

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

NUMBER 13

## Our Smelt Run In the Movies

### PATHE NEWS TAKES PICTURES OF ACTIVITIES HERE

At the time of the Smelt "Jamboree" the field representative of the Pathe News Inc. of New York City, Mr. Kenneth R. Eddy, of the Soo, did not receive the assignment in time to come and take pictures of it.

Saturday noon George Secord received a letter from him, announcing he would be here Sunday, prepared to take silent moving pictures of the parade, coronation of the Smelt King, dipping, etc. if it would be possible to repeat the performance.

The committee in charge of the festivities immediately went into action and the local sportsmen responded nobly to their request for assistance.

This time the river bank was used instead of Main Street and the bright sunshine made it an ideal day for the work.

At least fifty or sixty dippers, armed with nets, provided a background for the coronation ceremony and afterwards took part in the parade. Dipping scenes were then taken from the opposite bank.

About 9:30 p. m. Mr. Eddy and his assistant went down and, by the light of powerful flares which burn for two minutes, took pictures of the real dipping, using two moving picture machines.

As it is a "regular order of business" for someone to fall in the river every night, Teddy Kotowich played this heroic role which added much to the atmosphere of the picture.

The publicity advantages to East Jordan may be comprehended when it is realized that in normal times the Pathe news issues are viewed by more than ten millions of people throughout the country.

A descriptive voice will be added to the film, telling of the various scenes and their meaning.

In the meantime East Jordan is waiting for Mr. Bulow to secure the film that is to show the world the first moving picture ever taken of a Smelt Run.

## HUDSON BAY PORT HANDED BLACK EYE

### Fear City of Churchill Will Be White Elephant.

Ottawa, Ont.—When a grain-laden vessel smacked its nose against an iceberg in Hudson straits and went to the bottom recently, America's most northerly seaport, Port Churchill on Hudson bay, received a black eye.

Canada had gambled to the extent of \$54,000,000 on the navigability of her subarctic water route, and the dominion government had just succeeded in convincing the shipping insurance underwriters that no special dangers attached to the Hudson bay water route and that they could cut insurance rates materially.

The whole Hudson bay railway venture, together with its costly terminal and port facilities, is generally regarded by politically versed Canadians as a white elephant born of political exigencies.

Both Parties Responsible.  
The Canadian middle west had wanted a Hudson bay railway and port for decades and a few years ago when the political balance as between Liberals and Conservatives was finely proportioned both parties vied with each other in their support of the demand. Thirty or forty political constituencies west of the head of the lakes would throw their support to the party most strongly advocating construction of the railway.

Present-day responsibility rests evenly upon both Canadian political parties, for both, alternately in power, pushed the project to completion. There was a \$6,000,000 blunder connected with the earlier selection of Port Nelson as the railway terminus. Charles Dunning, as minister of railways in the old Mackenzie King government, found that the peculiar nature of the sub-soil at this point precluded successful dredging, so with \$6,000,000 already spent trying to develop Port Nelson, this site was abandoned for Churchill.

Has Fair First Year.  
Government statistics for the present grain shipping season show that the new port of Churchill has been active to the extent of 1,367,713 bushels of grain shipped out. This looks fairly impressive for its first year of operation alongside of Montreal's 10,814,072 and Vancouver's 4,710,206 bushels. But it does not constitute a fair commercial comparison, for the government in its efforts to establish Churchill, has been carrying the grain free of elevator and other usually incidental costs at the new port.

About six European freighters, each taking away about 250,000 bushels, have called at Churchill this year and taken out grain cargoes.

## SHEEP MEN URGED TO ATTEND SHEEP SCHOOL

For the first time sheep shearers have the opportunity of seeing an expert shear sheep and also grade wool as it has to be graded at the big markets. Mr. E. S. Bartlett of Chicago will conduct these demonstrations in conjunction with Delmer H. LaVoi of the M. S. C. Mr. Bartlett will give personal instruction on shearing to those present at the meeting to be held at the farm of William Stolt near Petoskey on Tuesday morning at 10:00 o'clock, April 4th. Mr. Stolt's farm is located just off of the Petoskey-Charlevoix road near the Petoskey-Fair Grounds. Take the first road going south, west of the Fair Grounds about one mile, and you are there.

In addition a posting demonstration will be conducted on parasitic sheep, the object being to show the location of internal parasites in sheep and to explain their life cycles and methods of control. This part of the meeting will start about 11:00 o'clock.

Following the Noon hour the program will start with a discussion on profitable sheep improvement practices as shown by the results of the Wolverine Lamb Production project. The latest recommendations on feeding, care and management and the control of parasites will be given at that time.

At the completion of this discussion demonstrations will be conducted on drenching, docking and castrating, judging and wool grading. This meeting is scheduled near Petoskey so as to be convenient for sheep men of both Charlevoix and Emmet Counties to attend. Bring your lunch at Noon as this will be an all day meeting and will be a regular short course. It is expected that coffee will be furnished free at Noon.

B. C. MELLENCAMP,  
County Agr'l Agent.

## School of Cooperation Meeting A Decided Success

One of the most successful meetings in this series was attended by 30 managers, members of boards, and others interested in co-operative activities, in the Boyne City Post Office Bldg. A feature of the discussion was the transportation problem led by C. L. Nash of the Economics Dept. M. S. C. Considerable attention was devoted to the truck as a transportation system. It was generally decided that regulation and supervision should be initiated, which would protect those using trucks and those whose products are handled by trucks. This is one of the most vital problems facing agriculture today and an early solution should be presented.

Another interesting feature was a discussion of the crop reporting system now being used. This is one service on which very few people have been accurately informed. It was felt that the service was well worth while and inasmuch as it would be done anyway, it should be more valuable when carried out by the Federal Government than to be handled by private business concerns that would get this information anyway.

This is the second winter that this series of meetings has been conducted and judging from the comments expressed it is hoped that another series may be conducted next year. Representatives from four counties were present which proves the general interest that has been created.

B. C. MELLENCAMP,  
County Agr'l Agent.

## ARE SUCCESSFUL MEN GOOD HUSBANDS?

Should women urge their men to go after wealth, position and power? Read Ray Chadwell's serial story, "Big Time," which starts next Sunday in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with The Detroit Sunday Times.

## Excessive Taxes Cuts Down Autos in Finland

Helsingfors.—Finnish automobile organizations have addressed a communication to the Finnish government pointing out that the number of people using automobiles in Finland has decreased over 30 per cent in one year. They state the cause of this is excessive taxation, and demand that the customs duties on automobiles be reduced as well as other levies such as that on gasoline.

## Pennsylvania Leads in Tree Planting on Farms

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania led the nation in 1931 in farm forest planting, according to the state department of forests. Of the 25,500,000 trees planted on farm forests during 1931 in the United States, Pennsylvania planted 6,000,000 trees. New York was second with 4,900,000, Ohio third with 1,548,000.

## To Vote On Amendments

### MICHIGAN ELECTORATE TO DE- TERMINE WET OR DRY ISSUE

Lansing, Mich., March 28—For the first time in the history of the state, Michigan voters will cast ballots on April 3 which will determine whether the state ratifies the Twenty-First amendment to the federal constitution and repeals the Eighteenth amendment.

On all previous questions of ratification of federal constitutional amendments, action has been taken by the state legislature. When the Twenty-First proposed amendment was submitted to the states by Congress, it was specified that ratification or rejection be by conventions elected for that purpose alone.

Several weeks ago a bill providing for the election of delegates on April 3, was introduced in the legislature by Senator Adolph Heidkamp of Lake Linden. This bill was passed. The Heidkamp act provides that one delegate to the ratification convention be elected from each district which elects a member of the House of Representatives. To make sure that voters have an opportunity of clearly expressing their views, the Heidkamp act required county officials to nominate two delegates for each district.

One of the delegates is pledged to vote for ratification of the new amendment. The other delegate is pledged to vote against ratification. Under this system, voters have an opportunity of expressing their views as the convention to be held in Lansing April 10, will vote in accordance with the results of the election. Whether Michigan will ratify or reject the proposed amendment, can be determined as soon as the ballots are counted April 8.

Under the law, the ratification ballot will be separate from the ballots containing the names of candidates for state and local offices.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

## LIGHTS of NEW YORK

The secretary of a famous playwright recently called up a noted author. She was telephoning, she said, to report for the opening of his show, which his friends could have at regular box office prices.

"Thank him for me," replied the author, "and tell him that I have arranged with my publishers to have a stack of my latest book laid aside, and that copies may be secured by my close friends at the regular retail price, without recourse to speculators."

Science has opened one more job to the blind. A New York woman, who lost her sight long ago, is employed as a radio critic by one of the largest broadcasting companies. The company has found her opinion of programs valuable.

The average length of a hotel bed is said to be six feet six inches, but Royal Ryan tells me of one hotel that has laid in a couple of dozen beds a foot longer. This will be good news for such citizens as Robert E. Sherwood, Jess Willard and others who didn't stop growing.

Gus Dorais, football coach at Detroit, is supposed strongly to resemble Eddie Guest, the poet. One way to tell them apart is to watch Dorais write a poem and Guest coach an eleven. Eddie Batchelor tells me that Dorais has two small sons who are, as might be expected, enthusiastic devotees of the pigskin pastime. Recently, the coach stopped to watch his progeny engaged in an exciting game. He was somewhat puzzled by the presence of a ten-year-old, who followed the action up and down the lot with a large alarm clock hung around his neck by a piece of rope. Suddenly the alarm went off with a terrific din, and play was suspended. It was then explained that the boy with the clock was the timekeeper. He set the alarm to ring in fifteen minutes, which marked the end of a quarter.

H. N. Swanson, who quit magazine editing, spent several weeks in New York, but now has returned to Hollywood. These film executives seem to lead an active life. Since George Palmer Putnam, for example, has become connected with the motion picture industry, the only way to talk to him comfortably is to ride along beside him on a bicycle as he sprints from conference to conference.

In a penthouse on the West side of New York lives a baron who was once stationed in German Africa, a Filipino boy, and a monkey. The three appear to get along in perfect amity.

## Members of WJR, The Goodwill Station, Appreciate Smelt

The following letter was received from Billy Repaid, news reporter at station WJR, the goodwill station, Fisher building, Detroit, Mich. by Joe Bugai, secretary of the Jordan River Sportsman's Club, in response to a nice shipment of Smelt, sent to him as a "thank you" from the club for the publicity he gave us before and during the Smelt run.

Dear Mr. Bugai:  
The Smelt were received in excellent condition. It hardly seemed a year since we received the last bucket from you. It was mighty nice and thoughtful of you but the only thing I regret is that unfortunately I had to leave the city so, consequently, did not get much of a smell of the Smelt, but the balance of the staff, however reported a very large evening and that the Smelt made a tremendous contribution to the enjoyment of the evening. The signatures affixed hereunder will testify.

Thanking you again for your kind consideration, believe me to be  
Sincerely Yours,  
Billy Repaid  
Imperial Radio Smelt.

Past, Present and Prospective Smelts:  
Mrs. Grace E. Eccles Donalda Currie  
John E. Eccles Duncan Moore  
Dave Eccles Tyud Bagnall  
Chas. D. Penman Norman White  
Prudence and Irving Butterfield  
Rollyn Thomas!

## OBITUARY

### MRS. ELLA B. HARRISON

(From Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Evening News.)

Mrs. Ella Barnette Harrison, wife of E. Stanley Harrison died suddenly last evening Wednesday, March 15, 1933, at 8 o'clock from a heart attack. Mrs. Harrison was taken ill in her home in the Elstan apartments. She had been in apparent good health but had been working hard and felt tired.

Born in Woodstock, Ont, Mrs. Harrison came to Michigan with her parents when a young child. She was graduated from Central State Teachers' College, Mt. Pleasant, and came to this city in 1910 to teach in the public schools. She later taught at East Jordan. She was married to E. Stanley Harrison at Detroit in January, 1914 just before Mr. Harrison left for France with the Red Arrow division.

Mrs. Harrison has been an active worker in the Central Methodist church of which she has been financial secretary for a number of years. She was also a devoted member of the Women's Missionary Society, Young Women's Missionary Society and the Fireside Club.

Mrs. Harrison is survived by her husband.

Funeral services will be held Saturday, March 18, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. D. E. Harrison, 125 Peck street. Burial will be at Riverside cemetery.

Get the habit—tell the Editor of your visitors, of the visits that you make or other items of local interest.

## Restaurant Owner Has Unique Lamp Collection

Racine, Wis.—A lamp from a Turkish harem, another from a ship that blew up in Racine harbor and killed seven men, are included in the collection of Barney Richter, restaurant owner and former pugilist. Two large lamps, believed to be more than one hundred years old, are from this city's first harem; another illuminated one of the first railroad stations in the state.

## New Gold Rush

Johannesburg.—A new gold rush in the South African fields is developing after geologists announced discovery of thirty additional miles of the famous main reef.

## Employment Gaining in United States

Washington.—Further expansion in employment was reported by the United States employment service in its latest bulletin.

The textile industry, on the upgrade for six weeks, provided employment for "many hundreds" of additional workers, while mills producing rayon, woolen goods, silk products, hosiery and men's and women's clothing "stepped up production schedules," according to the report.

Operations in leather boot and shoe factories were characterized as "satisfactory," with forces increased in a few localities.

Most shipyards kept large numbers engaged, while a number of bituminous coal mines were reopened.

## MRS. BEN SMATTS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

While enroute to Gaylord last Friday forenoon, an auto driven by John Woodcock skidded near Elmira, striking a load of logs and seriously injuring the occupants consisting of Mr. Woodcock, Mrs. Ben Smatts, Miss Lila Danforth and Mrs. Frank Shepard.

They were taken to the Gaylord hospital where Mrs. Smatts remained unconscious for some time. Later X-ray photographs were taken and it was found that, in addition to several minor injuries, Mrs. Smatts had suffered several ribs being torn from her vertebra. At present she is in the hospital there and is reported convalescing.

Mrs. Shepard and Mr. Woodcock, who were the least injured, returned home after the accident. Miss Danforth suffered a fractured collar bone and returned to her home here first of the week.

Try a Herald Classified Ad.  
There is business today, but advertising must ask for it.

## BRITISH PARTY TO FLY OVER EVEREST

### Expedition Will Film Tall- est Point on Globe.

London.—With the Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, M. P. as chief pilot of the expedition, and Lady Houston providing the financial backing, British flying men are planning to make an assault on Mt. Everest within the next few months.

The highest point on the globe, 29,000 feet above sea level, the giant of the Himalayas has defied many gallant Alpine expeditions, most of them retiring while still several thousands of feet from the summit.

It would appear that the task before the flyers is fairly easy. The world altitude record, established in September by the British flyer Cyril Unwins, is 49,976 feet—nearly three miles above the summit of the mountain. Everest, however, lies remote in the heart of a mighty range of peaks, in a region where a forced landing would mean destruction and where winds of hurricane force prevail.

### Face Tremendous Storms.

The head of the mountain is the seat of tremendous storms; and vast masses of frozen cloud shroud the summit for many months of the year. The men who take off from a flying field in northern Bengal, at the foot of the great range, will know that they are beginning one of the most perilous adventures in the history of aviation.

The British air ministry and the India office are supporting the expedition, and the Maharaja of Nepal, within whose territory the mountain stands, has given permission for the flight over the summit.

A period of intensive training and flying trials will precede embarkation for India. Every member of the expedition must be physically fit to withstand the strain of flying above the mountains. Airplanes and engines must be tuned perfectly for the task; for mechanical failure will mean disaster.

Negotiations are being made to secure the high-flying Vickers Vespa plane with Bristol Pegasus motor which Cyril Unwins used to set the new altitude record, and another craft of similar powers.

It is probable that two machines will ascend together, one to make the flight over the summit, the other to photograph the attempt, since an obvious difficulty is the problem of securing adequate evidence that the peak is actually flown over.

### To Wear Heated Clothing.

Both machines will carry cameras and it is hoped that the record thus obtained will place the success of the venture beyond doubt. The flyers will wear specially heated clothing and will use oxygen apparatus.

At the time of the preliminary trials, or perhaps preceding them, Mr. Unwins may attempt to reach an altitude greater than the present record. He is confident that his plane is capable of another 2,000 feet.

In a speech to his constituents, when he was asking for leave of absence from his parliamentary duties during the period of the expedition, Lord Clydesdale explained that the chief object which he and his friends have at heart is to promote British world prestige—particularly in India.

He added that the flight over Mt. Everest is the "only one original flight really worth while"; every other significant part of the world having been flown over. He briefly sketched the danger of the attempt; one great peril being that fifty miles of the flight takes the airplanes over "impossible" country. He explained, however, that he had given that aspect every consideration and had "no wish to subject this constituency again to the expense and trouble of a by-election."

## Extravagance At Our Capitol

### DEMOCRATIC PROMISES OF EC- ONOMY NOT FULFILLED

That political promises of the State Democratic party in the election last fall are not being carried out by the Democratic State administration is evidenced by the following letter from out State Representative from this district—Douglas D. Tibbits.

Lansing, March 25, 1933

Dear Mr. Lisk,  
You have no doubt read in the Detroit papers how, in spite of Democratic promises of an economy program, that the state payroll is now just about the same as it was two years ago. Upon reading these statements, Bill Vought and I started to get some available figures to prove or disprove them. We find that on the whole these statements are based on facts, but we also find that in Fitzgerald's office, the only Republican returned to office last fall, that the payroll is averaging from 25% to 30% less than two years ago. This is with the same activities. And in Grover Dillman's administrative department the cost is now 28% below last year and 2% below that of two years ago. Some of his activities however, have been curtailed.

The answer to all this is obvious. The saving that have been effected in the offices of the Secretary of State and the Highway commissioner are being offset by extravagance in the Democratic offices, which simply means that those offices are being operated at much higher cost than heretofore. One instance of that is in the office of the Attorney General where there are now 42 on the payroll as against 28 last year under Republican Administration.

All of this just goes to show that the mess of wild promises made to us last fall don't mean a thing when it comes to providing jobs for good political friends and relatives. We both of us trust that the Republican voters of Charlevoix County will not again be deceived by empty promises made on the eve of election. A lot of them were fooled last fall, let's hope it won't happen again.

Sincerely yours,  
Douglas D. Tibbits

The world's great need is courage, show yours by Advertising.  
There is business today, but advertising must ask for it.

## SAVANT FINDS NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENT

### Called Greatest Discovery of the Century.

Chicago.—Element number zero, something new and rather startling in the field of science, was introduced to a group of Chicago chemists by Prof. William Draper Harkins of the University of Chicago in a lecture at the Midland club.

Infinitely more important than its anonymity implies, the new substance is described by Professor Harkins as "the greatest scientific discovery of the present century." He predicted that it may change the whole idea of the construction of matter.

Sought 13 Years.  
Thirteen years ago the Chicago chemist predicted its existence. His prognostications were verified only recently, when scientists at Cambridge university gave the new element a place among the select group of 92 companions.

"Neutron" is the element's informal name. For the past four months scientists have been working feverishly to get acquainted with the strange newcomer. Among other things, they have found that:

"Neutrons," the minute atoms comprising a neutron, are millions of millions of times smaller than any other complete atom.

If a thimble could be packed full of neutrons, the contents would weigh more than thirty of the world's largest battleships.

Filling thimbles with neutrons is as impossible as filling thimbles with battleships, however, as neutrons pass easily through any known substance.

It Can't Be Weighed.  
Neutrons are different from any other atom, although they may be the substance out of which all other atoms are built; little neutron exists on earth, for it has no chemical effect on other substances.

It can't be weighed, for it cannot be held in any vessel, and its existence is known only "through its works."

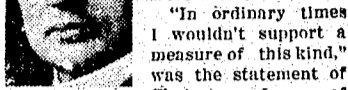
Although it is effective in building up and disintegrating other atoms, the effect of neutron upon earth, stars and sun is still unknown.

Professor Harkins also described photographing the birth of an atom. His audience was composed of members of the American Chemical society.

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President's Farm Relief Bill Passes the House; Labor Unions Oppose Unemployment Relief Bill; Public Works Next on Program.

THE President's farm relief bill passed the house with both Democrats and Republicans voting for and against it. During the hours of oratory, confined almost exclusively to explanation on the part of members as to why they would vote for or against the bill, many interesting statements were made.



Marvin Jones

"In ordinary times I wouldn't support a measure of this kind," was the statement of Chairman Jones of the agriculture committee after a ballot had prohibited amendments. "But we are at war. And while this war is on I'm going to follow the man at the other end of the avenue who has the flag in his hand. I don't think this bill can make things any worse. God knows we all hope it will make things better."

"This is a child of the jig-saw puzzle age," said Representative Clarke of New York, the agriculture committee's ranking Republican. "But filled with horrors and hellishness as it is I'm going to follow the President."

Representative Hope (Rep., Kan.) said he could not support it. "You are putting into the hands of one man control of the lives of 30,000,000 people who live on farms," he said. "If you vote for this bill, you're simply voting for a bigger and better farm board."

In the senate the bill will not have such clear sailing as it had in the house, and it is expected it will pass only after being amended to take out of it provisions many members of both the senate and house object to. It is not safe to predict what the bill will provide for by the time it gets back to the White House for the President's signature.

CONGRESS now has before it the final two, of three, steps in the President's unemployment relief program. The first of these provides for the immediate enrollment of workers to the extent of approximately 250,000 for concentration in government established camps, the men to be employed in flood control, prevention of soil erosion, building of roads in government forest reserves, in forestry and in any other work which the President may direct.

The men congregated in these camps are to be provided with housing, food, clothing, medical attendance, and to be paid a cash wage of not more than \$1 per day. In the case of men with families a portion of the cash wage is to be allotted for the support of the families.

The recruiting of this "civilian conservation force" is to be on the basis of the number of unemployed in the different states in so far as that is possible. The expense, for the present at least, is to be met, by diverting from the treasury unexpended balances of appropriations made by previous sessions of congress for other purposes. It is said that about \$40,000,000 is available through such a source, and it is expected this sum will maintain this plan for about ten weeks.

There is much opposition to this proposed law on the part of labor unions because of the low wage of \$1 per day. Representative Connery, Democratic chairman of the house labor committee, refused to introduce the bill because of the labor union opposition.

The second step is an appropriation through which further grants for unemployment relief may be made to the states. The third step, which the President will submit later, "extends to a broad public works labor creating program," including the operation of Muscle Shoals, the development of other power projects, vast reforestation plans, and a public building program involving the expenditure of \$250,000,000. The cost of carrying out the "three steps" will be about two billion dollars, and it is expected the President will propose to cover half of that amount with a bond issue.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, former chairman of the National City bank of New York, was arrested at his home charged with willfully evading payment of an income tax of \$657,152 for the year 1929. He was released on bond. The warrant was based on an affidavit and complaint by Thomas E. Dewey, chief assistant United States attorney, which charged that the financier attempted to evade the tax due on an income of \$2,823,405.85 in 1929.

