

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933.

NUMBER 22

## Many Attend Ladies' Day

### OVER 200 AT HOME FURNISHING ACHIEVEMENT DAY

The weather was ideal for Home Furnishing Achievement Day at Boyne City and by 10:00 the Methodist church was filled with a bevy of workers and furniture began to fill the exhibit spaces. Fourteen groups had exhibits.

At 11:00 the assembly was called to order by the county chairman, Mrs. Verna Hartnell. After community singing and secretary's report, Miss Gertrude Reis was introduced, who reported that the enrollment for this year was 164 with 85 per cent finishers and 975 other women helpers.

In the county 151 slip covers have been made, 69 pieces of furniture upholstered, 282 pieces repainted, 68 refinished, 209 pairs of curtains altered and 132 pairs made of new material, 122 pictures changed, 50 pictures added.

Visitors from Emmet, Wayne, Antrim counties and Dayton, Ohio were present. Mrs. Robert Russell, of Boyne Falls, gave two humorous readings in the forenoon. Jerry O'Hara gave two fine readings in the afternoon. Rev. Paul Boodagh gave the address of welcome and spoke of what "Achievement" should mean to each one present, especially the mothers of young children.

O. I. Gregg who has always been a welcome speaker, spoke of "The Home Beautiful" with an illustrated picture. He emphasized the fact that Charlevoix county is one of the prettiest counties in the state abounding with many desirable native flowers, shrubs and trees which could be so nicely used throughout the county.

Miss Reis presented the features of Home Makers Week at Michigan State College in July and many are planning on attending.

The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year is as follows: County chairman, Mrs. Verna Hartnell; secretary, Sidney Lumley; executive board members, Mesdames Staley and Knightlinger.

The leaders of the different groups presented Miss Reis with a gift and she in her customary endearing manner thanked them.

The concluding feature was the presentation of certificates to those who had completed the year's requirements and the introduction of the twenty-eight leaders.

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

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Adjourned regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Monday evening, May 22, 1933.

Meeting was called to order by the mayor. Present: Mayor Milstein, and Aldermen Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers and Maddock. Absent: None.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Alderman Mayville, supported by Alderman Maddock, that the application of John LaLonde to the Liquor Control Commission for permission to sell beer to be consumed on the premises, be approved and accepted. Motion carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Kenny, who moved its adoption; seconded by Alderman Maddock:

Resolved, that the sum of \$14,418.45 be raised by a general tax on the real and personal estate of the City of East Jordan for the year 1933 for all purposes. Adopted by the council of the City of East Jordan on the twenty-second day of May, 1933 by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers, Maddock and Milstein.

Nays—None.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Kenny, who moved its adoption; seconded by Alderman Mayville:

Resolved, that the sum of \$2,000 be used for street and sewer purposes; that the sum of \$400 be used for cemetery purposes, and that the further sum of \$300 be used for park purposes. Adopted by the council of the City of East Jordan on the twenty-second day of May, 1933, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers, Maddock and Milstein.

Nays—None.

The foregoing tax levy is based on the following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year:

Street & Sewer Fund, .....	\$2,000.00
Library, .....	1,000.00
Cemetery Fund, .....	400.00
Salaries, .....	2,575.00
Lighting Streets and city buildings, .....	1,950.00
Loans, .....	1,500.00
Overdraft Gen. Fund, .....	1,000.00
Band Concerts, .....	150.00
Tourist Park, .....	300.00
Fire Hose, .....	200.00

## BYRENCE BARTLETT DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Byrence Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett, was born in East Jordan, July 10, 1916, and passed away Tuesday morning, May 30, at Lockwood hospital, Petoskey.

Byrence was taken ill Friday, May 26, with cerebro-spinal meningitis and was taken to the hospital on Sunday, where all was done that could be, but to no avail.

Beside her parents she is survived by the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Earl Pratt of Battle Creek; Norman, Virginia, and Bruce at home.

She would have been a junior next year in high school.

Byrence had won many friends by her sunny, happy disposition, who will miss her but we can feel that: "God has her in his keeping now, Angels attend her through the day, Never her feet shall go astray, Never shall anguish line her brow, Never a bitter thought shall find, Harsh lodgment in her gentle mind, Lovely her girlhood shall remain, Safe from the hurt of time and pain."

Funeral services were held Friday, June 2, at 2:00 o'clock at the home, Rev. James Leitch officiating.

## Hours For Sprinkling

The hours for the use of City Water for sprinkling purposes are from 6:00 to 8:00 a. m. and 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.

All persons violating this ordinance are subject to penalty.

In case of fire, all sprinkling must cease.

OLE OLSON,  
Chief of Police

## SOUTH ARM TOWNSHIP BOARD OF REVIEW

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the Board of Review of South Arm Township will be held at the Township Hall on Monday and Tuesday, June 12th and 13th, 1933.

ELMER HOTT, Supervisor.

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

Elections, .....	150.00
Reserve Fund, .....	3,193.45
Total, .....	\$14,418.45

Moved by Alderman Maddock, supported by Alderman Rogers, that the city treasurer be requested to furnish the council with a list of unpaid personal taxes. Motion carried.

On motion by Alderman Mayville, meeting was adjourned.

Special meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Friday evening, May 26, 1933.

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

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Maddock, that the application of Clarence W. Bowman to the Liquor Control Commission, for permission to sell beer to be consumed on the premises, be approved and accepted. Motion carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Mayville, who moved its adoption; seconded by Alderman Bussler:

Whereas, there are several items of water taxes now due the City of East Jordan and remaining unpaid, and,

Whereas, said several amounts so due have been declared a lien against the property served, therefore,

Resolved, that Monday evening, June 19, 1933, at the hour of 8:00 o'clock p. m., be fixed as a time of hearing objections, in order that all persons assessed and having a reasonable objection as to why said amounts should not be spread on the general tax roll may appear and be heard.

Further resolved, that the chief of police be, and he hereby is, directed to serve notice of the time and place of hearing on the owner of the premises against which such water rents and charges constitute a lien, either personally or by registered mail, and make due return to the city clerk of his doings in the premises.

Adopted by the council of the City of East Jordan on the 26th day of May, 1933, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers, Maddock and Milstein.

Nays—None.

On motion by Alderman Maddock, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

## Will Save Bird Life

### INQUIRIES REVEAL MANY FARMERS WILL USE FLUSHING BARS

Flushing bars, designed to protect birds and their eggs in hay fields during the mowing season and frequently suggested for use in Michigan will be used by some farmers this coming season judging from inquiries as to design for such bars made to the Game Division of the Department of Conservation.

While experiments with flushing bars have not been carried to the point where the Department is recommending any particular type several types of flushing bars have been used to some extent in other states, the Division said.

Last year P. F. English, of the Game Management Project near Williamston did some extensive experimenting with the various types of flushing bars. While not infallible under all conditions, the bar he has recommended is of inexpensive construction and seems to work fairly well.

This bar is fastened at right angles to the tongue of the mower, running out parallel and ahead of the mower blade. He suggests the heavy end of a bamboo fishing pole; 11 feet 9 inches for a six foot mower and 20 feet 9 inches for a five foot mower. Each end of a chain about eight feet long is wired to the pole so that the chain will drag through the top of the hay. A wire extending from the end of the pole to the hame, holds the pole above the hay.

The purpose of the flushing bar, the Game Division explains is to prevent loss of eggs and birds through mowing. The chain moving over the hay ahead of the knife flushes the birds. The operator then has time to prevent the mower knife from cutting thru the incubating birds or the nest and eggs. Small patches of hay left standing makes it more likely that the bird will return to the nest, and less likely that the nest will be found by predators than if left entirely exposed.

English's experiments will be continued this summer and it is possible that improvements will be made so that the device can be readily adapted to all conditions found on Michigan farms.

A limited number of diagrams of this type of flushing bar can be furnished to farmers who want to try them this season and who will report as to their success with them.

## MOTHERS ENTERTAIN SENIORS AT ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL

Thursday, May 25th, St. Joseph Church congregation witnessed a beautiful ceremony in which the thirteen seniors from the East Jordan High School, nine from the local parish and four from St. John's Church, Bohemian Settlement, took active part. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the High Mass for the intention of the graduates began at 7:30. The St. Joseph Choir rendered the Mass in F by Leonard splendidly with Miss Irene Bashaw presiding at the organ.

The graduates marched into the church with their caps and gowns led by Preston Kenny and James Addis and followed by Ann Votruba, Mary Pesek, Marian Kraemer, Genevieve La Peer, Doris Russell, Alice Russell, Helen Pesek; Dorothy Burbank, Jennie Skrocki, Helen Strehl and Elvera Skrocki.

An impressive sermon was given by Father Malinowski. He spoke on "Vocation." Prudence in selecting a vocation and diligence required once the vocation was followed to be successful in life, said the speaker. During the Mass the seniors received Holy Communion in a body.

After the services in St. Joseph Church all the graduates motored to the Bohemian Settlement for services there and again they marched to the church in a body. This was done in respect to the four seniors from the Settlement.

Immediately after the services the graduates returned to East Jordan and a delicious breakfast was served at St. Joseph School by the mothers of the seniors. The room was decorated with their class colors, orchid and green, and the tables with spring flowers. After breakfast Father Malinowski thanked the mothers for their efforts in making the day a happy and memorable one for the seniors. Helen Strehl in behalf of the graduates thanked the mothers for their many sacrifices and untiring efforts to make their school life successful and possible. John F. Kenny told the graduates in his remarks what little or no change the people had in his days to gain an education and what wonderful opportunity is offered to the children of today. We hope that the seniors of the East Jordan High School of 1933 and members of St. Joseph Church will not forget so soon the day of their graduation.

Somebody sent to the editor of the Picketon Gazette a few bottles of home brew. The same day he received for publication a wedding announcement and a notice of an auction sale. Here are the results:

Wm. Smith and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at a public auction at my farm one mile east of a beautiful cluster of roses on her breast and two white calves before a numerous number of guests, including about seventy guests, including two cows, two mules and one bob sled.

Rev. Jackson tied the nuptial knot with 200 feet of hay rope and the bridal couple left on a John Deere gang plow for an extended trip with terms to suit purchasers. They will be at home to friends with one good baby buggy and a few kitchen utensils after ten months from date of sale to responsible parties and some fifty chickens.—Conveyor.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

## Interest Is Lower On Land Bank Loans

### MICHIGAN FARMERS SAVED QUARTER MILLION ON PRESENT LOANS

East Lansing, May 31.—Those 9,827 Michigan farmers who have already obtained farm mortgage loans through the St. Paul Federal Land Bank will save \$250,000 dollars through a decrease in interest rates made by the Farm Adjustment Act, and the Act opens new financial doors to thousands of other State farmers who wish to refinance their present mortgages, according to J. P. Riordan, who has been appointed loan commissioner for this district.

The Farm Act reduced the interest rate on the old Land Bank mortgages to 4 1/2 per cent which materially reduces the yearly payments to be made on the \$22,473,000 now owed by Michigan farmers to the St. Paul Land Bank. New first mortgage loans made by the Land Bank will bear the low interest rate.

Mr. Riordan points out that the change in interest rates made by the Federal Land Banks does not apply to joint stock land bank loans. Joint stock land banks are private corporations organized for profit and should not be confused with the Federal Land Banks which are under the direct supervision of the federal government. The Federal Land Banks are cooperative organizations whose stock is owned by farmers who borrow from the banks.

The joint stock land banks will make no new loans. They are to be liquidated by the government by loans of federal funds to be secured by the farm mortgages held by the banks.

Henry Morgenthau Jr. governor-designate of farm credit administration, says that Michigan farmers who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the new loan act can do so by making direct application either through their local loan association or direct to the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, Minnesota. Farmers who can make direct application belong in two groups.

The first group are those farmers whose mortgages are due or which contain a clause permitting their payment at any time. The Federal Land Bank will make loans to retire these mortgages, provided that the loan is not more than the amount of a fair loan value as decided by the Land Bank appraiser. Previous Land Bank mortgages have been made on a basis of 50 per cent of the value of the land plus 20 per cent of the value of the farm buildings and other permanent improvements.

A Michigan farm of 80 acres which is worth \$60 an acre for the bare land and upon which there is a set of buildings which would cost \$3,000 to replace would be security for a first mortgage loan of \$3,000. A Michigan farmer whose present mortgage is low enough so he can qualify for the first group of loans can make application for the loan through the local loan association or direct to the Federal Land Bank. Larger farms or better land would be security for larger loans than the 80 acre farm used as an example.

Federal Land Bank loans to Michigan farmers in the second group would be made to these farmers who have had mortgages foreclosed or which are about to be foreclosed. Loans up to \$5,000 may be applied for at the Federal Land Bank. These loans may be secured with a first or second mortgage on the farm and on farm equipment. Loans granted will not exceed 75 per cent of the value of the property offered as security.

In this second class of loans, it may be necessary for the farmer to persuade his creditors to pool their claims and accept their proper proportion of the loan granted by the Land Bank. The creditors may prefer this method of collecting a part of their claims rather than to take their chances on the amount of money derived from a forced sale of the property owned by the farmer who is indebted to them in changing their Michigan mortgages for Federal Land Bank bonds issued for refinancing mortgages. These bonds bear 4 per cent interest and this interest is guaranteed by the U. S. government.

If the unpaid balance of the mortgage offered by its holder is less than the amount which the Federal Land Bank would loan directly upon the farm, the bonds will be exchanged for the balance due on the mortgage. In cases where the unpaid mortgage balance is greater than the Land Bank would loan directly upon the property, the holder of the mortgage must agree to reduce his mortgage to a figure which the Bank will accept. Bonds would then be exchanged for the reduced value of the mortgage.

The owner of the farm concerned in the mortgage for which bonds were traded would get the benefit of reduced interest rates in cases where

## GUERNSEY BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The members of the Charlevoix County Guernsey Breeders Association held their annual meeting last Friday night in the East Jordan library. The election of officers took place resulting in the selection of Carl Stevens, Wallon Lake, President; Archie Murphy, East Jordan, Vice President; Oakley Saunders, Charlevoix, Secretary and Treasurer and Ray Loomis and Orvie Gunsolus, East Jordan and Clyde Clute, Boyne City as new directors for a two year term.

Considerable attention was devoted to making plans for this year's summer show and exhibit. It was felt advisable to hold this event in conjunction with the county fair. Final details for staging this event were placed in the hands of a committee who will co-operate with the county fair directors at a future date.

Other matters discussed were in reference to cow test association work, proving bulls and advertising the merits of Guernsey cows throughout the section. It is highly gratifying to note the improved quality and type that is so very noticeable on so many farms in the county. If you are interested in dairying, you will want to attend this summer show and see the representative Guernseys in the county. At a somewhat later date the program carried out by the association will be announced.

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

## THE VOTE FOR REPEAL OF 18th AMENDMENT

Lansing, Mich., May 31.—A compilation, just completed by the Department of State, shows that 850,546 persons voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment at the April election while but 287,931 voted against repeal.

As the election was by representative districts, the vote was not canvassed officially by the state but the tabulation was made upon information received from the various county clerks.

But one county out of 83 showed a majority in favor of retention of the Eighteenth Amendment. This was Barry county where 3,649 voted against repeal while 3,414 voted in favor of repeal. In nearly all of the remaining counties, the vote was three or four to one in favor of repeal.

The state-wide result in April shows a larger proportion favoring repeal of the national prohibition amendment than did the November vote, when 1,022,508 voted for repeal of the state constitutional prohibition amendment while 475,265 voted against state repeal.

## GREATER THAN THE FABLED ROMANCE OF CINDERELLA

An article, in The American Weekly, with next Sunday's Detroit Times, tells of the astonishing career of a Japanese girl who was rescued from a Tokio den of vice, married her rescuer and helped him climb from obscure poverty to Premier of Japan thus making her a Countess and a Lady of The Imperial Court.

## AN APPRECIATION

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richardson wish to thank the Lutheran Ladies Aid for their kindness in remembering us during the illness of Mr. Richardson.

Bring your Job Printing to The Herald.

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.

bonds and mortgage were traded at face value. Any reduction in the face of the mortgage secured by the Land Bank in any trades would be passed along to the farmer whose farm was involved. This farmer would obtain a reduction of his indebtedness and a decrease in interest rates.

Applications for loans from the St. Paul Land Bank are piling up rapidly. It will be impossible for all loans to be made at once. The law makes provision for making loans on farms against which mortgages have been foreclosed so there should be no hardship involved in the delay needed to perform the necessary work.

Michigan farmers should make applications to the secretary of the local Federal Farm Loan Association in their county or to the Federal Land Bank if no Association is organized in their county. County agricultural agents can give additional information about the new loan service as fast as new regulations are made.



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## United States Pledges Aid for Peace and Security—J. P. Morgan Questioned by Senate Committee—Plan to Finance Public Works Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RESPONDING to a demand for a clear statement of the policy of the United States in the matter of peace and disarmament, Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large, announced the disarmament conference in Geneva what seems to many a revolutionary departure from traditional American policies. Apparently, it means that the United States has abandoned isolation, neutrality rights and the freedom of the seas. Specifically, Mr. Davis pledged his government never to interfere with international action against a nation that has been satisfactorily identified as an aggressor, and to participate in "effective, automatic and continuous" international supervision designed to make certain that the nations carry out their promises in disarmament.

