

Charlevoix County Herald.

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August Term Circuit Court

NO JURORS DRAWN OWING TO COUNTY'S FINANCES

The August term of Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix is scheduled to commence Monday, August 14th.

Due to financial conditions of the County, all jury cases are continued to the October term and the jury eliminated for this session.

Following is the docket.

CRIMINAL CASES

The People vs Leo Hinds, desertion and non-support.

The People vs Russell E. Palmer, malpractice.

The People vs William Black, non-support.

ISSUES OF FACT AND LAW

Wilson & Company, plaintiff, vs Arthur VonDolcke & Davis, VonDolcke, defendants, trespass.

J. O. Rhodan & Company, Inc. a foreign Corporation, plaintiff, vs Robert G. Watson, defendant, trespass.

First National Bank of Boyne City, receiver & trustee, plaintiff, vs John H. Lewis, defendant, assumption.

Eugene Kurchinski, plaintiff, vs George Jacquays, defendant, trespass.

F. C. Sattler, receiver of First National Bank, a banking corporation, plaintiff, vs George Copias, defendant, replevin.

Paul Hilden, plaintiff, vs Ashabel Stewart and Zella Stewart, defendant, appeal from justice court.

Leo Germaine, plaintiff, vs Alfred C. Sarasin, defendant, appeal from justice court.

Belvedere Club, plaintiff, vs Frederick B. Moorhouse, defendant, attachment.

CHANCERY CASES

Detroit Trust Company, a Michigan corporation, as trustee, plaintiff, vs Doris VonDolcke, et al., defendant, foreclosure.

Lester Capelin, plaintiff, vs William S. Shaw, as trustee for creditors & stockholders of Traction Engine Co., defendant, bill for accounting.

Jennie E. Hampton, plaintiff, vs Rollie L. Lewis, et al., defendant, foreclosure.

CHANCERY CASES — DIVORCE

Lottie A. VanOrsdale, plaintiff, vs James B. VanOrsdale, defendant, divorce.

AID FROM PRIMARY AND INTEREST FUND

According to the auditor general's report, approximately \$12,750,000 will be distributed to the schools of the state September 1 from the primary school and interest fund, and a second installment will be paid December 15. The first makes an approximate \$9.50 per census child while in December the per census rate will be \$4.00.

The utility companies, chief contributors to the primary fund, were allowed to pay their 1932 taxes in two installments. They have gladly cooperated in paying \$6,000,000, the remainder to be paid in December.

Educators have asked for \$15,000,000 additional state aid, basing their estimates upon the schools' receiving the same primary money this year as in 1932. However, the per census rate is approximately 18% lower than that of last year. The supplementary aid is aimed to restore in part the decrease in revenue caused by the 15 mill limitation amendment.

Grutsch — Shepard

Miss Clarabelle Grutsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Grutsch became the bride of Vail Deo Shepard, son of Mrs. Emma Shepard, (who reside south of town) Tuesday, August 1, at the M. E. parsonage, Rev. James Leitch officiating.

The bride was attired in a crepe gown of liberty blue. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wieler.

A reception was held in the evening at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Grutsch for the immediate relatives. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Many beautiful gifts were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Grutsch sang "Daisies Wont Tell," other music was also rendered.

Mr. Smith made a gas balloon and attached a note and the names of the newly weds on it, and let it loose, asking who ever found it to communicate with them.

Vail made his home with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Ashby during his school days and was a graduate of the class of '29.

The many friends of the young couple wish them happiness.

They will be at home to their friends on a farm near Chestonia.

Bring your Job Printing to The Herald.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

A Missionary of the Vincentian Fathers will conduct a four day retreat at St. Joseph Church, East Jordan, Michigan, beginning Wednesday evening, August 9th at 7:30.

The Papal blessing will be given at its closing, Sunday, August 13th after High Mass at 10 o'clock. What must be done for the Apostolic Blessing will be announced in church.

The morning services on week days will consist of Mass at 7:30, sermon and singing. A decade of the rosary, a litany, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, sermon and evening prayers will make up the evening devotions at 7:30. The sermon topics will be treated apologetically.

The invitation is hereby tendered to Catholics and all interested in the following subject matter:

Wednesday evening, August 9th: "Faith." What is understood by it? Why we believe? Is Faith necessary?

Thursday morning, August 10th: "God." Is there a God?

Thursday evening, August 10th: "Justice of God." Are the wicked punished? the good rewarded?

Friday morning, August 11th: "The human soul." Has man a soul? Is it immortal?

Friday evening, August 11th: "The necessity of confession." Proof.

Saturday morning, August 12th: "The grace of God" is absolutely necessary to salvation.

Saturday evening, August 12th: "The mystery of the Eucharist." Any proof for it?

Sunday morning, 10:00 o'clock: "Christ, the God-man, died upon the cross to save us."

SCHEDULE FOR CLINICS IN CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

Many of the ills most common in childhood have their beginnings in the pre-school period. Defects which are found most frequently in children of this age include: Diseased teeth, poor nutrition, diseased or enlarged tonsils or adenoids, and poor posture. These defects begin developing in babyhood and by the time the child is ready to begin school, many of them have become serious. The earlier in the pre-school period that the child is reached the more readily his defects yield to treatment. For instance, cross-eyes can often be readily corrected in very young children, but if neglected until the child is ready for school, it may be difficult to correct the defect with glasses and it may be even necessary to resort to surgery.

Crippling conditions due to rickets in babyhood and congenital conditions, such as club feet or spastic paralysis, depend greatly upon early treatment for complete correction. Very young children with bow legs or evidence of soft bone structure when placed under a doctors care, are greatly benefited. When these children are older, corrections are more difficult and sometimes impossible. Many children who fall in school and must repeat grades because of the presence of some physical defect which hinders the learning process.

The early correction of defects is not only important to the child itself, but also to the community, for it prevents a waste of educational effort and thereby saves public money.

Following is the schedule for the Infant and Pre-school Clinics which will be held in the various townships.

Dr. Dean, who has recently returned from John Hopkins University, after a year of post graduate work, will be the examining physician.

August 7—East Jordan in the music room of the Central School at 1:00 p. m.

August 8—Boyer City at the Public Library at 1:00 p. m. Clarion at the Grange Hall at 9:30 a. m.

August 9—Charlevoix at the District Health Unit office at 9:30 a. m. Hayes at the Hayes Township Grange Hall at 1:00 p. m.

August 10—Knop at the Grange Hall at 9:30 a. m. Boyne Falls in the Community Hall at 1:00 p. m.

August 11—Marion at the Grange Hall at 9:30 a. m. Ironton at the Ironton School at 1:00 p. m.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the many acts of kindness extended us in our recent bereavements. Also for the beautiful floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor LaCroix and Family

WAGES OF FAME

Delores, famous artist's model, tells—in her own words—in The American Weekly with next Sunday's Detroit Times, of her humiliation in being forced to display herself in a barrel in a dime museum to keep herself from starvation.

CLARKE U. HAIRE DROWNED IN LAKE CHARLEVOIX

Three towns were plunged into grief last Friday noon at news of the tragic death of Clarke U. Haire of Pinconning—East Jordan, his boyhood home for seven years; Boyne City where his parents still live and where he found his sweetheart and bride and where he tried out his mettle in earning a living; and Pinconning, where he started in a business of his own and reared three fine children.

A day's outing had been planned as a surprise to relatives of both parents in Boyne and the Clark Haire family arrived in time for breakfast and such a good visit.

Bathing for the children took them to the State Park about 10 a. m. and the two lads, son and nephew, made a dash for the farthest out float, causing anxiety, so Clark started to swim out against a heavy wind and high waves to safeguard the boys.

