

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

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NUMBER 23

## Loose Dogs A Menace

### COUNTY PAYS OUT OVER \$1300 FOR SHEEP DAMAGES

The following communication from Pros. Att'y A. L. Fitch should have the careful consideration of all our citizens. Not alone have loose dogs become an unnecessary burden to our taxpayers, but in East Jordan a lot of them are an unmitigated nuisance. Att'y Fitch's letter follows:

June 1, 1933.  
Editors and Publishers of all  
Charlevoix County Newspapers:  
Dear sirs:

This office and that of the sheriff need your assistance and active cooperation in a matter of grave public concern.

The records in the office of the County Clerk disclose that during the year beginning January 1, 1932 and ending January 1st, 1933, this county paid out in claims for damages done to sheep by dogs the sum of ONE THOUSAND THIRTEEN and 30-100 dollars.

This is an appalling condition. Coming at a time when every sort of economy is necessary, and being practiced, to relieve the taxpayers from the overburden of taxation:

When the people find it almost impossible to pay their taxes; when the available funds to give relief to the indigent poor of the county are exhausted, such a drain upon the treasury of the people is intolerable.

A campaign of education should be begun. The officers are doing their best to handle the situation but it is well-nigh impossible. It seems that people MUST have dogs. They rebel against the license fee. They refuse, or at least neglect, to obey the law requiring all dogs to be kept under the control of the owner. They resent the interference of the officers and insist that they begin on their neighbors dog, because their own dog is a GOOD dog.

A good well-trained dog is valuable. An untrained wandering dog is a menace. A survey shows that the county is over-run with dogs, a large majority of which are unrestrained. They are banding together and roaming the woods and swamps. Many of them are hungry and ready to kill their meat. Deer are appearing in many parts of the county and would be more numerous were they not run out by dogs. These deer would be an attraction to tourists in this resort county.

As this is being written we find that eighteen sheep were killed in one township in a single night, and the claim for \$75 is now in file, and must be paid.

It is requested that you publish such parts of this letter as space permits, and that you continue an effort to appraise the people of the conditions prevailing because of their own carelessness. It should be possible to convince them that it is costing them too much to be in the dog business and buying mutton to feed them. Money to feed dogs but none to properly feed and clothe the children.

Now as to what is going to be done about it so far as the officers are concerned. We ask that you use the columns of your paper to inform all owners of dogs that an attempt will be made to enforce the law and prevent the loss of at least a part of this large sum of money.

1. That they must keep their dogs at home or under control.

2. That their failure to do this will be construed by the officers to mean that they will not object if their dog is impounded or killed.

3. That no favors will be shown, and that they must not expect the officers to begin on the other fellows dog.

It will be understood that the officers are fully aware that any action on their part will be unpopular. It is an extremely disagreeable duty to interfere with a man's dog, but it would not be disagreeable if he would be sensible and reasonable and help the officers in doing something for his own good.

### A THOUSAND DOLLARS WOULD FEED A LOT OF UNDER- NOURISHED AND NEEDY CHILD- REN IN THIS COUNTY.

Sincerely yours,  
A. L. FITCH,  
Prosecuting Attorney.

## 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

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

## OIL DRILLING TO BE STARTED IN JORDAN TWP.

The development of natural resources in the East Jordan-Antrim County district is to be given impetus this week when drilling is to be started on the oil and gas well on the Adam Skrocki location in Section 15, Jordan township—about eight miles south of East Jordan.

During the past winter a block of acreage in this district has been leased by Eugene Pochtman of Petoskey, Mich., and his associates including H. D. Crider, Geologist and W. A. Hower, Field Supt. of the Muskegon Oil Corporation, and the process of drilling now climaxes the co-operation had from land owners who have been virtually 100 per cent in giving leases to make this development possible. Others who have not yet leased have assured that their acreage would be included for development in the near future.

The location in Jordan township which has been selected is based on the result of a geophysical survey and several test wells drilled in that vicinity several years ago. The survey and test wells indicated a high structure in that area—some of the tests having struck gas in the Upper Traverse, which lies at a shallow depth in this vicinity.

If the well now being drilled proves to be a successful producer of gas or oil other wells will be drilled and the benefits to the entire East Jordan community would be far reaching.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Monday evening, June 5, 1933.

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

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Mayville, that the application of William D. Painter to the Liquor Control Commission for permission to sell beer, for consumption off the premises, be approved and accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Alderman Mayville, supported by Alderman Bussler, that the bond of Edd Nemecek as principal, with V. J. Whiteford and Clarence Healey as sureties, be approved and accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Strehl, that the mayor and clerk be authorized to borrow \$500. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

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

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

Wm. McPherson, mowing lawns \$4.30

and sprinkling, \$4.30

Hite Drug Co., express c. o. d. 35.38

John Whiteford, work at cem. 47.00

Wm. Prause, labor, 40.76

Daniel Parrott, work at cem. 26.25

Win. Nichols, driving truck, 11.25

Mich. Bell Tel. Co., rentals and toll, 8.38

Standard Oil Co., motor oil, 1.50

Boyd Hipp, work at T. park, 8.75

Wm. Richardson, hauling sand, 1.00

City Treasurer, payment of labor, 9.88

Moses Hart, team work, 12.00

LeRoy Sherman, labor & mdse, 40.49

Chamber of Commerce, expense of trip, 20.00

Harry Simmons, labor on hydrant, 2.25

Gus Anderson, labor on hydrant, 2.25

Marshall Griffin, labor on hydrant, 2.25

E. J. Hose Co., Healey fire, 20.50

Elkhart Brass Mfg. Co., mdse, 3.72

Strehl's Garage, labor & mdse, 5.45

Healey Tire Co., gasoline, 2.36

W. E. Hawkins, firemen's boots, 4.25

Kahler & Friend, gasoline, 2.45

E. J. Co-op. Ass'n, mdse, 16.62

Grover A. Jackson, Dec. Day address, 5.00

Ole Olson, sal. for May, 75.00

City Treasurer, paym't board of review, 38.00

Grace E. Boswell, sal. & postage, 53.15

E. J. Lbr. Co., mdse, 13.64

Otis J. Smith, sal. & postage, 36.16

Gidley & Mac, mdse, 10.50

Mich. Pub. Service Co., lighting streets, 159.00

## Home Economics Projects

### SIXTY GIRLS CARRYING 80 PRO- JECTS—6 LESS THAN LAST YEAR

This week concludes two weeks of project supervision all during the summer, depending largely upon the nature and duration of the project. Most of the projects will be completed by the middle of August, while those taking "food preservation" will be allowed until the first part of September for completion.

Some of the girls are taking very interesting projects which should be a great help to them in developing skill, independence, managerial ability, marketing ability, neatness, accuracy and many other qualities.

A very unusual type of project, but one in which much interest is being shown, is a "room project" in which a shack is being cleaned and redecorated for summer quarters. It is very crude, built from old material in the form of a one room shack, built-in bunks, a table and several benches all built from logs. It is located in a dense wood with a tiny stream babbling along some few rods from the door step.

The problem now presents these questions:

1. How can the walls be finished?
2. How can the yard be improved?
3. Can I improve the appearance of the stream?

4. What kind of curtains will look attractive and cost little?

5. How can I make a dressing table from orange crates?

6. How can the bunks be screened from the kitchen?

7. What shall I paint and what not?

These are just some of the questions that have to be worked out by the individual carrying the project.

The above project presented such a variety of problems, it was accepted as a good one, although the aim of Home Economics project work is direct application under ordinary home conditions.

Following is a list of the summer projects:

23 Clothing

17 Family meals

19 Food preservation

10 Room

7 Home management

3 Child care

1 Self improvement

80 Total Summer projects.

## Cherry Festival July 19-20-21

### SELECTION OF CHERRY QUEEN CONTEST CLOSED JUNE 17

Dates have been set, parade floats are being built and queens are being counted for cherryland's annual celebration, the National Cherry Festival at Traverse City.

The Festival will be held this year on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 19, 20, and 21.

A month before the Festival comes the annual contest among Northern Michigan communities to select Michigan's Cherry Queen, and this falls on Wednesday, June 21, when three judges from distant cities will make the choice as the candidates parade on the stage of the Lyric Theatre in Traverse City. Already several entries from Northwestern Michigan towns have been received in Traverse City by Mrs. E. E. Shriver, Chairman of the Queen Committee. The towns have until Saturday, June 17, to file their entries.

Five Cherry Festivals have been held. Their queens were: Helen Boughey, of Traverse City in 1928; Margaret Bachi of Elk Rapids in 1929; Signe Holmer of Manistee in 1930; Maxine Weaver of Traverse City in 1931; and Carolyn Hazzard of Ludington in 1932.

### PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INCREASE OF GAS TAX

Lansing, Mich., June 6—Secretary of State Frank D. Fitzgerald in a recent letter to United States Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and to Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and James C. Cuzens, protested against the proposed increase of three-quarters of a cent per gallon in the federal gasoline tax. He brought out the fact that the motorists of the country will be called upon, should the industrial-recovery program now under consideration be Congress be adopted, to pay 42 per cent of the cost of the program while they will benefit only to the extent of 12 per cent through the building of roads and other highway improvements.

## Should Be On Even Plane

### TRUCKS SHOULD BE REGULA- TED SAME AS RAILROADS

Lansing, June 6—A Michigan filled with small communities stripped of their creameries, elevators, lumber, coal and stock yards and other local industries and all railroad property in them abandoned and grass-grown was pictured this week for the transportation committee of the State Senate by Fay Pierce, railroad engineer of Saginaw, speaking for 45,000 railroad employees in Michigan. Pierce urged passage of the bill to regulate trucks.

"This doleful picture is not of a distant future," Pierce told the committee. "I am speaking of something that has already started. As a railroad engineer traveling almost daily for 20 years through southern Michigan I have already witnessed the beginnings. The unregulated truck is to blame.

"There are scores of small towns that once held great promise or that had already arrived in which signs of retrogression are evident. Their grain elevators and wholesale and warehouse buildings stand idle, their stock, lumber and coal yards are empty, their creameries are closed. Once busy railroad freight houses and side-tracks are idle and weed-hidden.

"The answer is plain. Trucks have taken the business and trade that once centered in these towns into the big cities, or directly from the big cities to the small communities adjacent to these towns. Trucks are essential, are here to stay. But they have not been an unmixed blessing to the small town. They have slowed up the small community, stripped it of its small industries and business and otherwise 'milked' it for the sake of the big city.

"I am not here to fight for the small town or for the railroads but for my job and the jobs of 45,000 other rail employees. But those jobs depend on the continued prosperity and business of these small towns and of the railroads serving them. If the small town dies—and it is facing death because business is moving away from it—then the railroad activities into the small town also die and so do railroad jobs. If traffic abandons the rails then the rails will abandon the small town and will be torn up.

"But in fighting for the small town, the railroads and my job I am not asking you to crowd out the truck. We don't want that. We want only that you give the railroads an even break. They haven't had it because the trucks have been unregulated. Regulate the trucks, put the railroads and the trucks on an even plane, and these things will stop. The old-time activity of the small town is very likely to return. If the rails don't get that even break then watch out for red lights on the branch lines."

Pierce emphasized that abandonment of branch railroads will mean not only serious curtailment, if not complete stoppage, of essential small-town enterprises, but loss of much local taxation now paid by the rails and which have to be transferred to other property; lowering of farm values tributary to the railroad, adding a further burden, and return by farmers to pioneer days to haul or contract all their products 20, 40 or more miles to market.

This is brought about through the various taxes, including the gasoline tax, imposed upon the automobiles and its use.

In addition to this "out-of-line" tax, the proposed increase will bring the tax on gasoline used by Michigan motorists to four and three-quarters cents per gallon. This tax will greatly encourage the gasoline bootlegger who, with this differential, can operate at a very profitable advantage. This will increase the problem of tax evasion, by far the greatest problem before the gasoline tax administrators of the country and in the combat of which Michigan has been in the forefront.

The original federal tax of one-cent per gallon imposed upon gasoline was purely an emergency measure, designed to cease automatically on June 30, 1934. Based upon the returns from this tax, it is estimated that the additional three-quarters of a cent tax will produce additional revenue of approximately \$92,000,000. Experience, however, has proven that an increase in the gasoline tax has invariably resulted in decreased consumption. It is not likely, therefore, that the anticipated increased tax return will be realized.

Secretary of State Fitzgerald has not only opposed consistently any increase in the present state tax on gasoline, but has also advocated a substantial reduction in the present motor vehicle weight taxes.

## WATCH POISON SPRAY ON UNWASHED FRUIT

Stricter regulations made by federal authorities will make it necessary for Michigan orchard owners to modify poison spray schedules or run the risk of having fruit condemned for showing too heavy residues of poisonous substances, according to warning issued by the entomology department at Michigan State College.

Growers who do not own power washers for fruit will have to change the spraying schedule for the control of codling moth or the market for their fruit will be endangered. Fruit which will not be washed should not receive more than two sprays of lead arsenate. Calcium arsenate may be used in the second cover spray, but any additional sprays should be made with summer oil emulsion.

Three applications of lead arsenate can be used on fruit which will be washed, and calcium arsenate can be used for additional applications.

Timeliness of the spray applications and the use of supplementary measures, such as scraping the trees and banding, will materially aid the control of codling moth and will reduce the need for late arsenical sprays. The destruction of fruit 'thinings' by deep burying or immersion in water is another measure which reduces the moth population.

No spray containing any form of flourine should be used at any time on Michigan fruit or vegetables. Traces of this substance on a food product will result in its being condemned by inspectors of the federal government. The entomology department will send detailed spraying instructions to those who write for them.

## SCHEDULE OF THE Charlevoix—Antrim County Base Ball League

June 4th.  
East Jordan at Charlevoix.  
Boys City at Bellaire.  
Alba at Central Lake.

Alden at Mancelona.

June 11th.  
Charlevoix at Alden.  
Bellaire at East Jordan.  
Central Lake at Boys City.  
Mancelona at Alba.

June 18th.  
East Jordan at Central Lake.  
Mancelona at Bellaire.  
Alba at Charlevoix.  
Boys City at Alden.

June 25th.  
Central Lake at Mancelona.  
Alden at East Jordan.  
Charlevoix at Boys City.  
Bellaire at Alba.

July 2nd.  
Mancelona at East Jordan.  
Boys City at Alba.  
Bellaire at Charlevoix.  
Alden at Central Lake.

July 9th.  
East Jordan at Boys City.  
Alba at Alden.  
Central Lake at Bellaire.  
Charlevoix at Mancelona.

July 16th.  
East Jordan at Alba.  
Boys City at Mancelona.  
Central Lake at Charlevoix.  
Alden at Bellaire.

July 23rd.  
Bellaire at Boys City.  
Charlevoix at East Jordan.  
Mancelona at Alden.  
Central Lake at Alba.

July 30th.  
East Jordan at Bellaire.  
Alden at Charlevoix.  
Alba at Mancelona.  
Boys City at Central Lake.

August 6th.  
Central Lake at East Jordan.  
Bellaire at Mancelona.  
Charlevoix at Alba.  
Alden at Boys City.

August 13th.  
Mancelona at Central Lake.  
East Jordan at Alden.  
Boys City at Charlevoix.  
Alba at Bellaire.

August 20th.  
East Jordan at Mancelona.  
Alba at Boys City.  
Charlevoix at Bellaire.  
Central Lake at Alden.

August 27th.  
Boys City at East Jordan.  
Alden at Alba.  
Bellaire at Central Lake.  
Mancelona at Charlevoix.

September 3rd.  
Alba at East Jordan.  
Mancelona at Boys City.  
Charlevoix at Central Lake.  
Bellaire at Alden.

### A CRAFTY CRIMINAL ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

"The Campanile Murders," a thrilling new novel by Whitman Chambers starts in The American Weekly, distributed next Sunday with The Detroit Sunday Times. It is a story that seemingly could not have happened—but did.

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

## Rearing Ponds Are Stocked

### BROOK TROUT DOING NICELY. RAINBOWS BEING PLANTED

Two of the trout rearing ponds in East Jordan are now stocked with over 43,000 brook trout, and the fish are doing nicely. The third pond will be planted within a few days with Rogue River (Oregon) rainbows. The rainbow eggs were shipped from Oregon to the Federal hatchery at Charlevoix, where they were hatched out two or three weeks ago, and the fry are about ready to place in the rearing pond.

The two ponds now require from two to three pounds of ground liver and beef each day, and more will be required as the fish grow larger. The food is purchased and prepared by the Jordan River Sportsmen's Club, and the committee who has direct charge of this work consists of Leslie Miles, Peggy Bowman, and Ing Olson.