"President Roosevelt's message," he said, "is a clear indication of the fact that the United States will exert its full power and influence and accept its just share of responsibility to make the results in disarmament definite, prompt and effective."

After announcing that the United States was willing to consult with the other states in case of a threat to peace, Mr. Davis set forth the American policy in these words:

"Further than that, in the event that the states, in conference, determine that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against the violator, then, if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus make to restore peace."

Asserting that there must be real accomplishment in the way of disarmament, or a reversion to a race in armaments, Mr. Davis proposed drastic arms reductions, and promised that the United States would go as far in this as the other states.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy were highly pleased with Mr. Davis' pronouncement, but France remained dissatisfied, both with the security offered by the United States and with the Davis proposals for armament reduction. The more the French get, the more they demand, and their obstinacy is exceedingly irritating to the other nations. Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour told the conference that France would not reduce her armaments unless a definite system of mutual assistance is created, supplemented by genuine supervision of armaments. The supervision, he said, must especially cover armaments which are manufactured in private factories.

INVESTIGATION of the private banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., greatest of its kind in America, was started by the senate banking committee with J. Pierpont Morgan, senior partner, as chief witness. The proceedings were conducted by Ferdinand Pecora on behalf of the committee and attracted a throng of spectators. John W. Davis, former Democratic Presidential candidate, was there as counsel for Morgan, and the banker was several times relieved from nagging questions of Pecora by the protests of Senators Glass and McAdoo. Most interesting to the public of the facts brought out was that no income tax whatever was paid by Morgan or any of his nineteen partners for 1931 and 1932 and that they paid an aggregate of only \$48,000 in 1930. This was because of heavy losses sustained by the firm. Morgan could not recall whether he personally paid any tax in 1930, but counsel for the investigators said he did not. Morgan repeatedly answered "I do not know" to Pecora's queries about a \$21,000,000 loss written off his firm's books on January 2, 1931, in addition to other deductions which already had wiped out taxable income.

Finally the banker asked Leonard Keyes, office manager of the firm, to explain the matter.

Keyes said the involved transaction was the inevitable result of a revaluation of assets made necessary by the admission of a new partner, S. Parker Gilbert, on January 2, 1931.

Pecora hammered away with questions, but Keyes, a methodical appearing man who spoke crisply and without hesitation, repeated his account over and over. He testified that the \$21,000,000 loss could, as the law then stood, have been deducted from the firm's taxable income in 1931, 1932 or 1933. Three or four million dollars of the \$21,000,000, he said, was deducted from profits in 1931—a year in which the partners paid no tax—but none in 1932, when the firm "had loss enough."

On the second day the senators heard about Morgan & Co.'s "preferred list" of friends to whom the firm sold Alleghany Corporation common for \$20 a share when the market price was \$35. In this list were many well-known names, including William H. Woodin, now secretary of the treasury; Charles Francis Adams, later secretary of the navy; Senator McAdoo, Newton D. Baker, John W. Davis, Gen. John J. Pershing, John J. Raskob, Silas H. Strawn and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Another list revealed included the names of bank officers and directors to whom the Morgan firm had made loans. Some of these loans had been repaid, but many had not, and in the latter category the largest was a little over \$8,000,000 to Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City bank of New York, whose trial for alleged income tax evasion was going on in New York city.

FEDERAL JUDGE HAROLD LOUDERBACK of California was acquitted in the impeachment trial in the senate, but he escaped by a narrow margin. On the fifth and most comprehensive charge 45 senators voted guilty and 34 for acquittal. But under the constitutional impeachment procedure a two-thirds vote is necessary for conviction.

IF THE administration and its supporters in congress have their way, the \$3,300,000,000 national recovery bill, providing for regulation of industries and construction of vast public works, will be financed by increased income and gasoline taxes and higher income imposts on stock dividends, as well as the continuation for one year of all the nuisance taxes levied in the revenue bill of 1932. That was the way it was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and though the Republicans and some others objected to these taxes and fought for a sales tax, that is the way it is likely to become law.

The sum of \$220,000,000 annually will be needed for interest and amortization of the public works bond issue, and the committee decided this should be raised by:

1. Increase of the normal income tax rates from 4 to 6 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income and from 8 to 10 per cent on all above \$4,000. This levy is estimated to raise \$47,000,000 a year.
2. Extension of the new normal income tax rates to dividends now subject only to surtaxes and taxation at the source. Estimated to yield \$33,000,000 a year.
3. The addition of another three-fourths of a cent to the present 1 cent a gallon federal tax on gasoline. Estimated to bring in \$92,000,000 annually.

These additional taxes, the report said, "are temporary in character and may be eliminated by proclamation by the President when operating revenues exceed operating expenditures, or when the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment opens a new and ample source of revenues to the government."

To administer the industry control features of the measure when it becomes law, President Roosevelt has selected Hugh S. Johnson of Moline, Ill., and he has been busy getting an organization in shape so he can go to work promptly. He had a large part in formulating the bill.

A close associate of Bernard Baruch, Democratic leader and New York financier, Johnson was a member of the old war industries board. He was also head of the first draft board during the World war and since then has had extensive experience in manufacturing. He was born in Kansas in 1882. He turned to the army for a career and was graduated from West Point in 1903. When he retired in 1919 he was a brigadier general.

EXPANSION of credit rather than of currency has been started by the government under the powers given the President in the farm act. Secretary of the Treasury Woodin announced that the federal reserve banks had made an initial purchase of \$25,000,000 of government bonds in the open market.

"That is the start of an inflationary step," Woodin said. "It is being done to inject something into the market. In other words, to keep things moving along."

Woodin said additional purchases would be "entirely dependent upon conditions." The new law authorizes the reserve banks to buy up to \$3,000,000,000 of securities.

When the reserve banks buy bonds, cash balances of member banks are increased by equal amounts. The administration hopes that the banks, with these additional funds on hand, will advance them to industry.

PEACE in Cuba seems to be a long way off, though the government continues with vigor its efforts to wipe out the revolutionists. And, according to the letter, President Machado is using more than vigor. Operations against the opposition are being directed by Maj. Arsenio Ortiz, Machado's chief military strategist, and he is pursuing the same tactics with which he terrorized Oriente province in 1931. In Santa Clara and Camaguey provinces he has been hanging captured rebels to the trees along the highways and in the towns, and it was reported that he held as hostages the family of Carlos Leyva, who led a rebel raid on Taguasco, threatening to kill them unless Leyva surrendered with fifty followers. Then, Ortiz returned to Sancti Spiritus, and it was believed he would pursue the same ruthless methods in that section.

WITH a stately parade down Michigan avenue, speeches by Postmaster General Farley and others and much picturesque ceremony, a Century of Progress, Chicago's World's fair, was formally thrown open to the public, and thousands of men, women and children entered the vast exposition area and marveled at what had been accomplished. By high pressure work the fair was already virtually completed.

The most thrilling and dramatic part of the proceedings came at nightfall, when through a "hook-up" of three astronomical observatories a ray from the star Arcturus was caught by telescopes, transmitted to the exposition grounds and used to put into operation the gorgeous lighting system of the fair. According to the scientists, the ray started from Arcturus just forty years ago, at the time the fair of 1893 opened.

The fact that Chicago has created this exposition during the depression is as impressive as the fair itself.

WHEN President Roosevelt asked the nations of the world to agree to a tariff truce pending the outcome of the London economic conference, the administration thought it would not be in accord with good faith to assess, now the processing taxes on wheat, cotton and perhaps corn and hogs provided for in the farm relief act. But Secretary of Agriculture Wallace thought otherwise, and after a conference with Secretary of State Hull he was permitted to go ahead with this undertaking. Probably there will be protests from Europe and Canada, and then the diplomats must get busy.

Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, co-administrator of the farm relief act, selected Guy C. Shepard of Evanston as administrator in charge of the packing house products under the act. He will have general charge of trade agreements between packers and between producers and processors relative chiefly to hogs and their products. Mr. Shepard was formerly vice president of the Cudahy Packing company.

To handle the cotton work under the farm act C. A. Cobb of Atlanta, Ga., was named. He is editor of the Progressive Farmer-Ruralist. Both he and Shepard rank alongside of Prof. M. L. Wilson, appointed wheat administrator some time ago.

# FROM AROUND MICHIGAN

Ypsilanti—There were 1,077 transient lodgers at the City Jail last year.

Ypsilanti—Fire loss here was \$12,868 last year, not including the Leevee lumber yard loss just outside the city limits.

Grand Ledge—Pay Lapp, 16, son of Patrolman Joseph Lapp, fell between freight cars here. His left arm was amputated.

Monroe—Burglars pried open a rear window of Sanford's Hardware Store and obtained 15 rifles and shotguns, several knives and a typewriter.

Lapeer—Oree Owen, of Attica, charged with arson for burning his farm barn, was adjudged insane and committed to the Ionia State Hospital.

Manistee—Charles Randonius, Brown Township farmer, was killed and his companion, Henry Borum, was injured when a runaway horse hurled their wagon against a tree.

Charlevoix—James Rider, 9-year-old son of J. W. Rider, lost his right hand as the result of the discharge of a shotgun with which he and his 5-year-old brother, Junior, were playing.

Dollar Bay—A perfect attendance in the 12 years of her school-life is the record of Edith Hoyer, Dollar Bay High School senior. School records revealed she has never been absent nor tardy.

Ferndale—Since 3.2 beer became legal on May 12, there have been no arrests for driving while drunk in the first four months of the year, drunk drivers arrested averaged four each week.

Saginaw—A city tax rate of \$14.26 for the coming fiscal year was determined here when the city council approved an assessed valuation of \$92,254,841. The tax rate is \$3.29 lower than last year.

Argentine—Livingston Circuit Court has approved closing of a portion of the road from this village to Fenton, along Marl Lake in Fenton Township, to give the Aetna Cement Co. access to 40 acres of land beds.

Grand Rapids—Sale of tax delinquent property in Grand Rapids will be postponed for a year to give unemployed a further opportunity to save their homes. The action was authorized by the city commission.

Clare—Marcelle Oil well No. 1, located three miles south of Clare, was brought in with a flow of 1,000 barrels a day. This is the largest well yet drilled in the Vernon field. It was drilled by the Mammoth Petroleum Corp.

Birmingham—Deposits in Senator Couzens' new Wabek State Bank on opening day, were upwards of \$200,000, according to George B. Judson, president of the bank. One of the first and largest depositors was the Senator.

Kalamazoo—Exhaustion from dancing which resulted in a heart attack is believed to have been the cause of the death of Mrs. Lottie Beck, 54 years old. Mrs. Beck collapsed while attending a dance at the Odd Fellows Hall.

Pontiac—Oliver C. Hart rescued his wife, Lois, and their three children when children discovered their house on fire. He suffered cuts on the arm when he broke a bedroom window with his fist. The house was badly damaged.

Lansing—Ralph Smith, 26, suffered serious injuries when his car overturned. Smith told police he was attempting to pass a second machine on a Lansing street when his car went out of control. It went over the curb and somersaulted twice.

Bay City—Millions of pickered fry are leading a hazardous existence in the waters of Saginaw Bay, following departure of Michigan Patrol Boat No. 1. The tiny fish, in countless numbers, were taken from the fish hatchery at Bay City State Park.

Pontiac—The first lawn mower accident of the season in this city cost the index finger of the right hand of George Rogers, four, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rogers. George played with the mower which his father left a few minutes to step into the house.

Detroit—Injured when he and another boy bumped heads while playing at a school, Wilbert Boylen, 12 years old, was taken to Receiving Hospital, having been semi-conscious for more than 24 hours. His father, Peter, took him to the hospital after home remedies had failed to revive him. Surgeons said his skull may be fractured.

Detroit—A group of neighborhood boys digging a dugout on a knoll in a vacant lot came upon what they believed were human bones. A guard was placed on the dugout pending an investigation. The knoll, in the middle of a field about a block from the River Rouge, lies adjacent to a stretch of swamp ground that might once have been a channel of the Detroit River. Police believe that the boys might have driven their spades into an old Indian burial ground.

Lansing—The beer tax produced an average of \$12,300 a day for the first nine days of legal sale. William G. Lewis, secretary of the State Liquor Control Commission has revealed. He does not believe, however, that this yield will continue throughout the year. "At the rate the tax is being received now, the State would obtain \$4,913,325 annually," Mr. Lewis pointed out. "It has been estimated the tax will raise between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. I believe the latter prediction may not be excessive."

Alpena—Helen Kleve, 14 years old, of Ossineke Township, was killed by a bolt of lightning. She was standing in a barn while her mother was milking cows. Mrs. Kleve was stunned by the bolt.

Holland—Many thousands of visitors recently made the 10-mile circuit of "Tulip Lane," which marked the end of Holland's annual tulip festival. Delayed in reaching maturity by chilly weather, the tulips did not reach their peak of beauty until a late date.

Ionia—When Cecil Ferriss, 28 years old of Ionia, saved six-year-old Jilne Marie Johnson from drowning in Grand River recently it was his fourth rescue in nine years. Previously he had saved the lives of Thelma and Georgia Erickson, sisters, and Wesley Laney, Jr. He rescued all four from Grand River.

Saginaw—Workmen are busy reconditioning the 4,000-ton freighter, "Frank Peterson," which was ordered ready for duty by the Peterson Steamship Company of Cleveland to carry iron ore to the Chevrolet foundry here. The boat, which has been at dock here for two weeks, will be ready for duty within a month.

Marquette—President John L. Munson of Northern State Teachers College, has been transferred to the presidency of Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti after 10 years' service here. He will assume his new duties July 1. Dr. Charles McKenny will retire as president at Ypsilanti to become president emeritus.

Lansing—Gov. Crampton has signed a measure of financial relief for dog owners. The Morrison Bill, reducing dog licenses, fixes fees as follows: \$1 for males or unsexed animals, and \$2 for females; if license is asked June 1 or after; \$2 for male or unsexed dogs and \$4 for females; kennels of 10 dogs or less, \$7.50; and more than 10 dogs, \$15.

Argentine—The terms "years old" and "years of age" should be understood. Age and years are not nearly as closely related as they are credited with being. A man, residing in this county died of what physicians diagnosed as old age at 28 years. The late Daniel O'Connell, who lived near here, was 106 before death from old age overtook him.

Argentine—It is proposed to eliminate one of the two bridges on the McCaslin improved road by dredging out a union of these waters east of the road. One of the bridges crosses the Shiawassee river, the other Ore creek, each of which cross the road a few rods apart and unite to the west. In that way the two streams will cross the road as one beneath the one bridge.

Monroe—The former Federal emergency landing field, west of Monroe, has been taken over by Monroe organizations and the State Board of Aeronautics for unrestricted use by commercial and private planes. Under Federal control it could be used in emergencies. The Federal Government has leased the lighting equipment. The state pays for the lighting.

Mt. Pleasant—Oil and gas development figures made public here show that 65 rigs completed in Michigan during the first four months of 1933, 42 resulted in commercial wells, four in gas wells and 13 were failures. The figures also show that 75 new wells were started during the four months' period, compared with 70 in the comparable period last year.

Afton—Flames leveled the \$100,000 Campbell Stone Company plant here a few minutes after the plant swung into operation for the first time in months. Deputies attributed the blaze to overheated pipes which ignited wooden flooring dried by long disuse. With a large number of orders piled up, officials of the company reported the plant was prepared for heavy operation throughout the summer.

Holland—The youngest of eight children born to the late Mr. and Mrs. John Grevenoged, of Holland, has reached the age of 60 years, while the ages of six others of the family range from 62 to 80 years, giving the surviving children an average age of 71 years. The father, a maker of wooden shoes, died at 87 and the mother at 73. The two came to Holland from The Netherlands in 1867.

Ionia—Five Ionia High School freshmen escaped serious injury when an automobile in which they were en route to an annual class outing turned over eight miles west of Crystal Lake. Miss Elizabeth List, 15 years old, was taken to a hospital in Grand Rapids, suffering possible skull fracture, severe scalp lacerations, and a crushed nose. The other members of the party were returned here after being given first aid. A blown rear tire was blamed for the accident.

Royal Oak—Closed banks and trust companies have impounded city funds, but Royal Oak has reversed the process and seized \$4.50 paid by the closed Union Guardian Trust Co. in error on a water bill. The commission refused to refund the amount and ordered it held as an offset against North Woodward Water System sinking fund tied up in the closed institution. The city is trustee for the water system.