He drew near the float but was struggling, and went down. The boys dived for him and together they held his head above water until help came, but it was too late.

He was editor and publisher of the Pinconning Journal; elected mayor of Pinconning last spring and member of the Board of Supervisors of Boyne County and also in charge of the welfare relief work. Clark completed high school in East Jordan, spent three years at the U. of M. and was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He was a Mason and an Elk.

Funeral services were held at the home of his parents at 2:30 Sunday with Rev. Paul Boodagh in charge and he was laid away in Maple Lawn cemetery.

Many beautiful floral pieces filled the rooms. There were many friends who drove up from Pinconning and many from East Jordan and Boyne City gathered about the home in silent grief stricken tribute. All three towns are in deepest sympathy with his wife Margaret, and three children, Jean 13 years, Margaret 13, and Jack, 11 years, the father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Clark Haire of Boyne City, and two sisters, Mrs. W. G. Gilbert of Dillon, Montana, and Mrs. J. Alex Rowan of Detroit.

"What is the secret of your life? I have a friend (Browning) who holds me up to a standard higher than I could possibly conceive for myself." —Boyer Citizen.

BIG DAIRY DAY AT LAKE CITY EXPERIMENT FARM

Dairymen of Charlevoix county and other northern Michigan counties are planning a basket picnic and dairy meeting Thursday, August 10, at the Michigan State College Potato Experiment farm at Lake City, says B. C. Melencamp, county agricultural agent.

A. M. Berridge, superintendent of the potato experiment station announces that the farm will be open for inspection, including the potato test plots, irrigation projects, turkeys under semi-confinement, pen barn for 25 dairy cows and milking room.

A pure bred Guernsey bull calf will be given to the successful member of any northern Michigan county in a cow judging contest which begins at 10:00 a. m. The contest will be conducted by Nevele Pearson, assistant state club leader.

Dairymen are urged to bring their basket lunch. Coffee or lemonade will be furnished at the farm.

After the luncheon hour, a short speaking program will occur, featuring Dean Ernest L. Anthony of Michigan State College and Jack Nisbet, associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman, M. S. C. announces that judging contest will open the day's program at 10:00 a. m. and field inspection trips will be made up to noontime.

A delegation of 4-H club members as well as several leading dairymen are making plans to attend. This may be made an annual event. This is for all dairymen, no matter what breed of cows is favored.

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

In days of yore I ust to boast, my mind was filled with learning, of how it broadened one's whole life, for more I kept on yearning; It made me big and broad and fair, on every public question, I could discuss affairs of state, without an insurrection; But now a subtle change has come, with zeal I must be blinded, I want the whole wide world to know, that I am NIRA minded.

Then there was the girl who wanted to "bang" her hair and the old folks said she must have a bad streak throwing her back to her Great-Aunt Emmie who ran away with the traveling man.

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

Political Payrolls Tilted To Prosperity Heights

HIGH OFFICIALS IGNORE DEFICITS AND GRAB FOR PLUNDER, STATE RECORDS DISCLOSE

By Vernon J. Brown, State Representative.

The action of the legislature during its 1933 session in striking from the statutes a large number of salaries fixed by previous legislatures is already recognized as having been a wise move. There are a number of salaries fixed by the constitution which are beyond reach of the legislature. Then there are a number where bills introduced to strike the statutory salaries and place the compensation of officials before each session when the biennial budget is being prepared failed of passage. In practically every instance where the fixed salary was not struck, the present incumbents have gone back to the high levels which prevailed before the special session of 1932 decreed reductions ranging from 10% to 25%.

The constitution provides salaries of \$2500 each for the secretary of state, auditor general and state treasurer while the statutes set up for the creation of the state administrative board provide additional pay in the sum of \$2500 each. The governor is entitled to draw \$5000 and the attorney general \$5000. Each of the incumbents in 1932 following the action of the legislature and the recommendation of the governor voluntarily reduced their pay checks to \$4500, Governor Wilber M. Brucker setting the example by taking a voluntary cut to \$4000. Under the new deal all these salaries are now back to their boom time levels.

Webster Pearce, former superintendent of public instruction, was entitled under the law to a salary of \$6000 but he evidently thought that too much to extract from the pockets of the hard-pressed taxpayers of Michigan so he took a voluntary cut of 25 per cent and ordered his check drawn for the remainder of his term at the rate of \$4500. Paul F. Voelker assumed office on July 1 and about the first official act he performed was to order his pay boosted to the top figure which might legally be drawn. He is now being paid at the rate of \$500 a month or \$20 per day or \$6000 per year, any way one prefers to figure it.

Back to \$7500

Grover C. Dillman also could have insisted that his pay check be drawn at the statutory rate of \$7500 set by a profligate legislature back in the halcyon days when property owners still had incomes from which taxes might be paid. Realizing the distress of the taxpayer and the condition of the treasury in the spring of 1932 Mr. Dillman voluntarily reduced his salary to \$6750 with years of experience in developing Michigan's highway system to his credit. A county drain commissioner was elected to the office last April and one of his first official acts was to order his pay check drawn at the full rate of \$7500.

Every effort was made during the session to reach the five-republican members of the public utilities commission. Not only were their salaries considered to be excessive but it was also believed that three good men could do as good or better a job. Politics prevailed however by reason of the fact that a few democrats yielded to offers of patronage and joined the standpat republicans in saving their "paw." The commission stood as it existed before the "new deal" took hold. At one time the commissioners accepted a slight reduction from their \$7000 salary scale. Now they are back and blithely signing checks for their own pay at top notch figures.

Exceeds Budget

Patrick Henry O'Brien was a warm advocate of the "new deal." Even at the inaugural ceremony he could not refrain from making a speech on its possible benign influence upon the happiness of the people of Michigan. His was the first of the departments to go 100% democratic. Even the old messenger who had worked faithfully during all previous regimes and whose pittance was too small to permit him accumulating a competence, was thrown out on his ear in his old age and told to go. Again it may be said that about the first official act of the new incumbent was to scan the payroll with disfavor and order all salaries of his chief assistants as well as his own back to the top figures. He immediately demanded \$5000 while his son was jotted down in second place at \$4500. A year ago it cost Michigan taxpayers close to \$81,000 a year to pay off its department of lawyers. Today the schedule calls for an annual expenditure of \$115,000 in salaries alone. How this is to be accomplished on a budget set by the legislature at a total for all purposes of \$117,000 with only \$75,000 provided for salaries, is a question. Of course, being the attorney general, Mr. O-

MISS VELMA LaCROIX PASSES AWAY AT PETOSKEY

Miss Velma Pearl LaCroix was born November 27th, 1907, at East Jordan, and passed away Saturday, July 29th, 1933, at the age of 25 years, eight months and two days.

Velma entered her school career in the Rock Elm school, finishing the eighth grade there; she entered the East Jordan High School, spending three years in that school. In October, 1927, she went to Petoskey where she has been employed since.

She leaves to mourn her going, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor LaCroix of East Jordan, two sisters—Greta, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Agnes of Charlevoix, and two brothers, Leo and Theodore of East Jordan, and several other relatives.

Funeral services were held from the home of the parents, conducted by the Rev. James Leitch, pastor of the M. E. Church, on Tuesday afternoon, and burial at Sunset Hill.

VanDeventer — Beals

Married at the M. E. Parsonage Wednesday morning, August 2nd, by the pastor, Rev. James Leitch, LeRoy Beal and Miss Thelma VanDeventer. The single ring service was used. They were attended by Miss Marie St. Charles and Robert Jewell of Williamsburg, Mich.

