt, which accompanied scattered electrical storms about Rochester, struck Hixon in one arm and traveled through the hose handle, splintering it.

Grand Rapids—Irrepressible foot weariness has brought Fred Sears a six months to 10-year term in the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia. Sears pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing an automobile. He said he was too tired to walk a half mile to his home, so he stole the car.

Charlevoix—A father and son were drowned in Lake Charlevoix when they stepped off a ledge into 20 feet of water while wading close to shore. They were Roy Hammond, 40 years old, and his son, Jack, residing three miles east of East Jordan. Witnesses were unable to effect a rescue.

Cadillac—All of the boys and girls in the vicinity gladly aided in cleaning up the debris from an auto wreck near here. Joe Krekoln, of Grand Rapids, en route to Traverse City with his peanut wagon, overturned the machine on a steep grade. He went to a doctor's office and the children feasted on peanuts, popcorn, and candy.

Owosso—Robberies of more than a score of grain elevators in Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton and Saginaw counties during recent weeks have been cleared up by the confession of Earl Mott, of Durand. Hundreds of pounds of beans were stolen and sold, it is declared. Mott is held in the Saginaw county jail. He has served two prison sentences.

Saginaw—One woman was burned fatally and a woman and two men were injured seriously when their automobile crashed into a Pere Marquette switch engine at a railroad siding and burst into flames. Mrs. Mildred Howe, 24 years old, of Bridgeport, died a few hours after the accident. Mrs. Eva Retell, 21, of Bay City, and George Savoy and John Burgoyne, of Saginaw, were injured.

St. Joseph—Designers who remodeled the county jail made sure that it would be a "cooler." Huge ventilating fans were installed in each cell block and during the hot weather the jail has been the coolest place in town. However, the architects did not connect the sheriff's office with the ventilating system, so Sheriff Fred J. Cutler has sweated while his prisoners were enjoying cooling breezes.

Mt. Clemens—Marvin W. Spencer, 26 years old, of Detroit, died at a hospital here of injuries suffered when a piece of fire works he was setting off at Jefferson beach, exploded. Spencer was a professional fireworks expert and had been working at the park for some time setting off night displays. The night before his death, an aerial bomb failed to rise and exploded on the ground. The charge struck Spencer in the side.

Ionia—Two motorists, both of whom admitted responsibility for a collision, was the unusual discovery made here. J. J. Galloway, of Regina, and Thomas Pickering, of Pittsburgh, collided at a highway intersection. Pickering admitted he saw a slow sign for the intersection but paid no attention to it, and Galloway admitted that he saw the stop sign for a through highway and did not stop. So both shook hands and said they were sorry.

Jackson—Martin Miller, who thumped a drum through the Civil War, died at the feet of his general. Passersby found his body in Washington, D. C., on the base of a statue of General Hancock, who led a Union army. The shabby old fellow lay on crumpled newspapers. Miller was 82. His home was in Jackson. At the Gospel mission it was said that Miller had seemed a little confused recently — as though he were living in memories.

Battle Creek—In a race with death which will take him across the Atlantic Ocean, a father is on his way to his son's bedside in a Switzerland hospital. Dr. J. B. Giltrow received a cablegram that his son, Raymond, 26 years old, a former high school football star here, who received a very serious spinal injury in a game six years ago, had collapsed in a Swiss hospital where he had been a patient during the past 13 months. Dr. Giltrow made immediate plans to go to his son.

Herald Want Ads Get Results.

Several spots in Charlevoix County were made more arid as a result of week end liquor raids made by Sheriff Dave Vaughan and State Troopers McGuire and Barton of Cheboygan. Twenty cases of beer were found at the Hayes township farm of Robert Struthers, whom officers brought to jail in handcuffs when he became unruly. Alfred Allison, another Hayes township farmer, is in jail charged with sale of liquor. Joe Geloski, Boyne Falls, was jailed following a raid on his place. A still and other equipment was found. Two others, Mrs. Anna Saganek and son, Charles of Marion township, have gone berry picking and warrants will be served when they return. When raided, their place gave up plenty of evidence of liquor operations, and officers have an affidavit as evidence of a purchase from them.—Petoskey News.

WILSON TOWNSHIP

(Edited by Mrs. C. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Provost and son, of Detroit are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Sr., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nowland and James Simmons spent Monday at the Charles Healey farm picking cherries and visiting.

Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall of Pleasant Valley leaves Friday for a visit with her daughter Mrs. Walter Kremkow of Detroit.

Richard Simmons of Flint arrived Monday for a visit with his parents Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons.

Wm. Cooling of Ellsworth was a caller at the Clyde Strong home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hudkins are receiving a visit from their daughter Grace and husband from Indiana and a granddaughter from Ohio.

Mrs. Harry Behling and children and Mrs. Will Behling and children called on the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanke at Legion Lodge on Intermediate Lake and were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leib of Chicago, who are resorting at their summer home near Intermediate Lake.

Miss Lucille Stanek of Jordan township spent last week with her uncle, Charles Shepard and wife.

Mrs. Rolland Bowen and children of East Jordan visited her grandmother, Mrs. Alma Nowland a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marshall and son of Flint, who are visiting in Petoskey, were Wednesday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Warden.

Guy LaValley was brought home from Lockwood Hospital last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jaquays and family attended the Cherry Festival at Traverse City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanek and children, her mother, Mrs. Anna Shepard, Frank Brezik, Frank and John Guznick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis of East Jordan spent Thursday evening at the Chas. Shepard home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nowland and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Nowland were at Snowflake, Sunday.

Eugene Kurchinski and 11 of the Boyne City Band boys spent Sunday on the Beaver Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Clute and family spent Monday evening with her father, Martin Wilber and son, Guy, of Walloon Lake.

Mrs. Percy Batterbee and daughter spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Burbanks of East Jordan.

The Harry Behling family, Will Behling family, Charles Schroeder family, and three other families of relatives of Boyne City picniced at Whiting Park, Sunday.

Mrs. John Smith and grandchildren John Hott and grandson, Harold Green, Miss Esther and Ed. Shepard attended the Barbecue picnic at Ellsworth recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kennedy and baby girl of South Arm were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Reed's cousin, Victor Peck and wife.

Fred Benzer of Boyne City began the cement wall to a new barn on his farm across the road from Harry Behlings. George Jaquays has the foundation made for a new barn. E. G. Kurchinski is remodeling his house by making a hall and living room.

Mrs. Guy Stanhopc and daughters of Boyne City, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Staley of Traverse City were

visitors of their father, John Hott a day last week.

Mrs. James Simmons and daughter Eleanor returned Monday from a week's visit with relatives at Topinabee.

Carlton Hammond of Nowland Hill attended the funeral of his father and brother at the M. E. Church in East Jordan last Wednesday afternoon.

Eldon Peck of Petoskey was home Saturday night. He took John Chit-terden and daughters to visit old friends at Alba, Sunday.

Ivan Nowland of Boyne City spent the week end on Nowland Hill. His wife and daughter accompanied her father, Wm. Allison and sister, Doris to Saginaw, called there by the death of his sister, Miss Bertha Allison, a school teacher, who made her home with a brother, Ed. Allison.

DEER CREEK DIST.

(Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Miss Jacklynne Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Williams went to Muskegon Saturday morning to spend the rest of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Elton Wittie. Mrs. Wittie is a sister of Ray Williams.

Miss Marjorie Kiser spent the week end with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Heideman returned to Jackson Friday morning, after spending the week with her father, Andrew Franseth.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser and family and Joe Etcher and family took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Etcher Sunday.

B. Cooling of Ellsworth was in this district buying chickens last week. Miss Jennie Franseth left this week for a visit at Newaygo and Ionia.

EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

The Zanola Product agent from Ellsworth was in our locality Wednesday.

The little folk's Sunday School class had a party and weenie roast at the lake Thursday afternoon.

Several from here attended the Barbecue at Ellsworth, Thursday. Richard and Herman Clark worked for Wilbur Spidle Friday and Saturday.

Emma Jane Clark spent Thursday with Winnifred Zitka.

Walter Clark and family called on Oscar Teboe and family near Norwood, Sunday.

Emma Jane Clark is picking cherries at John Coopers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Best called at the Lew Harnden home Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Kiser and Viola were Tuesday visitors at Lew Harndens home.

Oats are being cut in this neighborhood.

PLEASANT HILL

(Edited by Anson Hayward)

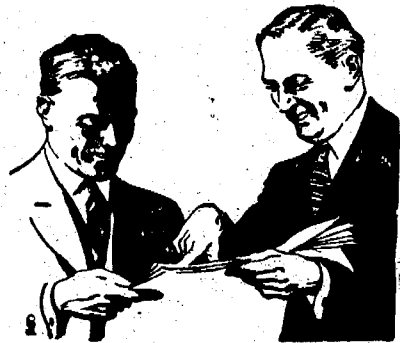
Pleasant Hill Sunday School was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaunt called on Alvin Ruckles last Sunday.

Bert Bennetts folks are picking cherries at Eveline Orchards.

Haying is almost done. String beans will soon be here.

Charles Lorow is in the neighborhood. His son and family brought him up last Friday from Detroit.



Good Printing Is Read

There is no getting away from the fact that if you want your printed message to be read by the men with the money to buy, it must be well printed. That's the sort of printing we really pride ourselves upon doing.

Charlevoix County Herald

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Try a Herald Classified Ad.

Leisure is just a dead weight unless we have a regular job to do at the close of our vacation.

CITY TAX NOTICE!

City Taxes for the City of East Jordan for the year 1931 are due and payable at my office in the Russell Hotel during the month of July without penalty.

G. E. BOSWELL,
City Treas.
adv. 27-4

Teacher: "Johnny, if your father could save one dollar a week for four weeks, what would he have?"
Modern Child (promptly): "A radio, an electric refrigerator, a new suit, and a lot more furniture."

Tell it to us—we'll tell the world.

Briefs of the Week

Miss Dorothy Best is visiting relatives in Detroit.

A nickle will buy a whole dozen jar rings at Company Store. adv.

Just got another shipment of those good Work Shoes at \$1.98. Bill Hawkins. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Chew of Bay Shore were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chew, Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Bähke and children of Petoskey are visiting at the home of her brother, Ole Olson and family.

Miss Pauline Hoover and friend, Jack Leek of Saginaw were week end guests of her mother, Mrs. Lillian Hoover.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derrick of Grand Rapids spent the week end as guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold.

You would scarcely think that the Company Store would sell Tanglefoot but they do. It's a new fly spray at 50c a pint. adv.

Mrs. A. G. Rogers with son George, and daughter, Phyllis, returned Monday from a month's visit with her husband at St. Ignace.

Samuel Houtman and family of Muskegon have purchased the Edw. Graff farm in South Arm township—the former Goodman property.

Gale, six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Conway fell from a ladder last Saturday and received a double fracture of his right arm above the wrist.

See our table of Dollar Hats, Saturday, Aug. 1st. A pretty fan will be given with each hat purchased at \$1.50 and up. New lot of fine up-to-date Hosiery at the New Hat Store, East Jordan. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Grove Budd and daughter, Joan, and Mrs. Allan Grigsby who have been visiting the past week at the home of Miss Luella Boosinger, have returned to their home in Toledo, Ohio.

A party of six East Jordan boys, consisting of William and Howard Malpass, Otto and Bobbie Bretz, Bud Hite and Tommy Joynt left Monday for a two weeks outing at Camp Daggett on Walloon Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Hill returned home Wednesday from attending the Michigan Rural Letter Carriers' Association annual meeting at Port Huron. From there they took a trip to Niagara Falls and other points.

Robert, ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Crowell received a compound fracture of both forearms just above the wrist, Tuesday forenoon. The lad was playing near his home and fell from a tree which he had climbed.

Homer Elroy Shepard, aged 44 years, of Jordan Township, passed away at his home Wednesday noon, July 29th, following a few days' illness from cerebral hemorrhage. Funeral services will be held from his late home Sunday afternoon. Interment at Sunset Hill, East Jordan.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Co., installed an office in the Loveday building on Main St., last Monday, with Mrs. Mabel E. Secord as Manager. This office is a branch of the main office in Petoskey and offers an approximate 18 hour service, free messenger service, and rapid transmission of messages, telegraph, radio and cable to all parts of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Volker, Miss Antaya of Flint, and Mr. and Mrs. John Volker of Toledo, Ohio were at the East Jordan Tourist Park last week. This is the second time they have spent their vacation here and claim it to be the most up-to-date park in northern Michigan, and also appreciated the courtesy shown by the caretaker. On Friday evening they were surprised with a pot luck supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mayville, Mrs. Geo. Pringle and Mrs. Archie Pringle.

On Wednesday morning after the Boyne City Bakery delivery truck had delivered the bread and cake for the day in East Jordan, Charlevoix, Iron-ton, and other nearby points, it was returning home when the front truck went wrong and headed off the road in spite of the efforts of the driver, Phil Town. When it left the highway it rolled over twice. Mr. Town has a bad cut in his scalp, arms and shoulders bruised, but able to walk. The truck was wrecked. The accident occurred near Lyle Wilson's farm about one mile from the Ferry on the Iron-ton road.—Boyne Citizen.

Of local interest is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Virginia Friegel, daughter of Att'y and Mrs. Friegel of Owosso, Mich., and Frederick Loveday, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Asa Loveday of East Jordan. The ceremony took place at 10:30 a. m., July 7th at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of the immediate families. After spending a week at Mackinaw, Mr. and Mrs. Loveday are "At Home" in Mt. Pleasant, where he has been employed for the past two years in the State Conservation Department.

Miss Martha Gay is visiting relatives at Charlevoix this week.

Mrs. John Dolezel returned home Friday from a visit with friends at Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merz of Sparta are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Weldy.

All sizes of crocks, 1 and 2 gal. jugs, earthen churns, etc., at the Lumber Co. Store. adv.

Come in and see the nice Dress Pants at \$1.95, and Work Shirts at 53c. Bill Hawkins. adv.

Mrs. Blake Collins underwent an operation at Lockwood Hospital at Petoskey, Monday, for gonitire.

S. J. Colter came home Wednesday from the Charlevoix Hospital, where he has been the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark of Detroit are visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Beebe and children and Ralph Beebe were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Deshane the past week.

Mrs. Scofield of the Marcel-Shop is leaving Aug. 9th for Grand Rapids, on business and will be gone for a wee. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt of Eveline, and John Clark of Oklahoma were callers at the John Cooper home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bulow of Livingston, Mont., are here visiting his mother, Mrs. Anna Bulow and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kitsman received a visit from their niece, Miss Ruth Hamilton of St. Petersburg, Fla., last week.

The new "Vacuette" gives you a modern cleaner with brush and suction fan, without electricity, at the Lumber Co. Store. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Motley of Kansas City, Mo., arrived Monday for a visit with her father, John Light and other relatives and friends.

Vernon Alexander and mother, Mrs. Frank Little are here from Chicago visiting at the R. P. Maddock home and with other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stohlman motored up from Flint Monday to get his mother, Mrs. Ralph Bancroft and children, who have been here for a visit.