Detroit—Retail cost of food declined less than five-tenths of 1 per cent in Detroit during the month from March 15 to April 15, and 11 per cent for the year period from April 15, 1932, to April 15, 1933. Statistics made public by the Department of Labor at Washington showed that the average decline in prices for the month for 51 selected cities was one-tenth of 1 per cent, and that the decline for the year was slightly less than the average for the cities for the year, which was 12 1/2 per cent.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, U. S. C. 1933, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Lesson for June 4

### JESUS FACES BETRAYAL AND DEATH

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:10-72. GOLDEN TEXT—He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not. Isaiah 53:3.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus and Peter. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loyalty in Times of Testing. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Fellowship of His Sufferings.

I. Judas Bargain With the Chief Priests (vv. 10-11). This black crime was committed immediately following the beautiful act of devotion by Mary (John 12:1).

II. The Last Passover (vv. 12-25). In reply to the inquiry of the disciples as to where they should prepare the Passover for him, Jesus told them to go into the city where they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water, whom they should follow. In the house, to which they would be led, would be a guest chamber, a large upper room, where they should make ready the Passover.

1. The betrayal announced (v. 17-21). The betrayal was to be by one of the disciples who was eating with Jesus.

2. The sacrament of the bread and cup (vv. 22-25). These were symbols of his broken body and shed blood by which he made atonement for man's sins.

III. Jesus Foretells the Cowardice of the Disciples (v. 26-31). In spite of their turning from him, Jesus assured them that after his resurrection he would go before them into Galilee. Peter assured Jesus that he would not forsake him.

IV. The Agony in Gethsemane (vv. 32-42).

1. Jesus Christ's agony (vv. 32-34). The place (v. 32). The Garden of Gethsemane, an enclosure containing olive and fig trees, beyond the brook Kidron, about three-fourths of a mile from Jerusalem. Gethsemane means olive press. Ederheim says it is an emblem of trial, distress, and agony.

2. His companions (v. 33). He took with him the eleven disciples, that as far as possible they might share his sorrow with him.

3. His great sorrow (v. 34). This is the same "cup" as in verse 36. It was not primarily the prospect of physical suffering that was crushing him; it was his suffering as a sinner—his pure soul coming into contact with the awful sin and guilt of the world. God caused the iniquities of the world to strike upon Jesus (II Cor. 5:21; Isa. 53:6).

4. Jesus Christ praying (v. 35-42). a. The first prayer (vv. 35-38). (1) His posture (v. 35). He fell on his face prostrate to the ground. (2) His petition (v. 36). By the cup he meant his death on the cross. While it was grievous to endure the shame of the cross, he pressed on knowing that for this cause he had come into the world. (John 12:27, 28; cf. Heb. 2:14). (3) His resignation (v. 36). He knew that his death on the cross was the will of God the Father, for he was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. (4) The disciples rebuked (v. 37). He singled out Peter, since he had been the most conspicuous in proclaiming his loyalty (John 13:38).

(5) Exhortation to the disciples (v. 38). He said, "Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation."

b. The second prayer (vv. 39, 40). He withdrew the second time and uttered the same words in prayer.

c. The third prayer (vv. 41, 42). He uttered the same words in his third prayer (Matt. 26:44). He now told the disciples to sleep on and take their rest as the hour had come for his betrayal.

V. The Betrayal and Arrest of Jesus (vv. 43-65).

1. The sign to the mob (v. 43-47). With the basest of hypocrisy Judas designated Jesus to the mob by a kiss, the token of love.

2. Jesus forsaken by all (vv. 48-52). One of the disciples attempted to defend Jesus by resorting to the sword (Matt. 26:51). At Jesus' rebuke for this act the disciples all fled.

VI. Peter Denies the Lord (vv. 66-72).

His failure was due to:

1. Boasting self-confidence (vv. 29-31).
2. Lack of watchfulness (v. 37).
3. Neglect of prayer (v. 38).
4. Service in the energy of the flesh (v. 47).
5. Following Jesus afar off (v. 64).
6. Seeking company among the Lord's enemies (v. 67).

A Song in Your Heart  
"If you are in the place where God wants you to be, he will put a song in your heart." Paul and Silas were singing in the prison at Philippi because they were doing God's will.—A. Lindsay Glegg.

Spreads Its Luster  
The Bible, diamond-like, casts its luster in every direction; torch-like, the more shaken the more it shines; herb-like, the more pressed the sweeter its fragrance.—Anonymous.

Major Ortiz



# A Lost Soldier of a Lost Cause

**Washington Digest**  
National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart



The Great Creole

(All pictures from Basso's "Beauregard, The Great Creole," courtesy Charles Scribner's Sons.)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**H**E ORDERED the firing on Fort Sumter and thus furnished the spark which set off the mighty conflagration of the greatest civil war in history. But this "kindest military engagement in history, conducted with the utmost good nature, almost tenderness, on both sides—a pleasant curtain-raiser which gave no hint of the grimness to follow" was hailed as a great victory and he became the idol of a new nation, the Confederate States of America.

The Confederate congress, in behalf of the new nation, voted him a resolution of thanks. The general assembly of South Carolina, the scene of his great "victory," did the same. Citizens of his native New Orleans raised funds to buy a golden sword for him. His admirers in Montgomery, Ala., the Confederate capital, decided to buy him a new horse and present it to him upon his next visit there. He received more than 250 letters of congratulation and the manuscripts of five poems written to him.

Then he was ordered to Richmond to confer with President Jefferson Davis and his progress north was a triumphal procession with cheering crowds and blaring bands at every railroad junction. Wherever he appeared, the crowds demanded a speech. Arriving in Richmond, he "was hustled and shoved and kissed and had to stand with a scarlet, embarrassed face while a spindly maiden of forty, to whom forty made no difference, snipped a button from his coat."

Three months later two uniformed mobs fought a battle near Manassas or Bull Run in Virginia. The uniformed mob which had marched south, many of them carrying lengths of rope "to lead a Rebel prisoner back to Washington," went back toward that city in a panic-stricken rout almost unparalleled in history. The uniformed mob which had marched north, each man confident of his ability to "whip five Yankees before breakfast," experienced unexpected difficulties in whipping two. But theirs was the victory, anyway, and after that another extravaganza of hero worship.

In the South they began naming children after him. There was talk of making him President of the Confederate States of America. He had to keep an extra supply of coat buttons in his tent—they snipped them off so fast.

As you have probably already guessed, the object of all this frenzy was Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, a general in the Confederate army in 1861.

"But," you say, "if he was such a great hero then, why do we hear so little of him now?" To find the answer to that question, turn to a new biography which has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is "Beauregard, the Great Creole," written by Hamilton Basso, who has set about the task of rescuing from obscurity the man once hailed as "one of the greatest military figures in history."

In the prologue to his biography, Mr. Basso says: "Occasionally, in the text-books we came across his name. But it is only rarely, and then with a scant line or two they are done with him."

"He has fallen into obscurity, even in the South where, once he was loved and honored as much as Lee. And so, in writing of him, it has interested me to seek an explanation of his neglect and effacement. The fault, I believe, and the blame (if there is any blame) is that of the traditionalists and the myth-makers—all the Happy Galahads of the Pictoresque."

Mr. Basso, then, points out that in 1865 when the Civil war ended, a ruined, a defeated people returned to the daily routine of peace-time life, a changed life in which "they had no present and, so far as they could see, no future. All that was left inviolate was the past." And the prostrate South clung desperately to its memories of the beauty, the chivalry and the romance that had been in the past.

In the years that followed, myths and legends began to spring up to form the parts of the "plantation or Southern tradition" and a part of that tradition was that of the Civil war general. "Here, fortunately, the myth-makers were not called upon to exercise their creative ingenuity to any great extent. Their hero was already made. His name was Robert Edward Lee. Lee, then, became the legendary hero. He was the model the others must measure up to. A few Southern generals, notably Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Jeb Stuart, bore many points of resemblance to Lee. The tradition, therefore, could incorporate them into its dogma."

But Beauregard could not be so included. For one thing, he and Lee were totally unlike in every respect. Then, too, Beauregard was a Frenchman and the tradition is essentially Anglo-Saxon. Add to this the bitter antagonism that sprang up between President Jefferson



Beauregard's Headquarters in Charleston



Laure Villere Beauregard



Beauregard after Shiloh

Davis and Beauregard early in the war. More than one historian has pointed out how Davis suffered from the delusion that he was a great military strategist and he would brook no interference with his strategy of waging a defensive war and trying to defend every part of the far-flung empire of the South.

In contrast to this attitude was Beauregard's desire for a concentration of the Confederate forces in the vitally important places and the waging of a smashing offensive war which would decide the issue as quickly as possible.

One of the most interesting "ifs" of the Civil war is what might have happened if this Creole, reared in the Napoleonic tradition, had been given a free hand from the outset. There is no doubt that he had in him the makings of a great soldier but he seems always to have just missed success—whether because of his own shortcomings or because of circumstances over which he had no control, it is difficult to say.

Beauregard was born on a plantation in Louisiana just 115 years ago—May 28, 1818—when that state was still more French than American. From the first he had a passion for guns, for horses, for everything military. So when he was sent to school in New York, conducted by the brothers, Peignet, two ex-captains of Napoleon, and listened to their tales of the great campaigns in which they had fought under the Little Corporal, this passion was only intensified.

The natural result was an appointment to the United States Military academy at West Point in 1834. One of his instructors there was a Kentuckian named Robert Anderson. A little over a quarter of a century later the former student was to order his soldiers to open fire on the fort defended by the former instructor but he was not present when the fort was surrendered. "It would be an unhonorable thing," he declared, "to be present at the humiliation of his friend."

In 1838 Beauregard was graduated from West Point, second in a class of 45. One of his classmates was named Irvin McDowell. And 23 years later Irvin McDowell and Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard were to be commanders of the opposing forces when Bull Run creek in Virginia received its bloody baptism.

After graduation Beauregard, a lieutenant in the engineers corps, first helped in the construction of Fort Adams in Rhode Island. Then he was sent to take charge of an engineering project at Barataria bay. So he came back to his own Creole country. There he met and fell in love with the lovely Laure Villere and when they were married two of the most distinguished families in Louisiana were united.

Then came the Mexican war and during that conflict he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious service, first as a captain, for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and again as a major for bravery in the battle of Chautepce. He returned to New Orleans as a local hero and was presented with a golden sword. But the years which followed were dull and uneventful ones and Beauregard was rapidly slipping into obscurity.

Then by pulling certain wires he succeeded in getting himself appointed as commandant at West Point. This was two days after Lincoln's election in 1860 and when it seemed certain that Louisiana would secede from the Union. On his way to New York Beauregard stopped off in Washington to explain to his superior officers that should Louisiana withdraw from the Union he must follow his state. The result was that he was superintendent at West Point for only five days, when he was ordered back to Louisiana, thus establishing a record for brevity in the time which any officer held that post.

Louisiana seceded and Beauregard, the engineer, who had prepared and presented a comprehensive program for the defense of the Mississippi river passage was called to Montgomery for a special meeting with Provisional President Jefferson Davis. "He kissed his wife good-by

and said he would be gone a fortnight. He was gone four years."

During those four years he rose to the height of his military ambition and sank to the depths. Within a short time after Manassas he was definitely "in bad" with Davis and the secretary of war, Benjamin. He was sent to the Department of the West as second in command to Albert Sidney Johnston. At the Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing a bullet struck down Johnston and the command devolved upon Beauregard. But with certain victory in sight, when he could have annihilated Grant's army, he ordered the fighting stopped. He retreated to Corinth leaving Grant in possession.

After Shiloh the whisperings against Beauregard began. There began to be doubts as to the greatness of the hero of Sumter and the victor of Manassas. He did score a victory of sorts in his skillful evacuation of Corinth when Halleck might have crushed him. Despite this fact, he was relieved of his command and succeeded by Gen. Braxton Bragg, one of Davis' "pets."

The illness which had troubled him since the beginning of the war made a long leave of absence necessary and after he had somewhat regained his health he was placed in command at Charleston again. There he successfully resisted a Federal attack aimed at this "breeding place of secession." In 1864 he was serving under Lee in resisting the siege hammer strokes of Grant around Richmond. At Petersburg he beat off an attack which saved Richmond for nine more months. A year later, after Lee had surrendered, there was a dramatic meeting between Davis and Beauregard. Davis was pleading for a continuance of the war. But Beauregard and Gen. Joseph Johnston told him plainly that it was no use to struggle longer against the inevitable.

So Johnston surrendered to Sherman and the war was over. With only \$1.15 in his pocket Beauregard started back to Louisiana. In New Orleans he found himself still a hero to his people. But in the years that followed the hero-worship, even in Louisiana, faded. There was the matter of the Louisiana lottery, the gambling scheme which was so bitterly assailed as a menace to the morals and character of the nation. Its directors needed the association of some man whose greatness of name would lend character and dignity to the lottery, and certify to the fairness of the drawings.

Finally they got such names, two of them. One was Gen. Jubal A. Early and the other was Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard. "The South was astonished, a little shocked . . . and made apologies for her distinguished sons. . . . But though it apologized for him and tried to forget his association with the octopus, it never really forgave him. It was not the thing for a Civil war general to do."

Came the 1890s. The Civil war was becoming a dim memory. Most of the great figures in it were dead. Only a few lingered on; among them the Great Creole. In his seventy-fifth year the old illness assailed him. "He felt as if knives were sticking in his throat; he could feel the pulse of fever behind his eyes. Sometimes, in the evening, his officers would come to his quarters to cheer him up. The fire leaped and roared, and those who liked whisky had a nip or two, and Stuart sang in his great booming voice. . . . Perhaps, as he went up the stairs, the echo of Stuart's song went softly into his darkened room, perhaps the dark was poignant with the ghosts of men in weathered gray. And perhaps as he fell asleep, there was the past again, and the days of golden glory, when his name was a banner in the Southern sun. Or perhaps there was nothing . . . only quiet and the ceasing of his heart and the peaceful coming of the end."

(© by Western Newspaper Union)

Washington—The country has just witnessed the move by President Roosevelt to gather **People Trust** to himself another **Roosevelt** in his broad program to put the nation's business back on its feet. In the legislation to encourage national recovery and provide for construction of public works as a stimulant to the economic machinery, the President asked for authority to use in his discretion second in amount only to that accorded him in the inflation provisions of the farm relief program.

It might be assumed that the delegation of so much power to the President would create a distrust among the people of the nation, and that probably would be the result in any country save our own. Here, however, it appears that the great masses of the people would rather have that power vested in Mr. Roosevelt than in the 500-odd representatives of their own selection who sit in the two houses of congress. I find in my rounds in Washington that the opinion of observers is virtually unanimous. Their information comes largely from "back home," as the politicians say, and so everybody seems to believe the President is more capable of doing things in this crisis than congress, except congress. I might add parenthetically the reason congress has granted so much is because individually and collectively it is afraid to go against the wishes of a man who has caught the imagination of the electorate as President Roosevelt has done.

Although the legislation accords the President the sweeping powers only for two years, his rights during that time to form a partnership with commerce and industry are almost limitless, albeit they depend upon voluntary co-operation by commerce and industry to a certain extent. But by the system of licensing which is set up, it is made to appear without much analysis that business had better co-operate or else.

In the first instance, all the long-standing antitrust laws are abrogated, kicked out of the window, so to speak. Upon the application of any association that is representative of a trade or group of business, the President is empowered to arrange with that organization and its individual members for a code of rules governing its competition. In other words, he is empowered to say in substance that prices may be set high enough to afford all of them a reasonable return of profit. It is obvious, of course, if there is a fair return factories will open and normal channels of trade will begin to flow. That means employment, and employment means creation of buying power. But the agreement must be within the bounds of reason or the President will not accept it.

There are only two restrictions to the President's power in this direction. Let me quote them: The President may agree to those codes of competition if he finds, (1) that such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership and are truly representative of such trades or industries or subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them. It is the plain purpose of that provision to see that such things as chain stores do not swallow up the corner grocery and that a great corporation may not drive lesser ones out of business.

Thus, we see the government fostering a program that is designed to assure for business a living wage and in providing that, it is the hope of the President that there will be a living wage for workers, too. To see that his policies are carried out and that the code is observed, the President has the right to revoke licenses which he has given with his approval of the competition agreements or codes.

But the program is not all a bed of roses for business. The President may, as a condition of his approval of the codes, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees and others as he may deem necessary in the public interest. That provision is a touchy spot. In effect, of course, the President will take little part in administration of the law. It will be done by those to whom he has given the administrative duty. And it never has been and probably never will be that any group of government officials see things the same way. Consequently, one hears many predictions that commerce and industry will be making reports in such detail and in such numbers, and investigations will be going on to such an extent that industry will be engaged in going over its books in one way or another about all of the time.

Further, it never has been popular among American business men to have all of the facts about their affairs disclosed. It is predicted now that this

condition, developed highly by the federal trade commission, will be very much worse and that one factory will probably know all about its competitor, including the so-called manufacturing secrets. From these has come the progress of modern manufacturing and distribution.

The public works section of the bill is of a less imaginative character.

