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4-H Club Work To Be Exhibited

ACHIEVEMENT DAY AT EAST JORDAN FRIDAY APRIL 28th

The biggest event of the 4-H Club winter program will soon take place at the East Jordan High School Auditorium. All of the 4-H Club members of the county will at this time display their articles and garments and enjoy a wonderful program.

From present indications, approximately 250 club members will complete their requirements and receive their Certificates of Achievement. Represented in the exhibit will be the displays from 12 Clothing Clubs, 9 Handicraft Clubs and 6 Hot Lunch Clubs, a total of 27 different clubs in all sections of the county. Also, the reports and stories written by each member will be placed on their exhibits.

The boys and girls 4-H Club members and leaders extend a very cordial invitation to everyone in the county to enjoy this occasion with them. They are anxious to have you see what they have accomplished. The program they are planning for your enjoyment will be one that they themselves have developed.

First of all, free movies will be shown in the East Jordan Theatre, which will include one or two 4-H Club films, and best of all, two or three comedies. The Noon hour will be enjoyed at the Tourist Park if weather permits. Bring your lunch basket and cup with you and we will furnish a hot drink. The afternoon program will start at 1:15. Features of the program will be stunts put on by each school represented in our club work, presentation of awards to the winners, and a style review which will include about 75 girls modeling the dresses they themselves have completed during their club program.

Why not plan on enjoying this occasion with us?

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

BARLEY BRINGS MORE WHEN USED IN SOUPS

Piping-hot soup should be advocated by those Michigan growers of barley who want to get a market premium for their grain because the soup makers pay higher prices for Spartan barley, which is better adapted to their purposes than other varieties, according to the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

Some brewers have stated that Spartan barley is not as good for malting purposes as other kinds, while other brewery owners say that Spartan is equal to any other variety for malting. The question is not very important to Michigan growers anyway as an increase in the brewing industry to prewar standards would furnish an outlet for only twenty per cent of the amount of barley grown in 1932.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange was paying five cents more per bushel April 7 for Spartan barley than for other varieties. This barley is sold to manufacturers who prepare the grain for soup stock. The seed is hulled and cooked. Spartan barley is white when it is hulled and the kernels are plump. Some other varieties are darker colored and shrivel somewhat so they are much less attractive.

Michigan farmers should not forsake a proved variety of grain for which there is usually a special market in favor of varieties for which the market is more uncertain. The changes in prohibition laws have stimulated an interest in the production of barley but the records show that the added demand for this grain will not be large enough to compensate the possible loss from changing varieties.

State Breweries Incorporate

In the last nine months, articles of incorporation have been granted 26 breweries, according to records of the Department of State. Most of the applications have been received in the last two weeks since the question of legalizing manufacture and sale of beer has been under consideration by the legislature.

Many other corporations, licensed to manufacture or sell malt or malt products, have made application to change their charters to permit them to handle beer. While most of the applications have come from the Detroit area, the brewery applications are well scattered over both Upper and Lower Peninsulas.

The past two months also have shown a marked increase in applications for incorporation of companies seeking to conduct investment businesses and companies seeking to sell both men's and woman's clothing.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

TO STAMP OUT ILLEGAL FISHING ON THE JORDAN

In an effort to eliminate illegal fishing on the Jordan river several arrests have been made the past week by Conservation officers. C. W. Bonney of Charlevoix, regional supervisor, Mert McClure of Roscommon, and aided by our Sportsmen's club.

Among those so far apprehended are Iona Smith and Cecil Bernard of Alba, Leonard DeLong and Harold Ballard of Simonds, Clifford Underwood, Ray Hysell and Dennis Hoffman of Alba, Robert Lundey, Marshall Shepard, Arnold Smith, Russell Crawford, and Floyd Liskum of East Jordan, Clarence Fultz of Mancelona, and Luke Bradley of Green River. All have been arrested for spearing and jack-lighting. Most of them paying fines and some taking a short jail sentence.

COMBINED CHOIRS TO GIVE CANTATA "HAIL THE VICTOR"

The Easter Cantata "Hail the Victor," by Albert Woelker, will be rendered at the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Charlevoix Congregational choir and the East Jordan choir.

The Charlevoix choir has a fine reputation for its work with Cantatas, and at its previous appearances in East Jordan has been greeted with capacity crowds that have been very enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation.

The Cantata was given by the combined choirs at a Vesper Service last Sunday at the Congregational Church in Charlevoix.

Legislature Getting Homesick

MICHIGAN IMPATIENTLY WAITS FOR SOLUTION OF TAX PROBLEM; 50% SALARY CUT ADDS TO CAPITOL UNREST

By S. L. Marshall
"Just now it is BEER."
"No one dare guess what it may be next."

That is the way Rep. Vern J. Brown explains why the Michigan Legislature is slow in accomplishing the thing it faced and still faces.

Mr. Brown calls attention to the fact that a great many new and inexperienced men were sent to the Michigan legislature this year.

Some of the committees were made up almost entirely of new members. It took them five or six weeks to sort of learn their way about.

Then came the bank holiday. When that was disposed of along came the spring election and politics was the order of the day.

Then came the beer bill with nearly 100 proposed amendments of one kind and another. Every Senator had an idea which differed slightly—and some times greatly—from that of another. It took hours of talk that was as frothy as the proposed 3.2% subject of the controversy.

Spring election over and politics should have been laid on the shelf. But they are still at it. This is a politically-minded legislature with a score of vitally important problems on its hands.

As this is written the beer bill is in the committee in the House and you've guessed it—there are another 100 amendments which have sprouted from the fertile brains in that branch of the legislature.

What will the final beer bill look like?

Vern Brown says "No, one dare guess."

One of the old-timers at the Capitol commented Saturday "The lid may fly off any minute."

One thing is being demanded by the administration.

The new beer bill shall take such form as only an amendment will be needed to change the law when, and if, the Eighteenth Amendment is finally repealed.

Gov. Comstock is insisting on that. Michigan may go without the new beer until its tongue hangs out, but he does not intend that there shall be another chance bicker away weeks and weeks at some later date.

IS there no solution to PONDEROUS PROGRESS and DISGUSTING DELAY in Lansing?

THERE IS.

The legislature needs a coalition leader—needs TWO of them—one in the HOUSE and one in the SENATE.

As we observe it, there are about FORTY good, honest, level-headed, straight-thinking Democrats in the House.

There are TWENTY-FIVE or TWENTY-SIX Republicans who come under the same classification.

To date they have not gotten to-

Clean-Up Week!

May 1 to 6, inclusive

A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

THE WEEK BEGINNING MAY 1, HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON AS "CLEAN UP" WEEK.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR, NATURE IS PUTTING ON HER BEST "BIB AND TUCK," AND DOING HER UTMOST TO MAKE SURROUNDINGS BEAUTIFUL. LET US PUT OUR BACK YARDS IN TUNE WITH NATURE.

REFUSE, CARRIED TO THE CURB AND PUT INTO CONTAINERS, WILL BE HAULED AWAY FREE OF CHARGE.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

gether. They could and they should.

Such a group in both House and Senate could easily have their leaders agree with Gov. Comstock on a program and put it through.

After all this is Michigan. They are the representatives of Michigan citizens and taxpayers. They are elected and paid a salary for doing business.

All the counties, all the townships and hundreds of school districts and the scores of Michigan villages and cities are waiting on the legislature.

In the light of the recent election Republican members should know they are on thin ice. By the same token, Democrats should recall that it was an avalanche of heretofore Republicans who elected them.

While the Democratic slogan was a NEW DEAL, what people really voted for was a BETTER DEAL.

Somebody had better get busy or the people back-home may decide that the NEW DEAL is not I-deal and ask to cut the political cards again.

ITEMS

Twenty-six breweries have incorporated to do business in Michigan since July, 1932.

Ex-Governor Fred W. Green was in Lansing one day last week inquiring about the new horse-racing bill. Mr. Green is still weak from his operation. He walked with a cane.

A woman (married) secretary of a state official, discussing Rep. Ate Dykstra's "married women" bill said: "I had always heard that state employees had a snap. I've worked until nearly midnight ever since I've been on this job. What's the matter with that Old Dutchman from Grand Rapids?"

Most of the members of the legislature are talking about "getting out of the trenches" by May 15

Rep. Adolph F. Heidkamp of Lake Linden says it takes six weeks to

make good beer. Every day of delay on the beer bill, he says, gives Michigan brewers a better chance to compete with the big outstate brewers who will be bidding for Michigan business. He favors Michigan beer for Michigan people.

Some of the legislators and most of the new appointees are arguing that the 50% cut in salary does not apply to them.

Howard C. Lawrence, former state treasurer, is handling the tough assignment of conservator of the American Home Security Bank at Grand Rapids, much to the disgust of a host of deserving Democrats.

Gov. Comstock is blamed by members of his own party for Geo. R. Hogarth remaining as director of the Dept. of Conservation. They evidently do not know that the director is chosen by the commission, not the Governor. Further, they fail to take into account that two of the old members of the commission are Democrats appointed by former Republican governors.

Claude Carney who said many mean things about Gov. Comstock when they were primary candidates last summer landed the chairman's job in the Labor and Industry Commission. Fiery former-Mayor Seegmiller of Owosso, is also a member.

Some observers think the 50% salary cut decided on last week will make easier sledding for the Governor's sales tax measure. If there is to be a pay check, the money must come from some source.

Joe Campus says: "I had a funny experience with a fat girl last night. We were sitting in the dark and I thought we were necking, but all the time I only had hold of her arm."

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

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE MAYOR

The governor of the State of Michigan as well as the governors of several other states, has proclaimed Sunday, April 30 as President's Day. With conditions in our country as they are today, this creation of an atmosphere of moral support to our President seems befitting and proper.

Now, therefore, I, as mayor of the City of East Jordan, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 30 as Presidents Day, and ask and suggest that the churches of our city, and community at large, make Sunday, April 30, a day of prayer and well-wishing for our president to the end that not only may financial conditions improve, but that there may arise a stronger feeling that we are still one country and one people.

BARNEY R. MILSTEIN, MAYOR.

LOCAL OFFICERS MUST REPORT OUTSTANDING BONDS

Repeal by the present State Legislature of a 1931 Public Act abolishes the statute which required officers of Michigan municipalities to make detailed reports to the State Treasurer of their budgets and financial transactions.

This announcement was made today by State Treasurer Theodore I. Fry.

The Commission of Inquiry into State Governmental Expenses, created by the State Legislature during the 1932 Special Session, recommended the repeal of this act. The present administration concurred.

The repeal of this act does not affect in any way the statute which requires officers of counties, cities, villages, townships, and school districts to make annual reports to the State Treasurer of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of their respective municipal units. Blanks for these reports will be distributed during June.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Monday evening, April 17, 1933.

Meeting was called to order by the mayor. Present: Mayor Milstein, and Aldermen Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny and Maddock. Absent: Alderman Parmeter.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The mayor announced the following committee appointments:

FINANCE—The Mayor and Aldermen Mayville and Strehl.
STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Alderman Kenny, Maddock and Bussler.

SEWERS AND DRAINAGE—Aldermen Mayville, Strehl and Parmeter.

WATER AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Aldermen Parmeter, Kenny and Bussler.

The Northern Auto Company made application to rebuild a part of their garage at the corner of Mill and Second streets in compliance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 40, and to also install a filling station.

Moved by Alderman Mayville, supported by Alderman Bussler, that a permit be granted the Northern Auto Company as requested. Motion carried.

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

Win Nichols, street labor, \$7.50
Wm. Prouse, labor, 15.00
Frank P. Ramsey, on salary, 25.00
G. W. Kitsman, keeping prisoners, 22.80
Charles W. Cox, labor & mds, 6.50
Bert L. Lorraine, printing, 12.50
Mich. Pub. Service Co., pumping & light, 78.83
E. J. Hose Co., fires, 46.00
State Bank of E. J., insurance, 164.16
Mich. State Firemen's Ass'n, annual dues, 5.00
Mary Green, sounding siren, 15.00
Mich. Bell Tel. Co., rentals, 5.90
Mose Hart, labor with team, 2.00
Floyd Morgan, street labor, 1.00

Moved by Alderman Mayville, supported by Alderman Kenny, that the bills be allowed and paid. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Maddock and Milstein.
Nays—None.

On motion by Alderman Kenny, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

MUST APPLY BY APRIL 30th

Farmers who desire to procure a loan from the government for crop production purposes should file their application at once as the time limit for the filing of such applications expires on April 30th. Such loans are available for crop production purposes only, and the funds must be expended for seed, fertilizer, spraying, tractor oil and gasoline and applicants must be bonafide farmers, owners or tenants having a fixed acreage.

Applications must be filed in the county where the farm is situated and local farmers who are interested should apply to B. C. Melencamp, County Agr. Agt., Boyne City Mich. for further information and the necessary application papers.

ONE OF THE HILTON

"SIAMESE TWINS" TO WED Read, next Sunday, in The American Weekly the magazine distributed with The Detroit Sunday Times, the article in which the happy husband-to-be confesses there were some embarrassments during the courtship with the inseparable joined sister around.

May: "I understand you're not seeing that orchestra leader any more."
Joyce: "No, I didn't like his overtures."

City Gardeners Urged To Attend

INSECT AND INSECT CONTROL MEETINGS ATTRACT FARMERS

Four meetings that will be of considerable interest to farmers and city gardeners will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25th and 26th. Last year's experience has taught us that insects and other pests caused a great loss. Especially was it true that grasshoppers were very prevalent, also garden pests such as cutworms, cucumber beetles, lice, and many others did their damaging work. These meetings will be entirely devoted to a discussion of insect control and the recommendation of sprays that will handle all troubles and ailments.

Mr. C. B. Dibble of the M. S. C. Department of Entomology, will be present to discuss these subjects.

1st meeting Marion Center Grange Hall Tuesday at 10:00 A. M.

2nd meeting Horton Bay I. O. O. F. Hall Tuesday at 2:00 P. M.

3rd meeting East Jordan Library Wednesday at 10:00 A. M.

4th meeting County Agents Office Federal Bldg. Boyne City Wednesday at 2:00 P. M.

It just seems that the problem of control of insects and pests becomes increasingly difficult. Last year everything that could happen to gardens in the way of worms and insects did happen. We are positive that with precaution you will not need to suffer any great loss from them this coming year. Attend your nearest meeting and find out the proper measures to use and the type of spray that will be most efficient for your needs. Remember that these meetings are for the city folks as well as farmers, as no matter what size crops are put out, insect control is just as much of a problem.

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

HOTEL PROPRIETOR AT BELLAIRE DEAD

H. D. Smith, 73, owner and manager of the Fisherman's Paradise near Bellaire, one of the north's largest resort hotels, died unexpectedly at his home Monday afternoon as the result of a heart attack.

With little money but much vision he began his resort project on the wilderness west of Bellaire 25 years ago. Today it is one of the show places of the north.

Mr. Smith came north from Wayne county 50 years ago. He resided at one time at Elk Rapids.

Surviving are the widow; a daughter, Miss Lera Smith, and a sister, Mrs. George Atkinson of Columbus, Ohio.

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

Homemakers' Corner

BY
Home Economics Specialists
Michigan State College

An inexpensively prepared wall paper cleaner which will prove very effective has been suggested by the home management specialists of the home economics extension department of Michigan State College.

Ingredients required are: two cups sifted flour, one cup warm water, two tablespoons kerosene, four tablespoons ammonia, and two tablespoons salt. Stir while cooking until the mixture is stiff, then cool and work into balls with hands. The amount given will clean one small room.

For washing painted walls, a solution containing one cup of sal soda, one cup of ammonia, one cup of vinegar, and one gallon of warm water is suggested. The solution is applied with a sponge and is rinsed off with clear water. A sponge may be used for the rinsing of rough plaster, while a cloth is suitable on other surfaces. Equal parts of borax, gold dust, and corn meal, mixed thoroughly, and put in small amounts on a damp cloth will be found satisfactory for removing spots from painted walls.

Another economical hint which may prove helpful during housecleaning time is contained in the following inexpensive treatments for dust cloths: (1) Soak the dust cloths in either kerosene or ammonia for 24 hours and then let dry for 24 hours. If the day is damp, the kerosene may need to dry for a few hours longer; (2) To one pint of hot water add one tablespoon of furniture polish. Soak dust cloth in this liquid then wring dry. When thoroughly dry, it may be used on the furniture; (3) Put a little furniture polish in a tin can, preferably the can in which the dust mop came, and let it spread over the bottom. Put the dust cloths in and let them stand for about 24 hours.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Secretary Roper Offers Plan for Big Cut in Commerce Department Expenses; Congress Tackles Legislation for Relief of Small Home Owners.

SECRETARY of Commerce Roper has laid before President Roosevelt a plan to make drastic reductions in the expense of his department which has long been pointed to as an outstanding example of the extravagant bureaucracy of Washington.