Since Michigan and other states first began a program of replenishing the supply of fish in their lakes and streams, there has always been a diversity of opinion as to whether artificially hatched and reared fish can withstand the rigors of a struggle for existence against natural conditions after they have been released. It has been contended that such fish do not know how to obtain natural food; that they are not experienced in evading predators and that they are more susceptible to disease. The Department of Conservation has made a very thorough experiment upon this point, and the results have proven that artificially propagated and nourished fish are as hardy and self-reliant as fish hatched and reared in natural waters.

Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, Director of the Institute for Fisheries Research, says that you can't catch a fish with its eyes shut but you can catch it asleep. The ordinary fish in Michigan waters has no eyelids, but it does sleep. Experiment in an attempt to determine the senses of fish have been carried on for years and have resulted in the conclusion that fish are provided with more than the five senses. Fish can hear but the hearing organs seem to be more for the purpose of balancing. Touch is highly developed in fish. One sense a fish possesses which man does not, according to experts, is a lateral line running along both sides of the body which apparently serves a function of responding to reflected waves in the water. Although a fish may be asleep, this latter sense gives it self-protection.

All persons over the age of 18 must have a license to fish, whether it be trout or lake fishing. A wife of a man who has purchased a license may fish on her husband's license, or fish with him without a separate license. One 50c general rod license permits fishing of all kinds, both trout and lake. This general rod license law was put into effect by special act of the Legislature and is now in force.

Conservation officers complain that many hunting dogs are running wild with damaging results. The officers have legal right to shoot such dogs, and dog-owners are hereby given warning.

While the country is establishing camps to put the unemployed to work in forests and other projects of public nature, why not such a camp for East Jordan?

## GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Weekly newspapers are feeling the squeeze. The St. Ignace Enterprise, a weekly which has served St. Ignace for the past 26 years, announced this week that it would suspend publication, leaving the field to be served by the Republican-News.

Last week the Tribune at Atlanta, published by Frank Weber, announced its suspension "until times get better." The Tribune was Montgomery county's only paper.

Newspapers, like other business, must have support. Even in the so-called good times preceding our present depression the number of weeklies dwindled in the state, and now that the real squeeze has come, we expect to see many of them fade from the picture.

A community never misses its paper until it is gone and then often wakes up to find just how valuable the local publication has been.—Presque Isle County Advance.

## 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.  
22-2 ELMER HOTT, Supervisor.



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## American Delegation on Way to London Economic Conference—Brookhart Becomes "Agricultural Ambassador" to Russia—Morgan Inquiry Proceeds.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SIX delegates and nineteen experts are on their way to London to represent the United States in the international economic conference from which so much is expected in the way of finding a path out of the world depression.



Rep. S. D. McReynolds

Secretary of State Cordell Hull heads the delegation and his associates as announced by the White House are: James M. Cox, vice chairman, former governor and Democratic Presidential candidate in 1920; Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Democrat; Senator James Couzens of Michigan, Republican; Representative Samuel D. McReynolds of Tennessee, Democrat; and Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, retired banker. Chief of the experts are William C. Bullitt, executive officer; James P. Warburg, financial adviser; Fred K. Nielsen, legal adviser; and Herbert Feis, chief technical adviser, under whom will serve several members of the "brain trust."

Of all the delegates to the conference, the most conservative is Congressman McReynolds. He is chairman of the house committee on foreign relations and his influence is expected to be potent in the deliberations of the delegation. Senator Couzens, the one Republican member, has frequently lined up with the more radical Republicans and Democrats in congress.

The administration, according to Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley, has considerably modified its expectations of what the conference will accomplish, and now realizes that the prospects are definitely limited and do not include a lowering of tariffs or an immediate permanent stabilization of currencies. Secretary Hull is said to be the only one of the administration leaders who still advances the urgent necessity of a drastic international agreement to lower tariffs and trade barriers.

Mr. Moley included only the following among the solutions which probably would be obtained at the conference:

An agreement on monetary policy through action of central banks supplemented by an agreement among governments to synchronize policies of internal public expenditure.

An agreement on progressive removal of restrictions on exchange.

The international wheat conference moved from Geneva to London and there the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Australia and Canada continued their discussions. If they agree upon any plan for curtailing wheat acreage it will be submitted to the economic conference for approval.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Italy and the other nations that owe war debts to the United States failed in their effort to have the debts included in the agenda for the economic conference, but their delegates enter the conference with the cancellation or drastic reduction of the debts their chief aim. The Roosevelt administration insists that the war debts, however important they may be, were not a major cause of the depression and are not a major remedy. Consequently the parleys in London are almost certain to develop into a great battle of diplomacy.

President Roosevelt has flatly declared that he intends to negotiate new settlements of the war debts without recourse to congress. This was made necessary by dispatches from Washington published in London, saying that Roosevelt had offered to accept from Britain \$10,000,000 as part payment of the \$75,000,000 due June 15. It seemed fairly certain that the British government would make this payment in full. This will be easier than before because of the devaluation of the dollar. Britain can either pay in paper dollars, which cost about 2 per cent less to buy than gold dollars, or in American securities, which can be bought with paper dollars at a discount and turned in at par.

CHAMPIONS of the gold standard in both the house and the senate had little chance as the administration forces pushed through the Fletcher-Stegall resolution for the abrogation of the gold clause in all governmental and private contracts, both present and future. The measure, asked by the President to legalize action already taken, was first passed by the house by a vote of 283 to 57. Twenty-eight Republicans and all five of the Farmer-Laborites joined with the Democrats in favor of the resolution. Representative Luce of Massachusetts, who led the small minority, denounced the measure as a breach of faith on the part of the government; but Chairman Stegall of the banking committee said it was essential for the recovery of national prosperity.

INVESTIGATION of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. was resumed by the senate banking com-

mittee, and a new list of important persons who had received bargains in stocks was produced. Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel, was persistent in his probing, but was compelled to tell the senators, in executive session, what evidence he proposed to introduce and what he expected to prove by it, and to convince them of the propriety of his purpose. Senator Glass was still determined that Pecora should not bring out matter outside the committee's jurisdiction or irrelevant to the inquiry. Mr. Glass said he had received a number of anonymous threats by mail and what he termed "blackguard telegrams" because of his stand.

Though William H. Woodin's name was on one of the Morgan lists of "preferred" customers before he became secretary of the treasury and hence demands for his resignation were made by various men in public life, Mr. Woodin declared he had not resigned. His statement left no doubt that he would be willing to quit his office if his presence there in any way hindered the return of prosperity, but it also was interpreted to mean that Mr. Roosevelt wished him to hold on, at least for the present. More serious, perhaps, is the case of Norman H. Davis, the very active "ambassador at large" in Europe, who also was on a Morgan list. Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts has demanded a congressional investigation of the financial dealings Mr. Davis may have had with international banking and business interests.

Asserting that Mr. Davis has spoken at Geneva in "reputation of the traditional American foreign policy," Mr. Tinkham said that a congressional committee should also investigate Mr. Davis' connection with "disloyal and seditious American organizations and foundations in the United States."

SMITH WILDMAN BROOKHART, former senator from Iowa, has a new job. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has appointed him "agricultural ambassador" to Soviet Russia, and has instructed him to explore the opportunities for disposing of American surpluses of cotton and live stock in that country.



S. W. Brookhart

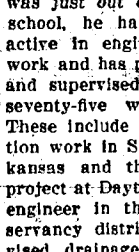
In effect, this means the opening of trade negotiations with a government that is not recognized by Washington, but Brookhart says his connection with the question of diplomatic relations, though he hopes recognition will result from his efforts to effect a thriving trade between the two countries.

The Iowa has been given the title of "special adviser to the agricultural administration" and serves under Administrator George N. Peek. "I've done a lot of work already," he said. "I have gone into the matter with people here, including the Soviet representative, Boris Skvirsky. He's a pretty fine fellow and I've had several talks with him."

Mr. Skvirsky is not a trade representative of the Soviet, nor has he connection with the Amtorg corporation, organized by the Soviets to transact business in America. Mr. Skvirsky said that he is a representative of the Soviet foreign office.

GERMANY has refused to accept an unfavorable report of the League of Nations on her treatment of the Jews and virtually told the league that the affair is none of its business. The league council, however, referred juridical aspects of the issue to a committee of jurists with the understanding that the matter will have a complete airing.

WHEN President Roosevelt the other day selected Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, as director of the vast Tennessee valley conservation project, there were many derogatory remarks about the appointment of just another professor for a big job. But the skeptical ones did not know about Morgan. Since 1902, when he was just out of high school, he has been active in engineering work and has planned and supervised construction of about seventy-five water-control projects. These include the important reclamation work in St. Francis valley in Arkansas and the Miami conservation project at Dayton, Ohio. He was chief engineer in the Pueblo (Colo.) conservancy district; he drafted the revised drainage codes for Minnesota, Arkansas, Ohio, Mississippi, Colorado and New Mexico, and has been consulting engineer on drainage and flood control projects all over the nation. He is entirely familiar with conditions in the Tennessee valley.



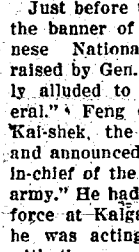
Arthur E. Morgan

REVERTING to the matter of the gold standard, dispatches from Vienna tell of how, in the seventeenth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, the United States was bitterly denounced by Charles Boissevain of Holland for what he called its "immoral" monetary course. He condemned the behavior of those nations which abandon the gold standard "although unquestionably in a position to maintain it." He condemned also what he described as the "reputation" of the gold clause in contracts by the United States.

In the transportation section, Ira Campbell of New York defended United States shipping against what he termed an international attempt to rule it off the seas. American merchant marine cannot exist without subsidy, he said, and an international agreement to abolish subsidies would mean the abolition of American ships. W. L. Runciman of Great Britain objected to his argument that the American marine is needed for national defense, asserting such argument is out of place in a commercial congress.

War debts also came up for discussion. W. H. Coates, British delegate, asserting that they must be settled before it would be possible to improve world economic conditions.

MILITARY representatives of Japan and China signed a formal armistice in the warfare in north China at Tangku, where the negotiations took place under the guns of Japanese naval craft. The truce provides for demilitarization of the area bounded by the great wall on the north, the Peiping-Mukden railway on the east and the Peiping-Sulyuan railway on the west; for dissolution of the Chinese volunteer corps in this area and for resumption of rail traffic between Peiping and Shanhaikwan.



Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

Just before the signing of the truce the banner of revolt against the Chinese Nationalist government was raised by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, usually alluded to as the "Christian general." Feng denounced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator, as a traitor and announced himself as commander-in-chief of the "people's anti-Japanese army." He had been recruiting a large force at Kalgan and it was believed he was acting in close co-operation with the army of Canton, which was reported to be moving to the northward. In Tientsin it was thought that Feng must have been receiving large supplies of arms and ammunition from the Russians of Mongolia by the old caravan route from Urga.

The National government issued a declaration that the Tangku truce is entirely local and of a temporary nature. "It is not incompatible with the declared policy of continuing a sustained resistance and efforts for the recovery of lost territories," the statement said.

"It is absolutely impossible for the National government to agree to an ignominious surrender since the Manchurian issue is entirely outside the sphere of the local military truce with Peiping."

LANSING state penitentiary near Leavenworth, Kan., was the scene of a sensational escape of 11 convicts who were led by Wilbur Underhill, a lifer and one of the most desperate outlaws of the Southwest. During a baseball game Warden Prather and two guards were seized, used as shields and forced to accompany the fleeing convicts over the wall. Other guards were disarmed and the men got away in the car of the prison farm superintendent, keeping their prisoners with them as hostages until hours later, when they were released in Oklahoma. In their flight they commandeered two other cars and captured three women, who were set free near Pleasanton, Kans.

SIX bandits held up the State Exchange bank of Culver, Ind., and fled in an automobile with \$16,000. But the men of the town had been trained as vigilantes and, receiving word of the crime, they mobilized immediately under command of Captain Obenaut of the Culver Military academy and went into action. Result: All six bandits were captured, one of them being fatally wounded, and the loot was recovered.

ONE hundred thousand spectators saw Louis Meyer of California win the 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway in record-breaking time. They also saw a series of fatal accidents that sadly marred the great spectacle. Three men were killed and three others were badly injured. Mark Billman of Indianapolis was crushed to death when he lost control of his car and it crashed into the retaining wall, and Elmer Lombard, his mechanic, was later. Later the car driven by Malcolm Fox of New Jersey lost a wheel and skidded into the middle of the track where it was smashed by the car of Lester Spangler of Los Angeles. Spangler and G. L. Jordan, his mechanic, lost their lives, and Bert Cook, Fox's mechanic, was injured.

In a test run the day before the big race William Denver and Robert Hurst lost their lives. Meyer completed the run in 4 hours and 48 minutes, his average speed being 104.162 miles an hour. He won \$12,000 first-prize money and \$1,150 in lap prizes.

FLINT—Mrs. Lola Williams, 27 years old, Mt. Morris, was fatally injured when her escort, Fred Warner, 27, of Clio, went to sleep at the wheel and while passing another automobile drove his car into a cement culvert. Mrs. Williams died from a broken neck. Deputy Sheriff Walter Becker, who investigated the mishap, learned that Mrs. Williams was sleeping with her head on Warner's shoulder when he also fell asleep. He suffered internal injuries and several fractured ribs.

MEMPHIS—Abandoned 24 years ago following a murder and suicide within its walls, the Methodist Episcopal Church, west of "Rattle Run, has reopened for services with the Rev. S. S. Cross, of Memphis, its pastor. The church has been closed, except for a brief period, since 1909, when the pastor, the Rev. John Carmichael, killed Gideon Browning, the janitor, and attempted to burn the body in a stove. When sought by the authorities, the preacher killed himself. The autopsy revealed the pastor was insane.

## FROM AROUND MICHIGAN

Fennville—Cherries do not show good prospects in Allegan County.

Belding—The Belding Savings Bank recently paid a 10 per cent dividend of \$88,000 in scrip.

Brown City—Farmers, incensed at repeated raids on poultry houses in this district are standing guard nightly with guns.

Coldwater—A chicken hatched on the Miller Kaufmann farm nearby has three legs and four wings and is growing rapidly.

Rives Junction—Mrs. Alyce McCloskey, Detroit vacationing at Pleasant Lake, found a seven-leaf clover and 57 four-leaf ones in three hours.

Allegan—Attempting to swim across the Kalamazoo River to join his brother Cleo Osborne, of Fennville, lost his life. The brothers were fishing.

Standish—William Goings, of Wilber, will spend 60 days in jail for possession of venison, which, with his guns, was confiscated by game wardens.

Manistee—The Gesell Brewery here is operating at capacity as the result of the signing of a contract with a California distributor for \$250,000 worth of beer.

Fremont—Robert Earl Austin, 13-year-old son of Robert Austin, of Fremont, was suffocated while playing with two other boys in a sand pit in Fremont. The body was unearthed in 15 minutes but efforts to resuscitate the boy failed.

Battle Creek—Selection of four new reforestation camps in the state has been announced by officials at Camp Custer. The camps will be located at Wolverine, 30 miles from St. Ignace; in the State Game Preserve, near Ralph; near Marquette; and at the end of Gogebic Lake.

Port Huron—A thief, long sought as the marauder who stole bottles of milk from porches here, has been shot by George Gougeon, special officer. The officer said the thief was a large dog who carried the stolen milk to a secluded spot, removed the tops and drank the contents of the bottles.

Port Huron—An arrest was almost made by Patrolman Virgil James and Sergeant Alex Tebeau. Through a basement window James had seen a "still" operating full blast. He called Sergeant Tebeau for the purpose of making an arrest. Entering the officers found two men engaged in making hair tonic from the distillation of pine cones.

Coldwater—That loud cackle from the chicken coop owned by Mrs. Lillian Kelso, of Girard Township, is by "Whitey," one of Mrs. Kelso's favorite hens. "Whitey" laid an egg which measured nine and one-half inches in circumference and seven and one-half inches in diameter. It weighed six ounces. Inside the egg was a second one, perfectly formed.

Laurium—A rainbow trout that might well be the envy of almost any angler was taken by Charles Nelson, of Laurium, from the Gratiot River in Keweenaw County recently. Nelson's prize measured 36 inches in length and tipped the scales at 11 pounds and one ounce. It is said to be one of the largest rainbows taken in a stream in that vicinity for several seasons and exceeds the record catch for last year by nine ounces.