Outright and with **HopetoSpeed** no exceptions, it makes provision for the expenditure of three billion three hundred million dollars for public construction. It proposes the expenditure of these funds over a period of two years, or so much of it as may be necessary, to provide employment. The construction work, of course, will cause all of the lines of business making or selling material for building to speed up. It ought to expand pay rolls in a hundred-odd lines as well as give the railroads some business. It appears to be a gigantic effort to increase the momentum of recovery which most everyone believes to be well under way. If it succeeds, no one will question the cost. It holds out that hope anyway, according to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt has not drafted the program of construction, nor did he offer to congress the plan of taxation to raise funds for the interest on the bonds for financing the work. He left the tax matter to congress and thus avoided causing trouble for himself, for he can say thereafter that the taxes were laid by the wisdom of congress.

After a lapse of twenty years, the senate of the United States again has performed the functions of a court of trial on articles of impeachment. It has just concluded this task on charges of impeachment adopted in the house of representatives against Harold Louderback, a federal judge in the northern district of California, marking the tenth time in our history that the senate has organized as a court of trial.

Even blase Washington is not acquainted with the procedure because it occurs so seldom, and the trial drew to the galleries crowds of the proportion attracted by the most extraordinary murder case. They were, for the most part, curiosity seekers. The thing was new. Of course, there were some seventy witnesses in the galleries, awaiting call, but there were enough others desiring to see the trial—that the places of the witnesses would have been taken instantly had they stayed away.

Because the senate sits as a court so seldom, it might be worth while to recall what the procedure is. In general, the federal Constitution prescribes the work to be done and how it shall be performed. The house of representatives sits as a grand jury, hearing accusations or charges brought against a federal official. The charge originally is one of "high crimes and misdemeanors" followed by a statement of a house member that "I, therefore, impeach" the individual named.

The next step is performed by a house committee to which is referred a resolution of impeachment and that committee determines whether it will recommend a formal vote of impeachment by the house itself. Thus, when the matter is placed before the house it votes for or against impeachment, which to all intents and purposes is like an indictment by a grand jury.

On March 4, just a few hours before the old congress adjourned, a senate attaché appeared in the middle aisle of the chamber and addressed Vice President Curtis, announcing the arrival of a committee of the house. Their arrival having been duly noted, the Vice President inquired their mission.

"To present articles of impeachment against Harold Louderback," replied Representative Summers, of Texas, the chief manager on the part of the house.

"They will be received," replied Mr. Curtis, without emotion.

Then the senate sergeant at arms arose in his place.

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye!" cried the sergeant at arms. "All persons are commanded to keep silent on pain of imprisonment while the house of representatives is exhibiting to the senate of the United States articles of impeachment against Harold Louderback."

And so the senate had been notified formally and officially, and in due course it organized itself into a court of trial.

The defendant is allowed legal counsel. Each side may call witnesses and they testify under oath in the senate chamber just as they would in court. There is the direct examination and cross examination, the house managers acting at all times in the role of the prosecution. When all of the evidence is in the case then is left for decision by the jury of senators, two-thirds of whom must vote for conviction or the defendant is automatically acquitted of the charges.

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Charlevoix County Herald  
G. A. LISK, Publisher.  
Subscription Rate—\$1.50 per year.



Member Michigan Press Association.  
Member National Editorial Ass'n.

Entered at the Postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

**SOUTH WILSON**  
(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Albert Trojanek and Ralph Lenosky went to Boyne City on business Wednesday of last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ulvund and grandson were Wednesday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson.

Misses Edna and Marie Trojanek called on Miss Dorothy Zoulek last Thursday afternoon.

Daniel Trojanek and Edward Hosler took a trip to Traverse City on business last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Martinek Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Martinek Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bohmil Cihak, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hulbert visited Joe Cihak last Thursday evening.

Joe Cihak who has been suffering from a severe attack of stomach trouble for the past two weeks returned to Lockwood Hospital in Petoskey and was operated upon last Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Snyder of Traverse City and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heileman visited Mr. and Mrs. George Mayhew last Sunday.

Marie Trojanek visited her cousin Velma Trojanek last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenosky called at the home of James Novac last Sunday afternoon.

Henry Carson visited Albert Trojanek Sunday evening.

Miss Dorothy Zoulek left Monday morning for Walloon Lake where she has secured employment.

Steve Snell of Lansing, Michigan visited Daniel Trojanek for a few days last week.

The "Old Timers" beat the "Bohemian Settlement Boys" 5 to 4 in an interesting game at Carson's corners last Sunday afternoon.

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.

**Peoples' Wants**

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

**LOST AND FOUND**  
LOST—Key Folder and Keys. Reward.—BILL PORTER 22x1  
**WANTED**

SELL your old Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Lead, Babbit, Car Radiators, Batteries, Tires, etc. to C. J. MALPASS for Cash. 12-4  
**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE**

**PLANTS FOR SALE**—Cabbage plants at 36c per 100; Cauliflower, Tomato, and Zinnas. MRS. EVA VOTRUBA, phone 81. 22-1

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—The former Atty. D. L. Wilson residence in East Jordan. CLINK & BICE, 22-1

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—House and two lots in Flint. Modern—gas, lights, water; seven rooms and bath, full basement, steam heat, good location, double garage, small shop; free and clear. On paved street, one block to school and street cars; 15 minutes walk to Buick factories. Am 63 years old; want small farm in Northern Michigan near Resort or East Jordan preferred. Write R. WILKINS, 817 East Pierson Rd., Flint, Mich., or see Robert Proctor near Tourist Park, East Jordan. 21x8

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**  
FOR SALE—36 bushels Russett Burbank and a quantity of Rural Russett Seed Potatoes—all seconds—20 cents per bushel. CHARLES J. STANEK, Phone 213-F41, Route 4, East Jordan. 20-3

**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 165F11, East Jordan. 16tf.

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

**ECHO**  
(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Colter were callers at the Thos. Bartholomew home Sunday, also Mrs. Denzil Wilson and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derenzy and children visited at the home of her brother, George Spencer and family and his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kidder and family of Central Lake, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heben Jr. of Grand Rapids and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heben of Central Lake were Sunday dinner guests at Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray.

Chester and Lester Amburgey of Sparta and their mother are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bennett and family.

Carol Bartholomew and children were callers at the Clarence Murray home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Warren visited at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Hart of South Arm, Sunday. About sixty relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bennett and had a picnic dinner.

Denzil Wilson and children and Harold and Donald Henderson were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wilson of Pleasant Valley, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Mae Richards of East Jordan is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kidder and her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bennett.

Mrs. Scott Bartholomew visited at the homes of Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew and Mrs. John Carney one day last week.

Mrs. Elmer Murray visited her mother, Mrs. John Henning of East Jordan Monday afternoon.

Edgar Wilson is visiting relatives in Pleasant Valley.

Hazel Bennett and Mae Richards were callers at Thos. Bartholomew's and Denzil Wilson's, Monday afternoon.

Loyal Murray of East Jordan was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney, Sunday.

Geo. Stenke was a brief caller at the Dan Bennett home Sunday evening.

The county nurse and doctor will be at the Bennett School house June 12 at 10:30, to give the children the third shot of toxin.

Rev. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew of Ashton called on Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray and Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson last Friday evening.

Earl Batterbee was a caller at the Denzil Wilson and Elmer Murray homes Sunday morning.

Thelma Warrin visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew returned to their home at Ashton, Saturday.

Verlie Carney was a Sunday morning caller at the Denzil Wilson home.

Rev. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew of Ashton were supper guests last Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goodman of East Jordan called on Mr. and Mrs. John Carney Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Johnson and son of Torch Lake were Sunday afternoon callers at the John Carney home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo LaLonde of East Jordan called Sunday morning at Mr. and Mrs. John Carney's.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thompson were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Valoris Bartholomew Tuesday evening.

Earl Batterbee visited at the home of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Valoris Bartholomew, Sunday.

Mrs. Manual Bartholomew of East Jordan called at the Carol Bartholomew home Sunday.

**EVELINE**  
(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)  
Bobby Goodin of Mancelona is staying at the home of his sister, Mrs. Edna Spidle for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Harnden and grandson, Paul Graham spent Sunday afternoon at the F. Kiser home.

Viola Kiser spent a couple of days the first of the week with her aunt, Mrs. Lew Harnden.

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

Hugh Eaton of East of Boyne City visited the Geo. Staley family at Gleaner Corner, Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Healey of Willow Brook farm is receiving a visit from her brother, Fred Prine, of Iron Mountain.

Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton of Willow Brook farm motored to Manistee Saturday to visit Mrs. Healey's daughter, Mrs. Floyd Davis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock of East Jordan called at Orchard Hill also on the F. K. Hayden family at Gleaner Corner, Sunday afternoon.

Curtis Nicloy of Sunny Slopes farm was indisposed last week with his vaccinated arm, he also entertained the measles.

John Danforth, who is employed by A. B. Nicloy at Sunny Slopes farm spent the week end with Rolly Cushman in Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Nicloy and sons Curtis and Leroy of Sunny Slopes farm visited Mrs. Nicloys brother, Vern Hurd and family at Horton Bay Sunday, also called on the Ray Boington family in Boyne City.

Lawrence Bennett and children of Flint visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm, Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son Clare visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slopes farm over the week end. Mrs. Bogart and Mrs. Bennett called on Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LaCroix in Advance, Saturday afternoon. They report both Mr. and Mrs. LaCroix in very poor health.

L. E. Phillips and daughter Mrs. Grace Dickerson of Boyne City were making garden on the Phillips farm on the Peninsula last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett of Honey Slopes farm called on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and the little new heir at Maple Row farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clair of Gravel Hill, north side, called on Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staley at Gleaner Corner.

Mrs. Caroline Loomis who has been caring for her grand-daughter, Mrs. Charles Arnott and little son at Maple Row farm the past 10 days returned to Gravel Hill, north side Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wangeman of East Jordan spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staley at Gleaner Corner.

G. C. Ferris helped Geo. Staley of Gleaner Corner plant corn Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Byers of near East Jordan called on the F. K. Hayden family at Gleaner corner Sunday.

Supervisor, Will Sanderson, of North Wood was taking the assessment last week.

C. H. Tooley of Advance Dist. was buzzing wood last week.

Highway Commissioner Elmer Faust of Mountain Ash farm purchased a Ford car of Ed. Mathers, Friday.

Wm. Mathers of Three Bells Dist. is working for Nip Carlson on the West Side of South Arm Lake.

Vincent Quinn, who has made his home with the David Gaunt family for several months is now working for Will Gaunt at Knoll Krest.

"Bing" Boyer is now employed by David Gaunt in Three Bells Dist.

Miss Eula Arnott of Gillion, Huron Co. came Sunday to spend a few weeks with her brother, Charles Arnott and family at Maple Row Farm.

Sunday was such a beautiful day a large per cent of the population visited the cemeteries. The Ray Loomis family of Gravel Hill, north side, and Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm visited the cemetery in Boyne City in the forenoon and at East Jordan in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCanna and son, Tommey, of East Jordan spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee in Star Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee of Star Dist. attended the graduating exercises in East Jordan Wednesday evening as did a good many others. Mr. and Mrs. McKee's grand-daughter, Miss Florence Weaver was among the graduates.

Among those to graduate from the East Jordan Consolidated School last week were the Misses Alice and Doris Russell and Bruce Sanderson of the Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaunt and daughter, Miss Freda of Flint motored up Sunday to visit Mr. Gaunt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children motored to Charlevoix Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Will Prevost at Charlevoix. They also visited the cemetery and called on the Lou Sandle family. They report Mr. Sandle as improving from the stroke he had some time ago. He is able to walk around some now.

Mrs. David Gaunt was tendered a surprise party Wednesday, May 24th, the occasion was her 70th birthday anniversary. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. "Bob" Myers of Mountain Dist., Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt and children Eloise and Jr. of Knoll Krest, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnston and sons Geo. and David of Three Bells Dist., Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and children and "Bing" Boyer. They spent a very pleasant evening.

C. H. Dewie, who has spent the winter in Detroit also visited a brother in Flint, accompanied by his brother

**DEER LAKE**  
(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Underhill of Boyne City spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hott.

Ernest Raymond took a load of potatoes to Marshall, Mich., Monday for Mr. Wm. Petts. Mr. Petts will also visit a brother at Bellaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McGeorge and children, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy and Children and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pierce and son spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hardy.

Mrs. P. Spohn returned home Friday after spending two weeks in Boyne City with her friend, Mrs. Ella Vanalstine.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have installed a sulphur vapor bath cabinet in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lumley and children and Miss Sidney Lumley spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. M. Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ingraham.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Johnson of Kewadin and Mr. and Mrs. Hans Johnson of Elk Rapids were Sunday guests at the H. Barber and Wm. Korhase homes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hudkins and sons called on Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hott Sunday evening.

Frank Bryzek, while enroute to a birthday party near Walloon Lake, "met up" with a telegraph pole, wrecking his car slightly, he, himself, also suffered a few minor bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barber and family of Bay Shore called at the H. C. Barber home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barber and children and Mrs. Melvin Gokee and children were afternoon callers of H. C. Barber.

Mrs. Oral Barber and daughters are visiting relatives at Flint for a few days, they accompanied Mrs. Georgie Green who was here visiting at the Harvey and Limon Green homes last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hott of Detroit are visiting at the Chas. Hott and the Dell Underhill homes.

Nellie Raymond was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hardy Monday.

Valora June Hardy spent Thursday night of last week with her schoolmate, Avis Barber.

er and wife returned to his cottage on South Arm Lake Thursday.

A very nice all day rain visited this section Friday and did an uncalculable amount of good. There is promises of an abundance of fruit. Everything that ever has blossomed is in bloom at this writing.

**WILSON TOWNSHIP**  
(Edited by Mrs. C. N. Nowland)

Peninsula Grange met with Wilson Grange Saturday evening, May 27 where they put on a good program and presented the traveling gavel, by the candle light service. 25 members of Peninsula, 2 of South Arm, 4 of Ironton, 9 of Deer Lake, 2 of Pickeral Lake, 4 of Bear Creek Grangers making a total of 71 counted. There were over 80, not grangers, present. Dancing was enjoyed during the refreshments of cake, sandwiches, pickles and coffee. Wilson Grange takes the traveling gavel to South Arm Grange in July or August.

Loyal Watt and Irving Coykendall of Detroit drove up Saturday. Loyal returned to his work Sunday but Irving stayed with his mother, Mrs. A. Coykendall and brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Clute and children were Sunday afternoon visitors of Mrs. George Foulton of South Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaler and sons of Deer Lake were also there.

Miss Eleanor Simmons is visiting LaVerre Bee Hawkins of Petoskey this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jaquays and two grandchildren of Pellston took dinner Saturday with his brother, George, and wife when the former were enroute to Traverse City to spend the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staneck Sr. and son George of the Settlement were visitors Sunday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Staneck.

Mr. and Mrs. Don McCullian of Grand Rapids visited Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nowland one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Cihak, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and son Donald of the Settlement and Mrs. S. R. Nowland were Wednesday, Petoskey business visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis and son Jason were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Albert St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nowland and niece, Pauline, of East Jordan spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Alma Nowland. They all went to the cemetery where the family lot is.

M-66 from here to East Jordan lacks but half a mile of being an excellent thoroughfare now. A heavy dressing of gravel has been put on the new construction work of a year ago, with the exception of the small stretch above mentioned. The gravel from the new Miller pit proves to be of an excellent quality, packing quickly and making a fine road. The highway will be completed this week.—Mancelona Herald.

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Henry Ford  
Dearborn, Mich.  
May 22, 1933

I suppose that I may claim to be the first Ford Dealer. I not only made cars, but sold them and frequently delivered them myself.

The "drive away" is not new; often I have driven cars from Detroit to towns in Ohio or Indiana or Michigan to make delivery.

There were no good roads in those days, and the people where I drove had never seen a motor car before.

My first really enthusiastic customers were Country Doctors. They were the first to realize the value of dependable transportation to a widely scattered practice.

Even today I occasionally hear from some of those first Ford users.

We had to teach local mechanics how to care for the cars. That is how Ford Service began, which is now found everywhere in the world.

We believed from the beginning that a sale does not complete our transaction with our customer — it creates upon us an obligation to see that our customer's car gives him service. Ford Dealers know their duty to the public in this respect.

I can say of Ford Dealers generally that they have been and are men of character and standing in their communities. Most of them have been with us many years, which indicates that we agree on basic business principles. The Company provides that the methods used to sell the Ford car are consistent with the self-respect of the Dealers who handle it.

The present Ford V-8 is the peak of our 30 years experience.

We have never made a better car. Its eight-cylinder engine is powerful and smooth running. The car is admittedly very good looking and has comfortable riding qualities. It is economical in operation because of advanced engine design and low car weight.

It is the fastest, roomiest and most powerful car we have ever built.

Henry Ford



## Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Win Nichols a son, Saturday, May 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Lois Franklin visited relatives at Old Mission, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchins visited friends in Traverse City the first of the week.

Leo McManna, who is employed in Traverse City, spent the week end with his family here.

C. H. Dewey, who spent the winter in Detroit, is again at his cottage on Lake Charlevoix.

Mrs. Ira Nichols from Cleveland, Ohio visited friends in East Jordan the first of the week.