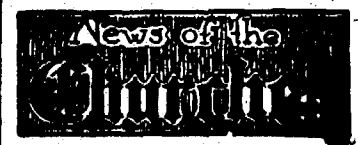
The Misses Cathola Lorraine and Norma Gifford of Midland visited Niagara Falls this week. Miss Lorraine will spend the week end with her parents of this city.

Wm. McPherson, who has been quite ill, is reported somewhat recovered. Mrs. McPherson is also on the sick list. Mrs. Rose Depeel is taking care of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Helms of Flint, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Green and children of Muskegon were here the past week for a visit with the two ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McPherson.

During the month of June two persons in Antrim County paid fines for possession of short trout, and six in Charlevoix County for fishing on a closed lake. The fines and costs ranged from \$9.25 to \$17.95.

Herald Want Ads Get Results.



Presbyterian Church

C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor.
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor.
"A Church for Folks."

Eastern Standard Time.

10:00 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.
Beginning next Sunday the experiment will be tried of having Sunday School before the church service. All are urged to be on time.

The following supplies have been arranged for the preaching services for the next four Sundays:

August 2—Dr. Selby Vance, of Pittsburg.
August 9—Dr. Wm. Lampe, of St. Louis, Mo.
August 16—Dr. George Buttrick, New York City.

August 23—Dr. Carl A. Glover, Pastor of the First Union Congregational Church, of Quincy, Ill. This will be the first time Dr. Glover has preached in East Jordan.

First M. E. Church

James Leitch, Pastor
11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service.
Sunday School will follow the morning service.
8:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.

TEMPLE THEATRE

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
— ALWAYS COOL —

PROGRAM FOR AUGUST

Saturday, Aug. 1—Clara Bow in "NO LIMIT."

Sun.—Mon., Aug. 2-3—Joan Crawford in "PAID."

Tuesday, Aug. 4—Joe E. Brown in "GOING WILD."

Thursday, Aug. 6—Dorothy Mackaill in "PARTY HUSBANDS."

Friday, Aug. 7—Neil Hamilton in "THE SPY."

Saturday, Aug. 8—Margaret Churchill in "GIRLS DEMAND EXCITEMENT."

Sun.—Mon., Aug. 9-10—Constance Bennett in "COMMON LAW."

Tuesday, Aug. 11—Victor McLaglen in "NOT EXACTLY GENTLEMEN."

Thursday, Aug. 13—Billie Dove in "LADY WHO DARED."

Friday, Aug. 14—Jannette MacDonald in "LOTTERY BRIDE."

Saturday, Aug. 15—Lois Wolheim in "SILVER HORDE."

Sun.—Mon., Aug. 16-17—Ben Lyon in "HELL'S ANGELS."

Tuesday, Aug. 18—Charles Buddy Rogers in "ALONG CAME YOUTH."

Thursday, Aug. 20—Loretta Young in "ROAD TO PARADISE."

Friday-Saturday, Aug. 21-22—Eddy Quillian in "SWEEP STAKES."

Sun.—Mon., Aug. 23-24—Jackie Cooper in "SKIPPY"

Tuesday, Aug. 25—Jack Okie in "GANG BUSTER"

Wed.—Thurs., Aug. 26-27—Jack Holt in "DIRIGIBLE."

Friday-Saturday, Aug. 28-29—Charles Bickford in "RIVER'S END."

Sun.—Mon., Aug. 30-31—Ina Claire in "REBOUND"

Added Short Subjects With Each Feature.

First Show—8:00; Second Show—9:45 Fast Time

Latter Day Saints Church

Leonard Dudley, Pastor

9:00 a. m.—Sunday School.
10:15 a. m.—Social Service.
7:00 p. m.—Evening Service.
7:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.
All are welcome to attend these services.

No party is a complete success these days unless somebody makes a fool of himself.

Do you want to buy, rent, or sell? Do you want employment or give employment? Try a Classified Adv.

Pilgrim Holiness Church

A. T. Harris, Pastor

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.
3:00 p. m.—Preaching.
Services are held every Sunday. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Motherly Care

"Can you recommend the company with which you are insured against accidents?"
"Rather! I have been insured 10 years and never had an accident."

Tell it to us—we'll tell the world.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



You don't spend all your time getting there and back . . . when you vacation in Michigan

THE most distant parts of Michigan are within easy traveling distance from home. Splendid roads . . . excellent rail and water transportation . . . reasonably-priced hotels . . . comfortable tourists' homes . . . free camping grounds . . . advantages for almost every land and water sport . . . all are available to the vacationist.

Let LOW COST Long Distance telephone service . . . available everywhere . . . add to the pleasure of your outing. Dispel worry by calling home and office frequently. Call friends who live off your route. Telephone ahead for accommodations.

The low cost of your Long Distance calls will prove a small item in your vacation budget.



One of a series of 22 advertisements concerning the vacation advantages of Michigan, being published in 250 newspapers by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

VACATION IN MICHIGAN

Repair Now! Build Now!

PRICES ARE LOW

Always Get Our Prices.

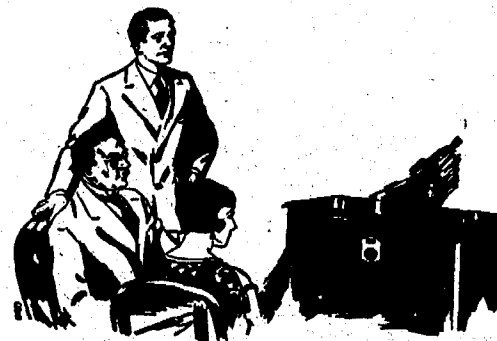
"EVERYTHING TO BUILD WITH"

F. O. BARDEN & SON

Boyne City, Mich. Phone 146

VICTOR RADIO

LEADS AGAIN IN TONE PERFORMANCE.



HEAR THE NEW 1931 VICTOR FIVE CIRCUIT, SCREEN GRID RADIO BEFORE BUYING. THEY ARE PRICED IN REACH OF ALL. A RADIO THAT IS TRULY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

R. G. WATSON

PHONE—66

Heart of the North

By William Byron Mowery

Copyright by William Byron Mowery.

(WNU Service.)

THE STORY

Six bandits hold up the steamer, Midnight Sun, on the Mackinac, kill Jimmy Montgomery, and escape with gold dust and furs. At the Mounted Police post at Fort Endurance, Sgt. Alan Baker disputes with his incompetent superior, Inspector Haskell, regarding plans for the capture of the bandits. Baker starts out in the police launch with five men. At the MacMillan trading post, Joyce MacMillan is killed at the arrival of the police launch. She had expected to marry Baker, and had been stunned at news that he was to marry Elizabeth Spaulding. Stolen furs are found on the MacMillan place, and evidence points to Joyce's father. Joyce defends him. Alan leads his expedition up the Big Alooska and catches sight of the bandits.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

After several minutes of waiting, Larry pointed across the lake and started quietly:

"You see that big patch of brownish flags over there, about thirty or forty yards back from the water? See that little run leading back into them? That's where our men are hiding. They're laying low along that little run. I just noticed a rat start up that run. He come back in a hurry. Then, there's a silent spot over there where I don't hear any bird or animal calls. And then some other signs."

He was silent for half a minute. Finally he whispered: "I'll show you a sign. You see that pair of canvas-backs coming this way? They're flying low, making for this lake. Canvas-backs like blue water. Watch 'em close."

Skimming just over the flags, the pair of graceful ducks came on; but just as they stopped beating and started the glide down upon the lake, they suddenly breasted high up in the air, exactly over the spot Larry had indicated. Veering away, they winged swiftly out of sight into the west.