Mr. Roper proposes to slash the expenditures of the Commerce department from \$45,000,000 in the current year to \$26,000,000 in the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$19,000,000, or 42 per cent.

If the report is approved, and Secretary Roper is successful in operating his department at such a saving, it is believed he will proportionately far outdistance in economy promotion any of the other departments.

The secretary plans to consolidate many activities of the department and to abandon others. The figure of \$26,000,000, which he proposes spending in the 1934 fiscal year, beginning next July 1, is not only 42 per cent under the 1933 figure, but it is nearly \$11,000,000 under the actual appropriations made for 1934 by the last congress. The appropriation bills carry an expenditure of \$36,605,465 for the Commerce department in 1934.

This is the first time in the history of the government, according to Secretary Roper, that an administration has suggested it is not wise or safe to use money which congress itself has appropriated, but he declared that the administration intended to carry out faithfully its campaign pledges of economy.

Mr. Roper plans to establish six bureaus to take over the work heretofore done by ten. The six bureaus will be the transportation, patents, census, standards, fisheries and foreign and domestic commerce.

The bureau of transportation will embody a supervision of the government over all forms of transportation, land, air and water. The Roper plan contemplates merging under one subordinate to become the new assistant secretary of commerce for transportation, supervision over the Interstate Commerce commission, and the activities of the United States shipping board, the Agriculture department's bureau of weather and public roads; the Federal radio commission, the Commerce department's bureau of aeronautics, geodetic survey, lighthouses and navigation, steamboat inspection; the War department's inland waterways corporation; the naval observatory; and the national advisory committee for aeronautics.

THE ambitious scheme, conceived by President Roosevelt, to make the Tennessee river valley the scene of an industrial, economical and social experiment, has been laid before congress in a brief message.

Mr. Roosevelt's hope is to demonstrate in the Tennessee valley that great economic changes for the better can be made by conserving and developing natural resources.

"Such use, if envisioned in its entirety," said the President in his message, "transcends mere power development; it enters the wide field of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry.

"In short this power development of war days leads logically to national planning for a complete river watershed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions. It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns.

"I, therefore, suggest to the congress legislation to create a Tennessee valley authority—a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise.

"It should be charged with the broadest duty of planning for the proper use, conservation and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee river drainage basin and its adjoining territory for the general social and economic welfare of the nation. This authority should also be clothed with the necessary power to carry these plans into effect."

The President's plan includes the running of electric power into every farm, to control crop productions, to build dams and promote reforestation projects in the interest of relieving unemployment. It is a far-reaching plan which will take years to work out, but if a plan is agreed upon and it appears successful even before it is fully tried out, the President expects to apply similar projects to other river valleys of the nation.

To carry out the President's scheme Senator Norris of Nebraska introduced in the senate a bill for government operation of the huge war-time power and nitrate plant at Muscle

Shoals, which to date has cost the American taxpayers some \$150,000,000. In the house a bill similar to the Norris bill was introduced by Representative McSwain, Democrat, of South Carolina.

RELIEF for small home owners who are staggering under \$20,000,000 of mortgage debts is asked by President Roosevelt in a special message to congress. Bills with that end in view were introduced in both houses.

In his message the President laid down a new national policy to protect owners of homes valued at not more than \$10,000 from foreclosure and excessive interest rates as the next step in his program for economic recovery.

The proposed legislation would set up the Home Owners' Loan corporation, to be organized and operated by the federal home loan bank board, for the direct and immediate relief of small owners and holders of small home mortgages. The corporation would have a capital of \$200,000,000 subscribed by the treasury and would be authorized to issue 4 per cent bonds up to \$200,000,000. These bonds would be exchanged for mortgages on homes not exceeding \$10,000 in value, up to 80 per cent of the property value.

Home owners would pay 5 per cent interest to the corporation, with fifteen years to pay off the loan. A special provision is made for a moratorium, not exceeding three years, on interest and principal payments.

Direct loans, up to 80 per cent of the assessed value of the property, may be made by the corporation to home owners, if the property is not otherwise encumbered.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Woodin has laid down the law to the New York clearing house, composed of twenty of the biggest banks in the city. He has told the clearing house banks, in diplomatic language, that they must keep their word and make good the deposits of the Harbman National Bank and Trust company, now in the hands of a federal conservator.

The pressure brought by Woodin, it is expected, will cost the clearing house banks in the vicinity of \$6,000,000.

The firm staff of the secretary was made known simultaneously with the arraignment in court of Joseph W. Harriman, former chairman and president of the bank bearing his name. Mr. Harriman, ill since his arrest, was brought into court in a wheel chair. The indictment charges that he caused false entries to be made in the bank's books, covering the use of \$1,713,225 of the depositors' money for speculation in the bank's stock.

Secretary Woodin's action is based on a pledge given to the controller of the treasury at a time when the bank was in financial difficulties, that the clearing house would support the bank.

PETITIONS have been filed with the United States senate from citizens of Louisiana demanding the removal of Huey P. Long as senator from that state. The petitioners accuse the senator of personal dishonesty and corruption.

The petitioners asserted they could furnish witnesses to establish that Long "was personally dishonest, corrupt and immoral," and added Long's continuance in office "is repulsive to the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Louisiana and to the nation."

They contended, among other things, that Long had "created and maintained in Louisiana a system of corruption and debauchery unparalleled in the history of the state."

FEDERAL legislation for a 30-hour working week in industry was assured when the administration placed itself squarely behind the measure. The bill has already passed the senate, and it is expected to be quickly approved by the house and signed by the President.

The bill, regarded as one of the most radical labor measures to win the administration support, provides in its present form that for an emergency period of two years no articles may be received in interstate shipment which have been manufactured or produced by labor working more than six hours in any day, or more than five days in any week.

BY A vote of 99 to 1 Michigan's constitutional convention went on record as favoring the abolition of the Eighteenth amendment, and so Michigan has the distinction of being the first state to ratify the Twenty-first, or repealer, amendment submitted by congress.

There were great cheers and hand clapping when the roll was called on the ratification of the Twenty-first amendment. The lone dry vote was cast by Eugene Davenport of Hastings, Barry county, former dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois.

ACTION on the farm relief bill was delayed by a controversy aroused over the Simpson price-fixing plan which has been written into the administration bill. This developed at a time when the Roosevelt program for increasing the farmers' income and lifting the burden of mortgages was bumping along on a rough road sprinkled with demands for currency expansion as a means of restoring agriculture.

The mortgage section of the administration bill is almost certain to have the approval of the house.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill, Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the federal farm board, is getting his department fully prepared to speed the actual application of the relief.

Some delays in putting into effect all the credit relief facilities planned by President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau will be occasioned by reason of the fact that the consolidation order under which the President joined all farm credit activities doesn't become effective for a period of about six weeks.

But Mr. Morgenthau has reached out into the other agencies which soon will come under his head, and as soon as the credit bill becomes law he expects to bring about a prompt organization of the work of issuing 4 1/2 per cent bonds to be exchanged for the present farm mortgages averaging higher than 6 1/2 per cent.

President Roosevelt is reported to be firmly of the opinion that the biggest help that can be given to the farmers at this time is a loosening of their credit. Once the farmers' debts are erased, debts contracted when land values were high and crop prices up, it may not be necessary, in the opinion of many of the administration advisers outside the group controlled by Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, to resort to price fixing and allotment schemes, to help the farmer.

A 2-CENT postal rate within cities, retaining the 3-cent rate for inter-city postage, is recommended in a plan for balancing the post office budget submitted to President Roosevelt by Postmaster General Farley. It is Mr. Farley's hope that by increased postal revenues and a program of economy, to balance the budget, which at the present rate is running into an annual deficit of \$132,000,000. The postmaster general said he had received opinions that if the postal rate is cut the volume of business will be so restored as to yield greatly increased revenues, and he added that some advisers felt that a flat 2-cent letter postal rate over the country would bring in enough revenue to balance the postal budget.

The postmaster general also disclosed a study is being made on whether the department shall continue the heretofore somewhat farcical practice of giving examinations to first and second-class postmasters.

EDUCATION, literature and religion lost one of its most distinguished leaders in the death of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, war-time ambassador to the Netherlands and Luxemburg. He died in his sleep at Avalon, his home in Princeton, N. J. He was eighty years of age.

Dr. Van Dyke had succeeded, as one of his friends said as "poet-critic-essayist-novelist, educator-lecturer-fisherman-pulpitist." Dr. Van Dyke resigned his diplomatic post in 1917 so that he might say what he thought about the World War.

Holding degrees from several American universities, he also had been honored by Oxford and the University of Geneva. He was commander of the Legion of Honor, had been president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in America in 1902 and 1903, and from 1900 to 1923 held the chair of English literature at Princeton university.

THE immense importance attached to the Washington conference by the British is indicated in the personnel of the party accompanying Premier MacDonald.

No more important group of British officials has ever gone abroad, and it is evident that much is expected from the meeting between the British prime minister and President Roosevelt.

The chief delegate after MacDonald himself is Sir Robert Vansittart, permanent undersecretary of the foreign office. Sir Robert is the permanent chief of the foreign office, no matter what foreign secretaries come and go, and all the threads of British diplomacy are in his hands. He knows America well, his first wife having been an American.

The next member of the party is Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, treasury expert, who has represented Great Britain at all financial meetings for some years. The third member is A. E. Overton, assistant secretary of the board of trade, whose specialty is tariffs and international trade relations.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S invitation to Japan to join the trade and political conferences in Washington has caused a complete change in the attitude of Japan toward America practically overnight. Friends of America express jubilation, seeing the first ray of hope for the return of relations between the two nations to the friendly state existing before the Mukden incident on September 18, 1931.

Japan not only gladly accepting the invitation but the question is being made of the greatest importance.

MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Grand Rapids—A scratch on the hand while at work several days ago caused the death of Leonard Kline, dispatcher for an interstate truck line. An infection developed.

Marysville—A calf born while the fire was in progress was among the nine cattle burned to death in a blaze that destroyed the large barn belonging to Andrew Pallanus. Chickens and turkeys also perished. Loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Monroe—The Michigan State College corn borer experimental station here will be operated as usual this year under direction of A. R. Marston, agronomist, who is developing a borer-resistant strain of corn. The Federal corn borer station will be moved to Toledo June 1.

Ishpeming—All mining properties of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. on the Marquette Range were closed recently. The Inland-Steel Company has announced that two mines leased from the Cleveland-Cliffs Co. will continue to be operated. Two other mines still are in operation here.

Berkley—An outdoor swimming pool, costing \$1,000 to be built in Berkley with welfare labor and materials obtained through an exchange of credit on delinquent taxes is proposed in a resolution passed by the City Commission. The project was suggested by H. Ray Judt, Director of Welfare.

Flint—Mrs. John Ogden, wife of a farmer at Rankin, 10 miles southwest of here, was burned severely on the legs, arms and back when kerosene with which she was attempting to build a fire exploded. Her husband was burned on the hands and face when he carried her from the home. The house was destroyed.

Huntington Woods—More than 40 of the 200 home owners in Huntington Woods have paid \$1,500 in advance on 1933 taxes to keep the city government in operation until July 1, the date for collection of the taxes. It was announced by J. Frank Miller, head of a committee appointed to raise the \$7,000 immediately necessary.

Ludington—Action to obtain legislation under which farmers would be recompensed for damage to their crops by deer is under way by the Mason County Conservation Association. President F. A. Anderson has brought the matter to the attention of the State Conservation Department, and recommended the appointment of a committee to work for the passage of such a law.

Adrian—Recipients of aid from the Lenawee County Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission next winter will have to show that they have planted and raised a garden during the coming summer months. The schedule calls for the following quota for each adult: Four bushels of potatoes, one bushel of carrots, 50 head of cabbage, two bushels of onions, two bushels of turnip, and one bushel of beans.

Adrian—Efforts to adjust mortgage foreclosure cases without loss of property by the debtor, through peaceable and lawful means, were to be undertaken by a Lenawee County conciliation board appointed by Probate Judge M. E. Tripp. Although Michigan laws do not provide, as do those of some states, for such boards, the appointment had been requested by Lenawee County Pomona Grange.

Waterveil—Viola Berg, 15 years old, was burned to death in her sleep at midnight, and her two younger sisters were burned severely and affected by smoke when fire broke out in the farm home of Frank Arnfeld, where their mother is employed as housekeeper. Vera, 13, and Vivian, 11, sisters of Viola, were taken to a Benton Harbor hospital, where it was not believed Vivian would live. The girls' mother, Mrs. Florine Berg, and Arnfeld were not injured.

Jackson—Marilyn Joyce Copperrill, 5 years old, daughter of Henry Copperrill, a farmer, living five miles south of here, met death in her father's barn. The child had been romping in the haymow, the father said, and when he sought her after she had been absent about an hour, he found her suspended by the neck through a trap door that had suddenly closed as she apparently started sliding through it on the hay. She was dead when the father arrived with her at a hospital.

Lansing—A 50 per cent reduction in ferry tolls for passenger automobiles at the Straits of Mackinac went into effect with the opening of the 1933 season. The new rate for automobiles with a wheel base under 103 inches will be \$1 instead of \$2 as formerly; that for cars with a wheel base between 105 and 115 will be cut from \$2.50 to \$1.25, and the rate for cars with a wheel base over 115 inches will be reduced from \$3 to \$1.50. The usual passenger charge of 25 cents will be levied for persons other than drivers.

Lansing—The Governor's Banking Advisory Commission established a sliding salary scale schedule to be paid to conservators of State banks. The schedule starts at \$1,000 for banks with resources up to \$100,000 and continues to a salary of \$3,500 for banks with resources between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The salary for conservators of banks with resources in excess of \$5,000,000 will be subject to special approval of the commission. "The schedule shows that we are not overpaying the conservators," the Governor said.

Grand Haven—William M. Connolly, secretary of the Ottawa County Road Commission, resigned because, he said, his \$2,700 salary was too high. The resignation is to take effect June 30.

South Haven—William J. Foster dropped dead of heart disease while the body of his wife, who died a few days previous, was being brought into the home from the mortuary. The couple recently celebrated their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary.

Ludington—The W. R. Roach Co. canning factory at Scottville is completing plans for the season's work in 1933. The Scottville plant has a capacity of 240,000 cans of string beans every 24 hours, requiring 125 tons of beans. It is one of the largest of its type in the state.

Monroe—Mrs. Helen Gekle, 20 years old, of Frenchtown, was sentenced to pay costs of \$50 or serve 45 days in jail for voting in the recent election. Albert Sizemore, also 20 and also of Frenchtown, pleaded not guilty to the same offense and will appear later. His bond is \$1,000.

Mt. Pleasant—An old auxiliary water wheel that had not been in use for more than two years was called into service to power the City's water plant when the Consumers Power Company's electrical service was cut off as a result of lines damaged by a severe spring storm.

Holland—This city's "tulip-time" festival has been set this year for May 13 to 21, and as an added attraction a grand review of bands, drum corps and drill teams is being arranged. It is expected that 50 or more units will participate and plans are to make the parade an annual feature.

Mt. Clemens—Tax collections in Macomb County hit the lowest mark on record in March when only \$3,512.40 was paid in as compared to \$27,000 a year ago. As a result the county's operating deficit has now reached \$109,000. Issuance of county scrip is being considered by the board of supervisors.

Saginaw—Herbert S. Siebel, Saginaw business man, is a veteran dignified passenger. He has made a number of trans-oceanic voyages aboard the German Graf Zeppelin. He sees an advance of airship travel and construction, and believes such untoward events as the destruction of the Akron will not prevent such increase.

Grand Rapids—Nine hundred men laid off because of the bank holiday have been called back to work at the Leonard plant of the Kelvinator Corp. F. D. Breber, factory manager, said the plant would remain for the present on production of the regular refrigerator line, but the production of special beer-cooling units may be undertaken later.

Port Huron—Funeral services were held here for Mrs. Walter Redmond, who died in Indio, Calif. The body was brought here by the young husband, who fastened the coffin container on top of his car. Carrying papers prepared by a California undertaker, Redmond was not detained at any point. He slept in the car by the roadside at night. He was exhausted by the trip.

Kalamazoo—Judge George V. Welmer is considering a petition in which Miss Pertha Smith asked that her father, Daniel Smith, slayer of 8-year-old George Badham, be declared insane. Smith, a neighbor of the Badham family, enticed the boy to a celery shack by offering him candy and killed him with an ax. Smith's only explanation has been "that something must have been wrong in my head."

Holland—Tabulation of the Hope College student body shows that it is drawn from 16 states, the District of Columbia and four foreign countries. The territory reaches from New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts in the East to Washington in the Northwest and West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Kansas in the Southeast and Southwest. Michigan is represented by more than 300 students. Foreign countries represented include Canada, Japan, China, and Arabia.

Kalamazoo—At least partial payment of delinquent taxes by delivering farm produce to the city and county governments was under consideration today by the board of supervisors. The farmers who deliver the produce would receive credit slips for use in the payment of taxes. The produce would be sent to city and county institutions and to welfare clients. The arrangement, at first available only to farmers who are veterans of the World War, might be extended to all farmers.