Mrs. Newton Jones is visiting at the home of her son, Roland, and family in Flint for a few days.

Mabel Hennig of Grand Rapids spent the week end at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Henning.

Evangeline Nice has rented her cottage at Hayden's point to H. S. Shaw of Boyne City for the summer.

Dorothy Joynt, who is employed at Bellaire, was in East Jordan last week to attend the graduation exercises.

Orrin Bartlett returned Tuesday from the Battle Creek sanitarium where he has been for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lance Kemp and family were Sunday guests at the home of her mother, Mrs. Herbert Olney at Bellaire.

Dr. and Mrs. James Fairchild of Detroit visited at the home of Mrs. Fairchild's father, Robert Atkinson, over the week end.

Frances Ranney, who is in training at Petoskey hospital, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ranney over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder of Flint were guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Snyder, for a few days this week.

Mrs. Catharine Gerner was taken to Petoskey hospital Wednesday morning for treatment. She is somewhat improved at present.

Mrs. George Ward of Vermontville is guest at the R. T. Mac Donald home this week. Mrs. Ward was a former East Jordan resident.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunsberger are visiting at the home of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Snook and family, in Flint for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Behan with children of Carson City visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kenny and other friends first of the week.

Miss Juanita Secord, who has been teaching the past year in Jackson returned to her home here the latter part of last week, where she expects to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Roy returned to Flint, Tuesday, after spending the week end at the home of the father, Henry Roy. Accompanying them were a Mr. and Mrs. Ford of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmory of Grand Rapids were guests at the home of their brother, Amos Jackson and family, over the week end. Mrs. Emmory was formerly Mrs. Helen Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dye and family and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Detroit, have been spending several days at the Dye cottage and visiting Mrs. Dye's mother, Mrs. John Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson of Kent City visited at the home of her brother, Amos Jackson and family, over the week end. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Miss Fannie Jackson of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Livingston, who have been at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Griffin, for the past two weeks, returned to their home in Flint the first of the week. Mrs. Livingston was formerly Miss Rose Griffin.

Guests at the Ingwald Olson home from Saturday until Tuesday include: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lynus and family of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Batke and family of Petoskey; E. E. Olson of Boyne City; and Mrs. A. A. Olson of Petoskey.

Lewis G. Cornell of East Jordan is assisting Mr. A. Livingston, conservator at the Charlevoix State Savings Bank, temporarily, according to present plans, but may be retained indefinitely in his present position.—Charlevoix Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross and son Ernest, also their daughter (Gwendolyn and husband) Mr. and Mrs. Albra Poland and daughter of Flint, visited East Jordan friends for a few days the first of the week. The Ross were former-residents of East Jordan.

Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richardson fell into deep water while playing with other boys near the "red" mill, Thursday noon. Ira, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Higby, jumped into the water and towed the Richardson boy to a board walk where he climbed to safety.

Welcome Lewis of Battle Creek is visiting at the I. L. Bowen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Thomas drove to Midland Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Miss Margaret Bowen returned Monday from spending the winter in Lansing.

Orders taken for Wall Paper every day but Monday, at my home C. H. Whittington. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Shepard and family of Flint were guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shepard, over Decoration.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark C. Coulter and children and G. H. Dunlap of Birmingham are occupying the Dunlap camp on Lake Charlevoix for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Putman and daughter, Doris, also Ford Swell of Sparta, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Conway over Decoration Day.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Pray and son, John, left Thursday for a trip to Ann Arbor and Detroit. Robert, who has been attending school in Detroit, will return with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hitchcock and family of Flint were guests at the home of his mother last week end; Mr. Hitchcock returning Tuesday, but the rest remaining for a longer visit.

Prof. L. R. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. John Kleason and daughter Jane, Howard Taft and Mr. and Mrs. Carlyon, all of Lansing, have been spending a few days at the Taft cottage at Eveline Orchards.

Parker House Rolls fresh every day, 10c a doz., Any Pie 25 cents, Fried Cakes 20c, Angel Food or Layer Cakes, frosted 50c, Whole Wheat Bread every Tuesday and Friday 10c. Phone Mrs. Alice Joynt. adv 22-2

Rev. C. S. Tripp of Saginaw, division officer of the American Relief Army, will speak on Sunday, June 4th, at 3:00 p. m., at the Finkton school house, three miles east of Chestownia on the Central Lake road.

A Roundtable Conference of Northern Michigan Public Librarians will be held at Harbor Springs next Tuesday, May 6th. Mrs. Harriett B. Empey of the East Jordan Public Library, is among those scheduled to attend.

Lieut. Com. H. E. Paddock and wife are guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. W. Paddock. Lieut. Paddock of the U. S. Navy has just left the U. S. steamship Pensacola where he was gunning officer. From here he goes to Washington D. C., where he will also be in the Navy dept. but on land duty.

The Gold and Silver medal oratorical contest, sponsored by the W. C. T. U., will be held at the Presbyterian Church this Sunday evening, June 4th, commencing at 8:00 o'clock. The Atwood quartet, which sang here last Sunday evening, will be present and favor with a musical number. A silver offering will be taken to defray expense of the medals.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Schroeder of Lansing announce the marriage of their daughter, Roberta Evelyn, to Leon Cornell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cornell, on Thursday evening, May 18. They were accompanied by Miss Leda Cornell, sister of the groom and Jarid Schroeder, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed on the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Cornell and the bride wore the gown worn by her mother on her wedding day 25 years ago. The young couple are at home at 508 West Maple-st. Lansing, Michigan.

About 175 attended the 8th annual district meeting of the Rebekah Association held at Boyne City, Friday, May 26. Assembly president, Blanche Stewart from St. Clair also Dorothy Riser, assembly warden from Wayne were present. Other grand lodge officers were—Mary Bird, Charlevoix; Carrie Taylor, Petoskey, past president of Rebekah Assembly of Michigan. Interesting work was put on by the various lodges. Twenty six members from East Jordan attended, and having the largest percentage of members present, again brought home the silver cup. Next year's meeting will be held at Harbor Spring, early in May.

Mrs. Gertrude Waterman returned to her home here last week Thursday. Mrs. Waterman spent the winter months at the home of a sister of her late husband in Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y. While there she made a trip to Washington D. C., also to Ridgely, Md. where she visited at the home of Rev. L. Matthews and daughters, Stella and Ada, (the Matthews were former East Jordan residents here some 30 years ago.) On her way home she visited her daughter, Eva, at Detroit, also Mrs. R. E. Webster of Big Rapids. While in Big Rapids she attended graduation exercises at Ferris Institute. Two former East Jordan people graduated from the dept of Pharmacy, Miss Emily Nachazel and Earling Johnson. She also visited her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Arnold at Traverse City.

Ben Schroeder of Lansing is here for a visit at the home of his brother, William.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Worth of Onaway were week end guests at the R. P. Maddock home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rogers and family visited Mrs. Rogers' sister, Mrs. Herman Brandt, at Vanderbilt, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Podouff of Flint were guests at the A. H. Shepard home for a few days the first of the week.

Edd Barrie and his Boys are now living in his old home on State-st and playing in the Moonlight Gardens at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Foote and Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader were guests of friends at Suttons Bay and Northport, Sunday.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Missionary Society with Mrs. John Seiler has been postponed to Friday, June 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

Bernadette Montour and Mrs. Ada Winnans of Grayling were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Foote the first of the week.

M. J. Quinn was recently appointed Mail Messenger to carry East Jordan mail from and to the Post Office, he being the lowest bidder.

Eloise Davis returned to Mt. Pleasant, Tuesday, after having spent the past few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shepard with daughter, Ruth, were here from Midland first of the week, visiting at the Wm. Shepard home and other relatives and friends.

Robert G. Proctor, W. M. of East Jordan Lodge No. 379, F. and A. M., represented his Lodge at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Lansing last week.

Harriet Conway left Tuesday for Sparta where she will visit for a few days then go on to Kalamazoo for a visit at the home of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healy were in Lansing on business the latter part of last week. While there they also visited their daughter, Lois, who is in training at the Sparrow hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Cipra and daughter, Alice, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kleimert of Cleveland, Ohio, were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edd Nemecek and other friends the past week. They left Wednesday for Chicago.

Guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Pray last week were—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox and daughters, Marie and Arlene, of Spring Lake, Mich.; Attorney Bert Hulbert of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dawson of Charlevoix.

Rev. A. T. Harris will give a lecture on prophecy and the second coming of Jesus Christ at the Pilgrim Holiness Church, Thursday at 8 p. m., June 8th. If you are interested in coming events, come and hear him.

### ROUSE PETITION TO OUST ROGERS IS DENIED

Presiding at a special circuit court session Monday, Judge Farn C. Gilbert denied quo warranto petition of Laverne C. Rouse, former Charlevoix county road commissioner, and declared Samuel E. Rogers, East Jordan, duly elected to the office by the county board of supervisors at their meeting of October 19, 1932. Rouse, head of the General Oil Company of Boyne City, was removed from office by the board of supervisors after investigation disclosed he had sold gasoline and petroleum products to the commission of which he was a member, in violation of the law. The attorney general's department, investigating the matter upon petition, previously had rendered the opinion that sufficient evidence had been disclosed to warrant charges of malfeasance in office.

### DEER CREEK DIST. (Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee and son Clair spent Sunday with Mrs. Batterbee's father and sister, Mr. J. Keller and daughter, Merle.

Mrs. James Lagness, her two sons, Gordon Vance, Edward Lagness, of Detroit motored up for Decoration Day and to visit relatives and friends. While here they called on Mrs. Lagness' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Martinek Sr., Mrs. Tom Kiser and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Vance, Mr. and Mrs. George Etcher and Mr. and Mrs. McKintey Ostrander of Boyne City.

The baseball game Sunday between "The Old Timers" and "Bohemian Settlement" was a very good game. The "Old Timers" won. Score 5 to 3. Batteries for "Bohemian Settlement": team: Vale Shepard and Dick Carson; for "Old Timers": Bill Russell, Floyd Liscum and Albert Omland. Umpires: Irvin Crawford, Ed. Nemecek, Sr. and later Cort Hayes. For once it seemed the "umps" decision pleased everyone. All around it was a good game.

Robert and Marjorie Kiser have

### SCHOOL REGISTRATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the Qualified Electors of the Rural Agricultural School, District No. 2, City of East Jordan, State of Michigan, that a regular Registration of the Qualified School Electors will be held in the following places:

Office of James Gidley, Secretary, on all days from

JUNE 1 TO JULY 1, 1933 inclusive except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

Qualifications of Electors—In all school elections every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, male or female, who owns property which is assessed for school taxes in the district, or who is the parent or legal guardian of any child of school age included in the school census of said district, and who has resided in said district three months next preceding said election, shall be a qualified voter.

Qualified School Electors who are now registered in this District, need not re-register.

This Registration is in accordance with Act 319, Part II, Chap. 7, Section 2, Public Acts of 1927, relative to School Elections.

Dated June 1, A. D. 1933.

JAMES GIDLEY, Secretary of Board of Education.

### Homemakers' Corner BY Home Economics Specialists Michigan State College

A nine and one-half per cent increase in group membership during the past year is shown in the home economics extension records according to Miss Edna V. Smith, state leader of home demonstration agents, Michigan State College.

In spite of a decrease in the number of groups from 996 to 910, the membership has increased from 13,307 in 1931-32, to 14,722 in 1932-33. During 1931-32 over 57,000 women were reached outside the groups bringing the total number in the state receiving instruction in the various phases of home economics to 78,000. The records for the past year have not been completed as yet, but it is expected that the number reached outside of the groups will show a considerable increase.

The home furnishing division showed the greatest comparative increase over last year, having doubled its membership, with a total of 4413 enrolled in these groups. Nutrition rated second with an enrollment of 3936. The other groups were as follows: Child training, 850; clothing, 3326; home management, 2203.

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

### City People Flocking to Georgia Farmhouses

Valdosta, Ga.—The migration of city people to the soil has been in such numbers that not a habitable farmhouse in the Valdosta area is vacant. Every building fit for dwelling shelters a family. Many have no means of financing a crop or even feeding themselves until harvest, but they express confidence of eking out a better living than in the cities.

In numerous instances migrants moved into vacant houses without even troubling to find out who owned them. Once domiciled, they set about to drive a bargain with the landlord.

### Law Permits Disabled War Veterans to Peddle

Harrisburg, Pa.—A law originally passed in 1927 gave honorably discharged disabled American war veterans the right to peddle in Pennsylvania goods they own in their own right without obtaining a license or a permit. Only residents of Pennsylvania are given the privilege. To obtain the right to peddle without licenses, the veterans must certify to their disability and discharge, and must make affidavit that the goods they seek to sell are owned by them.

### Reno Bank Moratorium Brings Out Big Bills

Reno, Nev.—That hundreds of the old-fashioned large bills are in circulation was demonstrated here when many showed up in payment of taxes during a banking moratorium. Citizens, finding that checks on the closed banks could not be used in paying taxes, dug into safety deposit boxes, tin cans and other repositories and came back with the big bills which had been in hiding for years.

### Born and Died in Same House

Laredo, Texas.—Miss Francisca Juarez was born and died in the same house here, a structure 150 years old, and which was once used by pioneer residents of this city as a stockade during Indian fighting. The eighty-nine-year-old woman died recently. She left Laredo only once, then sojourning to San Antonio.


been ill the past week with measles. Jacklyn Williams spent the week end with Eva Bayliss.

Mrs. George Etcher attended Mrs. Ralph Walker last week. They have a new girl at the Walker home. Baby and Mrs. Walker are doing well.

## PROOF Of The PUDDING

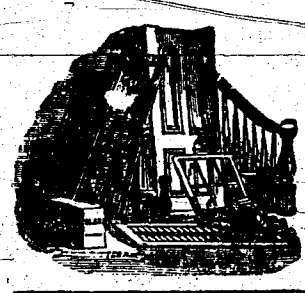
"THE proof of the pudding is in the eating." That quaint old saying this bank has proven to its own satisfaction and to that of every one who has done business with it.

THIS bank offers safety to every one who entrusts it with their money. We do not tell you what we will do—we let our record of firm endurance through the trying years show you what we have done. Amidst the storms of world disaster we have stood firm and steadfast and offer to every one who does business here safety.



**STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN**  
SAFE BANKING

"THE BANK ON THE CORNER"



## 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**

The new <b>GOODYEAR PATHFINDER</b> Supertwist Cord Tire	<b>MAN! WHAT TIRE VALUES GOODYEAR OFFERS!</b>	The <b>GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER</b> Supertwist Cord Tire
<p>4.40-21 \$4.65 4.50-21 \$5.20 4.75-19 \$5.65 5.00-19 \$6.10 5.25-18 \$6.85</p>	<p>4.40-21 \$5.85 4.50-21 \$6.50 4.75-19 \$7.00 5.00-19 \$7.60 5.25-18 \$8.50</p>	<p>PLAY SAFE</p> <p>Every car owner who is running around on thin, worn-out, dangerous tires, should replace them with safe new ones NOW. Old tires on hot roads are a risky proposition.</p>
 <p><b>GOODYEAR</b></p> <p>More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind</p>		
<p><b>East Jordan Co-operative Association</b></p> <p>PHONE 179 OPEN 7:00 A. M. TO 11:00 P. M.</p>		



# Oh Cynthia!

## By NORMA KNIGHT

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WNU Service

### SYNOPSIS

Business taking him to Denver, Geoffrey Enslow, young chemical engineer, takes up his residence with his mother's girlhood friends. They seem a happy, carefree family, Captain Cary, "Miss Nona" Aylesbury, the captain's daughter; Cary, thoughtless though likable youngster; little Tenny Montague, motherless, who lives with the Carys—and Cynthia, Geoff finds himself very much "at home," though Cynthia puzzles him. She is, apparently, against the wishes of her family, running a "gift shop," and astonishes Geoff by the suggestion that he pay board money, to her, unknown to her mother. He agrees, though much mystified.

### CHAPTER III—Continued

"Her garden supplies half a dozen sick rooms and apartments," the girl commented. "But she's apt to overdo, if she isn't watched. Cary, you'll weed the aster bed for her Saturday afternoon?"

Tenny looked up from her plate. "Why didn't you do it today, Cary? You were home all morning!"

Cary sighed. "You would have to split the beans, wouldn't you, Miss Montague? Now I'll catch it," he added resignedly.

His sister was looking at him from across the table.

"Lost your job, Cary? When?"

"Why don't you ask 'why'?" he parried.

She shrugged her shoulders. "I can make a pretty good guess."

"Say, listen, Cynthia," he began eagerly. "Why don't you let me come in with you at the Odds and Ends? You pay that dish-faced Elsie Dinsmore—"

"Dinsmore? Cynthia corrected, going on with her salad. "And I don't think she's particularly dish-faced."

"Dinsmore or Dunsmore—you have to pay her a salary. A darn good one, too, as I happen to know. Why not take me on instead? Charity begins at home, you know."

"Charity, yes. It's business we're talking about, mind."

"Cynthia, you're too hard on the boy. Captain Cary expostulated. "He's young to be settling down to office routine. At his age I was riding my horse from one house party to another, dancing all night, hunting—"

"That was the life!" was Cary's enthusiastic comment. "Gosh, doesn't it sound swell? A good horse, nothing to do but enjoy yourself, pretty girls everywhere you went, money in your pocket—"

"Sounds like a pretty useless existence to me!"

"I don't mean you, Cap'n." The girl smiled at him. "Things were different then, of course. And besides, you did have some duties, didn't you?"

"Naturally I had duties," he replied. "But they were those that befitted a gentleman, not a clerk."

"Cary tries hard, dear," Miss Nona pleaded.

Cynthia was silent, and Geoff knew a mighty longing to take her by those small shoulders and shake her hard. Why must she spoil every gathering? Why couldn't she accept her family for what they were: impractical but wholly charming lotus-eaters who, when all was said and done, added more to the happiness of the world than did she and her infernal gift shop?

The next morning he went to work in earnest. For several days Cary drove him to the laboratory and came for him in the afternoon. Then Geoff bought a sedan (taking pains not to explain that he had chosen it instead of a roadster because he hoped to coax Miss Nona and the Captain to drive with him occasionally) and soon after, Cary got a new job. A small incident marked this event in a way that deepened Geoff's prejudice against Cynthia.

They were all gathered in the parlor before dinner, a family habit which Geoff liked. It had been a day of intense heat and Geoff dived into the coolness and dimness of the old room as into a pool of cool water. Miss Nona sat in a low chair, busy with a dress she was embroidering for Tenny. She wore her favorite lilac voile and looked as though neither heat nor worry had ever touched her. The Captain was hidden behind the sheets of the evening paper.

Geoff glanced at Cynthia. She always looked, he admitted grudgingly, as if she were straight from a bath and clean clothes throughout. Her frocks were all severely plain, she wore no jewelry, not even a string of beads, and the only fragrance about her was that of her own fine skin.

"Cary home yet?" she asked her mother.

"Not yet, poor boy! It's his first day at the oil company, you know, and I suppose he'll have to stay late, learning his new duties."

Cynthia's lips curved and in spite of himself Geoff also smiled. Neither could visualize Cary in an enthusiastic devotion to work which kept him after office hours.

"There he is now!" Miss Nona brightened. "Bless his heart, he always comes in whistling!"

In he came, his collar open, his dark hair plastered to his forehead.

"Hi, everybody! Hasn't this been a scorcher? Let me tell you what happened today. Fellow came in to price

tires and decided they were so high he'd make his old ones do a while longer. When he went out to his car he found the rubber had melted and the wheels were standing on their rims in pools of stuff. The poor guy had to buy tires then!"

"Quit it, Cary!" Cynthia ordered languidly. "It's been hot enough without having to exaggerate. The back of the shop was like an oven today. Elsie went home with a headache before noon but she came back to take the four-to-six shift, praise be!"

The doorbell rang and Tenny went to answer it. She returned carrying a huge florist's box.

"For you, Cynthia!"

"Why not?" Her mother asked affectionately. "I'm sure there are plenty of men who—Oh, Cynthia!"

She had lifted from the folds of waxed paper a mass of flowers: roses, white heather, forced lilies and gardenias. They were tied with yards of silver ribbon and proclaimed, to the last butterfly bow, their expensive-ness.

"Find the card, dear!" Miss Nona looked more pleased than did her daughter. Indeed Cynthia's face wore only an expression of bewilderment.

There was a moment's silence while she fished among the wrappings for the tiny envelope and drew out the card. Then to Geoff's amazement she turned quite white, rose and walked unsteadily from the room. Geoff, as she passed him, thought he caught a glint of tears in her eyes.

"Who is it, Miss Nona?" Tenny's anxious voice was inquiring. "Who sent 'em? What makes Cynthia feel so bad?"

"I sent them," Cary said, after a moment's hesitation. "Cynthia's been sort of off me since I lost that last job, and I thought I'd say it with flowers. Doesn't seem to have made much of a hit with her, does it?"

"It was a lovely thing for you to do, dear," Miss Nona told him earnestly. "Your sister is touched by your thoughtfulness, that's all."

"Don't you believe it!" Cary eyed the mass of blossoms ruefully. "She's fighting mad. The only time she cries is when she's really angry. Gosh darn

with poor Miss Nona because she works out in her beloved garden and then she'll be as disagreeable as possible because some trifling household task has been neglected.

"How she ever strayed into this charming family is a mystery. She must have been changed in her cradle. Miss Nona is too sweet to be true, the old man is a mine of interesting information, Cary, barring a little natural foolishness, is one of the nicest young chaps I've ever met. Even the Tenny child is adorable.

"But Cynthia!"

"All I can say is that now, nearly a month after meeting her, I am no nearer liking her than I was that first night—and that's saying a great deal for me. I'm usually pretty fond of my fellow humans!"

He found no occasion to change his opinion of Cynthia in the days that followed. Rather did his disapproval and dislike grow. She was a bully, he told himself; a small, rather attractive, youthful bully, but none the less a bully. It seemed to Geoff that she found her sole happiness in life in discovering what gave her family pleasure and then frustrating their pursuit of it.

If Miss Nona announced she was going shopping the next day, Cynthia was sure to persuade her mother to wait until she herself could accompany her. Geoff more than once boiled inwardly at the look of hurt disappointment in Miss Nona's face on these occasions.

The girl's cupidry repelled him strongly. Several times he had heard her in the kitchen taking Marguerite to task for some trifling extravagance.

Geoff began to take a quiet pleasure in setting himself against Cynthia. He invited the Captain into his room after dinner where the smoke from his cigars was lost in that of his own cigarettes. Cynthia could scarcely invade the boarder's room with her edicts and ultimata, he thought.

When Cary presently lost his job again, Geoff threw himself heartily into an conspiracy of silence against Cynthia; helped the boy find another position and smiled with triumph when Cary made airy announcement of the change.

He carried Miss Nona off boldly one Sunday morning and kept her all day without telephoning Cynthia, meeting the white-faced daughter who rushed frantically out to greet them, with his mother's favorite lift of eyebrow. "It never occurred to me that it was necessary for her to announce her plans in advance," he commented.

Cary was his devoted friend, the Captain liked him heartily, Miss Nona made no secret of her affection for him, Marguerite showed her back teeth in a vast grin when Geoff tipped her lavishly. Only Tenny held aloof.

It surprised Geoff to find how wholeheartedly the child adored Cynthia. Miss Nona gave her the tenderest care. Captain Cary was never too busy to take her on his lap and read to her. Cary played with her almost as though he were her own age. She accepted Geoff's own overtures with shy pleasure. But it was to Cynthia that she gave all her love.

Cynthia never patted her, seldom played with her or told her stories. She held Tenny to a strict accounting of her day. Had she hung up her own nightgown and aired her bed? Had she taken her cod liver oil after each meal?

Tenny would nod in passionate assent to these questions. She hung about the gate in the evening, straining her eyes in the dusk for the first sight of Cynthia. When the slender figure appeared, walking somewhat wearily these autumn nights, the child would slip a hand in the older girl's and stick to her like a little burr till bedtime came. Once or twice Geoff had seen Cynthia lean her head against Tenny's little shoulder, and the radiance in the child's face was like a burst of sunshine.

"Come here, Tenny," Geoff said one evening, holding out his hand to her. "You're just like a little thundercloud all evening. What's the matter?"

She came, not unwillingly, but with no lightning of the gloom which enveloped her.

"I don't like Cynthia to work so hard," she said. "Her head ached this morning—I know it did! And now she's telephoned she can't get home before I go to bed."

"It's a shame, darling," Miss Nona said. "I'm worrying about Cynthia, too. She's working far too hard."

"Stuff and nonsense—her running that shop at all," the Captain said testily. "You should put your foot down, Nona—"

Miss Nona shook her head. "You know I can't do anything with her, Father! We've both talked to her—did it do one bit of good?" She sighed and laid down her sewing.

"Isn't it odd how dull the house seems without her?"

Geoff, rather to his own surprise, was experiencing the same sensation. It must be, he mused, that he missed his daily tilts with Cynthia. They quarreled more and more frequently lately, as Geoff became a more inti-

mate part of the family life, and as Cynthia's weariness often expressed itself in tart speech.

The Carys were like no other family Geoff had ever known. Reserve was a quality unknown to them. They discussed their most private affairs as cheerfully before Geoff as though he were one of them. To be sure, they often took for granted facts he did not know and thus confused both him and themselves in a discussion.

Only Cynthia guarded her own affairs from discussion. Geoff was alternately amused and irritated by the manner in which a flash of her blue eyes put a stop to any conversation which touched upon her earlier life.

"Sometimes," he informed her, "I think you must have a Past, you're so secretive."

The long lashes lifted and she flung him a glance. "Oh, I have! I have a husband and seven children in Phoenix, Ariz., and I'm so afraid you'll find it out!"

"It would make no difference," he assured her affably. "I have no intention whatever of falling in love with you."

The blue eyes lingered on him speculatively. "I wonder . . . It would be an interesting experiment in emotional power—but, no! I'm too busy to bother with you just now. Later, perhaps."

"Go as far as you like," he said. "The fairest maidens of New York have tried—and failed. But perhaps a little Colorado desperado—"

"On second thought I don't think I'll bother with you. If I failed it would be a terrible blow to my vanity, and if I succeeded, Miss Nona would be heart-broken."

"Meaning—you'd turn me down?"

She nodded, composedly. He laughed but he was a little piqued for all that. The only son of John Enslow, slated for an important position in his father's firm, esteemed in his own right, was not accustomed to an indifference so obviously genuine that he could not regard it as assumed for the purpose of interesting him.

A few days later Miss Nona spoke to him again about Cynthia's overworking.

"Won't you talk to her about it, Geoff? I'm sure she'll listen to you!"

"My dear Miss Nona, she's less likely to listen to me than to anyone in Denver. Haven't you noticed that I'm unpopular with your daughter, to say the least? I'm the only son of my mother, and life is still sweet to me! I'd do a lot for you, Miss Nona, dear, but to put my head in Cynthia's jaws is a job for a braver man than I."

Having taken this determined position it was a little disconcerting to find himself approaching Cynthia on the subject after all. He did it on impulse—one of the impulses over which his mother raised her eyebrows.

Cynthia had come home late to dinner, more than ordinarily tired.

"Does your head ache again, Cynthia?" asked Tenny pityingly.

"A little, Tenny."

She and the little girl were alone in the dining room, the others having finished the meal before Cynthia came. Geoff, returning for the cigarette lighter he had left on the table, suddenly stared into angry speech.

"You're a fool to work yourself to death like this! You worry your mother, you're hurting your health—what do you gain by it? What does it matter whether your silly shop does ten cents' more or less business in a day's time? If it was necessary for you to work like this—Geoff heard his own voice speaking hotly—"I wouldn't say a word. But merely for a whim—to satisfy some idiotic idea of self-expression—"

She lifted the coffee cup to her lips and swallowed the last drops of the hot fluid.

"Is that what you think I do it for?"

"What else?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "Oh, excitement, perhaps—change; or mightn't it be that I want a more useful life than baking a cake now and then, and helping Miss Nona arrange the flowers?"

"Usefulness is a relative term," he said didactically. "It doesn't strike me as being useful—loading a lot of junk on people who don't know what to do with it after they've bought it."

"Junk is a relative term," she retorted. "And my customers do know what to do with it."

He moved impatiently. She was treating him with the same tolerance she gave Cary and Tenny, he thought. So far as she was concerned he was just one more friend of Miss Nona whom she was obliged to treat with civility.

He admitted presently that he appeared to have a talent for presenting himself in the midst of domestic disagreements, a fact which probably contributed to Cynthia's bored disapproval of him. He came down stairs one evening in time to hear her say to her mother:

"Mr. Montague's check was made out to me, Miss Nona! You shouldn't have cashed it."

"Darling, I put 'by N. C. Aylesbury'

on it as plain as anything; and Tenny really needed some new clothes!"

There was a pregnant silence within the room. Geoff dared neither to enter nor to go back up the polished stairs. Then Cynthia spoke.

"All right, honey. It upsets my plans terribly, but it can't be helped now. Only promise me that next month—"

"Cynthia, of course! I'm truly sorry, dear, if you wanted the money for the shop but after all, we have to consider Tenny first, don't we?"

At that Geoff went back to his room, making no effort to soften the sound of his footsteps. Was there no limit to Cynthia's rapacity? He wondered if the girl had got herself into some sort of financial tangle and in desperation was trying to buy her way out. That, he thought, would account for the look of worry which seemed never absent from her eyes these days.

Geoff's own board was due the next day and he decided on a bold step. He told himself that it was concern for Miss Nona that dictated it, but in reality it was a desire to force Cynthia's hand, to shatter her maddening indifference toward him.

He wrote out the usual check for sixty dollars and after dinner approached Miss Nona, smiling at her ingratiatingly. He saw Cynthia's quick glance go to the slip of paper in his hand, saw her involuntary gesture of protest but he ignored both.

"Miss Nona," he began coaxingly. "I've been your guest now for weeks and weeks. From this day forward I'm going to pay a little something—an absurdly inadequate something—toward the expense I've been putting you to. You're not to refuse—please, dear Miss Nona! Because if you do I'll have to move to some smelly boarding house or uncomfortable hotel, and wish I was back with you—"

Her soft brown eyes filled. "Geoff, you mustn't! Your mother's son—"

He took out his own handkerchief and touched it to her eyes.

"You can give it to charity, if you like; or throw it into the waste-basket; or buy some more tulip bulbs for those long beds under the windows—anything, just so you let me feel I'm paying a little something for all you do for me!"

He tucked the paper into her hand, closed her fingers over it and smiled at her. When Marguerite came to announce dinner, he stood aside to allow her and Cynthia to pass. As she went through the door, the girl raised her lashes and gave him one brief glance.

All his boyish triumph evaporated under the force of that gaze. He tossed her hours after he had gone to bed, remembering it. There had been neither reproach nor anger in it, but something strangely like despair. Until long after midnight he lay hating himself for the unfairness of his action. To be sure, Cynthia herself had been unfair about these checks. She was robbing the family purse to stave off some sort of crisis in her shop. It was his absolute duty to turn over his board money to the mistress of the house.

Nevertheless Geoff was haunted by a pair of desperate eyes in a small brown face; a little figure that drooped forlornly all through the meal; a low, rather husky voice that carefully avoided addressing him unless it was absolutely necessary!

CHAPTER IV

Odds and Ends.

Geoff had never visited the gift shop though he knew, of course, where it was. When he happened to find himself in its neighborhood during his lunch hour one day, he yielded to an impulse of curiosity and hunted it up. Cynthia, he knew, would not be in. This was her day out at this time.

It was a tiny place, little more than a wedge between two more pretentious shops. Its one plateglass window shone bravely and through it he caught a glimpse of various articles carefully arranged. In the middle of them was a gray pottery bowl filled with yellow "button" chrysanthemums, their gray-green foliage in lovely contrast with the bowl. Geoff regarded that arrangement thoughtfully. He had seen its duplicate on the table at home. Did Miss Nona come down to the shop to fix Cynthia's flowers, or was she also endowed with the pretty gift of floral arrangement? It seemed somehow a contradictory note in her character. But then everything about Cynthia seemed more or less contradictory.

Inside there was the usual collection of chains, pins, small lacquer trays, candlesticks, powder boxes, gift boxes of fine tea, traveling clocks—all the ornamental litter with which he was so familiar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Texas Gets the Blues

Residents in the Texas Panhandle and South Plains area get "the blues" each time a blustery sandstorm strikes. Dust in the air causes a deflection of light, making metal objects reflect a bluish sheen, weather men have observed.

## Merits of Dried and Sweet Milk

### Research Work Has Shown Food Values to Be Much Alike.

"I have noticed that you have sometimes used evaporated milk when giving inexpensive menus. Is evaporated milk as good as sweet milk and can it be used instead of it in any recipe? I always thought that some of the food value was taken out of it?"

This paragraph is quoted from a letter to a dietetic expert, who comments as follows:

We have changed our attitude in regard to evaporated milk in the last ten years, since much research work has been done in the nutrition laboratories and in the baby hospitals. It has been found that both evaporated and dried milk change very little in food value, and also that the process of preparing them makes the "curd" which develops as soon as milk reaches the stomach, so much smaller, that the processed milks are more easily digested than fresh milk. Pediatricians are ordering these milks, or boiled fresh milk—some of them even use freshly soured milk for infant feeding.

Those of us who have been brought up on fresh milk, do not usually care for the flavor of evaporated milk for drinking. Dr. Lydia Roberts of the University of Chicago, in an experiment with children, finds that after a short time they will take evaporated milk cheerfully, if urged in the proper way.

In cooking, not so much difference is noticed, and in some dishes the flavor of evaporated milk is considered an improvement. I know a college girl who after years of making cocoa with evaporated milk, prefers it to sweet milk, and practically every one likes it as well. With caramel or chocolate flavor, it is always as good, or better. In a highly seasoned dish it seems to give little difference to the flavor. The fact that it can be whipped makes it an inexpensive substitute for cream in dessert. I have found that if a tiny bit of gelatine is added according to directions given, the time of whipping can be cut down to about three minutes.

The point in all diets of low cost or high cost that is important is to see that plenty of milk is used, because it is practically impossible to fulfill the requirements of nutrition without it. It makes no difference whether milk is drunk as a beverage, or whether it is eaten in soups, cream dishes, or desserts.

Once upon a time, before we knew so much about vitamins and minerals, milk was called the "perfect food." Now that term is modified to the "most nearly perfect" food. Children depend upon it for protein, calcium, phosphorus and a goodly share of the vitamin supply. Adults get their protein supply from other foods, but it is difficult for them to obtain the calcium they need from a milkless diet. It makes the question of vitamin less difficult.

While adults are not building new bone or teeth, they need the calcium to replace the breaking down of hard substances of the body, which is constantly going on. The other day a business man who has not believed that grownups need milk, asked a famous nutritionist his opinion—the answer was written and to the point. "Milk is an essential during the whole learning period."

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## Girl to Woman

THE young woman who suffers from monthly pains, or the woman who suffers from weakening drains, should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Miss Minnie Wacker, Route 9, Valley Pike, Dayton, says: "When I was developing into womanhood I would have terrible bearing pains, followed by very dizzy sick-headaches, was weak and tired and so irritable I did not care to have any one talk to me. I also became very pale. Immediately after I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was greatly relieved of this suffering. I have had no more trouble, am in the best of health." Sold by druggists.

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

## EARN \$19.00 WEEKLY

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## SORES AND LUMPS—No Sorely

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### THE FABLE OF HOW WEDDINGS HAVE SOLD OFF

By GEORGE ADE

IT CAME about that during this very October, Rosalie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jellaby, was fairly dragged to the altar by Walter Dingleforth, whose father owns the Furniture Factory and pays a Jimcracking Income Tax, even if he does hire an Expert to protect him, so that on the Day when their high-grade Offspring left them forever (maybe), Mr. and Mrs. Jellaby could hardly refrain from doing Jig Steps.

The Architect who planned the Jellaby Home had not counted on taking care of 200 Guests at one time, consequently, when the big Doings were pulled off, about half of the Ringside Spectators were parked in Hallways or Closets or on the Stairway. When the Bids went out, no one was overlooked, because the Young People would need almost everything when they started in to furnish a large Apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Jellaby decided to cut it wide and handsome because this would be their only Chance to make a Splash on the Society Page. Besides, they figured that it wouldn't cost any more to put on the Show than it would to keep Rosalie in Stockings for another Year. They were getting rid of the main Expense Account and could afford to bust over.

**A Golden Gibbie.** So they had a Strip of Red Carpet, Maiden-Hair Ferns, a special Harpist secreted behind Palms, a Caterer who brought a wagonload of Indigestibles and a Rector who was so High Church that you couldn't understand what he said. Everything was Oo-la-la, and right up to the Handle, A Great Day for the Jellabys? You said it. It was a Daylight Affair, 12 o'clock Central Time, with everything sped up because the Young Couple had to get the Limited so as to catch the Boat for Europe which Rosalie rather wanted to see, as she never had been east of Akron.

The Main Bout went off great. It had been rehearsed until it was as smooth as a Belasco First Night. They had Bridesmaids, who looked like feasted Marshmallows, and terrified little Girls strewing Posies and a freshly shaven Male Body Guard in Undertaking Costumes whose Collars were too tight. It was a regular Wedding. After the two Principals had been legally welded and the rabid Assemblage was fighting for Lobster Salad and Pimento Sandwiches, of course there were all sorts of Comments, mostly right out in the Open and favorable. Nearly everybody said that the Bride looked cunning—and had done very well by herself in snatching a Gibbie who probably had a million already, with more in sight, and was sufficiently educated to sign Checks, even if he couldn't read a Book. What you might call an *Idiot* Husband.

**Kickless Punch.** Among those who were trying to last it out was a ruddy old Bachelor who dated back to the Happy Days when they locked people up for discussing Birth Control, but permitted them to drink Absinthe. He was sitting over in a corner with two ossified Crabs who could almost remember the Mexican War and he was telling them what a Hardship it was to get up at Sunrise in order to see some weak-brained Youth jump over the Precipice.

"It's all right if you suffer from Insomnia," said the unmarried Renegade, "but now that I am up, what am I going to do all the rest of the day? Whoever invented these 12 o'clock Weddings had a swell idea, with the reverse English. Wait till the Whistle blows and then hop to it. I am telling you that in the by-gone Era when Nights were not wasted on Slumber, it would have been impossible to have this Show, at Noon. At that Hour the Groom was always in a Turkish Bath trying to get back on Earth after the Dinner for the Best man, the Ushers and all others who happened to be thirsty. As a Rule the Lads didn't come up for Air until 6 P. M. No one knew when the Ceremony would take place. After all the Stragglers had answered the Roll-Call, then the Preacher was given the High Sign and told to shoot the Works."

"Have you tried the Punch?" asked one of the Old-Timers. "I suspect that the Coloring Matter is Aniline." "I have wrapped myself around five of them, hoping against Hope," replied the Bachelor. "All of the Women still look Plain to me, so I suspect that the Recipe was borrowed from the Rockefeller Foundation. If the Stuff carries a Message, it must be in Code, because I can't get anything out of it."

**A Rough-House Meal.** "Things have come to a direful Pass when they got to have one Plain Clothes Man to watch the Presents and two to watch the Guests. The Refreshments may contain a lot of Vitamins, but they are shy on Birth and Laughter. No one wants to make a Speech. The Bride hasn't been mused up. The Decorations remain Stationary. I'll say the Party is a Flop."

In a secluded Apartment where the ladies had stacked their Wraps a well-preserved Matron was letting off Steam. "I can remember," said she, "when

the wedding-Breakfast was a sit-down affair which lasted for Hours and all those present wouldn't have to eat anything for Days and Days after it was all over. Instead of putting 'It, S. V. P.' on the lower Corner of the Inlay, they should put 'Cafeteria Service.' If you haven't trained for one of these Affairs the Chances are that by the time you get to the Trough there will be nothing left except Olives. The only safe Plan is to bring your own Lunch or else wear a Gymnasium Suit."

"At this another Old Girl said that she could remember when Getting Married was an Event instead of a mere Incident. That is to say, when the Twain stood up to receive their Sentences there was much Weeping, because the Witnesses knew that both of them were in for Life.

"Why don't they change the Word- ing?" she demanded. "Instead of that antiquated Apple Sauce about staying on the Job until 'death do us part,' why not make it, 'until we get fed up on Each other?'"

**No Left-Over.** "Lady, you put a whole Chapter into a couple of Lines," said the first Matron. "It seems only yesterday when all the Folks on the Side-Lines were worried about the little Pawt who was going to emerge from the Sheltered Life and assume the large Responsibilities of Life. Nowadays the Fawn is just as timid as a Bengal Tiger. She has looked up his Nobs in Dun and Bradstreet and she knows, to a Nickel, what she can shake out of him every Year. She is stage-managing the whole Spectacle and the Parents are taking Orders. If she seems Nervous it is because she is wondering if her Picture will show up all right in the Papers. I can even remember when the Brides used to faint. All that is out. Nowadays the Groom is the only one who looks as if he needed a Trained Nurse."

"Did you hear about the Secret Ball taken at a School for Girls last Month?" asked her friend. "It seems that each of the Graduates was given a Questionnaire, in which occurred the Query: 'Would you Marry just for Money?' The Returns showed that 99 per cent of the Sweet Young Things answered 'You know it,' and then declined the Words.

"When I married my Almer I knew that he had put his Roll into the \$14 Spark Diamond and owed for the Suit in which he stood up but I took a Chance because I felt that his Love for me was such that he could go out and get anything not spiked down. We rode away in a Hired Hack and took a Day Coach to Springfield where we saw the Capitol Building and the first Electric Lights. When I go to a Wedding now I hear everybody asking, 'Which one of them has the Coin?' It seems to be taken for granted that Nobody will tackle Matrimony unless there is enough of a Sinking Fund to take care of the Overhead."

In the meantime the Caterer was packing up and he was heard to tell one of the Colored Boys that there was no longer any Savage. He said that Weddings had become such a bore that the Mob tried to eat itself into Forgetfulness.

**MORAL:** The Usual Charge by a Justice of the Peace is \$2.

### Cause of Earthquakes Still Puzzles Experts

Earthquakes are believed to result from a number of different causes, but the principal one is considered to be faulting or the slipping of one great body of rock upon another in the earth's crust or outer portion, says a writer in the Detroit News. After the California earthquake of 1906 it was found that along a previously known fault nearly 300 miles long, the strata had shifted horizontally from one to three feet. The usual points of origin for such changes in the earth's crust are estimated to be from 10 to 20 miles below the surface. Some earthquakes are caused by the violent explosions accompanying volcanic eruptions. Some are produced by the falling in of subterranean caverns, by avalanches, landslides and various slummings on the slopes of deltas and on the outer faces of the continental platforms under the sea. Great earthquakes are most numerous in volcanic regions, and particularly near the mountainous edges of continents, bordering on the ocean.

### Many Species of Oak Trees

There are over 200 species of oak, of which fifteen are native of California. One of the most familiar trees in southern California is the native evergreen or live oak (Quercus agrifolia). While the native live oak is often used in street parkways, the holly oak of southern Europe seems to be better for all-around parkway use and particularly near the ocean, notes a writer in the Los Angeles Times. The native oak tends to mildew badly when near the ocean and it seems to be more easily attacked by the twig borer. The holly oak is straighter when young.

### Old Post Regulations

On March 3, 1797, it was decided that "all letters to George Washington be received and conveyed by post during his life free of charge." The postal laws were revised in 1799, and flogging substituted for the death penalty for robbing the mails. The franking privilege was extended to John Adams in 1801. In 1802 an act was passed to the effect that "mail between Petersburg, Va., and Louisville, Ga., (should) go in mail coaches instead of on horseback." A general post office had been established in Washington on May 20, 1800.

### Sheer, Lovely Cottons for Summer

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



**S**HEER cottons are triumphant in the mode. Of all the fluttery-ruffly seasons the coming summer promises to be the fluttest-ruffiest one we have known for years. With all the dainty crisp or kandelis, filmy mousselines, dotted nets, swisses and similar airy-fairy cottons which the vogue calls for, it is inevitable that our summer rain-

ment will go alluringly feminine, which it does to the point of enchantment. Commencement frocks especially yield to feminine persuasion this season. They are all that any fair one might dream of in the way of beguiling effects which myriads of little ruffles and "oodles" of tiny-lace edgings unflinchingly bespeak.

The prettiness of these frocks, made of plain or embroidered organdies or sheer mousselines and the like, is simply devastating. Their full long skirts (usually ending above the ankle) have a picturesque grace about them as they fairly revel in a froth of ruffles and ruchings and such. If not ruffles and frills and decorative treatments, then adroitly cut ample flares and circular movements, such as distinguish the winsome frocks pictured, accomplish the coveted fullness for the new skirts.

Let no one assume, however, that the presence of wide hemlines means that slender silhouettes are to be sacrificed. Not for one moment! The new "lines" call for slim-fitted hips, and not until a point is reached between hipline and knees is the skirt allowed to spatter out into whirling, swirling masses of little ruffles or develop widening flares.

The sleeves of these prettily femi-

nine frocks are as whimsical as a passing summer breeze. They are, almost without exception, short and they are either puffed or ruffled or lace-adorned or stiffened to stand out as sprightly as a ballet dancer's skirt. Sometimes the cunning puffs are emphasized by a neat band which makes them look demure.

Necklines, too, contribute in no small way to the prettiness and becomingness of these fascinating summer frocks. The gay and debonaire gown posed to the right in the illustration, has a lovely neckline. The material for this winsome model is a dureded starched sheer cotton. The embroidered dots are green. The belt is green velvet. The white organdie flowers which outline the neckline in flou fashion are repeated on the skirt. For the newest gesture among designers is to feature attractive back views.

The keynote of the frock on the seated figure is its simplicity—sophisticated simplicity, if you please, for the dureded embroidered white organdie which fashions it is a last word in fabric lore. Nothing could be prettier for graduate wear. Later this same frock could be posed over a pastel taffeta when it goes to parties and to dances.

© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

### GOWNS BEING MADE FOR SUNDAY NIGHT

The importance of "Sunday night" is stressed by one Paris house; for it has designed probably the majority of its spring and summer costumes with this particular evening in mind.

When you think of it, it is quite an inspiration, for Sunday night is a time for relaxation, informality and congenial intimacy. Hence ensembles that fit in with these feelings must be very lovely and restful, provocative of delightful conversation, restful to the eye and refreshing in every detail. And that is just what they are. The black crepe frocks have graceful sleeves with fullness about the elbow, often of white diamante tulle or in a heavier blistered crepe. Lacquered lace makes possible many stiff, standupish frills for the outlining of décolletages which gives them a crispness that is almost fragile. Organdie is used in the same manner.

### More and Better Blouses Fashion Slogan of Spring

You may wear the frilliest of Victorian creations—or you may go in for a simple Fascist shirt. But blouses you must have, for this is pre-eminently a suit season.

For Informal wear, candy-striped shirting made up in severe mannish style with a collar which may be worn open or closed, is a favorite type. Gay plaid taffeta, or checked-surah silk are made up in youthful overblouses, belted at the waistline, with cap sleeves, and huge scarf bows tied under the chin. Eileen, with drawnwork of stripes or checks, in butter yellow, brick red or old blue, is being made up in simple blouses for wear with tailored jacket-suits.

There is practically no limit to the variety in more-dressed-up blouses for town wear, and for bridge, luncheon or tea.

### Stripes Woven in Just as You Want Them to Appear

You will like the new use for old stripes. Instead of turning and twisting the material to make the stripes run like you want them to, there is forthcoming a new material in which the stripes already woven into it just the way you want them to go. And in the grandest assortment of colors! You're asking if they would make your mouth water? Wait till you see 'em!

### CHIC LINEN SUIT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Those who know fashions are all enthusiastic over the idea of linen as a medium for the new jacket suits. The new tweed weave linens are as soft as fine woolen and the beauty of them is that they crush little, if at all. Smart Parisiennes have started the vogue of the dark blouse with the natural colored linen suit, brown or navy organdie being especially sponsored for these blouses. The young woman in the picture has chosen to wear a navy and white striped blouse with a soft-tied navy scarf with her attractive noncrushable tweed linen suit.

### Novelty Organdies

Very springlike are the flowers of the new gay crisp organdie blouses. Some of the very newest ones are of crinkly organdie with blisters like seersucker. Others are of striped organdie. Still others are of the sheer starched organdies.

### Quick Hitchup of Big-Team Outfits

Average of One Minute Total Time Required in Plowing Contests.

By E. T. Robbins, Livestock Extension Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Any farmer who can spare a minute has all the time he needs for hitching and unhitching a horse in a big-team outfit. These big-team outfits will be more than ever in getting cheap and economical power on the Illinois \$98,000 horses and mules this season, but some inexperienced drivers have worried that it would take a lot of time to hitch up and unhitch the teams.

An average of a minute was all the total time it took to hitch up and unhitch a horse in big-team outfits entered in two plowing contests. There were 17 teams ranging in size from five to eight horses and including a total of 110 horses. The average time of hitching to the plows was 33 seconds a horse and the average time of unhitching was 22 seconds a horse.

Time was counted from the time the driver started to drive his team into position at the plow until he started plowing. At the close of the contest, time was counted from the time the driver stopped the plow until he started away from the plow with his team ready to go to the barn.

Five-horse teams were hitched up in two to three minutes, six-horse teams in from three to five minutes, and eight-horse teams in from four to seven minutes for the team. The teams were unhitched at the rate of one to three minutes for six-horse teams, and two minutes, 20 seconds, to four minutes for eight-horse teams. The remarkable uniformity of speed attained by the 17 men indicates that most drivers could do as well.

Big-team users have repeatedly said that the time of hitching and unhitching does not worry them at all. The larger the number of horses in their teams, the more work they can get done in a day.

### Too Fine Grinding of Feed Eats Up Profits

Feeding costs of live stock can be cut and the margin of net return widened if the many farmers who grind their feed do not grind it too fine, it is pointed out by Ralph C. Hay, of the agricultural engineering department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

As much as eight cents may be saved on each 100 pounds of feed by grinding coarse rather than fine when electrical power is costing six cents a kilowatt hour, he said. Experiments at several stations show that from three to eight times as much power is required for fine grinding as for coarse grinding, either of grain or roughage.

"This rapid increase in power consumption takes place with increased fineness of grinding of grain or roughage in both hammer and burr type mills. However, hammer mills have some advantages in fine grinding.

"In addition to being cheaper, coarse grinding substantially increases the capacity of the mill and decreases wear.