Lying there in the reeds and bog, Alan studied the bandit covert and tried to plan. If all five of his men had been along with him, the outcome would have been swift and certain. He could have come at the bandits from either side, cut off any chance of escape, boxed them between two fires and deliberately shot them down. But he had split his party at the Alooska Forks, as Haskell ordered. Now, at the crucial hour here in the Thal-Azzah, Pedneault and those other two men, uselessly following that south branch, were a hundred and forty miles away.

He planned, rejected and planned again, and finally came to a decision. "We've got to carry the fight to them, and we've got to keep them from getting away by that creek yonder. There's only one way we can do both those things. Bill and I are going to circle around them, on foot and come at them from the other side. We'll get there somehow, even if we have to swim part way. With any luck at all we ought to get into a position where we can put two or three of them out of business at the very beginning, before they wake up to us. They won't fight if they can help it. Why should they take chances on some of them getting wounded or killed, if they don't have to? They'll try to whip back across this lake and dodge into that channel yonder. Now, Larry, you'll stay here to head that off. Keep out of sight yourself; have a couple or three extra magazines handy, and wait till they get into the middle. When they get in good range, open up on them. Sink those canoes. We don't care about those men. Let them swim ashore and hide if they want to. On foot a man can't make ten miles a week in this muskrat country. With no tent, no shelter, the mosquitoes and flies would drive them crazy in less than a day, and they'd fall into our hands. If you understand now what's cut out for us, we'll be starting."

Both men nodded. Bill and Alan backed away with infinite caution, for one flushing waterfowl would raise all the others. Yarding by cautious yard the two men slipped back into the rushes till they were a safe distance from the lake.

Then they began the long hard job of circling around the bandits.

Wet, muddy, tortured by insect pests, they pushed steadily on, mindful of coming twilight. It took an hour and a half to make the wide careful circle and start coming in toward the bandits from the north. With the sun cut in two by the western horizon and the chill of twilight in the air, those six men would shortly be on the move. But Alan's hopes had risen again; it seemed that he indeed "had taken his luck along." The bandits did not know they were being stalked. In half an hour more, if luck held, he and Bill would be in position to open on them all unawares.

Dropping at last to hands and knees, the two of them crawled along through muck and water, keeping only their guns dry. They came up within a hundred yards of their quarry.

As he parted the reeds in front of his face Alan saw the tops of a clump sway suspiciously. A moment later he glimpsed the dim outline of a man standing up, stretching himself, sitting down again.

In actual sight now, those men who had killed Jimmy Montgomery! And only a pistol shot away! But to take them . . . Alan cursed savagely at the thought of Pedneault and those two men a hundred and forty miles distant. As he remembered what Haskell said about the Law being behind his patrol, his lips curled in scorn at the cant expression. . . . "The Law that's supposed to be back of us, I wonder where in h—l it is now! What does it mean to Bill and me now?" Here in this watery wilderness in the creeping twilight, he and Bill were going up against six men who had stood off fifty and who had murdered charges hanging over their heads. And if they broke away, Larry's single-handed would have to stand the whole brunt of stopping them.

At his gesture Bill slipped cautiously up beside him. In whispers, Alan said to him: "Bill, we've got to get closer. We've got to get across this pond."

or the other party is going to get wiped out."

They started for the fourth muskrat house.

Halfway there, disaster overwhelmed them, sudden and stunning.

It came from the air, in the shape of a pair of red-throated loons. Flapping heavily out of the west, the birds dropped with a loud splash not ten feet away from the two men.

At the splash Alan heard a muffled oath over in the flags; then a rustling movement, as though the bandits had nervously jumped for their guns; then silence. And then a voice from the twilight among the reeds:

"Nothin'. Jus' a pair of divers plumped down."

The alarm would have blown over if the loons had swum off. But the birds, crop-heavy and indolent, stayed where they were, showing no intention of moving away. As the female started preening herself, the male turned its eye suspiciously at the two strange objects sticking above the water.

What startled it Alan never knew. Bill did not move; he himself did not bat an eyelash. But in that jump start silence the male suddenly threw open its beak and sent up a raucous maniacal shriek, as though some animal had seized it by the neck.

Instantly its mate joined in. The jarring, ear-splitting discord set muskrats diving off their houses and flushed every waterfowl in the lake a hundred yards distant. With a last frantic peal the loons taxied over the water, finally managed to take wing, and flapped heavily away.

But the damage had been done beyond retrieve. All that hour and a half of careful stalking, all the great caution and pains of slipping unawares upon the bandits, had been set at naught by the crazy shriek of a crazy loon.

Over in the murky twilight of the flags there was a commotion, sharp orders, the click of rifle bolts. At the edge of the flags a gun cra-aa-check, a rope of flame reached out, a bullet ricocheted off the water.

It was a shrewd maneuver from the bandits, a tentative shot to draw the fire of their stalkers and discover where they were. Alan was quick-witted enough to see their motive and to lie low; but Bill jerked his rifle against his cheek and shot-point-blank at the spurt of fire.

A cry of pain went up. His bullet had scored. But the shot gave away their hiding. With all hope gone now of getting the drop, Alan scrambled behind cover of a muskrat house, fairly dragging Bill after him.

Half a dozen rifles exploded in the flags. Alan thrust his rifle over the top of the house and emptied it at the flashes. A bullet from a Savage; a sharp-cracking deadly Savage, hit his weapon, smashed the mechanism, numbed his hand, and drove jagged fiery bits of steel into his fingers.

For several minutes the bullets of the bandits beat a thudding tattoo against the mud mound. As best they could Alan and Bill lifted their belts over the top of their shelter, and fired back. They heard no more yelps of pain. They were shooting wildly, aimlessly. Realizing this, believing the bandits had crept into the run and were sheltered by its banks, Alan stopped shooting and checked Bill.

Yonder in the reeds the fire died away raggedly. A silence fell. A minute lengthened into two, three, four. Alan heard, or thought he heard, a faint rustling, a faint gurgling of water. He listened intently, but did not hear it again.

With his plans shattered, with the twilight steadily deepening, he was torn with desperation. If he and Bill moved, it was sheer suicide. If they crouched much longer where they were, the bandits would certainly slip away from them in the coming dark.

"As he fought to think of a plan that would break this deadlock, he heard a long whistle, a clear shrill whistle from Larry's direction. It was Larry signaling.

He sprang up. "Bill! They've backed away, they've slipped us, they're breaking for the lake! Larry's alone. We've got to help Larry!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Found It Hard to Convince Mother-in-Law

The small town mother-in-law of a New York girl had visited the couple once in their New York apartment and went home with serious misgivings about this always gay wife of her son William's.

Soon after the first baby arrived the girl went to the small town, several hundred miles from New York, to visit her mother-in-law and show off the baby.

Her lonesome husband telephoned to her one night, and said that his good old pal Bob was there and wanted just to say hello and that then he would take the phone back and talk fast for his money.

The mother-in-law heard her saying, "Why, hello, Bob," before the conversation was ended, and then, "I love you, too, sweetheart, and nobody else but you."

And it has taken the dear little old lady's son himself to convince her that things did not happen precisely as she supposed they did.—New York Sun.

Fruit Not a Hybrid
The grapefruit is not, as often supposed, a hybrid developed by crossing other fruits, says Pathfinder Magazine. So far as known, it was originally a native of southwestern Asia or the Malay and Polynesian islands, from where it seems to have been introduced in the West Indies and Florida by the early Spanish colonists.

Sneer's Defect
A sneer, wrote Lovell, is the weapon of the weak. Like other devil's weapons, it is always cunningly ready to our hand, and there is more poison in its handle than in the point.