The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry VanDeventer of Echo Township and is a graduate of the East Jordan Public Schools.

The groom is son of Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Beal, also of Echo township, and has taught the Finkton school for some time past.

Following a wedding trip to the Upper Peninsula, they will make their home near the school which Mr. Beal is teaching.

We hope when that stratosphere flight is made they'll keep a sharp lookout for some of those 1929 stock quotations.

ter: All above \$7500 are being cut one-fifth while all employees below \$1500 are not being disturbed. Above \$1500, the first \$2000 is given an eight per cent cut; the second \$2000 is clipped to the tune of 12 per cent and the third \$2000 is reduced by 15 per cent.

Drastic as this appears at first, a careful analysis will disclose that a professor drawing \$9000 before the reduction will now receive exactly \$8,000, a little less than a ten per cent reduction. A professor previously drawing a salary of \$3500 will now receive \$3340 while one previously receiving \$5000 will hereafter receive only \$4615.

Hard Task Ahead

Other institution heads have as difficult a task before them as have the regents. Hospital heads have an especially troublesome job to retain their personnel and keep the tables of their institutions supplied with food. The budgets set for them must be adhered to. They have no statutory salaries to hide behind. If wages outside are increased in keeping with the Nira program it may be possible that the purpose for which the governor may first be forced to call a special session will be that of increasing the wages set for employees of institutions and to provide food and clothing for the unfortunate wards of the state.

At least it can be said that the members of the state administrative board, each of whom have seen to it that they have received their own, cannot very well turn a deaf ear toward the pleas which are almost certain to come from institution heads.

Beer Figures Lacking

No figures are yet easily obtainable regarding the free methods adopted by the beer control commission in helping themselves to the revenues obtained from the tax on 3.2 beverages. The beer bill which finally runs the gauntlet of controversy which raged in house and senate and in the office of the governor during its turbulent passage, places the responsibility for fixing the salary of the chief of staff only. All other employees have their salaries and their emoluments set by the commission and rumors are that they are paid plenty. Until some reports are filed it will be impossible to determine just how much is being paid or just how generous the commission is in the matter of expense accounts.

The sales tax commission also has a free hand in dipping into the rich treasuries of that new revenue measure. It is expected that when the reports of that body are available there may be some startling discoveries. Perhaps the greed with which the members of this commission are seeking every possible article or piece of intangible personal property which they can claim is being sold at retail may be induced by a desire to have plenty of money to spend on their respective departments and to be certain that there are no payless pay days.

Not Nira Policy

Most of the state officials who have tilted their salaries attempted an alibi that the move was in keeping with the president's Nira ideas. They evidently have forgotten that most of the president's efforts have been directed toward providing a living wage for the actual workers. While a few high officials are peeling off generous slices from the treasury roll, there are about 10,000 ordinary employees—clerks, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers, janitors and watchmen, nurses, keepers and highway workers—who still continue to get along on the low wages set by the economy commission and the 1933 budget.

Certainly none of these officials are led to believe the distress of the state has been cured. Certainly they do not know and cannot claim ignorance of the fact that, in order to pay the salaries provided before June 1 and during 1932, the state treasurer was forced to dip into trust funds and special purpose revenues to pay running expenses and meet the payrolls. In fact such inroads had been made upon these special purposes and trust funds that on July 1 last when orders were issued to return to prosperity salary schedules, the general fund of the state was in the red to the extent of \$15,000,000. The hard pressed workman who is forced to pay a tax on milk and bread and on school books he is forced to purchase for the sustenance of wife and children and the farmer who is told he must pay a sales tax on seeds and fertilizers and crops and on feeds for his animals, will not need be reminded that large hunks of his hard earned wages and a lot of the meager returns from low priced produce are going to keep up fancy salaries for state officials who last fall were weeping on the necks of voters and telling them how to vote.

Same Savings

It should be stated here in justice to at least two of the state officials that while their own salaries have been tilted the total cost for their entire departments are lowered. The fact that no tax sales are in prospect before 1935 has permitted Auditor General Stack to cut out some employees while certain shifts in methods and short cuts in efficiency have enabled Frank D. Fitzgerald, secretary of state, to accomplish some savings, the former cutting his total annual expense from \$236,265 to \$215,965 and the latter reducing his annual outlay of wages by about \$3000. The payroll in the office of Governor William A. Comstock for the two weeks just ended amounts to \$861 as contrasted with \$720 paid out for Governor Wilber M. Brucker's staff during the same period a year ago. The utilities commission payrolls have increased at the rate of \$24,000 annually, the excuse for this being that the work of the department has been increased.

At least it can be said that the regents of the University of Michigan have done a fairer job of adjusting salaries than the department heads at Lansing have done for themselves. The budget of that institution was subjected to the most drastic cut of any state institution. It was the largest of any and presented the largest salaries paid anywhere in the state. Naturally it was able to stand a more severe cut with less danger to its continued services than any of the smaller colleges.

Take it on Chin

In direct contrast with the politically minded and suddenly elevated department heads at Lansing, the higher paid members of the faculty at the university "took it on the chin" as it were. Instead of swinging the political axe against the helpless necks of inconsequential stenographers and clerks and leaving them without a decent meal check in order that the "chief" might enjoy his royal emoluments, the regents turned about. They attacked the problem from the other end. In order to whip their budget into balance and keep their faculty force intact, the higher-ups were asked to accept a slash of 20 per cent while others were asked to take a leave of absence until times get hot.

News-Review of Current Events the World Over

Employers Rush to Support of President's Industrial Recovery Program—Grain Exchanges Called to Time by Administrator Peek.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RESPONSE by employers to President Roosevelt's radio appeal for adherence to the blanket industrial code was immediate and flatteringly favorable. Telegrams and letters by the thousands have been received at the White House and Gen. Hugh Johnson's office pledging eager co-operation, promising prompt action or asking for further information. Though there may be many dissidents, carpens and selfish holdouts, it is apparent that the people are determined to give the N. I. R. A. program a fair trial. Industrial leaders in general are willing to shorten work hours and increase wages. There is, however, one section of the "jobs agreement" that arouses considerable distrust. This in effect provides that signers of the blanket code automatically bind themselves to the so-called union labor provisions of the recovery act. Open shop employers naturally do not like this.

The President in his radio address declared that prompt action by employers and co-operation by workers would spell success for the recovery plan, while failure would mean another desperate winter. Signing of the universal agreement, he said, "will start the wheels turning now, and not six months from now," and he added that to await formation and approval of specific codes for separate industries would not be fast enough.

"We are not going through another winter like the last," he said, as a grim determination set into his voice, and he declared that if employers will act together now "we can put people back to work."

"Unless there is united action," the President said, "a few selfish men in each competitive group will pay starvation wages and insist on long hours of work, which forces honorable men to follow suit or close up shop. We have seen the result of action of that kind in the continuing descent into the economic hell of the past four years."

While pleading for voluntary action and promising the creation of "rolls of honor" of signers to be posted in their home towns, Mr. Roosevelt warned his hearers that the law gives him power to deal with those who try to thwart this great common purpose by seeking selfish advantage.

GENERAL JOHNSON, working as energetically as he did when he administered the World War draft act, was pleased with the general approval of the uniform code designed to establish a 35-hour week and a \$14 minimum wage for labor and a 40-hour week and \$15 minimum wage for the "white collar" worker.

As in the draft case, he said, numerous questions come up in trying to apply a general rule to industry. "We'll find undoubtedly that we've made mistakes," he said. "And whenever we find we've made a mistake we'll come out and say so and correct it. We attempted to strike as near a median as we could without upsetting too many appellants. But we will deal very promptly with specific cases of hardship."