Oxford—This village will be without street lights and the night watchman after May 1, as the result of action taken by the Council to reduce expenses. Aldermen, permitted by law to draw \$2 for each meeting, will receive but \$1 hereafter. The salary of the waterworks superintendent, street commissioner and marshal has been reduced from \$60 a week to \$35. The village, with \$17,180 on deposit in two closed banks, has been hard put to meet running expenses. The Council will save \$354 each month by turning off the street lights.

Muskegon—Muskegon may not contain any of the new 3.2 per cent brew but there's beer just outside the harbor for those who board the Lake Michigan Steamer Missouri of the Wisconsin and Michigan Transportation Co., many have discovered. It is expected that traffic will be heavy aboard the boat for the 10-mile Lake Michigan jaunt from Muskegon to Grand Haven, next port of call for the Missouri, which makes Muskegon, Grand Haven and Milwaukee. Beer at 15 cents a glass is being served on the boat. None may be taken off the boat.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 1913, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for April 23

JESUS REBUKES SELF-SEEKING (Temperance Lesson.)

LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:30-50. GOLDEN TEXT—Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. Romans 13:10. PRIMARY TOPIC—My Playmates. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' Test of Greatness.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Others First. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Sin of Selfishness.

I. The Stupidity of Self-Seeking (vv. 30-32).

Jesus with his disciples was on his way to Capernaum for the last time. He sought a way of retirement in order to be alone with his disciples so as to lead them to apprehend the meaning of the cross. The teaching which was interrupted at Caesarea by Peter's rebuke is now resumed and with definiteness he declares the future event as already present.

1. "The Son of man is delivered into the hands of men" (v. 31).

2. "They shall kill him" (v. 31).

3. "He shall rise the third day" (v. 31). While pressing continually upon them the fact and necessity of the cross, he always showed them the bright side—his triumphant victory over death in the resurrection from the dead. The hearts of the disciples were so steeped in selfishness that they failed to grasp the meaning of his teaching.

II. The Wrangling of Self-Seeking (vv. 33-37).

1. The searching question (v. 33). Because Christ was omniscient he knew the secrets of their hearts. The fact that the disciples were wrangling about official position while the Lord was facing humiliation and death for them and for the whole world, shows how completely alone he was in his sorrow.

2. The silent disciples (v. 34). They were ashamed in his presence when the selfishness of their hearts was revealed.

3. The stinging rebuke (v. 35). "If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all." The greatest men are those who are willing to take the lowest place and serve others.

4. The striking illustration (vv. 36, 37). He took a child and set him in the midst of them, thus in a concrete way enforcing his teaching. The child was an illustration of ignorance and dependence. By example and word he showed that true greatness is expressed by willingness to aid the weak to enlighten the ignorant, and to serve those in need. All who render such service do it not merely to the needy ones, but to Christ and God. True greatness, therefore, consists not in self-seeking, but in rendering cheerful service to the needy in the name of Christ.

III. The Intolerance of Self-Seeking (vv. 38-41).

1. John's guilty conscience (v. 38). In the light of the teaching of Jesus, John was disturbed over having forbidden a worker for Christ who did not follow after him. Doubtless, this intolerance was in part due to jealousy for Christ, but also for selfish ambition. Many times bigotry is mistaken for zeal for Christ.

2. Whom to tolerate (vv. 39-41).

a. Those who are casting out devils (v. 39). We should really satisfy ourselves that supernatural works are being done. Are demons being cast out? However, this is not final, for there is a supernatural work not of God (Matt. 7:21-23).

b. Those who are doing supernatural works in Christ's name (v. 41). All workers going forth in the name of Christ and for the glory of Christ should be given Godspeed, even though not members of our church or school. "Forbid him not."

IV. The Awful Issue of Self-Seeking (vv. 42-50).

1. Ruin to others (v. 42). Self-seeking usually results in ruin to others.

2. Ruin to the individual (vv. 43, 45, 47). In both cases the issue is eternal torment. Selfishness is opposed to God; and that which is opposed to him must be eternally separated from him. Self-renunciation should be so complete that we should be willing to abandon the most necessary and lawful things in life—hands, feet, eyes—when they become occasions for stumbling either for ourselves or others. No matter how dear or how necessary the friendship, faculty, or possession, it leads to disloyalty to Christ, it must be forsaken. Spiritual surgery must be employed even when the loss is as great as the sacrifice of a hand or foot. Better suffer the temporary loss and pain of such separation than to suffer eternally.

Leaving the Gospel

"Wrong views of Divine truth among the people of God are always the immediate forerunners of a total departure from the Gospel on the part of a great body of professors of religion."—Robert Haldane.

Angel Feet Nearby

The dusty road is far more likely to be trodden by angel feet than the remote summits of the mountains where we sometimes vainly would go.—Selected.



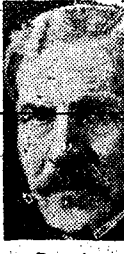
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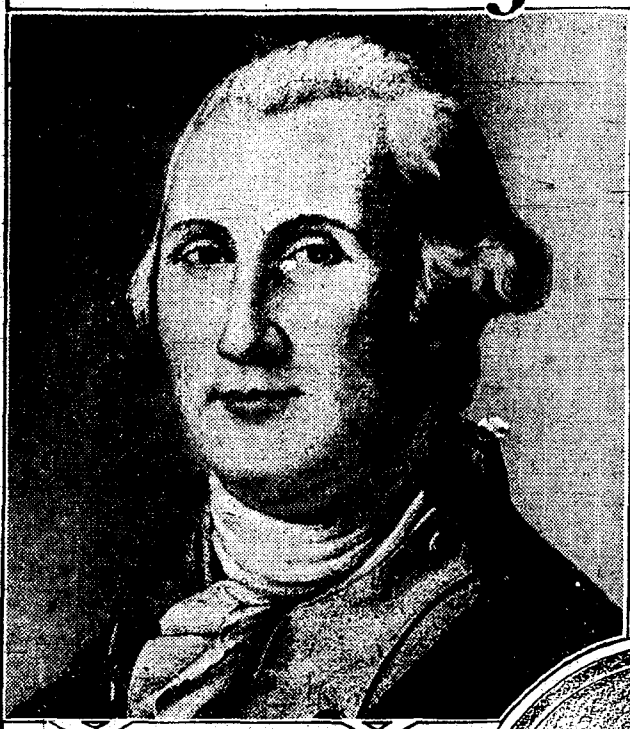


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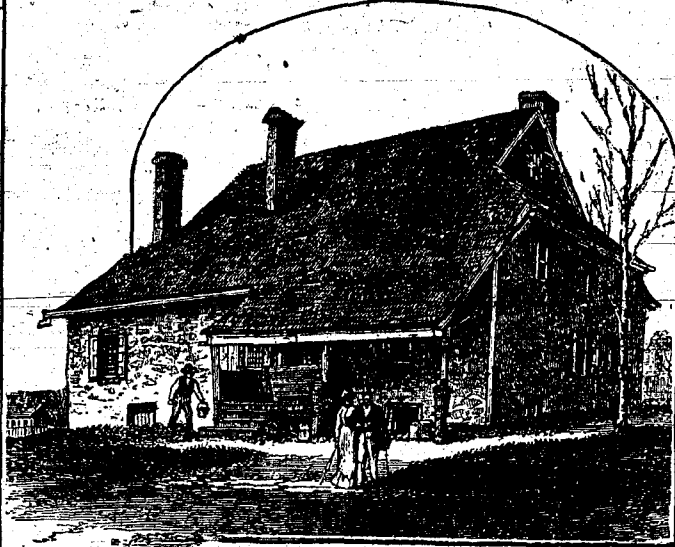


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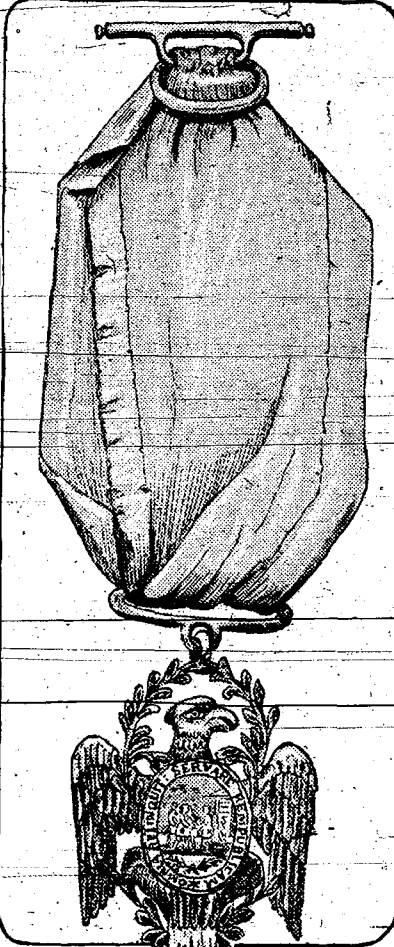
The Society of the Cincinnati



Gen. George Washington
(FROM "THE SAVIOR OF THE STATES"
COURTESY WM. MORROW COMPANY)



Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh



Order of the Cincinnati



Henry Knox

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IT WAS just 150 years ago that the curtain was rung down on the last act of the mighty drama known as the American Revolution and, appropriately enough, the stage setting for this act was along the Hudson river, which had been the scene of so many important events during that struggle. More particularly—the locale was the town of Newburgh, N. Y.

It was here that Washington and his Continental army, after the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, had settled down on their last camp ground of the war. In the Hasbrouck mansion, a small, sloping-roofed stone farmhouse, Washington had established his headquarters and here were living with him Martha Washington and members of his military family, officers who had followed his fortunes faithfully during the war—Col. Tench Tilghman, Col. David Humphries, Maj. Benjamin Walker, Col. William Stevens Smith, Hedjiah Baylies and Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., son of the famous "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, governor of Connecticut.

The camp of the soldiers was pitched in a semi-circle extending from four miles southwest of Newburgh to the village of New Windsor on the west bank of the Hudson, now a suburb of Newburgh. On the summit of a high, treeless hill overlooking the valley had been erected a big, oblong wooden building, known as the Temple or the New Public building which was used for holding religious services for the Continentals.

On April 19, 1783 (the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington), a courier rode hastily through the streets of Newburgh and drew up before the Hasbrouck mansion. The burden of his despatches was the proclamation of congress for the cessation of hostilities. At noon of the same day the proclamation was read to the officers of the army who were assembled in the Temple for that purpose and in the evening it was read to every regiment in the army. Although the signing of the treaty of peace was still several months in the future (it was not signed until September 3, 1783) the American Revolution was at an end.

Now began the work of demobilization and as the officers prepared to take leave of each other, perhaps forever, it occurred to Gen. Henry Knox, commander at West Point, to whom had been given the delicate task of disbanding the army, that there should be some way of perpetuating the ties that had bound them together during the dark days of their struggle for liberty. Then, too, there was the idea of paying tribute to their fellow officers who had lost their lives in the struggle and of finding some method of support for the widows and orphans of the dead heroes.

The proposal of Knox to found a patriotic and memorial society met with the instant approval of the other officers of the army and it also had "the acquiescence and hearty approbation" of Washington. A meeting to organize such a society was held at Verplanck house, the headquarters of Baron von Steuben near Fishkill, with that doughty German soldier presiding and Knox serving as secretary-general.

The name chosen for the organization was the Society of the Cincinnati and the selection of that name is easily explained. The colonists were mostly agriculturists and many of them had been educated in England where Roman history was ever the inspiration of the scholar. So the name of Society of the Cincinnati was appropriate for them because they, like the Cincinnati of Roman legend, had left the plow for their country's service and like him, now that their service was over, were returning to the plow again.

The order, or medal, of the society was also in keeping with this idea. It is a baldheaded eagle, suspended on a blue ribbon—with white borders, typifying the union of France and America. On the eagle's breast is shown Cincinnati receiving a sword and insignia from the Roman senate and in the background is his home, his wife and his plow. Around this scene are displayed the words "Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam"—He left all to serve the republic. On the reverse of the order is Fame crowning Cincinnati with a wreath, inscribed "Virtutis Praemium"—the reward of valor. In the background is a seaport city with open gates and ships entering the harbor and below this are joined hands supporting a heart inscribed "Esto Perpetua"—Be thou Faithful, the command of the society. The design for this medal was the work of Major L'Enfant, destined for future fame as the man who was to plan the new Capital of the Nation, Washington, D. C.

The membership of the society was composed of officers of the Continental army, native or foreign, who had served three years or been honorably discharged and to their direct male descendants by order of birth, through females

in default of males and then by collaterals if judged acceptable by the society. Individuals distinguished for their patriotism were to be admitted as honorary members for life and the state branches were always to meet on the Fourth of July, while the general society was to meet every third year on the anniversary of its founding, May 13, 1783.

It was agreed at the first meeting that in order to secure the fund for the desired relief of the widows and orphans that all the officers should contribute a full month's salary, as soon as Congress appropriated an equal amount. This would make a very considerable pension fund, the interest on which alone was to be expended.

Strange as it may seem, the organization of this patriotic and fraternal organization soon became the object of bitter denunciation by a large number of citizens of the new nation. The first mistake on the part of its founders had been in limiting the membership to officers, both native and foreign. Unlike the G. A. R., which followed the Civil war, and the American Legion, which followed the World war, the Society of the Cincinnati did not include in its membership the common soldier.

Then the memberships were made hereditary, to pass down to posterity by the rule of primogeniture, and in this provision the patriots detected a move toward the perpetuation of a "military aristocracy." And then, to cap the climax, there was the golden "decoration" which went with a membership. Were not such decorations of the very essence of the Old world feudal aristocracy?

So, in spite of the fact that the great "Father of Our Country" vouched for the patriotic spirit of the new society and honored it by becoming its first president, the tribunes of the people raged against it and declaimed against it as an insidious influence, to such an extent that the time came when it was as much as a man's political life was worth to appear in public with the insignia of the Cincinnati pinned to his bosom. France, just swinging into its bloody revolutionary period, took a hand in the fight and even the great Mirabeau thundered against the Cincinnati and warned the young Republic against its dangerous tendencies.

The young Republic was quite willing to believe him. It was not only the tavern orators and the political pamphleteers that pitched into it, not merely the rabid republican followers of Jefferson who viewed it as a dangerous menace to the Republic's new institutions—some of the most conservative statesmen and publicists of the time raised their voices and employed their pens against it.

Jefferson was publicly hostile to it. Benjamin Franklin, then representing the republic at the court of France, wrote home ridiculing the purposes of the society as an attempt to form an order of "hereditary knighthood." He expressed the wonder that any set of American gentlemen should, in the face of the provisions of the Articles of Confederation against "ranks of no-

bility," set themselves and their posterity apart from their fellow citizens of the Republic in an exclusive order invested with all the privileges and insignia of aristocracy.

Probably the most influential enemy of the new order was Samuel Adams, the "father of the Revolution." While his views were statesmanlike, they were severe. No man, he said, was more ready to remember gratefully and reward the services of the army in the great struggle, but it was astounding that any set of men should imagine that a people who had freely spent blood and treasure in support of equal rights should, the moment the struggle was over, be "reconciled to the odious hereditary distinction of families." He looked upon the Society of the Cincinnati "as a stride toward a hereditary military nobility as rapid as ever was made in so short a time, and he could not but lament, as a grievous misfortune to the states, that so illustrious a man as Washington sanctioned it."

John Adams added his voice to the general clamor against the Cincinnati. The legislators of Massachusetts, inspired by resolutions from Cambridge, the university center, denounced the society as "dangerous to the peace, liberty and safety of the Union." A flood of pamphleteers joined the chorus of condemnation.

One of these, Aedanus Burke, a Revolutionary veteran and a judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, wrote a bitter pamphlet over the signature of "Cassius" denouncing the aristocratic tendencies of the society, which put the capsheet on the condemnatory movement. The pamphlet was reprinted in every state and found its way across the Atlantic. A copy fell into the hands of Mirabeau, who translated it into French and published it in England.

Washington tried to stem the tide of opposition to the child of his sponsorship by advocating the repeal of the provision making the memberships hereditary. But it was too late. Public suspicion had been aroused and the patriots of the "rank and file" had placed their taboo on the order.

One of the most interesting results of the feeling against the Cincinnati was the founding of Tammany Hall, a counter movement in New York, nucleating in a society organized on the alleged basis of "pure democracy." So unpopular did the Cincinnati become that candidates for public office curried favor by denouncing "the aristocrats" from the stump and instances are related where men publicly divested themselves of the eagle and the ribbon at the polls, vowing that had severed their connection with the society. Rhode Island went to the length of disfranchising all members of the hated organization and one by one the state societies in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Connecticut and New Hampshire abandoned their charters and the once proudest Society of the Cincinnati was in a fair way to oblivion.