SERVICE— THAT WAS COXIE

By FANNIE HURST

(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

IN THE eyes of the world, Coxie was somewhat of an enigma. He was one of the most successful life insurance agents in his district, a large metropolitan one, and yet he never seemed to get anywhere. That is, he never seemed to get anywhere in the sense that his less successful colleagues did. People in a position to judge estimated that Coxie's earning capacity, what with the policies he was writing from year to year, should have carried him to a high-figure income.

The jolly little fellow, worming his way up from office boy of the vice president of the huge company that employed him, had managed to capture the liking of the theatrical profession. Most of his policies were confined to the people of the play world. He had a way with them. He loved their emotional, volatile, friendly qualities and they, in turn, because of those qualities, reacted with enthusiasm to Coxie.

He was so downright likeable. His round, good-humored face radiated amiability and something strangely deeper. Coxie had a soul. He felt it. And here let it be said that there were those in the profession who knew, almost reverently, that Coxie had a soul. These were the people who knew why Coxie, unlike his colleagues who drove cars and bought country homes, continued to live in a somewhat reluctant bachelor, in a rooming house and use the subway.

It was said of Coxie by one of these clients of his who had reason to know that he had a soul, that it was simply impossible for the little insurance agent to sit by and see a policy lapse for want of funds. His faith in human nature was so enormous. His confidence in the ultimate decency of human beings was inflexible. If his confidence in these dealings had on various occasions been undermined, Coxie was the last to confess it. He went on believing and he went on digging into his own pockets to meet payments that for one reason or another could not be paid—and all these reasons were passionately poured into Coxie's sympathetic ears.

Men and women died blessing Coxie in sentimental and unashamed gratitude. Coxie had saved many a gay Thespian from a paper's grave; and many a Thespian's child from the pinch of poverty.

And the little man himself, known to all Broadway, loved by Broadway, loving it in return, gloried in his job. Service . . . that was Coxie.

The fly in the ointment, however, was as big as a frog in the puddle. There were ragged hurting edges to Coxie's heart and the reason was Annabelle Evans. Strangely enough, she was not of the theater. She was a forelady in an artificial flower factory. She and Coxie had met at a theatrical benefit for disabled children and for twelve years had been unofficially engaged, as the saying goes.

Twice a week, Coxie took Annabelle, who was pretty in a birdlike fashion, to a theater or to a motion picture and on Saturday night spent the evening with her in the parlor of the prim little flat she shared with a prim little aunt. Coxie loved Annabelle and, in what was becoming a tearful, patient and almost hysterical fashion, Annabelle loved Coxie.

The fact of the matter was that Coxie could not afford to marry. That is, unless he permitted Annabelle to continue her work in the flower factory. That prospect was abominable to both of them. Not only did Annabelle dislike her work, but she had developed a curious racking cough from her surroundings.

Time and time again, Coxie, who bore with her berattings because he felt he deserved them, promised to conserve his income which in its entirety was more than sufficient for them to start life together in comfort and even a small degree of luxury. But year after year showed a deficit in Coxie's finances. He could not let a policy lapse and since his writings were in the name of the most improvident people in the world, constant and multiple were the demands upon him.

And then the inevitable happened. It had not ever occurred to Coxie that it could happen, but it did and that was probably the reason that this little man of indomitable good faith, good will and good heart, found himself crushed.

A rival for the hand of Annabelle Evans stepped in. It had all happened so quickly that Coxie walked around Broadway for two days thereafter with his moon-round face all fuddled with daze. A young shipping clerk in the factory where Annabelle was employed had fallen heir to ten thousand dollars. To Annabelle's astonishment, it seemed that he had looked upon her with yearning for years and now it had all come about and was possible. The young shipping clerk wanted to marry at once, and suddenly, after years of the procrastination, the delay and the disappointments and the deferred hopes that went with Coxie; here was a concrete opportunity to salvage happiness.

A home of her own. Freedom from the work that she hated. Freedom from the worrisome cough that racked her health.

It was a tempting chance. For years Annabelle had confused her love of Coxie with a love of home—of comfort, of safety. To her, marriage meant freedom from the misery of daily grind in a factory. Freedom to make a home that would bring happiness not only to herself, but to the man who provided it for her.

And now here was her chance. At once, without further delay, she could have her home, freedom from work she hated, a chance to regain the health she was afraid of losing. It was too good a chance. Annabelle's longing hopes were dazed with this chance of fruition.

Coxie was terrified by this blow more than by anything that had ever happened to him, feeling the entire meaning of life slipping between his heart and his fingers, but he dared not intercede. Annabelle was right. Annabelle's aunt, who had long since lost patience with Coxie, was right.

The young shipping clerk's name was Macy. A nice enough boy with a lean face and a nervous habit of blinking his eyes. When Coxie first laid eyes on him the evening that Annabelle had told him her decision, it seemed to him almost more than he could bear. This young man was about to inherit the earth. Coxie must go out empty-handed, empty-hearted.

And then, as if Fate had not been sufficiently content with handing him this wallop in the abstract, there developed, in the course of the brief conversation Coxie had with Macy, this ironical fact: The money which young Macy had inherited was from a distant uncle whom he had never seen. This uncle was an actor whom Coxie had insured ten years before.

Time after time, Coxie had met these premiums, reluctant to let the old man's policy lapse. Meanwhile his wife and those immediately dependent upon him died and in stepped this lad as the only surviving relative.

Life had played boomerang to Coxie, except that the story does not end here. Curious thing. When Annabelle, who was not present during the conversation between the two men which brought about this disclosure, came back into the room, that new look of decision which had been on her face for the last few days was suddenly removed from it. Looking at her, the two men seemed to know almost simultaneously that Annabelle was not going through with the engagement to Macy.

That is precisely what happened. Annabelle and Coxie are together three evenings a week again, Coxie, with his kind, round face fairly bursting with determination, promises that this year his deficit in his income is to be a surplus. They plan to be married on New Year's eve.

"Changing Britain," as Seen by German Writer

I have the impression that the phrase "changing England," or, better yet, "changing British Empire," really means good, for a great transformation has begun whose end no one can foresee.

At the beginning of the World war, Bernard Shaw said that it was terrible difficult to hammer a new idea into the heads of the English, but that it was utterly impossible to dislodge an idea once it had entered there. It was years before England recognized the significance of the decision it had made when it declared war and came to understand that things would never take care of themselves again in accordance with the old-fashioned belief to that defect.

In like manner, it has taken England years to understand that the end of the war did not mean a return to prewar conditions. Things were allowed to proceed of their own accord, and at first they went well enough, but presently they began going from bad to worse, yet nobody grew excited. Up to a year ago most people believed that time would adjust everything, and only a few private individuals or politicians thought that radical measures were necessary or even desirable.

Now, however, opinion has altered fundamentally, and the English no longer say: "It will all come right in the end," but, "Something has got to be done." This is a vague enough conviction, to be sure, but it signifies a tremendous change. England has a new idea in its head, and Shaw knows his fellow countrymen.—Paul Cohen-Porthelm in the Tagebuch, Berlin.

Famous Painting Restored

In the baptistry of the cathedral of Seville is a famous painting of "St. Anthony and the Christ Child" by Murillo. In 1874 the kneeling figure of St. Anthony of Padua was cut from the canvas. Soon it was offered for sale in New York by a Spaniard, who sought out a well known collector, Mr. Schaus. The latter, who knew of the theft of the figure from the Murillo painting, paid \$250 for the work. He then notified the Spanish consul. The figure was returned and amid public festivities it was restored to the baptistry.