A very important question, covering a large class of workers, was raised as to whether existing contracts are affected by the uniform code. Johnson said they were not. Contracts cannot be broken.

Over the radio General Johnson told the country that no power can stop the recovery program and that five million workers would be re-employed before September 4—Labor day.

- Regional advisors to the public works administration have been appointed by the President to serve as direct representatives of the administration and obtain from state boards lists of projects for consideration. These men, their headquarters and the states in each region are:
- Region 1—Ralph L. Cooper of Belfast, Maine; Boston, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
- Region 2—Edward J. Flynn of New York City; New York state.
- Region 3—Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis; Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.
- Region 4—Frank Murphy of Wheaton, Minn.; Omaha, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wyoming.
- Region 5—Dana Marshall of Portland, Ore.; Portland, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
- Region 6—Justus S. Wardell of San Francisco; San Francisco, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.
- Region 7—Clifford Jones of Spur, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.
- Region 8—Vincent M. Miles of Fort Smith, Ark.; Kansas City, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas.
- Region 9—Monroe Johnson of Marion, S. C.; Atlanta, Mississippi, Ala-

bama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Region 10—George L. Ratcliffe, Baltimore; Richmond, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina.

GOVERNORS of the states, who were holding their annual conference in California, received from President Roosevelt an invitation to assemble in Washington next winter "in the hope it will mark further solid accomplishments by all of us in the direction of national recovery." Progress is being made, the Chief Executive said, in his message to the governors, in adjusting the balance between mutual state and federal undertakings to determine the joint responsibilities of "many great tasks. There are, he added, many problems that extend beyond the power of single states where federal co-operation is required.

FOLLOWING the sudden collapse of grain prices on the Chicago board of trade and all other grain exchanges, the men directing those concerns were sharply called to time by George N. Peek, farm adjustment administrator. They took temporary action to halt the demoralizing declines—due mainly to the operations of Edward A. Crawford, a plunger—and then hastened to Washington to confer with Mr. Peek. That gentleman told them flatly that the government would take drastic action if the exchanges did not move at once to "put their house in order."

"I do not entertain the view that the present grain trade has any divine right to handle the farmer's products," Mr. Peek asserted. "We are not going to superimpose something on the grain trades until after they have had an opportunity to work out their problem themselves. If this is not done promptly, however, I will make no promises. An attempt will be made to meet that situation. Abuses exist in the grain trades. The trades, acting as the marketing medium of the farmers, should correct these abuses. If they do not succeed, then the government will act."

The grain men then offered these four sweeping reforms in trading practices:

Establishment of daily price fluctuation limits of 5 cents on wheat, rye and barley; 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats.

Restriction of the futures holdings of any one trader to a maximum volume, probably between two and five million bushels, to be determined later.

Permanent elimination of trading in indemnities.

Uniform and perhaps higher margin requirements for all exchanges; the minimum requirements to be determined later.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and his close advisers were not in the least discomfited by the slump in prices on the stock exchanges that was simultaneous with the crash in grain prices. Indeed, they rather welcomed it because it was the puncturing of what they considered an unwholesome and unwarranted boom, and the administration gave no sign of intending to protect prices of securities as it did those of grain. However, Senator Steiwer of Oregon, Republican member of the senate banking committee, believes there may be legislation at the next session of congress to minimize the possibilities of such "abnormal shrinkage" of prices as occurred. He offers three propositions for consideration by business leaders and economists before their submission to congress. They are:

"Preparation of a simplified form of corporate returns to be used by all corporations reporting to the Treasury so that the reader could tell approximately the liquidating value of all classes of securities in any corporation at the time the return was made. An adequate curb on short selling. A prohibition of directors of any corporation increasing, decreasing or suspending the payment of dividends without first securing from the stockholders a 60-day prior authorization."

THIS is the busy season of the year for aviators, and some of their accomplishments are notable. Wiley Post of Oklahoma, who once flew around the world with Gatty, successfully made the circuit alone, establishing a new time record of 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes. He is the first to make the solo round trip and the first to fly around the globe twice.

The Mollisons of England, Captain Charles and his wife, Amy Johnson, flew across the North Atlantic from Wales. They were headed for New York, but weariness and the exhaustion of their fuel supply forced them down at Stratford, Conn. They landed in the dark in a marsh and were slightly injured, and their plane was wrecked.

Gen. Italo Balbo and his men of the Italian squadron, after several days of feasting in New York, left for their homeland, going by way of New Brunswick and Newfoundland. As they soared away over Jamaica Bay the commander sent to President Roosevelt and Mayor Kelly of Chicago radio messages of gratitude for their reception in the United States and at the World's fair.

One of the army's big twin motor bombers, carrying Lieut. Carl A. Murray and six other men, lost a wing in midair at Oceanside, Calif., and fell in ruins. The seven men, unable to get free to use their parachutes, were killed.

HUEY LONG, the kingfish senator from Louisiana, has been much vexed of late concerning patronage and flood control matters, feeling that he was being ignored by the administration. The other day he went to the White House in blistering mood, declaring he was going to have his rights. He had not been recognized in two appointments recently in Louisiana. That of controller of customs was given to a follower of Senator Harrison of Mississippi, and an avowed enemy of the Long organization; Paul B. Habans was selected to direct the affairs of the Home Loan bank there.

Well, Huey was affably received by President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley, and what the Chief Executive and the astute politician told the rampaging gentleman from the South must have been plenty. The Kingfish emerged from the conference a silent and seemingly squelched man.

FOR some weeks there have been persistent rumors in Washington that Secretary of the Treasury Woodin would soon resign. These were contradicted by officials connected with the administration, but were heard again when it was learned that the streptococcus sore throat from which Mr. Woodin had been suffering had not cleared up and had developed into "quinsy." He has been on vacation, and the President told him by telephone to take a good rest and return when he had regained his strength.

If Mr. Woodin should step out, it is believed his portfolio will be given to Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, who not long ago was made executive secretary of the new "super-cabinet." Mr. Walker has long been the devoted friend of Mr. Roosevelt and could have had about any job he wished, but heretofore he has preferred to remain in the background.

MISSOURIANS who are ardent admirers of the President have given him a handsome chestnut-saddle horse, born and bred in Audrain county and now named New Deal. The animal was presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Senator Clark and Representatives Cochran, Lozier and Cannon, acting for the donors.

ONE of the old friends of Secretary of State Hull has been given the agreeable post of minister to Finland. He is Edward Albright of Gallatin, Tenn., editor and publisher of the Sumner County News and a former president of the National Editorial association.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, son of the President, did marry Ruth Guggins of Fort Worth, Texas, in Burlington, Iowa, and the couple sped down to the Lone Star state by automobile. Thence they went to Los Angeles.

HITLER'S secret German police staged the biggest raid ever seen in that country. Everywhere except in Bavaria the baggage of all travelers was opened and searched for subversive literature. All automobiles were stopped, and traffic was tied up in the cities. Arrests were numerous, but those persons who were found innocent were given passes to proceed and released.

Another of the Nazi chancellor's drastic measures is a new law for the sterilization of the unfit, designed to purify the German race. It is to be applied to persons afflicted with hereditary diseases, hereditary deficiencies such as idiocy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, blindness, deafness, or alcoholism, and serious bodily deformities.