The return filed by Mr. Mitchell for 1919 showed a purported loss of \$48,000, which, of course, resulted in his paying no tax for that year.

In Washington, it was reported, Attorney General Homer Cummings had conferred with President Roosevelt, and that Mr. Roosevelt "fully approved of the action."

The Washington authorities have directed Mr. Medalle to present the case

to the federal grand jury at once with a view to an early trial.

THE passage of the economy bill puts the question of government economies squarely up to the President. That law and the one passed by the last congress putting into the hands of the President the reorganization of government departments and bureaus, give to the President dictatorial powers over government expenditures for salaries up to the point of a 15 per cent reduction, the number of departments and bureaus and the employees needed to operate them, and the amounts to be paid to veterans, and to what veterans.

It is expected that such reductions are made in the salaries of government departments will be effective April 1, but the savings made in the payments to veterans cannot, under the law, be effective until July 1. It is predicted the economies effected by the President will amount to a total of \$508,652,000, divided as follows:

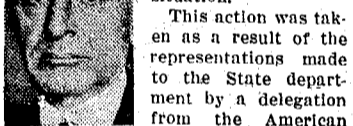
- 1. Elimination of nonservice connected disability allowances to World war veterans ..... \$201,652,000
- 2. Reduction in pay of government employees ..... 125,000,000
- 3. Reduction of Spanish-American war pensions ..... 95,000,000
- 4. Establishment of uniform schedules for disability payments to veterans ..... 40,000,000
- 5. Limitation on retroactive payments ..... 25,000,000
- 6. Miscellaneous ..... 22,000,000

Total ..... \$508,652,000

The plan for the reorganization and consolidation of government departments and bureaus has not yet been announced, but there will undoubtedly be an additional saving of from \$300,000,000 to half a billion dollars effected in that way.

The entire matter of economies in the administrative end of the government is now in the hands of the President.

IN RESPONSE to complaints by American Jews of the persecution and excesses committed against their co-religionists by the Hitlerites in Germany, Secretary of State Cordell Hull asked the embassy in Berlin to make a complete report on the situation.



Cordell Hull

This action was taken as a result of the representations made to the State department by a delegation from the American Jewish congress, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

The department issued the following statement:

"Following the visit of Rabbi Wise the department has informed the American embassy in Berlin of the press reports of mistreatment of Jews in Germany.

"The department also informed the embassy of the deep concern these reports are causing in this country.

"The department has instructed the embassy to make, in collaboration with the consuls, a complete report on the situation."

BEER of 3.2 per cent by weight and 4 per cent by volume alcoholic content will be on sale legally in 14 states on April 7. The house of representatives refused to accept the senate amendment providing for 3.05 per cent, and the conference committee decided to accept the house percentage; the committee also killed the Borah amendment providing that the beverage could not be sold to children under sixteen years of age.

As soon as the new law becomes operative and beer is actually on sale the "drys" plan to bring a test case to be rushed through to the Supreme court for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law, and they believe the court will find that 3.2 beer is intoxicating and that the law is unconstitutional.

It was to minimize this possibility that the senate reduced the alcoholic content to conform with a finding of a British commission which had decided the highest alcoholic content possible in a non-intoxicating beverage would be 3.05.

Under the new law the sale of the beverage will be regulated by states, counties or municipalities as was true before the days of prohibition. There is nothing in the law to prohibit the sale in saloons in states or counties or municipalities where saloons may be wanted, and where such method of sale may be authorized.

The sale of beer has been legalized in only 14 states effective on April 7. The prohibition laws have been repealed in five other states, but the repeal in these states does not become effective until after April 7, and in one state not until July 1. The other 20 states are dry either because of legislation enacted after the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment, or were dry previous to that enactment. Some of these states will possibly repeal their dry laws before the present session of state legislatures adjourns.

GOVERNMENT by the people is dead in Germany. The reichstag has abdicated in favor of a dictatorship by the Hitler government, which means that Adolf Hitler, former Austrian painter, is in supreme power. The session of the reichstag at which this momentous decision was ratified, was attended by all the pomp and circumstance of monarchical days. The former crown prince and other members of the Hohenzollern family were saluted with all the formality of the pre-war court.

Von Hindenburg in his address opening the session of the reichstag sounded an appeal to the people "for a national rebirth of the soul for the weal of a unified, free and proud Germany."

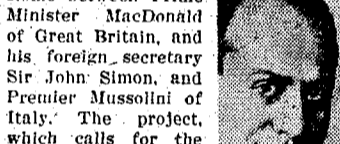
Hitler, standing before a golden feeding desk, responded. He appealed for foreign unity. He rejected the charge of German war guilt as a lie, and asserted that neither the former Kaiser nor the government desired the conflict. He promised to restore "true unity to all Germany, all states, all professions and classes."

"We want to be sincere friends to the world at large," the chancellor said, "and to possess a real peace which will help heal the wounds from which we are suffering. For years heavy burdens have pressed upon our people. After a period of proud revival, poverty and distress have visited us once more."

"Millions of Germans seek their daily bread in vain. Our economy is desolated, our finances shattered. For 2,000 years this faith has clung to our people; ever against our ascent comes our fall. The German victim of inner disintegration, disunited in spirit, and divided in will and thus helpless in action, becomes powerless to maintain his own existence."

The new order of things awoke Germany to a pitch of enthusiasm not witnessed in many years. Bonfires flared and torchlight processions were held in every city and village. Eighty thousand cheering persons paraded in Berlin.

TO ASSURE an era of world peace the general lines of a solid European front in the form of a pact by the four chief powers were evolved at a conference in Rome between Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, and his foreign secretary Sir John Simon, and Premier Mussolini of Italy. The project, which calls for the collaboration of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is described as founded on the spirit of the Kellogg pact and as an international agreement to outlaw war.



Mussolini

The plan was put forth by Mussolini, according to the following official communique: "After a full and exhaustive exchange of ideas of the general situation the ministers examined in these conversations a plan put forward by the head of the Italian government, for an understanding on larger political questions, with the object of securing collaboration of the four western powers in an effort to promote, in the spirit of the Kellogg pact and a 'no force' declaration, a long period of peace for Europe and the world."

The solid front of the four powers, it is implied, would be for collaboration in European affairs, but such an understanding would also promote a more unified action in dealing with other international problems confronting Europe.

The collaborative agreement, it is inferred, is to be complementary to MacDonald's plan for disarmament. Premier Daladier of France declared that before France can accept the scheme important modifications must be made. He said France would accept the plan in principle. Among the modifications the premier had in mind was one that Poland and the little entente (Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia) be included in the agreement as equals.

The hopes of Europe to enmesh the United States in the plan to keep peace on the continent were revealed by Premier MacDonald. He said that the "moral support" of America is "ardently desired."

"We are thinking as Europeans," he said, "but we feel that there are many open ears in Washington and throughout the United States listening to what is being said in Europe about disarmament and peace."

"I am sure that many of these people would gladly spring to our assistance in what we are trying to do in a peaceful spirit, consistent with American policies."

THE flood in the Ohio river valley has taken at least ten lives and caused millions of dollars' worth of property damage. The Red Cross is caring for thousands of refugees forced from their homes by the flood waters. Their suffering was intensified by a return of winter. New Richmond, Ohio, is one of the hardest hit of the flooded towns. There were only five buildings in the town of 1,500 left dry and every road leading from the town but one was impassable.

On the Kentucky shore across from Cincinnati water crept across the river flats to leave some 3,000 homeless and isolate their towns of Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, and Southgate from Covington.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Although the Roosevelt emergency banking program was put forward purely as a solution for the crisis then upon the nation, it has since become apparent that it had a permanent phase that surely is going to carry on far into the future in the shape of a bitter controversy. There is no longer any doubt that the emergency program was based on a plan for a unified banking system, for the country, and that, of course, means ultimate death for the state banking structure.

We have long had a national banking system, made up of financial institutions that were chartered by and under the control of the comptroller of the currency in the treasury. We also have had the state institutions that were chartered by and under the control of state authorities and existing by virtue of state laws. There has been a long continuing effort to get them together, but always it has been futile because for the most part the national banking laws were more rigid and the prerequisites higher than the state banking laws required.

It is interesting, therefore, to note how the creation of the federal reserve system back in 1914 made some inroads into the state banking field by providing means whereby those banks could join the national banks in the federal reserve system. There remained advantages to the state banks, however, and one of the means used to offset some of those advantages was the passage of the so-called McFadden act in 1927. This allowed national banks to have branches within the city where their parent bank was located.

Various efforts have been made since that time to enlarge the branch banking privileges of the national banks, but to no avail. There was an enlargement of those privileges in the bill by Senator Glass of Virginia that was passed by the senate in the last congress, although it died the death of a rag doll in the house of representatives.

Now comes the emergency banking law, however, with provisions designed to solve the crisis in our country's financial structure but with some other sections furthering the interests of the national banks. The latter sections were completely overshadowed. Most people paid little attention to them. The main object of the legislation was to get the banks open. The bill was put through congress in the record speed of one day and the state banking interests, hitherto on guard against new encroachments, were in a position where they could do nothing.

Actually, the situation resulting from the passage of the emergency law, aside from the provisions for making currency available, is a tremendously long step on the part of the federal government toward squeezing out the state banks. It does so by making available many more advantages for the national banks and state banks that are members of the federal reserve system than they ever have had before. In other words, state banks which were able to meet federal reserve requirements, could hardly remain outside of the system. Several hundreds of the 18,000 of them have been admitted to the system in a short space of time.

There are few officials or members of congress who will admit that there is a big drive on to accomplish a great unified banking system.

For Unified Banking System

However, does not conceal the fact, State banking representatives, who flocked to Washington during the banking holiday in order to protect themselves recognized it. They began fighting, but it was too late. The law was passed.

Their claim was, and still is, that the emergency banking act and the regulations issued under it for the reopening of the banks beginning March 13 resulted in state banks being cast adrift. They were given mighty little consideration. It looks like they will receive less hereafter. So it's the survival of the fittest for them.

This does not mean that the state bank in your community is going to die. The scheme which Washington observers believe they see and which the state bank representatives claim has been worked out operates slowly. It is intended to develop a far flung system whereby the small country banks will be absorbed slowly, perhaps becoming branches of larger banks. Banking facilities will be continued wherever there is need for them, because if the need exists profit can be made out of a bank. Wherefore, there will be an eventual purchase of hundreds of the smaller banks and conversion of them into branches.

Thus, the basis of the controversy comes into view. There is one school of thought in the country which holds that the solution to our banking problems is establishment of a few great systems, or at least fewer but stronger banks. There is much support for that idea because of the thousands of bank failures that have occurred in

the period of the depression. Senator Glass, the author of the bill mentioned above and one of the ablest banking students of the time, says there are actually thousands of banks in operation that ought never have been organized. There was no need for them. He referred to some of the real small institutions as pawn shops, adding that they were of no service to their communities and that they toppled over at the first sign of a storm.

But there is another school of thought. Those on this side of the question argue against extension of the branch system and the limitation on the number of banks as placing dangerous power over currency and credit in the hands of a small number of individuals instead of distribution of that power among the communities where the banks are located. From this viewpoint, too, it is said local communities will be denied accommodations at the bank with which they must do business. I have heard it argued at length that a branch of a bank in a distant city will have its hard and fast rules, and either the local citizens meet those requirements or fall to get a loan. If that be true, of course, it means destruction of one of the basic rules of credit, namely, the character and record of the borrower.

At any rate, these are the points set up on each side of the question. Undoubtedly, there is merit to each argument. Moreover, experience seems to have demonstrated that varying conditions make the two propositions work differently in different communities. Yet, whatever may be the view one holds, it cannot be denied that the emergency banking act is an enormous stride in the direction of a unified banking system. If it produces stronger banks everywhere, it surely will leave some spots and heartaches in many communities for the time being as a result of the harshness of its terms.

President Roosevelt's bold action resulting the banking situation resented in many persons

Move Required overlooking what I am inclined to regard as a move that required more courage when considered from the political standpoint. He was able to gain quick and decisive and almost unanimous action on the banking legislation because of the perilous situation. He had no such united support when he asked congress to give him dictatorial powers to cut government expenses. Especially is this true concerning the right he sought to trim down the payments being made to former soldiers, sailors and marines whose compensation was being given in cases of physical disability that did not result from actual service in the fighting lines.

No one knows, nor can anyone tell how much money is being paid for disability not connected with the service. It is known, however, that the total payments to veterans exceeds \$850,000,000, a vast sum even for our rich country.

There seems to be no equivocation about the willingness to pay compensation to veterans who received injuries in the fighting lines. That is undoubtedly their due. It is the least a government can do. But where the compensation is being paid for things that have happened since the war, there surely is room for doubt. That is the type of payment which the President says he is going to eliminate.

Now that congress has put through the legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of

Drys Keep Up Fight on Beer

beer had before the days of prohibition, much speculation has arisen as to how the matter will be viewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question surely will get to the Supreme court in rather short order. Prohibitionists are not going to be ficked without that final test.

In view of these circumstances, it may be interesting to recall an argument made privately by former Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, when he sought to get action on a beer bill in the last session of congress before his term expired. Senator Blaine took the position that it would be unconstitutional for congress to pass beer legislation that would "authorize" the manufacture and sale of beer where it contained an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. But he contended that if congress enacted legislation declaring there was no penalty to be used where the alcoholic content was below a stated figure, there was nothing which the Supreme court could hold to be unconstitutional.

In other words, the way he proposed to make beer legitimate was by a negative action. Since the Eighteenth amendment said congress had power to pass enforcement statutes, congress had acted in accordance with the amendment, but it had placed the limit on the punishment.

There seems every reason to believe that the law as enacted in the extra session will stand the constitutional test.

# MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Saginaw.—Despite the State Supreme Court's ruling that cities having tax limitations in their charters are not bound by the 15-mill tax limitation amendment to the State constitution, the Saginaw city council will endeavor to stay within the limit, according to recent announcement.

Holly.—Mrs. Ira Caster, 58-year-old wife of a Holly truck driver, was burned to death after an explosion of kerosene with which she attempted to quench a fire in the kitchen stove. Neighbors who discovered the house on fire found Mrs. Caster's body in a chair, with the clothing burned away.

Jackson.—An issue of \$150,000 in tax anticipation notes will be used in paying city employees and making purchases. It was announced here. The notes are in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. They will draw 5 per cent interest and are redeemable Oct. 20. They are secured by the new city taxes, payable July 1.

Mt. Morris.—Political opposition has many sources of origin, but Mt. Morris Township boasts a political contest for County Supervisor "because some of the welfare clients live too far away from the present Supervisor." To solve their difficulty, the indigent families are running one of their own number for the post of dealing out welfare orders.

Mt. Clemens.—An additional \$1,500 in "local money" is expected to be issued by the Board of Education at the request of the Board of Commerce. School teachers were paid a similar amount in salaries two months ago and the board now believes another issue is feasible, the money is accepted at par without interest at practically all stores in the city and is redeemable May 1.

Lansing.—The Department of Conservation has reported on a moose herd, the size of which is unknown, in the eastern half of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Reports of the presence of moose came from the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. It is believed that the animals swam over from Canada across Whitefish Bay and along the St. Mary's River.

Houghton Lake.—Seconding the motion of Chicago, this Michigan resort has gone sled-length in indorsing rubber bathing suits for the coming summer. In officially approving greater elasticity in bathing suit regulations, Frank Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that Houghton Lake would meet the bathers half-way with vulcanizing machines on all beaches.

Flint.—Because his son had made a jig saw puzzle of the bright red, yellow and blue half price automobile license sticker he had purchased, Tom J. Duncan has purchased regulation plates and the State of Michigan is \$6 ahead. Duncan preferred to purchase the plates rather than attempt to work out the puzzle on his windshield, and the Secretary of State's office was too busy to replace the sticker.

Pontiac.—Refunding of all interest and penalties paid on 1933 City taxes was authorized by the City Commission in fairness to those who had paid taxes before the City voted to waive penalties. Applications for refunds must be made on blanks to be provided by the City Treasurer within 60 days. The Treasurer is also authorized to refund penalties on school taxes providing the School Board votes its approval.

Mt. Clemens.—Two men were cutting down trees on the Gowanie Golf Club grounds near here, Fred Shoemaker reported to Sheriff George T. Smith. Deputies jailed Benjamin Gridley, 29 years old, of Detroit, and Eugene Trombley, 28, of Mt. Clemens. But Shoemaker, when he talked to the men, ordered them released and told them to go back to the golf grounds and finish their job when they told him that they were in dire need of fuel.

Detroit.—Everett L. Beech, 12109 Grandmont road, has a hen that's doing her part to help the Beech family meet the depression. The hen settled down to serious co-operation and produced an egg that measured nine inches around the long way and more than seven inches around the middle. The egg, which weighs seven ounces and would provide scrambled eggs for a whole family, contains a minimum of three yolks, Beech believes. To date he hasn't eaten it.

Holland.—Four Holland High School pupils, Leo Kowalko, Don Van Lente, Harold Dorn and Arnold Fox, have received national recognition through two posters entered in a nationwide school printing contest conducted by the National Education Association Journal. The posters were printed in the local high school print shop and will be included in a bound volume of exceptional posters, to be kept on display at the Association headquarters in Washington. The shop also issues Holland High Herald, bi-weekly high school paper.

Yale.—An elderly woman and her son were burned to death in a farm house fire near here. The husband and father, George Oatman, 79 years old, escaped with minor burns. Oatman was found crawling from the burning structure by Edward Thibadeau, a neighbor, who had gone to the farm when a Yale telephone operator, Mrs. George Beadle, asked him to investigate a report that a home was burning. The house was remodeled a year ago, and was one of the most pretentious farm homes in this vicinity. It was destroyed.

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

NUMBER 13

## Our Smelt Run In the Movies

### PATHE NEWS TAKES PICTURES OF ACTIVITIES HERE

At the time of the Smelt "Jamboree" the field representative of the Pathe News Inc. of New York City, Mr. Kenneth R. Eddy, of the Soo, did not receive the assignment in time to come and take pictures of it.

Saturday noon George Secord received a letter from him, announcing he would be here Sunday, prepared to take silent moving pictures of the parade, coronation of the Smelt King, dipping, etc. if it would be possible to repeat the performance.

The committee in charge of the festivities immediately went into action and the local sportsmen responded nobly to their request for assistance.

This time the river bank was used instead of Main Street and the bright sunshine made it an ideal day for the work.

At least fifty or sixty dippers, armed with nets, provided a background for the coronation ceremony and afterwards took part in the parade. Dipping scenes were then taken from the opposite bank.

About 9:30 p. m. Mr. Eddy and his assistant went down and, by the light of powerful flares which burn for two minutes, took pictures of the real dipping, using two moving picture machines.

As it is a "regular order of business" for someone to fall in the river every night, Teddy Kotowich played this heroic role which added much to the atmosphere of the picture.

The publicity advantages to East Jordan may be comprehended when it is realized that in normal times the Pathe news issues are viewed by more than ten millions of people throughout the country.

A descriptive voice will be added to the film, telling of the various scenes and their meaning.

In the meantime East Jordan is waiting for Mr. Bulow to secure the film that is to show the world the first moving picture ever taken of a Smelt Run.

## HUDSON BAY PORT HANDS BLACK EYE

### Fear City of Churchill Will Be White Elephant.

Ottawa, Ont.—When a grain-laden vessel smacked its nose against an iceberg in Hudson straits and went to the bottom recently, America's most northerly seaport, Port Churchill on Hudson bay, received a black eye.

Canada had gambled to the extent of \$54,000,000 on the navigability of her subarctic water route, and the dominion government had just succeeded in convincing the shipping insurance underwriters that no special dangers attached to the Hudson bay water route and that they could cut insurance rates materially.

The whole Hudson bay railway venture, together with its costly terminal and port facilities, is generally regarded by politically versed Canadians as a white elephant born of political exigencies.

Both Parties Responsible. The Canadian middle west had wanted a Hudson bay railway, and port for decades and a few years ago when the political balance as between Liberals and Conservatives was finely proportioned both parties vied with each other in their support of the demand. Thirty or forty political constituencies west of the head of the lakes would throw their support to the party most strongly advocating construction of the railway.

Present-day responsibility rests evenly upon both Canadian political parties, for both, alternately in power, pushed the project to completion. There was a \$8,000,000 blunder committed with the earlier selection of Port Nelson as the railway terminus. Charles Dunning, as minister of railways in the old Mackenzie King government, found that the peculiar nature of the sub-soil at this point precluded successful dredging, so with \$8,000,000 already spent trying to develop Port Nelson, this site was abandoned for Churchill.

Has Fair First Year. Government statistics for the present grain shipping season show that the new port of Churchill has been active to the extent of 1,367,713 bushels of grain shipped out. This looks fairly impressive for its first year of operation alongside of Montreal's 10,814,072 and Vancouver's 4,710,206 bushels. But it does not constitute a fair commercial comparison, for the government in its efforts to establish Churchill, has been carrying the grain free of elevator and other usually incidental costs at the new port.

About six European freighters, each taking away about 250,000 bushels, have called at Churchill this year and taken out grain cargoes.

## SHEEP MEN URGED TO ATTEND SHEEP SCHOOL

For the first time sheep shearers have the opportunity of seeing an expert shear sheep and also grade wool as it has to be graded at the big markets. Mr. E. S. Bartlett of Chicago will conduct these demonstrations in conjunction with Delmer H. LaVoi of the M. S. C. Mr. Bartlett will give personal instruction on shearing to those present at the meeting to be held at the farm of William Stolt near Petoskey on Tuesday morning at 10:00 o'clock, April 4th. Mr. Stolt's farm is located just off of the Petoskey-Charlevoix road near the Petoskey Fair Grounds. Take the first road going south, west of the Fair Grounds about one mile, and you are there.

In addition a posting demonstration will be conducted on parasitic sheep, the object being to show the location of internal parasites in sheep and to explain their life cycles and methods of control. This part of the meeting will start about 11:00 o'clock.

Following the Noon hour the program will start with a discussion on profitable sheep improvement practices as shown by the results of the Wolverine Lamb Production project. The latest recommendations on feeding, care and management and the control of parasites will be given at that time.

At the completion of this discussion demonstrations will be conducted on drenching, docking and castrating, judging and wool grading.

This meeting is scheduled near Petoskey so as to be convenient for sheep men of both Charlevoix and Emmet Counties to attend. Bring your lunch at Noon as this will be an all day meeting and will be a regular short course. It is expected that coffee will be furnished free at Noon.

B. C. MELLENCAMP,  
County Agr'l Agent.

## School of Cooperation Meeting A Decided Success

One of the most successful meetings in this series was attended by 30 managers, members of boards, and others interested in co-operative activities, in the Beayne City Post Office Bldg. A feature of the discussion was the transportation problem led by C. L. Nash of the Economics Dept. M. S. C. Considerable attention was devoted to the truck as a transportation system. It was generally decided that regulation and supervision should be initiated, which would protect those using trucks and those whose products are handled by trucks. This is one of the most vital problems facing agriculture today and an early solution should be presented.

Another interesting feature was a discussion of the crop-reporting system now being used. This is one service on which very few people have been accurately informed. It was felt that the service was well worth while and inasmuch as it would be done anyway, it should be more valuable when carried out by the Federal Government than by the private business concerns that would get this information anyway.

This is the second winter that this series of meetings has been conducted and judging from the comments expressed it is hoped that another series may be conducted next year. Representatives from four counties were present which proves the general interest that has been created.

B. C. MELLENCAMP,  
County Agr'l Agent.

## ARE SUCCESSFUL MEN GOOD HUSBANDS?

Should women urge their men to go after wealth, position and power? Read Ray Chadwell's serial story, "Big Time," which starts next Sunday in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with The Detroit Sunday Times.

## Excessive Taxes Cuts Down Autos in Finland

Helsingfors.—Finnish automobile organizations have addressed a communication to the Finnish government pointing out that the number of people using automobiles in Finland has decreased over 30 per cent in one year. They state the cause of this is excessive taxation, and demand that the customs duties on automobiles be reduced as well as other levies such as that on gasoline.

## Pennsylvania Leads in Tree Planting on Farms

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania led the nation in 1931 in farm tree planting, according to the state department of forests. Of the 25,500,000 trees planted on farm forests during 1931 in the United States, Pennsylvania planted 6,000,000 trees. New York was second with 4,800,000. Ohio third with 1,748,000.

## To Vote On Amendments

### MICHIGAN ELECTORATE TO DE- TERMINE WET OR DRY ISSUE

Lansing, Mich., March 28.—For the first time in the history of the state, Michigan voters will cast ballots on April 3 which will determine whether the state ratifies the Twenty-First amendment to the federal constitution and repeals the Eighteenth amendment.

On all previous questions of ratification of federal constitutional amendments, action has been taken by the state legislature.

When the Twenty-First proposed amendment was submitted to the states by Congress, it was specified that ratification or rejection be by conventions elected for that purpose alone.

Several weeks ago a bill providing for the election of delegates on April 3, was introduced in the legislature by Senator Adolph Heidkamp of Lake Linden. This bill was passed. The Heidkamp act provides that one delegate to the ratification convention be elected from each district which elects a member of the House of Representatives. To make sure that voters have an opportunity of expressing their views, the Heidkamp act required county officials to nominate two delegates for each district.

One of the delegates is pledged to vote for ratification of the new amendment. The other delegate is pledged to vote against ratification.

Under this system, voters have an opportunity of expressing their views as the convention to be held in Lansing, April 10, will vote in accordance with the results of the election. Whether Michigan will ratify or reject the proposed amendment, can be determined as soon as the ballots are counted April 3.

Under the law, the ratification ballot will be separate from the ballots containing the names of candidates for state and local offices.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

## LIGHTS of NEW YORK

The secretary of a famous playwright recently called up a noted author. She was telephoning, she said, to report for the opening of his show, which his friends could have at regular box office prices.

"Thank him for me," replied the author, "and tell him that I have arranged with my publishers to have a stack of my latest book laid aside, and that copies may be secured by my close friends at the regular retail price, without recourse to speculators."

Science has opened one more job to the blind. A New York woman, who lost her sight long ago, is employed as a radio critic by one of the largest broadcasting companies. The company has found her opinion of programs valuable.

The average length of a hotel bed is said to be six feet six inches, but Royal Ryan tells me of one hotel that has laid in a couple of dozen beds a foot longer. This will be good news for such citizens as Robert E. Sherwood, Jess Willard and others who didn't stop growing.

Gus Dorais, football coach at Detroit, is supposed strongly to resemble Eddie Guest, the poet. One way to tell them apart is to watch Dorais write a poem and Guest coach an eleven. Eddie Batchelor tells me that Dorais has two small sons who are as might be expected, enthusiastic devotees of the pigskin pastime. Recently, the coach stopped to watch his progeny engaged in an exciting game. He was somewhat puzzled by the presence of a ten-year-old, who followed the action up and down the lot with a large alarm clock hung around his neck by a piece of rope. Suddenly the alarm went off with a terrific din, and play was suspended. It was then explained that the boy with the clock was the timekeeper. He set the alarm to ring in fifteen minutes, which marked the end of a quarter.

H. N. Swanson, who quit magazine editing, spent several weeks in New York, but now has returned to Hollywood. These film executives seem to lead an active life. Since George Palmer Putnam, for example, has become connected with the motion picture industry, the only way to talk to him comfortably is to ride along beside him on a bicycle as he sprints from conference to conference.

In a penthouse on the West side of New York lives a baron who was once stationed in German Africa, a Filipino boy, and a monkey. The three appear to get along in perfect amity.

## Members of WJR, The Goodwill Station, Appreciate Smelt

The following letter was received from Billy Repaid, news reporter at station WJR, the goodwill station, Fisher building, Detroit, Mich. by Joe Bugai, secretary of the Jordan River Sportsman's Club, in response to a nice shipment of Smelt, sent to him as a "thank you" from the club for the publicity he gave us before and during the Smelt run.

Dear Mr. Bugai:

The Smelt were received in excellent condition. It hardly seemed a year since we received the last bucket of you. It was mighty nice and thoughtful of you but the only thing I regret is that unfortunately I had to leave the city so, consequently, I did not get much of a smelt of the Smelt, but the balance of the staff, however reported a very large evening and that the Smelt made a tremendous contribution to the enjoyment of the evening. The signatures affixed hereunder will testify.

Thanking you again for your kind consideration, believe me to be

Sincerely Yours,  
Billy Repaid  
Imperial Radio Smelt.

Past, Present and Prospective Smelts:  
Mrs. Grace B. Eccles, Donelda Currie  
John B. Eccles, Duncan Moore  
Dave Eccles, Tyud Bagnall  
Chas. D. Penman, Norman White  
Prudence and Irving Butterfield  
Rollyn Thomas

## OBITUARY

### MRS. ELLA B. HARRISON

(From Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Evening News.)

Mrs. Ella Barnette Harrison, wife of E. Stanley Harrison died suddenly last evening Wednesday, March 15, 1933, at 8 o'clock from a heart attack. Mrs. Harrison was taken ill in her home in the Elston apartments. She had been in apparent good health but had been working hard and felt tired.

Born in Woodstock, Ont., Mrs. Harrison came to Michigan with her parents when a young child. She was graduated from Central State Teachers' College, Mt. Pleasant, and came to this city in 1910 to teach in the public schools. She later taught at East Jordan. She was married to E. Stanley Harrison at Detroit in January, 1914 just before Mr. Harrison left for France with the Red Army division.

Mrs. Harrison has been an active worker in the Central Methodist church of which she has been financial secretary for a number of years. She was also a devoted member of the Women's Missionary Society, Young Women's Missionary Society and the Fireside Club.

Mrs. Harrison is survived by her husband.

Funeral services will be held Saturday, March 18, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. D. E. Harrison, 125 Peck street. Burial will be at Riverside cemetery.

Get the habit—tell the Editor of your visitors, of the visits that you make or other items of local interest.

## Restaurant Owner Has Unique Lamp Collection

Racine, Wis.—A lamp from a Turkish harem, another from a ship that blew up in Racine harbor and killed seven men, are included in the collection of Barney Richter, restaurant owner and former pugilist. Two large lamps, believed to be more than one hundred years old, are from this city's first harem; another illuminated one of the first railroad stations in the state.

## New Gold Rush

Johannesburg.—A new gold rush in the South African fields is developing after geologists announced discovery of thirty additional miles of the famous main reef.

## Employment Gaining in United States

Washington.—Further expansion in employment was reported by the United States employment service in its latest bulletin.

The textile industry, on the upgrade for six weeks, provided employment for "many hundreds" of additional workers, while mills producing rayon, woolen goods, silk products, hosiery and men's and women's clothing "stepped up production schedules," according to the report.

Operations in leather boot and shoe factories were characterized as "satisfactory" with forces increased in a few localities.

Most shipyards kept large numbers engaged, while a number of bituminous coal mines were reopened.

## MRS. BEN SMATTS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

While enroute to Gaylord last Friday forenoon, an auto driven by John Woodcock skidded near Elmira, striking a load of logs and seriously injuring the occupants consisting of Mr. Woodcock, Mrs. Ben Smatts, Miss Lila Danforth and Mrs. Frank Shepard.

They were taken to the Gaylord hospital where Mrs. Smatts remained unconscious for some time. Later X-ray photographs were taken and it was found that, in addition to several minor injuries, Mrs. Smatts had suffered several ribs being torn from her vertebra. At present she is in the hospital there and is reported convalescing.

Mrs. Shepard and Mr. Woodcock, who were the least injured, returned home after the accident. Miss Danforth suffered a fractured collar bone and returned to her home here first of the week.

Try a Herald Classified Ad.  
There is business today, but advertising must ask for it.

## BRITISH PARTY TO FLY OVER EVEREST

### Expedition Will Film Tall- est Point on Globe.

London.—With the Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, M. P. as chief pilot of the expedition, and Lady Houston providing the financial backing, British flying men are planning to make an assault on Mt. Everest within the next few months.

The highest point on the globe, 29,000 feet above sea level, the giant of the Himalayas has defied many gallant Alpine expeditions, most of them retiring while still several thousands of feet from the summit.

It would appear that the task before the flyers is fairly easy. The world altitude record, established in September by the British flyer Cyril Unwin, is 48,976 feet—nearly three miles above the summit of the mountain. Everest, however, lies remote in the heart of a mighty range of peaks, in a region where a forced landing would mean destruction and where winds of hurricane force prevail.

Face Tremendous Storms.

The head of the mountain is the seat of tremendous storms; and vast masses of frozen cloud shroud the summit for many months of the year. The men who take off from a flying field in northern Bengal, at the foot of the great range, will know that they are beginning one of the most perilous adventures in the history of aviation.

The British air ministry and the India office are supporting the expedition, and the Maharaja of Nepal, within whose territory the mountain stands, has given permission for the flight over the summit.

A period of intensive training and flying trials will precede embarkation for India. Every member of the expedition must be physically fit to withstand the strain of flying above the mountains. Airplanes and engines must be tuned perfectly for the task; for mechanical failure will mean disaster.

Negotiations are being made to secure the high-flying Vickers Vespa plane with Bristol Pegasus motor which Cyril Unwin used to set the new altitude record, and another craft of similar powers.

It is probable that two machines will ascend together, one to make the flight over the summit, the other to photograph the attempt, since an obvious difficulty is the problem of securing adequate evidence that the peak is actually flown over.

To Wear Heated Clothing.

Both machines will carry cameras and it is hoped that the record thus obtained will place the success of the venture beyond doubt. The flyers will wear specially heated clothing and will use oxygen apparatus.

At the time of the preliminary trials, or perhaps preceding them, Mr. Unwin may attempt to reach an altitude greater than the present record. He is confident that his plane is capable of another 2,000 feet.

In a speech to his constituents, when he was asking for leave of absence from his parliamentary duties during the period of the expedition, Lord Clydesdale explained that the chief object which he and his friends have at heart is to promote British world prestige—particularly in India.

He added that the flight over Mt. Everest is the "only one original flight really worth while"; every other significant part of the world having been flown over. He briefly sketched the danger of the attempt; one great peril being that fifty miles of the flight takes the airplanes over "impossible" country. He explained, however, that he had given that aspect every consideration and had "no wish to subject this constituency again to the expense and trouble of a by-election."

## Extravagance At Our Capitol

### DEMOCRATIC PROMISES OF EC- ONOMY NOT FULFILLED

That political promises of the State Democratic party in the election last fall are not being carried out by the Democratic State administration is evidenced by the following letter from out State Representative from this district—Douglas D. Tibbits.

Lansing, March 25, 1933

Dear Mr. Lisk,

You have no doubt read in the Detroit papers how, in spite of Democratic promises of an economy program, that the state payroll is now just about the same as it was two years ago. Upon reading these statements, Bill Vought and I started to get some available figures to prove or disprove them. We find that on the whole these statements are based on facts, but we also find that in Fitzgerald's office, the only Republican returned to office last fall, that the payroll is averaging from 25% to 30% less than two years ago. This is with the same activities. And in Grover Dillman's administrative department the cost is now 26% below last year and 29% below that of two years ago. Some of his activities however, have been curtailed.

The answer to all this is obvious. The saving that have been effected in the offices of the Secretary of State and the Highway Commissioner are being offset by extravagance in the Democratic offices, which simply means that those offices are being operated at much higher cost than heretofore. One instance of that is in the office of the Attorney General where there are now 42 on the payroll as against 28 last year under Republican Administration.

All of this just goes to show that the mess of wild promises made to us last fall don't mean a thing when it comes to providing jobs for good political friends and relatives. We both of us trust that the Republican voters of Charlevoix County will not again be deceived by empty promises made on the eve of election. A lot of them were fooled last fall, let's hope it won't happen again.

Sincerely yours,  
Douglas D. Tibbits

The world's great need is courage, show yours by Advertising.

There is business today, but advertising must ask for it.

## SAVANT FINDS NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENT

### Called Greatest Discovery of the Century.

Chicago.—Element number zero, something new and rather startling in the field of science, was introduced to a group of Chicago chemists by Prof. William Draper Harkins of the University of Chicago in a lecture at the Midland Club.

Infinitely more important than its anonymity implies, the new substance is described by Professor Harkins as "the greatest scientific discovery of the present century." He predicted that it may change the whole idea of the construction of matter.

Sought 13 Years.

Thirteen years ago the Chicago chemist predicted its existence. His prognostications were verified only recently when scientists at Cambridge University gave the new element a place among the select group of 92 companions.

"Neutron" is the element's informal name. For the past four months scientists have been working feverishly to get acquainted with the strange newcomer. Among other things, they have found that:

"Neutrons," the minute atoms comprising a neutron, are millions of millions of times smaller than any other complete atom.

If a thimble could be packed full of neutrons, the contents would weigh more than thirty of the world's largest battleships.

Filling thimbles with neutrons is as impossible as filling thimbles with battleships, however, as neutrons pass easily through any known substance.

It Can't Be Weighed.

Neutrons are different from any other atom; although they may be the substance out of which all other atoms are built; little neutron exists on earth, for it has no chemical effect on other substances.

It can't be weighed, for it cannot be held in any vessel, and its existence is known only "through its works."

Although it is effective in building up and disintegrating other atoms, the effect of neutron upon earth, stars and sun is still unknown.

Professor Harkins also described photographing the birth of an atom. His audience was composed of members of the American Chemical Society.

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President's Farm Relief Bill Passes the House; Labor Unions Oppose Unemployment Relief Bill; Public Works Next on Program.

THE President's farm relief bill passed the house with both Democrats and Republicans voting for and against it. During the hours of oratory, confined almost exclusively to explanation on the part of members as to why they would vote for or against the bill, many interesting statements were made.

"In ordinary times I wouldn't support a measure of this kind," was the statement of Chairman Jones of the agriculture committee after a ballot had prohibited amendments. "But we are at war. And while this war is on I'm going to follow the man at the other end of the avenue who has the flag in his hand. I don't think this bill can make things any worse. God knows we all hope it will make things better."

"This is a child of the Jigsaw puzzle age," said Representative Clarke of New York, the agriculture committee's ranking Republican. "But filled with horrors and hellishness as it is I'm going to follow the President."

Representative Hope (Rep., Kan.) said he could not support it. "You are putting into the hands of one man control of the lives of 30,000,000 people who live on farms," he said. "If you vote for this bill, you're simply voting for a bigger and better farm board."

In the senate the bill will not have such clear sailing as it had in the house, and it is expected it will pass only after being amended to take out of it provisions many members of both the senate and house object to. It is not safe to predict what the bill will provide for by the time it gets back to the White House for the President's signature.

CONGRESS now has before it the final two, of three, steps in the President's unemployment relief program. The first of these provides for the immediate enrollment of workers to the extent of approximately 250,000 for concentration in government established camps, the men to be employed in flood control, prevention of soil erosion, building of roads in government forest reserves, in forestry and in any other work which the President may direct.

The men congregated in these camps are to be provided with housing, food, clothing, medical attendance, and to be paid a cash wage of not more than \$1 per day. In the case of men with families a portion of the cash wage is to be allotted for the support of the families.

The recruiting of this "civilian conservation force" is to be on the basis of the number of unemployed in the different states in so far as that is possible.

The expense, for the present at least, is to be met by diverting from the treasury unexpended balances of appropriations made by previous sessions of congress for other purposes. It is said that about \$40,000,000 is available through such a source, and it is expected this sum will maintain this plan for about ten weeks.

There is much opposition to this proposed law on the part of labor unions because of the low wage of \$1 per day. Representative Conner, Democratic chairman of the house labor committee, refused to introduce the bill because of the labor union opposition.

The second step is an appropriation through which further grants for unemployment relief may be made to the states.

The third step, which the President will submit later, "extends to a broad public works labor creating program," including the operation of Muscle Shoals, the development of other power projects, vast reforestation plans, and a public building program involving the expenditure of \$250,000,000. The cost of carrying out the "three steps" will be about two billion dollars, and it is expected the President will propose to cover half of that amount with a bond issue.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, former chairman of the National City bank of New York, was arrested at his home charged with willfully evading payment of an income tax of \$637,152 for the year 1929. He was released on bond.

The warrant was based on an affidavit and complaint by Thomas E. Dewey, chief assistant United States attorney, which charged that the financier attempted to evade the tax due on an income of \$2,823,405.85 in 1929.

The return filed by Mr. Mitchell for 1919 showed a purported loss of \$48,000, which, of course, resulted in his paying no tax for that year.

In Washington, it was reported, Attorney General Homer Cummings had conferred with President Roosevelt, and that Mr. Roosevelt "fully approved of the action."

The Washington authorities have directed Mr. Medalle to present the case

to the federal grand jury at once with a view to an early trial.

THE passage of the economy bill puts the question of government economies squarely up to the President. That law and the one passed by the last congress putting into the hands of the President the reorganization of government departments and bureaus, give to the President dictatorial powers over government expenditures for salaries up to the point of a 15 per cent reduction, the number of departments and bureaus and the employees needed to operate them, and the amounts to be paid to veterans, and to what veterans.

It is expected that such reductions as are made in the salaries of government departments will be effective April 1, but the savings made in the payments to veterans cannot, under the law, be effective until July 1. For the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, it is predicted the economies effected by the President will amount to a total of \$508,652,000, divided as follows:

- 1. Elimination of nonservice connected disability allowances to World War veterans . . . . . \$201,652,000
- 2. Reduction in pay of government employees . . . . . 125,000,000
- 3. Reduction of Spanish-American war pensions . . . . . 95,000,000
- 4. Establishment of uniform schedules for disability payments to veterans . . . . . 40,000,000
- 5. Limitation on retroactive payments . . . . . 25,000,000
- 6. Miscellaneous . . . . . 22,000,000
- Total . . . . . \$508,652,000

The plan for the reorganization and consolidation of government departments and bureaus has not yet been announced, but there will undoubtedly be an additional saving of from \$300,000,000 to half a billion dollars effected in that way.

The entire matter of economies in the administrative end of the government is now in the hands of the President.

IN RESPONSE to complaints by American Jews of the persecution and excesses committed against their co-religionists by the Hitlerites in Germany, Secretary of State Cordell Hull asked the embassy in Berlin to make a complete report on the situation.

This action was taken as a result of the representations made to the State department by a delegation from the American Jewish congress, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

The department issued the following statement:

"Following the visit of Rabbi Wise the department has informed the American embassy in Berlin of the press reports of mistreatment of Jews in Germany.

"The department also informed the embassy of the deep concern these reports are causing in this country.

"The department has instructed the embassy to make, in collaboration with the consuls, a complete report on the situation."

BEER of 3.2 per cent by weight and 4 per cent by volume alcoholic content will be on sale legally in 14 states on April 7. The house of representatives refused to accept the senate amendment providing for 3.05 per cent, and the conference committee decided to accept the house percentage; the committee also killed the Borah amendment providing that the beverage could not be sold to children under sixteen years of age.

As soon as the new law becomes operative and beer is actually on sale the "drys" plan to bring a test case to be pushed through to the Supreme court for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law, and they believe the court will find that 3.2 beer is intoxicating and that the law is unconstitutional.

It was to minimize this possibility that the senate reduced the alcoholic content to conform with a finding of a British commission which had decided the highest alcoholic content possible in a non-intoxicating beverage would be 3.05.

Under the new law the sale of the beverage will be regulated by states, counties or municipalities as was true before the days of prohibition. There is nothing in the law to prohibit the sale in saloons in states or counties or municipalities where saloons may be wanted, and where such method of sale may be authorized.

The sale of beer has been legalized in only 14 states effective on April 7. The prohibition laws have been repealed in five other states, but the repeal in these states does not become effective until after April 7, and in one state not until July 1. The other 29 states are dry either because of legislation enacted after the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment, or were dry previous to that enactment. Some of these states will possibly repeal their dry laws before the present session of state legislatures adjourn.

On the Kentucky shore across from Cincinnati water crept across the river flats to leave some 3,000 homeless and isolate their towns of Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, and Southgate from Covington, and

THE flood in the Ohio river valley has taken at least ten lives and caused millions of dollars' worth of property damage. The Red Cross is caring for thousands of refugees forced from their homes by the flood waters. Their suffering was intensified by a return of winter. New Richmond, Ohio, is one of the hardest hit of the flooded towns. There were only five buildings in the town of 1,500 left dry and every road leading from the town but one was impassable.

GOVERNMENT by the people is dead in Germany. The reichstag has abdicated in favor of a dictatorship by the Hitler government, which means that Adolf Hitler, former Austrian painter, is in supreme power. The session of the reichstag at which this momentous decision was ratified, was attended by all the pomp and circumstance of monarchial days. The former crown prince and other members of the Hohenzollern family were saluted with all the formality of the pre-war court.

Von Hindenburg in his address opening the session of the reichstag sounded an appeal to the people for a national rebirth of the soul for the weal of a unified, free and proud Germany.

Hitler, standing before a golden reading desk, responded. He appealed for foreign amity. He rejected the charge of German war guilt as a lie, and asserted that neither the former kaiser nor the government desired the conflict. He promised to restore "true unity" to all Germany, all states, all professions and classes.

"We want to be sincere friends to the world at large," the chancellor said, "and to possess a real peace which will help heal the wounds from which we are suffering. For years heavy burdens have pressed upon our people. After a period of proud revival, poverty and distress have visited us once more.

"Millions of Germans seek their daily bread in vain. Our economy is desolated, our finances shattered. For 2,000 years this faith has clung to our people: ever against our sins comes our fall. The German—victim of inner disintegration, disunited in spirit, and divided in will and thus helpless in action—becomes powerless to maintain his own existence."

The new order of things awoke Germany to a pitch of enthusiasm not witnessed in many years. Bonfires flared and torchlight processions were held in every city and village. Eighty thousand cheering persons paraded in Berlin.

TO ASSURE an era of world peace the general lines of a solid European front in the form of a pact by the four chief powers were evolved at a conference in Rome between Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, and his foreign secretary Sir John Simon, and Premier Mussolini of Italy.

The project, which calls for the collaboration of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is described as founded on the spirit of the Kellogg pact and as an international agreement to outlaw war.

The plan was put forth by Mussolini, according to the following official communiqué:

"After a full and exhaustive exchange of ideas of the general situation the ministers examined in these conversations a plan put forward by the head of the Italian government for an understanding on larger political questions, with the object of securing collaboration of the four western powers in an effort to promote, in the spirit of the Kellogg pact and a 'no force' declaration, a long period of peace for Europe and the world."

The solid front of the four powers, it is implied, would be for collaboration in European affairs, but such an understanding would also promote a more unified action in dealing with other international problems confronting Europe.

The collaborative agreement, it is inferred, is to be complementary to MacDonald's plan for disarmament.

Premier Daladier of France declared that before France can accept the scheme important modifications must be made. He said France would accept the plan in principle. Among the modifications the premier had in mind was one that Poland and the little entente (Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia) be included in the agreement as equals.

The hopes of Europe to emmesh the United States in the plan to keep peace on the continent were revealed by Premier MacDonald. He said that the "moral support" of America is "ardently desired."

"We are thinking as Europeans," he said, "but we feel that there are many open ears in Washington and throughout the United States listening to what is being said in Europe about disarmament and peace."

"I am sure that many of these people would gladly spring to our assistance in what we are trying to do in a peaceful spirit, consistent with American policies."

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# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.—Although the Roosevelt emergency banking program was put forward purely and simply as a solution for the crisis then upon the nation, it has since become apparent that it had a permanent phase that surely is going to carry on far into the future in the shape of a bitter controversy.

There is no longer any doubt that the emergency program was based on a plan for a unified banking system for the country, and that, of course, means ultimate death for the state banking structure.

We have long had a national banking system, made up of financial institutions that were chartered by and under the control of the comptroller of the currency in the treasury. We also have had the state institutions that were chartered by and under the control of state authorities and existing by virtue of state laws. There has been a long continuing effort to get them together, but always it has been futile because for the most part the national banking laws were more rigid and the prerequisites higher than the state banking laws required.

It is interesting, therefore, to note how the creation of the federal reserve system back in 1914 made some inroads into the state banking field by providing means whereby those banks could join the national banks in the federal reserve system. There remained advantages to the state banks, however, and one of the means used to offset some of those advantages was the passage of the so-called McFadden act in 1927. This allowed national banks to have branches within the city where their parent bank was located.

Various efforts have been made since that time to enlarge the branch banking privileges of the national banks, but to no avail. There was an enlargement of those privileges in the bill by Senator Glass of Virginia that was passed by the senate in the last congress, although it died the death of a rag doll in the house of representatives.

Now comes the emergency banking law, however, with provisions designed to solve the crisis in our country's financial structure but with some other sections furthering the interests of the national banks. The latter sections were completely overshadowed. Most people paid little attention to them. The main object of the legislation was to get the banks open. The bill was put through congress in the record speed of one day and the state banking interests, hitherto on guard against new encroachments, were in a position where they could do nothing.

Actually, the situation resulting from the passage of the emergency law, aside from the provisions for making currency available, is a tremendously long step on the part of the federal government toward squeezing out the state banks. It does so by making available many more advantages for the national banks and state banks that are members of the federal reserve system than they ever have had before. In other words, state banks which were able to meet federal reserve requirements could hardly remain outside of the system. Several hundreds of the number of them have been admitted to the system in a short space of time.

There are few officials or members of congress who will admit that there is a big drive on to accomplish a great Banking System unified banking system. Their silence, however, does not conceal the fact. State banking representatives who flocked to Washington during the banking holiday in order to protect themselves recognized it. They began fighting, but it was too late. The law was passed.

Their claim was, and still is, that the emergency banking act and the regulations issued under it for the reopening of the banks beginning March 13 resulted in state banks being cast aside. They were given mighty little consideration. It looks like they will receive less hereafter. So it's the survival of the fittest for them.

This does not mean that the state bank in your community is going to die. The scheme which Washington observers believe they see and which the state bank representative claim has been worked out operates slowly. It is intended to develop a far flung system whereby the small country banks will be absorbed slowly, perhaps becoming branches of larger banks. Banking facilities will be continued wherever there is need for them, because if the need exists profit can be made out of a bank. Therefore, there will be an eventual purchase of hundreds of the smaller banks and conversion of them into branches.

Thus, the basis of the controversy comes into view. There is one school of thought in the Favor a Few country which holds Great Systems that the solution to our banking problems is establishment of a few great systems, or at least fewer but stronger banks. There is much support for that idea because of the thousands of bank failures that have occurred in

the period of the depression. Senator Glass, the author of the bill mentioned above and one of the ablest banking students of the time, says there are actually thousands of banks in operation that ought never have been organized. There was no need for them. He referred to some of the real small institutions as pawn shops, adding that they were of no service to their communities and that they toppled over at the first sign of a storm.

But there is another school of thought. Those on this side of the question argue against extension of the branch system and the limitation on the number of banks as placing dangerous power over currency and credit in the hands of a small number of individuals instead of distribution of that power among the communities where the banks are located. From this viewpoint, too, it is said local communities will be denied accommodations at the bank with which they must do business. I have heard it argued at length that a branch of a bank in a distant city will have its hard and fast rules, and either the local citizens meet those requirements or fail to get a loan. If that be true, of course, it means destruction of one of the basic rules of credit, namely, the character and record of the borrower.

At any rate, these are the points set up on each side of the question. Undoubtedly, there is merit to each argument. Moreover, experience seems to have demonstrated that varying conditions make the two propositions work differently in different communities. Yet, whatever may be the view one holds, it cannot be denied that the emergency banking act is an enormous stride in the direction of a unified banking system. If it produces stronger banks everywhere, it surely will have been a blessing even though it leaves sore spots and heartaches in many communities for the time being as a result of the harshness of its terms.

President Roosevelt's bold action respecting the banking situation resulted in many persons Move Required overlooking what I am inclined to regard as a move that required more courage when considered from the political standpoint. He was able to gain quick and decisive and almost unanimous action on the banking legislation because of the perilous situation. He had no such united support when he asked congress to give him dictatorial powers to cut government expenses. Especially is this true concerning the right he sought to trim down the payments being made to former soldiers, sailors and marines whose compensation was being given in cases of physical disability that did not result from actual service in the fighting lines.

No one knows, nor can anyone tell how much money is being paid for disability not connected with the service. It is known, however, that the total payments to veterans exceeds \$950,000,000, a vast sum even for our rich country.

There seems to be no equivocation about the willingness to pay compensation to veterans who received injuries in the fighting lines. That is undoubtedly their due. It is the least a government can do. But where the compensation is being paid for things that have happened since the war, there surely is room for doubt. That is the type of payment which the President says he is going to eliminate.

Now that congress has put through the legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of beer with an alcohol content, something near what beer had before the days of prohibition, much speculation has arisen as to how the matter will be viewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question surely will get to the Supreme court in rather short order. Prohibitionists are not going to be licked without that final test.

In view of these circumstances, it may be interesting to recall an argument made privately by former Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, when he sought to get action on a beer bill in the last session of congress before his term expired. Senator Blaine took the position that it would be unconstitutional for congress to pass beer legislation that would authorize the manufacture and sale of beer where it contained an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. But he contended that if congress enacted legislation declaring there was no penalty to be used where the alcoholic content was below a stated figure, there was nothing which the Supreme court could hold to be unconstitutional.

In other words, the way he proposed to make beer legitimate was by a negative action. Since the Eighteenth amendment said congress had power to pass enforcement statutes, congress had acted in accordance with the amendment, but it had placed the limit on the punishment.

There seems every reason to believe that the law as enacted in the extra session will stand the constitutional test.

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# MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Saginaw.—Despite the State Supreme Court's ruling that cities having tax limitations in their charters are not bound by the 15-mill tax limitation amendment to the State constitution, the Saginaw city council will endeavor to stay within the limit, according to recent announcement.

Holly.—Mrs. Ira Caster, 58-year-old wife of a Holly truck driver, was burned to death after an explosion of kerosene with which she attempted to quicken a fire in the kitchen stove. Neighbors who discovered the house on fire found Mrs. Caster's body in a chair, with the clothing burned away.

Jackson.—An issue of \$150,000 in tax anticipation notes will be used in paying city employees and making purchases. It was announced here. The notes are in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. They will draw 5 per cent interest and are redeemable Oct. 20. They are secured by the new city taxes, payable July 1.

Mt. Morris.—Political opposition has many sources of origin, but Mt. Morris Township boasts a political contest for County Supervisor "because some of the welfare clients live too far away from the present Supervisor." To solve their difficulty, the indigent families are running one of their own number for the post of dealing out welfare orders.

Mt. Clemens.—An additional \$1,500 in "local money" is expected to be issued by the Board of Education at the request of the Board of Commerce. School teachers were paid a similar amount in salaries two months ago and the board now believes another issue is feasible, the money is accepted at par without interest at practically all stores in the city and is redeemable May 1.

Lansing.—The Department of Conservation has reported on a moose herd, the size of which is unknown, in the eastern half of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Reports of the presence of moose came from the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. It is believed that the animals swam over from Canada across Whitefish Bay and along the St. Mary's River.

Houghton Lake.—Seconding the motion of Chicago, this Michigan resort has gone sled-length in endorsing rubber bathing suits for the coming summer. In officially approving greater elasticity in bathing suit regulations, Frank Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that Houghton Lake would meet the bathers half-way with vulcanizing machines on all beaches.

Flint.—Because his son had made a big saw puzzle of the bright red, yellow and blue half price automobile license sticker he had purchased, Tom J. Duncan has purchased regulation plates and the State of Michigan is \$6 ahead. Duncan preferred to purchase the plates rather than attempt to work out the puzzle on his windshield, and the Secretary of State's office was too busy to replace the sticker.

Pontiac.—Refunding of all interest and penalties paid on 1933 City taxes was authorized by the City Commission in fairness to those who had paid taxes before the City voted to waive penalties. Applications for refunds must be made on blanks to be provided by the City Treasurer within 60 days. The Treasurer is also authorized to refund penalties on school taxes providing the School Board votes its approval.

Mt. Clemens.—Two men were cutting down trees on the Gowanig Golf Club grounds near here. Fred Shogmaker reported to Sheriff George T. Smith. Deputies jailed Benjamin Gridley, 29 years old, of Detroit, and Eugene Trombley, 28, of Mt. Clemens. But Shogmaker, when he talked to the men, ordered them released and told them to go back to the golf grounds and finish their job when they told him that they were in dire need of fuel.

Detroit.—Everett L. Beech, 12109 Grandmont road, has a hen that's doing her part to help the Beech family meet the depression. The hen settled down to serious co-operation and produced an egg that measured nine inches around the long way and more than seven inches around the middle. The egg, which weighs seven ounces and would provide scrambled eggs for a whole family, contains a minimum of three yolks, Beech believes. To date he hasn't eaten it.

Holland.—Four Holland High School pupils, Leo Kowalke, Don Van Lente, Harold Dorn and Arnold Fox, have received national recognition through two posters offered in a nationwide school printing contest conducted by the National Education Association Journal. The posters were printed in the local high school print shop and will be included in a bound volume of exceptional posters, to be kept on display at the Association headquarters in Washington. The shop also issues Holland High Herald, bi-weekly high school paper.

Yale.—An elderly woman and her son were burned to death in a farm house fire near here. The husband and father, George Oatman, 79 years old, escaped with minor burns. Oatman was found crawling from the burning structure by Edward Thibadeau, a neighbor, who had gone to the farm when a Yale telephone operator, Mrs. George Beadie, asked him to investigate a report that a home was burning. The house was remodeled a year ago, and was one of the most pretentious farm homes in this vicinity. It was destroyed.

Fable of Tetley's Treatise on Women

By GEORGE ADE

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

THOSE of you who were so fortunate as to attend the Literary Exercises in connection with the Graduating of the Class of '22 from Bingham College, no doubt will recall the mastery of Oration delivered by Herman Tetley. It was the only speech made by any Graduate and Herm was selected for this Signal Honor because he resembled William Jennings Bryan when the latter was the Boy Orator of the Platte, instead of the Fully Matured Real Estate Booster of Florida. Herm had a flashing eye, an aquiline beak and his hair met the collar. You could tell, by looking at this Laddy-Buck that he had been incarnated for the Special Purpose of making Speeches.

It was a very hot day and a great many sons of Old Bingham, wearing Facial Decorations of Ivy and Alfalfa, had come from as far away as Rock Island, Ill., and Chillicothe, Ohio. In spite of the tropical humidity, the Orator of the Day was fully clad in the habiliments which must be adopted by anyone who hopes to put over an Oration.

He wore a long-tailed, pall-bearing suit of winter clothes and had a little white Hickey inside the waist, than which nothing could be more Marmadale. Also he was shod with Patent Leathers of dazzling radiance. The Volstead Enactment has made Claret Cup an equivalent of Arson, but the Bird who wears Patent Leather Shoes in the morning goes scot free. Yet there are those who prize of Justice.

No doubt the Reader will be interested to learn what Herman Tetley talked about. Well, he talked about 25 minutes and his subject was "Certain Phases of Feminism." Read it over again and read it slowly and you will perceive that the Hero who started across the Atlantic Ocean in a Dinghy was a Piker when compared with Herman.

Not only did he sum up, briefly, the whole significance of Woman's recent lurch to hold Office, invade the Professions and put Nan back into the Nine-Hole, but he went ahead and proved that it was all contrary to the Basic Laws of Nature. When he allowed that there were certain fundamental and biological differences between He and She, which would forever disqualify the Gentler Sex from tackling any rugged task, he thought he had stumbled upon a new and glittering truth. He even went so far as to advance the novel theory that Woman's True Sphere is within the Home.

He did not know that Adam said exactly the same thing two days after he lost the Rib, and kept on saying it up to the Day of the Fruit Episode. Adam continued to refer to Himself as the Head of the Household even after he was taking Orders. The Records are not complete, but undoubtedly he used to say to Cain and Abel: "What I say goes, but I don't like to have any argument with your Ma."

Not long after Commencement Day we find Herman back in Sycamore, where his Dad owned the principal Bank. For a great many years the Male Parent of the Class Orator had been engaged in helping Farmers who were up against it and sometimes he collected no more than the Legal Rate of Interest. Tetley, Sr., had quite a sense of humor, for he often said that the Lord had prospered him. He had a rating which gave the Son a local importance not to be attained by putting the Hand inside the Coat and spelling a lot of Websterian Observations.

Herman had read in a Folder that Travel has a Broadening influence, so he talked the Governor into letting him go to Europe before he settled down and used his Algebra in running the Bank.

Herman started for the Old World, accompanied by the vast Store of Knowledge which he had acquired at Bingham. He was still strong in the belief that Woman should not attempt anything more intricate than knitting a Sweater for some Male Relative. He liked the Type of Girl who admired him and his whole attitude toward the Inferior Sex was one of god-like forbearance and patience, tinged with mild amusement, but Old Tet, '22, didn't believe that any Flapper could tell him anything he hadn't known for three or four years.

Baby-Face Kids Him Along. On the Train he met an Actress who had washed up and walked out, leaving Hollywood flat, because the Directors were not Genteel. She had lost her Purse and borrowed \$40 from the Class Orator. He gave her his New York Address but up to the time of his sailing the Letter had not arrived, probably because the Postal Service is so unreliable in a crowded City. So many Letters are being sent to so many different people, it is small wonder that some of them are mislaid.

On the Liner it happened that his Deck Chair adjoined one on which reclined a Young Thing with Roly-Poly eyes and Lips of supernatural Redness. He classified her at once, bringing to bear all of the Psychology he had mastered during his Senior Year. About the only thing to be said in

her favor was that she was a Good listener. She encouraged the cultured young Aristocrat from Sycamore to go ahead and blate about Himself for Hours at a Time and when she learned that he had been Manager of the Glee Club she got all worked up and said he must have got many a Thrill out of the Job.

She asked him where he had his Hair Cut, and if that was a Real Pearl in his Stick-Pin, and did they have Movies in Sycamore and had he ever thought of going on the Stage and if so, Why? It didn't take Herm long to size her up as Cute but Shallow—Beautiful but Dumb. He never read any of the Letters she wrote back to Madge and Ethel and Lora, telling about the Goofer she had been stringing. It is very difficult for an Intellectual Giant to realize that he is being joshed by some Baby-Face whose Brain seems to be absolutely at Rest. In every Large City on the Other Side the educated Greenie went into Shops and permitted hypnotic Sales-Girls to load him up with Junk he didn't need and didn't want. And yet, it seemed to him, all of the time, that they were a lot of deferring Menials who simply wanted to learn his loyal Pleasure.

Becoming a Trained Seal. He came back Home with a busted Letter of Credit but the Complex of Superiority was working overtime. He still suspected that the Creator had put aside all other Engagements and devoted a Week to working out the Plans and Specifications for Herman Wyckoff Tetley Bingham. '22. It's certainly great if you can feel that Way. It helps one to get through many a Rainy-Afternoon you know, just get in front of a Mirror and wallow in your own Personality.

It was about Christmas Time, 1923, that the handsome Young Gentleman with the best Speaking Voice ever heard at his Alma Mater, first met the Grass Widow known as Geraldine. When Herman got a Flash at the vivacious Shoulder-Blades and the carefully-blended Complexion and the Third Act Costume, he should have crossed his fingers and run Two Miles in the Opposite Direction, but he was rather intrigued, if the Reader will permit us to get away with that Word. He felt that Geraldine might prove to be an interesting Study. She turned out to be Nothing Else But.

Never having attended Bingham College she had to rely on some Practical Knowledge she had picked up on the Side. She sized up the cocky Valedictorian and speared him as if he had been a Fish. She took the proud Patrician and made him a Trained Seal.

Long after, when the Lawyer showed him the Letters which had been purchased for \$10,000 and asked him where he got such words as "Babyola," "Snoopkins," and "Honey-Bunch," he said he sent her the notes to keep her from dying of a Broken Heart or committing Suicide, as per Threat.

It required the Services of all the high-priced Attorneys in Sycamore to side-track the Breach of Promise Suit. The fact that the expensive Detectives from the City dug up on Geraldine almost enough to send her to the Chair, did not alter the fact that an old respected Family, such as the Tetleys, dating away back to the Time of the Spanish-American War, could not afford to be involved in an unsavory Scandal.

The local Bank received a Crimp from which it will not recover for many a Moon. Geraldine started for Atlantic City to work at her Trade. Herman kept under Cover for Weeks. Most of the time he was in his Room, reading, over and over again, his Masterpiece entitled, "Certain Phases of Feminism." When he came to that Part about Woman being the Weaker Vessel and condemned by the immutable Laws of Creation to remain such, he would tear out another Handful of Hair and carefully deposit it on the Table.

MORAL: An Oration will do no Harm unless prepared and delivered.

Leap Year Devised to Overtake Father Time

Every leap year laymen and scientists alike have the opportunity of watching the efforts of the calendar to catch up with Father Time. Once in four years our antiquated calendar must somehow gain a day to make up the six hours lost each year. This it does partially by adding a day on what we know as leap year. Still the calendar does not quite catch up in the race. There is still eleven minutes and fourteen seconds left unaccounted for each year. Thus there exists centennial leap years, where another day is added. These leap years, now almost forgotten, are those centuries exactly divisible by 400. Three out of four century years, 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years, but 2000 is a leap year. This plan matches the solar year within 26-seconds.

Great Salt Lake

The Great Salt Lake is almost devoid of life on account of the salinity of its water and its surface is almost devoid of boats because of its specific gravity which makes it difficult to handle craft. The students of the Utah university have recently built a boat adapted for passage about the Great Lake and in this they will make certain observations as to the movement of the water. Observations on the lake during the past summer appeared to indicate that wind causes tides, similar to ocean tides, which run across the lake in conformity with the natural period of its oscillation. This and other research work will be continued, using the student-built craft.—Washington Star.

Rough Crepes and Matelasse Weaves

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



IF IT is to guess the thought uppermost in the minds of the majority of the fair sex just about now, we would say—a new spring outfit. Which encourages us to talk about the fascinating materials that are extending such an irresistible come-and-buy-me invitation to all who behold them.

Of course the very first thing to consider in planning a smart suit, dress, coat or blouse is the material which is to fashion it. Since first things must come first, we will begin by telling about the perfectly stunning rough crepes which are playing so important a role in the style panorama.

We can think of no more wearable a type during the daytime hours and none of more convincing chic than the suit, either jacketed or caped, which is made of rough navy crepe. These dark blue crepes will be the rage from now on.

Making them up with an accompaniment of gay plaid taffeta is one way of doing as fashion bids. Another is to enhance these rough navy crepes with accents of white, preferably white organdie details such as huge bows, or ruffled collar and cuff sets and necklines which are outlined with garlands of sheer organdie flowers. We will be seeing "oodles and oodles" of white organdie fixings during the coming days.

Not even the wiles of crisp and immaculate organdie trimmings can take away from the prestige of plaid taffeta such as is lending so sprightly a dash

of color to scores and scores of the new springs-suits and ensembles. For instance note the adorable cape suit here pictured, which is fashioned of a rough navy crepe such as we have been talking about. The plaid taffeta blouse has a most interesting scarf neckline in that it looks as if it might be attached to the removable cape. The hat is a navy straw.

As to the charming striped rough crepe frock centered in the group, it is one of the gray prints which are the hit of the season—either gray with white or yellow, if you please. The print used for this particular model is gray with stripe in a daffodil yellow. The scarf is lined with yellow taffeta. It's almost impossible to keep taffeta out of the picture nowadays. The big gray pearl buttons have a swatch of the yellow taffeta drawn through them which climaxes the style message which this attractive frock conveys.

A new novelty matelasse-type fabric of bemberg in soft-green fashions the attractive daytime dress on the seated figure. One has to see this material in the original to sense how really handsome it is. There is a sort of invisible tiny conventional figure running throughout its weave added to which is its crinkled and blistered surfacing which at once classes it among the smart matelasse weaves which are the call of the hour. The large white organdie bow and the organdie bordering about the pointed front opening give a perfect style accent to a perfect springtime gown. Note how the full sleeves achieve the desired broad-shouldered silhouette.

PLACKET EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO USE

Buttons are very much in evidence, but have subsided to a more conventional style, leaving the quality of novelty to the new fabrics. Plain glass buttons, in ball or flat shapes, and mother of pearl, generally flat, are taking the place of the metals of the winter, although there are still some shiny nickel types—smooth and undecorated.

Talking of buttons is another way of saying that placket effects are repeatedly brought into use—a feature that can be said of skirts as well as of blouses. In the matter of skirts plackets are apt to appear anywhere—front, back and in mock style, at the bottom near the hem.

Perugia Sandal for Wear

With Frock for Spring

For wear with very sheer stockings we suggest a Perugia shoe—sandal rather—that consists of nothing more than a string of rhinestones and a flat sole with a high heel attached. The brilliants surround the sole from back to front, dividing in front between the great and near-great toes, passing just above the ankle bones and fastening in the back of the heel. We don't guarantee any degree of comfort for the foot in this costume, but we are willing to vouch for the effectiveness of such finery.

Pink Velvet Wedding Gown

Chosen by Stylish Bride

Pale pink velvet was chosen by one recent fashionable bride in Paris for her wedding gown instead of the regulation white satin. With it she wore a veil of pale pink tulle which swept the length of her train. Her bridesmaids wore crepe gowns of the same tone accented by brown velvet toques, gloves and slippers.

Brocaded Scarfs Chic

Brocaded scarfs cut in triangles and worn on the outside of black velvet evening coats are considered the height of chicness from the Paris point of view.

SMART FOR SPRING

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Mannish woollens are the swagger note for the spring suit. The material for the model pictured is reversible—checked on one side and a solid color on the other. Which makes this double-faced wool cape suit exceedingly practical as it offers many costume changes, simply by wearing first one side out then the other. One way of doing it is to wear it as here shown. Another is to turn the jacket and skirt checks out, topping this with the cape showing the monotone side, or let all three pieces show up the checks, or wear skirt and cape with checked side out, the jacket contrasting the plain color. There are any other number of combinations possible. For milder days the jacket might be discarded, for the cape will pose very effectively over a dainty blouse. The suit itself without the cape makes a modish appearance. The vagabond hat is considered extremely voguish.

Farm Income of \$603 for Buckeye Farmers

Record-Keepers Find Dairy-ing Brought Most Cash.

From Ohio State University Agricultural College Extension Service.—WNU Service. About 1,300 Ohio farmers who keep records of their businesses made an average farm income of \$603 in 1932, according to rural economists for the agricultural extension service.

These farmers, the economists say, lived in about 75 Ohio counties and co-operated with the college of agriculture in keeping their accounts and in having them summarized at a series of 124 meetings, held throughout the state especially for that purpose.

The average size of the farms was 133 acres. The sources of cash income were distributed as follows: dairy products, \$718; hogs, \$440; poultry, \$355; sheep, \$393; cattle, steers, \$77; crops, \$418, and all other sources were responsible for \$213. The total cash receipts amounted to \$2,314 for the average farmer keeping accounts.

The sources of cash expenses were feed, \$284; taxes, \$218; labor, \$152; fertilizer, \$83; and all other items, \$557.

Information gained from the farm account records, according to the economists, are presented in various ways to groups of farmers, county agricultural agents, and groups of vocational agricultural teachers. In this way the data are used in helping hundreds of individual farmers who do not keep records of their businesses.

Tropical Insecticide Is Found in American Weed

The devil's shoestring, a common weed in the eastern half of the United States, contains rotenone, a valuable insecticide, formerly found only in tropical plants, a United States Department of Agriculture chemist has found.

The discovery is significant for farmers, both as potential growers of the plant and as users of the insecticide, and to insecticide manufacturers; and to importers who carry on the international trade in rotenone and other insecticides.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the chemical and technological research unit of the bureau of chemistry and soils, first called attention to the probable insecticidal value of devil's shoestring following his observation that bees and other insects fed on nearby plants but avoided the blooms of this toxic weed. Doctor Skinner later instigated the research which led to the recent discovery of this weed's rotenone content by Dr. E. P. Clark of the bureau's insecticide division. Although the insecticidal value of devil's shoestring was demonstrated about two years ago by Prof. V. A. Little of the Texas Agricultural college, who found it effective against various species of insects, its value as a source of rotenone was not known until proved by the department's research.

Lumber From Cornstalks

Scientists at Iowa State college have perfected a process for making synthetic lumber from cornstalks. They declare every kind of lumber can be manufactured from this farm waste in sizes that even great trees cannot furnish.

The making of "wood" from cornstalks is not a recent discovery. Dr. G. R. Sweeney, of the Tall Corn State Institution, has been working on the problem of utilizing the state's large farm waste for some time. He has succeeded in producing "lumber," not only from cornstalks, but oat hulls, sugar cane, straw and common weeds as well.

To make his synthetic "wood" Doctor Sweeney cooks cornstalks under pressure in steam until they are boiled up into fibers not more than two to three-hundredths of an inch long. This pulpy, pasty mass is then allowed to harden in forms. The more cooking the harder the resulting "lumber" will be.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Many Join Farm Group

Albany county leads the New York state county farm bureaus with 1233 members for 1933, 16 fewer members than in 1932, and reports an appropriation from the county supervisors equal to the 1932 amount.

According to E. A. Flansburgh, state county agent leader, 14 of the county farm bureaus reported 500 or more members up to the close of 1932, and 33 county boards of supervisors had made appropriations for 1933, to provide for the educational work in these counties in co-operation with the state college of agriculture.

The leading counties in membership are: Albany, 1,233; Dutchess 873; Wayne 810; Oswego 767; Monroe 678; Delaware 655; Montgomery 640; and Niagara 630. The total membership of 36 bureaus reporting is 19,242, he says.

Agricultural Slants

The value of all cows in Tennessee was \$17,605,000 in 1930.

About a million farms in the United States now have electricity.

Vitamin C in apples lies under the skin. This is the vitamin that prevents scurvy.

The sugar crop of the Philippines last season was 26 per cent greater than that of the year before.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZPATRICK, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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Lesson for April 2

JESUS MINISTERING TO JEWS AND GENTILES

(World Friendship Lesson)

LESSON TEXT—Mark 7:1-37. GOLDEN TEXT—And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd. John 10:16.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Little Neighbors, JUNIOR TOPIC—A Foreign Woman Meeting Jesus, INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Our Attitude to Other Races, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Ministry of Jesus to All Races.

1. Jesus Dealing With the Pharisees and Scribes (vv. 1-23).

The Pharisees and scribes zealously sought to preserve Judaism, from the encroachments of heathenism. In this effort they built up a wall of traditions which in turn obscured the very law of God. As they gathered together into Christ, he taught them:

1. The emptiness of formal worship (vv. 1-7). The tendency of the human heart is to depart from the life and rest in the form which was calculated to express the life. Christ declared that worship which centered in forms was as empty and meaningless as lip service while the heart is away from God. This kind of service he calls "hypocrisy," and it is common today.

2. It made the Word of God of none effect (vv. 8-13). A case in point was the consecration of earthly goods to escape the responsibilities of caring for one's parents. This made it possible for a man to be living in luxury while his parents were in the poorhouse.

3. The real source of defilement (vv. 14-23). Sin is moral and spiritual. A man is defiled by that which springs out of his soul and not that which enters his mouth. The deliberate choice of the will is the source of defilement (v. 20).

4. Jesus Healing the Daughter of the Syrophenician Woman (vv. 24-30). In sharp contrast with the apostasy of Israel and their rejection of the Savior, we see in the Syrophenician woman the foregleam of the offer of the Savior to the Gentiles.

1. The mother's awful distress. Her daughter was agonously vexed with the devil. The daughter was the one afflicted, but the mother carried the burden. Doubtless, this Gentile woman had heard of the fame of Jesus, his power to heal, and many times longed for him to come that way that her daughter might be healed. She now came straightway to him.

2. Her fervent appeal for help (vv. 25, 26). She humbly fell at Jesus' feet and besought him to cast the devil out.

3. Her faith rewarded (vv. 27-30). A Jesus' apparent refusal (v. 27). According to Matthew he answered her not a word. The reason for his silence was that she appealed to him on the wrong basis, addressing him as the Son of David (Matt. 15:22). An Israelite only had a right to seek his blessing as the Son of David. He was sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Jesus said, "Let the children first be filled; for it is not meet to take the children's bread, and cast it unto the dogs."

b. The woman's quick response (v. 28). As soon as she perceived the real difficulty she addressed him as Lord and cried for help (Matt. 15:25-27). Only an Israelite could approach him as the Son of David, but all could come to him and own him as Lord. She willingly took her place as a Gentile, showing her willingness to receive but the crumbs from the children's table.

c. The glorious issue of her faith (vv. 29, 30). Jesus said, "Go thy way, the devil is gone out of thy daughter." III. Jesus Healing a Deaf-mute (vv. 31-37).

1. The place (v. 31). This is the region where he had healed the Gadarene demoniac and where the people had requested his withdrawal from this country (Mark 5:20), because of the loss of their swine.

2. The method (vv. 33, 34). a. "He took him aside from the multitude" (v. 33). He did this to avoid publicity.

b. "Put his fingers in his ears, and he spit, and touched his tongue" (v. 35). This was a sign language designed to objectify to the man what Jesus was going to do for him.

c. "He looked up to heaven" (v. 34), to show to the man that his help was from God.

d. A command issued (v. 34). The cure was immediate and complete (v. 35).

3. The effect (vv. 36, 37). Though he charged them to "tell no man," so much the more they a great deal published it.

Larger Comprehension

If the message is to come to men with most effect, there is need for larger comprehension on the part of those who proclaim it, as well as of those who lay plans for its release.—John R. Mott.

The Master Light

In our world of the inner life we gratefully acknowledge Christ as the Master Light of all our seeing, in whose radiant presence our problems are solved and our faith made plain.

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**PENINSULA**  
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mrs. Harriett Conyer and son Jackie of Gravel Hill south side returned home Thursday evening from East Jordan where they had visited Mrs. Conyer's sister Mrs. Mercy Woerfel since the Friday before when Master Jackie very obligingly came down with the measles when they planned to spend the week end in East Jordan.

Samuel A. Hayden who has spent the winter at Orchard Hill went to Detroit Thursday to bring his family and furniture up, there being no prospects of work starting up there. They will stop at Orchard Hill for the present.

The Home Furnishing Club met at the Star School house Thursday, March 23 with seven women present. They spent a pleasant afternoon.

Pete and Jack Iptigrove motored up from Muskegon Thursday and visited the F. D. Russell family at Ridge-way farm and took in the Smelt fishing.

The Peninsula Base Ball Club had a full house at their dance at Peninsula Grange hall Saturday evening. There is another dance billed for two weeks from that date at the same place. Everybody is invited.

Master Edward and Miss Vernetta Faust of Mountain Ash farm spent Sunday with their cousins, the A. Reich young folks at Lone Ash farm. "Bob" Jarman of Gravel Hill visited relatives in Boyne City from Friday to Monday and took in the smelt dipping.

A large delegation from Peninsula attended the show in East Jordan Thursday evening. The school buses made the regular runs to take the people to and from the show.

Mrs. Caroline Loomis who has been stopping with the Fred Wurn family the past week and a half, helping to care for Mr. Wurn, who had the second relapse of the flu, returned to Gravel Hill north side Saturday evening leaving Mr. Wurn a good deal better.

Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm is quite poorly again, having a slight recurrence of a severe illness which she had last fall.

Mrs. C. Loppis of Gravel Hill north side spent Sunday with her grand daughter, Mrs. Charles Arnott at Maple Row farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare of Gravel Hill north side visited Mr. and Mrs. Gene Inmann in Boyne City Sunday.

Fred Wurn was able to get out of doors a little Sunday after being confined to the house and to his bed most of the time for two weeks.

Mr. Jenkins of Boyne City is stopping with the Fred Wurn family doing chores while Mr. Wurn has been ill.

Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm spent Thursday with the Fred Wurn family, and she and Mrs. Wurn and son W. F. took in the show at East Jordan in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton of Willow Brook farm visited Mrs. Healey's sister, Mrs. Clyde Koffman in Bellaire Sunday.

John Prine of Petoskey visited his sister Mrs. Charles Healey and family at Willow Brook farm Friday.

Godfrey Mac Donald and sister, Miss Minnie called on the Geo. Staley family at Gleaner Corner Sunday.

The fortnightly pedro party was held at the Star School house Saturday evening. There were five tables of grown folks and some for the younger ones. They spent a very pleasant evening.

G. C. Ferris helped W. C. Howe of Ovelook farm put up ice last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyers of East Jordan road spent Sunday with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Hayden.

Miss Bevel Bennett of Honey Slope farm and Miss Arline Hayden of Orchard Hill returned to school Monday after a two weeks vacation, entertaining the measles.

Little Lloyd Hayden of Orchard Hill is the latest measles victim.

Quite a blizzard struck this section Monday afternoon and there was quite a run of sleighing but is getting thin again.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracey LaCroix and little son Ervin of Advance Dist. visited Mr. and Mrs. Orvel Bennett and family at Honey Slope farm Sunday.

**WILSON TOWNSHIP**  
(Edited by Mrs. E. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Boggs of Alden spent the week end with the formers sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Jaquays, and for the Smelt Run at East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy LaCroix and little son were Sunday visitors of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Bennett of Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Jessup and two sons of Holt spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Holland.

Ten ladies came to remind Mrs. Lee Miller of her birthday anniversary last Wednesday afternoon. They spent the afternoon in playing fleas afterwards a nice lunch being served.

Mrs. Otis Sheffles returned to Detroit Sunday after a visit from Tuesday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Warden and other relatives.

James Lewis was taken to the Petoskey hospital by his brother-in-law Clair Brooks Sunday and underwent an operation for mastoid, on Monday. His father and mother of Boyne City are staying with his wife and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Nowland, daughter Clara and Doris Allison of Boyne City were Sunday guests of his cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nowland.

Mrs. Leonard Dow is very ill with tonsillitis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Shepard spent Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Holland.

P. T. A. meets Friday evening, March 31 at the Knop school. A program by the school children and a talk by E. G. Kurchinski is planned on.

Mrs. Ada Davis and daughter Esther, Helen Brooks and Mrs. Edna Sharp were Monday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis of East Jordan and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith of South Arm.

Mrs. Chester Walden of East Jordan was a Saturday visitor at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stanek.

Mrs. S. R. Nowland was a Thursday forenoon visitor, and Mrs. W. H. Webster a Tuesday afternoon visitor of Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howe spent Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Clute listening to the radio.

Rev. and Mrs. Sheldon spent Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Colver. Mr. Colver has just begun to get around a little with crutches. He broke his hip bone in December.

Rev. Schulz of Petoskey held services at the Wilson Lutheran church Sunday morning, first time since Christmas.

Mrs. Anna Martin helped Mrs. Jay Ransom hang paper on her living and dining rooms last Thursday and Friday.

Albert Roberts and family are moving off the George Carr farm to

**AFTON SCHOOL NOTES**  
(Mrs. Esther Miles, Teacher)

Our motto this week, which was brought to us by Aida Scott, is, "No matter what you try to do, At home or at your school. Always do your very best. There is no better rule."

The third graders have completed their basic readers and are now having mostly supplementary reading.

Archie Stanek was the first one to report having seen a robin.

The pupils receiving A or A- in the monthly spelling test were: Eleanor Simmons 7th, Martha Guzniczak 8th, Carlton Hammond 8th, Stanlek Guzniczak 5th, Irene LaPeer 5th, Opal Deshane 4th, Helen Kaake 5th, Iola Hardy 8th.

The questions brought in last week were:—

August LaPeer 3rd grade—"When was America discovered?"—Russell Sage, Alfred Vrontron answered.

Anna Brintnall 4th—"When and by whom was Capt John Smith captured?" "When was gold discovered in California?"—Answered by Hilbert Hardy.

Lorna Savage 4th—"Who invented the lightning rod?"

Irene LaPeer 5th—"Who is our greatest aviator?" answered by class.

The third grade is making a poster of "By-products of Coal."

Bertha Martin and Helen Kaake have completed their window decorations for the month of May. They chose flowers.

Eleanor Simmons had board decorations. The rest of our pictures represent Easter and Spring.

**KNOP SCHOOL**  
Jaunita Baker, Teacher

The memory gem on the board for this week is "Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year."—Emerson.

For drawing on Thursday we sketched pussy-willows.

We have learned two new songs: his fathers, Jake Roberts, home. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Batterbee and daughter Teresa, Mr. and Mrs. Max Graham and sons Paul and Melvin spent the week end with their grandmother, Mrs. Alma Nowland.

Ed. Brown and son Ed. of Flint spent a few days last week at the home of the formers sister, Mrs. Albert Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lenosky and family and A. J. Weldy were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Vrontron and family.

"In Holland" and "Jimmy, Our Puppy."

The third and fourth grade are studying about Holland for geography and the story of cotton for language.

P. T. A. will meet Friday, March 31. We are expecting a speaker and a short program by the school children.

We are trying to improve our grammar. We chose Albert and Doris as captains. The side making the most errors will treat the winning side at the end of the month.

Pupils having all A's this month are: Robert Behling, Mary Ann Lenesky, Ardith Schroeder and Rosetta Spencer.

Those having all A's and B's are: Frances, Loraine, Albert, Cora, Eleanor, Ruth and William Behling, Donald Bergmann, Betty and Elden Collins, Arthur Marshall, William Schroeder, Lena Spencer, Betty, Jane Strong and Margaret Weldy.

The pupils who were neither absent nor tardy are: Eleanor and William Behling, Virginia Bergmann, Bernice Cook, Frances, Mary Ann and Jonny Lenosky, Rosetta Spencer, Margaret and Doris Weldy.

We are fortunate in having the books of the Traveling Library. We are enjoying them very much.

Eighth grade/agriculture are testing corn by the "Rag-Doll" method.

**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.

**WANTED**

**RAGS WANTED** for cleaning purposes. Must be mainly cotton, light colors, free from buttons or metal fasteners, and the pieces at least a foot square in size. Will pay 5¢ per pound for acceptable stock. HERALD OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE**

**FARM FOR SALE**—Forty acres, improved, in South Arm Township two miles north of East Jordan. For particulars address W. A. McCALMON, Wilmotka, Ill. 2x6

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

**FOR SALE**—Brood Sow with six Pigs five weeks old. EARLE L. GOULD, R. 5, East Jordan 13x1

**FOR SALE**—400 egg incubator and coal brooder for sale cheap or trade. C. J. MALPASS. 13-1

**FOR SALE**—BAY MARE; weight 1300 lbs; sound. Will consider trade for cattle. JOHN HENNIP, Ellsworth. 13x2

**FOR SALE**—Three-burner New Perfection oil cook stove for \$5.00 Also a table. MRS. H. J. RIBBLE. 12x2

**BEAN CONTRACTS**—We are now making contracts for the growing of several varieties of beans. Will pay \$1.75 per cwt. Contracts limited to 1000 acres. LEO LALONDE, East Jordan.

**OUTFIT BUYERS** who wish to take advantage of conditions. We must sell at once, a \$900.00 four room outfit of fine furniture for balance due on contract of \$293.00. We will sell for \$100.00 down and balance in six equal payments, or will sell for spot cash of \$275.00. This outfit has only been in use four months and has been in storage for three months, looking just like new. It consists of a three piece mohair living room suite, two lamps, occasional table, end table, living room chair, three piece walnut bedroom suite, double deck coil spring and bed lamp, eight piece walnut dining room suite, silverware, buffet, and mirror, 9x12 heavy axminster rug, 8-3 by 10-6 velvet rug, five piece breakfast suite, kitchen cabinet, 6x9 congoeum rug. You thrifty furniture buyers who want to save money—telephone or telegraph us at our expense as we positively must have this furniture out of storage in the next three days. We will store this merchandise one year or will deliver anywhere in Michigan free of charge. **YOUNG-JOHNSON FURNITURE CO.** Grand Rapids, Michigan, 106-118 Division Avenue—Telephone 9-3436. 12-2

**REPAIRS for Everything** at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO. 29-1f

# EXPERIENCE COUNTS!

## SAVE OUR ROADS AND OUR SCHOOLS

ELECT MEN PLEDGED TO ECONOMY WHO ARE NOW PRACTICING EFFICIENT ECONOMY IN THEIR DEPARTMENTS.



GROVER C. DILLMAN

The man Michigan needs to continue in the office he now holds. Only grossest extravagance would dictate the election of any untried candidate with a program of patronage and experimentation. Dillman's work as Highway Commissioner has been above criticism and merits our continued support.

Election—Monday, April 3

Justices of the Supreme Court—  
GEORGE M. CLARK  
JOHN S. McDONALD

Regents of the University—  
DONALD E. JOHNSON  
WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS

Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
WEBSTER H. PEARCE

State Highway Commissioner—  
GROVER C. DILLMAN

Member of the State Board of Education—  
FRED A. JEFFERS

Member State Board of Agriculture—  
A. J. ROGERS  
MELVILLE B. McPHERSON



WEBSTER H. PEARCE

The friend of every school child in the state and a tried and tested friend of the taxpayer. Capable, Faithful, Sincere, Impartial, Economical! His record as State Superintendent of Public Instruction shows the soundest business judgment, highest educational principles, and economical administrative policies.

Election—Monday, April 3

### ELECTION—MONDAY, APRIL THIRD

This advertisement is paid by citizens of Charlevoix County.

## Briefs of the Week

James Gidley was a Grayling business visitor the latter part of last week.

Hay to trade for cattle or chickens at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

State Representative Douglas D. Tibbits was an East Jordan visitor, Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bechtold and family visited relatives at Bellaire, Sunday.

Howard and Harold Gay of Manton have been visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Vesta Cihak.

Eloise Davis who is attending Central State College at Mt. Pleasant, is home for the spring vacation.

Ladies Hats—A new lot now in. Up to the minute styles—Mrs. Alice Joyn. adv.

Paul Stroebel, who has been visiting at Saginaw—the past few weeks, returned home, Thursday.

Mrs. R. T. Mac Donald spent a few days last week guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bogart at Charlevoix.

Richard Derick of Grand Rapids was a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Bechtold, Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haynor and son Harold have been visiting at the home of their mother, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis.

Frank L. Cole, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Thomas Trimble, returned to his home in Chicago, Wednesday.

Friends of Mrs. Della Robinson will be pleased to know that she seems to be some what on the gain. She has been ill for some time.

Fred Ranney spent last week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ranney. Fred is attending Ferris Institute at Big Rapids.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Farmer of Charlevoix, a daughter, Donna Louise. Mrs. Farmer was formerly Miss Catherine Bogart.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Beahan have returned home—after having spent the past several weeks at the home of Mrs. Beahan's sister at Pewamo.

About eighteen friends of Mrs. Nellie Blair were entertained at her home Saturday evening. Pot luck supper was served and an enjoyable evening spent by all.

Rev. R. W. Ives a returned missionary from British West Indies will be at the Holiness church at Ellsworth Sunday eve. Apr. 2. Come and hear this man of God.

Mrs. R. G. Watson, Mrs. Geo. Carr, Mrs. Wm. A. Stroebel and Mrs. Geo. W. Bechtold were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Dick Dicken, at Boyne City last week Tuesday.

Clarence Healey made a business trip to Flint the first of the week, bringing back a Chevrolet car. He also visited his daughter, Lois, who is training in Sparrow hospital, Lansing.

The annual meeting and election of officers of Mark Chapter No. 275 O. E. S. will be held at the Masonic Hall, Friday p. m. April 7th. A pot-luck supper at six o'clock. All members please be present.

Louise Hipp, and Dorcas Hipp accompanied by a friend, Doris Mipp of Petoskey, were guests of their parents Sunday—Louise, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pate Hipp, and Dorcas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp.

The Home Furnishing Club of the extension service will meet Wednesday, April 5, with Mrs. Frank Cook. The study will be on window draping. Pot luck dinner will be served at noon. All members are urged to be present.

Kenneth R. Eddy, representative at the Soo for the Pathe News Inc. of New York City; Earl Clausner, reporter of the Soo Evening News and Miss Muriel McGee, music supervisor in the Soo public schools, were guests at a smelt dinner at the home of Mrs. Mabel Secord, Sunday evening.

The Men's Fellowship Club closed a successful year Tuesday evening. As a climax to their activities for the year, they entertained their ladies at a pot luck supper. A splendid program was rendered. "The Jordan Valley Ridge Runners" furnished music. Charles Shepard also gave some selections which were greatly enjoyed. The address of the evening was given by Elder Allen Schreur of Gaylord.

Mrs. John Lutz of Mancelona passed away Friday, March 24, at Ann Arbor. Mrs. Lutz was formerly Miss Genevieve Senecal and for some time conducted a store of ladies furnishings on State street in East Jordan. Those from East Jordan to attend the funeral, which was held at Mancelona Tuesday morning, were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kenny and son Clement, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edd Strehl, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Strehl, Mrs. Pete Hipp and Mrs. John Dolezel.

Jim Hignite spent the week end with his family, returning to Midland, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Strehl and family visited relatives in Mancelona Sunday.

More garden seed for your money in bulk at C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lisk and son, Paul, were Traverse City and Arcadia visitors, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Scofield were guests of relatives at Elmira Saturday evening and Sunday.

The Ralph Hudson family, formerly of Ironton now live on the Joe Kenny farm north of town.

Miss Jean Benford of Mt. Pleasant is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon and daughter of Mancelona visited relatives in East Jordan over the week end.

Mrs. Wm. Shepard and Mrs. Archie Howe attended a meeting of the home-furnishing club at Boyne City Wednesday.

Genuine fresh Corduroy Cord tires only \$3.45 for a few days at C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Geneva Klooster, who has been employed at Ellsworth, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koo Klooster.

Hamady Shaheen, who has been at the Wm. M. Perkins home for the past three weeks, left Sunday for Switzer, West Virginia.

Archie McArthur left last week for Fairport, Ohio, where he is assisting in outfitting the Str. Pargony on which he will work this summer.

Miss Fern Gidley spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley, from her school duties at Boyne City.

The East Jordan Study Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. W. H. Malpass Tuesday, April 4th. The topic to be discussed is gardening.

Wm. Stanek and Wm. Swoboda are at Detroit this week attending a convention of Sunoco oil dealers, representing the East Jordan Co-operative Assn.

Miss Irene Green and Miss Florence LeVeé of Pontiac were guests at the home of the former's uncle, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lisk over the week-end.

Another Benefit Dance will be given by the ladies of East Jordan at the Temple Block hall, Friday night, April 7th. Dancing from 8:30 to 1:00; 50c per couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Pearsall of M. S. C. are spending the spring vacation visiting relatives in and near East Jordan. Mrs. Pearsall was formerly Miss Katherine Wangeman.

The following young people are at home for the spring vacation from M. S. C.—Marvel Rogers, Francis Votruba, Agnes Stanek, Frances Brown, also a friend of hers from M. S. C.—Miss Ruth Johnson.

Easter Special—Gabrielle Wave, \$4.00. Naturelle, \$3.80. Combination, \$4.00. Shampoo and Marcel, 75c. Shampoo and Single Wave, 65c. Shampoo and Wet Wave, 50c. Wet Wave, 25c. Mabel Scofield. adv.

A full house enjoyed the concert and operetta given by the high school orchestra under direction of John Ter Wee, and the boys and girls glee clubs under the direction of Miss Margaret Roberts Thursday evening, March 23.

A very lovely luncheon was served at the O. E. S. Hall, March 23rd by the Past Matrons of Mark Chapter, honoring Mrs. Amanda Shepard, president of the Meuzee District Association, O. E. S. and her officers and committees. Plans were started during the afternoon for the Meuzee meeting to be held at Charlevoix, May 11th and 12th. Chapters from Bellaire, Charlevoix, Central Lake, Petoskey, Kalkaska, Mancelona, and Boyne City were represented.

At The Temple Theatre

Friday-Saturday, March 31, April 1. Richard Barthelmess in "Cabin in the Cotton" with Dorothy Jordan, Bette Davis and other good stars. Added attractions. Hollywood Revue featuring Stewart Erwin and Municipal Band Wagon. At 10c—25c.

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4-5. Tom Keene in "Beyond The Rockies. A good western. Also Short Subjects at 10c—25c 2 for 1.

All first shows start promptly at 8 o'clock.

W. C. T. U. SUPPER

The W. C. T. U. of East Jordan will serve a Supper at the Presbyterian church parlors next Wednesday evening, April 5th, commencing at 6:00 o'clock.

Menu:—Home-made chicken noodle soup, scalloped potatoes, string beans, ginger bread with cream, buns, coffee.

## EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mrs. Lila Orvis has a new son named Walter Lance, born March 19.

Evert Spidle spent the week-end at Mancelona.

Rev. and Mrs. Warner spent Thursday afternoon at the Wilber Spidle home.

Miss Esther Omland and Emma Jane Clark hitch-hiked to East Jordan Thursday evening to attend the play at the high school.

Howard Whaling was a caller at the Robert Sherman home Friday.

Stanley Olney has left our school, moving to Mancelona where his father has employment.

Mrs. Hutton and Elgie Dow were Sunday callers at the Lew Harnden home.

Jehol—ONCE SUMMER RESORT OF MANCHUS

Taken From Mongolia to Make New Manchuria.

Washington.—"Jehol, scene of recently reported Japanese campaigns in Manchuria (Manchoukuo), is one of the four provinces that since 1929, when Jehol was clipped from Inner Mongolia, make up the new Manchuria," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Jehol, perhaps, was unknown to the average layman until it sprang into the spotlight recently in connection with the movement of Japanese troops. If modern newspapers had been printed two centuries ago, its happening would have been frequently in the headlines. It was the summer palace of Manchu emperors. In some thirty magnificent palace buildings, some of the great Manchurian leaders were born, lived or died.

"The province is about as long as New York state measured from New York city northward to its northern border, and about as wide. It also lies nearly in the same latitude as the Empire state.

Forests Have Vanished.

"For the most part the province is hilly. The Great Khingan mountains form its western border. The southern part of the province is almost devoid of vegetation. Hungry cook stoves and fireplaces have even stripped trees, roots, and bushes from the soil. In winter, it is a common sight to see natives raking the ground for bits of fire wood.

"Lack of transportation is, perhaps, one of the leading drawbacks of Jehol. No railroads enter the province; it has no seashore; and it has no large rivers. Roads are hardly more than mere paths over which animals and crude carts pass. In some regions automobile trucks link towns. Wooden seats for passengers are placed around the sides of the trucks. After the traveler thinks the vehicle is full to capacity, more passengers enter the vehicle and occupy as small spaces as possible on the floor. Ten miles an hour is a high speed on Jehol roads. An automobile ride reminds the experienced traveler of a voyage on a rough sea in a small boat, for the way usually consists of a series of boulders and holes. When Jehol awakens, about 80,000,000 tons of anthracite and 850,000,000 tons of bituminous coal will be ready for modern transportation facilities.

Traveling is Difficult.

"Jehol city is reached after about 144 miles of rough traveling from Peiping. On the route the traveler frequently passes through typical villages of southern Jehol with their native inns of mud construction. A warm brick bed and a smoky lamp are all that the inn keeper provides. Millet cooked as rice, and buckwheat flour made into dough strings, bean curd and cabbage, are among the chief foods served to guests.

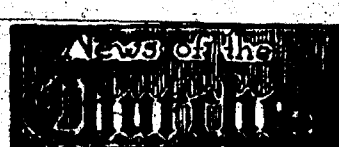
"The Jehol district exports hides, sheep's wool for carpet making, bristles, floorice root, and furs. When crops are good, some millet, sorghum, beans, buckwheat, cotton, tobacco and melons find their way to outside markets.

"Jehol city is but a skeleton of the city it once was. The six-mile wall that surrounded the imperial estate no longer protects magnificent palaces, but the ruins of them.

"The summer palaces were built in the early part of the eighteenth century. The place was struck by lightning in 1820 and the emperor, believing the occurrence a bad omen, deserted it. It was not occupied again until 1860 when Emperor Hsien Feng fled there from Peiping. He lived less than a year after his arrival, completely demonstrating to the satisfaction of the imperial family that evil spirits inhabited the place. On two later occasions when Manchu rulers fled from Peiping they found other sanctuaries than Jehol."

Office Workers Given Five Hours for Lunch

Rome—Five hours for lunch is the rule for most office workers in Rome during the summer months. The various government bureaus and a great number of private offices and stores operate on the summer schedule. The working day begins at eight in the morning. At noon everybody will go out to lunch and not return until five o'clock in the afternoon. They will then work from five until nine. The intense heat of early afternoon is the reason for the schedule.



## Presbyterian Church

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

11:00 A. M. Morning Worship. Sermon theme: "An old fashioned Sermon."

12:15—Sunday School.  
7:00 p. m.—Evening Service.  
Rev. G. E. Smock of Boyne City will speak at the Pre-Easter mid-week services next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

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.—Evening Service.

St. Joseph Church  
Rev. Joseph Malinowski

Sunday, April 2nd, 1933.  
8:30 a. m.—East Jordan.  
10:30 a. m.—Settlement.  
8:00 p. m.—Vespers.

Church of God  
Pastor—(To Fill Vacancy) O. A. Holly.

10:00 a. m.—Sunday School.  
11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service.  
6:30 p. m.—Young Peoples Meeting.

7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.  
Mid-Week Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 8:00 p. m.  
Everyone is cordially invited to attend these services. Come!

Pilgrim Holiness Church  
A. T. Harris, Pastor

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.  
8:00 p. m.—Preaching.

Services are held every Sunday, given & 25-100 (\$3827.25) Dollars. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

## Latter Day Saints Church

Arthur E. Starks, Pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.

8:00 p. m.—Evening Services.  
8:00 p. m., Tuesday—Study of Book of Mormon.

8:00 p. m., Wednesday—Prayer Meeting.  
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

Full Gospel Mission  
317 Main-st. East Jordan.  
Pastor R. Warner.

11:00 a. m.—Sunday School.  
12:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.  
8:00 p. m.—Evangelistic Service.  
Mid week cottage prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday 8:00 p. m.  
Everyone is welcome to attend.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Default having been made in the terms and conditions of a certain Real Estate Mortgage executed and delivered by George Nelson and Marie Nelson as husband and wife, of South Arm Township, Charlevoix County, Michigan, to the undersigned, under date of February 10th, A. D. 1931, which was recorded February 14th, A. D. 1931, in Liber 66 of Mortgages on page 370, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County, whereby the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative; and the Tax on said Mortgage having been duly paid as appears by endorsement thereon; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the East front door of the Courthouse in the City of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County), to satisfy the amount due thereon, which, at the date hereof, is the sum of Thirty-eight hundred Twenty-seven & 25-100 (\$3827.25) Dollars, which includes an Attorney fee of \$35.00 provided by Law to be paid

in case of foreclosure. The premises therein described are as follows:

The West half of the Northeast quarter of Section Twenty-nine, and the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty, all in Township 32 North, Range 7 West, in South Arm Township, Charlevoix County, Michigan, together with the tenements, Hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Dated Dec. 31st, 1932.

FRED STENKE  
MARIE STENKE  
Husband and wife,  
Mortgagees.

E. A. RUEGSEGER,  
Attorney for Mortgagees,  
Business address: Boyne City, Mich.

Proven by the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison Wis.

Red Cedar Shingles

Many years of use demonstrates that Red Cedar Shingles excel for roofing. They will not rust or corrode. They are a non-conductor of heat and cold. Experiments have proven a residence roofed with RED CEDAR SHINGLES to be several degrees warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any substitute roof covering. Statistics prove their lasting qualities to be greater than any other roofing material.

Three grades for sale at the East Jordan Lumber Co., phone No. 1. adv.

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

Send \$1.

for the next 5 months of THE Atlantic Monthly

MAKE the most of your reading hours: Enjoy the wit, the wisdom, the companionship, the charm that have made the ATLANTIC, for seventy-five years, America's most quoted and most cherished magazine. Send \$1. (mentioning this ad) to

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,  
8 Arlington St., Boston

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE VOTERS:

The election held April 3 is one of the most important elections held in many years. It will determine whether the saloons will again be brought back here and throughout the state.

The younger voters have never seen a saloon and do not know its villainous character. Many of us, however, remember the saloon as it was many years ago.

Senator Borah in his recent debate before the Senate said, "The old saloon was the most hideous institution with which society has had to deal," and he was right. Saloons as operated here went frankly on the principle that it did not pay to obey the law, and they disregarded and defied every law to restrain them. They sold to minors and drunkards, they sold nights and Sundays, and men were made drunk and robbed in the saloon. They took the money from drinking men which was needed for support of their families. Though strong efforts were made to make them observe the law, it was found impossible. You might as well turn a lot of rats loose in a barn and try to prevent them from eating the grain. The better way is to keep them out of the barn.

There has been much propaganda in wet newspapers and magazines. It has been said there is more liquor drank now than before Prohibition. When we had saloons here liquor was brought in by the carload and drunken, reeling men were a common sight. We have seen few drunken men since the saloons closed and do not believe there is 1% of the amount of liquor used here as in saloon days. It is claimed beer and wine will bring prosperity. Let us ask is any man's credit with his grocer or his banker improved by his taking to drink and becoming a patron of the saloon? The answer is most decidedly No. If this is true of the individual, it is true of a dozen or 100 men, or a whole state or nation.

If there ever was a time when the people need to keep sober, and to practice the old virtues of saving and hard work, it is now. This is the only way out of this depression.

Many years have passed since the saloons were closed. During the saloon era there were very few automobiles and trucks, and roads were poor. Now we have cars by millions flying over our splendid roads faster than the fast railroad trains. The car driver who has taken two or three drinks is a dangerous man to meet on the highway. Today you can safely take your car and family out all day for a drive, feeling sure you will not meet a drunken driver. Should saloons come back and men come to town in their cars and get a few drinks, they will be in no condition to drive a car without great danger to themselves and to any they may meet on the roads. Henry Ford said, "You can have liquor, or you can have cars, but you cannot have both."

Before Prohibition came there were 9 saloons in East Jordan, 13 in Boyne City, and Charlevoix had its proportion, more saloons than than gasoline stations now. These saloons were largely financed by brewers to provide a market for their products, as gasoline stations are financed by the oil companies now. The conditions which prevailed in the past are certainly coming back if the brewers and liquor interests can carry out their present plans.

For the sake of our boys, and of our neighbors' boys let us vote against the return of the saloon. A German farmer living near East Jordan who worked hard for Prohibition said, "I like beer, but I don't want the saloon to get my boys."

A vote for HENRY J. STEMEL is a DRY VOTE, and is a vote for our best interests, and the safety of our families.

WM. E. MALPASS  
W. P. PORTER  
MRS. ALICE JOYNT  
MRS. W. E. MALPASS  
MRS. CHAS. B. CROWELL  
THEODORE MALPASS

ELMER NOME  
CHAS. B. MURPHY  
MRS. HATTIE MURPHY  
A. L. DARBE  
MABEL E. SECORD

# BELLOW ZERO

## A Romance of the North Woods

### By HAROLD TITUS

Copyright 1932.

WNU Service

#### CHAPTER X—Continued

As John went slowly back towards town he saw two people on skis a quarter of a mile away. He watched them for a time and made up his mind that it was Gorbel with Marie. They seemed to be watching him, too, although because of the glare of an early March sun on the snow he could not be sure.

On Monday morning he stood for the second time in Paul Gorbel's office. The man turned on him a face that was lined now; hollows showed beneath eyes that roved a bit; eyes that had been so well controlled a fortnight before, so steady, so bland. But they would not obey the remnant of self-control that tried to direct the light in them this day. Unsteady eyes, they were, and the man's voice was slightly husky.

"You sent word by Mac Saturday night that you'd bought a new team," John said.

"Yes, DeForest came in and offered a bargain. I thought I'd let you have 'em tried out."

"Well," dryly, "he just came in to take 'em back."

"So soon? You . . . you tried them?"

"One tried me."

"I don't understand."

"A horse was loose in the barn when I went in yesterday. He'd never been properly tied up."

He spoke dispassionately and watched for change in the face before him; but Gorbel held steady now.

"Well, I don't . . . I don't get you. Did you send the team back because the man was careless on a detail?"

"Don't stall, Gorbel!" John cried, and the other straightened as color whipped into his face. "Don't stall another syllable. I'm here because good luck was with me!"

Gorbel shoved back his chair.

"What's the idea?" he asked thickly, rising. "I don't like this, Belknap, whatever it may be!"

"No, you don't like it!" Rage, now, had yanked John; had his eyes and his voice and his gestures. "You tried to frame me with a man once, and with a horse next. You—"

"Frame you?" His voice was a snarl.

"I have known for years, likely, about DeForest's outlaw black. If you haven't, it's the one thing you haven't known about this country! Shut up, now, and let me talk!"—with a commanding gesture as Gorbel swung around the corner of the desk.

"I found him loose in the barn. He tried to get me and Aunt. My teamsters all knew about him; every man-jack of them knew that no sane man would buy the horse."

"I called on DeForest. You'd schooled him well, Gorbel. You'd probably schooled Baxter well, too, but I didn't bother trying to break him down!"

"Man, you're crazy! DeForest? An outlaw horse? Baxter? What the devil are you driving at?"

The rigidity went from John Belknap's posture and he laughed helplessly.

"You're good!" he said. "You're good, you toad! Why don't you try to fight like a man? You've guts enough to try murder, why don't you try it in the open? Why won't you let—"

"Look here! I'm d—d if I'll let an addled kid talk to me like this! I'm d—d if I— Murder? Fight? Somebody trying to harm you and you're trying to hand the blame on me? That? Now why in the name of heaven should I want to harm you?"

A quick warning flickered through John's anger. Roused as he was, Gorbel's craft had not deserted him. Praying, he was now, using the fertile field of high rage, when bars of caution are down, to discover what and how much John Belknap knew, and the boy drove back his temper and his contempt, striving to match cunning with cunning.

"I haven't the slightest idea," he said. "Not an idea to my back! But you don't want me here; you're trying to drive me out."

He thought a shadow of relief appeared in that face before him.

Gorbel let out a short breath of disgust.

"Drive you out!" he muttered, as though such an idea were the depth of absurdity. "Why, I haven't even remembered you were around the job a dozen times since you came in! But if you're not drunk, you're insane and there's room here for neither booze fighters nor madmen!"

"I'm fired, then?"

"Right now!"

John shrugged. "Your privilege," he said.

"And you'll get out of the company boarding house today!"

"Also your right."

"And out of Kampffest, too!"

"Steady, neighbor!" John's rage was passing; he was noting the anxiety in the other's tone now, as of one who presses rashly into a welcome opening.

"Little too far, that. I'm staying in town, Gorbel. Things have been quiet in Shoestring since I came here. That was my principal reason in coming. . . . I'll be in Kampffest, watch-

ing my step. If you try me again . . . in person, please!"

He went out without another word, closing the door firmly, and Paul Gorbel, standing there, eyes on the door, let a hand lift slowly to his chin, fingers fumbling with the flesh there.

He stood so for a long interval. Then swiftly, a bit unsteadily, he crossed the room and locked the door. Fists rammed into pockets, he paced the room while moisture pricked out in tiny pearls on his face.

Fear was riding the man now, fear and desperation. Not fear of the possibility that John Belknap might be able to prove a case against him through either Baxter or DeForest.

Another fear gnawed at him, and something about John Belknap's attitude made him feel that the lad was not thinking wholly of his own safety. He had had the manner of one who knows more than he tells, of one who is waiting, with all confidence, for a tremendous moment.

And Nat Bradshaw had been a bit too casual the last time he came. His eyes had betrayed a flicker of guile when he talked of the fire in the Richards barn; and another time he had come he had gone from this office to the hot-pond where John Belknap worked!

For years Paul Gorbel's conscience had not troubled him; he had taken what he could take, by fair means or foul, escaping detection but piling up in his own heart a cumulative burden of fear. He had not admitted that fear even to himself until lately, and then, like a festering wound, it had commenced to swell and throb. It would not let him keep his mind on his affairs during daylight; it would not let him sleep.

Other nights he had thought that pounding in his ears was the heavy beating of his heart; last night it had been like the fall of collective feet . . . thudding in awkward measure as men marched in lock-step. . . . Last night . . . and young Belknap knew more than he had said.

He halted in mid-room and looked about like one trapped. Then he went to his desk, opened a locked drawer, and slipped the pistol that lay there into his pocket. After a time he unlocked the door and went through the motions of functioning as a managing partner.

And over in Shoestring Ellen Richards was going through the motions of performing her daily tasks.

Evidence of strain was heavy upon her, a different sort of strain than that which had racked her when the man she now knew to be John Belknap came to her employ. Matters had eased in the woods, the Belknap & Gorbel operation on her railroad had slowed down on log-production, her transportation facilities had been able to take care of both jobs handsly; her reserve of logs was growing in her yard; the dark clouds which had hovered over her business affairs were seeming to lift.

But things had happened to her which robbed this turn-of-events of any joy; things which awakened her from sound sleep with heart racing, with a feeling of having called out in her dreams appealingly to the man who had come into her life and gone out of it again, leaving the job in order but life in chaos.

During waking hours she knew that she thought of John Belknap only with contempt, but at night, as she slept, he came to her in dreams, laughter mingling with the determination in his eyes, and she lived again those moments in the office at camp when she yielded impulsively to his arms, when she raised her face hungrily for his lips.

Sweet, the dreams were! But she shuddered at wakening. To surrender her heart to a man who had deceived her, who had sworn allegiance only to undermine her worldly possessions, was unthinkable. And yet that heart remained untractable. Her mind persuaded, argued, badgered, even stormed, in certain moments, but when the mind dropped into deep rest, that heart went its forbidden way.

Yesterday the woman who kept her house had declared her ill. This morning the old bookkeeper had eyed her over the rims of his spectacles and said one word: "Peaked!"

He left his high stool and drew his spectacles down low on his nose again.

"Ellen, you're comin' down with something!" he declared. "Sakes, but you do look peaked! You better go home an' rest."

Home? To lie there in the room where she dreamed tenderly at night of a man who was her worst enemy? Home? To live again and again those moments which once had been sweet but which now, even in memory, whipped the heat of humiliation to her cheeks?

Not home! A girl can't stay in the theater of heartbreak when her nerves are rubbed raw and drawn singing tight, can she?

"Tell the barn to hitch up the drivers," she said. "I'll have them take me out towards the Mad Woman. A day or two at Wolf's is what I need, I guess."

And so she went, a light pack-back and snowshoes stowed behind her, eager to be afoot and trudging the dozen miles that lay between the end of this road and the trapper's camp.

#### CHAPTER XI

A mad day for Paul Gorbel was drawing to its close, with light snow falling outside.

He had changed to woods clothing at noon, intending to drive to one of the camps. But fear held him in town, that fear which grew with the hours.

Dusk now, and the approach of closing time. He sat brooding, planning how he could flee the country if flight became necessary, torn between the fear of having to face a state's law if he remained and the fear of adding to suspicion if he left.

That suspicion might still be a figment of his own imagination, a product of conscience. . . . He could not know.

A cruiser came in, dropping his pack in the hallway. He had been to the northward for a fortnight, and Gorbel appeared to listen while the man made a brief report of his activity and his findings.

"Didn't expect you back so soon," Paul said.

"Nor would I've made it but for findin' old man Richards' cabin empty. Run on to him headed east with his outfit after wolves that are raiding the Caribou deer yard. I knew he'd camp over there until he'd got the wolves or used up all his tricks, so I moved my stuff down into his camp. It was closer to those descriptions, you see. I didn't have to spend most of my time goin' from camp to timber."

The mill whistle blew then; in the back office chairs scraped and feet sounded.

"Another day," Gorbel said. "Come in tomorrow and we'll go over this matter again."

The woodsman left.

Soon afterward a team pulled to a halt before the office, and the big man on the seat of the light sleigh kicked robes from about his feet and rose. Inside Gorbel strained forward, tense, waiting.

Knuckles fell on the panel. Gorbel wet his lips.

"Come in!" he said, unsteadily.

The knob turned and Nat Bradshaw's big bulk showed in the gloom.

"Oh!" he said. "You, Gorbel?"

"Hullo!" Gorbel said, fighting for his self-control. "Hullo, Nat! Just leaving."

The sheriff did not advance but stood there, saying nothing, sliding his hands into his pants' pockets, feet spread, back against that door . . . an ominously blockading figure.

"Then I'm just in time," he said dryly. "I've come for you, Gorbel!"

"Me?"

"Yeah, you . . . finally!"—the word fell heavily.

"So fancied corner now! No trap made up of the fabrics of gully imaginings was closing on Paul Gorbel. This was real."

"Why . . . why, what the devil are you driving at?" he demanded, rallying a show of bluster.

"Turn on your light and I'll read why."

Light! Light, with the sheriff standing there against the door, suspicious, ready for any emergency?

"They're burned out," he lied. "Fuse blew just before you drove up. . . . What do you mean—you'll read why?"

"I've got a warrant for you, Gorbel," the sheriff said slowly. "It's for arson."

He paused.

"Arson!" Gorbel's voice crackled.

"Yeah, Ain't a pleasant word, is it? Ain't a pleasant crime, neither. Bad as murder, Gorbel. You overstepped yourself in your story. The university says the lad you put in the way of bein' killed hadn't been drinkin' for long. . . . Put on your hat and coat; we've got a drive to make."

"Look here, Nat! Why, there's some mistake! There's some devilish mistake behind this! Arson? Good G—d, Nat, you don't—"

"I don't aim to visit with you, Gorbel. Put on your coat!"

Bitterness was rising in the sheriff's heart, a contempt that must be voiced.

"I don't aim to visit with you. I've got you cold, Gorbel! For a long time you've fooled us all, but that's over now. I'm glad I'm sheriff of this county tonight to take back to my jail a firebug, a skunk!"

Lights danced before Paul Gorbel's eyes, though there were no lights. A roaring sounded in his ears. The mountain of doom was moving towards him, to overwhelm him, to blot him out; to smash his cupidity, his loves, his ambitions.

He turned, as if to tear open a window and jump, and a great hand caught his arm.

"No you don't! If I have to, I'll—"

The man shrank in the sheriff's clutch, tried to tear away. He made strange sounds in his throat as his trembling hand tugged at a hip pocket.

"Let me go!" he screamed. "Let me go, you fool!"

"No . . . you've gone to the end of your rope, and if—"

The pistol came out. The stream of fire was short, barely the span of a

man's hand, so closely was it held to the sheriff's breast. The report filled the room, and then, as Gorbel felt those stout fingers loosen on his arm, the sheriff drew a long, retching breath.

"Shot!" he muttered. "Shot . . . and—"

He threw out a hand awkwardly for

support and dragged a chair over with him as he fell against the desk.

Paul Gorbel was at the door, springing the lock. He drew it shut behind him. He went along the corridor and down the steps with breath sputtering through set lips. . . . Inside, the man on the floor breathed heavily, trying to speak to call out, fighting against the pain struggling to rise;

then slumping backward to lie and pant. But his eyes were open and through the low window he watched the lighted stores across the way.

John Belknap entered the boarding house late for supper. He had visited, after closing hours, with the young cashier of the Bank of Kampffest, paying the way for following up the story of double-dealing there that Marie had told him. Now that the break had come, he would push every angle relentlessly.

As he passed through the office the manager hailed him.

"Long distance's been tryin' to get you all afternoon from Shoestring," he said. "And Nat Bradshaw was here, lookin' for you. . . . Oh, not over half-hour ago—glancing at the clock."

"Did Nat drive back?" John asked.

"Search me. He seemed sort of . . . sort of glum, I guess. Didn't visit like he usually does."

John stood a moment, irresolute. Men were coming from the dining room. "I'll look up and down the street for Nat," he said. "Likely the call was from him."

He walked to the corner, looked towards the mill and could see a team standing tied before the Belknap & Gorbel offices.

It was Nat's team, he saw, as he came close; and laid a hand on the cheek of one horse while he scanned the building. The windows were blank, reflecting only the lights from stores across the way.

McWethy approached.

"Mac, have you seen Nat?" John asked.

"No . . . that's his team, ain't it?"

"Yes. He's in town; was looking for me."

They stood, looking at passers, speculating as to the sheriff's whereabouts.

Inside that darkened office Nat Bradshaw, breathing painfully, heard voices drifting into his consciousness as though a dream. He was cold. His feet were numb. His hands felt lifeless. The only warmth about him was the burning spot in his breast and, as he tried to move, a fresh spreading warmth can down his side.

He tried to call out but choked, and his throat filled with fluid. He struggled and reached an uncertain hand upward. The fingers found a leg of the overturned chair and gripped there. He pulled on the hand, he shoved upward with the other elbow. He raised his torso slowly, breath bubbling at the effort, until his eyes were above the level of the window sill.

They were standing there, John Belknap and one he could not distinguish; standing, talking, looking up and down the street. He tried to call out again, but his voice was drowned in that stuff which made his breath rattle.

He struggled against his weakness more determinedly. One hand was propping his body up. He let go the chair and grasped the desk top with the other. Fingers tipped over a heavy ink-well and the liquid ran down his sleeve. He fumbled for it again, so clumsily, so painfully.

They were going, now; those two outside were moving away . . . off somewhere . . . leaving him; when he needed men . . . when an officer needed help. . . . A sort of rage swam upward. . . . It wasn't like young Johnny Belknap to walk away from a man in a fix. . . .

The fingers had the ink-well. He drew the forearm up and put all the strength he had into the throw.

The heavy chunk of glass struck the broad window pane; with an explosive crash it shattered and with a rasp and a fluke like sections of it came sliding down, some of the fragments jingling about the sheriff as, gasping, he sank slowly back to the rug his blood had stained.

On the crash, John and McWethy turned sharply.

"Y gosh! Somebody busted that window!" the mill foreman exclaimed. Instinctively, both looked across the street to locate the source of this minor destruction. No one was there who would have swung an object to smash the glass. A small boy ran across the road, wallowing through the drift.

"Busted!" he shrieked. "Hey! Look it!"

He had stooped, picked something from the snow, and held it up just as John reached his side.

"Inkwell!" he said, and with the object in his hand, looked up at the window, brows drawn.

A group was gathering, questioning, exclaiming.

"That came from inside, Mac," John said quietly. "It was thrown through the window . . . and there was no light in there. Come along!"

McWethy at his heels, John ran up the steps. The outer door was unlocked, but as he tried the knob to Gorbel's private office the latch resisted him.

"Gorbel!" he cried sharply. "Gorbel, you in there?"

He held his head close to the panel as McWethy gestured for silence to those who had followed.

"Gorbel!" sharply now. The silence in that room was ominous. "I'm coming in unless you speak!"

He strained against the door and thought he heard something like a light, faint moan.

"Get back!" he said abruptly. "Give me room!"

He shoved them aside, poised and flung his shoulder hard against the door. The lock gave and let him headlong into the darkened office.

"Somebody here!" he cried sharply as he saw the overturned chair, the figure on the floor. "Where's the light. . . . Somebody hurt. . . . Here!"

The room flooded as McWethy turned the switch.

"Y gosh, it's Nat. . . . He's hurt!" The mill foreman spoke shrilly. John knelt quickly beside the sheriff; he felt a wrist, put the other hand on the cold, wet forehead.

The head turned slightly beneath his hand; the eyes opened stupidly, dully.

"Nat! Nat, what happened?" John cried. He leaned low as the lips worked.

"Johnny! . . . Johnny, you came back?" the faintest sort of whisper.

"Yes, I'm here, Nat! What happened?"

The eyes were clearing now, as consciousness emerged from its low ebb.

"Shot me!" Bradshaw whispered. "Shot me in my . . . pocket, Johnny. The stomach didn't have . . . alky in . . . it. He shot . . . A paroxysm of strangling broke the words and John wiped a crimson stain from the lips.

"Painin' now, the sheriff, and a bright desperation was climbing through the dullness in his eyes.

One of his hands gripped John's arm tightly.

"Listen. . . . You're . . . deputy now. . . . Warrant's in my . . . pocket. . . . Take my gun. . . . Gorbel shot me when I . . . told him he was under . . . under . . . Understand, Johnny?"

"I've got you, Nat"—gently. Then, over his shoulder: "Call a doctor! Quick!"

A man snatched up the telephone on the desk and gave a number.

"Nat! You have a warrant for Gorbel. You came in here to serve it and he shot you down. I've got that. Do you remember how long ago it was? And what did he do?"

The brows on the suffering face were high arched now, as the man fought for breath and strength.

"Whistle time. . . . minute or two after. . . . Don't know where he . . . went. Up to you Johnny. . . . Nev' mind . . . me!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Life in the Ocean

As in the world above the surface of the water there are many varieties of parasites, so, too, there are lazy creatures in the oceans which get a free ride through life. Rock perches are frequently encrusted with hundreds of polyps, which hang to its skin and which the poor fish is unable to shake loose. The hermit crab thrusts itself into a colony of sea-anemones, which are armed with a formidable battery of stinging cells, and hence are given a wide berth by hungry fish. As the crab has a shell which is not irritated by the stinging cells, it lives in peaceful security from the attacks of fish which know better than to mix up with the anemones. But how the anemones regard the intruder is not known.

**PLANET'S TRAVELS**  
Mars revolves about the sun in an orbit just beyond that of the earth. (The earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun; Mars is 141,000,000 miles.) The two planets move with different speeds and so an opposition occurs once every two years and two months.



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"My druggist told me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I purchased some and after using them a month or two my baby was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Doris Hardy, 13 High St., Rosetown, N. H., August 11, 1932.

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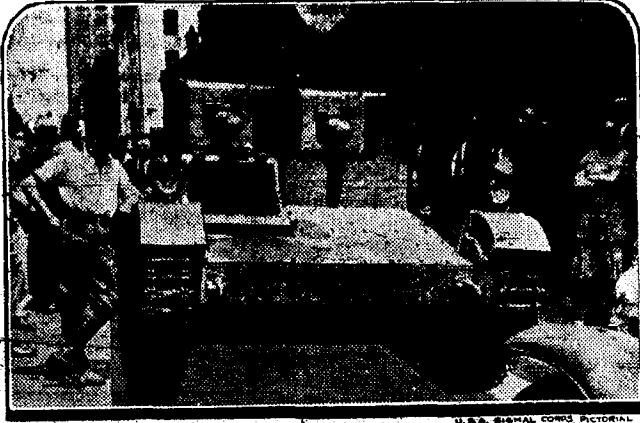
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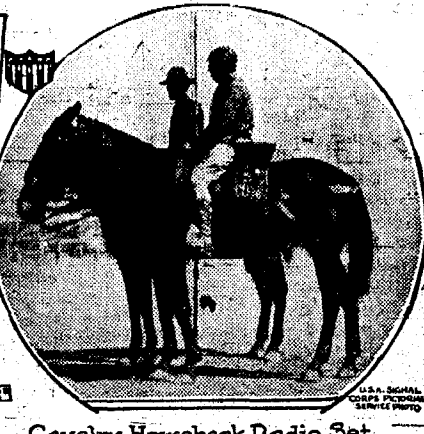
# Cavalry Charger or Tank?



The New Type of Tank



Gen. Guu Henry  
Chief of U.S. Cavalry



Cavalry Horseback Radio Set



A Modern Troop of Cavalry

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE other day there took place at Fort D. A. Russell, near Maria, Tex., a ceremony which marked a revolutionary step in our military history. Out on the parade ground marched the oldest cavalry regiment in the United States army, the "Dandy First," where the officers and troopers were to say farewell to their horses. For this regiment was to be "mechanized," that is, its members were to replace their traditional mounts, the cavalry chargers, with tanks and fast armored motor cars.

As the column proceeded across the parade ground, swung into line and dismounted, a horse was led out to the "front and center" position of honor. He was "Old Louie," the oldest horse of the regiment, veteran of 23 years of service in every part of the country, and he was arrayed in funeral trappings to show the regiment's sorrow at parting from its four-legged comrades.

At the ceremony Col. W. A. Austin, commander of the regiment, voiced the feelings of the officers and men when he said: "Tomorrow we begin in earnest our preparations for that change which means farewell to the horse. For almost a century this regiment, which it has been our privilege to serve with, has contributed a conspicuous part toward the security, progress and stability of the nation. The First Dragoons came into existence to meet the rigorous demands of a great emergency. And ever since, during every crisis and danger confronting the country, the First cavalry has ridden in the vanguard and has been among those first-to-render protection, defense and service to the country."

"No other regiment in our army has such a wealth of tradition, such an abundance of honorable, brilliant achievements. . . . We bid at this hour farewell to our faithful, willing and noble companions of march, maneuver and garrison—our beloved horses. Patient, silent, dependable comrades, they have carried the standards of the First Dragoons through a century of heroic hardships and enduring accomplishments."

It was a just tribute to a gallant regiment for, as Colonel Austin said, "no other regiment has such a wealth of tradition, such an abundance of honorable, brilliant achievements." Except for various loosely organized "rangers" the United States army had no regularly constituted cavalry arm of the service from the close of the Revolution to 1833. In March 3 of that year there was created by an act of congress "The United States Regiment of Dragoons" and the "Dandy First" traces its history in an unbroken line back to that outfit.

The newly organized regiment was organized and concentrated first at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Its first commanding officer was Col. Henry Dodge, who resigned his commission in 1838 to become governor of Wisconsin. The first regimental adjutant was a young Mississippian, fresh from West Point, named Lieut. Jefferson Davis, destined for fame as the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

At that time Jefferson Barracks was on the "frontier" of this country and the five companies of dragoons first recruited were soon dispatched on the duty for which they were primarily created—to suppress tribes of marauding Indians. In October, 1833, the five companies under Colonel Dodge left Jefferson Barracks and set out for Camp Jackson, Arkansas territory. There they spent the winter, practically in sight of the hostiles. In June, 1834, after having suffered many hardships during the winter months, the dragoons were sent out on the Pawnee expedition. The command remained in the field only until September of that year, but in that short time one-fourth of the officers and men died, principally from fever.

For the ensuing winter, part of the regiment was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., while the remainder went into the Indian country on the right bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Des Moines river. The following summer, 1835, the entire command was kept in the field. As no engagements with the Indians are recorded, it is probable that all the marchings and counter-marchings were done in the interest of exploration of our outlying territory to the west of the Mississippi.

The whole of the regiment's service from its organization until the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846 was devoted to activities in the Middle Southwest—alternately fighting Indians and exploring the new territory. Outstanding events are recorded during those years, notable for the results accomplished without bloodshed and for the sustained endurance and hardihood displayed by the soldiers. On May 18, 1838, Colonel Kearney, with five companies, left Fort Leavenworth and set out for South Pass in the Rocky mountains. The command reached that point and returned to its starting place by August 24 of the same year, having marched over strange and generally hostile territory, about 2,000 miles in less than 100 days.

In reporting upon the expedition, Colonel Kearney said: "In the length of the march, the



The Old First Cavalryman

rapidity of movement, and the sacrifices made, the expedition is supposed to be wholly unprecedented." Whether or not it was unprecedented, it is however, worthy of mention that a command of cavalry, moving as a large body, maintained a rate of march of 20 miles a day for so long a period.

In the Mexican war the First Dragoons—there had been a Second Regiment organized in 1836—took a glorious part. Companies A and E fought with Taylor in his vigorous campaign. Company F escorted General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and was present at the battle fought before that city. Companies D and K, also saw service in Scott's line. The remaining companies in the United States carried on as before the war, helping keep the Indians under control up and down the western Mississippi valley.

The period from the close of the Mexico war to the outbreak of the war between the states was in all respects similar to the period preceding the former contest. The dragoons were on Indian duty in the West. Headquarters were moved to Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, in 1854, and with that as a base of operations, companies of the command operated against hostile Indians all the way from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border on the one hand and from the Mississippi to the Pacific on the other. Engagements with the Utah, Apache, Navajo, Spokane, and other Indians are recorded.

At the outbreak of the Civil war the designation of the command was changed from "First Regiment of Dragoons" to "First Regiment of Cavalry," without any change of internal organization or shifting of personnel other than what was necessary for expansion to war strength.

During the latter part of 1861, the regiment, less Companies D and G, was transferred from the Pacific coast to Washington, D. C., to become a part of the line of Union defenses around that city. And while the regiment, minus its two companies, was taking part in various tactical movements around the Federal Capital, the two companies left in the West were making history.

In January, 1862, they acted as escort for General Canby; on February 19, Company D engaged Confederate troops in a skirmish near Fort Craig; the two companies took part in the battle of Valverde on February 21; and Company D took part in engagements at Pigeon's Ranch, March 30; Albuquerque, April 25, and Peralta, April 27. In June, 1863, the two companies were broken up, the officers and noncommissioned officers being transferred to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. There the two units were reorganized and joined the regiment at Camp Buford, Maryland, October, 1863.

From this time until the end of the war, the First regiment was destined to see action on many fronts, tramp many miles up and down the valleys of Virginia, and finally to be present at the closing scene at Appomattox in April, 1865. It was attached to Sheridan's famous cavalry corps which on the march and in the attack was second only to Jackson's in point of swiftness.

When "Little Phil" swung around Richmond the First cavalry was with him, taking part in the following engagements: Beaver Dam station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, Tunstall's station, Hawe's Shop, and Old Church. Other important engagements in which the command took part were Cold Harbor, Peninsula Campaign, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Appomattox.

After the surrender of both Lee and Johnston, the regiment returned to Washington, escorting General Sherman, and was present for the "Great Review" on May 24 and 25, 1865, when 65,000 of the victorious troops paraded through the streets of the city.

Almost immediately thereafter the command left for the South to aid in the work of reconstruction, taking station in the vicinity of New Orleans. There it remained until December, 1866,

when it left for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. It took station at the Presidio of San Francisco on January 22, 1868.

From this time until the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, the regiment remained in the West, scouting and fighting Indians from the Pacific coast to Oklahoma, its duties practically the same as they had been during the interval between the Mexican and Civil wars. Engagements were fought with every important tribe of red men—and at times the troopers were even engaged in rounding up horse thieves who practiced their trade along the Rio Grande.

In the Spanish-American war, the regiment took part in the Battle of Santiago, and later rendered a glorious account of itself in the Philippines during the Insurrections.

Since the war with Spain, the command has soldiered extensively in the Philippine islands and the western United States. It was on border duty during 1918, 1917, and 1918. Its service during the period has been generally without striking historical significance, but the organization has nevertheless occupied an important place in our national defense system in the performance of its routine garrison duty and on maneuvers, it has upon many occasions drawn the praise of high commanders and inspectors.

After the sad ceremony which took place at Fort D. A. Russell, this historic regiment was transferred to Fort Knox, Ky., to become a part of the mechanized force of the army which for some time has been experimenting at Fort Eustis, Va., with the latest developments in tanks and armored cars. This was in line with the War department's desire to maintain the cavalry in its role as the fastest-moving fighting force and it was believed that it could best be done by replacing horses with high-speed cars.

This does not necessarily mean, however, that the cavalry charger will be entirely eliminated from our military establishment of the future. In fact, it would appear from a study of past experience that there will always be special situations in which the mounted soldier will be needed. Man and horse can get through and gain information when other means are blocked. The airplane is helpless in a fog, for instance. Nor can thoroughly effective reconnaissance be accomplished without the aid of the horse in exceedingly mountainous terrain. All this would indicate the retention of the horse for some military purposes and that mounted troops, in smaller numbers, will be available for scouting, at any rate.

In the broader field of tactical usefulness, however, the horse cannot compete with the newer mechanical weapons. The speeding armored car, for ground reconnaissance, can cover much greater distances in quicker time.

With the development of more effective weapons, the horse has lost its "shock power" in operating against either mounted or dismounted enemies. There are too many machine guns, automatic rifles and quick firing artillery guns to permit such close contact, and the horse offers a larger target than the man on foot. Gas, too, is a potent weapon against the horse. It is too expensive to completely cover an animal with gas-proof cloth and there are gases now which inflict deep burns at the slightest exposure.

Ever since the British launched the first landships or "tanks" (as they were originally named to mislead spies) many military experts have been looking toward a mechanized cavalry, mounted on mechanical steeds, still carrying on its traditional roles of distant reconnaissance, pursuit, surprise attack and last-minute reserve, but covering more ground in less time, striking with more force and power and with fewer risks and greater protection than the horse offered.

But the World War tanks were incapable of carrying out such assignments. Some power they enjoyed, but mobility, the prime essential of cavalry, they lacked. The light tank, for instance, maneuvered across country at the rate of three to four miles an hour. After ten miles it ran out of gasoline, and, what was even worse, it usually had to go back to the shop for overhaul after a comparatively short trip. The heavy tank, carrying the tremendous weight of 44 tons, lumbered along at a maximum rate of five and a half miles an hour, and often bogged down in its own tracks.

Today, however, the ordnance department has given the American fighting forces a light experimental tank capable of operating on the road at 25 miles an hour, across country at 18 miles an hour; 60 miles on one filling of gasoline, and more than 2,000 miles before major overhaul becomes necessary. And all this has been accomplished without increasing the light tank of seven and a half tons by a single pound.

Besides tanks and vehicles of its type, a mechanized force calls for armored cars, wheeled vehicles armored and armed with machine guns only. For long-distance reconnaissance, patrols and raids, such vehicles are not indispensable, and the time may not be far distant when they will replace entirely that faithful companion of our troopers, the cavalry charger, who helped push back the frontier in the conquest of America.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

## THE GREAT SECRET

I suppose we shall never acquire the capacity to imagine how life can go on apart from a body as a carrier of our personality and as the organ of our values. As Emerson so well put it: "No sociable angel ever breathes an early syllable to satisfy the longings of saints or the fears of mortals. The secret is kept. The mystery is unsolved." And it is as it should be. I should be sorry if we had prospectuses of "the beyond," if the secrets were all unrolled and we could "calculate" in advance. It is enough to know that "it must tally" with what is best in Nature. It cannot be inferior in tone to the already known works of the Artist who writes the moral law.—Dr. Rufus Jones.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Then, Particularly  
We like a plain honest man, particularly if he likes us.

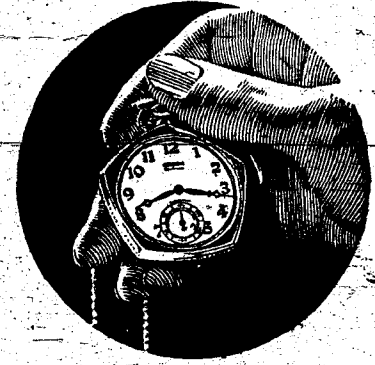
## WOMAN MUSEUM GUIDE

For the first time a woman has been appointed guide lecturer at the Natural History museum, South Kensington, England, and she will conduct parties of school children and others around the cases and give lectures on the exhibits.

## Tired.. Nervous Wife

HER raw nerves were soothed. She banished that "dead tired" feeling. Won new youthful color—restful nights, active days—all because she rid her system of bowel-clogging wastes that were sapping her vitality. Dr. Pierce's Kidney & Bladder Pills (Nature's Remedy)—the mild, safe, all-vegetable laxative—worked the transformation. Try it for constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, colds. See how refreshed you feel. At all druggists—25 cents.

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.



## BAYER SPEED! BAYER

The quickest relief for a headache is two tablets of Bayer Aspirin. The tablet bearing the Bayer cross dissolves very rapidly and brings rapid relief. There is no known medicine that works quite like Bayer Aspirin for the awful head and face pains of neuralgia. There is nothing with quite the same effectiveness in relieving rheumatism.

Bayer Aspirin does not depress the heart, does not upset the stomach, does not have any ill effect. Its purity and uniformity are tested thirty-six times!

Time counts when you're in pain. Stick to genuine Bayer Aspirin!

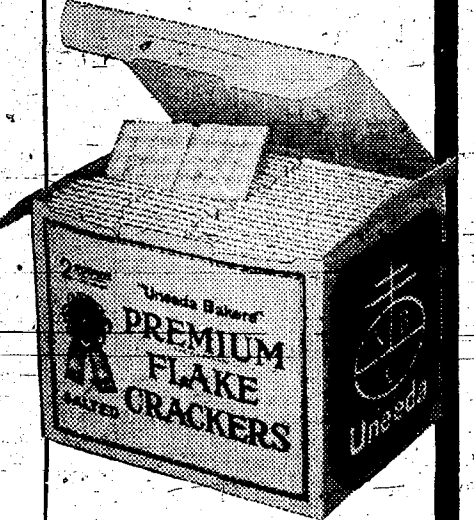
## And Bayer means Safe!



## THEY ALL AGREE

EVERYBODY likes PREMIUM FLAKES. Everyone recognizes their high standard of quality. These flavor-famous crackers appeal to all appetites! For soups and salads and in-between bites, they're the Nation's favorite. Baked of the best. Packed oven-fresh. A real quality-food bargain in the big 1-pound or 2-pound package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



## FREE RECIPES

Printed on the package. More inside. And a whole book free if you write for "Menu Magic." Send name and address on penny postcard to National Biscuit Company, 449 West 14th Street, New York City.

## Uneda Bakers

## FIGHT COLDS 2 WAYS MISTOL

FOR NOSE AND THROAT

PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling  
Imparts Color and  
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair  
Sells at 10c at Druggists  
Floreton Chem. Wks., Paterson, N. J.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiteco Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

SORES AND LUMPS—My Specialty  
Write for Free 100 Page Book  
On Sores, Lumps, etc.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 13-1933

# School News and Chatter

Week of March 20-24

Editor-in-Chief Phyllis Woerfel  
 Assistant Editor Marian Kraemer  
 Advisor Miss Perkins  
 Reporters: Henrietta Russell, Helen Malpass, Josephine Somerville, Gertrude Sidebotham, Merna Moore, Mary Jane Porter, Harriet Conway, and Edward Bishaw.

## EDITORIAL

"March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb" and we have had proof of it lately but the statement "Students come in like lions and go out like lambs" might be made also. How many of the students have started out fine, "going in for it hard" but have become discouraged about the end of the first semester? How many have quit in the midst of their high school years? Those who have reached the Senior year will soon "go out like lambs" with the knowledge that they don't know much and must gain more to fit them for success. After all, it's all in the March of life and what is our civilization for if not to smooth off the lionlike tendencies of individuals and make way for ages of peace?

It is well known that all lambs follow their mother and the mothers the leaders. Why not people follow their heads of governments and the executive?

## WHO'S WHO

### WILLIAM MALPASS

"Billy" was born June 17, 1915, on a farm near Eugene, Oregon. He went to the country school and to the Eugene school until he was in the third. He then moved with his parents to this city where he has attended school ever since.

"Bill" went out for football in the 10th grade. He broke his collar bone and so was forced to remain out of the team during that term.

Billy was determined to play, and so in his junior year he again played as sub, but in the senior year he played end. He well deserves his J.

We do not know what he intends to take up after graduation but we are sure of the fact that his good-naturedness and determination will bring him along in the world and we will be glad to say in later years that he was our school-mate or classmate.

### ALBERT LAURENCE OMLAND

Albert Laurence Omland was born June 5th, 1914 on a farm near East Jordan. He has always gone to the East Jordan schools and thinks the school is nice too.

Every spring since he has been in High School he has gone out for track.

Last year he took the part in the Junior play "The Millionaire" of a college professor.

He has been in the Glee Club four years. This year he had a leading part in the operetta "The Family Doctor" as Dr. Drake.

His favorite sports are baseball and basketball. This year he has been captain of a baseball and basketball team that plays at noon.

He is another senior who is undecided about the future. We wish him luck anyway.

### HELEN PESEK

Helen, the modest senior who has medium brown hair and grey blue eyes and always studies her lessons "the day before," was born on a farm about six miles southeast of East Jordan on April 25th, 1915.

Helen procured the first eight years of her education at the Settlement school and began the ninth grade in East Jordan High School, where she has been known as a hard working commercial student with a very retiring disposition.

Helen doesn't know what she will do when she finishes high school, but since she has taken all the subjects required for a stenographer, perhaps she will enter that field.

### PERFECT LITTLE GOOSE

The Senior play, "Perfect Little Goose" is dated for Thursday, April 6. The play was written by Lida Larimore and published by the Penn Publishing Company, a very old and well known company.

Sarah Lovelace, Florence Weaver, is the "roaring blazing comet" of the family while Annabelle, Ruth Stalard or the Perfect Little Goose is "just the tail." Randall Meredith, a young inventor, makes a call at the Lovelace home (in hopes that he (David Nowland) could interest Miss Sarah in his airplane motor. Here Annabelle falls in love with him. Sarah sends Annabelle in her place to take care of her niece, Phyllis Woerfel or Marjorie, who is just about the age to need much care. Annabelle and Hanna, the maid, Doris Russell, who turns out to be a very good detective, set out to meet the excitement of the Meredith home on Long Island after being imprisoned in the dark Lovelace home under the rule of Sarah for many years. At the Meredith home Annabelle finds that besides Randall and Margory there is a Mr. Byron Fleming with whom Margory is wildly in love. Teddy Traverse, a young boy (Bud Kenny)

with grown up ideas, falls in love with Annabelle. The invention papers are stolen and each person has his or her suspicion until it is finally discovered who the thief is after many trying situations. This terrifies Margory who falls back to her girlhood chum; Katie, the Meredith maid, Frederica Jackson, young and pretty, finds that she still has her George, and Randall Meredith, who knew Annabelle even under her disguise proposes to his "Perfect Little Goose" and the detective, Bill Porter, Mr. Johnson, takes care of the thief.

The price of admission will be two for a quarter for adults. This includes all high school students and adults; and ten cents for children, the eighth grade and under.

### OPERETTA A SUCCESS

The operetta received a full house. Every seat was taken and still the people came.

The program began with a very good march. This was followed by a slow and very pretty waltz "Over the waves."

Three other numbers were played by the orchestra.

The Girls Glee Club sang two songs, "Ride out," "On Wings of Songs," and "Sundown".

The orchestra played two pieces, "Poet and Peasant Overture" and "Festal March."

Buddy Porter played a xylophone solo.

Albert Omland took a leading part in the operetta, "The Family Doctor". Albert won the love of his patient's daughter, Marcella Muma. Gilbert Joynt took the part of a victim of many ailments very well. Pauline Clark, the mother, did very good. The girls and boys together sang at different times.

Miss Roberts and Mr. Ter Wee are congratulated for their good work with the Glee Clubs and orchestra.

### FIFTH GRADE ARE MAKING A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES

The fifth graders of the West Side are making a tour of the U. S. They started from Michigan. The girls are traveling in a Cadillac and have reached Illinois.

The boys are traveling in a model T. Ford. They are in Iowa now. Mary planned the route we are to take. We are going to visit the western states first and then we will go to the East.

The people who have A in spelling are the ones that make the car go.

The ones that received A in the fifth grade are: John Craig, Elaine Hosler, Francis Justice, Robert Kiser, Mary Kotovich, Joey Lilak, Marjorie Mayville, Basil Morgan, Marren Perkins, Madeline Shay, Armetta Vermillion and Dorothy Weiler.

The ones that received A in the fourth grade are: Vale Gee, Jean Vallance, Marjorie Kiser, Norma Premoe, Melvin Sweet, Helen Shay, Dale Gee, Eunice Sutton, Eleanor Hawley, and Charles Burbank.

The fifth grade on the East Side have a "Good Manners Club" in their room. It was started to create the use of manners among fifth graders. As yet no-one has been able to join, but we hope by the end of the week to have a few members.

We have been studying Holland pictures this month.

The B. section had sections A. and C. as their guests one day last week. They were reading directions about exercises, then gave them before class. The boys did better than the girls.

We all learned the poem "The Windmill" by Henry W. Longfellow.

The sixth grade section II has been studying about Australia.

Both fifth and sixth graders have been making posters. The fifth grade posters are of windmills and birds. The sixth grade posters are of crocuses and tulips.

The sixth grade has learned a new part of speech which is called a preposition.

Ira Higbee has gone to Ann Arbor to have his tonsils removed. We all miss him very much and hope he will come to school soon.

Marie Essenberg has come back to school from Ann Arbor and we are all glad to see her smiling face again. Instead of having book reports this month we are all going to learn a poem.

Many are absent from the kindergarten because of measles and two because of chicken pox.

Those who have A in arithmetic in the fourth grade are: Betty Hickox, Margaret Kaley, Helen Bennett, Lawrence Bennett, Suzanne Porter, Glen Frojanek, Teddy Malpass, Margaret Strehl, and Carmen Faust.

Miss Clark is absent from school this week because of the death of her father. We wish to express our sympathy for her during her recent bereavement.

Carlton Bowman is taking Miss Clarks place in the sixth grade.

Twenty of the sixth graders had one-hundred in spelling this week.

The sixth grade section I is studying Australia.

All the sixth graders but three had one-hundred in language Tuesday.

The sixth graders are studying the sense organs.

Minnie Nelson is monitor this week and Virginia Davis is the pianist.

### CLASSES GOING ON IN SPITE OF "SPRING FEVER" SEASON

In arithmetic the seventh graders have started studying about lumber.

The seventh grade A English students had a spell-down on Wednesday, March 22nd.

In history they are studying the chapter called "The New Government at Work."

Friday, March 17, the seventh

grade geography students had a test. The following people received 100: 7th A: Irene Brintnall, and 7B Katherine Kitman, Arthur Rude, and Mary Lilak.

Monday, March 20, Miss Stroop's class in English had a spell-down with Thelma Klooster and Kathryn Kitsman as captains. Thelma's side won.

The eighth grade home-economics class-members are making preparations for their breakfasts, which are to be served after school by each separate group starting March the 27th. This is to summarize the study of breakfast preparation—that the girls have been having since the second semester.

The civics classes are studying the laws of the government.

The Junior High literature classes have now started the study of animal life. They have read "Cooly Bay, The Outlaw Horse" by Earnest Thompson Seton, and also "The Wild Thoroughbred" by Enas A. Nills.

The general science class is studying the stars.

Mr. Wade's section in eighth A have finished the study of prisms and cylinders and are now studying cones and pyramids. Mr. De Forest's class (section B) is studying the metric system.

The ancient history class has finished the study of Feudalism and are now studying "The Middle Age Church" which takes in the organization, powers of Pope and both the Greek and Roman Church.

The modern history class is finishing the chapter about the "Twentieth Century."

The civics class has finished studying "Federal Reserve Banks" and is studying "The Judicial Department" of our government.

The horticulture class is studying small fruits and as soon as the weather permits, they are going to start pruning operations.

The biology class is studying bees and honey production.

The chemistry students are studying different ways of obtaining iron and steel.

The animal husbandry class is studying poultry production and the growing of baby chicks.

The agricultural economics class is studying about the agricultural conditions in our state, also the factors that influence agricultural conditions, and they also are studying various agricultural areas.

The economics class has finished studying supply and demand and market price and has begun to study money.

The geometry students have completed the study of proportional lines and have started on similar polygons.

The tenth grade English class is studying nineteenth century writers. Notable among them are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, and Thoreau.

The Freshmen have returned to their grammar lessons again.

The Juniors are more up to date than Sophomores. They are studying twentieth century literature.

The Seniors have been studying twentieth century English poets such as: Noyes, Masefield, Henley, Bridges, Meredith, Hardy, Thompson, and Kipling.

They have also done work in the grammar pads making the preparations for essays under the following outline: Subject, Limited Field, Live Objective and Challenging title. They intend to spend some time on our modern poetry and poets using the material they are now collecting from magazines.

The first year Latin class is translating the story of Perseus; the young man who was sent in quest of Medusa, the Gorgon with snaky locks. He succeeded in cutting off her head by looking at its reflection in a shield and he gave it to Athena who set it in her shield. Chrysaor and Pegasus, of whom the father was Poseidon, sprang from her blood. Medusa is said to have been a beautiful maiden whose hair was changed into snakes by Athena whose sanctuary she had violated.

The second year Latin class has finished translating the campaign of the Helvetians. They have found that the mottoes of twenty of our states are Latin and have included these in their notebooks.

The ninth grade home economics girls have handed in their pajamas. Altogether there are twenty-eight pairs. The most costly was \$1.73; the least costly was 50c and the average was 86c.

This score card was worked out by the members of the home economics class as a basis for judging the finished product.

I. General Appearance 40%

1. Material 10%

a. color, b. design.

2. Design of pattern (style) 15%

a. becomingness to individual, b. fit.

3. Neatness 15%

a. cleanliness, b. press, c. no loose threads, bastings, and raw edges.

II. Workmanship 60%

1. Flat all seams 20%

2. Plackets, buttonholes, facings, hemming, overcasting, and fastenings. 40%

Those whose pajamas scored the highest in the class were: Jean Essenberg, Ruth Bujow, Doris Shepard, Maxine Touchstone, Barbara Stroebel, Priscilla Nichols, and Lois Rude.

This past week the home economics 10th grade girls kept an average days record of their activities for twenty-four hours in order to determine the number of calories required for a days work. Then a daily food intake was checked to see whether or not each girl was eating enough or too much.

### BAND TAKES PART IN PROGRAM

The High school band took part in the "Smelt" program held Saturday. They practices marching Friday, and Saturday every one marched well in spite of the cold weather. They even had their pictures taken. "Spin" Chak dressed as an Indian. Bob Somerville a tramp, Chester Bigelow, a Chink showed that every one goes Smelt fishing and possibly that is the reason why some unexcused absences read "too late Smelt fishing."

### INDOOR GAMES BROUGHT TO CLOSE

The High School this year has been the scene of many interesting baseball games this year. It was brought to a close Monday night by a banquet in the gym given by the losing teams to the winners.

### ELECTION NOTICE

BIENNIAL SPRING ELECTION AND ANNUAL CITY ELECTION

To the Qualified Electors of the CITY OF EAST JORDAN, State of Michigan:

NOTICE is hereby given that the next ensuing BIENNIAL SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL CITY ELECTION will be held on

MONDAY, APR. 3, 1933

At the places in said City as indicated below, viz.:

First, Second, Third Wards LIBRARY BUILDING

For the purpose of voting for the election of the following officers, viz.:

STATE—Two Justices of the Supreme Court; two Regents of the University of Michigan; Superintendent of Public Instruction; Member of the State Board of Education; two Members of the State Board of Agriculture; State Highway Commissioner.

CITY—One Mayor; one Alderman for each ward; one Supervisor, and one Constable, in each of the 3 wards; Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy). Notice Relative to Opening and Closing of the Polls.

Election Revisions of 1931—No. 410, Chapter VIII.

Section 1. On the day of any election the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall be continued open until six o'clock in the afternoon and no longer: PROVIDED, That in townships the board of inspectors of election may, in its discretion, adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock noon, for one hour, and that the township board

in townships and the legislative body in cities and villages may, by resolution, provide that the polls shall be opened at six o'clock in the forenoon and may also provide that the polls shall be kept open not later than eight o'clock in the evening of the same day. Every qualified elector present and in line at the polls at the hour prescribed for the closing thereof shall be allowed to vote.

THE POLLS of said Election will be open at 7:00 o'clock a. m., and will remain open until 6:00 o'clock p. m., eastern standard time, of said day of election.

Dated February 18th, A. D. 1933. OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk

### Man's Heart Stopped, Stomach Gas Cause

W. L. Adams was bloated so with gas that his heart often missed beats after eating. Advertiser rid him of all gas, and now he eats anything and feels fine. Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

### Jobless Go Fishing, Rod Makers Thrive

Post Mills, Vt.—The depression has brought prosperity to this mountain hamlet. A rod company, sole industry of the village, returned to normal production and now has added a night shift, employing a total of fifty hands. It manufactures split bamboo rods and other fishing paraphernalia. Many of the nation's jobless have turned to angling to while away their idle moments, thus increasing the demand for these products, according to company officials.

### H. A. LANGELL OPTOMETRIST

308 Williams St. Opposite High School EAST JORDAN, MICH.

**DR. B. J. BEUKER**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 Office Hours: 2:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
 Office Phone—158-F2  
 Residence Phone—158-F3  
 Office, Second Floor Hite Building Next to Postoffice.

**DR. F. P. RAMSEY**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.  
 Office—Over Bartlett's Store  
 Phone—196-F2

**DR. E. J. BRENNER**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 Office Hours: 10:00-12:00; 2:00-4:00; 7:00-8:00 and by appointment.  
 Office Phone—6-F2  
 Residence Phone—6-F3  
 Office—Over Peoples Bank

**FRANK PHILLIPS**  
 Tonsorial Artist  
 WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN MY LINE, CALL IN AND SEE ME.

**R. G. WATSON**  
 FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
 244 Phones 66  
 MONUMENTS  
 EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Never did advertising have such a story to tell as today. Get the habit—tell the Editor of your visitors of the visits that you make or other items of local interest.

# THEN SPEND YOUR MONEY WITH CONFIDENCE

For someone, every day, the biggest news is not on the front page. It's not even in the news columns.

There may be an earthquake in Italy or a revolution in Central America. There may be a hot election campaign or a million dollar fire or a metropolitan crime wave. But for Jim Jones, who has decided to buy a new Sedan, and for Mrs. Thompson, who needs some school dresses for little Mary Lou, the big news of the day is in the advertisements.

Even the doings of Congress and the big league baseball results pale into insignificance beside the news of something you really want.

The advertising columns bring you, each day, sound information about quality, style and price. They announce new products and new developments that save time, trouble or expense for millions of people. They point out healthful habits of eating, sleeping, exercising.

Constantly advertised goods are safe to buy. Behind them stand the manufacturer and the merchant, guaranteeing their uniform quality. Read the advertisements before you buy.

**DO YOU READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS?**