Many Scotch Pews Empty

Religious leaders in Scotland are becoming alarmed over the decline in church attendance. Congregations in some parts of the country are dwindling to only a faithful score or so. Churches capable of seating 500 or 600 worshippers are attended by a few dozen. It is predicted that a number of places of worship must be closed for lack of support.

DAIRY

STOP LOSSES FROM ACID OR SOUR MILK

Washing and Cooling of All Utensils Imperative.

(By D. S. KOEHLER, specialist in Dairy Technology, Ohio State University.)

Heavy losses due to the development of acid or sour milk may be prevented. The cause of souring is the rapid growth of acid-producing organisms. These organisms are not harmful to the health of the consumer, but are objectionable when in milk that is supposed to be sweet. To avoid this trouble it is best for dairymen to use buckets, strainers and cans that are well tinned and constructed so that they can be thoroughly washed and sterilized.

After milking, it is best to wash the utensils with cold water, then wash with hot water, washing powder and brush. Do not use soap, soap powders and cloth. After washing, all utensils are sterilized with scalding water or a chlorine sterilizer. The scalding water is preferable.

The milk should also be cooled as soon as possible to 55 degrees or lower and held at this temperature at all times. With well water at the prevailing temperatures in Ohio it will require at least 5 gallons of water for each gallon of milk to be cooled.

Although a temperature of 55 degrees may seem lower than necessary, the best results are obtained with that or lower temperatures. The organism that causes sour milk will develop about 15 times as fast at 60 degrees as it will at 50 degrees, and 700 times as fast at 70 degrees as it will at 50 degrees.

Modern Cow Needs More Than Pasture Feeding

Pasture alone was satisfactory for cows in the early days when even the best of cows yielded only an amount of milk which would now be too low for profit, but the present-day animal has been developed to have a capacity for producing milk so great that any ordinary pasture cannot furnish her enough feed for both milk production and for the maintenance of her body, says Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Referring to the present surplus of milk, Professor Morrison says the way to reduce the surplus economically and efficiently is to cull out and sell to the butcher the low producers, which, even under normal conditions, do not pay for their keep. If every dairymen who has low producers in his herd would dispose of just one cow, the poorest one in his barn, the dairy surplus problem would be solved almost overnight, he says.

All investigations on the cost of milk production show that high-producing cows produce milk and butterfat more cheaply than those of moderate or low production. High production can never be secured except when good cows are well fed.

Treating Milk Fever

Milk fever is a disease which may occur with any cow, following calving, no matter how well she is handled. It seems especially likely to occur with high producers.

Our advice is that it is best to call a veterinarian who will give the proper treatment and explain the care that is needed. The modern method of distending the udder with air is very effective and with this treatment few fatalities occur. Milk fever outfits are available for use by every dairymen, but due to danger of infection, it is probably better to have the veterinarian do the work. It is a good practice to milk the cow a little two or three times a day during milk fever to make sure that all quarters are milking freely.—Exchange.

Dairy Hints

A cement or wooden tank for cooling milk and cream should be part of the equipment of every dairy farm.

We must look for the returns on good feed, not in increased test but in more pounds of milk of the same test.

Careful washing of the utensils and the application of a good sterilizing solution will help lessen the possibilities of milk becomingropy.

Even at best some dirt does fall during milking. This can largely be excluded from the milk by the use of the hooded or small-top milkpail.

At no time has the poor cow been so great a luxury as today.

It will be a grand day for dairymen when every dairy farm has proper equipment for cooling the milk or cream.

Powdered skim milk may be substituted for fresh skim milk for calves after they are a few weeks old. It should be mixed at the rate of one pound of powder to nine pounds of water and fed in the same manner as fresh skim milk.

On Their Way to Demand "Peace and Freedom"



LED by the intrepid and experienced Miss Mabel Vernon, the "Transcontinental Caravan of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" is on its way from Los Angeles to Washington. All along the route the women, who are in motor cars, are gathering signatures to petitions for peace which are to be laid before President Hoover, the object being to have the United States take the lead in the international disarmament conference which will be held in Geneva next year. Our illustration shows the scene in Los Angeles as the caravan is about to start.

The trip across the continent, over mountains, deserts and plains, will take more than three months, for the

women depart often from the highways in order to visit as many cities and towns as possible. They expect to reach the National Capital on October 16, and their parade up Pennsylvania avenue will be something to look at. Miss Vernon has conducted a number of coast-to-coast caravans in the last fifteen years and knows how to run them.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

GOOD WORD FOR GLUTTON

THAT is where Peter is not only nice but smart as well. Kind words always make friends and never make enemies. And the more friends one has the better. But it isn't with any such selfish purpose that Peter does it. Peter says kind things because he thinks kind things.

Now as he sat on the edge of the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest and listened to the news from the Great Woods in the Far North, as told by Honker the goose, who had just stopped over for the night, Peter was hearing for the first time of Glutton the Wolverine. Buster Bear and Prickly Porky and Paddy the Beaver and Honker the Goose knew him well, and they knew

would be caught in them, at the same time stealing all the food which the trapper had put out as bait to lead little fur-coated people into the traps. He told how Glutton had broken into the little log house of the trapper while the latter was away, and had stolen or ruined all his supplies, so that the trapper had been forced to go away to get more. Of course while he was away the little people in fur had nothing to fear from traps.

Peter had listened with ears wide open. When Honker had finished Peter spoke.

"Did I understand you to say that Glutton is all bad and that every one hates him?" he asked.

"You certainly did," growled Buster Bear in his deep grumbly-rumbly voice. "He hasn't a friend in the world."

"That's funny," replied Peter, pulling his whiskers thoughtfully.

"What's the matter with the people of the Great Woods?"

"Nothing the matter with us," growled Buster. "The matter is all with Glutton."

"Oh, I don't know," returned Peter. "It may be you don't owe Glutton anything, Buster, but it seems to me that some others up there in the Great Woods owe him a great deal."

Buster turned and stared at Peter very hard. "Peter," said he slowly, "you are the first one I ever knew who could find a good word to say for that ugly robber of honest folks."

"Perhaps no one ever has tried to find a good thing to say," retorted Peter. "I never have found anyone yet who doesn't do some good for others once in a while, even Reddy Fox. Now who are you people who live in the Great Woods most afraid of?"

"Hunters and trappers," replied Buster promptly.

"Then it seems of me that anyone who can and does get the best of them and actually drives one of them away is doing something good, very good, indeed, for the rest of you. Glutton may be a robber and may kill the smaller people when he can catch them, but when he pulls up all the traps so well hidden that no one else can find them and leaves them in plain sight so that no one will get caught, it seems to me that he has done a splendid thing for his neighbors and that they have no right to say that he is all bad. Just think of how many lives might have been lost in those dreadful traps but for him."

"That's so," grumbled Buster Bear, scratching his head thoughtfully. "I never thought of that."

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.



Buster Turned and Stared at Peter Very Hard.

no good of him. Buster had said that everybody hated Glutton; that he was so selfish that when he found more food than he could eat he spoiled what was left so that no one else should have any; that he was so smart in a bad way that no one could hide anything from him, and that he was so strong and savage that most of the people who lived in the Great Woods were afraid of him.

Then Honker the Goose had told how he had watched Glutton follow a trapper and find and pull up all the traps, no matter how cunningly they were hidden, so that no one

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



HER BROTHER BILL TOLD HER THAT—

No gambler ever wants to win the very first pot, for if he does, that puts the Gypsy curse on him for the rest of the session and he will be writing I. O. U.'s before he is through.

(© 1931 McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)—WNU Service.



"The honeymoon is over," says Reno Ritzki, "when hubby begins to forget the thin ankles and notices the thick head."

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

"If not to fly, why has the robin wings While the green desert dares him to be free: Why does he yearn to reach remotest things The mountain's rim—if it were not to be?"