SPAIN was thoroughly worked up by the discovery of a great civilian plot to overthrow the existing government, the conspirators including various groups from Carlists to Communists. The civilian uprising was to have been followed by a military dictatorship, according to the police, though the latter were slow in arresting any army officers. Hundreds of civilians were jailed, and seized documents indicate that attempts on the lives of members of the republican government, bombings of ministries, sabotage of communication lines and general strikes were on the program.

MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Ludington — The Ludington State Bank has withdrawn from the Federal Reserve system.

Holland — C. J. Dornbos, 87, West Eighteenth St., has three stalks of sweet corn in his garden that are eight and one-half feet in height.

Pleasant Ridge — Mrs. Walter P. T. Baugham, 8 Ridge road, is seeking the owner of a perfect set of lower false teeth. Cato, her pet terrier, brought the teeth home.

Quincy — Mrs. Sally Ann Wisner recently celebrated her one-hundredth birthday anniversary. She came to Michigan by ox cart from New York state, when 20 years old.

Monroe — The Consolidated Paper Co. has notified its men that whenever the paper industry code becomes effective it will make the wage increase retroactive to July 28.

Detroit — A chicken bone, swallowed accidentally by Mrs. Alice McInerney, 66 years old caused her death at Providence Hospital. Mrs. McInerney swallowed the bone a week previous at a Sunday dinner.

Fennville — When hornets attacked George W. Dutcher, 37 years old, foreman for the Consumers Power Co., he jumped out of the tree where he was working, broke one leg and sprained the ankle of the other.

Algonac — John Byron Wyckoff, five-year-old son of Mrs. Evelyn Wyckoff, was caught in the knives of a mowing machine at Harsens Island and his foot so badly injured it was necessary to amputate it.

Coldwater — Plans for opening a branch here of the Hillsdale Manufacturing Company, of Hillsdale, have been completed. The plant will employ 100 persons in the manufacture of sport and lumber clothing.

Grand Rapids — Clarence Ten Hope, 82 years old, pleading guilty to a charge of assaulting and robbing a 73-year-old man, was sentenced by Superior Judge Thaddeus B. Taylor to three to 15 years at Jackson Prison.

Saginaw — Saginaw's airport reopened for flying after being closed for more than a year because of lack of funds. There were no ceremonies connected with the opening as an official opening is planned for later in the season.

Frankfort — The State Savings Bank, which has been closed for eight months, has reopened under a moratorium plan, with the following officers: President, N. E. Sayles; vice president, Deo Courville, and cashier, L. D. Rose.

Munising — C. H. Worcester, president of the Munising Paper Co., announces that a bonus of 5 per cent of June salaries is being paid to all employees. The mills operated at normal capacity during June and thus far in July.

Edmore — This village probably will be without a public school this year because of the board of education announced. With the school funds exhausted, patrons held a special election and voted against raising the mill tax allocation.

Owosso — The Ann Arbor Railroad is showing increased carloadings and revenue for corresponding periods of previous years for the first time since 1929. Carloadings for the first three weeks of July show a gain of 17 per cent over the like three weeks of July, 1932.

Benton Harbor — Lured by gold fish swimming in a rock garden pool, Valjean Hale, 18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Hale, crept over the edge of the pool, slipped in, and drowned. The parents, whose home is in Arkansas, were visiting at the home of Orrin Osborne.

Grand Rapids — Mrs. Veda Brennan, 45 years old, was crushed to death under a Pere Marquette passenger train near Whitneyville, 10 miles east of here. Mrs. Brennan, who recently was released from a Chicago hospital, lay down on the tracks and awaited the train, a note which she left nearby indicated.

Morenci — W. H. Bell, of Springfield, O., is operating a new railway unit known as the Ohio and Michigan on tracks formerly used, between Allen Junction and Morenci, by the Toledo & Western Railway, an electric line. The latter company has received permission to abandon the trackage, but the new concern will give freight service only, using gasoline locomotives.

Wayne — Plans for a new bank here are under way, following approval by Rudolph E. Reichert, State banking commissioner, of a setup calling for a capital of \$50,000 to be raised through the sale of 500 shares of stock of a par value of \$100, with a paid-in surplus of \$10,000 and undivided profits of \$5,000. It is hoped to have the bank in operation in 60 days. Wayne's two former banks, the Wayne Savings and the People's State, have been closed two years.

Mt. Clemens — At a mass meeting of depositors of the Mt. Clemens Savings Bank, Aug. 8, details of the plan for reopening the institution, approved at Washington, will be revealed. Under this plan, the R. F. O. is to permit the collateral it holds, for money secured on loans, to be placed in a trust fund and will release the remaining assets of the bank from any kind of lien. By segregating "bills payable" in a trust fund, to be retired from net earnings, other assets of the bank would be free to use.

Marshall — Charles Katz killed a snake here with 16 rattlers.

West Branch — Edward Christmas will drill for oil on the 1,000-acre farm of Harvey Wise, which Christmas has leased.

Marshall — Calhoun County onion farms expect to produce an average of 25,000 pounds to the acre this fall. With poor crops in Texas and Indiana, it is estimated the price will be double that of a year ago.

Amasa — Victor Columbina has been issued a permit to fly his home-made airplane, which is powered by a Model A Ford engine. The plane has a wing spread of 28 feet, two inches, and a cruising radius of 250 miles.

Howell — Although Howell has had the usual "comers and goers" during the past year, the school census just completed places the number of persons of school age in the city at the same figure, 908, which is believed to be without precedent here.

Ionia — The Grand Valley Packing Company, equipped to handle 75,000 pounds of meat weekly for market, began operations here recently. Fred Fuzsek, of Grand Rapids and Christian Schmidt, former Detroit sausage manufacturer, head the new company.

Big Rapids — A team composed of "Wink," a 2-year-old bull, and a horse, is the unusual combination seen at work daily on a farm four miles north of here. The combination works satisfactorily, according to Clarence Bouman, 18-year-old Mecosta County farmer.

Bay City — Saginaw Bay resorters witnessed a miniature water spout during a sudden rain and wind storm which swept this district. The cylinder of water appeared to be about two miles off shore. The storm quickly blew over, the spout being visible for about a minute.

Ludington — Juanita Jennings, 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Della Jennings, of Fountain, was crushed to death under a truck near Custer. The child and several other persons who were passengers on the truck when it became stalled on a hill. As Julius Kelsey, of Fountain, driver, backed it to obtain traction, the vehicle passed over the child.

Port Huron — Port Huron and River District employees of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company have been ordered back to work with the announcement by the company that 40 additional steamers will be put into operation to care for heavy ore shipments. Total vessels in use will number 71, or eight times the number in service in 1932.

Flint — Intent on watching a train which was speeding toward them as they met on the Linden road crossing of the Grand Trunk Railroad five miles west of here, John Carter, Maple road, and Murel Monroe, Linden road, lost control of their cars and collided. The collision threw both cars off the tracks, Carter's overturning in a ditch. No one was injured.

Lansing — Normal training schools will be closed in 10 counties this year, it was announced by the Department of Public Instruction. Other counties are considering similar action because of lack of funds. The counties which have decided to discontinue the training schools are Branch, Chippewa, Jackson, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Livingston, Manistee, Mecosta, Newaygo and Saginaw.

Sturgis — Swimmers are fewer and fishermen have increased in number in the vicinity of Colon since the verified reports that an alligator had been seen there have been broadcast. Several persons have reported that the reptile has been seen in the waters of Palmer Lake and nearby creeks and a careful lookout is being kept for the alligator, which is said to be several feet in length.

Flint — Hurling 20 feet by an explosion when he tried to light a water heater in the basement of the Hertz garage, Bert Drapeau, was taken to a hospital in a critical condition from body burns. Drapeau was thrown from the basement onto a washrack on the first floor. Martin Kedrovich, garage manager, uninjured, turned a hose on Drapeau and put out the fire which enveloped his clothing.