The visit of Lafayette, in 1824, revived a temporary interest in it, but it was many years before popular apprehension had become so appeased that it was safe for a man who asked preferment at the hands of the American public to profess that he was a member of the honorable Society of the Cincinnati, America's first association of war veterans.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—The arrival of the first of the foreign missions here for conferences with Washington President Roosevelt Conference provides some taking of how he is going about the job of seeking an answer to the world economic problems. Of course, the Washington conferences are said to be preliminary only to the world economic conference, but the methods which the President has adopted make it appear that he is about to capitalize the very thing about which foreigners—and many Americans, too—complained, namely economic and political isolation of America.

Authorities here characterize his move as a bold stroke. They see at almost a transplanting of the main conference to the United States. But they see also many possible pitfalls in the President's plan. In calling the heads of the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, China, Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the American capital, the President may be said to have caught opposition plans off first base, if one may refer to baseball for a parallel play. Information available in high quarters here is to the effect that few, if any, of them expected such a move.

Any analysis of the policy on which the President has embarked must needs include reference to the certain benefits that come from knowing all of the facts. The President has set out to learn them. He believes the procedure in the later world conference will be made simple.

But, according to expressions being bandied about, one ought to look behind the scenes. In such conferences as are being held, there must be an understanding of tradition, of past links or breaks between peoples. There might be touchy spots, or there might be points susceptible of being put to good use in the relations between nations. It seems that the danger lies, therefore, not so much in what is happening now, but what has happened in years gone by.

European statesmen have played their own games of international politics for years. They know all of the tricks, and they use them. It seems not unreasonable to assume they will use their old methods, those with which they are best acquainted, in their dealings for the big stakes that are involved in the economic and debt parleys. It is unfair to say in such an analysis as I have attempted to make that everything put forward by the Europeans will be for ulterior purposes, but the opportunity is there, the diverse interest of the various peoples is there, and therein lies the threat to the Roosevelt policy.

The economic conferences basically involve something of a readjustment of advantages gained, some fairly, others by force, as a result of and since the World war. Every one agrees the conferences concern not only a solution of the problems of the depression but they reach far into the future.

Apparently everybody needs and wants foreign capital. We all want to borrow from one another, and all want to trade with one another, but each wants a prior advantage in doing it. It constitutes an exaggerated glamor upon which the eyes of all nations are set, and to think each one is going to give up something of importance is to expect an early arrival of a millennium.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of students of international affairs, the move by President Roosevelt to "capitalize" our hitherto economic and political isolation has some chance for success in that its very boldness may partially disarm the statesmen who have been used to playing another sort of game. The President thinks pretty fast and it has been suggested here that he may foresee any traps and allow those who laid them to fall into their pits.

A backwash has set up from enactment of the emergency banking law.

That statute broadened the powers of the Federal Reserve banks and allowed them to discount certain types of commercial paper not heretofore eligible to be received for discounting.

Since that was done, Washington is hearing from all parts of the country to the effect that, if the Federal Reserve banks are to be allowed to discount practically all kinds of commercial paper, incorporated cities and towns ought to be allowed to discount tax warrants and other obligations of the municipalities. Nearly every day resolutions to that effect are received in congress from some municipality.

From a local standpoint, the proposition is one that is difficult to deny. The answer is simple, however, from the standpoint of national policy.

Two reasons stand out why this sort of discounting should not be done: 1. If unlimited powers were accorded the Federal Reserve banks in this direction, soon the Federal Reserve banks would be carrying the entire burden of municipal indebtedness. There would be no attempt to market

their securities elsewhere. 2. If the Federal Reserve banks were authorized to take such paper, many municipalities would be under no check or inhibition against spending; they could run high, wide and handsome, in carrying out local improvements or local schemes without having to reckon their payment—at this time. So it becomes obvious that to permit such discounts, sooner or later those towns and cities which failed to live within their income would be compelled to burden their people with taxes far beyond the present burden. Or the Federal Reserve banks would have to lose and the currency issued against those warrants and other obligations would be worthless.

The condition growing out of the emergency banking act insofar as the emergency banking act developed it Short-Sighted backwash of demands for additional discounting privilege

demonstrates probably better than any other circumstance now at hand as to the short-sighted policy so many alleged leaders have adopted. Here in congress, and elsewhere throughout the country there has been a continual outcropping of movements which seek to promote action by the Federal government without consideration for the future. The bulk of them seem not to take into thought that ultimately the obligations thus created have to be paid at some time in the future.

Of course, there always has been merit in the argument that the present conditions will eventually end and that what we know as prosperity will again prevail. In that event, it is explained, some of the burden ought to be shared. The same argument was presented many times in congress respecting the reduction of the war debt. It was held during the treasury administration of Secretary Mellon that he was paying off the debt too fast; that some of the burden ought to be passed on to future generations because they share the benefits of World war victory, and that is quite correct in the view of all observers here. Yet, no country and no people who have persisted in remaining everlastingly in debt have survived when the crisis came unless they had paid off their debts.

Right now the wisdom of the Mellon debt-paying policy is evident. Had not the national debt, which amounted roughly to \$24,000,000,000 when Secretary Mellon took charge, been rapidly reduced, the federal government never could have met the drain of deficits like it has in the last three years. The tax burden, aside from running expenses for the government, would have been beyond comprehension of the American people. So apparently without attempting to analyze their programs from the perspective of the future, many of these breeders of ideas are willing to establish themselves as community benefactors or national statesmen by postponing the evil days of payment.

I have discussed these plans and the philosophy they involve with a good many senators and representatives in congress. Privately, except in a few instances, they admit the fallacy of spending now and paying in the future if there is any other way to accomplish necessary ends. Publicly, however, they may make much noise in support of such things as the discounting of municipal tax warrants or bonds or other obligations, because they think their people want them to support such things.

The corps of Washington newspaper correspondents is sorely puzzled over the problem of the newest addition to

Puzzled About Moses their ranks. George H. Moses, former Republican senator from New Hampshire, has turned reporter after many years in the senate.

It is not that the regular correspondents fear the competition of Mr. Moses in the regular run of news, but they foresee difficulties from advantages which he holds at the very beginning. As a former senator, Mr. Moses is entitled to enter the senate chamber, a privilege which no other writer has, and that will enable him to sit down and chat with the senators where the other members of the press gallery either must look on proceedings from their seats in the gallery or wait the convenience of any senator whose presence is desired. The senators nearly always respond to a request for an interview, sent them by a page, but in the meantime the ordinary reporters "cool their heels."

By a curious quirk, it was Mr. Moses who was largely responsible for the senate rule that prohibits correspondents from entering the senate chamber. He was chairman of the committee on rules at one time and during his chairmanship the committee was called upon to make an investigation of how certain senatorial secrets leaked out of an executive session. One of the results of that investigation was a rule barring the writers, but the rule doesn't apply to Mr. Moses since another senate rule gives ex-senators the privilege of sitting in the chamber, though they do not participate in proceedings.

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PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. F. Hayden)

The large chicken house and an adjoining shed at Cedar Lodge, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crane, burned to the ground Saturday afternoon. Some chickens and 40 cords of wood were destroyed. The very prompt and efficient help of the neighbors saved the near by buildings. East Jordan fire department arrived promptly and put out the smoldering remains. The fire started from a grass fire.

The new officers of Eveline Township met with the Town Board at the home of Clerk Ralph Price, at Iron-ton Monday p. m. to qualify for their respective offices.

Mrs. Orval Bennett and four children who went to Boyne City Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Papineau, returned home Wednesday.

J. F. Evans of Honey Slope farm visited in Boyne City from Wednesday to Saturday.

The East Jordan Co-op. cream truck which has been unable to make the Ridgeway for four weeks, got through from the East then as far as Bunker Hill west and returned to the lake drive Friday, then came in from the west and got the rest of the cream and returned to the Co. road which is drying up nicely.

Miss Doris Mac Gregor of Cherry Hill gave a party to eight of her friends Saturday evening. They played games and danced to the victrola and had bountiful refreshments and the best time ever.

Not very many attended the dance at Star School Saturday evening but those who did had a good time.

Mr. Hooker, the horse dealer from Charlevoix who has been having a 3 day horse sale in East Jordan made a business trip on the Peninsula, Saturday afternoon.

The Haydens of Orchard Hill purchased a team of work horses from Mr. Hooker Saturday.

Charles Brooks and his helpers of Boyne City were on the Peninsula Friday, buying cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm gave an Easter family dinner to their sons and Mr. and Mrs. Mariah Russell and 5 children of Boyne City and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Russell and two children of the West Side of South Arm Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son

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. 16x6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HENRY PRINGLE, Painter and Paper Hanger. Call at Mrs. George Pringle's, East Jordan, West Side. Satisfaction guaranteed. 16x4

FOR SALE—Leather Davenport, bed style, pad included, in excellent condition. **MRS. SANDY DEAN.** 16x1

FOR SALE OR TRADE for live stock—Chevrolet Coupe with good tires and new battery; also nearly new single-top Buggy. **S. E. ROGERS**, Phone—166F11, East Jordan. 16f.

FIVE BROOD SOWS, due to farrow in May, for sale. **KOO KLOOSTER**, Phone 40F3, East Jordan. 16-1

WANTED TO RENT—One to ten acres, with buildings, in Charlevoix or Antrim Counties. **LOUIS YOUNG**, care Herald office, East Jordan. 16x1

REPAIRS for Everything at **C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO.** 29-12

Clare and Henry Bogart of Boyne City were Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm.

Miss Martha Fett of Advance Dist. spent the week end with Miss Doris Mac Gregor at Cherry Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanley and family of Boyne City were dinner guests of the Geo. Jarman family at Gravel Hill south side, Easter Sunday.

Loyal Stanley of Boyne City is spending a few days with his uncle Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill south side.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm were Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis at Gravel Hill north side.

Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm who hitch-hiked to Muskegon last week Friday, returned Thursday the same way. He was lucky enough to catch on to a traveling salesman and arrived in Muskegon the same day. He visited his brother Jonnie Healey and family. While there he had the thrill of being in a car accident and got a black eye in consequence. He hitch-hiked back to Manistee and visited his sister, Mrs. Mildred Davis and family. He reported them all well.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn and son J. F. were Easter dinner guests of their son Walter and wife in Boyne City, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Cyr and two sons of Boyne City were also of the party.

Clarence Jones and grandson, Eddie Jones and Luther Fjellert and son were Easter dinner guests of the Geo. Staley family at Gleaner Corner.

There was an Easter family dinner at Knoll Krest, Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt were host and hostess. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnston and family of Three Bells Dist. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Earl and family of Mountain Dist. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weaver and son Russell of East Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee of Star Dist. and Vincent Quinn. About thirty in all. They had a bountiful dinner and a jolly time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and Arline and Lloyd of Gleaner Corner were Easter dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rick Beyers.

A. B. Nicely of Sunny Slopes farm had a crew buzzing wood Saturday but which were called to Cedar Lodge right after dinner to fight the fire and succeeded in saving the garage and stopped the spread in the grass which could have easily reached the house and other buildings before the fire department got there.

School started again Monday after being closed since April 6, partly because of bad roads and for the Easter vacation.

Our Faithful Pat got as far on the Ridge road as Orchard Hill from the East Saturday, the first time for two weeks. The roads are still impassable for low cars in some places. The ice in the lakes is breaking away from the shore but is still unbroken.

Mrs. S. A. Hayden was confined to her bed Friday and Saturday with tonsillitis but is better now.

Cards are out from the Charlevoix Pickle and Produce Co. asking farmers to plant acreage to pickles which is good news as there has been several years since there was a chance to raise pickles here or the salting stations at East Jordan or Boyne City have been in operation.

The frogs have thawed out and froze up three times already so it is time for spring.

The past week has been splended sugar weather with the heaviest run of sap of the whole season.

DEER LAKE

(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Maurice Pierce visited his grandmother Mrs. Byrum of Boyne City last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy and children spent Easter Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Hardy and family.

Mrs. Cora Henderson and Mrs. George Hardy called on Mrs. M. Hardy Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hardy has been quite sick with a cold.

Mrs. Bert Price and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutton arrived at the Mrs. Joel Sutton farm last Wednesday from Deyton Ohio.

Mrs. Ruby Pierce called on Mrs. Lester Hardy Friday.

Christobell Sutton and Evelyn Hardy visited Afton school Friday, as they were "off duty" at Boyne High.

Mr. and Mrs. Oral Barber and children spent Easter Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Barber at Porters farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Johnson of Elk Rapids visited at the H. C. Barber home Monday and Tuesday.

Mary Guzniczak is working in Petoskey for a few days.

Mrs. Elsie Gates of Boyne City helped her mother Mrs. Chas. Hott do her housecleaning Saturday.

Mrs. Bert Price and Mrs. Herbert Sutton called on Mrs. M. Hardy, Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hott of Detroit are visiting relatives here this week as Mrs. Hott has a week's vacation from school duties.

LeRoy Hardy and son Milan left Tuesday morning for Trufant, Mich. The former's aunt, Mrs. George Plumb will return with them and remain for a few weeks.

WILSON TOWNSHIP

(Edited by Mrs. C. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. By Kensey of Boyne City, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nowland and daughters Shirley and Evonn of East Jordan, Carlton Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Nowland were Easter Sunday dinner guests of the latter's daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Omer Scott. John Martin, Albert Nowland and Roy Hardy have purchased horses recently.

Mrs. Roy Zinck of Deer Lake, Mrs. E. Hosegood and Mrs. Ray Fmout of Boyne City attended American Legion Auxiliary at Charlevoix Monday evening.

There will be another dance at the Wilson grange Hall Saturday evening, April 29th. Ladies free, music by St. Charles orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathers and children of Boyne City were Monday afternoon visitors of Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Hawks and son John of Boyne City spent the evening at Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nowland were Easter Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newman of Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Clute and children were Easter Sunday guests of his mother, Mrs. Luella Clute; sisters and brothers of Tainter Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Bowen and children of East Jordan were Easter Sunday visitors of her grandmother, Mrs. Alma Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shepard spent the week-end at Flint visiting relatives. Walter Savage did the chores for them while absent.

Mrs. E. G. Kurchinski had her kitchen remodeled and a new chimney built.

Mrs. Harry Behling fell Saturday and was injured so she was laid up in bed a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutton who spent the winter in Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Price who spent the winter in Florida and other places arrived last week and are at their mothers farm home at present.

Mrs. Leonard Dow is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Burton Brooks, at Bay Springs while Mr. Brooks is working in Elmira a couple of days.

Mrs. John Knapp and daughters, Miss Ora and Mary were Easter Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peck.

Floyd Taylor and Will Capelin returned to Clio Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Buchin and children of East Jordan returned with them for Easter. Mr. Capelin is Mrs. Buchin's father.

Mrs. John Martin visited Mrs. R. E. Nowland Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Nowland and daughter Carla of Boyne City were Easter Sunday dinner guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Shepard and children of Peninsula and Mrs. Will Gates and son Ned of Boyne City and Lester Hott of Detroit were Easter Sunday visitors of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hott.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Benzer and children of Boyne City were Sunday afternoon visitors of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Behling Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Clute and baby son and Betrice Howe were Petoskey business callers Thursday afternoon. Callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vrontron this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Holland and Mr. and Mrs. E. Miles.

AFTON SCHOOL NOTES

(Mrs. Esther Miles, Teacher)

Our motto this week, "Count that day lost whose low descending sun. Views from thy hand no worthy action done."—Anon.

Mr. Palmer visited us last Thursday and brought a large food map of the United States.

The fifth grade is learning the poem "The Yellow Violet" and illustrating it.

Martha Guzniczak brought some good pictures of the Akron for our bulletin board last week.

Aida Scott, Eleanor Simmons and Bertha Martin helped clean our windows. We have taken down our curtains and will have only quarter curtains of white crepe paper.

The following pupils received A the past two weeks: Eleanor Simmons, Stanley Guzniczak, Leon Dunson, Bertha Martin, Iola Hardy, Martha Guzniczak, Valora June Hardy, Anna Brintnall, Willie Vrontron, Franklin Kurchinski, Avis Barber, Rex Ransom, Opal Deshane, Dorothy Sage, Robert Kurchinski and Helen Kaake.

Dr. Moffit and county nurse, Miss Lockwood, called at our school April 12, and several pupils took first treatment of toxin anti toxin. Some had the shock test.

Evelyn Hardy and Christobelle Sutton were our visitors last Friday.

The primary grades made Easter baskets for art Friday.

Following are the questions asked by children last week: Bertha 8th—"If Vice President is absent from a meeting of the senate who takes his place?" Answered by Carlton. Martha 8th—"Where was Washington when he wrote this message to congress—Their marches might be traced by the blood of their feet, there was never a finer example of the soldiers to their leader?" Answered by Carlton. August 3rd, "Who invented the sewing machine?" "Who was a great North Pole explorer?" Answered by Franklin. Hilbert, 4th—"Where did Cornwallis surrender?" Answered by Eugene.

Try a Herald Classified Ad.