Coldwater—Coldwater has gained a new industry, the Coldwater Plastic Co., as result of an agreement reached through the efforts of interested parties and the Coldwater Industrial Club. The new concern, which will manufacture several articles from bakelite, expects to be in operation by the middle of June and has sufficient orders to keep the factory running six months on a twenty-four-hour a day schedule. The factory will employ about 50 persons.

Detroit—Last March 12 a manhole cover from the sewer at Mt. Elliott and Harper avenues disappeared, and Ernest Smith, wishing to protect other automobile drivers, drove his car over the hole and left it there while he went to a telephone to call police. While his car was guarding the danger spot, some one broke into the rear and stole clothing which Smith valued at \$20. He made a petition to the Council for \$20 to cover his loss, and the Council granted his plea.

Flint—Mrs. Lola Williams, 27 years old, Mt. Morris, was fatally injured when her escort, Fred Warner, 27, of Clio, went to sleep at the wheel and while passing another automobile drove his car into a cement culvert. Mrs. Williams died from a broken neck. Deputy Sheriff Walter Becker, who investigated the mishap, learned that Mrs. Williams was sleeping with her head on Warner's shoulder when he also fell asleep. He suffered internal injuries and several fractured ribs.

Battle Creek—Poison gas inhaled "not in France but at Camp Custer" caused the death here of David E. McKeague, 43 years old, from tuberculosis. In early training days of the War, a gas bomb exploded prematurely at camp and a half dozen men, all from North Dakota, were caught in its fumes. Hospitalization and years of fresh air have not benefited the men, all of whom have been in poor health. Eight weeks ago McKeague's case became serious and McKeague came back to Michigan with his wife and six children.

Hart—Henry Borgers, 67 years old, Oceana County farmer, was killed near here when he jumped from the cab of a truck driven by W. C. Snyder, when he feared it was going to overturn.

Battle Creek—Gertrude Frey, of Ceresco, Battle Creek High School senior, graduated with a straight "A" record for four scholastic years. During her four years in school she has worked for her board and room.

Traverse City—Betty Griffin, eight years old, was drowned in a tub partly filled with gasoline at the farm home of her parents near here. Officials said that they believed she fell into the tub when she was overcome by fumes.

Battle Creek—Officials of the Camp Custer Quartermaster's corps have estimated that about \$120,000 has been spent in this city to the profit of merchants as the result of establishment of the forestry training camp at the nearby army post.

Detroit—Burns received while playing with matches proved fatal to Robert Aucoin, 3 years old, 3498 Holcomb avenue. He died in a hospital, where he was taken by his father, Arthur. The accident occurred in the garage in the rear of the Aucoin home.

Mt. Pleasant—Sprayed with burning oil when an explosion and fire followed throwing of an electric switch in an oil pump house at the American Enamel Co.'s factory here, Joe Huron, factory foreman, was burned seriously. The fire did only minor damage.

Hart—The 12 teachers of the Hart public schools will work for "one dollar or more" a month. The contracts were signed by the teachers because of the uncertainty of finances. An appropriation of \$17,000 or \$7,000 less than last year were provided in the budget for salaries for the year and the teachers have agreed to pro-rate the amount collected.

Hart—When the diplomas are handed out to the graduating class of 46 at Hart High School, the Superintendent of Schools will call "Mrs." twice. Two of the graduates are married women. They are Mrs. Gladys Draft and Mrs. Cleo Curtis, who returned to school to complete their studies after having been out for several years.

Niles—The Niles Library Board ordered the payment of all current bills. With this order of business finished there remained 22 cents in the treasury and no further appropriation available. The meeting was then adjourned and the chairman locked the library door on the way out. It will remain closed until its appropriation of \$3,500, now frozen in the local banks, is available.

Roseville—Patrolman R. C. Brinkler, of the Roseville Police Department, looked into the Apps Hardware Store on his rounds and saw a woman stealing a vacuum cleaner. He heard a noise and rushed to a telephone to call for help. Other officers arrived. Flashlights revealed the woman to be a life-size cardboard advertisement. The noise it was discovered, was made by a kitten.

Grand Rapids—Sydney Field, 23-year-old unemployed bookkeeper, shot and killed his 20-year-old wife, Dorothy, and then killed himself in their apartment. Their 4-month-old baby, Mary Jane, was crying lustily but was unharmed when neighbors discovered the tragedy. Temporary derangement by worry over financial problems apparently caused Field to kill himself and his wife, Dr. Harmon C. Wolf, coroner, said.

Grand Haven—Miss Phoebe Clark, 73 years old, dean of teachers in Ottawa County, has announced her retirement. For 52 years she has taught a district school near here. Miss Clark began teaching in 1878 at the age of 18. Except for two years near Holland and in Grand Haven Township, she has taught in the Clark's Corners School, in Robinson Township. It was established by her father, Charles H. Clark, and she started her own education there.

Lansing—Fruit juices of all kinds may be sold legally in Michigan up to 15 days after manufacture, no matter how much they may have fermented, as a result of the signature by Gov. Comstock of the Brown bill, sponsored by Western Michigan fruit growers. During hearings on the same bill passed two years ago, but vetoed by former Gov. Wilber M. Brucker, cider makers admitted that cider could become quite hard in 15 days under proper circumstances.

Detroit—Losing his footing on the roof of a five-story building at 3300 W. Chicago Blvd., Bruce Barnes, five years old, fell to death before the eyes of his eight-year-old sister Phyllis, who had returned to the ground after playing on the roof. The Barnes children and Mary Arnell, 8, the daughter of the caretaker, had spent most of the afternoon playing together and without the knowledge of their parents gained entrance to the roof by climbing the back stairs, police were told.

Battle Creek—Poison gas inhaled "not in France but at Camp Custer" caused the death here of David E. McKeague, 43 years old, from tuberculosis. In early training days of the War, a gas bomb exploded prematurely at camp and a half dozen men, all from North Dakota, were caught in its fumes. Hospitalization and years of fresh air have not benefited the men, all of whom have been in poor health. Eight weeks ago McKeague's case became serious and McKeague came back to Michigan with his wife and six children.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

### Lesson for June 11

#### JESUS ON THE CROSS

LESSON TEXT—MATTHEW 15:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT—But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. ROMANS 5:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Dying for Us. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Giving His Life. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Accepting the Cross. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Meaning of the Cross.

This is the grand climax of the year's lessons. Without apprehending the significance of the crucifixion of Christ, all the other lessons are meaningless. It is not a matter of learning lessons taught by a great teacher or imitating the example of a great and good man, but apprehending the vicarious atonement made by the world's Redeemer. Christ saves, not by his ethical teaching, but by his shed blood.

#### I. Jesus Arraigned Before Pilate (vv. 1-15).

They bound Jesus and delivered him to Pilate in the early morning before the mock trial of the high priest. The Jews would gladly have killed him but they lacked the authority to do so. They delivered him to the Gentile governor, thus involving the Jews and Gentiles in this crowning act of human sin. Pilate questioned him without delay. He was accused of pretending to be a king. To this slanderous accusation of the chief priests and elders he made no reply, to the utter astonishment of Pilate, who sought to release him because convinced of his innocence. After several unsuccessful efforts to escape responsibility, he resorted to the expedient of letting the people choose between Barabbas and Jesus.

#### II. Jesus Crowned With Thorns (vv. 16-20).

After Pilate had scourged Jesus, he delivered him to be crucified. 1. Crown of thorns (vv. 16, 17). Knowing that Jesus had been condemned for claiming to be Israel's King, they clothed him with purple and crowned him with a wreath of thorns. The crown of thorns typified the cross which he bore for man's sins (Genesis 3:17, 18).

2. Their salutation (v. 18). In derision they said, "Hail, King of the Jews!"

3. Their mock worship (vv. 19, 20). They smote him on the head with a reed, taunted him, and went through a process of mock worship.

#### III. Jesus Crucified (vv. 21-41).

1. They led him away to the place of crucifixion (vv. 21-23). At first they compelled him to bear his own cross, but when physical weakness made this impossible they forced Simon, the Cyrenian, to bear it. Christ's face was so marked by the thorns and cruel blows that there was no form nor comeliness (Isa. 53:2).

2. Gambling for the clothing of the Lord (vv. 24, 25). They gambled for his seamless robe under the very cross upon which Jesus was dying.

3. The superscription (v. 26). It was customary to place over the victim on the cross, his name and a statement of his crime. He was indeed the king of the Jews.

4. Between two thieves (vv. 27, 28). His identification with the two robbers was in fulfillment of the Scripture (Isa. 53:12).

5. The dying Savior reviled (vv. 29-32). They taunted him by bidding him come down from the cross, and said derisively, "He saved others, himself he cannot save." He could not save himself and others, so he chose to die to save others.

6. Darkness upon the land (v. 33). Nature threw around the Son of God a shroud to hide him from the gaze of a godless company.

7. The cry from the cross (vv. 34-36). When God laid upon his beloved Son the world's sin and turned his face from him, there went out the awful cry of anguish, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

8. He dismissed his spirit (v. 37). When the price of redemption was fully paid, Jesus as sovereign dismissed his spirit.

9. The rent veil (v. 38). This symbolized the giving up of his life (Heb. 10:20).

10. The centurion's confession (v. 39). He said, "Truly this man was the Son of God."

11. The lingering group of women (vv. 40, 41). Having lovingly ministered to him in life they were now waiting to care for his precious body.

12. Jesus' Burial (vv. 42-47). Loving hands now took the body and laid it in Joseph's new tomb. This man who did not consent to the foul treatment of the Lord now risks his reputation, and by his action made a bold confession of the Lord.

#### The Solid Bible

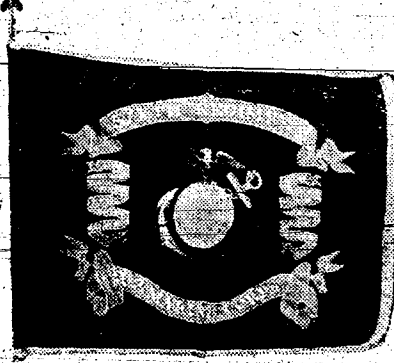
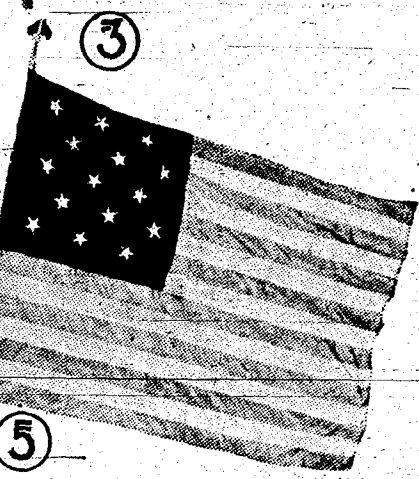
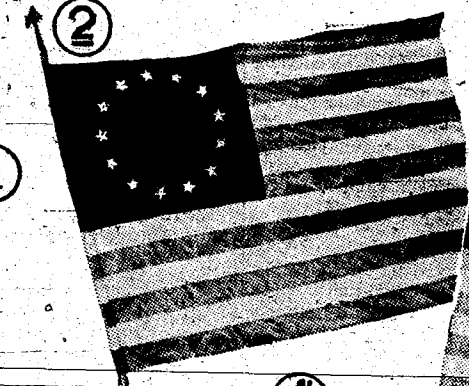
Few books can stand three readings. But the Word of God is solid; it will stand a thousand readings, and the man who has gone over it the most frequently and the most carefully is the surest of finding new wonders there.—Hamilton.

#### Fire of Holy Spirit

Unless the fire of the Holy Spirit is in our hearts, there will be no burning speech upon our lips.—D. O. Shelton in The Bible Today.



# The Origins of the Stars and Stripes



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**J**UNE 14 is Flag day and it recalls the fact that on that date in 1777 the Continental congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Thus it was that the new emblem of the nation came into official existence; thus it was that the Stars and Stripes were born.

But, contrary to the belief of many Americans, this does not mean that our national banner sprang full-grown into being from the brain of one man or one group of men on that June day 156 years ago. The truth is that our flag, like so many other American institutions and symbols, developed by a gradual evolution and derived its inspiration from sources as varied as the strains of blood which have been fused into making "the typical American."

The real origin of our national flag goes back to the banner which was flown by the expedition that discovered the North American continent. This was the simple banner of St. George's cross, in red on a white field, the old flag of England. It was carried by the expedition of Giovanni Cabot, or as he is more familiarly known, John Cabot, the Italian navigator, exploring for England, who discovered the North American continent in 1497. Sailing along the east coast for 1,000 miles, he laid the foundation of English claims to North America. The flag was borne later by Capt. John Smith's ships to the settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607 and again by the Mayflower to the Plymouth (Mass.) settlement in 1620.

Next in the line of descent comes the King's Colors or the Union Jack, designed in 1606; symbolizing the union of England and Scotland after King James took the throne of the united kingdoms in 1603. This union was represented in the English flag by imposing the English red cross of St. George on the Scottish white diagonal cross of St. Andrew, on a field of blue. There are records of the use of this flag on forts in this country in 1679 and 1696, and this ensign was required in all British dominions by a parliamentary act of 1707.

The term "Union Jack" was probably derived from King James signing documents in the French "Jacques," the pronunciation of which is not unlike "Jack." The "union" came to be applied to that part of our national flag carrying the stars. In fact, when this part of the flag is flown alone on bows or ships, it is called the "union jack" or simply "jack."

Three flags that had an early influence on the design of the Stars and Stripes were the striped flags of the Dutch republic. The Dutch, it will be remembered, first colonized New Netherlands, before it became New York. This territory included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Settlements in these states were made by Dutch colonists under their flags; that of the Dutch West India Co., with three stripes of orange, white and blue; the United States of Netherlands, with six stripes of red, white and blue, and the Rotterdam flag of green and white stripes.

The English East India company finally crowded the Dutch out of sea trade and this company brought a new flag to America, a nine or ten-striped banner of alternating red and white stripes, with a small St. George's cross of red in the upper corner next to the staff. One of the variations in this flag was a pine tree or globe, representing the New world, in the upper left quarter of the union, formed by the arms of the St. George cross. In some flags of this period, the pine tree replaced the St. George cross entirely.

With the Revolution, the struggling colonists wanted something different from a British flag, and the pine tree and rattlesnake emblems appeared; also the legend "Liberty and Union" on a plain fly of red. Then came the Stars and Stripes. When Washington left Philadelphia in 1775, to take command of the army at Cambridge, he was escorted out of the city by the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse as far as Newark, N. J. The guidon of this troop was of yellow silk and carried in its upper corner, next to the staff, a small union of 13 stripes of silver and light blue.

Stars first figured in the union of a flag carried in 1775 on the schooner Lee by Captain Manley, a Massachusetts skipper, whose ship operated as one of Commodore Hopkins' squadron and captured the Nancy with supplies for the British army November 19, 1775. Thirteen stars on a blue canton formed the union of its flag. They were arranged in five horizontal, parallel rows and were five-pointed. In the blue fly of the flag was a white anchor with the word "Hope" above it. This design was carried by Rhode Island troops at Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown, but the stars were of gilt on a light blue canton.

Following the early use of the English ensign which carried the St. George's cross in the canton there came into use in the colonies in the Eight-

- 1—"The Stars and Stripes Forever!"—Reproduction of the famous picture painted by Henry Mosler, The British, evacuating New York after the Yorktown surrender in 1781, nailed the British flag to the flagstaff at the Battery and then greased the pole. A barefoot sailor boy volunteered to climb up, take down the enemy flag and nail the American flag to the pole. From "The Winning of Freedom" in "The Pageant of America," courtesy Yale University Press.
  - 2—The pine tree flag of early Revolutionary war days.
  - 3—The rattlesnake flag of the early American navy.
  - 4—The 13-star flag, one of the earliest forms after the flag resolution of June 14, 1777.
  - 5—The 15-star, 15-stripe flag, the form used after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union.
  - 6—Flag of the Sixth Regiment of the United States Marines.
- Note: No. 2 to 5, inclusive, are flags in the exhibit of the United States Marine Corps in the Federal building at a Century of Progress, Chicago. Photographs by Hack Miller.

eenth century the red British ensign carrying the union jack in the canton. The British flag was altered after the Revolution had begun by placing 13 stripes in the fly of the flag under the British union jack.

It was called the "grand union flag," and was hoisted by Lieut. John Paul Jones on December 3, 1775, in the newly formed American fleet off Philadelphia. On January 1 or 2, 1776, it was raised over the newly organized American army at Washington's headquarters in Cambridge. In the correspondence of that day it was referred to as the "American colors." It is interesting to note that although these American colors were used six months before the Declaration of Independence, they still carried the British union jack in the corner. The thirteen united colonies were depicted by the thirteen stripes of the field.

No flag was authorized by act of congress until nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence. That the "grand union" flag was little used in the army is seen from the many flags of other designs carried by the Revolutionary troops. In the navy, on account of the necessity of telling a friend from a foe by his colors, the same flag was generally used by all congress ships.

In 1776, it was usually the pine tree flag; in 1776, and until June 14, 1777, the grand union, and after June 13, 1777, the Stars and Stripes. Privateers carried striped and rattlesnake flags of various designs but it soon became necessary to carry a uniform design, and this forced the adoption of a national flag. This is why the resolution for the adoption of the stars and stripes appeared in the minutes of the marine committee meeting of June 14, 1777.

Because green was such a prominent color in early Revolutionary war flags, it would not have been at all surprising if that color had found its way into the national emblem. One of the most striking flags of the Revolution was a flag with green fly and a union of 13 links in an endless chain. Outside the circle of links was a circle of 13 hands or mailed fists emerging from clouds and grasping the links. In the center of the chain was a pine tree of green on a blue field. This was the flag of the Newburyport (Mass.) company. Green was also the color of the pine tree and liberty tree flags of Revolutionary days.

In April, 1776, the Massachusetts council prescribed green and white as the uniform of officers in their sea service, and in the same year the marine committee of the Continental congress in Philadelphia resolved that the uniform of marine officers be a green coat, white waist-

coat and breeches edged with green. Green was the color of the early Revolutionary cavalry's uniform, Marion's riders wearing the Romanesque helmet of the French dragoons and cuirassiers, and a green, skirted tunic with white reverses similar to that of the French guides-cavalry, whose uniform the first Napoleon was somewhat partial to, wearing it quite frequently. The Culpepper Minute Men wore green hunting shirts and the standard of the Georgia Rangers in the latter part of the war carried green and white stripes.

When it came to adopting the Stars and Stripes, however, the color scheme of green was dropped and various flags of red, white and blue that had been familiar to American colonists for more than 100 years exercised the prevailing influence in the design for the Stars and Stripes.

The resolution adopting the flag appears in the Journal of Congress among a whole page of resolutions presented by the marine committee on the subject of the navy. On the same page with the flag and other marine committee resolutions is one appointing John Paul Jones to the command of the ship Ranger. Jones was presented a flag by some women of Philadelphia and soon afterward he had the Stars and Stripes flying at sea.

Contemporary illustrations of Jones' ships and the description of the new flag when it appeared in Europe, show that the early navy flags were arranged with the stars in horizontal parallel rows. Due to their number, the stars were staggered, that is, the stars in one row were placed opposite the spaces between the stars in the next, so that they looked like a constellation in the heavens, as the resolution had described them. "On one ship they were in five rows; on another, in three."

Originally began to be displayed in the arrangement of stars in unofficial flags. In some they were arranged in a square; in others, in a circle. Some had them in the shape of a single star, a diamond or forming the letters "U. S."

At first, the Stars and Stripes were looked upon merely as a navy flag, but in 1818, under the third flag law, the present general design of the flag was established. This held the number of stripes to 13 and added a star for each state. The second flag law, passed by congress in May, 1793, provided 15 stripes for 15 states as well as 15 stars; but as the number of states was increasing by 1818, it was found necessary to curtail the amount of stripes.

Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, of the navy, hero of a two-day engagement between his small brig and a British squadron of three large ships, was called by the congressional committee to design a flag, and it was his idea to hold the number of red and white stripes to 13 for the original 13 states and to add a star to the union for each new state admitted.

On May 18, 1818, the navy commissioners issued an order, placing the stars in accordance with the navy custom, in parallel horizontal rows and with the stars on the second and fourth rows moved to the right, one-half of a star's space. The order was signed by Commodore John Rogers, president of the navy commissioners. Six months later, he issued a change in the arrangement of the stars, approved by the President. This order required that the stars be arranged in vertical and horizontal parallel rows.

The act of 1818 gave the fixed rule of adding a new star on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of the state, but made no statement as to the exact arrangement of the stars and this has been a matter with which the Navy department has been chiefly concerned.

This is because the navy flies the Union alone without the stripes in the bow of ships. The navy has attended to details as to proportions and design of the flag and still issues to all departments, blueprints of changes, after approval by the President. In recent years army and navy have agreed on changes. In 1834, the army prescribed the Stars and Stripes to replace its garrison flag then in use.

Until 1912 there was some confusion as to the proper distribution of the 48 stars in the blue field. On October 26, 1912, this matter was definitely settled by the executive order of President Taft that the stars were to be arranged in six rows of eight each, symbolizing the 48 states in the order of their ratification. (Thus if you wish to know which star represents your state in the flag, remember what was its number in the order of admission to the Union, then begin counting from the upper corner next to the staff and the star which comes on the number corresponding to the number in the order of admission to the Union will be the star of your state.)

## Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart

**Battle to Wax Hot**  
Washington.—It begins to appear like the summer will be not insofar as the prohibition controversy is concerned. Indeed, as the situation now is outlined, neither prohibitionists nor anti-prohibitionists propose to allow any grass to grow under their feet. The motto of each side seems to be: "now or never."

Observers here believe that Postmaster General "Jim" Farley, continuing the political astuteness of the last campaign, rather caught the prohibitionists taking a nap. I mean that the prohibitionists were plodding along throughout the country with their efforts but were putting forth no real campaign attacks. Mr. Farley broke out suddenly with a brand new idea and laid the pressure of the Roosevelt administration on the movement to repeal the Eighteenth amendment.

Of course, when Mr. Farley told the country that by ratification of the repeal proposal it would automatically end the extra taxes that had to be levied under the public works bill, he was favored by a condition not available to the prohibition supporters. He was, therefore, in a position to offer some inducement that had not been presented before, while thus far the prohibition arguments have lacked any new elements of showmanship.

I advert to showmanship because it will be remembered that it was a type of showmanship that started the big repeal drive and worked the country up to fever heat on the prohibition repeal question through the last campaign and in the newly elected congress. Mr. Farley merely restored life to the movement. It is generally conceded that defections have occurred in the ranks of the anti-prohibitionists in rather large numbers. It is obvious, too, that the ardor was cooling in a good many sections of the country. Mr. Farley sensed those things and he capitalized the situation that was presented to him in an almost cut and dried form.

Thus, the postmaster general has again demonstrated his usefulness as the right hand of the President. Not only has he added to, or rather revived, the momentum of the repeal move but he has employed the circumstance to solidify the Democratic party organization. He addressed letters to thousands of party workers in the states where there may be some doubt as to the success of the repeal proposal. Those workers naturally are responding. It is obvious that some of them will balk at the idea but the information we get here is that the bulk of the party workers will do just the thing Mr. Farley has asked and will get busy for repeal as a party movement. The full effect of the postmaster general's quick move can be measured from the political standpoint.

**Dry Are Not Idle**  
It must not be overlooked that the great conventions recently were held in Washington. One was the Southern Baptist convention and the other was the Northern Baptist convention. One group engaged directly in the prohibition fight and adopted a resolution by which the delegates agreed to avoid patronizing businesses selling beer. The vote to adopt such a policy was lopsided; but one of the ministers told me that some difficulty in finding a place to eat in the Capital City where no beer was sold. Nevertheless, the impracticability of such a policy does not overshadow the fighting spirit that is displayed.

Another illustration scattered throughout the auditorium where the sessions were held were signs and posters which read "No quarter to the liquor interest; thousands of quarters to fight them," or words to that effect.

These facts are cited because they constitute evidence of what is going on throughout the country. The instances were with reference to only one church, but there is much the same attitude on the part of all the churches. Their leaders and those who, though not participating directly in the church movement, are sincerely dry, are not going to be licked while they twiddle their thumbs. I recall having written in one of these letters several months ago that the question of repeal was probably going to be decided around the firesides of hundreds of thousands of homes in the land. The circumstances now developed convince me more strongly than ever that such will be the case.

The wets are claiming buoyantly that they will win repeal. Dry leaders here are just as certain that they can stop repeal. On the side of the wets is the gigantic vote they developed at the Chicago convention of the Democratic party and the compromise position forced on the Republicans in convention in the same city. The Republicans did compromise, because the re submission plank did not represent the original position of either faction. On the other side, the dry point to the fact it is necessary for repeal to fail in only thirteen states to defeat the proposal that restores liquor control to the states. And when you look over a list of states, you will note a

good many of them that have voted dry over and over again.

But we must not forget the powerful leverage that Mr. Farley exerted in the matter of taxes. I think it is a fact that there is not a state in the union where taxes are not the subject of complaint. The taxes laid by the federal government also have been criticized plentifully during the depression. So when the President says and congress agrees that additional taxes are necessary to pay for public work to stimulate business recovery, it is not unnatural that a mighty howl was heard. It always is easy to complain about taxes and it is easier to complain about them in hard times.

The Roosevelt administration, with Mr. Farley waving the magic wand, promptly told congress and the country that all of these new taxes could be repealed if prohibition were repealed. They won't be in effect a month longer than the Eighteenth amendment, said the administration. Taxes from liquor will more than offset the levies lately put through by congress, for the records show that liquor taxes in the days before the Eighteenth amendment was adopted were yielding something like \$350,000,000 annually. The present addition to the tax list will produce only an estimated \$225,000,000, so there will be some to spare if the old figures hold.

The country has just witnessed another "show" staged by a senate committee. This time

**Probe Morgan** an investigation disclosed for the first time the secrets of the House of Morgan, the greatest private banking firm the world has ever known, and one about which there always has been a veil of mystery concealing its affairs from prying eyes. The firm of J. P. Morgan and company is a firm of 20 partners; from the inception of the organization by J. P. Morgan, the elder, late last century, people have known only that it was a banking firm of immense power, of almost limitless resources and one not subject to the laws governing commercial banking houses. The Morgan partners, as their number increased, always kept to the tradition that their business was their business and that despite the fact they constituted an institution of enormous power, their affairs should be treated like those of any other individuals.

But the senate thought otherwise. It instructed its banking committee to dig around and see what this giant in finance was. It has found out. The country has been shown, in a presentation as dramatic as any great playwright could have presented from his imagination, the naked truth about the House of Morgan. The senate majority that wanted to draw back the curtain on the Morgan bank are tickled about the job Ferdinand Pecora, a Sicilian, who rose to considerable prominence in New York city, likewise is tickled about the job, for he was the lawyer hired by the committee to handle the case. And so another niche has been cut by a senate investigation.

It seems to me, however, that the senate is not entitled to be praised much for its job. After all, it may be asked properly what has been accomplished. It "exposed" the House of Morgan, it is true. It showed that J. P. Morgan, the younger, and the present head of the firm, escaped payment of income taxes in two years, and it got oodles of publicity for individual senators and Mr. Pecora, as well as smearing the names of some well known persons because they once had dealt with the House of Morgan. It showed as well that Mr. Morgan had used his brains to comply with the very tax laws congress enacted and yet had escaped tax because he had received no income as congress had defined that word.

One result may be, and I believe it is the only one, that there will be some revision of the tax laws to prevent a recurrence of the circumstance of one of the country's richest men escaping income tax. It is difficult to foresee anything else of a helpful nature that can come from the "show" staged by the senate committee. The reason is a practical and simple one. As explained above, the House of Morgan is a private banking firm which by long and honest operation has builded a confidence among the people of wealth who deposited their money with the private firm. It created good will just as the local merchant in your town has done, by preserving to those who were its customers the rights they were entitled to have. That local merchant, by the way, could accept money on deposit if he wanted to and his customers wanted to make them. There is nothing to prevent him from it.

Thus, through the years, the Morgan partners continued to receive funds on deposit until at last reports there was something like \$255,000,000 on deposit with them. Like other big banks, the House of Morgan made much money. It made vast profit doing what commercial banks could not do without having another corporation handle the transactions, and that was sell securities.



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**ECHO**

(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

About 22 of the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bennett Tuesday evening and helped Lawrence Bennett celebrate his thirteenth birthday anniversary. The evening was spent playing games. A bountiful lunch was served and all enjoyed a good time.

Miss Anna Derenzy and sister, Dora and brothers, Archie and Billie, were callers at the Denzil Wilson and Elmer Murray homes last Friday afternoon.

There will be church at the Bennett school house Sunday. Rev. Harris of East Jordan will preach at 8:00 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson and son, Jackie, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney last Friday.

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

Carol Bartholomew was a caller at the Elmer Murray home Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey and son, Robert, and his friend of Grand Rapids visited at the home of Mrs. Mackey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew a few days last week. Irene Hart is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derenzy and family called on her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Avery Wilson of Pleasant Valley last Thursday evening.

Harold and Donald Henderson were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derenzy.

Misses Reva and Ruth Wilson called on Miss Dora Derenzy Tuesday afternoon.

**CARD OF THANKS**

We wish to take this means to thank the many kind friends and neighbors whom we will find unable to see personally, for their numerous kind acts and expressions of sympathy in the recent sickness and death of our loved one—Byrnee Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett and family.  
 Mrs. Earl F. Pratt.

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.

**WANTED**

WE pay cash for your chickens. C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO. 23-

WANTED—Man to work on farm. Will furnish board and keep and will share potato and bean crop. CLIFFORD BROWN, at Northern Auto, East Jordan. 23x2

SELL your old Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Lead, Rabbit, Car Radiators, Batteries, Tires, etc. to C. J. MALPASS for Cash. 12-4

**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE**

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. 21x3

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

FOR SALE—Eleven bunches of Star A-1 Shingles, left-overs from shingling the Rock Elm Grange hall. Inquire of DAN SWANSON, R. 1, East Jordan. 23x2

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

**FORTUNE IN GOLD FOUND IN RIVER**

Mississippi Gives Up Coins 800 Years Old.

McLain, Miss.—Rising from a historical background of pre-Civil war days, a fortune of Spanish gold minted 800 years ago has been discovered in southern Mississippi. The discovery has awakened new interest in the early history of the state, and has caused historians to delve deeper into some of the legends. It also has thrown an interesting light on early accomplishments of Gen. Andrew Jackson and others.

Only a short distance from the boarded up shack of Ab and West Sylvester, discoverers of the glistening Spanish coin, can be found the skeleton of a swinging-bridge said to have been built by Jackson.

Choctaw Indians once inhabited this land, and according to an old folk tale, the chieftain's daughter fell in love with the property owner and they later married. When the government sent the Indians to a new reservation the Indian woman left her husband and went with her tribe. The land was left to the white man, who later married an American woman.

As a vast sum of foreign money had come into his possession, he was compelled to bury it in five different locations until after the Civil war. Later thieves stole a map of the money locations from him and dug up three of the caches. Forrest Lea, a farmer, still later unearthed a fourth chest, which contained Spanish gold coins; jewelry and a gold pocket knife.

It is believed that the tree marking the location of the fifth chest was cut down; thus, until a few weeks ago, nothing more was known of the missing treasure.

The vast sum comprising the fifth fortune has not been estimated, but it is said to represent many thousands of dollars, besides probably heavy premiums that will be paid on coins bearing old dates. There are 1,100 coins, all very thin yellow gold, presumably doubloons.

So great was the shock to the Sylvesters at finding the fortune on the creek bank near their home that the older man was confined to his bed for several days, with an attending physician. Three bodyguards were placed at the shanty in the desolate thicket to protect the family.

Hundreds of residents from Forrest, Greene and Perry counties have visited the farm, and mineral rods, picks, shovels and implements of every description have been in constant use along the placid stream.

**Survey Reveals Speedy Readers Remember More**

Berkeley, Calif.—Fast readers are better readers than slow ones, an educational survey has shown.

Evidence supporting this conclusion of common belief was reported at the University of California by Dr. John A. Hockett, assistant professor of education, after a series of tests with his students.

The fastest readers remember more of what they have read than slow readers, Doctor Hockett found. He asked 20 questions of his students, based on text they had read in two minutes.

The group of students that read fastest answered an average of 12.7 questions correctly, the middle third answering 11.8 questions correctly, and the slowest reading third answered only 10.4 correctly.

The group tested by Doctor Hockett was composed mostly of graduate students in education. The students read at speeds varying from 510 to 220 words a minute, with the average 285 words a minute. The text dealt with educational problems.

A group of teachers in an Oakland elementary school, given the same test, read at an average of 263 words a minute, with individual maximum and minimum of 185 and 360 words a minute.

**Hunter Explains His Method of Taking Lions**

Kingsburg, Calif.—Kingsburg today knew just how to capture mountain lions. Jay Bruce, famous California hunter, told the citizens.

Here's how he captured more than 500 of the big cats during his career as official exterminator:

First, you take a pack of dogs, get on the trail of a lion, and chase him for miles and miles. Finally, you chase him up a tree.

Then, you take a long pole, fix a noose to the end of it, and try to slip it over the lion's head. The lion, of course, resents that and jumps from branch to branch in his tree, and from tree to tree.

However, you persevere. Finally, you succeed in slipping the noose around the lion's neck and tie the rope to the trunk of the tree. Then, you tie up your dogs (because they probably would attack the cat when he came down) and yank the lion from his branch and onto the ground.

After that, all you have to do is to slip a sack over the lion's body, tie the sack to a pole, get some help, and carry the lion away.

Quite simple, Bruce says.

**Icicles 60 Feet Long**  
 Sequoia National Park, Calif.—Icicles 60 feet long, three feet thick and visible nine miles away, were deposited on the side of Moro rock here during a winter snowstorm. The huge columns of ice were the largest ever seen in the park.

**PENINSULA**

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Wednesday morning A. B. Niclo of Sunny Slopes farm discovered a large percent of his sheep had been injured or killed by dogs during the night. There were 16 dead and several more very badly injured. After hearing of the Niclo sheep being killed, F. H. Wangeman, who pastures his sheep away from his farm investigated and found dogs had been at his sheep some time before. He had 17 killed and 5 injured. Justice of the Peace, Orval Bennett was called to appraise the damages. So far no dogs have been found for sure that had done the damage. Prosecutor Fitch and Sheriff Floyd Ikens of Charlevoix were on the scenes Thursday, June 1st but so far nothing indicated where the dogs came from, only the tracks at the Niclo farm indicated there were two dogs, one very large dog and one smaller.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Burns of Charlevoix were week end guests of the younger Russells at Ridgeway farm as was also Miss Marie Parker of East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Russell and Kenneth Russell of Ridgeway farm and Miss Marie Parker of East Jordan and Mr. Alexander and Mr. Burns of Charlevoix made up a house warming party with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Earl in Mountain Dist. Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Barnett in Boyne City.

Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill spent Saturday night with Clayton Healey at Willow Brook farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Staley and Harold Grem of Traverse City and Miss Margaret Staley of East Jordan visited Mr. Staley's sister, Mrs. Joel Bennett and family at Honey Slope farm Sunday, also called on Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staley at Gleaner Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton of Willow Brook farm visited Mrs. Healey's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Koffman at Bellaire Sunday. They were accompanied by Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill.

Mrs. Arthur Walter of East Jordan is helping Mrs. A. B. Niclo with her house work at Sunny Slopes farm since Wednesday.

The Eveline Twp. Board of Review meet this week, Tuesday and Wednesday. A. B. Niclo is the member from this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hemmingway of Oak Park were at the Charlevoix Co. Nurseries most of last week but have gone back now but will return about July 1st for a few weeks stay. A very pleasant surprise party was

sprung on Frank Hayden Friday evening when Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hayden of Orchard Hill, Mrs. Harriett Conyer and Evert Jarman of Gravel Hill South Side, H. B. Russell of Maple Lawn farm and Miss Lucy Reich of Lone Ash farm were invited in by Mrs. Frank Hayden to celebrate his birthday anniversary. Cards were the entertainment when slapping mosquitos permitted. Ice cream and cake were served at midnight. The party broke up at a late hour with wishes for many returns of the occasions.

Only a few attended the fortnightly pedro party at the Star School but all had a very pleasant time.

Miss Zepha Faust of Mountain Ash farm spent Sunday with her cousins, the Reich young folks of Lone Ash farm.

Mrs. Alfred Arnott who is employed at the Charlevoix Co. Infirmary spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich and family at Lone Ash farm.

Mrs. Alfred Arnott, Miss Lucy Reich and Miss Zepha Faust called on their grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden at Orchard Hill, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and family of Boyne City visited the Edd Mathers family on the Crosby farm, Sunday.

Mr. Johnson of Boyne City started camping in Whiting Park Sunday. He is the steady camper, the first campers were two car loads, a Dr. Straus and party from Standish camped over Decoration but are gone now.

Miss Phyllis Woerfel of East Jordan, visited her grandfather, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill, Tuesday.

Evert Jarman of Gravel Hill, south side spent the week end with relatives in Boyne City.

Mrs. Caroline Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side accompanied her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaunt who were up visiting relatives over Decoration, back to Flint for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side had for Sunday dinner, Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm, Miss Eula Arnott of Grindstone City, August Lew, of Three Bells Dist., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and little son, James Alfred of Maple Row farm.

Richard Mac Gee of Rockford visited his aunt, Mrs. Ray Loomis and family at Gravel Hill, north side, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wagner of Charlevoix spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis at Gravel Hill, north side.

F. H. Wangeman reports the Pine Lake Golf Course in fine shape now and it is receiving a better patronage than for several seasons at this time of year, also there are more resort-

**SOUTH WILSON**

(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Mrs. Clifford Pumfrey is spending a week or two at the home of her sister-in-law in Charlevoix.

Miss Isabelle Atkinson of Mancelona is visiting at the home of her brother, Frank Atkinson, for two or three weeks.

Mrs. J. Novak visited her daughter, Mrs. John Lenoskey, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blair of Iron Mountain were Tuesday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson.

Misses Idora and Isabelle Atkinson, Richard Carson, and John Katovich were Thursday evening visitors at Trojanek's home.

Mrs. Joe Cihak and sons called on Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trojanek last Saturday evening.

Joe Cihak, who is in Lockwood hospital, Petoskey, is reported doing well after his operation of a week ago.

There was never better prospects for fruit. Apples and cherries are set full and in fine shape and strawberries are coming fine. It is hoped the Canning Co. will use the strawberries as there is a larger acreage than ever before and the indications are, picking will begin not after June twentieth.

We are receiving abundance of rain with wonderful growing weather. Spring plowing is pretty well done and corn planting will be about completed this week. Everyone is ready to plant their string beans but have not received their seed yet.

A new industry is starting in this section, the raising of asparagus, around 10,000 plants are being set in this immediate vicinity.

**A. H. CANNING CLUB ORGANIZED FRIDAY**

A 4. H. Canning Club was organized Friday p. m., June 2, at the H. Gould home. Those present were: Elva Gould, Eloise Gaunt, Ruth Slate, Margie Scott and Gladys Staley. Co. Agent B. C. Melencamp was on hand to conduct the meeting. Esther and Ala Mathers are expected to join later. Officers chosen were: Bell Gaunt, Leader; Ruth Slate, President; Elva Gould, Vice President; Eloise Gaunt, Sec. and Treas. The next meeting will be held at the home of Margie Scott, Tuesday, June 6th at 2:00 p. m. They expect to can rhubarb. Ruth Slate entertained the Club with several selections on the piano.

There is some doubt that people care to hear very much about what goes on under the hoods of their cars.

The driver knows that "driving qualities" are not accidental; they are put there. How the manufacturer creates or evolves those results may not interest him. He judges entirely by the results he gets in driving.

Well, it is not essential to talk "shop"; let us talk Results. Smoothness. Drive the Ford V-8 and you will find that the engine runs with surpassing smoothness, due to its design and the extra precise methods of its manufacture.

Power. There it is, 75 horsepower (we could say 80) at the drive-shaft for the driver's use. With less weight to pull around, the mettle of this car—its life-like response—is rather remarkable.

Economy. Our V-8 develops more power on a gallon of gasoline than any car we have made. Mileage is partly a matter of individual driving, but under average conditions the Ford V-8 does 17 to 20 miles a gallon. Of course, car economy is not only a matter of fuel. Ford V-8 has that too, but it is also economical in the complete, sense—initial cost, operation, maintenance.

Appearance. This is woman's contribution. The motor car must not only be useful, but also good-looking. View the Ford V-8 and you will not need our comment on its fine appearance.

Comfort. This also is woman's concern. In 30 years she changed the motor car from a wagon to a coach. Comfort is a quality made up of numerous ingredients. There is no comfort without a quiet, smooth-running engine. We have all the other ingredients too—color, good taste, quality, ease, safety, roominess and convenience.

**EVELINE**

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. Evert Spidle and daughter, Joan, also Mrs. Spidle's brother, Robert Goodin spent the week end at Mancelona.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Davis and children of East Jordan spent Sunday evening at the Evert Spidle home.

Mrs. Alma Nowland and Clarence Kent spent Sunday at the Lew Hadden home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark and children spent Sunday at the Omland home.

All the 7th and 8th graders in our school passed their examinations this term. The seventh graders are: Burl Walker, Sherman Thomas, Mildred Knudsen, and Richard Zitka. The eighth graders are: Stanley Olney, Emma Jane Clark, Wilfred and Norman Zitka.

Miss Esther Omland will again teach our school next term.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark called on the Robert Sherman and Amos Nason homes one evening this week.

Mrs. Jim Simmons and her father, Joe Cooper, from Charlevoix and Mrs. McGee and son, Billie, from Flint called at John Coopers recently.

Mrs. J. Cooper's brother, Adolph Kowalski, and wife from Rogers City were guests at the Cooper and Kowalski homes. They came here to attend the funeral of his niece, Bernice Bartlett at East Jordan.

Miss Helen Katovich spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Olson in East Jordan and Petoskey.

**PLEASANT HILL**

(Edited by Anson Hayward)

Good attendance at Sunday school. Everybody busy with farm work, everything growing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wash Scott and daughter from Traverse City came this week end to Anson Hayward's home, they also called on Maremus Hayward's home, also took dinner at Henry Van Deventer's home and had Sunday dinner at A. Hayward's home.

Tuesday morning Maremus Hayward and family called on A. Hayward's home.

Anson Hayward, who has been confined to his bed for some time is now able to sit up but can not walk as yet.

A Want-Ad will sell it. Try it.

*Henry Ford*  
 Dearborn, Mich.

May 29, 1933

**WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MOTOR CAR**

There is some doubt that people care to hear very much about what goes on under the hoods of their cars. The driver knows that "driving qualities" are not accidental; they are put there. How the manufacturer creates or evolves those results may not interest him. He judges entirely by the results he gets in driving. Well, it is not essential to talk "shop"; let us talk Results. Smoothness. Drive the Ford V-8 and you will find that the engine runs with surpassing smoothness, due to its design and the extra precise methods of its manufacture. Power. There it is, 75 horsepower (we could say 80) at the drive-shaft for the driver's use. With less weight to pull around, the mettle of this car—its life-like response—is rather remarkable. Economy. Our V-8 develops more power on a gallon of gasoline than any car we have made. Mileage is partly a matter of individual driving, but under average conditions the Ford V-8 does 17 to 20 miles a gallon. Of course, car economy is not only a matter of fuel. Ford V-8 has that too, but it is also economical in the complete, sense—initial cost, operation, maintenance. Appearance. This is woman's contribution. The motor car must not only be useful, but also good-looking. View the Ford V-8 and you will not need our comment on its fine appearance. Comfort. This also is woman's concern. In 30 years she changed the motor car from a wagon to a coach. Comfort is a quality made up of numerous ingredients. There is no comfort without a quiet, smooth-running engine. We have all the other ingredients too—color, good taste, quality, ease, safety, roominess and convenience.

*Henry Ford*



## Briefs of the Week

Mrs. Louis Milliman is visiting in Battle Creek this week.

Viola Snyder is visiting friends and relatives in Grand Rapids.

Miss Bertha Clark and her mother, Mrs. E. A. Clark, spent last week in Shelby.

Choice Peony Blossoms for sale at the G. A. Lisk gardens at 802 North Main-st. adv.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude White a daughter, Sharie Lou, May 26th. Weight, 7 pounds.

Mrs. G. W. Kitsman and Mrs. Frank Shepard drove to Standish, Monday, on business.

Some good Mowers and Rakes and Repairs for all Mowers, Rakes and Binders at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mrs. Rhoda Hickox, who has been in Detroit the past winter, is helping to care for her mother, Mrs. John Henning.

Dr. B. J. Beuker is now nicely located with his office in the former Dr. Dicken building on Esterly-st just east of the State Bank.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekah Lodges will hold their Annual Memorial Services Sunday, June 11, at the M. E. Church at 11:00 o'clock.

Harold Price is spending the week with his mother, Mrs. L. M. Kinsey and other relatives. He will return to Lansing Saturday for commencement at M. S. C. He is graduating with the class of civil engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook and daughter, Jacklyn, drove to Battle Creek the last of last week. Their daughter, Miss Frances, who has been teaching there, returned home with them; also Miss Margaret, another daughter, who is employed in Detroit.

Mrs. Nellie Sweet and her mother, Mrs. Wm. Harrington, returned Monday, after a trip to Knoxville, Tenn., where they visited their sister and daughter, Mrs. John Pelton. On the way home they also visited relatives at Muskegon.

Percy Penfold, former Manager and Butter Maker of the Jordan Valley Creamery of East Jordan, has resumed his position with the firm. He has been at Battle Creek for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Penfold, with son Albert, came up from their home at Coleman, Thursday, and will locate here with their family as soon as a suitable residence can be secured.

Mrs. Mary Clark is again in charge of her property—the Legion Lodge Camp and invites all her former patrons, as well as new, to come and enjoy the camping and fishing. The Lodge is located on Intermediate Lake, part way between East Jordan and Ellsworth. Board and lodging as low as \$1.00 per day. Boats for rent. An ideal place for an outing. adv.

### RIVAL FOR RADIUM FOUND IN NEW RAY

Same Elements Are Generated by Big Machine.

Berlin.—The development through big voltage of a ray which may prove a substitute for radium, and in much stronger form than that possible with the present radium supplies, is described in a recent issue of the Umschau, a scientific and medical weekly. Professors Lange and Brasch, working in the laboratories of the A. E. G. German Electric company, recently succeeded, with a machine which sends 2,400,000 volts through a special vacuum tube, in breaking up atoms in six different elements, among them lead. The rays generated by this current were found to be similar to radium rays, but they had a much greater strength, corresponding to 10,000 kilograms of radium.

**Effect of Rays.**  
The effect of these "artificial radium" rays is quite different from ordinary X-rays. The magazine reports that tests were made by Prof. Ludwig Halberstaedter of the Institute for Cancer Research of the University of Berlin on mice, and it was found that whereas X-rays penetrated only one-tenth millimeter into the membrane, the "artificial radium" rays produced by the high voltage, reached the depth of six to seven millimeters. Tests first were made on bacteria, blood, and then the skin and finally cancerous growths in mice, the magazine reports, with the result that a ray lasting one-thousandth of a second succeeded in halting progress of the growth, and when repeated from four to six times, completely killed it.

**Similar Success.**  
Similar success was reported from exposing the blood to the rays, where results were obtained which would have required 12 to 18 hours of radium treatment. It is emphasized that while the experiments with animals have shown encouraging results, it still will be a long time before such experiments could be attempted with a human patient, and that at least five years of observation would be necessary to determine whether the effect of the rays is permanent enough to establish them as a practical treatment.

Jane Davis visited relatives in Boyne City last week.

Sprayers and Spraying Materials at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mrs. Milo Fay is again able to be about after her recent illness.

Ann Bashaw is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. C. Monroe, in Muskegon.

Choice Peony Blossoms for sale at the G. A. Lisk gardens at 802 North Main-st. adv.

Mrs. Jessie Brown of Ontario, Canada, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Henning.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Rice and family of Charlevoix were guests of East Jordan relatives, Sunday.

Take advantage of the reduced prices and see a good show at 10-15c at the Temple Theatre, East Jordan.

Dr. and Mrs. Strauss and Miss Elsie and Jeana Ruks of Standish were Sunday guests at the G. W. Kitsman home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kinsey, Martin Ruhling, Earl Ruhling and Harold Price were Traverse City visitors, Monday.

Mrs. Norman King of Charlevoix was a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Burbank, last week.

Mrs. Ransom Jones and Mrs. Arthur Walter were at Traverse City, Monday, where they visited Mrs. Walters husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Paddock and family of Charlevoix were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paddock.

Arthur Gidley and son, Richard, of Detroit are now occupying their cottage on the West Side, on the lake, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley and daughters were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McNamara of Grayling.

Mrs. Andrew Berg of Petoskey visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Walstad, and her daughter, Mrs. Ida Bashaw, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Foote were week end guests at the home of her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Beudette Payne, at Waters.

Mrs. Geo. Ward, who has been guest at the R. MacDonald home and visiting other friends, returned to her home in Vermontville, Monday.

Rosie Bayliss was in Ann Arbor at the University hospital last week for treatment for her eyes. She returned home but will go again in a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Henning and daughter returned to Kalamazoo last Thursday after a visit with relatives here. Kenneth Henning accompanied them home for a visit.

Mrs. C. A. Hudson returned to her home here last Saturday from an extended visit with friends at Detroit and Lansing. A cousin, Merle Wilcox, of Lansing accompanied her here, returning home, Sunday.

Parker House Rolls fresh every day, 10c a doz., Any Pie 25c, 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.

Home-grown strawberries, which have a flavor excelled by none others, will soon be on the market. Mrs. George Staley of Eveline township, picked two quarts from her patch, Thursday.

This vicinity experienced its severest wind and thunder-storm early Wednesday morning. A peculiarity was that just before the storm and just as the sun was rising, the entire sky assumed a gold color—almost the shade of a dandelion blossom.

Earl Pratt returned to Battle Creek, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were called here by the death of Mrs. Pratt's sister, Miss Byrnee Bartlett. Mrs. Pratt will remain for a longer visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett.

Charlevoix Odd Fellows Lodge entertained the Odd Fellows of this district Wednesday, June 7. Grand Master Wm. F. Turner and Grand Secretary Fred Gogers were present, conducting a school of instruction. Several members from the local lodge attended.

Miss Ruth Neymark of Boyne City is the winner in a national contest put on by the Underwood people, her essay on "Why I would like to go to the World Fair" won 1st place, therefore she is entitled to a week at the fair with all expenses paid. Miss Neymark was one of the students of Miss Fern Gidley.

Regular Communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 379, F. and A. M., Saturday night, June 10, at 8:00 p. m. Your attendance is requested.

Great Fishing Tackle bargains at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

C. H. McKinnon of Gaylord was an East Jordan business visitor, Friday.

Mrs. Robert Boyce with son, Bobby are visiting friends at Detroit this week.

Leonard Schomberg of Petoskey was an East Jordan business visitor this week.

Mrs. Eleanor Cole and her sister, Mrs. Mae Demorest, are visiting at Romulus, Mich.

Orders taken for Wall Paper everyday but Monday, at my home C. H. Whittington, adv. t. f.

M. E. Ladies Aid will meet at the church, Wednesday, June 14, at 3:00 o'clock. Pot luck lunch.

Susie Healy spent a few days the first of the week visiting at the Kleinhans home in Walloon Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walsted and family of Charlevoix visited his mother, Mrs. A. Walstad, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Snellenberger, at Cheboygan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rolfe of Romulus have been visiting at the home of Mr. Rolfe's sister, Mrs. Eleanor Cole.

Mrs. Fred Bishaw and children visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Valencourt, Wednesday.

Mrs. A. L. Hilliard, who has been spending the winter with her daughter Helen in Lansing, returned to her home here last week.

Martin Ruhling and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kinsey will go to Lansing Saturday at attend the commencement exercises at M. S. C.

Mrs. Ed. Bogart and Mrs. Richard Farmer and daughter of Charlevoix were guests last week Friday at the R. T. MacDonald home.

A Shadow Pie Social will be held Saturday evening, June 10th, in Ludwig Larsen's orchard. Women, come with your pies. Bring a cup and fork.

Henry Pringle returned from Flint, Monday. Donald Stewart returned with him to spend the summer with his grandmother, Mrs. Marion Pringle.

The Willing Workers class of the M. E. Church will be entertained at the home of Mrs. S. E. Rogers, Friday, June 16. Pot luck supper at 6:30.

Miss Fern Gidley, who has taught in the commercial department of the Boyne City high school, returns to Boyne next year. This will be her fifth year there.

Sunday guests at the R. P. Maddock home were Mrs. Maddock's sisters, Mrs. Reid Genie and Mrs. Mabel Clark from Bellaire, and Albert Holmes of Charlevoix.

A party of fourteen helped Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kenny celebrate their 26th wedding anniversary, Monday, June 5th. Penochle was played and a delicious lunch served.

A Benefit Dance to help purchase uniforms and equipment for the East Jordan Base Ball League Team will be held at the Fair Grounds next Thursday night, June 15th.

The Old Settler's Association of the Grand Traverse Region will meet at Old Mission, on the lawn of Mrs. Ella Porter, on Wednesday, June 21st. Pres. L. A. Baldwin and other officers are arranging a program.

Frank Rushton of Switzer, W. Va., was guest at the home of Mrs. Wm. M. Perkins this week, returning home Thursday. Mrs. Perkins and Miss Leatha Perkins returned to spend the summer in Switzer, W. Va.

### Blood Pressure Is Not Now Held Death Sentence

London.—Sufferers from high blood pressure, your physician's diagnosis is not a death sentence. Just carry on your usual mode of life—do not worry. You can still go on living beyond the three-score years and ten. You can still play golf, and you can go on walking, riding, and doing your usual exercises, provided, of course, they are not too strenuous.

Such is the reassuring picture painted by Sir Thomas Lewis in his new book, "Diseases of the Heart." The average expectation of life, he finds, is from ten to twenty years after the start of symptoms, which is usually between the fiftieth and seventieth years.

The great point, Sir Thomas emphasizes, is to avoid mental anxieties. Sleep is necessary, as much as one can reasonably get.

**Cold Weather Probably Destroyed 'Hopper Eggs**  
Lincoln, Neb.—Possibility of another grasshopper plague in Nebraska this summer is remote, with the possible exception of two or three counties, O. S. Bare, extension state entomologist, declares. Cold weather probably destroyed a goodly batch of grasshopper eggs, he says.

**Find \$113 Gold Nugget**  
Medford, Ore.—A gold nugget worth \$113 was found by placer miners along Powell's creek near here recently. It was the largest find of the season.

## News of the Week

### Presbyterian Church

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

10:00 a. m.—Sunday School.  
11:00 A. M. Morning Worship.  
Note that the Sunday School for the summer will meet at 10:00 o'clock instead of at 12:15.

The offering in the Sunday School on Sunday will be for Sunday School missionary work.

There will be no evening service until September.

### 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.

Next Sunday morning will be Memorial Day for The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the society will attend Divine services, the subject of the address will be: "The Three Best Things of Life." The general public have a cordial invitation to attend this service.

### St. Joseph Church

Rev. Joseph Malinowski

Sunday, June 11th, 1933.  
8:00 a. m.—East Jordan.  
10:00 a. m.—Settlement.

### 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.

### 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.

### Advertising Aids Business Revival

NEW YORK.—Aggressive concerns are expanding business by effective advertising despite depressed business conditions, declared A. W. Diller, advertising counsel, at a bankers' conference here recently.

"Is 1933 a good year in which to advertise?" Mr. Diller asked. "Yes, if 1933 is a good year to stay in business, to reinforce the public's confidence in you, to put more business on the books. There is new business to be had today and aggressive companies are getting it. But new business will come in only if you go out for it. Advertising certainly goes out for it."

### Advertising Mistakes

A QUESTION before many of us is what change of advertising policy, if any, should be made in view of present financial and business conditions. It is perfectly natural for us to give consideration to some degree of retrenchment, but it is dangerous to let reduction in expenditure be such as to bring about a real gap in the continuity of the advertising. It is a common mistake for some advertisers to think that they can turn advertising on and off like water from a faucet, and expect it to become immediately effective whenever they are prepared to resume operations. Advertising does not work that way. Temporary conditions should not influence us to make too serious inroads on the program of advertising, which can be wisely conceived only on a long term basis.—Francis H. Sisson, President American Bankers Association.

## WHEN YOU VISIT THE CHICAGO FAIR

Cash for your trip is subject to loss or theft if carried in your pocket or handbag. Make your cash safe by converting it into

## AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

They are readily spendable at or en route to the Fair, or wherever you may travel — by rail, ship or car. The denominations are \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, and the charge is 75 cents for each \$100 purchased.

FOR SALE AT



**STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN**  
SAFE BANKING

"THE BANK ON THE CORNER"

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND SEE THIS NEWEST OF NEW CARS

## The Essex Terraplane Special Six


NOW ON DISPLAY

Its 113 inch wheelbase makes it the longest and roomiest car in its price class—and prices begin at \$505, F. O. B. Detroit. We should like to put one of these cars at your disposal for an early demonstration.


## Fochtman Motor Co.

PETOSKEY, MICH.

"I'd forgotten how swell it feels to ride on new tires all around"



● No question about it, it certainly feels great to have the sure - gripping, long-wearing, quick - stopping safety of new Goodyears on every wheel . . . And for less than a single tire cost a few years ago, you can buy a whole set of Goodyear All-Weathers now! . . . So take advantage of present low prices while you can still get them . . . You can buy the world's best-known tire, the Goodyear All-Weather—at prices you may never see again.



**GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER**  
Supertwist Cord Tire

GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER	GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
4.40-21 ----- \$5.85	4.40-21 ----- \$4.65
4.75-19 ----- \$7.00	4.50-20 ----- \$5.00
5.00-19 ----- \$7.60	4.50-21 ----- \$5.20
5.25-18 ----- \$8.50	4.75-19 ----- \$5.65

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



# 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 old friends. They own a busy, bargain 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 gazes at Geoff by the suggestion that he pay board money, to her, unwilling to her mother. He agrees, though much mystified. Cary's specialty seems to be securing and losing jobs, coupled with financial extravagance, which Cynthia openly resents. Geoff becomes prejudiced against the girl for her seeming penuriousness.

### CHAPTER IV—Continued

But in the rear of the shop was something that interested him: two comfortable chairs were pulled up to a long table on which lay various magazines. A low bookcase overflown with volumes whose titles brought a look of surprise to Geoff. There was late fiction—that was to be expected; but there was also a modest collection of technical books, several of which Geoff had sought for in vain in the book-shop. Toward one of these he stretched out his hand eagerly.

Fifteen minutes later some one spoke to him. From the fact that she wore no hat and seemed to be en-



Geoff Judged That This Was the "Dish-Faced" Elsie Dunsmore.

tirely at home, Geoff judged that this was the "dish-faced" Elsie Dunsmore. "How do you do?" she said pleasantly. "I think you're a stranger to the Odds and Ends. I hope you've found something that interests you!"

"I have indeed!" He held up the book. "May I ask how you happen to have a book like this in your stock?"

"Miss Aylesbury chose it. You see, that's why we have these chairs, this case of books; so that shoppers like yourself may drop in for a few minutes to read and rest. Miss Aylesbury tries to cater to all tastes. You'll see there are books on architecture, on gardening, on mining, on child welfare."

Geoff nodded. His thoughts were busy with a certain morning when he had told at the breakfast-table of his unavailing search for this particular book. Why had Cynthia not mentioned she had it in the shop? Was it because she resented his disapproval of her business? Or had she—Geoff would have liked to believe this but somehow he couldn't—had she known where to buy it and done so because he had spoken of it?

He came out of his trance presently, restored the book to its place and went forward resignedly to justify his presence by a purchase. Elsie was busy, he was glad to see; too busy to wait on him. That spoke well for the business of the shop.

"Are you always as busy as this?" he asked when she was free to attend to him. She shook her head. "It's the final spurt of the tourist season. People on their way home stop in to buy souvenirs. Yes, madam," she interrupted herself to say, "we have colored photographs of the Big Thompson Canyon but we also have water colors that you may like better." When the customer had departed she returned to Geoff. "I'm just a clerk here, C. C. owns the shop."

"Oh, yes—I even planned to go East to college with her but things happened and I couldn't; and poor Cynthia had to come home herself in her junior year."

"Had to? I thought she came because she was tired of it!" Elsie looked belligerent. "Cynthia never gives things up because she's tired! If she did, she'd give this store up in a hurry. The way that girl works—"

"That's all right," Geoff reassured her. "I'm a friend of her mother. Tell me more about the shop, if you don't mind. I'm deeply interested."

"Why, you see, Cynthia wanted to do something when she came back from college. So she started the Odds and Ends. She had a little money left her by her father—she put it all into this shop. At first she did everything herself; had her lunch brought in, went without dinner until after she'd closed up. Then business picked up and pretty soon she asked me if I wouldn't like to help her. You bet I did, too," said Elsie with convincing simplicity. "There isn't much I wouldn't do for Cynthia, if it comes to that."

"So the shop really pays for itself?" She gave him an odd look. "It has to," she said briefly. "If you know Cynthia you know it's a live-or-die proposition with her. She doesn't go into anything lightly."

"I should say not!" Geoff declared. "We've got to make enough," she chattered on, "to see us through the dull season that comes between the tourist trade and the Christmas sales. November is a total loss as far as gift shops are concerned." Her eyes traveled to a banjo clock that ticked on the wall. "Cynthia'll be back any minute now, and she'll tell you anything you want to know about the shop."

Geoff said guiltily that he couldn't wait; selected a particularly hideous and expensive "desk set" and escaped with it before Cynthia's return. His purchase gave him some little trouble before he finally prevailed on a waitress at the cafe where he ate his lunch to accept it.

His visit to the shop had cleared up one thing that was beginning to trouble him. A dim idea that the family might be in some manner dependent upon the profits from the Odds and Ends had haunted him for several days. But several things contradicted that theory. Every month, for example, Captain Cary sent a certain gray envelope and extracted a check.

"Royalties from a little patent of mine," he always said with open pride. Sometimes he handed it to his daughter and bade her buy herself "something pretty" with it; sometimes he tucked it away in his wallet.

Then, too, Miss Nona sometimes carelessly referred to her husband's "estate." That word meant to Geoff the large holdings which had come to his mother and himself from his father. There was no evidence of want in the house where he lived. Miss Nona wore the prettiest of clothes, the food was abundant if somewhat plain, Cary's light-hearted indifference to his jobs did not indicate financial stress.

But still, Geoff told himself, that might be the explanation of Cynthia's penuriousness. He almost hoped it was. He hated to think of a girl so young being so grasping. But after his talk with Elsie he was more than ever convinced that ambition combined with a stubborn determination to have her own way was the motive back of Cynthia's appropriation of Tenny's board money and his own.

"You're a throwback," his mother had told him more than once. "Down in your heart you disapprove of the modern woman, especially the woman in business. You'd like to have all of my sex dependent on yours for spending money. Your idea of a woman's whole duty is making herself attractive to her man."

Geoff had laughed but he knew that there was some truth in what she said. Miss Nona came very near to being his ideal of womanhood. She was so gentle so sweet, so sympathetic. She was feminine to her fingertips, with all the little arts and graces of a bygone generation.

Miss Nona listened with flattering attention to what he said of his laboratory work, though he knew the chemical terms were so much Greek to her. She was everything he had longed for and missed in his mother, in short; and the contrast between her and Cynthia increased his antagonism toward the girl.

"Like to drive?" Geoff asked Cynthia as they went down the steps together. To his surprise she took the seat behind the wheel and presently they were bowling smoothly along.

Cynthia drove steadily, surely. Every foot of the way seemed to be familiar to her and she looked younger and happier than Geoff had ever seen her. She had discarded her hat, and the tendrils of hair curled about her forehead endearingly. Geoff marveled at the change in her. She was gay, youthful, charming. She had dropped her weariness, her hint of hostility toward him, her air of worry, like a cloak.

Geoff was suddenly in wild spirits. It seemed to him that never was there so congenial a party as his.

What a dinner that was! Marguerite's fried chicken was crisp and hot; her buttered rolls melted in their mouths.

"Why do we have to go down?" Tenny asked wistfully. "Why don't we just send Cary and Geoff back for some blankets and things and stay up here all the time?"

"By this time tomorrow night there may be three feet of snow right where you're sitting," Cynthia told her. "I don't remember another October as warm as this up here."

"Something else has thawed out for Geoff's benefit," Cary said significantly. "Your manner toward him, my dear sister!"

"Don't you like Geoff, Cynthia?" Tenny wanted to know.

She laughed, flushed a little. "I like everybody today! Oh, you can't think what it's like to exchange the stale air in the shop for the play breezes up here! I'm like Tenny—I want to stay for ever!"

After dinner Geoff and Cynthia, with Tenny darting ahead of them, completed the circuit of the lake. Geoff remembered that walk for a long time.



Geoff Remembered That Walk for a Long Time.

Cynthia walked shoulder to shoulder with him, sometimes stopping to point out a snowy peak that rose above the rest of the chain, sometimes stirring the pine-needles in the path to reveal a mat of kinnikinnick.

Somewhere they strayed on to the subject of Tenny, and Cynthia talked to him freely about the child.

"She's a delicate little thing when she first came to us. Even now we have to watch her carefully."

"She seems sound as a dollar now," he answered.

"Oh, she is! Except that she mustn't have any more colds. That's why"—he realized that for the first time she was offering an explanation of one of the things he had disliked in her—"why I'm so strict with her about her cod liver oil and wearing her sweater and all. Tenny respects authority."

"Is that why she adores you?" he asked with a touch of irony. She hesitated. "Do I seem to you specially authoritative? I suppose I do." Suddenly she turned to him. "Geoff, perhaps I'm not quite as hard as you think I am! At any rate, Tenny has to be handled very carefully. She's lived in so many places, she's had so many ups and downs that she had acquired a rather terrible distrust of people when she came to us."

Cynthia smiled. "Miss Nona's strong point is petting. You come in for a good share of it."

"And, like Tenny, I thrive on it," he replied somewhat aggressively. "As I've told you, my parents were abroad during most of my childhood and I know what Tenny went through at boarding school."

"It must have been hard for your mother," Cynthia commented, "being pulled between her duty to you and to her husband. I—I know this will add to your belief in my hardness!—I'm glad she was the sort of woman who put her husband first! There's something so magnificent about that sort of love," she said wistfully. "Something so royal in a marriage which allows nothing—not even children—to disturb it!"

Geoff was silent through sheer astonishment. Cynthia's words gave him too a new vision of his mother. For the first time he was able to think of her as a wife as well as a somewhat casual mother.

It was nearly sunset before they turned the car downward and began the long descent from mountain heights to the city below. Geoff had a feeling of extraordinary satisfaction over the day. Cynthia's mind to him heretofore had been like a long corridor in which door after door stood, all closed. Today she had opened several of them and given him fascinating peeps at the rooms within.

### CHAPTER V

Tenny.

All the doors were slammed shut again in the days which followed. Sometimes Geoff wondered if that day at Red Rock lake with a companionable Cynthia, a slightly wistful Cynthia, had ever existed save in his imagination.

The girl not only resumed her old reserve but became so irritable and impatient that the little buds of friendship which had sprouted between them withered and died. Definitely he did not like this girl, he told himself. He wondered sometimes if it was his presence in her home which so annoyed her; for that she was annoyed beyond her usual manner was evident to him from her family's comments.

"What does all Cynthia!" Miss Nona sighed. "She's so unlike herself these days."

"Sis, for the love of Mike!" It was Cary's exasperated voice. "You haven't spoken a pleasant word for days—do you realize it? Come on now, Cynthia! You say the shop is doing well—"

"Cary!" Cynthia's voice cut in so sharply that Geoff started. "Who is that fair-haired girl you're driving about these days?"

Her brother laughed. "That's where the shoe pinches, isn't it, Cynthia—to change the metaphor?"

"Of course it pinches. It ought to pinch you, too. Do you think that it's fair—as things are?"

For once there was resentment in Cary's pleasant young voice. "My dear Miss Atlas, don't you ever hear that no one is actually indispensable in this world? If you were to go to Europe tomorrow—"

"Or die," she amended. "Never mind me, Cary. I'm cross as two sticks these days."

"Sis, are you sure you're well? Seems to me you never used to be so snappy, so—er—bitter. Don't you love your big brother—er—bit?" The pauses were filled by his hand on her hair, ruffling it out of its usual smoothness. She was laughing when she escaped.

But the irritability persisted. "Cynthia, my dear," the Captain said gravely one evening, "I really must protest against your overworking as you are doing. Is it necessary for you to remain so long at the shop every night?"

Cynthia made no reply beyond a weary smile at him. It was Tenny as usual who struck straight from the shoulder. "She's lost Elsie go. She has to stay till closing time every night."

"You've let Elsie go?" Miss Nona's voice, rose protestingly. "Darling, why did you?"

"Just giving her a vacation," was the evasive answer. "She's coming back when business picks up again. Elsie was tired. She needed a rest."

abruptly for she had risen and crossed the room to him, put one hand on his arm.

"Geoff, you're not to say one word to them! You've got to promise me you won't, do you hear? I'm all right." She slipped her hand down his arm till she touched his hand, pressed it urgently. "Promise! Promise you'll not speak to Miss Nona—"

"But good heavens, child! She's your mother—she has a right to know. Anyway, what's the use of being so foolish—ruining your health by sticking to that dinky shop? Suppose you do a little promising," he went on. "Promise me you'll take a vacation yourself."

She sighed. "Out of the question just now—both of them."

"Then I think," he averred, "I'd better just see Miss Nona—"

Her blue eyes blazed. "What's my health to you, Geoff Enslow? After all, you have no right to interfere with my private affairs."

"Rot," he said ineluctantly. "I have the right of a friend—"

"Friend? You're no friend of mine!" "I'll say I'm not," he answered with grimness. "Anything less friendly than your attitude toward me I've never encountered. But I'm a friend of your family—you're my mother's goddaughter—"

Swiftly her face underwent an entire transformation. Her smile—Geoff admitted Cynthia had a lovely smile—"when she uses it, which is darn seldom!"—flashed, her eyes softened.

"Then promise, for their sakes! You must have seen that Miss Nona is not strong. I don't want her worried—"

"I suppose she won't worry if you fall ill!"

She walked to the window and stood looking out into the garden.

"Geoff, listen to me," she said after a while. She spoke seriously, as though sure of his understanding. "I'm not very well—I admit that. I'm going to get Elsie back just as soon as it's possible. I can't sell the shop. For one thing, there's no one who would buy it just now. If I promise to spare myself as much as possible—if I come home and rest—will you . . . not . . . say anything to Miss Nona?"

He moved uncomfortably. There had been a hint of tears in her voice just at the end. Why was she so determined to keep her mother in ignorance of her fatigue? Why did she hang on like grim death to that d-d shop?

"Please, Geoff?"

"It's not my business, as you just pointed out," he said sharply.

She shrugged, left the darkened window, walked out of the room.

For the next few days she made a special effort to appear cheerful and rested. She spent her evenings down in the old parlor with the rest of them instead of shutting herself upstairs with her accounts. Geoff alone knew that she paid for these hours of leisure by other hours stolen from sleep. He waked several times and saw a crack of light beneath her door across the hall.

"Why I don't put her out of my mind and let her take the consequences of her own foolishness, or break my promise to her and call Miss Nona's attention to the condition she's in, I don't know," he wrote his mother. "The girl haunts me, somehow. She is so plainly worried about something. Sometimes I think she's got herself into some kind of trouble in the shop—borrowed money she can't pay, or something like that. When she's off guard there's a look of misery that oughtn't to be on any young girl's face. What about writing her to come and pay you a visit? Perhaps you could advise her—Lord knows I can't!"

To which Mrs. Enslow replied: "I'm writing Cynthia as you suggest and inviting her to come on to New York for the winter. Yes, for the whole winter! I know that surprises you but all you tell me of the girl impresses me rather favorably. Being a woman, and the sort of woman I am, I can easily understand why Cynthia might not enjoy homelife in the Cary household."

"Don't as you value your own safety, mention to her that it was you who inspired my invitation. She would resent that beyond everything. Let my letter speak for itself."

### Knitted Things Demand Extra Care in Washing

Have you succumbed to the knitting or crocheting fever? Whether or not, you certainly have sweaters, knitted suits, etc., for who can be without them these days? They're so attractive, and almost indispensable for sport and everyday wear, and if washable, as many of them are, it's so easy to keep them clean. Before washing a new sweater, test it to be sure the colors are fast, by squeezing an inconspicuous portion in clear, lukewarm water for five minutes or so.

Knitted things often get out of shape when wet, so to insure restoring them to the correct proportions just draw an outline on clean, wrapping paper before wetting. Incidentally, the ideal time to draw this outline is when the sweater is new, before you have stretched the elbows, etc. Then this outline may be used each time you wash the sweater.

Remove unwashable buttons, buckles, etc., and turn the sweater wrong-side out. Make rich suds with mild, neutral soap flakes; always have the suds and rinse waters lukewarm or cool. Put in the sweater and wash by squeezing the suds through and through the material. Never rub. Wash quickly. Do not soak colored garments.

Thoroughly rinse in plenty of lukewarm or cool water. Squeeze out the water—don't twist. Then roll the sweater in a dry turkish towel, knead for a moment and unroll. Don't leave colored garments rolled up while wet. Ease the sweater into shape on the outline, if the sweater tends to shrink, pin it in place on a firm surface as on corrugated pasteboard, or an old rug. Use pins which will not rust.

When the sweater is dry remove it from the outline, turn it right-side out and press it lightly, using a damp cloth to remove wrinkles and pin marks.

### Statecraft No Bar to Triumph in Other Arts

Since Mr. Woodin (we are undecided whether that is pronounced "Wooden" or not), plays a zither, we hear, music may still be said to be represented in the cabinet. Public men and statesmen who are musically inclined are not altogether rare. Charles G. Dawes, ex-Vice President, composed a meritorious piece for the violin; Nick Longworth was an expert in music; Jimmy Walker wrote a popular song. The world's greatest pianist was Poland's Prime minister, and is sought for that post again.

In ancient Greece and also in Rome, a publicist could write verses without being considered too artist-minded for practical affairs. We shall not go so far as to dwell on the fact that an emperor of Rome was a poet, though an indifferent one.

Coming back to modern times, President Wilson could write Iliad-like and John Quincy Adams is remembered for a first-class satirical poem. The Muses are by no means shy of the administrative type of intellect. It is perhaps true that that type seldom permits itself to wander in the fields of the gentler arts, though it might easily shine there if it wished.—F. H. Collier, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Clear Your Skin of Pimples

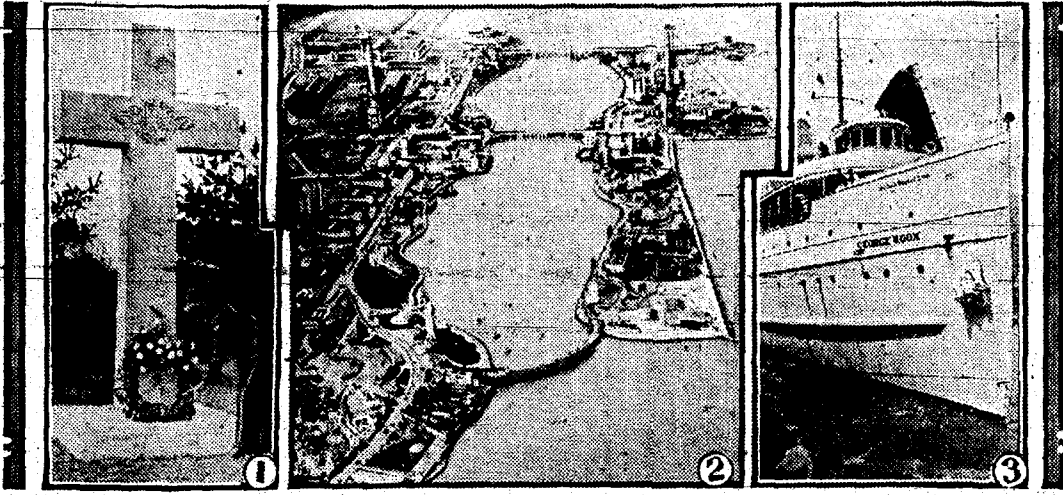
Anoint the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in a few minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for several minutes. Nothing purer or better for skin troubles. Write for special folder on the care of the skin. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 9 S, Malden, Mass.

**KILLS ANTS**  
Sprinkle Ant Food along window sills, doors and openings through which ants come and go. Guaranteed to rid quickly. Used in a million homes. Inexpensive. At your druggist's.  
**PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff- Stops Hair Falling  
Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair  
60¢ and 1.00 at Druggists.  
Floreston Shampoo—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 50 cents per bottle at druggists. Hiaox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.



Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Charles H. Knight, chairman of the Memorial day committee of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, laying a wreath on the marble Argonne cross in the World war section of Arlington National cemetery. 2—Air view of A Century of Progress, the great exposition opened in Chicago. 3—Passenger steamer George M. Cox which hit a reef in Lake Superior and sank, its 125 passengers and crew being saved.

Mather Memorial Tablet Is Unveiled



On a high, tree-grown point overlooking the Hudson, at Bear Mountain, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt unveiled a bronze tablet in memory of Stephen Tying Mather, first director of the National Park service. Left to right in the photograph are: Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Mrs. Stephen Mather, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. E. H. McPherson, daughter of Mr. Mather, and Bryant Baker, sculptor.

PAID KIDNAPERS



H. F. McElroy, city manager of Kansas City, Mo., who paid the kidnapers of his daughter Mary \$30,000 for her release, after she had been held by them for about 30 hours confined in a dark, cold cellar.

NEW MODERATOR



Dr. John S. McDowell of New York, who was elected to the highest position in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, that of moderator, at the convention in Columbus, Ohio, "Two-fisted" McDowell, as he is called, is sixty-three years old who, at the age of eight, was a breaker boy in a Pennsylvania coal mine.

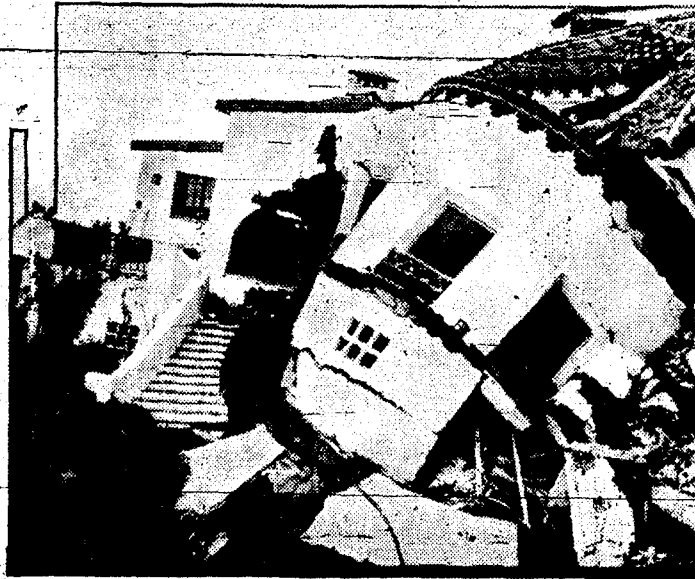
Try to Be a Good Actor  
"Don't try to explain what you don't understand," said Uncle Eben. "Jes' act like you had settled sumpin' an' make de other feel dat he's de one dat's dumb."

Leaders of Anti-Machado Movement



Dr. Carlos de la Torre (seated), former president of Havana university and former mayor of Havana, and Senor Carlos Hevia, who are leaders of the New York junta that is directing the revolutionary movement in Cuba against the regime of President Machado.

Mansion Wrecked by a Landslide



Collapsing with a roar, a 200-foot cliff crashed across the main line of the Santa Fe railway in the town of San Clemente, Calif., carrying on its crest the beautiful \$50,000 mansion of Mayor Thomas Murphy and completely wrecking the structure.

Mr. George B. Cautious Arises to Protest Inconvenience in Matter of Men's Hot Weather Apparel

"Gentlemen," said George B. Cautious, at the weekly meeting of the Rowans club, "If you will pardon me, I wish to refer again to a subject that I think I may have discussed here in the past. At any rate, it is a topic that appeals to me as being of timely interest, one that concerns virtually all of us to a greater or lesser degree. To come to the point, friends, I refer to the coming of those warm days when men discard their waistcoats—or vests—and transfer from this garment to other garments, the various useful and necessary implements and articles that have, during the winter season, been carried in the waistcoat pockets. There is one gentleman here who does not wear a waistcoat winter or summer, and he may be excused if he does not care to remain, but most of us are accustomed to donning vests when the cool days come in autumn and wearing them until spring forces us into cooler habiliments.

"My friends, I have made a statistical survey of the suit of clothing that I now have on, and I call your attention, not to the clothes, but to the pockets the suit contains. In the trousers we find two side pockets, two hip pockets, a watch pocket and a secret inside pocket for currency—made in the days before hoarding was taboo and when there may have been something to hoard. The waist coat has four outside pockets and one inside. The coat has four outside pockets, two inside and a little extra-ticket pocket. Thus we have six pockets for the trousers, five for the waistcoat and seven for the coat, or eighteen in all.

"Now, then, I claim that I am not alone in the practice of carrying something in each pocket. We will take the waistcoat, for that is the garment under discussion. In the lower left pocket, let us say, will be the watch. In the lower right pocket we will find a box of safety matches. The upper left pocket houses spectacles and a small notebook. Our pen and pencils we discover in the upper right pocket. In the inside pocket is our driver's license. It is immediately apparent that we cannot do without any of these things, so when the mercury goes up to where a waistcoat is uncomfortable, we will have to move out of it and place these things in the pockets of the coat and trousers—pockets that already have their full quota of deposits. As we are creatures of habit we will continue to reach for our watch, our matches, our pen, and so on, where we have been accustomed to find them, and we will no sooner become reconciled to the new order of things until autumn will be here, and we will be

movings back into our waistcoat again. There will be days when going without even a coat will be advised, whereupon it will be necessary to find places in the six pockets of the trousers for what formerly was housed in the twelve pockets of the coat and waistcoat.

"All of us have read from time to time that men are prisoners of convention, that they do not go coatless and hatless because they fear ridicule. I insist that they cling to as many garments as possible because they have use for pockets. These are the days of rapid change, of one innovation after another, and yet nothing has been done in behalf of man's comfort during hot weather. He can don a pair of linen slacks and a shirt open at the throat and sit on his porch each evening, but he cannot go to his office thus attired because such a combination does not have pockets enough. Gentlemen, I contend that too much time is spent in thinking up new fashions for women and not enough in consideration of the practical problems of men. If somebody would bring out a modified cartridge belt, in which we could park our pen, pencil, watch, notebooks and similar articles perhaps we, too, might dispense with both coat and waistcoat when the weather becomes sultry. We might carry a purse on a strap, such as laundry drivers have, but (thus far we are expected to make the change without any help, and it is that form of assistance that I am asking you to join me in seeking today.)—Indyapolis News.

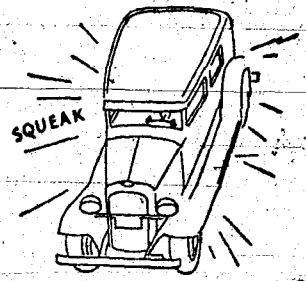
Warfare on Leprosy

Seven outstanding American bacteriologists, the first of whom will be Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, professor of bacteriology at the University of Michigan, are to assume tours of duty at the Philippine leprosy colony on Cullion island in a concerted effort to conquer the disease which has defeated all attempts at extermination from time immemorial.

Their action assumes added importance when it is understood that the number of cases of leprosy the world over is estimated conservatively at 3,000,000, and possibly runs as high as 4,000,000.

The 6,000 cases on Cullion island are expected to furnish variations in such numbers as to advance the investigations recently conducted in the more limited leprosy colony at Porto Rico by Doctor Soule and Dr. Earl B. McKinney, of George Washington university, who succeeded in isolating the leprosy bacillus. As a result of experiments conducted with monkeys, which were inoculated with leprosy bacillus, it was determined that it is not a vigor-

ous or growing organism with any but humans, the animals quickly recovering their former health.



No squeaky springs in the big new Dodge Six.. Special new Oilite Springs cant Squeak.. never need oiling

Just one of the many features that will make your Big New Dodge "Six" stay new—and give you new car service for years to come... Come today and take a demonstration ride in the car that is thrilling America... You'll find it down among the low-priced cars in cost and up-keep—but among the costly cars in performance and style.

NEW "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN SWEEPS NATION

Imagine a car that sells itself—and doubles its sales almost overnight in city 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  
115-INCH WHEELBASE  
\$595 AND UP  
Dodge Eight \$1115 to \$1395. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit.

IT'S MARVELOUS! — DIRT SOAKS RIGHT OUT!

NO NEED FOR WASHBOARDS ANY MORE

CLOTHES WASHED THIS WAY LAST 2 OR 3-TIMES LONGER

I'VE SAVED AT LEAST \$100 ON CLOTHES SINCE I CHANGED TO RINSO!

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR DISHES—AND IT'S SO EASY ON MY HANDS!

GIVES RICH, LIVELY SUDS EVEN IN HARDEST KIND OF WATER

Women amazed as clothes come 4 or 5 shades whiter —without scrubbing or boiling!

No wonder 316 home-making experts recommend these richer suds!

BECAUSE it washes clothes the whitest ever—because it saves the wear and tear of scrubbing—because it's wonderfully easy on the hands—the home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers recommend Rinso.

whiter washes, for brighter washes, for safety! One box lasts and lasts. Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—even in hardest water. Just try it for dishes! Grease goes in a flash. Rinso makes all cleaning easier. Get a package at your grocer's today.



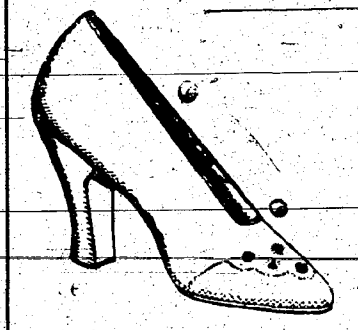
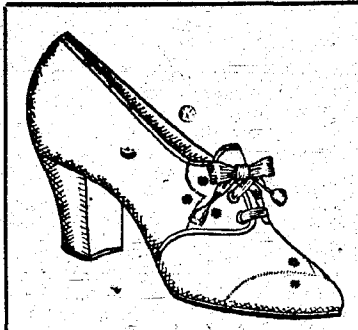
THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA



COOL  
STYLISH

Summer  
Footwear

\$1.59 Pair



WASHABLE  
NORMANDY  
CLOTH  
LEATHER  
COUNTERS  
EYELET  
TOES  
LEATHER  
SOLES AND  
HEELS  
SNUG  
FITTING  
NO-GAP TOPS  
SIZES 3 1/2 TO 8

Fochtman's  
PETOSKEY, MICH.

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

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

FRANK PHILLIPS  
Tonsorial Artist

WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING  
IN MY LINE, CALL IN  
AND SEE ME.

R. G. WATSON  
FUNERAL  
DIRECTOR

244 Phones 66  
MONUMENTS  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

DR. B. J. BEUKER  
Physician and Surgeon

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2:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Office Phone—158-F2  
Residence Phone—158-F3  
Office: First Door East of State  
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Physician and Surgeon

Graduate of College of Physicians  
and Surgeons of the University  
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ANNUAL OPENING

OF  
FISHERMAN'S  
PARADISE

Located on M88, two miles south of Bellaire

Sunday, June 18th

Dinner at 1:00 p. m.

MUSIC BY DOUBLE MALE QUARTET  
FROM TOLEDO

\$1.00 per plate

LERA M. SMITH, Manager

Invitations, issued in the past, are not being mailed  
this year.

Veterans of 329th  
Field Artillery To  
Hold Annual Reunion

The bugle is blowing again, call-  
ing the members of the 329th Field  
Artillery to their second annual re-  
union, at the Fort Shelby Hotel in  
Detroit, June 17 and 18.

All members of the 329th and  
their wives are invited to attend.  
Registration will be all day Saturday  
in the Spanish room at the Fort Shel-  
by. Saturday afternoon, battery re-  
unions. Saturday evening, buffet sup-  
per and entertainment. Sunday morn-  
ing, trips. Sunday afternoon at 2:30,  
business meeting and election of  
officers. Sunday at 6:30 p. m., ban-  
quet, program and dancing.

The 329th is one of Michigan's  
leading military organizations. The  
outfit saw active service in France.  
Training was received in Camp Cus-  
ter.

When the Armistice was signed,  
the 329th was on the front lines. On  
Nov. 12, 1918, after an all-night  
march, this regiment was the first  
troops to enter and occupy Pont-a-  
Mousson. Normally a city of 50,000,  
it was deserted of every human soul.  
It was between the lines when the  
Armistice was signed and had been  
in possession of Germany and the  
Allies, alternately. It is a historic  
city, divided by the Moselle river.  
This regiment had first choice of the  
best homes in the city in which to  
make its headquarters.

Homemakers' Corner  
BY  
Home Economics Specialists  
Michigan State College

Time and energy for the canning  
day may be saved by preparing the  
equipment beforehand, suggest the  
home economics nutrition extension  
specialists, Michigan State College.

All jars, rubbers, glass lids, cov-  
ers, and tin cans should be washed in  
hot, soapy water and then rinsed  
thoroughly in clear hot water. Gas-  
ket-lined tin covers should not be  
placed in water.

Especial care must be taken with  
jars which have contained spoiled  
food to be sure of good results. After  
a thorough washing the jars and  
lids should be placed in a pressure  
cooker at 15 pounds pressure for 15  
minutes. If a pressure cooker is not  
available, boil the material in active-  
ly boiling water for two hours. The  
water must completely cover the jars  
and covers.

It is well to test all jars whether  
old or new, for leaks. Partially fill  
the jars with hot water, seal tightly,  
and invert for half an hour. If there  
is the slightest defect the jar or lid  
should not be used. Lids may be test-  
ed on various jars, to determine  
which is defective. Straightening and  
tightening the bail on metal clamp  
glass tops will sometimes correct a  
leak. It is better to use only new  
rubbers as the possibility of spoila-  
ge is lessened considerably.

A canning bulletin soon will be  
available from the extension division,  
Michigan State College.

SEE ATOM BUNDLE  
OF ENERGY WAVES

Experiment Confirms Discovery  
of New Element.

New York.—Startling proof that at-  
oms, smallest particles of matter, are  
really packets of electrical waves, has  
been obtained by bursting aluminum  
metal atoms.

This feat has been achieved by Dr.  
M. A. Tuve and his colleagues, L. M.  
Hafstad and O. Dahl, of the depart-  
ment of territorial magnetism, Car-  
negie Institute, Washington, who re-  
ceived the \$1,000 prize of the Amer-  
ican Association for the Advancement  
of Science in 1931.

Besides proving that matter is really  
bundles of energy waves, confirmation  
of the existence of the newly discov-  
ered elements "neutron" or "neutron."  
Also, they converted lithium, boron  
and other atoms into helium.

These amazing transformations of  
matter from one simple condition into  
another were achieved by the use of  
the Van de Graaff type of electrical  
power producing machine, a marvelous  
American invention from which it is  
expected enormous electrical power  
can be obtained at a very small cost.

The report of the Carnegie Institute  
scientists' work was made public in a  
lecture given by Doctor Tuve himself  
upon the subject of "Atomic Nucleus  
and High Voltage."

The Van de Graaff apparatus in this  
case consisted of an aluminum hollow  
sphere, in which a moving silk belt  
produced an electrical charge. When  
there are two such spheres, one  
charged positively, the other negative-  
ly, a lightning-like flash passes be-  
tween them.

Passing this spark or flash discharge  
through vacuum tubes it was possible  
to smash up the metals under experi-  
ment.

Very fast protons on hydrogen nu-  
cleus particles were shot at the lithium  
and other atoms.

Aluminum similarly treated showed  
an amazing result. The wave of posi-  
tive electrical particles or alpha par-  
ticles penetrated into the nucleus of  
the aluminum atoms just as an outside  
water wave, if high enough, leaps  
across the wall and enters the waves  
of inside tank.

NATIVES USE PLANT  
TO PRESERVE TEETH

But Its Discoverer Says It  
Turns Them Black.

Chicago.—A plant that allegedly pre-  
vents tooth decay has just been  
brought to the Smithsonian institution  
by Dr. W. A. Archer, American bota-  
nist and explorer of the rain-drenched  
jungles of the Choco region of north-  
western Colombia. The plant was  
identified as a new species of Schra-  
dera, a member of the coffee family.  
It is being described as a new species  
by P. C. Standley of the Field museum,  
the recognized authority on this fam-  
ily. Archer found it in use among the  
hitherto almost unknown Citara tribe  
of Choco Indians.

These aboriginals, Archer says, in-  
sist that it is a perfect tooth preser-  
vative. The children chew the leaves  
until a film of some sort is formed  
over the teeth. Adults chew them  
about twice a year to restore any  
worn-off parts of the film.

Turns Teeth Black.

Whether the plant does all that is  
claimed for it, Archer says, cannot be  
determined without extensive investi-  
gation. It is a fact, he claims, that  
the Citara have almost perfect teeth.  
Skulls of past generations also show  
intact teeth with no signs of decay.

Even if some substance derived  
from the plant should prove a perfect  
tooth preservative there is one slight  
drawback to its introduction in dental  
practice. It turns the teeth almost jet  
black. Among the Citara, however,  
black teeth are considered objects of  
beauty and white teeth would be  
viewed almost as a deformity. And,  
Archer points out, the preference of  
one color to another in teeth is large-  
ly a matter of education.

Another jungle plant hitherto un-  
known to science brought to the  
Smithsonian by Archer is described by  
the explorer as hearing a fruit which  
might be "like the original apple of  
the Garden of Eden." It is known  
only by its scientific name, Siparuna  
archeri.

Fruits Burst Open.

Its discoverer describes it as a shrub  
about 10 feet high which blooms with  
an abundance of pale green orchid-  
like flowers. These develop into fruits  
approximately the size of small pears  
with brilliant red cheeks. When dead  
ripe the fruits burst open and a strong  
lemon odor comes from them.

Although there is a strong tempta-  
tion to eat some of these lovely fruits,  
Archer says, the jungle negroes be-  
lieve them to be highly poisonous to  
animals. The nature of the poison is  
unknown. The shrub might be highly  
decorative in greenhouses, Archer be-  
lieves.

Still another curiosity of the jungles,  
specimens of which were brought back  
by Archer, is the "kerosene tree." The  
natives tap it and use the sap in lamps  
like kerosene. It is quite serviceable,  
Archer says.

Wyoming Farm "Hands"  
Are Found Highly Paid

Cheyenne, Wyo. — Wyoming farm  
"hands" receive the highest wages paid  
in nine representative western and  
midwestern states, a recent survey in-  
dicated.

"Hired help," however, did not ex-  
actly get rich working on the farms of  
this state last fall. The average  
"hand" received board, room and  
\$25.25 a month, as compared to the  
board, room and \$53 a month he re-  
ceived in 1928 and 1929. In 1930, the  
wage had dropped to \$47.75, and in  
1931 to \$35.50.

Despite the \$10 a month reduction  
from the 1931 wage, the farm worker  
in this state received \$5.50 more a  
month than did men doing similar  
work in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri,  
North and South Dakota, Nebraska,  
Kansas and Wisconsin. The average  
pay in those states was \$19.80.

Only one of the eight states paid  
its farm hands more in 1928 than did  
Wyoming. That state was North Da-  
kota, where in boom times farmer  
workers were paid \$54.25 and board  
and room. This year the North Da-  
kota worker received \$20.50 a month,  
or \$4.75 less than his fellow workmen  
in Wyoming.

Station Needs Church  
Only to Make Village.

Paris.—The St. Lazare station, prin-  
cipal Paris rail outlet and already a  
miniature city, has added an art gal-  
lery and a lecture hall to its movie  
theater, barber shop, terraced cafe,  
and department store. Only a church  
is lacking to make it a village within  
Paris.

The art gallery is devoted to paint-  
ings, photographs, and sculpture of  
subjects in Normandy, Brittany, and  
Vendee, the principal provinces served  
by the state railways.

The lecture hall is for passengers  
who want to know something about  
the provinces they are going to visit.  
Colored plates will show the glories of  
Rouen, Chartres, Mont St. Michel, and  
a lecturer will give tips on things to  
be seen in all places.

Judge Advises Man He  
Had Better Stay Insane

Montesano, Wash.—Guido Grassi was  
better off insane than sane, so he  
stayed insane. Grassi was sentenced  
to death for murder, commuted to  
prison for insanity. Grassi intended  
to ask parole but was advised by the  
trial judge to remain insane, other-  
wise the death sentence would become  
operative.

MICHIGAN BELL  
TELEPHONE CO.



"WE HAVE JUST HAD OUR  
TELEPHONE PUT IN AGAIN"

"Hello Anne, this is Helen.

"I'm fine, how are you?"

"No, I'm at home. We just had the tele-  
phone put back in this morning. It seems  
so good to be able to call you again.

"Let's get the crowd together this eve-  
ning. . . . No, Jane hasn't a telephone.  
. . . Yes, Mary has. Ask her and John.

"All right, I'll see you tonight. Goodbye."

Order a telephone today. Installation  
will be made promptly.

You are cordially invited to visit the Bell  
System exhibit in the Communications  
Building, Century of Progress Exposi-  
tion, Chicago, June 1 to October 31.

H. A. LANGELL  
OPTOMETRIST

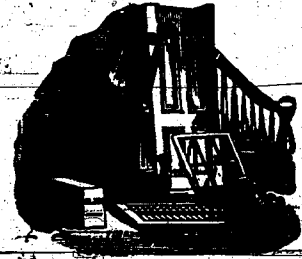
308 Williams St.  
Opposite High School  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

See Warren Williams as Ivar Kreu-  
ger, The Match King, this week, Fri-  
day and Saturday at Temple Theatre,  
East Jordan.

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

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

Advertising will convert depression  
into prosperity.



SEE US FOR YOUR  
BUILDING  
MATERIAL  
AND SAVE MONEY

A COMPLETE LINE OF

DOORS — Interior, Exterior, Glass and Closet.

WINDOWS — Dwelling.

SAWH — 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