Ironwood — A 45-inch muskellunge, one of the largest taken from Northrup Lake near Park Falls, in years, was caught recently by a 13-year-old boy, Donald Larson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Larson, of Ironwood, made the catch, although it was necessary for him to call upon his uncle, who was in the boat with him at the time, for aid in landing the big fish. Donald's muskie tipped the scales at 25 pounds.

Grand Rapids — Circulation of petitions was started here urging Gov. Comstock to call a special session of the Legislature within 90 days to repeal the 3 per cent sales tax. Claude O. Taylor, Grand Rapids Democratic leader, is the author of the petitions. He said that a statewide organization will be perfected to circulate the petitions. In connection with the petition campaign posters will be distributed to stores inviting citizens to "step inside and sign petitions asking for repeal of the sales tax."

Lansing — Acting on behalf of Michigan farmers, the Michigan Farm Bureau filed a petition with the State Board of Tax Administration asking a ruling exempting from the sales tax farmers' purchases of all supplies for productive purposes, including seed, feed, fertilizer, binder twine and similar products. The basis for the petition is found in the resolution passed before final adjournment of the Legislature asking that the sales tax be interpreted to exclude anything used in production of goods prior to its final retail sale.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson for August 6

RUTH

LESSON TEXT—Ruth 1:6-18. GOLDEN TEXT—Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. 1 John 4:7. PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Gift of Friends.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ruth the Loyal. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Ruth the Loyal. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Message of the Book of Ruth.

In order to grasp the material contained in the subject there must be swept into view the whole book of Ruth. The lesson committee recognized this and assigned the book as the lesson text. However, for convenience the lesson text which is to be printed has been confined to the first chapter, verses 6-19.

I. Ruth's Connection With the Jewish Nation (1:1-5).

1. The sojourn in Moab (vv. 1-3). On account of famine in Bethlehem of Judah, Elimelech with Naomi, his wife, and their two sons sojourned in the land. During this sojourn Elimelech died, leaving Naomi the widow to care for two fatherless sons.

2. The marriage of the two sons (v. 4). During the sojourn the two sons fell in love with and married Moabitish women named Orpah and Ruth. For God's chosen people even to sojourn in the world exposes them to the likelihood of intermarriage of the members of the family with the people of the world.

3. The death of the sons (v. 5). In a brief time, three widows were left in the one family relation. This family went to Moab to escape trouble, only to have their troubles greatly increased. When God's people go into the world to escape difficulties they are sure to suffer in consequence.

II. Naomi's Return to the Land of Judah (vv. 6-14).

Because of the chastisement that was sent upon Naomi, she resolved to return to her country. The purpose of God's chastisement is to cause his children to return unto him.

When the time came for Naomi to go, Ruth and Orpah accompanied her for a distance. This she permitted, but determined to place before them frankly the difficulties that would confront them. Having laid the matters before them, she urged them to turn back. As much as Naomi loved her daughters-in-law, she would not have them go with her without knowing fully what their decision meant.

III. Ruth's Noble Choice (vv. 16-18). This choice on her part meant:

1. No chance to marry again. In that day to be unmarried was the greatest disgrace. Furthermore, it was against God's law for the Jews to marry outside of their own people.

2. She must renounce her gods. Idolatrous worship could not be carried on in the land where God's people dwell. This was delicately touched upon by Naomi when Orpah went back (v. 15). Orpah went back when it was plain that there was no chance to marry again. At this time Naomi put an additional test upon Ruth, that of giving up her religion. Ruth was equal to the occasion. Her mind was fully made up. Her very expressions have come down to us in words which "no poetry has out-ripped, and no pathos has exceeded, and which have gone through centuries with the music that will not let them be forgotten." She was determined to share Naomi's journey, her home, her God, her lot in life and her grave in death, whatever that would be. It meant that she would renounce her heathen gods, and worship Jehovah.

IV. Blessings Which Attended Ruth's Choice (chaps. 2-4).

1. She found the true God (1:16). Instead of her heathen gods who were unable to help her, she now had a living God—the God of Israel.

2. She found human friends (chap. 2). As she went to glean she was led to the field of Boaz, a man of wealth and grace. The servants treated her with consideration. Even Boaz gave instructions for special consideration to be given her.

3. A good husband and a happy home (chaps. 3, 4). She not only secured a husband, but a man of God who had an abundance of this world's goods.

4. An honored place in the Israelitish nation (4:13-17). Though she had to forsake her own people, she became one of a nobler people.

5. She became a link in the chain of Christ's ancestry (4:18-22, cf. Matt. 1:5). The one who fully decides for Christ and gives up all for him shall receive a hundredfold in this life, and in the world to come eternal life.

The Greater Example
A Brahmin lawyer in Madras is quoted as saying to a missionary during the course of a long conversation about the spread of Christian ideals among the educated classes: "It's an interesting thing that though there have been Mohammedans in India for a thousand years, you never hear a Hindu say, 'I wish you were more like the Prophet.' We have known of Christianity for only a quarter of that time, but there is no educated Hindu who would not say to any Christian, 'I wish you were more like Jesus Christ.'"

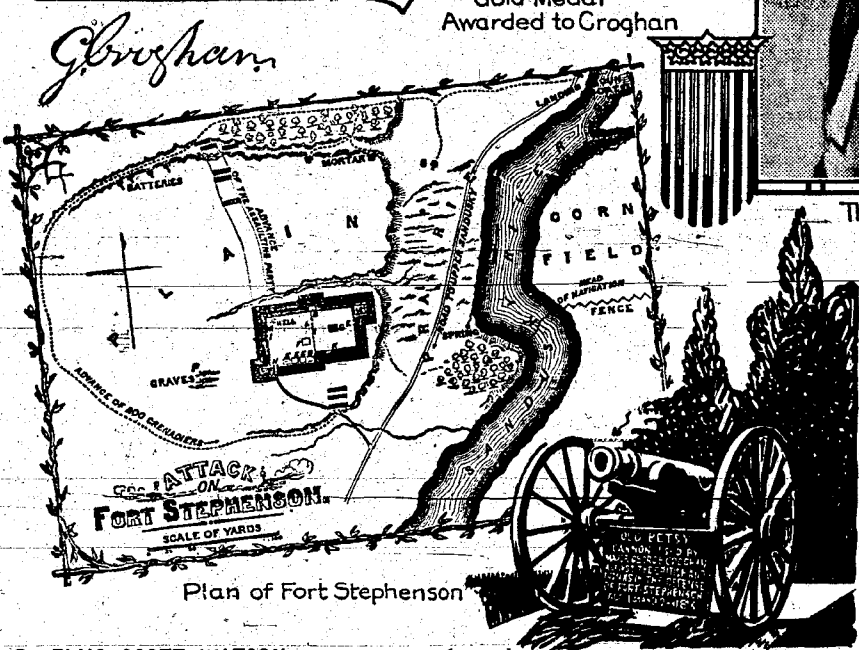
The Defense of Fort Stephenson



Gold Medal Awarded to Croghan



The Assault on the Fort



Plan of Fort Stephenson

Croghan's Battle "Ace"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IN A park a short distance from the center of the city of Fremont, Ohio, stands a tall monument which does not differ enough from the usual Civil War memorials, found in hundreds of towns throughout the United States, to stop the passing motorist and cause him to read the inscription thereon. But nearby there is something which is quite likely to halt him before he speeds on his way. It is a little cannon, between the wheels of whose carriage is a metal plate which tells him that this is "Old Betsy—Cannon used by Major George Croghan against the British and Indians in the defense of Fort Stephenson, August 1 and 2, 1813." Back of that brief inscription is the story of one of the most brilliant feats in American history.