DESSERT FOR HOT DAYS

WITH gelatin in so many attractive forms—flavored, plain acidulated and powdered—one may have a different dessert for every hot day, without repeating. Such desserts are not only refreshing to look upon, but are appetizing and sufficiently satisfying after a hearty meal. The following is an old-time recipe, but is always enjoyed:

Snow Pudding.

Soak one and one-fourth tablespoons of plain gelatin in one-fourth cup of water fifteen minutes, then add one cupful of boiling water and stir until well dissolved; add one cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of lemon juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then strain into a large bowl. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add to the gelatin mixture when it begins to stiffen—beat until very light.

Collegiate Champ



Keith Gledhill of Stanford university receiving the intercollegiate lawn tennis trophy from Frank A. Cabeen, chairman of the tournament committee, after the matches at Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia.

Old Ironsides Visiting Coast Ports



HERE is the U. S. S. Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," recon- stituted and starting on a tour of Atlantic coast ports. She is being towed because of the difficulty of getting enough real sailors to man her.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN OF "NEGLECTED" AGE

American mothers are again under attack for neglecting their children. Almost all of them, it develops, are guilty, and Dr. Frank Howard Richardson of the American College of Physicians, is leading the assault against them. They take good care of their children up to the age of twelve or eighteen months, he says, and then leave the little tots to their own devices until about the time they enter school.

"Along toward the end of the first year and a half, children enter a period which has come to be known as the 'neglected age,'" he writes in the Woman's Home Companion. "Parents should remember that care and oversight must be continued to keep the child from drifting into a condition called, for lack of a more descriptive title, malnutrition. While the lack of proper food is but one of the causes of malnutrition, nevertheless, food is frequently at fault in one way or another.

"Fortunate is the child who passes through the pre-school age without the development of some one of the faults and vices of posture that we see so commonly even among little children. The most marked of these is the 'fatigue posture.' This is characterized by the prominent shoulder blades, flat chest, protuberant abdomen, knock-knees and flat feet, together with the tired expression of the face, that together are almost sufficient to justify the diagnosis of malnutrition without going any farther."

It is an unfortunate fact, however, that while it is almost criminal to try to cure this fatigue posture before straightening out the malnutrition that brought it about, the faulty posture frequently remains even when the child's weight has come up to or beyond that expected for his age and height. In such instances a definite crusade is necessary if the child is to regain the correct posture. The old way to do this was to institute formal exercises that were in themselves an incitement to the fatigue posture through the weariness that accompanied them. The modern idea is that exercise, to be effective for permanent improvement, must be enjoyed.

Place in Formal Parade

Organizations in a parade are arranged according to the dates of their establishment, the oldest being placed in front. For instance, first, the Grand Army; second, the Loyal Legion; third, Spanish War Veterans; fourth, Veterans of Foreign Wars; fifth, Military Order of Foreign Wars; sixth, American Legion; seventh, Military Order of the World War, and eighth, Disabled American Veterans. However, men in the regular service of the United States army, navy and marine corps parade first. Other organizations would be placed in the parade among the organizations listed according to the date of their establishment.

An Admirer of Song

"I like to hear my wife sing," "So do I," replied Mr. Meekton. "It is only when Henrietta sings that my mind is absolutely at ease about what she is going to say next."

Name, Please

"What has become of the young man who was engaged to you last summer?" "Which one?"—Karikaturen Oslo.

When stiff enough to mold, pour into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Prepare a boiled custard, using the egg yolks, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and a pint of hot milk. Cook until the spoon is coated, add flavoring and chill. Pour round the pudding when serving.

Grape Ice Cream.

Scald one quart of thin cream, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, a pint of grape juice—if sweet lessen the sugar—add the juice of half a lemon and freeze as usual.

Whipped Fruit Jelly.

Take a package of any flavor of gelatin—lemon is good—add a pint of boiling water and mix well. When cool and before it sets beat with an egg beater. Beat the white of an egg until stiff, add one-half cupful of powdered sugar and add to the jelly with two bananas, one orange and one-half cupful of fresh strawberries, all cut into small pieces. Make a boiled custard with the egg yolk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk. Mold the jelly and serve unmolded with the custard for a sauce.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Wooden Bead Bag



This good looking bag in envelope style is woven of large wooden, brightly colored beads in red, white and blue, blending with the colors used in the crocheted bands on the plouze and with color of the hat. It is a clever accessory for use with any sports garb.

The Old Gardener Says:

WOMEN who work in their own gardens and find the ordinary steel rake heavy and cumbersome will be delighted with bamboo rakes, which come from Japan and are very cheap. Metal rakes now being made in this country have the same pattern and are almost as light. These rakes are especially useful when cleaning up leaves and grass clippings, but can be used also in garden work of a light nature. They can be handled in much the same way as a broom, and with much less effort than is required to manipulate rakes of the old-fashioned type. These rakes do not lock very strong, but will stand a remarkable amount of hard service. Naturally the metal rakes are somewhat more durable than the Japanese product, but the latter is cheap and surprisingly satisfactory.

(Copyright.)—WNU Service.

Longest American Tunnel

The Cascade railroad tunnel, longest on the American continent, is 7.79 miles in length. It was built through solid granite, and is lined throughout with concrete. The tunnel is straight as a rifle bore, but the eastern portal is 634 feet higher than the western. This gives a continual flow of fresh air through the tube. Work was commenced December 28, 1925, and the tunnel was completed ready for track laying December 25, 1928.

MONARCH Catsup and Monarch Chili Sauce are made in a new, different and better way. By the rapid Monarch method all the delicate flavor of the fresh, rich, red-ripe tomatoes is captured and held. It is a simple method, but it is winning thousands of new friends to Monarch. You will be pleased with any of the 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods. Sold only by Independent Merchants.



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QUALITY FOR 75 YEARS

The Punster "What makes you think the automobile has influenced architecture?" "Well, haven't you noticed the number of flats?"

TOURISTS

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Detroit-Windsor Tunnel The Heliway

Tunnel Entrance—just one block south and east of Detroit's main street intersection—Jefferson and Woodward Avenues

H. B. Warner



Popular H. B. Warner of the cinema world is the son of Charles Warner, famous English actor, and in his father's London company obtained his first stage experience. Probably his best known stage play in America was "Alias Jimmy Valentine." He appeared in numerous productions before talking pictures. He will be well remembered in "The Green Goddess" and numerous others.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

ANNUAL elections in many cities and small towns usually occur in the spring time. Those who have the right to vote, cast their ballot for their municipal officers, but the pity of it is that all who have that privilege do not exercise it. Of the total number of available votes only a small portion is cast. This has been variously estimated and figured as low as one-third. The fact is that the number of votes not cast usually represents an element, which if it would cast its vote, would register in favor of high moral idealism in public life. The latter element is in the majority in practically every American city, and the only reason we have corruption in public administration is because the people are willing to put up with it.

This moral element, while it is in the majority, may seem to slumber, but its conscience is not adamant. Once aroused, its force gains in momentum until, with one mighty blow, it sweeps everything before it, and cleans up the political life in its community.

A minority is always a powerful factor in any important cause, because it usually has on its side a fair share of wealth and strength. Moral values, however, do not depend upon material strength. The cause of righteousness is always a more powerful factor because life, liberty and happiness is dependent upon it. Remove moral idealism from public life and you have history repeating itself as in the fall of the Roman empire. Enthroned moral idealism in the social order, and you have security of home, education, and citizenship.

The responsibility of the vote is very great. It should never be thought light of. Its exercise should be considered a duty, which every citizen owes to himself, his family and his country.