"Some feeders object to feed ground excessively fine on the ground that there is more waste than in feeding coarser feeds and also that the mill dust makes finely ground feed less palatable. Feeding tests have shown less net return from cattle fed finely ground feed than from other lots fed coarse and medium ground feed."

### Distribution of Silage

To obtain an even distribution of silage an Illinois farmer has hit upon a simple but effective device. An ordinary pitchfork is bound alongside the down pipe of the silo filler, the tines pointing downward and extending perhaps a foot or sixteen inches below the end of the spout. Just above the tines a pole is attached to the fork by means of a snap, ring, wire, clevis, or other convenient means. This pole extends to the removable doors of the silo, from which one man directs the stream of fodder about as necessary. The resulting silage has been as good as that tramped by as many as five men. Similar results are reported from time to time by other farmers.

### Many Farmers Lose Land

There are about 6,300,000 farms in the United States. Of this number 2,520,000 carry mortgages. The "casualties" among farmers are high, especially in the last few years. It is estimated that 220,500 farm owners become renters yearly, and today one of every six farmers has been demoted to the rank of renter. The average farm measures 160 acres, and the average mortgage on a farm is about \$7 an acre. With an increase in the price of farm produce the gap between ownership and tenantry will be bridged for many farmers.

### Fighting Hop Disease

Oregon hop growers, who have found their crops attacked for the last three years by the devastating plant disease, downy mildew, expect that the disease will be brought under control by the work of plant breeders who are developing varieties resistant to the disease, and by control methods such as spraying and dusting, now being worked out. The work against the disease is being done jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oregon state agricultural college.

### What Girl in Her Teens Should Do for Good Health

By AMELIA H. GRANT, M. A., R. N. Director, Bureau of Nursing, N. Y. City Dept. of Health.

### HOW TO HAVE SOUND TEETH

The secret of healthful and beautiful teeth lies in proper diet and proper care. Unless you eat the right foods you cannot expect to have pretty teeth or to be free of tooth-ache and other dental troubles.

The teeth, like the bones, are made principally of minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus, which must be taken into the body with the food. The substances necessary for bones and teeth are all contained, in various combinations, in fresh green vegetables, in fruits and cereals, and especially in milk and dairy products. A quart of milk a day, taken either as a beverage or in foods that are cooked with milk, will give you an adequate supply of calcium and phosphorus. You should always take at least one large glass of milk at every meal for your general health and for the good of your teeth.

You should brush your teeth morning and night and after each meal. Any good tooth powder or paste will do, for all any dentifrice can do is clean the teeth.

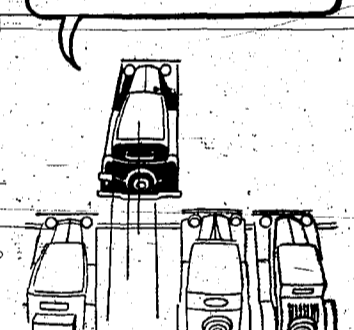
Visit your dentist at least once every six months; he will check decay and keep little troubles from growing into big ones.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pill put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

### Wisecracks Win Trade

Wisecracks and quips that make for publicity seem to be gaining popularity in Belfast, Ireland. A barber has set up in his window a sign reading, "We require your head to run our business." Inside, a display card bears this reminder: "Absence makes the hair grow longer." A shoemaker advertises—"Left boots made right." Then there is the slogan of a firm of tailors—"As ye rip so shall we sew." A dairyman attracts customers with these words printed on his vans: "You can whip our cream, but you can't beat our milk."

### BOY! WHAT A GETAWAY



Watch how the big new Dodge Six shoots ahead in traffic its always in front and gets you there quicker!

It's fun to drive a car that's so far ahead of others—in performance, style, beauty! . . . And it's more fun to own it—when you know how little more it costs than the lowest-priced cars! . . . See it—drive it—and thrill!

### Sensational "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN Wins Thousands Overnight!

Imagine a car that sells itself—and doubles its sales almost overnight after city. That's what the new Dodge is doing. . . laying its cards on the table. . . then asking any other car near its price to match it on the open road, in traffic and up hills. Go to your nearest Dodge dealer today and ask for the sensational "Show-Down" score card. Then make your own "Show-Down" test against any other car.

### DODGE "6"

with Floating Power engine mountings 315-INCH WHEELBASE \$595 AND UP

Dodge Eight \$1115 to \$1395. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit.

For Sale—Most wonderful formula ever known for making perfect imitation Maple Syrup; elderly people make you own; sell your neighbors. Write for particulars. Lockport Syrup Company, Lockport, N. Y.





**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.

The Christian Endeavor Society, has elected the following officers for next year:

President—Elizabeth Severance.  
Vice-President—James Sherman.  
Secretary—Gertrude Sidebotham.  
Treasurer—Howard Malpass.  
Chairman Music Committee—Jean Bechtold.  
Chairman Social Committee—Mary Jane Porter.  
Social Advisor—Mrs. Kitsman.

**First M. E. Church**

James Leitch, Pastor

11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service.  
Sunday School will follow the morning service.  
7:00 p. m.—Epworth League.  
8:00 p. m.—Evening Service.

**St. Joseph Church**

Rev. Joseph Malinowski

Sunday, June 4th, 1933.  
8:00 a. m.—Settlement.  
10:00 a. m.—East Jordan.

**Pilgrim Holiness Church**

A. T. Harris, Pastor  
Residence 310 State St.

Sunday Preaching 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.  
Prayer meeting Thursday 8:00 p. m.  
You are cordially invited to these meetings.

**Church of God**

Pastor—(To Fill Vacancy) O. A. Holly.

10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.  
11:30 a. m.—Preaching Service.  
6:30 p. m.—Young Peoples Meeting.  
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.  
Mid-Week Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 8:00 p. m.  
Everyone is cordially invited to attend these services. Come!

**Latter Day Saints Church**

Arthur E. Starks, Pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.  
8:00 p. m.—Evening Services.  
8:00 p. m., Tuesday—Study of Book of Mormon.  
8:00 p. m., Wednesday—Prayer Meeting.  
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

**Full Gospel Mission**

317 Main-st. East Jordan.  
Pastor R. Warner.

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

**GRAFT LEG NERVES TO CURE PARALYSIS**

**Restores Expression and Facial Muscle Control.**

New York.—A highspeed method of grafting living human nerves from the leg to the face, enabling the victims of facial paralysis to recover from three to eight times more rapidly than under former treatments, has been announced by the Milkbank Memorial fund.

The new method restores emotional expression as well as control of muscles. It has been developed by Dr. Arthur B. Duell of this city and Sir Charles Ballance of London.

The experimenting was done with animals, but 17 human beings already have been operated on successfully by Doctor Duell, and three of these in one month showed signs of returning nerve control previously not noted in less than three to eight months.

A sensory nerve is taken from the patient's leg and spliced in much the same way as a rope into the deadened section of the facial nerve. The leg loses some of its "feeling" temporarily, but automatically restores itself to complete sensation.

To speed up the growth of the transplanted nerve in its new surroundings, it is treated in advance while still in the leg, much as seeds are treated in scientific methods of speeding up agricultural growth.

This advance treatment consists in severing the leg nerve and then leaving it still in the leg for two or three weeks, during which it feeds itself of some of its own "detritus," or parts, a necessary preliminary to its further growth. Then, when it is ready to start growing, it is placed in the face.

Doctor Duell is senior aural surgeon, a vice-president and chairman of the board of surgical directors of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat hospital.

**GEORGIA OBSERVES 200TH ANNIVERSARY**

**Last of Thirteen Colonies to Be Settled.**

Washington.—Georgia has been celebrating its two-hundredth anniversary, and as a birthday memento the Post Office department has issued a special three-cent stamp bearing the portrait of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, who landed with his followers at the present site of Savannah, on February 12 or 13, 1733. The latter date has been the generally accepted one.

Georgia and Savannah are dealt with in a bulletin from the National Geographic society quoting a communication from Ralph A. Graves.

"The last of the thirteen original colonies to be settled, Georgia, with an area of more than 59,000 square miles, is the largest state east of the Mississippi," says the bulletin. "In this particular she is truly a nation in herself, exceeding in size the republic of Austria, or Czechoslovakia, Greece, or Portugal, any one of the six Central American republics, or any of the three island republics of the Caribbean. She is larger than England and Wales, or Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark combined.

**Variety of Products.**  
"Her situation on the Atlantic seaboard and her diversity of elevation are such that of the nine distinct climate-belts to be found in the United States proper, eight are encountered within her bounds, with the result that she grows as great a variety of agricultural products as any state in the Union.

"Georgia's second city and chief port is Savannah. It is exceeded only by metropolitan and bustling Atlanta. It was where Savannah now lies that James Edward Oglethorpe, in 1733, established the first settlement of the new colony named for his sovereign, George II.

"There was a four-fold purpose actuating the founding of the last of the English colonies in America. The British government was anxious to have a buffer state between the Carolina-Virginia settlements to the north and the hostile Spaniards in Florida, and a 'shock absorber' for possible encroachments of the French from Louisiana. General Oglethorpe, on the other hand, was chiefly interested in affording a place of rehabilitation for thousands of his worthy but impoverished countrymen and a retreat for the unfortunate of other lands who were being persecuted for their religious convictions.

"The early settlers included not only Englishmen, but Scottish Highlanders, German Lutherans (Saxburgers), Portuguese Jews, Swiss, and Piedmontese.  
"Like Augusta, Savannah is steeped in tradition, and historical association is the visitor's companion wherever he goes. Here he finds two monuments, the cornerstones of which were laid by Lafayette, one commemorating the Revolutionary hero, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and the other that gallant Polish friend of liberty, Count Casimir Pulaski, who lost his life at the siege of the city in 1779.  
"Hero of Fort Moultrie.

"Hard by is a third monument, to William Jasper, the hero whose daring exploit in replacing the fallen colors of the Revolutionary forces at Fort Moultrie in the face of a galling fire has thrilled every American school-boy. Jasper fell at Savannah with Pulaski in the siege of '79.  
"It was from this flourishing seaport, 114 years ago, that the Savannah made the first successful transatlantic voyage in the history of steamship navigation, the passage to Liverpool requiring 25 days.  
"Three venerable structures in the heart of the Forest City, so named because of the massive, moss-festooned live oaks which line its streets, attract the attention of the historically minded—the Savannah theater, one of the oldest playhouses in America, in which practically all the stage stars in the more than a century of its existence have appeared; Christ church, on the site of the original edifice where John Wesley, founder of Methodism, was once a rector and where he is supposed to have established a Sunday school (still in existence) some 50 years before Robert Raikes started his first Sunday school in the world; at Gloucester, England; and the third a mellow old house, now the home of a venerable Savannah jurist, in which General Sherman established his headquarters after he had completed his 'march to the sea.'

"While Savannah derives much of its delightful atmosphere from such associations, there is another side to the city which is equally arresting. It is the world's greatest naval stores market and its miles of waterfront accommodate shipping from all parts of the globe, especially vessels which come for cargoes of cotton, turpentine and rosin.  
"There is also a manufacturing side to this, the oldest city in the state. One of the most interesting of its industrial establishments is a sugar refinery, the only plant of its kind between New Orleans and Baltimore, and therefore occupying a marketing advantage in an area covering 13 states."

**Leads Population Rise**

Warsaw.—Poland's increase of population in 1932 was greater than that of any other European country, figures available recently showed. The population increased more than 500,000 during the year, which was 200,000 more than Germany's increase, with a population almost double Poland's.

**Lights of NEW YORK** By WALTER TRUMBULL

It was when Rudolph Bischoff, now of New York's Westbury, ran the Trianon palace, at Versailles, that there arrived a short man, with a pointed, reddish beard and a head as free from hair as a large, pink pearl. Adjacent to his Roman nose, a monocle nestled in his left eye. The visitor was Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian novelist, playwright, poet and patriot, and he said he was looking for quiet. A suite, which looked out upon flat country, veiled by autumn fog, satisfied him. All he wanted then was the largest writing table which could be procured, a reading lamp, a stand to hold a huge bowl of water containing a solitary goldfish, a daily vase of fresh flowers, and some light bulbs of red, green, blue and yellow.

"I like," he explained, "to change the color of my room in accordance with my moods."

After the things he requested had been provided, he went to work and wrote his first play in French verse, for Ida Rubinstein, the famous Russian, whose beauty and dancing perhaps exceeded her acting and French pronunciation. The play concerned the martyrdom of St. Sebastian and Ida Rubinstein appeared in the title role, with scanty raiment to protect her from the arrows. After the play was produced, d'Annunzio went somewhere in the Pyrenees. Before leaving Versailles, he commended his lonely goldfish to the care of Mrs. Bischoff, begging her to have the bowl removed to her own apartment.

But it became evident that the mind of the fish fancier was not at ease. A week after his departure, Mr. Bischoff received a telegram. It said that d'Annunzio had a presentment that the fish was dying and asked for a report on its health. Mr. Bischoff went to see the goldfish, found it in excellent health and spirits, and wired to that effect. Twenty minutes later he received a summons from his wife. He found her in a state of agitation, looking at a flat and motionless goldfish. These appeared to be no explanation, but the fish certainly was dead. Mr. Bischoff called his wife, disposed of the fish in the most convenient manner, and sent another wire containing the sad news and his condolences.

Back came another telegram from d'Annunzio. It thanked Mr. Bischoff for his sympathy and asked him to bury the goldfish in the garden. This was a tall order, as the fish was no beyond repair. Mr. Bischoff told his troubles to his head waiter, an Italian named Galvini, a large man with a sense of humor. Galvini said that all would be well. He secured a large sardine from the chef, wrapped it in cotton, put it in a box, and buried it in the garden. Above it was placed a marker, bearing the somewhat inaccurate statement that this was the resting place of the pet goldfish of Gabriele d'Annunzio. Two weeks later, d'Annunzio returned and asked to be shown the grave. He read the inscription and was satisfied.

In some ways this is reminiscent of the Manhattan man and the canary bird, to which his wife was extremely attached. When it expired of old age, she packed it in a box and insisted that her husband go out and bury it. His idea was to toss the box in a garbage can, but every time he started to carry out that idea he imagined that passersby were viewing him with deep suspicion. He knew that their suspicion would be even deeper if they saw him trying to bury something in a vacant lot, such lots in New York resident districts being few and usually flanked by windows. So he walked out on the Queensborough bridge, started to throw the box into the East river, and was seized by an alert policeman. He returned home minus the canary, but with a state of mind which lasted for a week.

When Police Inspector Matt McGrath left County Tipperary, his male parent was much prejudiced against all forms of athletics, which he described as wasteful and exhausting nonsense. But when Matt McGrath won the Olympic hammer throw and returned to visit his Irish home, the old man drew him aside.  
"You must know," he said, "that you take after your father's family."

A fashion editor assures me that women's bathing suits will be scantier this season than they were last. If they are any scantier than some I saw, the girls will be able to rinse them in a tub.

A number of New York financial institutions would like to get out of the moving picture business, but are in the situation of the hunter who climbed the tree after the bear, caught it, and besought his companions to come up and help him let go.

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**See Bearded Wild Man in Texas Cave**

Bowie, Texas.—A bearded, long-haired "Tarzan," credited with the ability to scale cliffs, speed through underbrush and climb trees as dexterously as that fiction character, has been reported here. People who have visited a cave near here have reported seeing the man take flight at their approach.

**Egypt Is Cutting Into American Cotton Trade**

Cairo.—Egypt, which grows cotton renowned the world over for its excellence, is energetically going after some of the United States best markets in Europe.

Reaching out into fields where they scarcely have competed in the past, Egyptian cotton growers have dropped their prices and now offer serious competition for their rivals in the southern United States, long harassed by sagging prices, overproduction and the boll weevil.

Through one European country after another Egypt's indefatigable minister of finance, Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha, has traveled in search of new and wider markets. And in most of them he successfully has persuaded big manufacturers to reduce or supplant their American supplies with the better quality long fibered Egyptian cotton.

The depression has played into Ahmed Abdel Wahab's hands in these salesmanship tours. Suffering from exchange restrictions and other difficulties, some of the European countries scarcely can pay cash for United States cotton. The Egyptian official offers them easy payment conditions and bartering arrangements.

**Ship Radio Rings Bells When SOS Is Received**

Trieste.—A new SOS wireless receiving set was tried out successfully aboard the liner Gange between Venice and Trieste. The device causes electric bells to ring in the wireless room and the captain's cabin when an SOS call is picked up.

**Big Airplane Order Is Awarded by U. S. Army**

Washington.—A vast expansion in the fighting equipment of the United States Army Air corps was presaged when the War department awarded contracts totalling \$3,850,001.51 for new airplanes and spare parts. Five American airplane manufacturing companies shared the order.

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

**PROBATE ORDER**

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1933.

Present, Hon. Ervan A. Rueggsegger, Judge of Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of Don C. Parmeter, Deceased, Bertha Parmeter, widow, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to herself, or to some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 9th day of June A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof, once each week, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald—a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.  
ERVAN A. RUEGGSEGGER, Judge of Probate.

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