It is the story of a youthful American military leader and his seven equally youthful subalterns who set a high example of courage and daring for future young Americans to emulate, and it is the story of a gun, insignificant in appearance, which vitally affected the course of American history. "Big Bertha" of World War fame, the greatest piece of artillery ever devised by man, failed to break the morale of the French and lead to a German victory; as its builders had hoped. But "Old Betsy," a little six-pounder which would be lost in the cavernous depths of the World War piece, once turned the tide in a crucial battle 120 years ago and saved a veritable empire for the American flag.

Before beginning that story, however, first a brief word about the chief actor in it—Major George Croghan. He was a Kentuckian, born near Louisville, November 15, 1791, and a nephew of George Rogers Clark, "the Savior of the Old Northwest" during the Revolution. Graduated from William and Mary college in Virginia at the age of eighteen, he served as a volunteer aid to Colonel Boyd in the expedition commanded by Gen. William Henry Harrison which was sent to break up the conspiracy of Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chieftain, in 1811. Croghan distinguished himself at the Battle of Tippecanoe, received an appointment in the army and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was a captain in the Seventeenth Infantry, from which rank he was promoted to major in the same regiment for gallantry in a sortie during the siege of Fort Meigs by the British.

Soon afterwards he was sent with a battalion of his regiment, composed of some 160 officers and men; to take command of Fort Stephenson, a ramshackle old stockade, built around a former Indian trader's house at the head of navigation on the Sandusky river, about 20 miles from Lake Erie, in Ohio. The modern city of Fremont now stands on that site but it is known in frontier history as Lower Sandusky, a rallying place for the tribes of the Old Northwest and the scene of many a dark deed of torture of white captives.

The stockade was made of posts about 16 feet high and outside there was a dry ditch 8 or 9 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. It enclosed about an acre of ground and was laid out in the form of a parallelogram with a blockhouse at the northeast corner and a guardhouse at the southeast. Midway on the north wall, Croghan built another blockhouse from which he could enfilade the ditch and he also strengthened the weak places in the stockade.

Despite its unimposing appearance, Fort Stephenson was an important post. It was at the apex of a triangle, the base line of which connected Erie and Upper Sandusky. At Erie Oliver Hazard Perry was busily engaged in building the fleet with which he was to win his famous naval victory later and at Upper Sandusky, some 20 miles up the river from Fort Stephenson, was the great depot of supplies for the American armies in the Northwest. So if Fort Stephenson fell it would leave the way open for

the British to attack either Erie or Upper Sandusky.

To defend this post Croghan had a force of a little over 150 men and the following officers, most of them younger than Croghan himself: Capt. James Hunter, Lieut. Benjamin Johnston and Cyrus A. Baylor, Ensigns John Meek, Joseph Duncan and Edmund Shipp, Lieutenant Anderson, who had no command, served as a volunteer in the ranks. To defend it he also had a solitary piece of artillery, the little six-pounder now known to fame as "Old Betsy," the affectionate title bestowed upon it by Croghan's men.

Late in July, 1813, General Proctor with a force of 600 British regulars and some 3,000 Indians under Tecumseh crossed the lake from Malden and appeared before Fort Meigs on the Maumee. Failing in his attempt to draw its garrison out into a sortie, he determined to make a dash against Fort Stephenson, capture it and fall upon General Harrison's small force at Seneca Falls about 10 miles up the river. Harrison had previously inspected the fort and, believing it could not be held against artillery, he directed Croghan, in case the British appeared, to abandon the fort and retreat. So when his scouts told him of the coming of the enemy, on the night of July 29 he sent orders to Croghan to destroy the place at once and retire to Seneca Falls.

The messengers bearing these orders lost their way in the woods, narrowly escaped capture by the Indians, and did not reach the fort until the morning of July 30. Croghan immediately called a council of war of his young officers and finding them as determined as he was, sent this note to Harrison: "Sir—I have just received yours of yesterday, ten o'clock p. m., ordering me to destroy this place, and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and, by heavens, we can!"

Harrison could not let such a flagrant disobedience of orders pass by. He immediately sent Colonel Wells with a squadron of cavalry to relieve Croghan of his command and ordered the young major to report at headquarters at once. Croghan hastened to Harrison's camp and succeeded in placating his commander so that he was allowed to return to Fort Stephenson and resume command with permission to try to hold the fort against the expected British attack.

It came about noon of August 1 when Indians in large numbers surrounded the fort. One of the red men climbed a tree to reconnoiter but he was brought tumbling down by a shot from the long rifle of one of the Kentuckians in the fort. Then the Indians gathered in a body at the edge of the clearing but one shot from "Old Betsy" quickly dispersed them.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the British boats appeared around a bend in the river and opened fire on the fort. Proctor's regulars were disembarked about a mile below the fort, a howitzer was landed and opened fire. Croghan's men dragged "Old Betsy" from porthole to porthole to send an occasional shot in reply and to give an impression of a greater artillery force. So the unequal contest began—Croghan and his 150 men and one gun against Proctor's force of 1,200 supplied with plenty of artillery.

After a brief exchange of shots three British officers, Colonel Elliott, Major Chambers and Captain Dixon, came forward with a white flag to demand the surrender of the fort. So Croghan sent out Ensign Shipp, the youngest officer in the fort, to meet them. To the British officer's demands that the fort be surrendered, Shipp replied that the Americans were prepared to defend it to the death of the last man and when one of them pleaded with him to "prevent the slaughter which must follow resistance should you fall into the hands of the savages," Shipp made the spirited reply of "When the fort shall be taken there will be none to massacre."

Then Colonel Elliott, pretending to be fearful for Shipp's safety, urged him to return to the fort at once. As he started, an Indian sprang from the bushes and tried to wrest his sword from him. Dixon pretended to drag the savage away with great difficulty—a bit of play acting which did not frighten the young ensign in the least. Croghan, standing on the walls of the fort and seeing the insult to his envoy, immediately shouted "Come in, Shipp, and we'll blow 'em all to h—!"

Convinced that the garrison could not be bluffed out, the British began their bombardment which continued at intervals all night, during which time they landed five six-pounders, parking three of them in a battery on a hill covered by trees about 250 yards from the stockade. From this position they opened a furious fire the next morning to which the Americans made little reply. During the night also, Captain Hunter, Croghan's second, in command, anticipating an assault on the northwest corner of the stockade, had dragged "Old Betsy" to the blockhouse on the north wall placing it so it would rake the ditch. The little cannon was filled with a half charge of powder, because of the short range, and a double charge of slugs and bullets. The porthole was masked so the British would not suspect the presence of the gun there.

Late in the afternoon of August 2 a storming party of 300 British rushed for the northwest corner while a party of 200 grenadiers made a detour through the woods and advanced to attack the south wall. Under cover of a fierce fire from the batteries the storming party dashed forward and because of the smoke their presence was not discovered until they were less than 20 yards from the fort. Immediately Croghan's men poured a deadly rifle fire upon the attackers who were thrown into confusion for a moment.

Then Lieutenant-Colonel Short sprang to the head of the column. Waving his sword in the air, he rallied his men who rushed forward with fixed bayonets. At the edge of the ditch the Briton shouted "Come on, men! We'll give the d—d Yankees no quarter!" and led the way down into the ditch and up the other side. For a moment they were safe there, for the Americans could not depress their rifles enough to shoot the enemy in the ditch without exposing themselves above the palisades to the fire of the Indians.