ECHO

(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Miss Mae Richards and brother Huggie of East Jordan spent their Easter vacation at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kidder.

Mrs. Carol Bartholomew called at the Thos. Bartholomew and John Carney homes last Wednesday.

The county nurse and Doctor were at the Bennett School Monday afternoon and gave the first shot of toxoid. The second one will be May 15th. Mrs. Denzil Wilson and son were callers at the Wm. Derenzy home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ruth Taylor and cousin, Charles Benke called at the Elmer Murray home Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derenzy and children spent Easter at the home of his sister, Mrs. Archie McArthur of East Jordan.

Mrs. John Bennett and children visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bennett Monday.

Albert Swatosh was a caller at Ben Balser's and Denzil Wilson's Sunday morning.

Miss Margaret Kidder spent a few days last week with Mrs. Archie McArthur of East Jordan.

Miss Anna Deszenzy and brother, Gerald, spent Saturday evening with Miss Margaret Kidder at the home of her parents.

(Delayed Correspondence)

Miss Anna and Gerald Derenzy spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of their aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Overy Wilson of Pleasant Valley.

Miss Alice Wilson spent the week end with Mrs. Ruth Taylor.

Albert Swatosh spent Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray.

Mrs. Denzil Wilson and daughter Ruth were callers at Carol Bartholomew Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and daughter, Miss Genevieve of Pleasant Valley visited his brother, Denzil Wilson and family Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew and Mrs. John Carney called on Mr. and Mrs. Carol Bartholomew Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Hanke and little daughter Shirley called on Mrs. Carol Bartholomew Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Denzil Wilson and daughter were Saturday dinner guests of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew.

Elmer Murray was a business caller at Bellaire the first of the week.

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.

SEE US FOR YOUR BUILDING MATERIAL AND SAVE MONEY

A COMPLETE LINE OF DOORS — Interior, Exterior, Glass and Closet. WINDOWS — Dwelling. SASH — Barn, cellar and casement. MOULDING — Quarter round, cove, bed, crown, and half round. Stops, Lattices, Screens, and Screen Beds

Phone No. 1
EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY

Settlement School
Cleo S. Ecklund, Teacher.

Floyd Trojanek started coming to school Monday.

Our visitors last week were: Joseph Trojanek, William Rebec, and Frank Kubicek.

The ones that were absent last week are: Leo Nemecek, Norbert Nachazel, and Francis Pesek.

The first grade finished their reader last Tuesday.

The fourth and fifth grade finished their geography book last Thursday.

The seventh grade are studying South America for geography.

The sixth grade wrote a story for language last Friday and the best two stories were Billy Trojanek and Esther Stanek.

The first and third grades drew a rabbit Monday.

Mr. Ecklund brought some magazines to school Tuesday morning.

The fourth and fifth grades painted flowers for art last Friday.

We took our foot ball out today.

The following received A in spelling last week: 4th grade, Edward Trojanek; 6th grade, Billy Trojanek.

Esther Stanek, Norbert Nachazel, and Stanley Belzek; 7th, Francis Pesek, Irene Stanek and Minnie Chak.

The following received A for the month of March: Edward Nachazel, Robert Nachazel, Edward Trojanek, Frank Janek, Archie Nemecek, Emmie and Minnie Chak and Esther Stanek.

Now, Sleep Control
Costs Only 25c

Don't wake up nights for bladder relief. Physic the bladder as you would the bowels. Drive out impurities and excessive acids which cause the irritation, resulting in disturbed sleep, leg pains, backache, burning and frequent desire. **BUKETS**, the bladder physic, made from buchu leaves, juniper oil, etc. Works effectively and pleasantly on the bladder as castor oil on the bowels. Get a regular 25c box. After four days if not relieved of disturbed sleep, your druggist is authorized to return your 25c. You are bound to feel fine after this cleansing and you get your regular sleep. Gidley & Mac say **BUKETS** is a best seller.

Michigan Motorists Discover

there IS a difference!

STANDARD RED CROWN

is UP in Anti-Knock

—no increase in price

TRY IT!
5 GALLONS 81c TAX PAID

It was announced only recently—Standard Red Crown's higher anti-knock quality. Already thousands of motorists have approved it—enthusiastically! They've found there is a difference in the way their cars behave. They're coming back for more—and more—of this smoother, livelier motor fuel.

TRY IT—Try 5 gallons in your own car!

Find out for yourself! Drive it where you see the familiar Red Crown globe. Get 5 gallons or more. Then put it to the test. Try it for quick pick-up in traffic. Try it for climbing power in the hills. Try it for long-run economy on the open road. You'll like the difference!

At All Standard Oil Stations and Dealers

STANDARD OIL SERVICE

ALSO DISTRIBUTORS OF ATLAS TIRES

Briefs of the Week

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp now occupy the Bulow residence on North Main St.

Miss Ethel Staley and Miss Minnie Webster are spending the week in Flint.

William Thomas Russell and Donald Nachazel visited friends at Suttons Bay last week.

It's time to play tennis with Wilson's balls at 30c each or 3 for 80c at the Co's Store. adv.

Thomas Williams and Guy Russell, hiked to Torch Lake last week to visit their grandparents.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Barnett of Mackinac City, a son—Lowell Douglas—April 12th.

Did you ever see an Albino Trout or a German Brown at close range?—Look in the Co's Store window. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shepard spent the week end visiting relatives in Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Jones and son of Flint spent the week end at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jones.

The firemen and their wives enjoyed a pot luck supper at their ball Tuesday evening. Cards were played after the supper.

Mrs. Josephine Stewart, who has been spending the winter with a daughter at Alden, returned home later part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiley Bader and Mrs. Archie Howe spent Wednesday in Traverse City. Mr. Bader attending a Standard Oil meeting.

Dress Shirts, band style, former price \$1.50 to \$2.00, choice 69c. Knit Union Suits, short sleeve, long leg, spring weight, 55c, two for \$1.00. Bill Hawkins. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock accompanied Lyle Wilson to Lansing and Howell last Saturday. They visited their son, Burton, at Howell Sanitarium, returning home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Collins now occupy the home they recently purchased on Fourth street, formerly known as the Robertson place. They sold their place on Bownes addition to Mrs. Captola Lanway.

A grass fire at Nettleton's corner brought out our Fire Department Thursday afternoon. The fire had gained considerable headway, covering some ten acres, and threatened several dwellings and other buildings.

Mrs. Jos. Cummings returned home first of the week from Flint, after spending the winter at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Russell Harrington. Mrs. Cummings will return a little later.

Mrs. Nellie Sweet and her mother, Mrs. Wm. Harrington, left Friday (by motor) for Flint where they will visit Mrs. Hazel Harrington. From there they will go to Knoxville, Tennessee, where they will visit at the home of their sister and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pelton. They expect to be gone about a month.

Mrs. Ella Barkley spent Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Wm. Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Votruba and daughter, Minnie, visited relatives in East Jordan last Saturday.

Mrs. George Howe of Detroit is guest at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Pray, this week.

Painting—Paperhanging. First class work at reasonable prices. Will C. Ruddock. Phone 132. adv 16x4

Mrs. Ira S. Foote is spending the week as a guest of her sister, Mrs. Burdette Payne and family, near Gaylord.

Billy Kitsman is expected home this week end to spend his spring vacation from his studies at Houghton School of Mines.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark of Dearborn spent Monday and Tuesday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steenhagen of Muskegon spent last week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrett Steenhagen.

Rev. C. W. Sidebotham and John Seiler were at Elk Rapids, Tuesday, attending the Spring Meeting of the Petoskey Presbytery.

Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Davis is convalescing in Charlevoix hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

Robert Pray, who is attending school in Detroit, is spending a week's vacation at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Pray.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Witte of Muskegon spent the past week at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Williams.

While you don't want a silk sock to run—you do want a silk line to run freely. China silk lines from 25c up at the Co's Store. adv.

Get in on the Corduroy tire program now at C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co. All tires mounted free and you can trade in your old ones. adv.

Mary Russell, who is employed at Charlevoix, and a friend, Creighton Kerr, spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Russell.

Francis Sonnabend, who is employed at Midland, spent the week end with his family. He returned to Midland, Sunday, Mrs. Sonnabend going with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vander Belt and daughter, June, of Grand Rapids were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Drendt and daughter, Miss Betty, of Vanderbilt; also Mrs. Frances Waggoner of Boyne City, were Sunday guests at the S. E. Rogers home.

Notice—The East Jordan Study Club will hold a sewing party at the home of Mrs. Jay Hite Monday, April 24. Members please bring thread, scissors, needle and thimbles.

Mrs. Harold Usher and two children of Grand Rapids were guests at the home of Mrs. Usher's parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Carr and Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader, over the week end.

Those in charge of the Community Benefit Dances wish to thank the many people who have given their aid by attending these events. Funds received have, in the main, been used in procuring shoes, hose and rubbers for school children, and were distributed by a committee consisting of Mrs. W. A. Loveday, Mrs. G. E. Boswell, Mrs. Ira S. Foote, and Mrs. Margaret Davis. Only two more dances are planned for this spring—this Friday night, and next Friday, April 28th, at Temple Block hall. Dancing and entertainment from 8:30 to 1:00. Bill, 50c per couple.

Can you imagine a level winding reel for a dollar—try the Co's Store. adv.

Dates for the Michigan regional and state track and field meets for high school boys were set first of this week. The regional meet for Northern Michigan will be at Cadillac on Saturday, May 20 and the state meet at Lansing on Saturday, May 27. All meets will be one-day affairs. Two events have been eliminated, the javelin and discus throw. McKinley of Cadillac holds the Class B javelin record with a toss of 163 feet, 10 inches. The discus record is held by McNutt of Allegan with a toss of 125 feet, three inches. Petoskey holds but one state record, that of the broad jump, in which Harold George, leaped a distance of 21 feet, 8 1/2 inches, a record set in 1924 that has never been broken. Elzinga of Ellsworth holds the Class D pole vault record, crossing the bar at 11 feet, 1 inch. Desy of Mackinac City holds the Class D shot put record with a toss of 43 feet, 5 inches. Quinn of Ludington holds the Class B half mile record and Dennis of Ludington the state Class B mile record. The annual Petoskey invitational meet has been approved for May 13 but thus far definite plans have not been completed.

Joe Evans spent Sunday at the home of his parents near Bellaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Pollard of Midland were Sunday guests of Miss Irene Bashaw.

Henrietta Russell spent the latter part of last week visiting her sister, Mary, at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Thorsen were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Bulow at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson and sister now occupy the farm house of Abe Carsons "Sunnybrook Farm."

Donna Gay spent the latter part of last week at the home of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Usher of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Ira Bartlett return Saturday after having spent the week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Earl Pratt, in Battle Creek.

Farm Machinery, Tractors, Cream Separators and Hay to sell on easy payments—or trade for cattle. C. J. Malpass. adv.

L. G. Balch, district manager of the Michigan Public Service Co., was an East Jordan business visitor, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Scofield were week end guests of Mrs. Scofield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ayres, of Williamsburg.

Miss Aurora Stewart, who is teaching school at Detroit, is here for the spring vacation for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart.

Mrs. Eliza Bowman returned to her home in Ontario, Calif., last week after spending the past ten months at the home of her son, Clarence Bowman.

Mrs. J. Leitch, Mrs. R. T. Mac Donald, Miss Thelma Mac Donald, Mrs. J. W. Stallard and son, were guests of the E. G. Bogart family at Charlevoix, Monday.

The East Jordan Fire Department was called to the farm home of C. A. Crane, in Eveline township, Saturday afternoon. A chicken house, shed and several cords of wood were destroyed.

Achievement Day—the big event of the 4-H clubs of Charlevoix county—will be held in East Jordan next Friday, April 28th. Read the article relative to this event on the first page of this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Stallard and son, also Miss Thelma Mac Donald, of Dearborn are spending the week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mac Donald, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stallard.

Friends here of M. Snook, former manager of the East Jordan Cooperative, will be sorry to learn that he recently suffered a second paralytic stroke and is seriously ill at his home at Haliburton, Ontario, Canada.

The East Jordan Study Club held their annual dinner at the home of Mrs. M. B. Palmiter Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for thirty-six after dinner the election of officers took place and resulted in the following being elected—President, Florence Swoboda; Vice President, Amanda Shepard; Secretary and treasurer, Mabel Secord; Program committee, Ethel Crowell, Clara Kitaman and Hazel Conway.

Good advertisers know that writing an advertisement is a job that requires care, even if it is going to be inserted in The Charlevoix County Herald where results are almost certain.

SOUTH WILSON

(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Warren Atkinson, who has been living on Mrs. Mary Stanek's farm for the past year and a half, has moved and is now making his home on the Ranney farm in Antrim county.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson moved on Abe Carson's farm Friday, April 7th.

Henry and Dell Carson, who have been occupying Abe Carson's farm house since their own home was destroyed by fire a year ago are now residing on their own farm.

Clarence Trojanek, who has been spending the winter in California, returned to his home Sunday evening, April 16th. He reports a very interesting trip.

Peter Zoulek and family, and Mr. Ralph Lenoskey were Monday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trojanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haney, and James Novak spent Easter Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lenoskey.

Mrs. Ella Clark and her daughter Dorothy spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Powers and grandson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons of Charlevoix, Mich. were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zoulek, Mrs. Mose LaLonde, and Joe Etcher were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek.

Frank Trojanek and son Walter, and John Kotovich spent Sunday evening at the home of Albert Trojanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Carson were Sunday visitors of their brothers, Henry and Dell Carson.

Don Parmeter Dies Suddenly

WAS SERIOUSLY ILL ONLY A VERY FEW DAYS

Don Parmeter passed away at his home at 517 Main St. this Thursday noon, April 20th, from an acute inflammation of the heart muscles.

He had been ailing for some time but was about as usual until first of the week when a physician was summoned.

Mr. Parmeter was engaged in the trucking and retail ice business and was Alderman of the third ward. Of a quiet, unassuming nature, he made a host of friends in our city who grieve with his wife and son at his seemingly untimely death.

Funeral services will be held from the residence next Monday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, conducted by Rev. James Leitch, pastor of the M. E. Church. Burial will be at the Denmore cemetery in Echo township.

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BEDROCK BANKING

THE first thought of the management of this bank since its foundation has been to build a safe bank. This bank embarks in no side speculations — it engages in only those legitimate functions of a conservative bank that are safe, stable, secure. It has conclusively proven its stability by its survival.

THIS is bedrock banking. It has meant and continues to mean safety to every one who does business with it.



"THE BANK ON THE CORNER"

NOTICE TO BRUSH AND RUBBISH BURNERS

Too much care cannot be exercised in burning brush and rubbish. Fires that are liable to be of any magnitude should not be started without permission from the proper authority.

No brush or rubbish fire should be started without being watched and kept under control. Even the smallest fire if not watched may not only endanger the safety of your home, but also may cause unnecessary expense to the city.

OLE OLSON
Chief of Police

EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Thomas, son and daughter also Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser and son Dale were Sunday visitors at L. Harndens, Also William Pettis's.

Mr. and Mrs. Evart Spidle and daughter Joan were Sunday callers at the Walter Clark home.

Lilly Anderson was the guest of Mable and Edna May Clark, Sunday. Lilly Anderson, Burl Walker, Norman and Wilfred Zitka, Emma J., Mable, Richard, Herman and Edna May Clark were all absent from school this week on account of illness.

Howard Whaling spent spring vacation at the home of his sister.

Robert Crawford spent his vacation at the home of John Cooper.

Ed. Kowalski, Wilber Spidle, Walter Clark and Robert Sherman buzzed wood this week.

Will Walker, Walter Clark, Wilber Spidle and Lew Harnden are making maple syrup this year in our locality and also Neal Kemp.

Mr. Palmer and Mrs. L. Harnden were at our school Wednesday. The State Doctor and nurse were there also.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Davis and children spent a few days this week at the W. Spidle home.

KNOP SCHOOL

Jaunita Baker, Teacher

The memory gem for this week is, "We grow like what we think of, so let us think of the good, the true, and the beautiful."

One day last week we had "clean up" day and picked up all the stones, sticks and paper on the school ground.

The new captains for our spelling contest are Eleanor and Albert Behling.

The eighth grade agriculture class has completed several experiments with seeds.

The third grade are studying the poem "The Bluebird" by Miller.

We had our business meeting on Monday and decided to buy some hangers for our coats.

The chart class are busy making a "progress booklet" in reading.

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

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

Presbyterian Church

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

11:00 A. M. Morning Worship.
12:15—Sunday School.
7:00 p. m.—Evening Service.

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

Sunday, April 23rd, 1933.
8:30 a. m.—Settlement.
10:30 a. m.—East Jordan.
8:00 p. m.—Vespers.

NOTICE TO New Growers!

We will begin writing BEAN CONTRACTS Wednesday, April 26th

East Jordan Canning Company

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

REACH FOR YOUR TELEPHONE!

Fire . . . sudden sickness, or an accident in your home . . . a mysterious noise at night . . . whatever the emergency, reach for your telephone to summon aid instantly.