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SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"One may well wonder whether the term huns are something one buys in a chop house."

(WNU Service.)

Cathedral's Treasure

The Iron Cross of Lombardy is in the cathedral of Monza in Lombardy, Italy.

Why Boys Leave Home

Illustrated by JOE ARCHIBALD



(WNU Service.)

Mother's Cook Book

"Brood not on words or slights, their biting force is measured by their housing mischief seeds which nursed and tended, bring forth poison weeds, whose bitter crop is hatred and remorse."

POTTED MEATS

IN ENGLAND potted meats are so common that the everyday cook knows all about preparing them. We like to have such meats occasionally, and the following are reliable methods of preparing such dishes:

Meat such as ham, tongue or chicken, as well as left-over fish is potted for a luncheon dish, rather than use it in other ways, such as hash, which is all too common in some homes. The goodness of the potted meat is, of course, first of all, in the meat, then in the proper pounding and preparation and seasoning. If carefully prepared and put away, these will keep for a long time, and may be used for an occasional snack or an emergency dish.

Potted Chicken.—Take a cold roast chicken, rejecting the skin and sinews, chop fine and to every pint allow a half-cupful of chopped ham or tongue. Put the bones of the fowl into a saucepan add a pint of cold water and simmer until there is a half pint of stock; strain and remove the fat. Pound the chicken, and ham or tongue to a smooth-paste in a mortar with an old-fashioned pestle; this makes a smooth paste; or it may be put several times through the food chopper until fine. Then pound—the pounding makes the meat of the creamy consistency needed. Add a little of the broth, season with cayenne, nutmeg and a tablespoonful of butter. Put into small jars, press down and cover with a cloth, then cover the cloth with a flour and water paste. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour, having the jars in water. Take out, remove the cloth, cover with melted butter, then tie over a paper moistened with egg white and set away to keep in a cool dry place until wanted. This will keep for months, and makes a fine hot-weather dish. This will be a good way to take care of extra chicken at any time. Fresh beef tongue, cold roast veal, boiled or roast mutton, ham and smoked tongue are all most tasty treated in this way.

Nellie Maxwell
(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT—
When one cuddles a baby the first time, make a good wish for it, then speak the darling's name—and then may Lady Luck be kind to you—for if it opens its eyes and smiles up at you it's a very lucky omen.

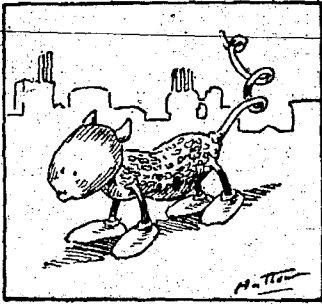
(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

NUTTY NATURAL HISTORY

BY HUGH HUTTON

THE RING-TAILED SNOOF

THIS beast has the peculiar habit of tying knots in its tail by chasing it around and around corkscrews, but since prohibition the tail has been gradually straightening out the kinks. It is found around gas plants and steel mills, where it aggravates the farmers by eating up the dill pickles before they are ripe. During the winter it



rolls itself up in a basketball and kicks out the lights so that it can hear the dodos sing it to sleep.

Although it is a complicated-looking quadruped, it is really quite simple. A fibert head, popcorn ears, a peanut body (pick one that has a big tummy to hold all those dill pickles), clove legs, and half-peanut feet are about all you need. The tail is a noodle that has been soaked and dried in this curlycue fashion, and everything is fastened together with chewing gum.

(© Metropolitan Newspaper Service.) (WNU Service.)

Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

MAKING SIRUPS

WITH waffles or griddle cakes most people like to serve some sort of sirup. Pure maple sirup is generally liked but this is fairly expensive and so is strained honey. Cane sirup and corn sirup, which are considerably less expensive, may be used instead or you may make sirup from granulated sugar.

A good white sirup may be made by putting a cup of water and a cup of granulated sugar in a saucepan and letting it cook for four or five minutes without stirring. A sirup that has the flavor of old-fashioned molasses may be made by boiling equal quantities of brown sugar and water for four or five minutes. This is delicious with either griddle cakes or waffles and if you like it rather thick add more sugar than water. Less expensive than strained honey is a sirup made by boiling together a cup of granulated sugar and a cup of water and adding when cool two table-spoons of strained honey.

To make caramel sirup, delicious for griddle cakes or waffles, put one cup of granulated sugar in a smooth aluminum pan over a low flame. When it has melted stir and keep over the flame until it has turned a light brownish tone. Immediately take from the fire and gradually add a quarter cup of water, stirring constantly. Then put over the fire again and let cook for two or three minutes longer, stirring the while. Now add a half cup more boiling water and set away to cool.

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Signature of Plants

A pseudo-science—strangely mixed with theology is the doctrine of the signature of plants, that is, the belief that for every illness there is some herb with the power to cure it and that the herb bears the sign or mark by which it may be known against what particular illness it may be applied.

State News in Brief

Grand Rapids—Friends told Mrs. Vera Clark that burning kerosene and sulphur in a house would rid it of bugs. She tried it. Now, the bugs are gone, and so is the house.

Rochester—Fifty rabbits, three calves and 50 tons of hay were lost in a fire which destroyed a barn on the farm of Joseph English, three miles northwest of here on the Dodge road. The Rochester fire department saved the home and other buildings.

Coldwater—Richard K. McConkey, who graduated from high school last month, is having trouble deciding where he wants to go to school this fall. He has been given scholarships by Northwestern university, Chicago university, the University of Michigan and Kalamazoo College.

Pontiac—Five days without food, Theodore Heminger, 24 years old, Nashville, Tenn., collapsed on Oakland avenue and was taken to the General Hospital in a serious condition. Heminger told nurses he came here in search of employment and had walked the streets without food since then.

Flint—Flint's new \$650,000 post-office will be ready for occupancy next month, according to Postmaster Eldon E. Baker. The building, at Church street, between Second and Third streets, is ready for the placing of furnishings, and the grading of the grounds will be started soon. Construction was begun last September. The structure is 203 feet long and 104 feet wide.

Why Ask?
Stranger (at gate): "Is your mother at home?"
Youngster: "Say! Do you suppose I'm mowing this yard because the grass is long?"

Show the town you're alive and young in spirit. Advertise.

Battle Creek—Airplane smoke screens, use of gas and gas mask drills will be featured at Camp Custer July 17 to 26 by officers of the chemical warfare division before 500 Reserve Officers Training Corps trainees. The smoke screen will be laid by two airplanes to demonstrate the protection which can be afforded ground troops from the air, and 4.2-inch chemical mortars will lay down smoke and tear gas barrages. Smoke and tear gas candles will be fired by hand and the latest type of gas masks will be demonstrated.

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Measured In Miles

SUPPOSE for a moment that advertising didn't exist—that there were no trade-marked goods—that everything you bought had to be judged solely by its look or feel or taste.

Imagine yourself setting out to do the morning's shopping under such conditions. You'd drive down the street, looking in windows for the articles you needed—the blouses for Johnny, the half-dozen bath towels, the toilet soap, the ginger ale for tomorrow's picnic. You'd stop, ask questions, examine the towels, smell the soap, wonder if here was your money's worth or if you might find something better farther on. And though you followed this procedure mile after weary mile, you could never be sure.

Computed simply in terms of gasoline and tires and shoe-leather, advertising saves you a startling sum every year. And if you add the value of your time, the amount is vastly increased.

When you buy a product that is advertised you know in advance what you will get, how much it costs and where you can obtain it. That is why, in millions of modern homes, the newspaper advertising columns are a daily guide to purchases.

Read the advertisements, decide what you need, then buy with assurance.

LET ADVERTISING SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY.