

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

NUMBER 14

Milstein Is New Mayor

EAST JORDAN VOTES REPUBLICAN AND "WET"

In the election of Monday, Barney Milstein was elected Mayor by the narrow margin of ten votes, viz

Wards	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Milstein	81	106	128	315
Watson	52	70	183	305

JUSTICE OF PEACE

Wards	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
W. N. Langell	86	111	221	418

VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Wards	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Wet	76	97	159	332
Dry	60	71	153	284

CITY GOES REPUBLICAN

East Jordan went republican for all State Officers with the following majorities:

Regents of the University—Johnson 42; Clements 27.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Pearce 110.

Highway Commissioner—Dillman 105.

State Board of Education—Jeffers 51.

Members State Board of Agriculture—Rogers 74; McPherson 39.

RESULTS IN THE WARDS

FIRST WARD

Supervisor—Wm. F. Bashaw 118.

Constable—Winfield Nichols 102.

Alderman—Tom Bussler, 89; R. G. Proctor 49.

Total vote 142.

SECOND WARD

Supervisor—W. H. Webster 98; W. R. Barnett 62.

Constable—Cort Hayes 97.

Alderman—R. P. Maddock 90; F. H. Crowell 33.

Total vote 183.

THIRD WARD

Supervisor—John Porter.

Constable—Ed Kamradt.

Alderman—John F. Kenny.

Total vote 319.

South Arm Township

Supervisor—Elmer Hott 169; Victor LaCroix 37.

Clerk—Lawrence Addis 157; R. V. Eiskum 40.

Treasurer—Leden Brintnall 133; Lillian Chew 69.

Highway Com'r.—W. R. Batterbee 124; Elmer Jensen 68.

Justice of the Peace—Peter Umlor 112; Benj. Smatts 80.

Member Board of Review—Benj. Smatts 147.

Constables (4)—Orvie Gunsolus, R. V. Liskum, Mark Carney, Frank Addis.

Total vote 207.

Eveline Township

Supervisor—Wm. Sanderson 158; John E. Knudson 72.

Clerk—Ralph Price 199; Wm. Johnson 22.

Treasurer—Cash Hayden 136; Lena O'Brine 92.

Highway Com'r.—Elmer Faust 143; Jos. Kemp 81.

Member Board of Review—Arthur Naylor 231.

Constables—Albert Carlson 231; Richard 231.

Prohibition—Dry 124; wet 103.

Wilson Township

Supervisor—O. D. Smith.

Township Clerk—E. S. Brintnall.

Treasurer—August Knop.

Highway Com'r.—Frank W. Bahling.

Justice of the Peace—Carl Bergman.

Member of the Board of Review—Bert Lumley.

Representative to the 18th amendment repeal convention—Thomas C. Kroupa received 132 votes; Henry M. Steimel received 58 votes.

\$500 was voted for the Road Repair fund and \$500 was voted for the Township Contingent Fund.

W. C. T. U. ORATORICAL CONTEST

The W. C. T. U. held their 5th Silver Medal Oratorical Contest at the East Jordan High School Auditorium, Wednesday, April 5th, 1933 at 9:00 a. m.

The seven contestants were: Sherry Bulow, Jane Davis, Dorothy Jones, Carmine Kowalski, Veta Trompou, Ruth Darbee, and Lorena Brintnall. The medal was awarded to Lorena Brintnall.

While the judges—Mrs. Leitch, Mrs. Palmier and W. N. Langell were out deliberating, Miss Stella Stallard entertained the audience with a poem.

The director of the Dept.—Miss Agnes Porter and the instructor, Miss L. Perkins will next begin preparations for the 1st Gold Medal Contest which promises to be a great event.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES FOR CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

Good Friday Services will be held in Charlevoix County next Friday afternoon in Boyne City, Charlevoix and East Jordan. These services are possible because of the fine spirit of co-operation that there is among the churches. Some of the ministers will speak in two churches.

The program used will be a short opening service followed by addresses on the seven words spoken by Jesus on the cross. There will be music between each address, during which people are free to enter or to leave.

The seven words in their order are: 1. Father forgive them for they know not what they do. 2. Today shalt thou be with me in Paradise. 3. Woman, Behold thy son, son, behold thy mother. 4. My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me. 5. I Thirst. 6. It is finished. 7. Father into Thy hands I commend My spirit.

In Charlevoix the services will be at the Congregational Church. In Boyne City it will be at the Presbyterian Church. In East Jordan it will be at the Presbyterian Church.

The schedule for the three cities is as follows:

BOYNE CITY

1:15—1:25 opening exercise

1:25—1:45 Rev. Boodagh 1 and 2

1:45—2:00 Rev. Smock, 3

2:00—2:15 Rev. P. Holton, 4

2:15—2:35 Rev. R. C. Miller, 5 and 6

2:35—2:50 Rev. Parker, 7

CHARLEVOIX

1:15—1:25 opening exercise

1:25—1:45 Rev. Parker, 1 and 2

1:45—2:00 Rev. Leitch, 3

2:00—2:15 Rev. Sidebotham, 5

2:15—2:30 Rev. Rauch, 6

2:30—2:50 Rev. Mark, 4 and 7

EAST JORDAN

2:00—2:10 opening exercise

2:10—2:25 Rev. Jewell, 5

2:25—2:45 Rev. Boodagh, 1 and 2

2:45—3:00 Rev. Smock, 3

3:00—3:15 Rev. Leitch, 6

3:15—3:50 Rev. Sidebotham, 4 and 7

HOLY WEEK SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor.

The Holy Week services in St. Joseph Church will begin on Palm Sunday, April 9th. The blessing of palms, distribution of palms to the faithful, procession and Mass. will begin at 8:30 a. m.

Services at Settlement at 10:30.

Following is the program during the Holy Week.

HOLY THURSDAY

8:00 a. m.—Mass and procession.

GOOD FRIDAY

8:00 a. m.—Adoration of the Cross.

7:30 p. m.—Stations of the Cross and sermon.

HOLY SATURDAY

7:00 a. m.—Blessing of fire, water, paschal candle.

8:00 a. m.—High Mass.

EASTER SUNDAY

7:45 a. m.—Holy Communion.

10:30 a. m.—Mass—East Jordan.

8:30 a. m.—Mass—Settlement.

Steady Increase in Employment Is Shown

Washington.—White reports from many sources, including the American Federation of Labor, reveal a steady increase in employment in the United States, 16 nations in Europe also reveal conditions so much improved that observers generally believe that the depression will have definitely reached an end by spring. Employment has increased anywhere from 3 to 8 per cent since June in most countries, it is revealed.

In nine other countries of Europe, including England and Japan, unemployment figures show an increase, however. Nations which show improved conditions besides the United States, include Italy, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Canada, France, Poland, and Finland.

The American Federation of Labor and the Federal government both report increasing employment in this country. The labor federation adds the qualification, however, that while this trend is encouraging to business recovery there is still a major relief problem facing the nation during this winter.

Oil Man Leaves \$80,000 for Sick Dogs and Cats

St. Louis, Mo.—A trust fund of more than \$80,000 for the care of dogs and cats was left by the late Henry O. Babcock, retired oil broker.

The fund is to be known as "The Babcock Relief Fund for Dumb Animals," according to the administrator of the estate, who said its purpose is to care for and eliminate suffering among cats and dogs.

MAY GROW MORE PEAS IN STATE THIS YEAR

Buyers of Michigan field peas, one crop which paid its producers a fair return last year, say that the acreage of the crop in the State can be safely expanded a little in 1933.

The acreage of field peas in Michigan last year was 36 per cent lower than the 10 year average, and buyers of the crop are now paying \$1.25 per bushel for good grades of peas. This price does not permit the growers to become rich but the return per acre is higher than that for many other common crops.

The sections in the State in which peas are now grown are in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula and in various parts of the Upper Peninsula. The varieties which are the most popular with buyers are Canadian field peas and Scotch green. O. A. C. No. 181, a newer variety developed in Ontario shows up well in yield tests made at Michigan State College.

Wet, acid soils will not produce profitable crops of peas. The crop is a legume and the seed should be inoculated to enable it to use nitrogen from the air. Early planting is advisable.

Most of the diseases and insect pests which attack peas can be controlled by crop rotation which avoid planting peas on the same soil in successive years. The peas themselves are usually sold for human food, but they may be ground and used as stock feed.

Circular bulletin No. 145, which gives detailed directions for growing peas, will be sent free to anyone requesting it from the bulletin clerk at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Business Places Asked To Close During Good Friday Services

Last year every business place in Boyne City, Charlevoix and East Jordan, with the exception of the gasoline stations, was closed during the time of the Good Friday services. The County Council of Religious Education is requesting that they be closed this year also during the time of the services.

The services in East Jordan will begin at 2 o'clock and will close at 3:50, and will be in the Presbyterian Church.

CLAIMS FIRST TO SEND MAIL BY AIR

Lafayette, Ind.—To Lafayette belongs the distinction of having dispatched the first mail by air, first in all the world.

The epochal events occurred 78 years ago—the exact date being August 17, 1855.

This interesting fact was disclosed here recently by Erick Hildesheim of 8217 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, who came to this country from Denmark recently to write a history of air mail, and who obtained the story of the first air mail from the archives in the congressional library in Washington.

John Wise, best-known American balloonist of his day, was the original air-mail carrier. Thomas Wood was postmaster in Lafayette in 1855 when Wise came here for a balloon exhibition.

Wise conceived the idea of carrying mail by balloon and endeavored to interest capital in an improved mail service founded on the idea of ballooning the mail from the west coast to the Atlantic seaboard and from there across the Atlantic ocean by the same means.

The Lafayette air mail plan was devised as an experience in connection with an ascension which Wise had contracted to make here on August 16, 1855. The ascent was a failure on that day and was attempted on the following day with greater success.

An immense crowd gathered as Wise sailed into the air with a bag of mail. Due to lack of wind he was forced to descend near Crawfordsville, 30 miles south of here, but first devised a parachute out of a piece of muslin nine feet square. To this he attached the mail bag and dropped it overboard. He landed in his balloon not far from where the mail bag landed. The mail was then placed aboard a train for the East.

The following dispatch tells the remainder of what is known of the event:

"Lancaster, Pa., Friday, Aug. 20, 1855.—The special letter bag expressed by the postmaster of Lafayette, with proof of Wise's departure, was dropped from the clouds over Crawfordsville, Ind., and passed through here today en route to New York in good condition."

NACH SWINGS MEAN PEN ON SUBJECT OF ANNUAL SMELT RUN

"Smelt Dipping Is Just Ahead," proclaims J. T. Nachazel of Michigan Tech is a signed feature story in the March Development Bureau News of Marquette. "Nach," one of the founders of the National Order of Smelters, employs his famous style to powerful effect in this 650-word account of a great sport.

Freshmen reading the excerpts below are urged to recall the fame of "Nach's" powerful fancy and to place his efforts on the same library shelves with the "Paul Bunyan Sagas" and the "Correspondence" of Pierre.

"Pete Vigeant, Sault Ste. Marie's fisherman de luxe," says Mr. Nachazel, "predicts that the swarming smelt will be taken this year well up St. Mary's River. Ordinarily planted in northern Lake Michigan, they have invaded the Straits of Mackinac and are now found miles down the Lake Huron shore.

"Last year we were privileged to attend the famous smelt run held at East Jordan. Smelt began running about March 17, which being a legal holiday for smelt runners, brought forth sportsmen from all over the state.

"The local sportsmen's club at East Jordan had provided a large building with plenty of firewood and a big stove around which 'Smelters' from all over the central state were to be found. Many came for the companionship rather than the fact that they desire to obtain any of the tiny fish.

Along the "front" which was the bank of the Jordan river, were hundreds of men and women each armed with a 16-ft. pole with a conical steel net about 18 inches across the opening attached to the end. Conservation men and the 'Head Smelt,' usually one of the sportsmen, arranged an hour for the beginning of the dip.

"At the signal, which was around nine in the evening, the boys at the front began wielding the long poled nets and 'one old frontiersman who had been through many a battle was heard to remark: 'God help the smelt tonight.' All night the battle raged and at dawn the tired but happy 'Smelters' turned in with baskets of little blue fish.

The National Order of Smelt was organized at East Jordan on the banks of one of the finest fishing streams, the Jordan river, where the tiny fish run in the early spring. The purpose of the order was the organization of the fun-loving sportsmen, but better still for the promotion of fishing as a sport, and the observance of law relative to sport. While the name of the order suggests levity, it has its serious object.

"All Smelt members blindfolded were required to be initiated if it was their first attendance. After this headed by the band, they were escorted to the Jordan river and taught the mysteries of smelt dipping. Various and sundry are the adventures in dipping. Try it."

Owing to quite a call of late for Passe Partout Picture Binding, the Herald has stocked this and offers various colors at 20c per roll; gold at 30c. adv. t.f.

Fewer Automobile Licenses

ISSUED TO DATE THAN A YEAR AGO

Lansing, Mich., April 4.—Despite efforts of state officials and the legislature, approximately 300,000 fewer Michigan automobiles had secured licenses on April 1, 1933 than on April 1, 1932.

Records of the department of state show that on March 28, 1932, a total of 798,252 motor vehicles had been given 1932 license plates. On March 28, 1933 a total of 416,680 vehicles had been given 1933 plates and stickers good until August 1, 1933, had been issued for 33,104 vehicles.

During the last three days of March, most of the branch offices of the department reported an increased sale of the half-price permits for use with 1932 plates, but accurate statistics are not available. It is believed that many motorists have been awaiting another extension of time and will secure proper license plates during the first week of April.

The act of the legislature, allowing use of 1932 plates until August 1, 1933 when accompanied by a permit fastened to the windshield showing that one-half of the weight tax had been paid, was adopted late in February. An extension time for 15 days was granted in order that the stickers might be printed and distributed. On March 15, another extension until April 1 was granted by the Secretary of State at the request of the legislature, after innumerable citizens had informed officials that their funds were tied up in banks closed because of the state and national bank holidays.

It was thought that a large number of motorists would take advantage of the half-price permit, but the number of sticker-permits sold on March 28, was 28,989. This is far below expectations.

At Temple Theatre, East Jordan, Friday and Saturday, April 7-8. Special attraction, Stewart Erwin and Leila Hyams in "The Big Broadcast," with all radio stars such as: Bing Crosby, Mills Bros., Kate Smith, Boswell Sisters, Vincent Lopez and his band also Cab. Calloway and his band. Admission 10c—25c.

Never did advertising have such a story to tell as today.

"GOD-MAN" OF INDIA TO BREAK SILENCE

Doctors Fear His Vocal Chords Are Dead.

New York.—The charmed followers of Sri Sadguru Meher Baba, the "Messiah" and "God-man" of India, who married here briefly and silently last May, will be interested in the disclosure that the Zoroastrian priest will return to this country next February to break his seven-year lingual fast—if long disuse has not atrophied his vocal cords.

The news that the Parsee mystic, who has not spoken for seven years, and who is now wandering silently about Europe in a "superconscious state" awaiting further astral instructions, will speak next year came from Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes.

Baba, athletic looking man of thirty-eight, with flowing hair and beard, came here in May and was lodged in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Schloss, at Harmon, N. Y. He was to break his silence here, and rescue America from "materialism."

But suddenly Baba, who says he is part human, part divine, and has contact with the Beyond, declared he had been directed not to talk here. He went to Los Angeles to talk, but there got another message to hold off until 1934.

From there he went to China for one day, then to Genoa, Italy, still silent.

While keeping his silence unbroken, Baba "talks" via an alphabet board he has hung around his neck.

In his home country he is credited with performing many miracles such as starting or stopping rain, halting other forces of nature that threatened harm to mankind and the like.

Scientific interest in the baba lies principally in learning whether he still can talk after his seven years' silence. Experts declare that disuse may have rendered his vocal chords impotent to vibrate and that not even the yogi's "miraculous powers" may be sufficient to restore them.

Those who profess to know say, however, that the baba realizes all this and, having intended all the time to speak again some day, has "hermed" and "hewed" and cleared his throat with a noiseless muscular action and practiced larynx callisthenics daily in order to keep the vocal cords from atrophying.

Telephone Women Are Cited To Receive 1932 Vail Medal



Michigan telephone operators honored for initiative and action in emergencies. Left—Olive M. Martin, chief operator, Elmira Telephone company, at Elmira, near Petoskey. Right—Mrs. Eleanor Purdy, Detroit, former operator in the Michigan Bell Telephone company's exchange at Centerline.

MICHIGAN WOMEN GIVEN VAIL MEDAL

TWO TELEPHONE OPERATORS ARE CITED FOR OUTSTANDING ACTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Two Michigan telephone women have been awarded the Theodore N. Vail medal in bronze for outstanding acts of public service during 1932. It is announced by Bureh-Feraker, president of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and chairman of the Michigan Committee of Vail Medal Awards. They are Olive M. Martin, chief operator of the Elmira Telephone Company, a small company operating at Elmira, near Petoskey, and Mrs. Eleanor Purdy, 7746 East Ferry street, Detroit, who was an operator in the employ of the Michigan Bell Company in the exchange at Centerline until she left the service last fall.

Both are cited by the committee for initiative, good judgment and prompt action in an emergency. Miss Martin summoned outside help when her village was threatened with fire, and Mrs. Purdy was instrumental in saving the life of a Centerline telephone subscriber who had been overcome by fumes from a heater.

Awards of the medal are made under a fund created thirteen years ago in memory of Theodore N. Vail, formerly president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose life-work was devoted to the development of universal telephone service and who formulated into the Bell System many of its high ideals of service. All telephone men and women, regardless of company affiliation, are eligible to receive the Vail medal for the performance of acts of outstanding merit. Since the establishment of the fund, 54 Michigan people have been awarded the medal, 49 of them employees of the Michigan Bell Company and

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Scraps Farm Board and Combines Several Bureaus Into One Agency; Wins First Round With British on Debts.

WHAT the President terms the "farm credit administration" was created by executive order which, if it meets with congressional approval, as is expected, will become operative May 27.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The "farm credit administration" replaces the federal farm board, the federal farm loan board, and the farm credit activities that have been scattered through seven different governmental agencies. The "administration" will be headed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., with the title of governor, and an assistant, for the present at least, Paul Bestor, with the title of commissioner.

Governor Morgenthau said, after issuance of the order, that the activities of the government in granting loans to farmers and farm organizations will be fully co-ordinated. In the past, with the government making loans through the Department of Agriculture, the R. F. C., the farm board and other agencies, varying rates of interest were charged and different purposes and conditions were set up, and under the new regime, Governor Morgenthau said, unity of purpose and treatment will be observed strictly.

He also declared that all employees of the new credit administration will be placed under civil service, instead of under a patronage system as exists in many of the bureaus at present. The executive order issued by the President directed the abolishment of the farm stabilization activities of the farm board which have resulted in losses of three hundred million dollars, except that he provided they should be continued only to liquidate the left over holdings of the board. This consists of thirty million bushels of wheat and twenty-eight thousand bales of cotton.

In a message to congress accompanying the order President Roosevelt said his purpose was to "maintain and strengthen a sound and permanent system of co-operative agricultural credit subject to federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost."

The consolidation of these various activities under one head is expected to result in an administrative saving of approximately two million dollars a year.

THE efforts of European nations to cancel or greatly reduce the war debts owed to the United States are on, and it is said President Roosevelt has won the first skirmish to the extent of "considering world economic conditions before any discussion of war debts. As a result of Mr. Roosevelt's insistence it is reported the British government has backed down from the position announced by Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, when he said that Britain would not swap economic concessions for revision of the debt.

The British are now willing to discuss economic concessions before the debt question is taken up. By virtue of this sudden change of front on the part of the MacDonald ministry, the world economic conference is likely to be held in April or May instead of next summer or autumn, as the European powers were planning. The British ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, has discussed with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the questions to come before the economic conference before the debt question is considered.

The French are also willing to discuss economic questions before considering war debts. Following a White House conference between President Roosevelt and M. Jacques Stern, vice chairman of the finance committee of the French chamber of deputies, M. Stern said that he had not discussed war debts with the President; that their conversation had been confined to the economic conference which the deputy thought "it would be very important to hold as soon as can be made possible."

"The original and present weight of debt and interest obligations. Price of primary commodities and price of manufactured goods, both wholesale and retail. The existing volume of production in different staple commodities entering in world trade. The willingness of creditors to make international loans and their unwillingness to receive payment in goods and services. The distribution in different countries of the available gold supplies of the world. The disharmony between the stable and fluctuating rates of exchange."

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, of England, will preside at the economic conference and will name the date for its convening.

PROGRESS of the farm relief bill in the senate has been slow. Senatorial dignity would not permit of the speeding up of the ponderous machinery of the upper house regardless of the plea of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for speed and for the passage of the bill as originally written by the President and his advisors. There just had to be hearings on the bill and everybody, for and against, must have a chance to talk, and they have talked.

At this writing it seems that "a" bill will eventually pass but whether it will be the bill that passed the house, and is acceptable to the administration, or whether it will be so radically changed as to be unrecognizable by its proponents, or unacceptable at the White House, is for the future to reveal.

FARM relief in other directions moved along more rapidly. The proposal for refinancing farm mortgages has taken form and the proposition is for the selling of farm mortgage bonds to the extent of from nine to ten billion dollars on which the government will guarantee the interest, but not the principal. It is expected the government's guarantee of interest will make the bonds marketable at a comparatively low interest rate.

Farm leaders have urged a government guarantee of the principal on such a bond issue, but such a guarantee would make them a direct obligation of the government, and mean simply an increase in the national debt of nine or ten billion dollars. Guaranteeing the interest only means that should there be a complete default on the part of the farmers, which is never probable, the treasury would have from three hundred to four hundred million dollars to pay annually until the bonds had matured.

THERE is a growing belief in Washington that the budget will not be balanced during the next fiscal year beginning July 1, regardless of the economies made by cutting the pay of government employees, reorganization of bureaus and departments, and reductions in payments to veterans, amounting to an expected total of some seven hundred millions, and regardless of an added revenue from the tax on beer, estimated at about one hundred and fifty million.

The relief grant of five hundred millions provided for in a bill now before congress, and the two hundred millions for the reforestation plans, will alone offset the economies. It is probable that the more ambitious plans of the President will be financed through new bond issues, but there will be increased interest charges and a sinking fund to provide for which will run into hundreds of millions annually.

Along with these things tax yields are falling short of estimates because of the continued prostration of business. FIVE hundred million dollars to be provided by the federal government and distributed as unemployment relief by the states is called for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senators Wagner of New York, Costigan of Colorado, and La Follette of Wisconsin.

The bill provides that the huge sum shall be given outright to such states as shall apply for aid, and places the responsibility for seeing that the money is given wisely in the hands of a "federal relief administrator." This official would be appointed by the President, with the consent of the senate, and carry on his duties independent of any other department.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation is given authority, under the bill, to borrow the five hundred million dollars, but will have no powers beyond turning the money over to the relief administrator. Ten days after the appointment of the "federal executive, the Reconstruction Finance corporation would cease to have any control over the granting of loans to states or municipalities for relief purposes, and thus all of the government's relief financing would be under the one jurisdiction.

A NATION-WIDE boycott on all Jewish business and professional men in Germany has been clamped down by Chancellor Hitler's National Socialist party. The announcement states that it will last "until Jewish life in Germany is paralyzed." Hitler's government, while not officially countenancing the boycott, is not expected to intervene.

At Nazi headquarters it was said that the boycott is a purely defensive measure solely directed against German Jewry as retaliation for the anti-German campaign in foreign countries.

All over Germany Jewish owned shops and department stores closed their doors and were picketed by storm troopers.

THE President's bill providing for the employment of 250,000 men for the purpose of reforestation and other work in government forest reserves and along the rivers, passed congress with some amendments made by the senate. One of these amendments removes the state quota restrictions on the sixty-eight million dollars remaining of the relief funds in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. This makes it possible for states that have borrowed up to the quota previously provided to continue to borrow until the sixty-eight million is exhausted.

In the house the bill was adopted without a roll call, but with the Republican members in opposition. This opposition was not directed at the bill but at the methods of ruling the house by the Democratic majority. It was the first of the administration bills that had not received non-partisan support. The bill was strongly opposed by President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

DIRECTOR of the Budget Lewis W. Douglas has completed the task of revising the payment to veterans under the terms of the economy bill giving the President dictatorial powers for such revision. This revision eliminates from the pension rolls all veterans with non-service disabilities, and reduces the payments to those with service disabilities by approximately 15 per cent, the same percentage of reduction as that made in the wages of government employees.

The economies that either have been or are expected to be, effected cover the reduction of 15 per cent in the wages of all government employees made by the President; reduction in veterans' benefits and administration now made; reorganization of the departments and bureaus in the administrative branch of the government, for which the President has authority, and on which he is now working; postal service economies, now being considered. When all have been completed the following savings will have been effected:

Veterans' benefits and administration	\$150,000,000
Reorganization of administrative branch of the government, including abolition of functions	250,000,000
Reduction in the pay of government employees	125,000,000
Postal service economies	75,000,000
Total	\$600,000,000

Among the new expenditures, that will offset these savings is the appropriation of five hundred million dollars as a gift to the states to be used for non-employment relief, and the reforestation plan of the President which congress has authorized, and which involves an expenditure of not less than two hundred million dollars.

MEXICAN Communists object to Josephus Daniels as American ambassador at Mexico City. Posters captioned "Out with Daniels" have appeared on walls in the capital. They call him "the murderer of Aztecs and Uribe." These men were Mexicans who were killed in the fighting when United States forces landed at Vera Cruz in 1914. At that time Mr. Daniels was secretary of the navy.

UNDER the authority granted him by congress the President has ordered a 15 per cent cut in the pay of all federal employees, effective April 1. The order affects the employees in all departments including officers and enlisted men in the army and navy, Post Office department, and all others on the government pay rolls, a total of approximately 800,000.

The authority given by congress provided for such cut as reduced living expenses might warrant up to a total of 15 per cent. An investigation of living costs made by the Department of Labor showed a decrease from June 30 of last year to the present time of 21.7 per cent. On the strength of that report the President ordered the cut in pay to the limit of that allowed by the terms of the economy law. It is estimated the saving to the government will be approximately \$125,000,000 annually.

FEDERAL regulation of new stock and bond issues is proposed by the President. He asks the passage of legislation that will require the organizers, promoters and sellers of the issues to submit for public information a complete financial statement concerning the stocks and bonds offered. The proposed law would provide that full information be given on every prospectus offering securities for public sale, and similar information be made available at other sources. Bonuses and commissions paid to sellers would also be revealed to the public. No serious objection to the terms of the bill is expected in either the house or the senate.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

There can be no doubt any longer that President Roosevelt is going about the job of cutting Old Question down government expenses with utmost sincerity and seriousness. How far he will, or can, go remains to be seen, of course. But he has his subordinates at work in a way that surely is destined to produce results of considerable importance.

But there are signs on the horizon which seem to portend difficulties. The President has begun to talk about balancing the budget in ways that have proved erroneous for other Presidents. He wants the budget of "ordinary" expenses of the government to be as small or smaller than the ordinary receipts. As far as that program goes, it is not subject to complaint or criticism. But the President, at the same time, continues to talk about bond issues for relief of the destitute and bond issues for reforestation and perhaps some other bonds also. He contends that a bond issue for public construction, for example, should not be considered a part of the national budget.

So the old question again has arisen. If there is an expenditure of government money, raised by a bond issue, is it or is it not properly a part of the budget? President Hoover argued that it was, while he occupied the White House. President Cleveland held the same view. Proposals to pay for the Hoover construction program with a bond issue were characterized in senate debate a year ago as making a "dishonest budget," since it was contemplated that the expense should not be included in the budget.

President Roosevelt takes the position that the course he has proposed places the bond issue in a different category. He considers that government help for starving people is an emergency and that, for the reason it will not recur each year, it should not be considered as an "ordinary" expense. Since it is not an ordinary expense, it can properly be excluded from budgetary calculations.

There is argument on both sides of the question. Moreover, there is certainly a need for extraordinary measures under the stress of the times when hundreds of thousands of persons continue to live solely by charity. It should be recalled, however, that one of the reasons why the bonds of a good many foreign countries are no longer held to be desirable as investments in this country, is because no one can tell accurately what the financial status of those countries actually is. Their budgets do not tell the full story. The President says, respecting his proposals, that we should look the facts in the face and that the expenditures are justified. Undoubtedly, his view will prevail in congress, and there will be quite an outpouring of public money in order to do as much as humanly can be done to relieve the distressed.

But from a political standpoint, the program which he has sponsored is looked upon by many observers as leading him into open spaces where Republican fire can reach him. I have heard considerable discussion among Republicans to that effect. After all, it must be remembered, the Democrats are the "ins" and the Republicans are the "outs," and it is very much easier to attack than it is to defend in the arena of politics.

The fear of war again sweeps Europe. The ghost of a "Mittel Europa" again arises. The War Scare treaty of Versailles Sweep Europe and the changes it made in the political structure of Europe are almost, if not quite, ready for revision.

Europe has had war scares since the end of the World war. Most of them have been manufactured scares, scares produced for a given purpose. But the very indefiniteness of the present fears constitutes the most disturbing factor that the world has faced since the armistice of November 11, 1918. It is, indeed, no ordinary scare that now pervades Europe.

In the last month, we have seen Ramsay MacDonald, the British prime minister, rushing—yes, actually flying—from London to Rome, to Paris, to Geneva. He consulted with Mussolini. He met with Premier Daladier in Paris. Ostensibly he talked about disarmament in each instance. But in Washington there is some lifting of eyebrows about that. Official Washington accepts the reports that the subject was disarmament. But privately, more than one observer looks upon the situation as ominous, as one denoting an impending crisis. It is difficult for observers here to dissociate the situation in Europe from the rise of Hitler as dictator in Germany. No one is saying that Hitler is fostering trouble. But Hitler as the ruler of Germany stands out there in a way that causes European states-

men to feel something of the same fear known to the small boy who is compelled to walk by a cemetery late at night. They appear to be "jumpy." Besides, the Rhineland is traditionally a potential battleground. France always has been Germany's "potential enemy." That which France won in the treaty of Versailles through the fighting at the Marne and the other great battles still is considered by Germans to belong to Germany. Then, there is the so-called Polish corridor which was set up. That is neither liked by the Germans nor the Poles, and Hitler has promised to correct that situation, France shakes in her boots at that thought.

That is one part of the picture. Where is the danger point? None of my sources of information have been able to put their fingers on it, but they feel there is some specific danger point.

On the other side of the picture, there is German fascism. It is dominated by Hitler as Mussolini ever dominated Italian fascism. Consequently, it may be assumed that Hitler must consolidate his own political fronts just as Mussolini found it necessary to do when he launched his fascist ship of state for Italy. Further, except for minor moves, Mussolini has refrained from venturing too far afield in foreign matters. This may have been due to a desire to avoid meeting the French in the dark, or it may have been due solely to Mussolini's policy. At any rate, it has not happened. So, if Hitler models his program after that of the Italian, reasonable assumptions would be that fear of an arising German nationalism is premature and unwarranted.

But one cannot overlook the Balkans in any analysis of the situation in Europe. One must recall that the World war was preceded by war in the Balkans. France has continued to exercise her influence in Poland, in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The latter three have been called the Little Entente. No one doubts that Italy would like to break up that arrangement. If Mussolini has a desire to attain a "destiny" such as has characterized the aspirations of many a ruler before his time, the Little Entente would stand in the way.

Some observers here, in discounting this new sense of war, feel that MacDonald, of England, is doing a work the equivalent of which never has been attained, or even attempted, heretofore. They believe MacDonald is trying to get France, Italy and Germany into an agreement with his own nation whereby the big four powers would rearrange Europe's political structures on a new basis. That would mean complete destruction of the treaty of Versailles, for it was the treaty of Versailles, drafted by our own President Wilson, that parcelled out the peoples of Europe into the divisions and subdivisions we now recognize.

If that be the end that is sought, peace-loving people must greet it with some semblance of approval in the opinion of those conversant with the ins and outs of European politics. At least, it holds hope of binding two or three potential enemies into an arrangement whereby they would make fast their dogs of war for a few more years.

The recent arrival of His Serene Highness Prince Damras Damrong Devakul to be the minister of Siam to Washington has created some little difficulty for the folks hereabouts who have to know their etiquette and greet the diplomats properly. The minister is a cousin of the King of Siam, so he rates as a prince first of all, but what else? Should he be called or addressed as Prince Damrong or Prince Devakul, or just Prince Devakul? Some one in the Department of State is going to find out. Being trained in those matters, the proper title will be ascertained without the prince being offended. In the meantime, one hears references largely to "the new minister of Siam." The prince speaks excellent English, having been educated in London, so that he naturally will understand what is being said of him or to him. That fact has not made the problem easy.

President Roosevelt got a really big laugh out of advice given to his secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' association. Mr. Woodin composed, among other productions, the "Franklin Delano Roosevelt March." It was played for the 958 members and guests of the association at the dinner by the United States Navy band. After the band had rendered the selection in tribute to the President who sat in the midst of the writers, Jack Bennie, the comedian, serving as master of ceremonies for the occasion, addressed the throng: "Mr. President, I suggest that you say to your secretary of the treasury that he stick to his present job. There is not much money being made out of song writing these days."

MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Lake Odessa—Henry Geiger, 55 years old, broke both collar bones and several ribs when crushed by a tree he felled.

Big Rapids—Louise makes an even dozen children for Mr. and Mrs. Russell McLachlan, of Chippewa Township, Mecosta County.

Marshall—Pinned by a log which had crushed his leg, Charles Fetch maneuvered a team of horses until they pulled the log away. Then he crawled half a mile for medical help.

Bay City—C. J. Hyland, supervisor of the Michigan State Fish Hatchery here, has announced that approximately 13,000,000 whitefish fry, propagated at the hatchery here, would be planted in Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron this spring.

St. Joseph—Joseph White, of St. Joseph, drowned in Morrison Channel when a rowboat in which he and two other men were crossing the stream was capsized by the current. Richard Tilton, Tulsa, Okla., and E. A. Wile, of Chicago, were saved.

Flint—Charles Scroggins, a baker, likes more exercise than his job offers. As a result, he is in a hospital with a skull fracture, a shoulder fracture and head lacerations. Scroggins fell eight feet while "chinning" a water pipe in the bake shop.

Kalamazoo—A four-month search for Mrs. Elizabeth Bush, 73 years old, ended with the discovery of her body in Wood's Lake at Oakwood, a suburb of Kalamazoo. Sheriff Charles W. Struble said there were no indications of violence. A nation-wide search had been made for her.

Marshall—An unnamed customer bought a second-hand automobile from H. D. Van Norman and paid him \$276 cash—all in dimes. Then he bought license plates for the car and paid the money in nickels. "I've been saving this money for a long time and made up my mind to spend it," said the buyer.

Fenton—A father's attempt to build a fire in a stove with the aid of kerosene resulted in serious burns for three members of the Russell O'Berry family. O'Berry, his wife and a son, Russell, were taken to a Flint hospital. The father's condition is critical. Three children escaped burns. Firemen saved the house.

Bay City—When the cornerstone of Bay County's \$500,000 court house is laid with a committee of county officials, headed by Circuit Judge Samuel G. Houghton looking on, there will also be present persons who witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the old county building in 1868. This structure was demolished to make way for the new building.

Olivet—Some athletes shun old No. 18. But not the two Normans—Kane of Olivet and Barton of Alma. In fact, they call it lucky. After wearing the "13" on their basketball suits all season, Kane and Barton came through with flying colors to win forward posts on the annual M. I. A. A. quintet. It was the second award for Barton, a senior, and the first for Kane, junior from Detroit.

Charlevoix—Federal fish hatchery men here have started the work of planting between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 whitefish fry raised during the winter from spawn taken last fall. One consignment was taken to West Traverse Bay, but a greater portion of the hatch is being planted on the north shore of Lake Michigan. Trucks are being used to transport the fry to Mackinaw City, from where the distribution is made by rail.

Muskegon—C. P. Zeigler, assistant basketball coach at Muskegon Heights High School, has an unusual record this season. He coached two teams, which lost only one game out of 13 and carried off two titles. Zeigler's second team at Muskegon Heights was undefeated in the Southwestern Conference. He also coached the Central Junior High School team and it lost one game, but won the Junior High title for Greater Muskegon.

Cadillac—Sheriff Charles H. Nixon has learned that he unwittingly assisted the flight of an Ingham County jailbreaker, Kelsey Parker, the fugitive, refreshed the Sheriff's mind when he was brought in on suspicion of chicken stealing and identified as the man who, several days ago, broke jail. "You're the fellow who picked me up and gave me a lift while I was hitchhiking out of Ingham County, aren't you?" Parker said when he met the sheriff.

Lansing—Eaton County authorities have solved the mystery surrounding one murder two years ago of Frank Hull, sixty-six-year-old cripple, who was shot down in his home near this city, where he lived alone. Sheriff Spencer Cribb said that ballistic tests had disclosed that a pistol which Lansing police took from John Blue, thirty-five-year-old murdered Negro, was the same weapon from which was fired the bullet which took Hull's life. Blue was stabbed to death Feb. 19, 1931.

Battle Creek—Dragged 300 feet after his truck was struck by a Grand Trunk freight train on South Kendall street when falling snow evidently obscured his vision, Emory Smith, driver for the Great American Tea Co., was fatally injured. He suffered a fractured skull, a broken leg and numerous lacerations and bruises. An upholstery tack was driven into his right temple. Misfortune hit a dogged Smith's steps the past year, his infant daughter dying and his wife being a hospital patient for several months.



Sir Ronald Lindsay

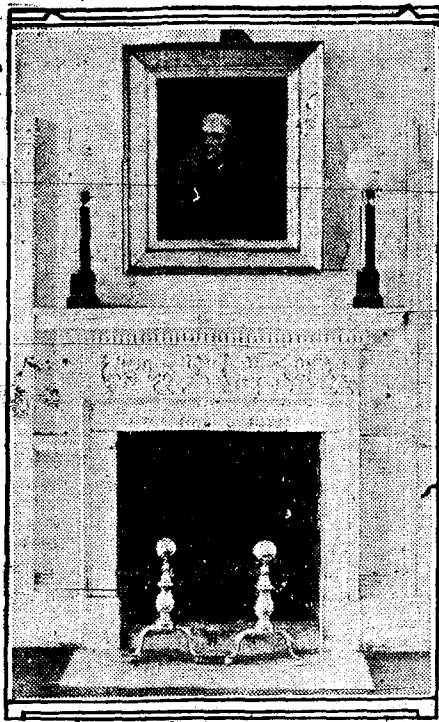


Senator La Follette

Jefferson and Monticello



Patriotic Pilgrims at Monticello



Fireplace in Monticello



Statue of Thomas Jefferson
By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



Memorial Services at Jefferson's Tomb



Thomas Jefferson
Portrait by Rembrandt Peale

PEAK of Mount Vernon and it is probable that every American will immediately associate that name with the name of George Washington. Speak of Monticello and it is likely that fewer Americans will immediately associate that with the name of Thomas Jefferson. And yet of the two homes of the two great Virginians, Monticello has, if anything, more inherent interest than has Mount Vernon for the American who visits a national shrine to recreate in his mind the past.

Although Mount Vernon is rich in associations with the "Father of His Country" and its dignity fosters the feeling of awe which the mention of the name of Washington inspires, these very facts tend to prevent the visitor from getting the "feel" of the place from being acutely conscious of the impression that "Here LIVED George Washington, the MAN." Very different indeed is the sense of "common experience" which one gains at Monticello. The reason is, no doubt, due to the fact that Jefferson built Monticello, that he put so much of his personality into it and the sense of that personality persists there these hundred and more years which have elapsed since he lived there.

Monticello was Jefferson's residence from 1770 until his death in 1826. Built under his personal direction after his ideas the house took more than 30 years for completion. He selected the site, supervised the clearing away of the hill-top, drew the plans and designs for the house, chose the stone and timber, directed the preparation of the former and the dressing of the latter, looked after the manufacture of the nails by his own servants, devised ingenious contrivances for comfort and convenience, designed the interior decorations and personally selected the furnishings and ornaments and laid out the grounds about the house.

The result of his work was pointed to in the early days as one of the few examples of beautiful architecture of which America could boast. Foreigners, traveling in this country during the Revolution and afterwards, often commented upon the beauty of the mansion. The marquis of Chateaux wrote after a visit to Monticello: "Jefferson is the first American who has consulted the fine arts, to know how he would shelter himself from the weather." The duc de Rochefoucauld-Liancourt who visited Jefferson in 1797, said: "Monticello, according to its first plans, was infinitely superior to all other houses in America in point of taste and convenience."

Monticello is two-faced. That is, there is no front or back as far as appearances go. The theoretical back has the same type of portico, pillars and steps as the entrance. Whether in jest or for other reasons, the statesman-architect made his home give the impression that it is a one-story affair instead of the three it really is. He did this by masking two stories with long windows and setting an example for the set-back idea in modern office buildings by similarly concealing his top floor with its odd dome copied from the temple of Vesta.

Jefferson's home is replete with mechanism expressive of his mechanical genius. The sides of the wooden mantel in the dining hall conceal two dumbwaiters to hoist liquor from the cellar. A forerunner of the device which opens trolley car doors—and performed the same service for dining room doors in houses of a past generation—is found in concealed apparatus which sim-

ultaneously opens double glass doors to an enclosed side porch. In fact, the government some time ago refused a patent on a similar arrangement because of this idea of Jefferson's.

Over the main entrance is a double-faced clock, observable from without and within, with the winding weights so arranged on the inside to denote the days of the week. To reach the face of the clock Jefferson developed perhaps his most interesting invention—his so-called "fox-and-geese" ladder. This, still shown to visitors, is a hinged affair that folds up into what looks to be a long and narrow piece of mahogany.

To avoid having to go outside to observe the wind, the inventor rigged up on the ceiling of his front portico a vane easily viewed from a hall window. And speaking of windows reminds us that Jefferson possibly gave the idea for the metal window frames so popular today. The basement windows at Monticello are so equipped.

"Perhaps no other public man this country has ever had, not even the many-sided Roosevelt, nor the much gifted Franklin, was so actively and so practically interested in so many and such varied matters," writes a recent historian. "He did not merely play dilettante-wise, with these things, but went into each of them, whether it was some matter of science, agriculture, art, literature, history, or what not, with active interest and, usually, achieved something worthwhile, with it."

Philosopher, scientist, artist and writer were roles he played to his own greatest satisfaction, according to another historian. "I was always fond of philosophy even in its drier form," he wrote while still a youth. At other times his letters declare: "Nature intended me for the tranquil pursuits of science by rendering them my supreme delight;" science "is my passion," politics "is my duty"; and he said nothing Jured him from such studies but his "revolutionary duties."

In fact, the list of his interests and activities is an amazing one and recent historical researches have brought to light a great number of interesting facts about Jefferson that are little known to the average American. As a farmer Jefferson was far in advance of his time. On

his Virginia plantation he practiced rotation of crops long before this basic principle of scientific agriculture was thought of by a people who were to build a nation deeply rooted in the products of the soil. As a patron of the improvement of live stock in this country and the introduction of new faults and vegetables he was in constant communication with men interested in these subjects, both in America and Europe.

Rotation of crops and other forms of scientific agriculture, however, are not the only things for which the agriculture of today is indebted to Thomas Jefferson. When the farmer plows up an old meadow, turning the sod over upon itself, he can thank Thomas Jefferson, the inventor. For it was this man who invented the plow mold-board which makes modern grass-land plowing possible. When the motorist folds down the top of his car to get the full benefit of the cool breeze, he can thank Jefferson for the invention which makes it possible to do so. When the desk worker tilts back in his comfortable swivel chair, or swings around easily instead of getting up and turning the chair, he should remember gratefully the name of Thomas Jefferson, for it was this Virginian who invented the only improvement in seating devices since the time of the early Egyptians. In fact, all inventors should look upon Jefferson as their patron saint. For when a man devises something new and establishes in court his right to it against those who would imitate it and profit thereby, he is indebted to Jefferson for laying down the principle upon which the United States patent office is founded.

No less interesting than Jefferson the scientist, and the inventor, is Jefferson the patron of fine arts. He was keenly interested in literature and was himself a writer of note. He was a musician and an accomplished violinist. It is recorded that when his early home, the house of his father at Shadwell, was burned in 1770, although he lost all of his books and papers, he rejoiced in the fact that his violin was saved by a negro servant. As an artist he expressed himself best in architecture, and monuments to his architectural taste are to be found today in the beautiful buildings of Georgian style on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, but more particularly on his estate nearby, the famous Monticello.

Such was the man whose birthday we celebrate on April 13. When Jefferson was approaching the end of his long and varied career, he composed the epitaph which he wished to have inscribed upon his tomb. It read: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia." If Jefferson were to be remembered for nothing more than those three things, his fame would be secure.

But history has written these other achievements under his name. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1775-76 and a signer of the Declaration. In 1776 he was a member of the legislature of Virginia and a leader in important legal reforms. In 1779 he was governor of Virginia; in 1783 a member of Congress; from 1784 to 1789 he was United States minister to France; he was the first secretary of state, serving in Washington's cabinet 1790-94; he was Vice President 1797-1801 and he was the third President of the United States, 1801-1809. During his Presidency he made the famous Louisiana purchase from France, which carried the American flag in one giant leap from the Mississippi to the summit of the Rockies and paved the way for the extension of this country from sea to sea.

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

Would Have Each Year "Leap Year"

At Least, Professor Thinks Women Should Do the Proposing.

"There would be more happy marriages and fewer divorces if women did the proposing!"

Now that another "leap year" is over, people are beginning to take stock of it. And in the above advice to his students, Dr. Lyman Cornell of Northwestern University comes forth as one who feels that every year should be leap year.

"I advise a man to marry a girl who chooses him," Professor Cornell told his students. "As a rule women pick well."

As for the score that women would make better pickers than men, most of us will not hesitate to agree with the professor, says a famous woman writer. We have often wondered why so many brainy and successful men should have mortgaged their lives with the wrong kind of wives. We think that women as choosers (proposers, let us say, for some of us do the choosing anyway) would make a better job of it.

A woman choosing a husband is very likely to choose him as she would anything else—to consider what she wants him for. If she wants a lifelong companion, a tower of strength and a good provider, she is not likely to choose a gigolo who attracts her by the wave in his hair. Oh there are here and there, as a modern playwright puts it, women with just naturally "bad taste in men." But the average intelligent woman will steel herself against a dangerous momentary attraction in favor of a long pull investment.

However the average man—the man of intelligence and good judgment in everything else—when he wants a comrade and life partner, a woman with enough brains to understand him and his problems and enough good humor to put up with his weaknesses, a woman with qualities which deepen affection and enrich love as time goes on—what does he choose? He chooses a particular shade of blondness or curve of hip or tuft of eyelash or baby mannerism—any or all of which are but things of a day, and some of which would get on his nerves if they did last long enough for him to get used to them! That's why, women, make better choosers, we thank you, Professor!

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BOWELS need watching

Let Dr. Caldwell help whenever your child is feverish or upset; or has caught cold.

His simple prescription will make that bilious, headachy, cross boy or girl comfortable, happy, well in just a few hours. It soon restores the bowels to healthy regularity. It helps "break-up" a cold by keeping the bowels free from all that sickening mucus waste.

You have a famous doctor's word for this laxative. Dr. Caldwell's record of having attended over 3500 births without loss of one mother or baby is believed unique in American medical history.

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Dr. W. B. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
A Doctor's Family Laxative

Political Speeches? Silence may be golden but a lot of talk savors of brass.

Are You Rundown?

THOSE women who suffer every month—who have weakening drains, headache, nervous spells, or dizzy spells, will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription just what they need.

Mrs. Grace Welch of 118 W. Pleasant St., Grand Rapids, says: "I had pains in my back, was nervous, my appetite was gone, and I lost much weight. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and my health began to improve—almost immediately; before I had finished three bottles I had regained my normal health, weight and strength. Fluid or tablets. All druggists. Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice."



SAFE!

The popularity of Bayer Aspirin is due in large measure to its speed. There is no quicker form of relief for a bad headache, neuralgia, neuritis, or other severe pain. But even more important is its safety. Anyone can take Bayer Aspirin. It does not depress the heart. It does not upset the stomach.

No one need ever hesitate to take Bayer Aspirin because of its speedy action. Its rapid relief is due to the rapidity with which tablets of Bayer manufacture dissolve. You could take them every day in the year without any ill effects.

For your pocket, buy the tin of 12 tablets. For economy, bottles of 100 at the new reduced price.

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Cuticura

and have a clear skin. Anoint the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off after a short time with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for several minutes. Pimples, rashes and all forms of skin troubles quickly yield to this treatment.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 5 S, Malden, Mass.

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PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Report of the Eveline Township Election will be found on the first page of this issue.

Keath Stanley of Boyne City visited his uncle, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill south side, from Monday to Wednesday.

The Gleaners gave an oyster supper for the members and their friends at the Star school house Monday evening.

Carlton Moore and a friend, Mr. Smith of Detroit were guests at the Fred Wurn home Monday. Mr. Moore stated his father, Claude Moore passed away at the home of his mother, Oliver Moore near Niles, Mich. in January. The Moores were formerly Peninsula residents and have many friends still here.

Miss Beatrice Potter of Boyne City visited the Wm. Mac Gregor family at Cherry Hill from Monday to Wednesday. On Tuesday Miss Doris Mac Gregor and Miss Potter visited the East Jordan school, going to and from on the buses.

S. A. Hayden who motored to Detroit the Thursday before returned Wednesday with his family who will make their home at Orchard Hill for the present.

Cash Hayden of Orchard Hill, candidate for Twp. Treasurer and Elmer Faust of Mount Ash farm, candidate for Highway commissioner, spent Thursday on the West Side of South Arm Lake electioneering. They were very agreeably entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Knudson.

Supervisor Will Sanderson got a crew of 12 men from the welfare list and opened up a passage through the ice at the Trotton Ferry, Saturday, April 1.

Little Miss Arline and Lloyd Hayden who have always lived at Orchard Hill went Sunday to make their home with their father Frank K. Hayden and their new mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Willow Brook farm spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Niclo at Sunny Slopes farm.

Lawrence Bennett and children of Flint motored up to Boyne City Saturday and spent the night with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Bogart. Sunday morning the whole party motored out and spent the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey-Slope farm. The Bogarts returned to Boyne City Sunday evening but the Lawrence Bennett family spent the night on the farm, planning to return to Flint Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pearsall, nee Katherine Wangeman, spent the

spring vacation with Mrs. Pearsall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangeman. They returned to their studies at M. S. C. Sunday.

A. J. Wangeman spent a few days last week at Fremont, the guest of his sister and family, the Clarence Mullett family.

Orval Bennett, Justice of the Peace met with the rest of the Town Board at Ironton Tuesday to settle up with Township Treasurer, John E. Knudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Mac Gregor and daughter Miss Doris were dinner guests of the Richard Urber family near Boyne City Sunday.

Loyal Stanley of Boyne City visited his uncle, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill over the week end.

Evert Jarman of Gravel Hill, south side spent Friday night and Saturday with his sister Mrs. Mercy Woerfel and family at East Jordan.

Mrs. Will Mac Gregor and daughter Miss Doris of Cherry Hill visited the Fred Wurn family Thursday.

"Bob" Jarman of Gravel Hill and Keath Stanley of Boyne City made a business trip to Charlevoix Thursday.

Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm spent Wednesday with the Fred Wurn family.

Little Clare Loomis of Gravel Hill north side is the latest measles victim.

Evert Jenkins of near Boyne City, who has been stopping with the Fred Wurn family, doing chores during Mr. Wurn's illness, returned to his home Sunday. Mr. Wurn now being able to do his own work.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Cyr and two sons of Boyne City spent Sunday with the Fred Wurn family.

Stray dogs destroyed some fine turkeys at the Joe Leu farm Saturday night.

Vincent Quinn who makes his home with the David Gaunt family spent Sunday with Clayton Healey at Willow Brook farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt and two children of Knoll Krest were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and family Sunday.

Clarence Johnson spent Sunday afternoon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt.

The two young children of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt were quite ill last week on Wednesday little Annabel had convulsions and was taken to a Doctor who said her trouble was cutting her double teeth and nervous trouble. The children are both better now.

Mrs. Robert Myers and Miss Ruth Slate were guests of the David Gaunt family Sunday.

Because of the terrible roads our "Faithful Pat" did not make the cross road Saturday but we got our mail.

Robins are here in number so spring can't be far away.

The roads are in the the worst shape they have been in for five years. Richard Russell who has been employed at Breezy Point for four years but who is laid off this spring has moved his family to the Vaughn Orvis farm for the present.

It is reported another popular young couple of Peninsula have made the grand move but I will wait for more trustworthy information.

Because of the terrible roads the cream truck failed to make the cross road Friday but patrons sent their cream to the Co. Road by team.

Settlement School
Cleo S. Ecklund, Teacher.

Florence Belzek is house keeper this week.

The fifth grade are through their reading book.

The ones that got A's in spelling last week are: 3rd grade, Robert Nachazel; 4th, Edward Trojanek; 6th, Florence Belzek, Norbert Nachazel, Billy Trojanek; 7th, Irene Stanek, Minnie Cihak, Francis Pesek.

Norbert Nachazel was absent Monday and Tuesday of this week on account of illness.

The fourth and fifth graders learned the poem "September" for language.

The ones that were neither absent nor tardy for the month of March are: Minnie and Emmie Cihak, Esther and Irene Stanek, Archie and Leo Nemecek, Edward Trojanek, and Norbert Nachazel.

Edward Nachazel and Felix Belzek went with Mr. Ecklund to Cliff Brown's last Tuesday during noon hour.

The seventh grade are through their geography book and are reviewing now.

We drew posters for art last Friday.

(Delayed)

Frank Janek is our house keeper this week.

The ones that got A's in spelling last week are: 5th grade, Emmie Cihak; 6th, William Trojanek, Stanley Belzek, and Norbert Nachazel; 7th, Minnie Cihak, Francis Pesek and Irene Stanek.

Robert Nachazel and Edward Nachazel were absent last Monday.

Felix Belzek came back to school Tuesday morning after a week's absence.

Leo Nemecek finished his Elson reader, book two, last Tuesday.

The sixth and seventh graders are learning the Lincoln Gettysburg address.

The seventh graders are not going to have history after they finish the Civil War.

Robert Nachazel finished his arithmetic book last Tuesday.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh graders told stories for language last Friday.

The fourth and fifth graders are studying Arica for geography.

We didn't have art last week.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

An actress, who lives in an old house which has been converted into apartments, was annoyed by blasting and other construction activities in the lot next door. Explosions shook the place where she lived and finally she registered a complaint with the city authorities. One day a stranger appeared and asked whether she had made a complaint. Delighted at the prospect of some action in the matter, she said she had. He told her he was an investigator and asked to be taken around the apartment to see whether any damage had been done to the walls. He looked inside and put his head through windows and looked outside. The thing appeared to strike him as pretty serious. Finally he asked the actress to go into another room and pound on the wall. She pounded to the best of her ability. Then she went to see what the investigator thought about it. She couldn't find him. Neither could she find her jewelry or other valuables. Then she called the police. They told her she was the victim of a not uncommon racket. The thief merely had assumed that persons in that house would be annoyed by the blasting and that the chances were they had registered a complaint.

People in New York think that business is picking up a bit. Taxi drivers say that the going isn't quite so hard as usual and a lumber agent tells me that he has just received his first real orders in over a year. An advertising illustrator says that from no work at all, he suddenly has been given enough to keep him busy for a couple of months.

The natural growth on the far end of Long Island is pine and scrub oak, but the village of Amagansett has a main street, absolutely arched with magnificent old elms. Everyone exclaims over them, but few know how they came to be there. The story goes that many years ago a ship, bound for New York, was wrecked. The cargo happened to be young elms, intended for Central park. They floated ashore. In those days, land transportation of freight was so difficult that finally the people of the little towns collected some money and planted the trees. You will find some of them at East Hampton and Bridgehampton, but that street at Amagansett is the most glorious of all.

Since John J. McGraw retired as a baseball manager, he has been having a grand time. Still vice president of the New York Giants, he went almost every morning to the office and transacted various business matters, but instead of spending the afternoons directing ball players, he sometimes didn't even go to the Polo grounds. For the first time in many years, he was able to spend late summer and autumn afternoons as his fancy dictated. That it was a great relief was shown by his appearance. For the past few months, McGraw has looked steadily younger and certainly has regained his health.

WILSON TOWNSHIP
(Edited by Mrs. C. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Collins moved off the Mrs. Signa Liskum's farm last week. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Beebee of Boyne City moved on it.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Smith, recently of Allegan moved on the Roy Sherman farm last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are living on the old Mac-Donell farm in North Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayner and son Harold of Flint visited his sister, Mrs. Charles Shepard and her father, George LaValley and relatives in East Jordan last week.

Mrs. Anna Shepard passed away Sunday night after a few months illness of heart trouble, asthma and other complications at the home of her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Thompson. Funeral services will be at Kalkaska Wednesday.

William Dunham and mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Durham of Melitia visited their brother and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Durham a few days last week.

Mrs. Anna Stanek and son, Archie were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rebec.

Mrs. Alma Nowland and Clarence Kent were Friday visitors at the home of her son Charles and wife. Sunday visitors of grandson and wife were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Batterbee of East Jordan.

Mrs. Elmer Hott and son Gwendon of South Arm called on Louis Fuller. Mrs. R. E. Nowland was sorry she was not at home when they called on Nowland's.

Mrs. E. G. Kurchinski and children, Carl Zinck and Richard Simmons were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Zinck of Deer Lake.

Miss Doris Green and Harold Thompsons were united in marriage Saturday evening.

James Zitka Sr. was a Sunday afternoon visitor of Peter Stanek.

Miss Ora Knapp of Petoskey spent Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peck.

Mrs. Frank Kiser, Mrs. Lou Harnden and the latter's son, Mr. and Mrs. Max Graham and son were Saturday supper guests of Mrs. Graham's grandmother, Mrs. Alma Nowland. Gramhams left early Sunday for Detroit.

James Lewis returned Sunday from the Petoskey hospital to the home of his sister, Mrs. Clair Brooks of Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith and daughter were Thursday visitors of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis.

HORSE SALE

WE WILL BE AT

CROWELL'S BARN

EAST JORDAN,

MICHIGAN

April 13th-14th-15th

With
20 Head
of Farm
Horses



WHICH WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE OR TRADE.

THESE HORSES ARE FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS OF AGE, WEIGHING 1200 TO 1700 EACH, AND WELL BROKE, READY TO GO RIGHT TO WORK.

WE CAN SELL YOU A GOOD HORSE AS CHEAP AS YOU CAN BUY ANYWHERE IN MICHIGAN.

M. B. Hooker & Son

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A large crew of men were busy opening ditches and filling washouts. The ground was froze when the thaw started.

Mrs. S. R. Nowland was a Friday visitor at the home of her uncle, Arhea Isaman and wife of East Jordan.

Wilson grange meets Saturday evening, April 8. The men are putting on the program. The next meeting, the women and girls hope to beat the men. Losing side furnishes and serves a supper.

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?

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 5c 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, Winnetka, Ill. 9x6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—BAY MARE; weight 1300 lbs; sound. Will consider trade for cattle. **JOHN HENNIP**, Ellsworth. 18x2

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

HAY FOR SALE—Nine tons Alfalfa hay, baled. **MRS. SUPLEY** LALONDE. 14x2

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.

REPAIRS for Everything at **C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO.** 29-4

AFTON SCHOOL NOTES
(Mrs. Esther Miles, Teacher)

Our motto this week, "A merry heart doeth good like medicine."—Proverbs.

The pupils who were not absent last month are: Billie and Leon Dunson, Stanley and Martha Guzniczak, Eugene and Franklin Kurchinski, Alda Scott, Dorothy and Russell Sage, Eleanor Simmons, Archie Stanek, Willie and Alfred Vrontron.

The pupils chosen for the various duties this month are: Fountain, Eleanor Simmons; Girls Room, Helen Kaake; boys room, Eugene Kurchinski; waste basket, Hershall Nowland; general, Marian Jaquay; flag, Carlton Hammond; library, Bertha Martin; blackboard, Lorna Savage; paper, Valora June Hardy; work table, Avis Barber.

The following pupils received an A in spelling last week: Eleanor Simmons, Helen Kaake, Stanley and Martha Guzniczak, Leon Dunson, Hilbert and Valora June Hardy, Alda Scott, Howard St. John, Archie Stanek, Lorna Savage, Willie and Alfred Vrontron, Marian Jaquay, Anna Brintnall, Russell and Dorothy Sage, Franklin Kurchinski, Opal Deshane, and Rex Ransom.

Harold Hayner of Flint visited us Wednesday afternoon. Everyone is interested in basketball and jumping rope, during recess and noon hour.

The questions brought us last week were:

3rd grade, Alfred Vrontron—"Who invented the telegraph?" Answered by Franklin Kurchinski.

3rd grade, August LaPeer—"Who freed the slaves?" Answered by Russell Sage.

Minnie Brintnall was our visitor Monday.

Bernice brought us some more pussy willows.

The boys of the fifth grade beat the girls of same grade in a general review of spelling.

Our A students last month were Anna Brintnall, 4th grade; Avis Barber, 3rd; Stanley Guzniczak, 5th; Valora June Hardy, 3rd; Marian Jaquay, 3rd; Rex Ransom, 2nd; Dorothy Sage, 1st; Archie Stanek, 4th grade.

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald DeForest a daughter, March 30.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webster a son, Harry Gardner, April 1st.

Genuine Corduroy auto tires, new, put on free for \$3.45 up at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brennan a son, Michael Thomas, April 1st.

Walter Cornell and John Porter were Grand Rapids business visitors, Thursday.

All kinds farm machinery and repairs on easy payments or trade at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

The Lutheran Young People's League meets at Fred Larson's next Saturday evening, April 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Bulow and daughter of Charlevoix were guests of East Jordan relatives, Sunday.

Mrs. Barney Milstein and infant son returned to their home Friday, March 31, from Charlevoix hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bogart and family of Charlevoix were Sunday guests at the R. T. Mac Donald home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pringle of Flint are visiting at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Marion Pringle.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis drove to Mt. Pleasant, Sunday, taking Miss Eloise back to Central State Teachers College.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. McKenzie of Detroit a daughter, March 25th. Mrs. McKenzie is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loveday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Martimore returned to Morris Mich. Friday after a couple days visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith.

An Indoor Base Ball game is scheduled for East Jordan Monday night, April 10th, when the East Jordan team plays the Traverse City Independents. Game called at 8:15.

Mrs. Joseph Mayville entertained with a Five Hundred party Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. James Austin of Muskegon. A dainty luncheon was served. Honors were awarded to Mrs. Henry Pringle of Flint and Mrs. Austin.

Owing to frost coming out of the ground, some of the highways around East Jordan are nearly impassable. It is reported M66 between East Jordan and Mancelona is in such poor condition that it is almost impossible to get through on it.

Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gunther, was pleasantly surprised Monday afternoon after school when ten little girls came in and helped her celebrate her tenth birthday anniversary. Lunch was served with a nice birthday cake.



Regular communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 378, F. and A. M., this Saturday night, April 8th. Work in the F. C. degree.

Here is our Part and your opportunity in the New Deal!

Look How Little It Costs Now to Buy THE Best Tire!

Goodyear's Famous All-Weather Tread with Full CENTER Traction

Safety, durability and value in the extreme—proved by the fact that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind. Better fit all your tire needs right now—its literally true you may never buy these good quality tires at prices so low again!



Prices as low as 4.40-\$1 \$5.65

East Jordan Co-operative Ass'n PHONE 179 OPEN 7:00 A. M. TO 11:00 P. M.

Watch for date of "Mother and Daughter Banquet."

House Paint \$1.50 per gal. and up at C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. A. L. Darbee, and sons Robert and Howard spent the week-end in Lansing.

Mabel Henning of Grand Rapids is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bill Henning.

Miss Elizabeth Sidebotham returned to Wayne, Friday, where she is teaching.

20 lbs. nice ruta bagas delivered to you for 25c cash. Phone C. J. Malpass. adv.

Mrs. Freda Sauri of Charlevoix visited Mrs. Archie McArthur the past week.

George Carr underwent a major operation at the Lockwood hospital, Petoskey, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Conway and Mrs. M. B. Palmiter were Traverse City visitors, Tuesday.

Mrs. Anthony Kenny is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Reyfus at Charlevoix.

S. E. Rogers drove to Lansing Sunday taking his daughter, Miss Marvel, back to M. S. C.

Bob Grant of Grand Rapids visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dorrence Peck, recently.

Mildred Laurie of Walloon Lake was guest at the Walter Davis home on Wednesday of last week.

Frances Ranney spent the week-end at the home of her parents from her duties at Petoskey hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. James Milford of Petoskey visited friends in East Jordan the latter part of last week.

Miss Margaret Rogers, who teaches at Elk Rapids, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rogers.

Mrs. Clark Barrie and son, Edd, also Roy Blair of Flint spent a few days visiting relatives and friends in East Jordan this week.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained at the home of Mrs. A. G. Rogers, assisted by Mrs. Boyd Hipp, Wednesday, April 12th.

Harry Bliss of Buffalo, N. Y., is spending the week at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Porter were week-end guests at the home of the former's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Porter in Grand Rapids.

Miss Ida Boswell, who has spent the winter at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Palmiter, returned to her home in Traverse City, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pearsall returned to Lansing, Sunday, after having spent the week visiting friends and relatives in and about East Jordan.

Harold Clark visited at the home of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark, Detroit last week. Ruth Clark who is attending M. S. C. also spent her vacation there.

Miss Jean Benford and brothers, Jack and Stanley, returned to Mt. Pleasant, Friday, after having spent the week at the home of their aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman King returned to Charlevoix last Friday, having spent the past ten days as guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Burbank, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy King.

Mrs. Len Swafford of Hermansville visited relatives in East Jordan the past week. She was accompanied by Miss Sarah Bowney and Carl Allen of that place, who attended the funeral of George McMullin at Ironton, Tuesday.

Those attending the monthly Pentecostal Fellowship meeting at Petoskey, Tuesday from East Jordan, were: Rev. and Mrs. R. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Victor LaCroix, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Spidle and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Thomas.

Come in rags at the hard time party at Sam Ulvunds this Saturday evening April 8. Try your luck to win first or second prize. The Lutheran Ladies Aid will serve a good supper. Every one is invited to come and have a jolly good time.

There will be a benefit tea Monday afternoon April 10 at the Rebekah hall on Main-st. Proceeds to be used for local care. Admission either silver or a new or used garment in good condition. Those not wishing to play cards may bring sewing.

The Department of State has no part in the administration of present state prohibition laws, nor is it expected that the department will be given any powers or duties under liquor and beer control bills now under contemplation by the legislature. It was announced by Secretary of State Frank D. Fitzgerald. This was made in answer to the flood of letters being sent to the department containing applications for beer licenses.

Earl Stallard, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Lockwood hospital recently, returned to his home Friday, March 31.

Owing to quite a call of late for Passé Partout Picture Binding, the Herald has stocked this and offers various colors at 20c per roll; gold at 30c. adv. t.t.



Presbyterian Church

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

11:00 A. M. Morning Worship. "I am civilization, save the world." 12:15—Sunday School.

7:00 p. m.—Evening Service. Next Thursday evening at 7:30 will be the Pre-Easter, Communion service. Theme: "Men like us with Christ in the midst." There will also be reception into church membership.

First M. E. Church

James Leitch, Pastor

11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service. Sunday School will follow the morning service. 6:30 p. m.—Epworth League. 7:30 p. m.—Evening Service.

St. Joseph Church

Rev. Joseph Malinowski

April 9th, 1933. 8:30 a. m.—East Jordan. 10:30 a. m.—Settlement. 3:00 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. 3:00 p. m.—Preaching. Services are held every Sunday. 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 E. 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.

PLAN TO PUT CURB ON OCEAN FLIGHTS

Officials Drafting Rules to Reduce Hazards.

Washington.—Publicly stunt trans-oceanic flying, which reached a new peak during the past five months, may be curtailed in the future.

The Commerce and State departments are working out regulations designed to reduce the risk of such flights and to eliminate foolhardiness from them as far as possible.

Since the first of May, 24 men, women and children have attempted to fly across the Atlantic ocean. Only seven succeeded. Five of the 17 who failed were lost at sea, and 10, including Col. George Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson, and their two small daughters, were saved from a similar fate lately through luck.

There ought to be a preventive regulation calling for certain qualifications of plane, pilot, and equipment, in addition to the probability of completing the trip, according to Col. Clarence M. Young, assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics, who drew up and now enforces the laws of the air. He is now planning such regulations.

Soon it may be necessary to obtain the Commerce department's sanction for a transatlantic flight, with the assistant secretary empowered to use a considerable latitude of discretion.

Young has every sympathy with the experienced pilot who wants to fly across an ocean or establish a new long-distance mark as a sporting venture. But he would like to debunk the flights that are made professedly "for the cause of aviation," but actually for publicity.

ACOMA INDIANS HAVE MANY STRANGE GODS

Smithsonian Experts Make Exhaustive Study.

Washington.—Diverse gods keep company in the strange pantheon of the Acoma Indians of New Mexico.

An exhaustive study of the culture, religion, and history of this tribe has just been issued by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution. The Acoma Indians accepted superficially the religion of the Spanish missionaries, but retained their ancient deities and supernatural beings.

The result is that somewhere near the foot of the list of deities, in the order named, are St. Stephen, Dios, and Christo.

At the head, as described by Leslie A. White in the Smithsonian report, stands Ocate, the sun, greatest of all the supernatural. Just below him stand his two sons, Masewi and Oyo-yewi, the twin war gods, who symbolize courage, strength, and virtue.

They are represented in the native mythology as great rain makers. They were the leaders and champions of the Acoma people in the early days when they lived in the North.

Rain Makers Next. Next come the k'atsina, anthropomorphic spirit rain makers who "live somewhere in the West" and who are of the greatest importance in Acoma ceremonies. There are also the k'ob'ic'itay, powerful and beneficent but mysterious spirits who dwell in the sunrise. They are supposed to strengthen the weak and sick.

Perhaps most important of all, not even excepting the sun, is Itatik, the great mother. It is impossible, however, to arrange the gods in any definite hierarchy, Mr. White points out. The sun is a symbol of cosmic power, but is not anthropomorphic now in any sense conceived as partaking of the nature of a human being. Itatik seems to be the symbol of human life itself, but is quite remote from the daily activities of her children. After death the individual goes back to her. She is never pictured as human in form. She is regarded with respect and tenderness.

The moon and stars are said by some of the Acomas to be spirits. The clouds, especially the rain clouds, are quite important, and prayers are said to them. Lightning is sacred, associated both with rain and with hunting.

The Acoma pantheon contains four rain makers who live at the four cardinal points. In the North lives Ca'kak, who brings the snow. In the South dwells Malyatouuu, who brings the drizzling rain, and in the West, Guichia, bringer of ordinary rain. Cu'kina dwells in the East and brings the fog and mist.

Hunting and Medicine Gods. There are also hunting and medicine gods. After them, although not necessarily inferior to them in importance, in San Estevan, or Saint Stephen, the patron saint of Acoma, whose day, September 2, is observed with a corn dance and with services in the old Spanish church. He is regarded as having some power and as being disposed to help the Acoma people. Then comes Yoshthi, Dios, or God, regarded as supernatural and hence as possessed of some power. He is not held in much esteem by the Acomas, however, and is considered as not well disposed toward the people because of the practice attributed to him of punishing after death. None of the native gods do this. Sometimes, prayer sticks are offered to him, but they always are accompanied with prayer sticks for the great mother, Itatik. Christo is regarded as a supernatural, but not primarily for the Indians, and has very little following.

Magic and witchcraft remain very potent influences with the Acomas, and youths returning from white schools have difficulty in remaining free from superstitions against the testimony of their own eyes, for the medicine men are quite skillful and perform some feats difficult to explain.

Throughout their history, it is reported, the Acomas have had a reputation for vigorous hostility toward the whites, and their unfriendliness has been preserved up to the present time. There has been no violence for years, but a visitor from outside finds little welcome among them.

Boy, Girl Get Marriage License With Pennies

Rock Island, Ill.—Into the county clerk's office walked a youth and a girl, hand in hand.

Louis J. Catla took from his bulging pocket a jar which once had held cold cream. It was full of pennies.

"We've been saving up," he said, "Valeria and I. . . this is Valeria here, Valeria Drummins of Maloy, Iowa. . . We've been saving to buy a marriage license and now we've got enough. If you'll just count them."

"I'll take your word for it," interrupted the clerk, R. B. Loudon, reaching for his pen. "You get the license now and I'll count 'em later."

Diggers Unearth Indian Hammer in 17-Foot Well

Lamar, Colo.—Diggers, excavating for a well, unearthed a splendid Indian relic. The workmen, assisting C. G. Bennett at the digging, had reached a depth of 17 feet, when they struck an Indian hammer.

The hammer, carved out of rock, weighed about two pounds, measured six inches the long way of the head, three inches the other.

WHAT IS SERVICE?

IN a bank we answer "It is safety." That comes first of all. Safety is the best service possible for a bank to render its customers.

AND Safety is the Service this bank offers to every one who does business with it. It has proven that Safety by its Survival. For those thoughtful people interested first—late—all the time in SAFETY this bank makes a convincing appeal.



"THE BANK ON THE CORNER"

The world's great need is courage, show yours by Advertising. Herald Want Ads Get Results. Do you want to buy, rent, or sell? There is business today, but advertising must ask for it. Do you want employment or give employment? Try a Classified Ad.

CITY SHOE SHOP

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN LOCATED ON STATE STREET

DEPRESSION PRICES ON MEN'S and BOY'S SHOES

Men's Shoes from \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

Boy's Shoes from \$1.25 up.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



HE WAS CALLED TO THIS JOB BY TELEPHONE

Other things being equal, applicants or former employees within easy reach by telephone usually are called first when workers are needed.

BELOW ZERO

A Romance of the North Woods

By HAROLD TITUS

Copyright, 1932.

WNU Service

CHAPTER XI—Continued

"We will mind you! That's the first thing we will mind, Nat!"

"Doctor's coming!" McWethy whispered hoarsely. "On his way. He was at the drug store."

"Hear that, Nat? Doctor's almost here! The minute he gets in I'm after Gorbel." He drew a pistol from Bradshaw's pocket and deliberated a moment, kneeling there, the sheriff's head on his knee. "Mac! Call the jail at Shoestring and tell them. Send word up and down the line that Gorbel's wanted!"

He saw the stares on the growing group of faces about him— incredulous, shocked looks.

"Nat had a warrant for Gorbel's arrest on a charge of arson, for planning to burn out the Richards camps," he explained bitterly. "Add now there'll be another warrant, so help me Heaven!"

He addressed McWethy again:

"Get a team out on every road from town. Phone every Belknap & Gorbel camp and tell 'em to report Gorbel if he see him, or they stand a chance of taking a trip with him! I'll go to his rooming house the minute the doctor comes and—"

"Here he is!"

The physician was shouldering his way through the group, a young man, cool and collected in emergency.

"Don't stop at anything, doctor!" John said. "Spend any amount that will help in any way if this case has got you stopped. You men stand by to help the doctor. Then report to McWethy. . . . I'll get back here!"

He was gone then, running through the falling snow, around a corner and thumping up well-worn steps.

No, Mr. Gorbel was not at his rooming house; he had not been there since noon. His supper was waiting.

Look for the woman! The phrase was flashing through his mind as he ran along the street.

He rounded the post-office corner and flung himself up into the storm house where he had stood with Marie, Varnell and listened to her story of Gorbel's duplicities.

He entered to confront the girl who stood on the stairs, a hand at her cheek, lips parted in something like terror.

"Where's Gorbel?" he asked sharply.

"My G—d, how should I know? What's happened?" He came in here like a . . . like he was crazy! He said everything was all off and for me to get to h—l out of town and in stead . . . and he gave me a dirty fifty dollars and said it was—"

"Steady, Marie!" John said, steady himself. "I'm looking for Gorbel; I've got to find him—"

"And he wouldn't listen!" she screamed. "He gave me a lousy fifty dollars and said to get to h—l out of town as fast as I could or they'd be after me, too!" She laughed shrilly. "He said I was in it, that they were—"

John grasped her other hand savagely.

"Hold your tongue!" he cried sharply. "Hold your tongue, Marie!"

His roughness had the planned effect, shocked her out of the mounting hysteria.

"There's nothing at all for you to be afraid of," he said then, trying to make his voice sound reassuring. "I just want you to tell me what happened, Marie, and where he went."

She wiped her eyes.

"I'd been buying some things and was a little late getting home," she said unsteadily. "He came up the walk behind me on a run. He scared me, the way he looked. Oh, Mr. Belknap, it was awful! What's he done?" she begged. "Have you got it on him? I never saw a man look like he looked!"

"I know! I know! But what did he say and do? Give me your story first, then I'll tell mine!"

"He said it was all off between us! Everything was off, was what he said. He couldn't talk straight. He swore awful and said I was in the jam along with him and they'd be after me and to get to h—l out of town as fast as I could before they nailed me. He grabbed his skis out of the storm house where he'd left 'em yesterday and beat it off across the tracks! Oh, what's happened, Mr. Belknap?"

"He shot the sheriff. Probably killed him. Which way'd he go? Just where'd he cross the tracks? Tell me that! Hang to yourself a minute longer!"

But the girl was past giving him further aid for the moment. Slowly she sank to the steps, head falling backward. He gathered her in his arms, swung down into the living room and laid Marie gently on a couch.

He had left the front door open when he burst in. The light from the hallway streamed out into the storm house. A shovel was there, a broom, a pair of skis stood against the wall and, in a far corner, snowshoes. He grabbed them up and leaped down the steps, searching for tracks in the new snow.

Easy to find, these were, under the street light. He saw where a man had crossed towards the railroad; other tracks had followed and turned back: those were Marie's. The trail

was distinct, but already filling in with the light, large flakes. He walked through the deep snow between the street and the railroad tracks, bending low to be sure he trailed this man. He saw where he had stopped, where skis had been dropped into the deep snow; where they had been scraped about as the straps were adjusted, where they had slid off to the northward.

Off to the northward in the beginning, but where after that? Already the new snow was obliterating them. It was very dark; in another twenty minutes, perhaps, traces of the fugitive's flight would be covered so thoroughly that in darkness they could not be followed.

It would avail him nothing to squander even a moment in going back to leave word of what he had discovered. The important thing was to have someone on that rapidly disappearing trail. Gorbel knew the country intimately; he could head for any one of a hundred places unknown to John. He laid out a careful combing of the territory and, perhaps, make good his escape.

He jammed his toes into the harness then, whipping the straps about his ankles. He stood up, wriggled his feet and started bent low, moving at a swift walk, eyes on those twin depressions in the snow before him.

Straight north the man had gone, through a strip of chopping across a little lake and into timber on the other side. His skis had made deep grooves in the snow-mantled hick-thorn where he left the lake, but in the timber, with the trees shutting out even what faint light the night afforded in the open, John could scarcely make out a depression inches deep.

He went as quickly as he dared, stooping now and then and with a bare hand feeling the snow before him for the betraying marks, better than half filled. Gorbel was going faster by far than he was; each fractional mile that intervened between them put an additional handicap on him.

He entered a thick growth of hemlocks where his eyes were of little aid, but of a sudden his rackets commenced to sink deeper into the soft going. A decided change it was, and he retraced his way, groped forward and found that he could detect the trail beneath him by the feel of the snow that skis had packed. He went on, shuffling along, feeling sign with his feet, and when he emerged from the gloom of the thick conifers he saw where snow had been knocked from stiff brush.

He was not through yet, not shaken off. The trail, his sense of direction told him, was swinging a bit to the westward, keeping to the open where skis would ride better, crossing a wide chopping coming up to second growth now, where he could see those crosses in the unmarked snow and the barren brush that had been disturbed.

for a long period of hiding. Then, when the heat of the chase cooled, he could make his way to the westward, around the head of Superior, and off into Canada.

He was not an old man, not yet even in his prime. True, he would start with his hands again, but he had started so once and if it had not been for his avariciousness he would have possessed many of the things he wanted. . . . He would not lose his head again! He would not play his cards too strongly! He would keep himself within the law next time!

"The law, the law!" he whispered. "Within the law. . . . Always within the law. . . ."

He ran a bit until the strain on his heart, already heavily taxed by excitement, forced him to walk. Minutes later he halted, thinking he saw someone running off to the right, circling to get in front of him; but it was nothing, a trick of his eyes, of his inflamed fancy.

"Hang on to yourself!" he growled, shakily. "You've lost your head once tonight. . . . that's enough."

The snow still fell, covering his tracks. He took a passing comfort in that. By midnight his trail would

show only faint traces; by morning, if the wind blew even a breath, this light snow would shift and obliterate them forever.

He did not reckon that a man was already on that trail, coming slowly, painfully. No, he did not guess such a circumstance; no more than he dreamed that as he left Shoestring behind a lone girl was striking a match in Wolf Richards' camp, looking about a bit compassed and then, with a sigh, searching for kindling to build the fire that would make this place, though otherwise untenanted to-night, wholly habitable for her.

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Ellen put a kettle on and unhooked the plank door at the end of the room, entered Wolf's fur tent, a windowless chamber, filled with animal scents, and dragged from it a cot. Her own blankets were on a shelf before which hung a curtain of brilliant red calico, and while water heated she made up her bed, as she had made it many another time when coming here to spend a night with the old recluse.

Lighting a lantern she went out to the roof cellar, shoveled snow from before the entrance and secured vegetables. Then to the spring for water.

Good camper that she had been taught to be, accustomed to her uncle's comings and goings at any and all times, she was restless at finding herself alone in the cabin tonight. She stopped now and again as she made her meal to listen, hoping to hear Wolf's shrill hail come whooping and ringing through the darkness when he approached to see a light shining from the windows of his camp.

But she heard no shout. The night was very still. She tried to tell herself that she must get hold of her emotions and be guided by reason. Out here, twenty miles from the nearest habitation, there could be no cause for this feeling of apprehension which was rising. . . . rising. She was not of the breed of women that fears isolation and loneliness.

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against the weight which tugged at her heart.

Sleepless nights were in her immediate past; hurried days had taken their toll. This afternoon she had walked a dozen miles through soft going and her body was wearied. She dropped her cheek to the blankets for just a moment; if Wolf did not come soon she would undress, bolt the door, fill the stove with wood, and prepare to spend the night alone. . . . Just a moment.

And sleep came as Gorbel, two hours away from that lonely cabin, cursed at the thinning of the snow, at the faintly blurred stars which began to appear in what had been a void above him.

Ellen woke with a start. The room was cold; her body stiff, but it was not the chill nor the aching of her muscles which startled her from deep sleep.

"Not these. . . . Rather the careful, slow creaking of a door hinge."

Wolf returning? That was the first possibility which presented itself to her clearing consciousness, but immediately she reasoned that a man does not enter his own home with stealth and caution.

A man was there, outside. She could see his fingers clasp the door's edge, could make out a segment of his face, probably watching her.

"Who is it?" she cried sharply, sitting up and swinging her feet to the floor. "What do you want?"

The door moved and Paul Gorbel had reeled into the room.

"It's I, Ellen. And what do I want?"—with something of a sneer, something of bravado. "What do I want?—weakening quickly, oddly."

"I came for you. . . . for you! That's what!"

Over an hour ago he had come to a halt at the crest of the burned ridge, which swept downward to the swamp where Wolf had built his cabin, the first objective in his flight. He had stopped with a gasp. Twin rectangles of light showed down there, windows in a building a structure which he had counted on being unoccupied.

He was without food, without more than a pocket-knife as a device for procuring food and warmth, because he had dropped his pistol back there in the office after his finger had pulled the trigger and drove him away from men and food and shelter.

A man cannot endure the wilderness in winter without food or the means of procuring food. He must have an ax and blankets; he should have utensils to make the food he could take palatable.

His knees shook and his breath came and went in light moans. Wolf Richards there. . . . back home. . . . a man who was impossible of approach, even had a traveler been free to approach any human being!

He wondered why the dogs had not started their clamor. He had been this way before and on each occasion the beasts had set up a tremendous din long before he was this near. . . . He closed one eye, striving by that gesture of concentration to still his whirling brain. . . . If Wolf were home, his dogs would be home; if dogs were there, they should be raising the dead by now.

But probably the occupant of that cabin was not Wolf Richards at all. Someone else had stopped there tonight, as his cruiser had been there last night. Relief, with that thought, and on the heels of relief, dismay again. Anyone there, anyone who knew him, anyone observing enough to remember and to describe him would present a fatal hazard.

He started cautiously forward, wondering if the dogs might not be there uttering all, ready to begin their devilish barking. He stood a long interval at the edge of the timber, less than a hundred feet from the cabin, watching, listening. No dogs were there; Wolf could not be home. This was some other person.

The soft snow covered all sounds of his progress. He could see snowshoes standing against the log wall; a single pair, he thought; if so, only one must be encountered. He edged along the building to the window, peering through the half-frosted panes.

His heart stopped as he saw her lying there on the cot, and then raced wildly on again. Ellen Richards, the girl he had desired and, finding her impossible to possess, the girl whose property he had attempted to acquire through the scheming and treachery which had brought him to the status of a fugitive. . . . Paul Gorbel sank to his knees, glowing.

He wanted revenge in this moment! Wanted to make her suffer for the suffering which his fevered mind traced back to her now. He'd break her pride, her heart, her life, as his pride and heart and life had been shattered! He had been so honest in desiring her at first; he had been so driven by his impulse to have and hold her that its frustration had driven him into this blind alley. . . . And as he reasoned, his want-of-her became stronger than his aching for vengeance. He wanted her. . . . wanted her. . . .

Why not, then? Why shouldn't he

take her, the last thing remaining of the life that was behind him? Why couldn't he take her, driving or dragging her with him into this new phase of existence which lay yonder somewhere.

But after he had entered, after he had revealed himself to her, after he had made his first declaration, doubts began to riot. If he should fall in this. . . . if he should not be able to drive or drag her.

And that was why his voice weakened, his fingers fumbled at his chin, why his eyes roved restlessly as he told the girl he had come for her and she only stood there, apparently unafraid.

Apparently unafraid, yes, but her courage was solely a matter of appearance. Beneath that exterior she was quivering with apprehension.

But she could not show that. Her wits, alone, stood between her and danger. She needed her resources, unhampered by panic, needed her strength needed time.

She stood a moment eyeing him, mind groping for possible strategies that could be used in such an emergency.

"For me, Paul?"—gently now, wanting to soothe and humor him until she could determine what it might be that had driven this well-poised man so far off poise. "And how did you know I was here?"

"Eh? Know. . . . Know! How did I? . . . He looked up and some of the old craft came into his face for the moment. "I knew!"—with a nod. "Never mind how!" He gave a strained laugh. "I knew. . . ."

"But it's so late. You. . . . you look cold; you must be tired. Have you eaten?"

"Eaten? He shook his head. "No, not since. . . . not since before. . . . no, I haven't eaten."

"Well, I'll get you something now, then."

She replenished the fire, went to the cupboard and took coffee from a shelf, watching him. Her hands trembled.

"Time! She needed time!

"Wouldn't you like bacon?" she asked. "Wouldn't you?"

"Trying to put me off, eh?"—truculently. "Don't want to talk about it? That how you feel?" He unbuckled his coat. "Well, you'd better. You'd better talk it over. You're responsible for it all. If it hadn't been for you I wouldn't have wouldn't have done it. I wouldn't be running away now; he wouldn't be lying there. . . . lying back there. . . . I wouldn't've shot him if it hadn't been for—"

"Shot him, Paul?" Her interruption was shrill. "Shot who? Who did you shoot?" She stood against the table, one hand at her cheek. "Who did you shoot, Paul?" she cried.

He laughed.

"Guess!" he said. "Guess. . . . Only I didn't"—leaning forward intently. "It looks as if I did, but I didn't. They'll think I shot him; they'll find him there in my office and I'll be gone, but I didn't shoot him and the snow covers trails and they won't know. . . . Let them think I'll be gone. . . . with you. . . . out yonder, somewhere, to begin again."

"If it hadn't been for you and that bounding Belknap. . . . The kid'll think I shot him. . . . D—n him, he'll know, like he knows everything else!" He rose, trembling, breath rattling in his throat.

"He'll know, like he knows everything else! He knew I showed him up to you, didn't he? He wouldn't let on he cared about that. Discredited, fired, he kept right on working for me. He wouldn't stay licked, wouldn't stay down! John Steele! Ha-ha! Galahad, I called him and he said he was. . . . somebody else. John Steele!"

Ellen's brows were drawn incredulously; her lips parted, her eyes dark with confusion, amazement. She summoned all her gulle with difficulty and spoke.

"I sent him away, Paul," she said. "I fired him when I found out who he was."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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But she heard no shout. The night was very still. She tried to tell herself that she must get hold of her emotions and be guided by reason. Out here, twenty miles from the nearest habitation, there could be no cause for this feeling of apprehension which was rising. . . . rising. She was not of the breed of women that fears isolation and loneliness.

But even as she argued so, tears welled into her eyes as she fought

show only faint traces; by morning, if the wind blew even a breath, this light snow would shift and obliterate them forever.

He did not reckon that a man was already on that trail, coming slowly, painfully. No, he did not guess such a circumstance; no more than he dreamed that as he left Shoestring behind a lone girl was striking a match in Wolf Richards' camp, looking about a bit compassed and then, with a sigh, searching for kindling to build the fire that would make this place, though otherwise untenanted to-night, wholly habitable for her.

The permanent abodes of solitary trappers almost without exception fall into one of two categories: the meticulously clean or the impossibly filthy. To the first belonged Wolf Richards'.

In this living room, direct evidence of his calling was missing. A rifle and a shotgun, greased rags stuffed into the muzzles, stood upright in a rack. On the shelf above a store of ammunition reposed in orderly boxes, and beside them were a half-dozen worn books. The oilcloth on the table against a south window was figured in blue. Dishes and cooking utensils were nested on shelves beside the cook stove.

The floor of pine had been much scrubbed. The one bed in the corner, with blankets gone now, was covered with a tarpaulin, neatly tucked about the tick. The wood box was filled, supplies ranked in a cupboard above it. A broom hung from the wall, a sharp ax stood behind the door.

Ellen put a kettle on and unhooked the plank door at the end of the room, entered Wolf's fur tent, a windowless chamber, filled with animal scents, and dragged from it a cot. Her own blankets were on a shelf before which hung a curtain of brilliant red calico, and while water heated she made up her bed, as she had made it many another time when coming here to spend a night with the old recluse.

Lighting a lantern she went out to the roof cellar, shoveled snow from before the entrance and secured vegetables. Then to the spring for water.

Good camper that she had been taught to be, accustomed to her uncle's comings and goings at any and all times, she was restless at finding herself alone in the cabin tonight. She stopped now and again as she made her meal to listen, hoping to hear Wolf's shrill hail come whooping and ringing through the darkness when he approached to see a light shining from the windows of his camp.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member 3d Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for April 9

JESUS REQUIRES CONFESSION AND LOYALTY

LESSON TEXT—Mark 8:27-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—And when he had called the people unto him with his disciples also, he said unto them, Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mark 8:34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Being True to Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Passing a Hard Test.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loyalty to Christ.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What Jesus Expected of His Followers.

The time had now come for Jesus to take account of his ministry. Having been rejected by the rulers he went into retirement with his disciples. The primary object in his teaching at this time was to prepare the disciples for the tragic hour of the cross which he knew was so near. His teaching centered in the great cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith. He instructed them, touching his atoning death, resurrection, and glorious coming again. He knew that in the measure that they intelligently apprehended these things they would be able to pass through the ordeal before them.

1. Peter's Confession of Christ (vv. 27-30).

This confession was provoked by two questions of Jesus.

1. "Whom do men say that I am?" (vv. 27, 28)? This question referred to the opinions of the people regarding Jesus. Some believed him to be John the Baptist, some Elijah, and some, one of the prophets. They all recognized him to be a teacher or prophet with more than human authority and power.

2. "Whom say ye that I am?" (vv. 29, 30)? Jesus persistently claimed to be the God-man, the very Son of God, incarnate. He wanted the disciples to know him personally as the Son of God.

11. Jesus' Teaching Concerning the Cross (vv. 31-33).

He charged the disciples not to make public his Messiahship as that would precipitate a crisis.

1. What he taught (v. 31).

a. "The Son of man must suffer many things." He suffered weariness, hunger, ridicule, contempt; and even misunderstanding and lack of appreciation on the part of his friends and disciples.

b. "Be rejected of the elders, chief priests, and scribes." These were the nation's official representatives, who should have known and received Christ and recommended his reception on the part of the nation.

c. "Be killed." Jesus now states with definiteness that he must die on the cross. The disciples had not yet come to know that redemption was to be accomplished through the passion of the cross.

d. "Rise again." Though this was utterly incomprehensible to the disciples, he showed them that this would be the glorious issue of his death.

2. How the disciples received his teaching (v. 32). So unbecomely was his teaching, touching the cross, that Peter, the spokesman of the disciples, rebuked him.

3. Jesus rebukes Peter (v. 33). He told Peter plainly that his attitude was due to his being under the influence of the devil.

12. Jesus Going to Jerusalem to Die (Mark 10:32-34).

He went to Jerusalem with the consciousness of the awful tragedy before him, the treachery of Judas, the fiery persecutions of the priests and scribes, the unjust judgment, the delivery to Pontius Pilate, the mocking and scourging, the crown of thorns, the cross between malefactors, the nails and the spear—all were spread before him. He had not only come to minister but to give his life a ransom for many. The joyous outlook of the victory which was to be accomplished through the shedding of his blood led him forward (Heb. 12:2).

Versatile and Gay Spring Fashions

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



IF EVER fashions were tuned to make up a perfect spring style parade, the modes of the present moment qualify to perfection in that respect. Perhaps it is their high color, for clothes are wonderfully gay and bright this season, or maybe it is the quantities of crisp white organdie which flutter about the new costumes in way of frills and bows and such—whatever it is, the spring styles are simply fascinating.

What's more they are that versatile they offer every opportunity to dress to type. Everything in fashion, from quaint taffeta and woolsens whose colors are a riot, to types so severely mannish as to make one gasp at sight of them.

Speaking of taffeta, the newest thing out is the rough mitered-weave. It is about as smart a looking material as one can possibly select for a "first" spring frock. It is wonderfully good looking for jacket suits, too. A most advanced fashion-styled of matelasse taffeta is pictured to the left in this group. It is in brown, black and red plaid, the colors showing up handsomely due to the blistery puffed surface, which gains for it the name of matelasse taffeta. The sleeves! Well, they are to be expected now that fashion has brought the Gibson girl to life again.

The fact that the hat this modish maiden wears is also of taffeta, goes to show how this material is scoring in every realm of the mode. However, do not forget that a touch of velvet is likewise an important factor in the making of fashions this spring.

In this instance the towers on the modish-shaped chapeau are velvet, so also is the stitched belt and the inevitable big bow at the neck. Of course, it is of velvet, for the story of fashion would not be complete without its repeated mention.

Look to the right in the picture and you will get some idea as to how bright-colored woollens are contrasting their vivid tones in bi-color and tri-color ways this season. Just listen to this citation of color—lively blue for the nobby hat of coarse silky straw, with a fire-red quill, which the picture fails to show. The jacket and skirt are of a gray and white mixture with black and red stripes on the sleeves and for the scarf trim. As to startling color contrasts, the audacious doings of fashion in this respect are making history for spring and summer 1933.

Then there is this matter of whether one's spring suit is to be or not to be furred. It's surprising how sentiment for fur is keeping up. Of course, it must be just the right dainty sort which blends exquisitely with the delicate grays, beiges, spring colors and other pastel shades which are so fashionable this spring.

The pretty young miss pictured in the center of our illustration has solved the fur question most cleverly in that she wears with her youthfully styled two-piece of dove gray worsted a boa of lovely platinum fox. The bow tie of wide gray velvet ribbon adds a charming touch. Please to note the allover tucking on the sleeves. If a garment is not shirred this season or finely knife-pleated, then it is almost sure to be lavishly tucked, for designers are doing an infinite amount of this sort of thing.

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FLOWER GIRL

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



This dainty little frock is an unusually pretty style for the flower girl who expects to play an important role in a spring wedding. It can easily be made at home at little expense of organdie, silk mousseline, chiffon or flat crepe. The arrangement of the pleating is very effective and quite along entirely new lines. In Paris everything that can be finely knife-pleated is pleated, in the styling of fashions for grown-ups as well as for children.

Vivid Crepes

Crepes are the favorite evening fabric of the moment. Splashing the palette of black, brown, red and white, which has been seen all winter, are new and vivid tones, such as cyclamen mauve, cyclamen pink, canary yellow and water green.

HAIR STAYS SHORT, NEW HATS REVEAL

Head glory will remain short in the glorious springtime if early spring hats tell anything about the question of lovely locks. They are made to reveal perfectly waved side hair and leave no room for any chignon in the small crown or back.

"Double-up" is the very newest coiffure being featured by the smartest hairdressers. It is the continuation of the popular brushed-away-from-the-forehead style. The hair is whisked directly back into a swirl and finds its way back again around the ears, or only one of them, terminating there in any one of the many curl fashions. "Double-up" really gets its name from the fact that it is as smart for the morning as well as the evening—a coiffure for the mondaine as well as for the sportswoman.

Cottons and Linens to Have Big Summer Vogue

All the signs, according to couture activities, point to another big summer for cottons and linens. At present both cottons and linens that are being shown are puzzling fashion people, because they so often look like woollens.

The natural line-color suits worn with darker blouses are a smart expression of this mode.

Other details that are registering are the narrower daytime skirts and waistlines that are slightly lowered. Necklines are still showing high tendencies, but an open, square cut is used in a couple of daytime dresses and jackets.

Veils Are Becoming More Flippant Than Formerly

Veils are more flippant than ever. They are found on tailored or formal hats, accented for color, pattern, or manner of wearing. They may be any length from eye to shoulder. The most piquant novelty is the Talbot style, the veil lying under the chin.

Narrow belting ribbon in tailored effects of two and three colors is remarked in recent collections of millinery importations.

Warns Farmers to Test Seed Supply

Five Suggestions Offered by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives farmers and seed dealers five suggestions for protecting themselves in the purchase of seed. With the need for economy greater this year than ever, the department offers these pointers to help farmers make sure that the seed they get will grow. The department administers the Federal Seed Act, which forbids the sale of fraudulently misbranded seed in interstate commerce.

The five protective pointers are:

1. Buy seed early enough to allow for testing at home or at the state seed laboratory before planting.
2. Insist on a statement of the germination and the date tested. The test date should be within two months of the date of purchase, because some seeds fall off in germination rapidly.
3. Where variety is important, insist on a statement as to variety by the seller, or state certification.
4. Make sure of the quality of seed, particularly that offered at abnormally low prices.
5. Save all tags, invoices, advertisements and correspondence about the seed and report anything wrong to the state seed office.

The department reports the case of a Midwestern farmer as an example of what not to do. He bought a mixture of alfalfa and clover seed from a distant seed house. The seller asserted that the seed, one-third alfalfa and two-thirds red clover, was high in germination. The farmer complained that he did not get a single alfalfa plant. Late in the summer the case was reported to the state officials. Some remaining seed was tested and found of poor quality, but it was too late for anything to be done. Testing of the seed before planting could have prevented the partial crop failure, the department says. The department urges reporting sales of misbranded seed to state authorities.

Food for Wild Fowl Is

Improving, Say Reports

Eelgrass, the staple food of sea brant and an important forage plant for Canada geese and black ducks, seems to be coming back in some sections of its Atlantic coast range, where serious shortages have occurred recently, reports the bureau of biological survey, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Eelgrass has in the past regained its abundance after similar shortages.

In some parts of its range from Labrador to North Carolina, the eelgrass apparently disappeared during 1931 and 1932, and in other sections the supply dwindled seriously. Effects of this shortage on wild fowl, however, have not been so severe as was feared, the birds having turned to some extent to other sources of food. Brant populations may have been reduced by decreases in the number of young raised the last two summers, but adults wintering in most parts of the eastern seacoast this year are in "fair to good" condition.

Because of the great importance of eelgrass to wild fowl, the biological survey and the Canadian National parks branch have both made studies of the shortage, but the cause has not yet been determined. These agencies are charged with the protection of waterfowl in accordance with the migratory bird treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Heavy Pigs Grow Faster

The birth weight of pigs has an important bearing on the gains they make in weight for the first six months, the United States Department of Agriculture found after observing 1,429 hogs at its experiment station at Miles City, Mont., during the five-year period, beginning in 1927 and ending in 1931.

The department found that the pigs varied in weight at birth from one and a half pounds to four pounds, with most of them weighing from two and a half to three pounds.

Agricultural Hints

There are 4,500 vocational agriculture schools in the United States employing 8,000 teachers.

Twenty million pounds of wool were shipped through the port of Portland during the past year.

Remove diagonal rows of trees in crowded orchards, poor varieties, and high, old trees to save fertilizer, spray, and pruning costs; and have some cheap fuel.

A peach tree that bears two crops a season, with some fruit measuring ten inches in circumference, grows on the property of J. W. Ferguson, at Alpine, Texas.

Government support of wheat farmers has caused an increase of 52 per cent in wheat acreage in the Netherlands.

A high quality of starch is extracted from sweet potato culls, which ordinarily make up from 10 to 20 per cent of the entire crop.

Nebraska boys and girls have a new 4-H project called "Fix It," which includes not only repair work about the farm, but making game boards and recreation equipment.

GOOD TASTE TODAY

By **EMILY POST**

Author of "Etiquette, the Blue-Book of Social Usage," "The Personality of a House," Etc.

IDEAL APPROACH TO CULTURE

It is scarcely impossible to over-emphasize the importance of earliest home training in the art of behavior, which is in turn, an essential attribute of culture. Many people seem to think that teaching the art of behavior to children begins and ends with table manners, and with somewhat sketchy rehearsals of greetings and responses in the presence of company—details of mere mechanics, which may be learned by anyone at any age. Real training in behavior must be focused on tests of character and of taste, which will in later life be met by instinct.

For example, the first attribute required of every thoroughbred is self-control. Whether self-expression, as encouraged by certain modern schools of training, can accomplish this end as well as yesterday's belief in discipline, is more or less a question of whether you believe that the cultivation of a garden is best accomplished by letting the weeds grow, trusting that they will destroy themselves, or whether you believe in pulling them up. I know the question is not quite like that, but, it would seem that children of today are too often humored where we of yesterday were too often spanked! At all events, no matter how acquired, self-control is still the first essential of character no less than of good manners.

I received a letter only yesterday from a mother who tells me that her child's intense pride of possession frightens her, and she wants to know how it can be checked. In answer I can only say that unless we adopt a communistic mode of life, in which nothing shall be owned by anyone, a sense of possession will remain one of the realities of life. To have and to hold has always been the incentive, to deserve as well as to seize. Unless a baby knows that this thing is his, he cannot be taught the value of generosity, which, with kindness, is the foundation of courtesy.

Today when the beginning of school and kindergarten suggests plans for the future education of even very little children, I want to emphasize the detail that is the very first and most essential root to culture. By which I mean such early training in purity of speech that it shall become instinctive. Nothing is so important. And I will tell you why:

To every little child, speech is a universal gift. Few children at the age of three can carry a tune, none have perception of color harmony, or form, but every child can imitate with accuracy and ease every tone and accent in all the languages in the world. But this magic faculty begins to fade—sometimes at an earlier age than three—and is usually lost completely by the age of twelve. Gift for pronunciation is really a question of sensitive ear rather than of tongue, and the reason why grown people cannot, to save their lives, learn to pronounce a foreign tongue, is that they have lost their sensitiveness of hearing, which would have remained forever had it been fixed in childhood. These remarks are really in answer to a young French woman who writes me that her American husband is pro-

oked because she is not speaking French to their baby daughter. She finds it too much trouble to talk a separate language to the child alone. It will be easy enough to learn French, if she wants to, when she is grown!

My answer is, this is just what she will never be able to do! I quote this purposely to the many of you who were born in other countries, who can so easily give your children another tongue. Do so, please, while they are little and their ears hear so acutely, and their tongues twist or trill with such marvelous ease—an ease that they'll lose so soon! It is such a pity to waste it! I know, of course, that many mothers cannot teach, or afford to have their children taught, a foreign tongue, and that many others will think they can't. And yet, when we hear the chorus of pianos strumming up and down almost any block, it does make many of us wonder why instead of the incessant five-finger exercises on the piano, so few are made to practice the five-vowel exercises—ah-oh-eh-ee-oo—of the throat instead! By which I do not mean to belittle musical talent, but I do mean that beautiful speech is far higher evidence of culture than average piano playing. The advantage of teaching little children more than one language is that each has its own pace and rhythm, its so-called unpronounceable sounds, so easily learned in childhood, so rarely mastered later on. It is not only that knowledge of languages gives us added delight when we travel abroad, but each note added to the range of our pronunciation—adds just that note more to the flexibility and cultivation of our English.

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STATESMEN'S SALARIES

Salaries of senators and representatives are fixed by acts of congress. Congressmen receive at the present time \$10,000 a year; the speaker of the house of representatives, \$15,000 a year. These salaries were fixed by the act of March 4, 1925, which raised them from \$7,500 a year, and the salary of the speaker of the house of representatives from \$12,000 a year. The act of February 26, 1907, placed the salaries at \$7,500. Previous to that time congressmen received \$5,000 a year, fixed by an act passed in 1803. In the early days of congress, members were paid by the day. Members of the first congress received \$6 a day for every day they attended congress.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peppets are the original little liver pills put up 80 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Ad.

Merit's Twin Brother
Modesty is always inseparable from true merit.

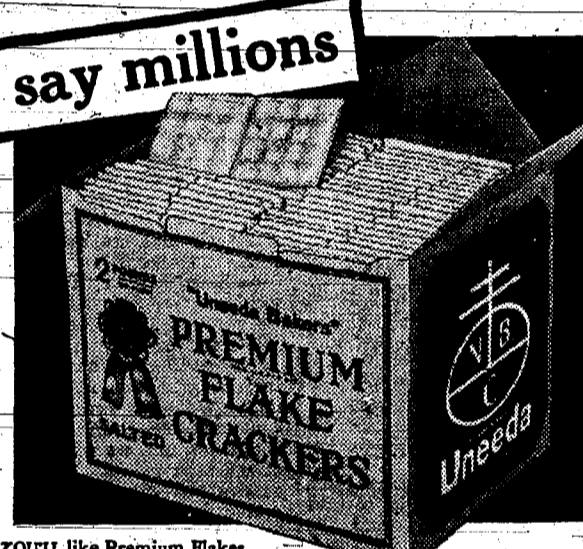
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Great Complexion Secret!

To her friend she confessed the secret of her flawless clear white skin. Long ago she learned that no cosmetic would hide blotches, pimples or sallowness. She found the secret of real complexion beauty in **MR. TABLETS (Nature's Remedy)**. They cleansed and gave her action—corrected sluggish bowels—drove out the poisonous wastes. She felt better, too, full of pep, tingling with vitality. Try this mild, safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective tonight. See your complexion improve, see headaches, dizziness vanish. At all druggists—only 25c.

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WNU-O. 14-33

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This way makes clothes last twice as long!

BE MODERN—throw away your washboard! Why scrub when Rinso soaks clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter? Safety, of course. The home-making experts of 31 leading newspapers recommend Rinso. Clothes washed this "scrubless" way last 2 or 3 times longer!

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Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—in both hard and soft water. Rich, lasting suds—safe for the finest cottons and linens. Wonderful also for dishes and all cleaning—so easy on the hands. Get the BIG package.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS. CO.

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The biggest-selling package soap in America

School News and Chatter

Week of March 27-31

Editor-in-Chief — Khyllis Woerfel
Assistant Editor — Marian Kraemer
Advisor — Miss Perkins
Reporters: Henrietta Russell, Helen Malpass, Josephine Sommerville, Gertrude Sidebotham, Merla Moore, Mary Jane Porter, Harriet Conway, and Edward Bishaw.

FAULTY DICTION

Quite awhile ago there appeared in the papers a news story which told of a group of educators who believed because many people made certain errors in grammar that these errors such as "he don't," "she thinks like I do," and "it is me" should be considered correct.

These mistakes are made frequently but why should these be adopted any more than "she hadn't ought to," "ain't," "I seen," and any number of others?

Slipshod speech in those who have opportunities of learning better is just as bad as sloppy clothing, dirty fingernails and teeth, and should be just as carefully avoided.

This doesn't mean for a person to adopt a sort of speech and pronunciation which is affect on stilted and different from his associates. But one should be careful and have a decent regard for our language by speaking it as nearly correct as possible.

WHOS-WHO

MARY ANNA PESEK

Mary Pesek, who not unlike her sister, is another of our studious seniors, was born on August 19, 1913. She attended the Settlement school through the eighth grade and then entered our East Jordan Public School where she has taken a commercial course. She is studying the violin here also and has done very well. She thinks she will take up a commercial course, but as yet, she has not decided just where. We hope she will be able to carry out her plans and have success with it.

MARIE PETERS

Marie was born in Clarion in Chandler Township on July 1, 1915. She began her education in the Dana School and continued there until she was in the fourth grade. From the fourth grade through the fifth grade she attended the Chaddock School, north of East Jordan. In the sixth grade Marie began school in East Jordan High School and has attended here ever since. Marie took chorus when she was in the ninth grade.

She has been especially interested in home economics during her high school career and would like to take up a course in that line of work. We hope she will be able to and are sure she will make a success in that work.

GOULD SHURWOOD PINNEY

Gould was born in this town on December 25, 1914.

He went to school at Chestonia until his freshman year when he entered the East Jordan High School. In school he has taken a college preparatory course. He entered the band when a freshman and plays the trombone. He has been an active member for four years. He has also played in the orchestra. Besides this musical education he will graduate from a course in piano music this year.

Gould is one of our small boys, light, fine features, and very conservative. He plans to enter the Graceland College at Lamia, Iowa. We hope he will keep up his good work at college.

WILLIAM A. PORTER

"Bill" was born March 19, 1915 in East Jordan. He has been an active member in the band for four years. Besides this he is an active member of the Boys' Glee Club.

He is the president of the Hi-Y Club and played the part of the doctor in one of the programmes given by that club.

"Boats and steam engines" are his hobby. He built a drydock recently and then tore it up and made another which was a great improvement on the first one.

Bill is an all-round sport and as we all know he likes a good time just as much, if not better, than the next fellow.

He intends to take up an engineering course somewhere but we haven't found out just where it will be. We feel he will make a success of it anyway.

UNDERWEIGHTS GET MILK AND CRACKERS

The first graders sand box is full of oats and among the oats are rabbits.

Those who received "A" in spelling in the fourth grade are: Glenn Trojanek, Margaret Strehl, Suzanne Porter, Teddy Malpass, Betty Jean Hickox, Peter Boyer, James Bugai, Evelyn Collins, Maurice Kraemer, Marmon Faust, Junior Clark, Helen Bennett, and Oliver Duplessis.

The sixth graders have a food map of the United States and are planning to make a copy of it.

The sixth graders are studying the United States in geography.

The sixth graders are studying square measure and have pictures on the board representing square measure.

Six of the sixth graders have one hundred in spelling for the week.

Jean Bugai is the monitor this week in the sixth grade and Louise Bechtold is the pianist.

Those who were on the honor roll this month in the sixth grade are: Louise Bechtold, Gale Brintnall, Irene Bugai, Jean Bugai, Alice Pinyne, Richard Saxton, Bryce Vance, Jean Carney, Viola Carson, Virginia Davis, Phyllis Dixon, Ruth Perkins, Ralph Stallard, and Jane Ellen Vance. Arnold Moore brought a Cecropia moth to school.

The sixth graders are finishing the study of the parts of speech.

The sixth grade bulletin board is supplied with very pretty pictures of spring birds.

The sixth graders are studying about the German peasants and the hard time they used to have.

We wish to thank Eldive Woodcock Francis Antwine, Neva Hitchcock, and Dorothy Stanek for writing up the following school news for the grades:

The fifth grade classroom is starting a Good Manners Club. There is no one in it yet.

The Spirit of St. Louis is in the lead yet. The average mark for the Spirit of St. Louis is 89, the Black Hawk 83, and the Golden Eagle 82.

There are many underweights in the fifth grade. Those who are, drink a half pint of milk, and eat a graham cracker every morning. Just think, it's only ten cents a week, for those who aren't underweight.

In geography we are going from the North Central States to the Plateau States.

The third graders are making bird booklets and pictures and are reading poems about birds.

The third graders have jig-saw puzzles for amusement at spare moments.

The third graders are enjoying their milk lunch.

The B reading class in the fifth grade is finding all they can about bird homes so they can tell A and C class about it. We are all going to make bird homes.

For language class on Monday we all write news. Then Mrs. Maynard picks out the ones that are interesting and hands them to the news reporter.

The fifth grade pupils are drawing pictures of a windmill scene. Some of them are very good.

In language we had a Dutch picture, for which we had to write a story.

We have learned "The Windmill" by Henry W. Longfellow. We are now going to learn the poem "Winter Jewels."

The second grade on the West Side are having a race in numbers this month. We have two leaders, Nolin Dougherty and Frank Compas. They chose sides, and we will see who can get the most points.

Dorothy Weiler was kind enough to help the News Staff by contributing some news for us.

Those who received A in spelling are: John Craig, Elaine Hosler, Francis Justice, Mary Kotovich, Joey Lilak, Marjorie Mayville, Basil Morgan, Madalene Shay, Armetta Vermillion, Dorothy Weiler.

Those in the fourth grade who received A in spelling are: Eva Barrow, Dale Gee, Dale Gee, Emily Gunther, Eleanor Hawley, Marjorie Kiser, Ross Nichols, Norma Premoe, Helen Shay, Eunice Sutton, Jean Vallance.

We had two visitors Wednesday. They were Mr. Wade and Mr. Palmer.

The model T. Ford and the Cadillac are both visiting Oregon.

The pupils receiving A or A- in spelling in the second grade this month are: Beryl Bennett, Russell Conway, Nellie Decker, Gerald Green, Phyllis Gibbard, Lottie Hitchcock, Leland Hickox, Edward Mathers, Frances Malpass, John McCanna, Bernice Olson, Raynor Olstrom, Max Ploughman, Ernest Stallard, Billy Saxton, Billy Walden, Tyson Kemp, and Thomas Ley.

A greater interest was stimulated in spelling by the use of Shamrock booklets and Bunny Booklets made by each pupil to write his spelling in.

The pupils receiving an A or A- in numbers this month are: Frankie Archer, Russell Conway, Nellie Decker, Gerald Green, Leland Hickox, John McCanna, Bernice Olson, Ernest Stallard, and Billy Saxton.

ALUMNI NEWS

Francis Quinn, who graduated here in 1930, is home for the spring vacation from Western State at Kalamazoo.

Frances Brown, a 1930 graduate, is home from M. S. C. Miss Ruth Johnson also of M. S. C. is her guest.

Francis Votruba, a 1931 graduate, who hales from M. S. C. is home.

Marvel Rogers, a 1931 graduate, is home for the vacation from M. S. C.

Howard Sommerville who has been home for some weeks does not plan to go back to Albion. He graduated from here in 1932.

Eloise Davis, another graduate of '32, is home from Mt. Pleasant.

Agnes Stanek, a 1931 graduate, is home for the spring vacation from M. S. C.

Procop Pesek, another graduate of 1931, is home from M. S. C. for his spring vacation.

Billy Kisman, a graduate of '30,

who is going to school at Houghton will not be home for his vacation.

LEAVE IT TO HOWARD TO TELL WHAT HE WANTS

At the banquet at Boyne City last Friday the boys had the choice of salmon or ham. One of the waiters came along and asked Martin and Victor which they preferred "ham or salmon." They gave their order. Passing to Howard she asked if he wanted "hammon or sam." Howard said he preferred "sam."

BIG DISPLAY OF GARMENTS MADE BY HOME-EC CLASS IN-STORE WINDOW

The tenth grade home economics class is studying a unit on the dining-room including table furnishings. Under this comes the study of dishes, silver, glassware, and linen. At the end of the week they will be studying the different types of table service.

Some of the best pajamas of the ninth grade home economics class were on display in one of the windows of Brabant's store. The display was partly arranged by members of the class.

They are studying a unit on their own bedrooms. The care, furnishings, and bed arrangement come under this. They also practised bed making.

The students in the junior business training class have been studying about telegrams and telephones and have begun on office methods and filing.

The bookkeeping class is almost half finished with practice No. 4. This was the set that in which no errors were to be made. We are afraid Mr. Dickerson will be quite disappointed if he really thinks there will be no mistakes or no cross-outs.

The shorthand class is studying in their Gregg Speed Studies again and are doing practise work from them.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

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

Texas Woman Sheriff Second "Carrie Nation"

Huntsville, Texas.—Mrs. Lela May Speer, self-styled "Carrie Nation of Walker county," claims she is the only sheriff in Texas who does not wear a badge.

Mrs. Speer, mother of three children, has been sheriff since last February by appointment of the county commissioners after her husband had been convicted of taking excess fees.

Though badgeless, she is definitely not gunless. She carries a .45 automatic pistol and says she would not hesitate to use it.

She hates bootleggers worse than any other law violators and has made a hobby of raiding stills and speakeasies.

On a recent raid, single handed, she seized 14 gallons of whiskey and several hundred bottles of beer.

Cuba Decorates Its Tile With National Heroes

Havana.—Spanish and Cuban heroes of history and fiction are being made to live again in a new medium as Cuba's rapidly developing industry, the manufacture of glazed tile, is perfected.

Builders in the New World, who for centuries turned to the old country for the tiles that are such an integral part of the intricate architecture of the Spanish Americas, now look to their own artisans. Eleven small factories in Havana are developing a guild of craftsmen.

The exploits of Christopher Columbus on his voyages of discovery to the New World form one of the most popular themes for portrayal by Cuban tile makers.

Mud of North Sea Used in Treatment of Sick

Wilhelmshaven.—Employment of mud from the bottom of the Jade bay of the North sea for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, ischias, neuralgia and kindred diseases, which was initiated in a modest way a few years ago, has proved so successful that the number of patients who seek relief is increasing. Scientists have established the presence in this mud of all balmologically important healing substances, such as carbonate of lime, sulphite of iron and soluble salts.

Strangled by Swing
Youngstown, Ohio.—When a clothesline on which she was swinging became entangled about her neck, four-year-old Laverne Blucher, strangled to death.

Boys Switch Homes; Mixed Up as Babies

Gladbach, Germany.—Helrich Beuth, twelve, packed his clothing, left the home he has known since his birth, and went over to the home of Frau Marie Donk. Wilhelm Donk, also twelve, went through the same procedure and will live at the home of Frau Matilda Beuth.

The two boys, born on the same day twelve years ago in a maternity clinic here, were exchanged by their mothers after investigations, medical and scientific, and a court of law had upheld the claim of Frau Donk that the clinic had inadvertently exchanged the boys at birth.

SHUT OFF SALE OF GUNS TO GANGSTERS

Thompson Arm to Be Confined to Military Use.

Washington.—Taught a lesson by the hundreds of gangster killings in the past six years, lawmakers throughout the country are considering ways and means of removing sub-machine guns from the underworld.

The first move in this direction has been taken by the single concern manufacturing the gun. Sale of the weapon has been forbidden except for military purposes.

But the damage has been done. The gangsters have the gun—hundreds of them—and only time and unrelenting vigilance on the part of police officers will serve to clean this potential source of sudden death from the haunts of the lawbreakers.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson is horrified at the use to which his invention has been put. Placed on the market in 1921, the guns almost immediately began to reach the underworld. More and more of the guns were diverted from the legitimate trade channels into this quarter, as the gangsters began to realize that here was a gun vastly superior to the automatic pistol and other old weapons.

For ten years there was no supervision over the sale of the guns.

When occasion arose, as it usually did after a gangland killing, of checking the ownership of a gun the quest always ended at the dealer who sold it. In most cases fictitious names were given by persons who bought the guns.

Fake Concern Bought Guns.
Not all of the guns, however, were acquired by gangsters through purchase from dealers. Thompson sub-machine guns have had a habit of disappearing from the hands of the police, bank and industrial guards, and other legitimate possessors and turning up with gangsters behind them. That is why the manufacturers have refused selling to such persons.

In one case a fake company was organized specifically by gangland to obtain the guns in carload lots. It operated for several months before authorities discovered what was going on.

The gangsters obtained the guns "by hook or by crook." If one state made rigid regulations for the sale of all guns—as a number have in the past few years—the gangsters motored to an adjoining state, bought all they wanted there, and smuggled them across the border.

One of the first incidents calling attention to the use to which Thompson's invention was being placed was a mail truck robbery in Elizabeth, N. J., in October, 1926. Eight gangsters, armed with sub-machine guns, drove up to a mail truck and without warning, turned one gun full on the truck. With another they laid a protective barrage across the street intersection, driving the populace to cover.

The guards in the truck didn't have a chance. One was killed, and three fell wounded. The bandits fled, abandoning one gun as they departed with about \$100,000 of Uncle Sam's money which they obtained from the truck.

In the same month—in Chicago—came the Hymie Weiss murder. A gang leader and foe of Al Capone, he was shot down on the steps of a cathedral where he had taken refuge. The killers fired from an upper window of an apartment across the street, and Weiss fell dead with 12 slugs in his body.

Gun Called "Lawn Mower."
In such ways has the Thompson sub-machine gun been put to use. Gangsters call it a "lawn mower," an apt name.

After the Weiss killing there followed a string of machine gun murders and holdups too numerous to mention. The "tigers" were biting in the underworld jungle. There is every evidence that such weapons were and are an essential part of every efficient gangster's equipment.

The infamous St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago, when seven of "Bugs" Moran's gang were lined up against a wall and "mowed" down, brought to light many more facts concerning the machine-gun warfare among the cliques of the underworld.

A twenty-three-year-old girl, cruising on a pleasure yacht at Waukegan, Ill., a short time ago was shot when a machine gun sputtered from the shore, sending her to the deck and imperiling the lives of 19 other persons.

No one knows who did it. No one knows why. It was just another "tiger" loose in the jungle of the underworld.

67 "Betties" Fail in Claims to \$2,000 Estate
Detroit, Mich.—Because none of the 67 "Betties" who claimed the estate left by Thomas F. Sheehan could prove their claims, the estate, amounting to \$2,000, went to Mary Margaret Giller, a distant relative living at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The Ohio girl, a seventeen-year-old orphan, had never even heard of Sheehan, who left a note, on his death, bequeathing his money to "Betty."

Federal Prisoners Farm
900 Acre Tract of Land
Lewisburg, Pa.—Two carloads of farming machinery arrived at the new northeastern federal penitentiary for use on the 900-acre farming tract connected with the governmental penal reservation. The machinery included tractors, plows, and other equipment.

BEARD OF PROPHET STIRS UP DISPUTE

Delays Completion of Nebraska's Capitol.

Lincoln, Neb.—The whiskers of the prophet Ezekiel, who lived some 2,500 years ago, are holding up the finishing touches on the sculpture on Nebraska's new \$10,000,000 state capitol.

Ezekiel had whiskers at one time and the Lord ordered him to cut them off giving minute instructions as to where to deposit them to make of the shearing. But the record does not register that Ezekiel followed the instructions of the Lord and now sculptural work on the tower of the capitol held up until the question of Ezekiel's beard is settled.

Who Said "Beaver."
Eight figures are being cut on the outside of the base of the tower. Seven are completed. The eighth represents Ezekiel. And the figure has a long beard. That's where the trouble arises. A controversy has arisen similar to that which arose when the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was designed by Daniel Chester French for a place on the capitol grounds. Lincoln is there shown to be wearing a beard, although some contended for a smooth face.

Ezekiel's face has a very long beard like the old Hebrew patriarchs always are depicted as wearing. Before the figure was completed somebody discovered that in all probability Ezekiel didn't have a beard when he was doing his best prophesying.

Ezekiel's Instructions.
The authority quoted to uphold this opinion is to be found in the fifth chapter of the book of Ezekiel:

"And thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard; then take the balances to weigh and divide the hair."

"Thou shalt burn with fire a third part in the midst of the city, when the days of the siege are fulfilled; and thou shalt take a third part, and smite about it with a knife; and a third part thou shalt scatter to the winds; and I will draw out a sword after them."

Critics are saying members of the commission didn't know their Bible or they would have caught the point before approving the model with the whiskers.

Defenders of the beard point out that while Ezekiel was undoubtedly ordered to shave, there is nothing in the Bible to show that he carried out this order. To which argument the "clean facers" reply that the Lord continued Ezekiel as his prophet for many years, and that if Ezekiel had disobeyed he would not have so continued.

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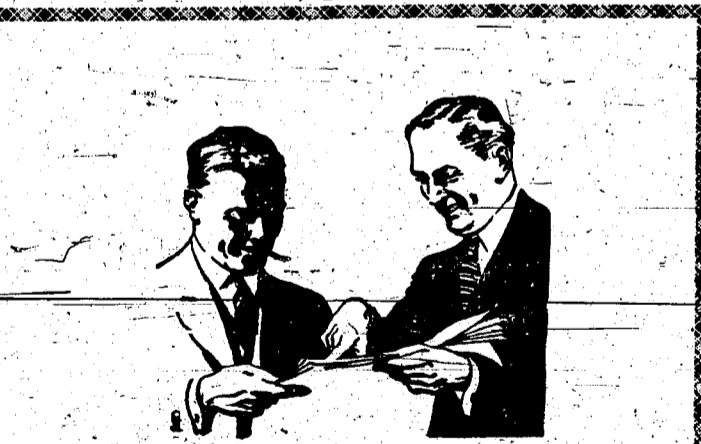
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