Just one such telephone call may be worth more than the cost of the service for a lifetime.

Don't take a CHANCE on thin slick tires!

Remember that brakes stop only your wheels—it takes tires that grip to stop your car. For your own and your family's safety, buy new Goodyear now—the new cost is so small it's not worth thinking about and you may save a lifetime of rain regret.

Goodyear All-Weather

The World's most popular tire priced as low as **\$5.65**

TRADE-IN? SURE!
Get ready for spring! You can trade in old tires now on Goodyear All-Weather—one tire or a set.

GOOD YEAR

East Jordan Co-operative Ass'n

PHONE 179
OPEN 7:00 A. M. TO 11:00 P. M.

BELOW ZERO

A Romance of the North Woods



By Harold Titus
W. N. U. SERVICE

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

But a man with a job of work to do can't fall, can he? Not when failure means tragedy, can he? John Belknap struck hard; the blow landed squarely on Gorbels' mouth and John was free, with the sweet air flooding his throat, with the buzzing dying out, but as he rolled over the other kicked. His pac toe caught John in the side, threw him against the wall, knocking down an ax which was leaning there. He was free, but Gorbels also was free, and scrambling towards the stove, stooping over to retrieve the pistol. He gave a crow of triumph as he whirled, weapon in his hand. He brought the muzzle to its mark but as he pulled he ducked because an ax was swinging towards him, hung hastily and none too surely. A map on his knees cannot seize an ax and fling it all in one movement and be sure.

But it was good enough. The tongue of flame spurted wide and Gorbels fell heavily as the ax head caught him full on the chin.

John was on his flip body in an instant. He had the hands crossed on the small of the man's back, pinned there by a knee as he stripped his own belt from his waist. He felt the other struggle slightly as he took the first hitch about those hands, and he struggled harder in a second. . . . but it did him no good. He might curse and threaten and thresh the floor with his body. He was bound securely. He was through!

CHAPTER XIV

John found her cowering against the wall. He lifted her slowly to her feet. "It's all right, Ellen," he said gently. "It's all over!"

He led her out into the wrecked room, which showed Paul Gorbels bound hand and foot in a chair, leaning forward, smothering, straining with futile movements against his bonds.

The man looked up then. He stared at them with glazed eyes.

"That's what you wanted!" he croaked. "That's what you wanted!" nodding at them as they stood, John supporting the girl by an arm about her shoulders. "That's why you came, eh?"

"No, Gorbels. I didn't know, or it would have been why. I came with a warrant that Nat Bradshaw tried to serve. And there'll be another for you by now. For murder, maybe, Gorbels—"

"Murder? Murder?" His voice was shrill and he wrenched his wrists against the unyielding belt. "No, no! That can't be. . . . No murder. Mistake! Mistake! I tell you, Belknap! D—n mistake!"

"Tell you?" licking his lips. "I'll tell you. . . . I'll trade with you, Belknap. . . . John. I'll trade. You got her now. . . . She's yours, when she knows. . . . I'll trade you what I know for this warrant you talk about!" He was panting, as if just in from an exhausting foot race. "Tell you, John. . . . I'll trade. Yes, she's what you want; she's more than anything else to you. More'n a warrant; more'n anything. . . . Let me loose. . . . I'll tell you everything."

"I'm not going to untie you, Gorbels," John said evenly while he watched as one fascinated the play of desperation on that wretched countenance and felt Ellen press closer to him.

"Oh, yes you will!" Tears sprang to Gorbels' eyes. "I'll give you all you want now, for just a moment's start! I'll go away; I'll stay. . . . I'll never bother you again. You can go to your father then, and tell him you found out what he couldn't. Great man, old Tom; smart. But you'll be smarter than he. . . ."

He licked his lips again.

"See? It'll give you prestige; that's what you want now. . . . after Ellen, there. Prestige with the old man! Yes. That's it! . . . You can tell him how I crossed him up. . . . North Star Lumber company? Ever hear of it? That's me; Paul Gorbels. . . . Dummy company in St. Paul. I got the good grades of lumber at cut prices, see? I paid with notes at the Belknap & Gorbels bank in Kampfest. I took it all, every dime of it. . . . Paper's no good; worthless. Belknap & Gorbels 'd have been insolvent in another year if it hadn't been for you. . . . When old Tom got suspicious we forged inspector's reports and changed car numbers on him. He couldn't check up. . . . North Star looks great on paper; St. Paul banks like us. . . . But it was me. . . . all me! See? Your finding out'll make a hit with him!"

He laughed shrilly.

"And it wasn't old Tom who was after Ellen, there. It got you in Dutch with her, thinking it was No. Me, again; Paul Gorbels! See?" He laughed. "Spent years building up a reputation for fair dealings; going to court on it in a hurry. I was! Going to ruin Belknap & Gorbels and get

out without a scratch; going to own the Richards company, too. . . . Yes! I did it all, and put the bee on old Tom! Understand that? He never knew a whisper! He never guessed. . . . Waited until he was on his way to Europe and then I squeezed!"

—nodding. "Squeezed! I wrecked trains and burned barns and the poor devil that."

"Arson, John? Got that warrant? Give it to me now. . . . I've come clean; you give me a break. . . ."

"Oh, don't! Don't let him go on!" Ellen whispered.

She buried her face on John's chest, and he gathered her close, turning his back to Gorbels whose chin now sagged low as he sobbed hoarsely.

"Hold it!" he whispered, mouth against her ear. "Hold it, old fellow! It's an ordeal but—"

"But worth it!" She caught up his word and lifted her face to look into his.

"Anything's worth it. . . . to know. . . . oh, John, John! How could I ever have believed it? What a silly, blind girl!"

"Not that!" he broke in tensely, shaking her. "If it hadn't been for that, he might have gone unpunished. Understand that? It's only a few days, a few weeks out of our lives. . . . Don't you understand that, Ellen? And we're young! We still have so many days, so many weeks before us!"

"But I want them all. . . . I don't want to lose. . . . even a second!" she said.

She might have said more had his lips not stopped her words. They stood so in that first, long kiss.

They did not hear the opening of the door, did not see Wolf Richards' amazed and truculent gaze sweep his room with its littered floor, the smashed chair, did not see him stare at Paul Gorbels nor at them.

But as he stepped in and stamped snow from his feet they sprang apart, wheeling towards him.

"S all right!" he yelled. "S all right! Don't mind me, young uns! I—I to pay here, I see! Place runt! Paul Gorbels under my roof where I'd never have him. Tied up, too, which means somethin'! But 's all right! 'S all right! Nothin' matters but what ails you two, for sure! Nothin' else matters a-tall!"

It was evening when that strange procession made its way into Kampfest, John Belknap in the lead, Wolf Richards behind him, dogs and toboggan with its bundled burden next and Ellen walking in the trail they made.

The town swarmed about them until John had to call on others to clear the way.

Night then, and wires commenced to sing and the next morning's newspapers told the story in bold headlines for Harrington to read in the Belknap Lumber company offices, for others to read the world over; some in a Paris hotel.

Harrington could not get John the first dozen times he called because the boy, with Ellen in the corridor outside, sat at the bedside where Nat Bradshaw fought for his life.

"Tell them I'll answer no 'phone calls," he whispered to Ellen. "That goes until Nat is. . . . until a change comes. . . ."

And so other telephone calls had time to be made, even calls which spanned the ocean.

It was evening before the doctor, who had leaned over the bed with such concentration for so many minutes, this time, straightened with a sigh.

"Well," he said, "it looks like a go!"

"You mean he's going to make it?" John whispered.

The head on the pillow moved; the eyes opened and looked up at them, blinking.

"Course, Johnny," Nat whispered. "Sure thing."

And then a boy could be free to ease a distracted central to sit in the hospital office and converse in Harrington's methodical way of conversation.

"I guess the newspapers had it all, then," he said, after he had listened for long. "I'm all right; Nat's going to live; we're all set here and I guess you've spent enough on tolls."

"Tolls! Wait until you see the toll bill for a talk I've had with your father today!"

"What! You talked to— is he back?"

"Back nothing! He's in Paris and read the bulletin in the Herald's edition over there. He got me in the wire and, luckily, the afternoon editions were coming off so I could give him some details. He says, first, that he's on his way home on the next boat. Next, he wants me to read you a letter that he left with me to be opened in case. . . . well, in case a cathedral fell on him, was the way he put it. It's dated in December, the day he left. He wrote it just before you came in from Witch Hill, I guess.

"This is it: "Dear Johnny—If you read this, it will be because the doctors overlooked a lot of shakes and blow-downs when they cruised my insides two weeks ago. I've kept my mouth shut about being under the weather; time enough to worry folks when there's a cause, especially your mother. They tell me that three months of rest will put me spry again. I hope they're right for a lot of reasons, but only one of them frets me much."

"This is because if I hit the grade for the last time now you are going to heat me to finding out just how big a monkey I've been made in the Kampfest operation. Yes, son, things are wrong up there. I guess you were right in your estimate of Gorbels. For over a year I've been certain that a plenty is being put over on us. I can't run it down now; that is a job for a well man. I'm going off to get well so I can fix what I broke."

"If there's one thing I've prided myself on it was the picking of men. I took Gorbels on, first, because he had a hold on just the layout you and I needed for the Big Job; and, second because—spite of all of you—he looked good to me."

"There are some men who can admit mistakes, but a Belknap hates to. When we have to, though, we want to do it ourselves and not have somebody else finding out what fools we've been. Besides, any man with a son like you wants to be able to turn over the works to him, without any messes to clean up. I don't even want you to guess that there's a mess until I get it fixed up. Then I can tell you and save my face. That is straining a point, perhaps, but if you ever have the sort of a son you should have—such a son as you are to me—you'll get the idea that the admiration and respect of a boy will keep his old dad hustling to be worthy of them."

"The thing that I especially want to keep is the look that used to be in your eyes when I used to drag you by the hand around through millyards and along skid roads. You were only about hopper-grass high then. You'd get hot in summer and cold in winter; the flies would bite you and you'd be tired and hungry. But it was always all right with you. Anything I did was all right. You belted-in me. For you, I was durned near infallible and able to do anything I set out to do. I've got to hang on to that, Johnny; it's the real treasure I've had in life."

"You'll be in soon. For the second time I'm going to steer you away from Kampfest. It's going to break your heart and mine, too. But you're not going to show it; neither am I. The reason is that we're Belknaps, and the breed doesn't show hurts or affections much. It feels a lot, though, and so if the doctors are wrong and you have to get your explanation this way, please believe, that I'm hurting you so—I can have a chance to wash the clothes I've dirtied and by doing so keep your respect."

"And above all, you must realize this: that an old man has a devil of a time playing up to what a father of a son like you should be. I'm so proud of you it keeps me awake nights. Good luck; God bless you."

"TOM!"

Harrington paused. His voice had shaken a trifle on the last.

John blinked his eyes and cleared his throat with a brave, long hurr-rump!

"I'll. . . . I'll. . . ." he began. "I guess I'll be d—d—weakly."

"But you should have heard him cheer, clear across the Atlantic, when I told him what the afternoon papers said, about all the double-crossing you'd forced Gorbels to confess."

"And he said for you to stay right there in Kampfest and run the job and that he was coming to ask for a chance to help—that's just what he said; to ask for a chance to help—as fast as boats and trains can bring him. Says that he feels fit as a fiddle and had already booked passage two weeks earlier than he'd intended to. You can use your own judgment, of course, but I don't know as I'd make any important changes until he gets here."

John reached out for Ellen's hand.

"How long will it take him?" he asked, commencing to smile.

"Why, not long; ten days, say."

"Ten days! Don't you call that long? . . . What's that?" leaning closer to the phone as the wire went bad for a moment. "Oh. . . . the job! Sure, the job can stagger along for ten days without any changes. But there are other things up here, Harrington, so important that they make the job look like a joke. . . . And ten days? Man, for these other things, ten days is ages. . . . and ages. . . ."

THE END

Wife's Good Reason for Rejecting Hubby's Offer

It seems that a Kansas City man and his wife were on a motor car trip, and the weather was hot and the trip was difficult and ill-temper ran high on both the front and back seats. The car approached a stream over which there was a ferry, reached only after going down a steep, rough grade such as one finds frequently in the Arkansas Ozarks.

"Oh, must we go down that hill and take that ferry?" grumbled the wife, mopping her perspiring face.

"Listen, dearie," suggested the husband, "if you say the word, I'll walk right down that hill, jump into that river and drown, and refrain from annoying you any more."

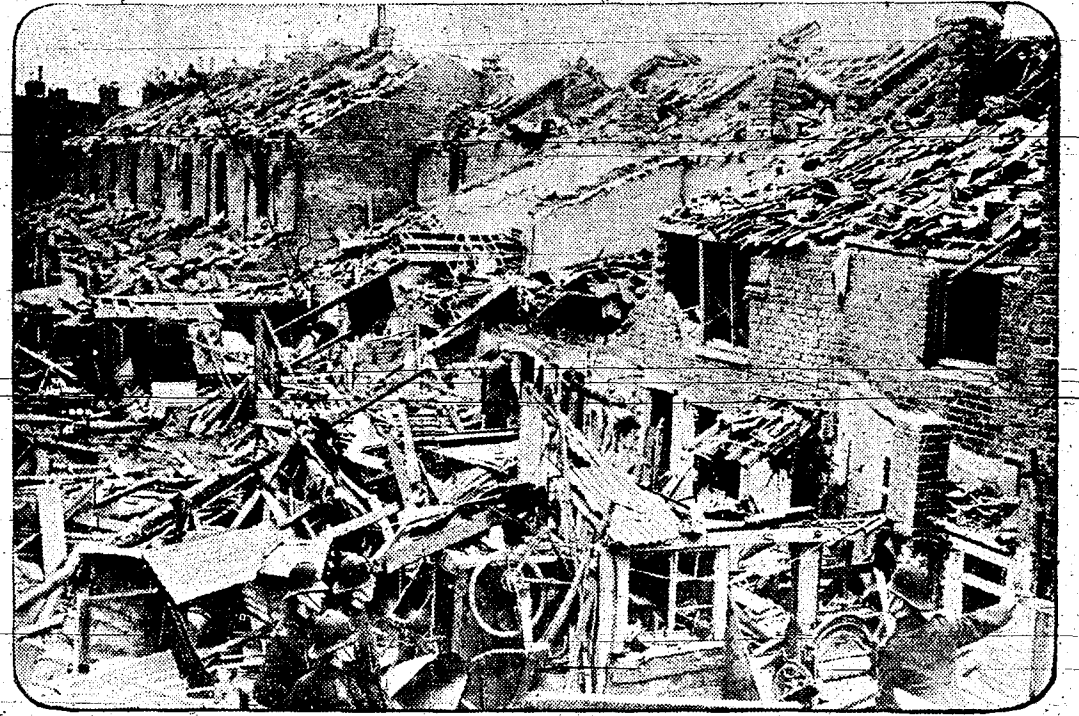
"That's all right for you," commented the wife calmly, "but what good will it do me? I've still got to get the car down the hill and across that ferry."—Kansas City Star.

Scenes and Events in the Current News



1.—Army day parade in New York. 2.—Lieut.-Com. H. V. Wiley and two enlisted men, only survivors of the Akron disaster, reporting to Secretary of the Navy Swanson. 3.—Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit named governor general of the Philippines.

What Happens When Chemical Factory Bursts



An explosion occurred recently in a chemical factory in Surrey, England. The photograph shows the devastated area, houses blown to pieces and everything covered with debris.

NEXT MEXICAN RULER



Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, now secretary of war and navy, who is expected to become the next President of Mexico.

"Old Man River" Goes on Rampage



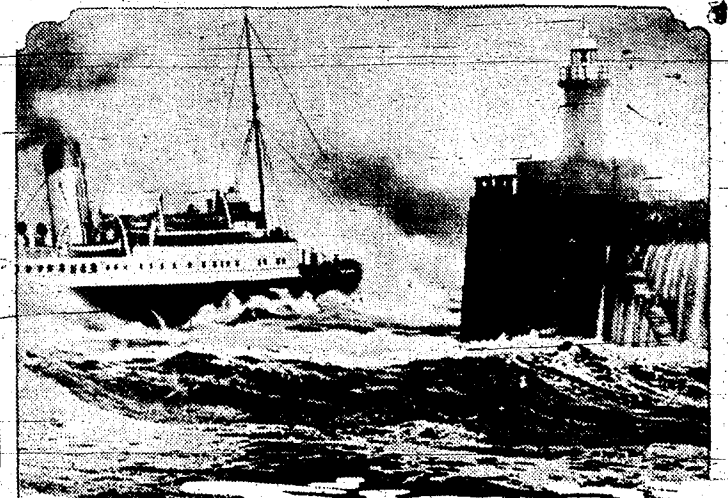
With the Mississippi river at the highest point since the disastrous floods of 1927, tributary streams are sending their waters over thousands of acres of farms, driving thousands of the natives from their homes. Photograph shows a typical scene at Webb, Miss., where the Tallahatchie river, a tributary of the Mississippi, has completely inundated the town.

SMALLEST CATCHER



Making a strong bid for the regular back-stopping job with the Cleveland Indians, is energetic Frank Pytlak; "Rabbit," they call him, because he's that risky. Frank, standing only 5 feet 6 inches, is the smallest catcher in the majors.

Rough Seas Off the English Coast



The Southern railway cross-channel boat Worthless, battling into the teeth of the gale as she headed past the breakwater at New Haven enroute for Dieppe. This photograph taken with a long-focus camera, exemplifies the difficulties which beset shipping during rough weather.

Ox Unit of Exchange With Pastoral Peoples

The earliest money mentioned in Greek and Roman literature is the ox. A slave was quoted at 20 oxen at one time and a suit of armor at a hundred. Expressing value in such terms is quite usual with pastoral peoples. So closely were cattle related to money that when the Romans came to find a word for it they called it pecunia, from the word pecus, meaning a herd of cattle or sheep.

For a good many purposes the ox probably sufficed as a medium of exchange, but there must have been many difficulties. For one ox is far from being exactly like every other. There are oxen and oxen. On a particular day at any stock yards the best grade of cattle may sell for twice that of the poorest grade.

The use of an ox as a standard of value must have led to a great amount of higgling. And if Gresham's law operated, the poor ox must have driven the good ox out of circulation. He who had a payment to make would tender the lame and the halt and the sound beast would be hoarded. But this is only conjecture, since there was no such thing as legal tender—you needn't accept a bull in payment for an agreed exchange if you didn't like the bull.

In the second place an ox couldn't well be broken up into pieces for small change. Quarter and half oxen couldn't be made to circulate with perfect ease. We who make a purchase for a buck and a half can hardly appreciate the difficulty of an ancient who had an ox and a half to pay or to receive.

The Fable of Stationary Touring

By GEORGE ADE

© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

ONCE there was a well-to-do and well-mated couple, known as Mr. and Mrs. Sangwin, living in a nifty Residence Street and always planning to hie to the far-away Show-Places. These two did a lot of Summer Traveling early every Spring. They never had been to Europe or the White Mountains or Yellowstone Park except by listening to Burton Holmes and reading Folders, yet they had a Knowledge of Geography which was a great Help when they tackled a cross-eyed Puzzle.

Probably no one in the World knew more about Beauty Spots which they had failed to visit. If they were well informed regarding Switzerland and the Golden Gate and the Piney Woods, it was because they had dreamed about them with so much regularity. They had been all over the Map without putting a Nick in the Letter of Credit.

Next to picking out a Pearl Necklace in a Show Window and then walking rapidly up the Street, this Chautauqua Method of visiting Africa by Proxy and going to the Mediterranean by reading the Ads in the Sunday Paper, is probably the least expensive of all Dissipations.

It just seemed as if the Dandelions and the Puss-Willows and the hopping Robins, all of them Harbingers of Spring and gay Advance Agents for glorious Summer, seemed to work on the Sangwins and produce a Form of emotional Squiffies.

You could bank on it that every Vernal Equinox, about the Time for changing from Heavy to Light, Mr. Sangwin would look out on a new Crop of tender Leaflets, basking in the Sunshine, and remark, with an Air of Finality, "No two Ways about it, I'm going to arrange my Affairs so we can go Somewhere this Summer."

Everything Sitting Pretty.

"Attaboy!" the Good Wife would exclaim. She was glad to know that at last they would cut out the Stalling and take a long, dandy Trip. She had everything doped for the Get-away. Clarice could be sent to visit her Aunt Loretta in Springfield. Robert was old enough to be placed at a Summer Camp for Boys, and she had the Address of one recommended by the Higienses. The Gentleman who mowed the Lawns and manicured the Perches could be installed in the Room above the Garage as a Caretaker, and the oldest Chancy Girl could come over and give the House a good Air-ing every few Days.

Not to be outdone in the Matter of painful Preparations, the other Half of the Sketch would then explain how he had been organizing Things down at the Office until the Business was practically running itself. He said that He, Himself, that is to say, Mr. Sangwin, was the only one connected with the Shebang who was worth a Hoot when it came to dealing with an Emergency or facing an important Crisis, but he would have the Routine laid out so that even his Associates, with their ossified Turrets and Secondary Intelligence, could worry along or else consult him by Cable.

Everything seemed to be Sitting Pretty. Stimulated by the Coffee, and with the Ham and Eggs between them, they would build Castles in the Air which made the Equitable Building look like a Woodman's Hut. Before Mr. Sangwin left the House they would have their Tickets bought and be walking up the Gangway, bound for Europe, Romance and Adventure.

Many and many a crowded Hour did Mrs. Sangwin devote to the blissful Task of picking out the Liner on which they would plough across the Atlantic. Without ever seeing the Ocean, she came to know more about Vessels than any one on the Shipping Board ever knew. She wrote to every Company and got Bales of Printed Matter including Diagrams, indicating all of the Staterooms, Social Hall, Life Boats, Dining Saloon, Funnels, Drink Parlors, etc., etc. These had to be spread out on the Floor and she would devote happy Days to fussing over the Lay-Out and trying to decide where they would have their Steamer Chairs placed. She and Friend Husband had quite a Run-In over the Rating Arrangements. He wanted to take the Regular Meals and she wanted to go to the Ritz Carlton Restaurant because she had read in the Papers that Constance Beninet and the Marquis and Charley Schwab always had small Tables in the Cafe instead of patronizing the main Gorge.

A Couple of Obstacles.

When the Time came, they were eating Cold Snacks in their own Dining Room. You see, when they made all of their elaborate Plans for going over and turning the Eastern Hemisphere inside out, Mrs. Sangwin had overlooked the Fact that she was Corresponding Secretary of a Local Club which generated Culture and peddled the late News. It seemed that this Club was to have the Honor of entertaining the State Federation during the third week in June. The Sangwins had laid out an itinerary and were booked for Venice June 18th. What could the poor Woman do? She had forgotten all about the impending World's Event in her own Home Town. She knew that the State Convention would be a Flop unless she was on hand to lend Grace and Dignity and

Social Eclat to the Proceedings. So she up and told Hiram that she guessed Europe would have to wait because she didn't want to chase away and turn all the Arrangements over to a Bunch of Female Nit-Wits who would get everything halled up.

Hiram heaved a couple of sizable Sighs and said it was all for the best because he felt it his Duty to stick around for the Annual Tournament out at the Country Club. He had gone to the Finals in the Third Flight the Year before and then had been robbed of the Cup because he was buried in the Sand, got a Caddy Lie, looked up on all of his Pitch Shots, suffered from Heart-Burn because the Steward should have had it analyzed, and an Angle Worm stopped his Putt. The Third Flight Championship had gone to old Mr. Dibbits, who had been a Slacker during the Civil War and had become venerable without achieving Respectability. Venice or no Venice, Mr. Sangwin wanted to be on Hand in July to trim the everlasting Daylights-out of the doddering Wreck. It seemed that Mr. Dibbits had been suffering from Inflammatory Rheumatism all Winter and looked to be about Twenty minutes from a Rosewood Casket. Mr. Sangwin didn't want him to get well but he did want him to live until July and have Strength enough to get to the First Tee. He said it would be a Crime to traipse off to Europe on a mere Pleasure Jaunt when he had a Chance to keep working on his Approach, lengthen the Drive and cop the terrible \$8 Piece of Silverware.

That was one Year. No Longer ago than 1926 they departed from their usual Habit of taking a Mid-Summer Journey through Europe in April and May. That Year they were all set for a Motor Tour which was to include all the Best Hotels, and the Scenic Splendors of the North American Continent. Mrs. Sangwin had the Blue Book practically memorized, and Mr. Sangwin had bought his Goggles and tested the Thermos Bottles and everything seemed insalubrious when suddenly Mrs. S. remembered that if she rode too far in a Car she would get the damndest Case of Nervous Headache, so in 1926 the inveterate travelers compromised by attending a Street Carnival pulled off by the R. P. O. E.

For several Years before that War was the Alibi. They would tell all Callers that they were just crazy to take in the Sights on the Other Side, but they were waiting for Conditions to get back to Normalcy. Not once did they ever Confess, even to themselves, that they were scared to Death when they saw a Storm at Sea in a News Reel, and they had no real Longing to be among Foreign Barbarians who spoke strange Languages, and they were secretly in Love with the Corned Beef Hash, the Griddle Cakes and the Double Mattresses of their own comfortable Shack.

Off on a Wild Excursion.

This Year they are at it again. They are just as het up as they ever were. For several Weeks they have been standing in awed Silence in Westminster. They have supped at a famous Night Joint in Paris, where all of the Ladies were not what they might have been but, evidently, were what they seemed to be. They have looked down from dizzy Alpine Heights at the smiling Valleys. They have learned how to pronounce Salle a Manger! They have lolled back in Gondolas, looking at the Moon, and stood in the Coliseum, trying to visualize the spectacular Immensity of a Roman Holiday. They have visited Battle-Fields and purchased Souvenirs and Mrs. Sangwin has seen the big-eyed Manikins parade in their hoop-la-Fineries.

Gosh, but they have been going at some Clip since about April the first! What's more, they really and truly believe that they are going to sail on the Mastodontic just as soon as Clarice graduates from High School. If they were not so wrought up they would pause in their Pipe-Dreaming and recall that Mrs. S. has a lot of Fruit to put up this Summer and that the Chamber of Commerce has made Hiram Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Fire Department, the dates being July 9th, 10th and 11th. So the big Vacation will go blooey.

However, the Sangwins will not be deprived of their usual Outing. Some Day next month she will fry two Chickens and stuff some Eggs and harpoon them with Tooth-Picks and wrap them in Tissue Paper, and the whole Tribe will motor up the River as far as the old Peter's Mill, where Hiram will do some Still Fishing while Mother takes a good Nap, with the Black Cushion under her Head and a Handkerchief over her Face.

MORAL: There is only one Long Trip which cannot be side-tracked.

Invented Oil Lamp
We moderns who nightly obtain our illumination from incandescent bulbs are inclined to forget that the oil lamp in its day was an important improvement over older methods of illumination. Poland, however, has not forgotten, for it is to a Pole, I. Lukaszewicz, a chemist from Lemberg, to whom they give the credit for the production of the first modern oil lamp, says the Scientific American. Poland celebrated recently the fiftieth anniversary of the death of this benefactor of mankind and the eightieth anniversary of his development of the oil lamp. According to Dr. Kazimierz Maslankiewicz, who supplied this information, Mr. Lukaszewicz also was the discoverer of means of purifying and distilling petroleum.—Detroit Free Press.

Flower-Trimmed or With Feathers

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FLOWER-trimmed or with feathers, these accessories are flourishing in fashion. Even so early as in mid-season we began to have hints of flower vogue to be. The first flower-garnished hats made their appearance timidly. These for the most part adhered to the tailored mood, such as for instance a sailor with perhaps a band of little velvet flowers very primly encircling the crown or perhaps with a wee bandeau of posies next to the hair.

They were adorable, as they brought a breath of spring, and the reaction to them was so favorable Paris milliners were encouraged to follow them up with a more pretentious gesture. There began to arrive from abroad most ravishing little toque-and-boutonnere sets made all of violets, or rose petals, or gardenias or, perhaps, velvet posies in variegated coloring.

The latest arrivals from certain French ateliers introduced a most charming idea, that of flower-neckties which are worn like leis. We are illustrating one such centered in the group pictured. The flowers in this instance are white camellias for both the wreath about the hat and the necklace. Among the models of her spring collection Jane Blanchot also is offering an interesting lot formed of white linen hyacinths with a black ribbon across the back of the neck. This is shown with a toque of novelty black straw with matching hyacinths bordering the left side.

Most of the flower toques are designed in colors to form a perfect harmony with the costume, with the exception of the all-white sets which are effective with black or whatever the color may be. We are showing two flower toques here. The ensemble at the top to the right, is made of violets with a matching corsage. The matron of honor who wore it had on a lovely light blue lace gown. For the bride a set was created which consisted of a toque of white rose petals and a muff which was a perfect heart shape formed of identical petals. These heart-shaped flower muffs are the newest florals for brides.

The dainty toque below to the left in the picture is half and half of navy straw and purple velvet pansies. It tops a dress of Eleanor blue, the hyacinth tone of this blue being a perfect complement to the rich purple tones of the flowers.

The call of the mode for military effects is answered in dashing cossack hats and fez turbans whose height and severity of line is something for which we are expected to acquire a taste. Note the two models below in the picture. They are indicative of this new style trend. There is no end to other feather fantasies which are distinguishing the season's hats. They include every type from simple quills and brush effects to all sorts of intriguing novelties.

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THREE NEW KINDS OF SPRING COATS

IT TIES AROUND

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

There is a lot of talk about Schiaparelli's square-shouldered coat model which, in its most blazoned form, presents us with a detachable collar over its padded shoulders.

A sleeve applied with cartridge pleats at the shoulder is a simpler means the designer uses to get the same square effect. One lipstick-red unlined woolen coat that is here from Bruyere shows a square armhole as well as a square shoulder.

For a dress coat—a division more important this spring than last, with the increased interest in the afternoon toilette—one may choose from many perishable shades and soft weaves and decide on either furled or unfurled designs. The fat little Peter Pan collars of fairly toughish felts are a magnet for the jeune fille, and the more sophisticated woman goes for rever lapels of the same kind of skins.

Between these two versions is another, which has a self-fabric cape bordered once, twice, or thrice with fluffy fox. Being a detachable gadget, one may ditch the cape entire and, opening the revers, fare forth with a late spring model which needs only a corsage to give it elegance and je ne sais quel.

Cashmere Sweaters Are

Among Latest Arrivals

The latest sweaters are in plain colors, in cashmere or wool. A few exceptions are in wool and angora. This mixture is also found in ensembles or capes, gloves and scarves and the wool is knitted in dark shades with the angora worked in stripes of pastel tone and white.

A variation of the scarf is seen in a round knitted collar, which rests on the shoulders and is fitted to the throat. It has a small turned-over fluted edge and is made in one piece and fastens with two clips.

Shoulder Strap Pins

Shoulder strap pins are in again, but this time they are not concealed in pre-war style, but are out in the open decorations for evening dresses. They are elaborate and fanciful, set with gems and made in four-inch lengths so that they will be very much in evidence.



Here's efficiency for you. No buttons, no troublesome snaps for the woman who owns one of these fifty sylvan-frocks as they are called. The model shown is in a brown and white cotton print with white pique finishings, for most everything from house dresses to evening frocks is trimmed in pique or organdie nowadays. You slip your arms through the little puffed sleeves, wrap the left side across the back, then wrap the right side over and tie the ends in a bow in front. The silhouette and tailoring are as smart as in your favorite afternoon gown. It's the sort of dress that makes working at home a joy.

Color Combination

Burgundy or wine color proves to be lovely combined with pavement gray, hyacinth blue and with any of the lavender pinks.

What in Place of the Marriage Tie?

Psychoanalysts Have Not as Yet Offered Real Alternative.

A New York newspaper has been conducting a sort of forum of well-known writers, on the unique question, "Is Monogamy Out of Date?" It started with an article by a woman lecturer in the effect that not only are we outgrowing monogamy, but that the time will come when one wife to one husband will no longer be considered the ideal state.

Among the opposition is Dr. A. A. Brill, the well-known Freudian psychoanalyst. When he was thirty years younger, says Doctor Brill, he thought that monogamy was doomed, that even free love would make a better alternative. But after years of experience and observation he is convinced that monogamy cannot be displaced.

And the reasons? Chiefly because it works better than any of the alternatives that the opponents of monogamous marriage have offered to take its place. He cites examples where free love for instance has been found disastrous because, though "People are bound to get sick of each other in any kind of union, they cannot be depended upon to get sick of each other at the same time!"

"Monogamy," says Doctor Brill, "is better than savage freedom. It stabilizes society by restraining and controlling sex hunger." And while the present system is far from satisfactory, it is better than anything that has so far been advanced to take its place.

This column agrees that monogamous marriage is here to stay. But not for the reasons of the noted psychoanalyst. I think we can say more for marriage than that nothing better has been advanced to replace it. We have something much more important in its favor than that negative argument. And that is, the powerful and important and enriching something, quite apart from the physical union, that comes of a complete and permanent partnership in life of a man and a woman. Naturally all partners occasionally "get sick of each other." But they would no less surely get sick of several others—and he that much poorer for the lack of that edifice of affection and common interest which is the background and the foundation of marriage.

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Founded in Judgment
Good-taste springs more from judgment than from intellect.



3 RULES big help to BOWELS

What a joy to have the bowels move like clockwork every day! It's easy, if you mind these simple rules of a famous old doctor:

1. Drink a big tumblerful of water before breakfast, and several times a day.
2. Get plenty of outdoor exercise without unduly fatiguing yourself.
3. Try for a bowel movement at exactly the same hour every day.

Everyone's bowels need help at times, but the thing to use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You'll get a thorough cleaning-out, and it won't leave your insides weak and watery. This family doctor's prescription is just fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin, and other helpful ingredients that couldn't hurt a child. But how it wakes up those lazy bowels! How good you feel with your system rid of all that poisonous waste matter.

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

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If a man talks well, he seldom gives anyone else a chance.

A Blood Builder

WHEN you feel run-down, when your blood is thin or stomach gives trouble, with gas, or "sour stomach," try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you are thin-blooded, need to put on healthy flesh—this is the tonic for you. Mrs. Faith Baker of 845 Park St., S. W., Grand Rapids, says: "At one time I was badly in need of a tonic. I was tired, weak and fell all gone. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and can truthfully say there is nothing like it to bring back good health." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery can be procured at any drug store.

Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

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Write for Free 144 Page Book, Dr. Royal Williams, Madison, Wis.



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—Ah, Ha! Mystery
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The 100% Liquid Bank

BY E. E. FERGUSON IN THE YESILANTI DAILY PRESS

The expression "The 100 per cent Liquid Bank" has been very popular during the past few weeks. This, undoubtedly, was caused by the announcement from Washington that only banks would be allowed to open which are 100 per cent liquid. The 100 per cent liquid bank is much like the Santa Claus of the five-year old child. Even in normal times it exists only in one's imagination.

A 100 per cent liquid bank, if it existed, would be a charity bank. In order to be 100 per cent liquid there would have to be available immediately all of the depositors' money, both in the Commercial and Savings Account. If a bank remains thus liquid, it must either keep its money in the vault of the banks or at best invested in United States bonds, which can instantly be sold to satisfy the customer. Money invested in the United States bonds precludes the bank from making local loans, which is one of the greatest uses the bank has to the community which it serves.

If a bank keeps its assets thus liquid, where will the bank derive its money to pay interest to the depositors on their saving accounts, or pay their help, their taxes, or the many other incidental expenses absolutely necessary to the continuation of the bank. Liquid banks when properly considered are absolutely impossible.

Would it not be better if instead of talking 100 per cent liquid banks, which is evidently coined to give people confidence, to say banks will be open when sound?

At the present time and under present conditions it takes less ability to criticize and tear down than it does to offer constructive suggestions.

Many of the banks are now closed by the proclamation of our State Governor or our President. These proclamations have caused a terribly chaotic condition and, hence, anything which will tend to remove this condition should be hastened. The depositors' money and the banks' assets are being jeopardized to a greater extent as each day passes.

In our own city a National Bank is closed. It is the oldest National Bank in the State. It has always been conservative in its management and careful in its loans. It can be truthfully said, without fear of denial, that this bank's organization in the past has carefully guarded its depositors' money. It seems a shame that this bank should remain closed.

This bank is typical of hundreds of others, and these banks should be opened without further delay for at least three reasons. First, loans when placed were securely protected, either by actual securities or good moral risks. Second, such banks being closed are depriving the bank of the profits which it would make if allowed to open. Third, during the period of the closing of such banks, it is a question whether the interest will be paid the depositors on the savings account. Either the depositors will lose this amount or the banks.

From another angle, this bank during the last week has had three or four Government Inspectors going over its assets. This is typical of every bank that is now closed. Who would think that in this short time these Government Inspectors, no matter how capable, would be in a position to know the value of the assets of the bank as intimately or as accurately as does the bank President and Directors who made the loans and are more intimately concerned in the success of their being collected than any other group of men?

The value of a loan cannot be judged wholly from the property involved, whether that be a mortgage on property or a bond. With mortgage loans the moral risk of the borrower must be carefully considered by any bank president and board of directors. Often the moral risk alone justifies the continuation of what might otherwise be considered a hazardous loan.

On bonds Washington has ruled, so we are told, that all bonds in arrears for interest shall be immediately charged off. This is not only unjust, unreasonable but ought to be unthinkable. These bonds, whether they are Municipal, County or State, have back of them the credit of the different kinds of organizations and this does give them some value, even though the interest may be in arrears. If we are going to compel banks to write off all bonds whose interest is in arrears, would it not be just as consistent to compel them to write off all mortgages when interest is in arrears? The injustice of such write-off at once dawned upon one as he stops to consider that the mortgage, no less than the bond, has back of it the credit of the property on which the mortgage or bond is based.

Many banks that are temporarily embarrassed will work out of this condition if given a fighting chance, but, if it is necessary for banks immediately to write off all bonds upon which interest is in arrears, many good banks will be wiped out of existence and the depositors in those banks will lose heavily.

Let us be sane, thoughtful and constructive in our thinking and actions. Let us have all doors of banks which have a fighting chance thrown open. If necessary, restrict withdrawals, especially of the Saving Accounts, reasonably and, if some banks have

heavy Commercial Deposits, the entire withdrawal of which will embarrass the bank, restrict the Commercial Account withdrawals accordingly. If such a method of procedure is established and the people are taken into each others confidence, we are sure that not only the depositors in the Savings Account, but depositors having Commercial Accounts will meet their requirements with a smile and with 100 per cent co-operation.

Let us stop dallying and fooling, allow the banks to open, transact their local business as usual and not continue forcing a condition which eventually will compel banks to be closed and throw millions of dollars worth of securities on the market, which is already glutted, by the attempted sale of such securities.

Each bank knows the individual problems of its community and its bank. Let us welcome the time when these responsibilities will be placed upon the respective banks where they rightfully belong.

GIVEN DAMAGES FOR CAR CRASH

Mrs. Selma Ulvund of East Jordan was awarded damages of \$6,500 against Robert Sogge of Suttons Bay by Judge Parm-C. Gilbert in circuit court here Tuesday as the result of an automobile accident near Hannah last fall.

According to the testimony the Ulvund car was going east on the pavement near Hanna and the Sogge car was traveling west. Near the Hannah store the Ulvund car turned left to stop at the store here and the Sogge car struck it. Mrs. Ulvund was seriously injured in the wreck and may be permanently injured.—*Traverse City Record-Eagle*, April 12.

Pilgrim Holiness Church

A. T. Harris, Pastor.
2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.
3:00 p. m.—Prayering.
Services are held every Sunday. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

VALUABLE METALS FOUND IN OREGON

Method of Extraction Problem for Inventors.

Medford, Ore.—Billions of dollars worth of complex metals lie in the ground of southern Oregon—but the master-key for their extraction is lacking.

"Southern Oregon has more rare metals than any other district in the world, besides large quantities of the commonly used commercial metals, but they are all mixed together," declared one expert.

These rare metals sell from \$19 to \$75 an ounce. The mining of them remains as a challenge to the metallurgical world. They are so mixed with each other and with baser metals that their full value never has been properly appreciated.

But it is agreed among mining authorities familiar with the region that the chemist, or metallurgist, who devises a process of separating the precious metals not only will build himself a great fortune, but will cause Oregon to become the most important mineral producing state of the Western hemisphere—or perhaps of the world.

Millions of dollars in placer gold already has been taken from southern Oregon soil and millions more will be taken. A vast project financed by eastern capitalists and calling for development of the rich Mount Emily and Grave creek deposits on a 50 year basis was recently launched.

Large quantities of gold have been taken from "pockets" or from oxidized free milling ores. But as soon as these ores went below the oxidized zone complex sulphides were encountered and were rejected as too complex or refractory to treat.

The experts declare that southern Oregon holds vast deposits which compound together chrome-iron, gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium, tantalum and other rare metals. Ores that ran from 10 to 20 pounds of tantalum a ton have been reported.

Maybe It Was a Shark That Swallowed Jonah

Chicago.—If a whale had not swallowed Jonah, a prehistoric shark could have. Except for the fact that such sharks, which had jaws about five feet wide, lived a good many million years before Jonah's time.

Based on the evidence produced by the research of paleontologists, a model of a great pair of jaws of the extinct shark known as Charcharodon is on exhibition at Field Museum of Natural History. Actual teeth of this huge creature which inhabited the waters off the Carolina coast in Miocene time, some 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 years ago, have been set in the model of the jaws. These teeth are three to five inches in breadth. To provide contrast there is exhibited with the model a pair of jaws of a modern shark with a spread only a fraction of the five-foot gape of the ancient creature.

"Fossil teeth of this great shark, flat and triangular in shape, are found in the phosphate beds of California and Florida and in 'shell-rock' as far west as Texas," says Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology.

MANIKIN TELLS OF HER LIFE IN PARIS

Sumurun, Famous Beauty, Says All Is Not Frills.

Paris.—The private life of a Paris manikin, bedecked with diamonds and befurred with sable and ermine in the casual and superficial observer, often is a couple of cold sausages and a cupful of black coffee to the person who takes the trouble to investigate beyond the thick piled carpets and crystal chandeliers of the style salons.

Sumurun—enchanted of the desert—British beauty with eyes the color of the River Nile and jet-black tresses from the land of the tambourines and troubadours, has given the inside story of her life as the world's most beautiful manikin.

Her real name first was Vera Ashby before her marriage to a scientist, a professor of mental diseases, Doctor Papadaki. He later, for love of her, shot himself in his laboratory in Switzerland after a year of honeymoon happiness, horror and, worse than death existence, during which his own mind became deranged. Fearing that in his moments of delirium he might harm his beautiful bride, he took his own life that she might be free.

Father Failed in Business. When this British beauty, whom everyone accuses of being every known nationality except her own, first became a manikin, she was a long, lean, lanky girl in her teens, walking the streets for a job. Her father had failed in business. She had a friend who was working at Lucile's in London. The girl told her to try out for a manikin's job that was open.

"Me be a fashion manikin!" she replied. "Why, you know I couldn't! I'm too skinny and I'm not beautiful!" she finished wistfully. The friend insisted and the next day she was on the stage of Lady Duff Gordon's salon with Edward Molyneux, now of Paris fame, as her audience.

"They draped an oriental gown over me," she said, "a gorgeous piece of fabric designed by Molyneux. The very touch of it thrilled me beyond words. I heard him shout through the emptiness of the room, 'Act! Do something with yourself—move around—interpret my dress, be somebody!'"

The keen observer of inborn grace and refinement knew that he had made a "find." His cue, "Very well, you will do," was uttered even more gruffly to hide his exultation.

"Soon after that," continued the now famous manikin, "I was sent to Lucile's Paris house with Molyneux. A month later when he opened up his own place I went with him. Because Lalways felt the interpretation of the clothes I wore, people soon began to write and talk about me, and before I knew what was happening I became famous, receiving proposals from love-sick office boys and millionaires alike—both by mail and in person.

Love at First Sight. "It was love at first sight on the part of my first husband and he exerted a spell over me which I was powerless to break, even with my own wish not to marry him. At first I used to stay up until 3 and 4 a. m., going to cabarets and shows, but when I couldn't pay the price I found was expected my invitations became fewer and fewer.

"I still lived in one room in a little hotel and even after my spectacular marriage to Doctor Papadaki, his tragic death and my return to work with Molyneux, I never could stand to pretend in my private life the life I only acted during the day."

In 1930 Sumurun became the bride of an artist whom she saved from suicide by sending him a little bouquet of violets, intuitively and at the psychological moment when he had the pistol pointed at his temple.

A little note pinned to the flowers said: "I am your friend; you never need feel lonely."

Marcel Poncin could not ask the gorgeous girl to marry him because he was destitute. The enchantress of the desert had to put words in his mouth and then set action to the words. They were wed amid enthusiastic ceremonies in the Latin quarter of the left bank "and now," she concluded, "I have gone back to work, not as a manikin this time, but as a saleswoman. This is a real love match and, while we have no money, we have each other."

Royal Dinner Service Sold for Princesses. London.—A royal silver dinner service, engraved with the arms of Prince Henry of Battenberg and of Princess Beatrice and made by the famous silversmith, Paul Storr, was sold recently at auction by order of Princess Beatrice.

It brought \$8,340, though valued at one time at \$50,000. The royal owner is said to have disposed of the service to bolster the Jowleses of her two granddaughters the children of ex-King Alfonso and Queen Ena of Spain. Sometime ago it was understood that the betrothals of the two princesses were to be made public almost immediately, but it was announced later that they had been indefinitely postponed.

EARLY SEEDING AIDS STANDS OF ALFALFA

Seeding alfalfa at the proper time does not cost an extra nickel and may mean the difference between a good stand and a poor one, according to members of the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

The department bases its statement upon studies made in two counties in the past two years and upon the experimental work done at the College. Alfalfa seeded before June 10 and planted without a nurse crop has the best chance of developing a root system which will carry most of the plants through the first trying winter.

Cass county alfalfa fields which were planted in 1930 by farmers who limed their soil and seeded on well prepared ground but who seeded later in the year than neighbors had poorer stands of alfalfa in 1931. Seedings made in St. Joseph county in 1931 showed similar results in 1932.

The quality of the stands in the two counties were judged on the basis of thickness of stand, vigor of growth, and freedom from weeds. The fields sown in the spring or the first of June were markedly superior to those sown later in the year.

The comparisons were made on fields which had received equal advantages from the application of lime or fertilizer so the only element of difference was in the date of seeding. The crop department still recommends the use of lime and fertilizer where necessary and the inoculation of seed, but also advises early sowing dates so the plant can get the benefits of a longer growing period.

Those Half-Rate Permits

At the present time nine half-rate permits are being sold by Department of State branch offices to one full-rate 1933 motor vehicle license plate. At the time of the half-rate permits were placed on sale, the ratio for the first week was approximately three permits to one 1933 license plate; but the demand for permits has been comparatively steady so that department executives estimate that the present ratio is nine to one. It is estimated that slightly more than 300,000 half-rate permits have been sold. The department originally purchased 300,000 blank permits. A second order of 100,000 additional permits have been sent to the branch offices.

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.

Gold-digger's motto: Every man for myself!

"What is home without a mother?" "A good place to neck."

RICHES OF ANCIENT ANTIOCH REVEALED

Explorers Are Busy in Once Gay Capital of Syria.

Washington.—Antioch, which has yielded many rich treasures of antiquity, again is the scene of explorations which recently uncovered a picture gallery in the form of a paneled mosaic floor.

"Modern Antioch, a drab city of 30,000 inhabitants, lying about 15 miles up the Orontes river from the Mediterranean, is a mere shadow of the gay city that once was the capital of the great empire of Seleucus Nicator, favorite of Alexander the Great, and later capital of the Roman empire in the Orient," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Traditionally, Antioch owes its location to the flight of an eagle. Antiochia, built in 307 B. C., a few miles north of Antioch, was planned to be the fountainhead of government, commerce and industry in the Near East. While Seleucus was offering sacrifices at an altar in the city, an eagle swooped down, caught a piece of meat from the altar, and flew to the banks of the Orontes river. Seleucus interpreted the eagle's act as an omen that the gods wished him to found a capital on the river.

"The outstanding feature of the new city was the four-mile main street that connected the east and west gates on each side rose double rows of lofty marble columns between which Ben Hur drove his chariot and Caesar paraded in triumph. Flanking the street was a marble-paved, covered promenade adorned with statues and carvings in marble and bronze. Beyond the promenades rose the handsome facades of government buildings.

"At night the main street was a great white way. Despite its gayety, however, Antioch's path was often strewn with sorrow. Its walls were frequently pounded by jealous enemies. While the colonnaded highways, walls, gates and handsome buildings are memories, a large part of the modern city is built of the stones that once witnessed the processions and chariot races of Antioch the Glorious.

"Antioch has been succeeded commercially by Aleppo. Today its largest industries are shoe and soap making and hide tanning."

Good advertisers know that writing an advertisement is a job that requires care, even if it is going to be inserted in *The Charlevoix County Herald* where results are almost certain.

He: "You must spend a lot on lipstick."
She: "That's right, rub it in."
The world's great need is courage, show yours by Advertising.

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"We Serve Michigan"

Do Motor Trucks and Buses really pay taxes?

Heavy duty motor trucks and passenger bus owners complain they are heavily taxed. Signs are displayed on giant motor vehicles: "This truck pays \$1950 per year in taxes."

Gasoline and weight fees are not taxes

They are simply payments for part of the expense of building and keeping up concrete roads which cost the real taxpayers approximately SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS annually to maintain, exclusive of city streets.

One-third of this money is spent solely to build and maintain roads strong enough to stand heavy motor bus and truck traffic.

These giants of the highways actually contribute a pitifully small share of the enormous burden now being carried by owners of pleasure cars and light trucks.

Railroads are the heavy taxpayers

Motor transport pays practically nothing in the form of taxes to help defray the cost of government.

The railroads of this state are paying approximately TEN MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR toward this cost. They are using no publicly owned property in the conduct of their business. RAILROADS PAY AS HIGH AS \$2800 PER MILE PER YEAR IN TAXES.

How long will the taxpayers of this state stand for this discrimination?

MICHIGAN RAILROADS' ASSOCIATION