But just at this moment the masked porthole was thrown open and the black snout of "Old Betsy" appeared. The next instant she poured out a blast of lead at short range which killed or wounded no less than 50 men. Colonel Short received a mortal wound and with his last effort he raised his handkerchief on the point of his sword, pleading for the mercy which but a moment before he had said he would not give!

Reeling back from the slaughter pen in the ditch, the surviving attackers beat a hasty retreat, many of them being dropped by the long rifles of the Kentuckians as they ran. The attack on the south wall had also been beaten off with heavy loss to the British, but it was that one terrible blast from "Old Betsy" which had turned the tide of battle. The British artillery resumed its bombardment but it was only half-hearted and Croghan knew that he had little more to fear from them.

During the night Croghan's men mercifully lowered buckets of water to the wounded retreat in the ditch and a small trench was dug under the stockade which allowed those who were able to crawl inside the fort. Some of those not so badly wounded managed to creep away across the clearing and rejoin their command unmolested. During the night, also, the British force retreated, going so precipitously that they left behind a boatload of stores and munitions which fell into the hands of the Americans the next morning.

Croghan's faith in his ability to hold the fort was more than justified. He had won a decisive victory over a greatly superior force, inflicting a loss of more than 100 out of the 500 enemy engaged, not counting the casualties among the Indians, which are unknown. His own loss was exactly one killed and seven wounded! But more important than this defeat of an enemy force at such a cost to them was the fact that in holding Fort Stephenson he had saved the American supply depots and freed the state of Ohio from the fears of a hostile invasion with its attendant horrors at the hands of the red allies of the British. More than that, the outcome of the war might have been different if Proctor's invasion had been successful. Just as his distinguished uncle, George Rogers Clark, had done a third of a century before, so had young George Croghan done again—he had saved the Old Northwest to the American flag.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington—Reminiscence of the stirring days of 1917, leaders in the nation are calling for patriotic support.

Rallying for New War speakers are abroad in the land with a call for united effort, posters flap from the walls of public places, all in a new war. But this war being conducted by our government and its people is a war to release the country from the bondage of an economic enemy, a final gigantic drive to restore a people to the plane where happiness can replace destitution, where steady employment can replace idle time and where profits will appear instead of bankruptcy.

The government, through President Roosevelt, is calling upon all and sundry to stand together again just as firmly as they did just about this time of the summer of 1917. Instead of the draft of men, however, the government is asking only that employers of labor, those who manufacture things to sell, those who engage in business of any kind, conform to certain rules. Those who buy the things that are produced by labor are asked to help in the cause by refusing to deal with the individuals who do not co-operate and agree to the rules from which the President expects so much good to come.

And so we have a national code, a national agreement, a set of rules of conduct. While the farm relief legislation is getting under way, and it is well under way, that farm prices may be increased, the government has attacked the other phase of the problem, namely, relief for the millions whose lot it is to live and work in the cities. For them he is promising shorter hours of work, a retention, if not an actual increase, in pay. Of the manufacturers and the wholesalers and the retailers, the government is asking that prices be not raised beyond the necessities resulting from increased cost of raw materials and wages. In other words, the government has asked that there be no profiteering, just as it demanded during the World War that some consideration be given the consumer.

No one can predict with what success this new drive will be attended. It is new in character. It is described by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the national recovery administrator, as an appeal to the conscience and opinion of the people and to their good instincts. I quote the general further:

"After four years of hopeless and seemingly helpless suffering and inaction it would be unforgivable not to open to the country the chance it now has under this law to unite once more and overcome and maybe to defeat the depression. This is a test of patriotism. It is the time to demonstrate the faith of our fathers and our belief in ourselves.

"We are a people disciplined by democracy to a self-control sufficient to unite our purchasing power—our labor power—our management power to carry out this great national covenant with vigor, with determination, but with the calm composure and fair play which always mark the American way."

And true to the thought, the philosophy, of that last sentence, the government is seeking to obtain the co-operation of all of the people who must make concessions by having them make agreements with the President voluntarily. The President said when he signed the historical document that there would be no coercion. It is the American way.

In brief, the government is proposing that actual agreements will be signed by the thousands who are being asked to make concessions. The mail carriers have delivered blanks to all of them. Each blank carries a statement of fourteen points to which the employer of labor, the manufacturer of commodities for trade, the retailer or other dealer, is being asked to subscribe. They constitute the national code. It is to be effective from August 1 to December 31. By that time, it is hoped that individual industries of all kinds will have had an opportunity to work out codes, acceptable to General Johnson, that will serve as rules of principles and practice for that particular industry, whether it be for the makers of glue, molders of pottery or the manufacturer in the heavy industry, such as steel.

The national code is a stop-gap, a bridge for the recovery machinery to use while a permanent passage way to prosperity is being erected on a firm foundation.

Industry must pledge itself not to circumvent the agreement in any way. Labor must pledge itself to avoid disturbances resulting from its use of the strike as a weapon. State boards are being set up—they have been named in most states—to help out the national administration. Child labor is barred. A week of thirty-five hours of work is prescribed and if the establishment must stay open longer, more people can have jobs, all at the old rate of pay.

While the recovery administrator's explanation of the code said there would be no coercion, it does seem pressure will be used if the basic agreements do not come in, signed, at a rapid rate. It may not be coercion,

but certainly there is a tremendous economic force to be used, for the consumers are asked to deal only with those who have signed agreements to conform.

During all of this drive to get things going again—the code calls it the "President's drive for re-employment"—there are apt to be many unfair and unjust acts by the overzealous. There are certain to be recalcitrants who are unwilling to make concessions for the common good. But the most important class of all of those who may not comply will be those who are unable to comply because, to do so, they would be bankrupt.

I have heard it suggested in conversations here that the sudden move to blanket the nation with a voluntary agreement on business conduct might cause many persons in the country to become skeptical that things were not going so well. It was feared that those without complete information as to the plans and purposes of the government might look upon the far-reaching action as meaning that a new crisis was impending. The suggestions were not altogether without supporting reason. In the deluge of visitors who have come here to draft new codes in conference with General Johnson, many have come with doubt in their mind as to the value or the justice of the whole scheme. They were honest in their judgment and simply viewed the program as unworkable and as forcing them into unnecessary hardships. It seems, therefore, that an analysis of some of the reasons for the national code should be made after it has been stated with some emphasis that there is no new crisis, nothing more serious than before, to be seen on the horizon of the immediate future.

It will be remembered that the announced program of the President when he started the recovery plan was to boost commodity prices. He wanted to see the farmers get more for their products as a means of saving agriculture from the inevitable how-ows and he wanted the other sources of industrial life to profit. As long as prices were so low, there could be no restoration of normal business activity, in the President's view.

Carrying out this line of reasoning, there came the farm aid laws, the inflation authority, the farm and city home refinancing bills and other powers. The President withdrew government support of the dollar in foreign exchange by saying there could be no gold exported. Obviously, prices went up. They moved in a hurry. Speculation crept into the picture in a big way. The net result of this was that the cost of living moved rapidly higher but wages and salaries lagged behind.

The recovery administration thought the problem could be met by the industrial codes, but the codes were slow in getting started and numerous controversies have arisen between units of particular industries and between whole industries and the recovery administration. Delays were serving only to widen the margin between the two basic factors of wages and prices, and so General Johnson and the President put their heads together on the code which we have been discussing.

The recent nose dive in grain prices occasioned quite a bit of talk in Washington officialdom, especially around the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace, however, was the calmest man of the lot. He did not let the fact disturb him that wheat dropped off 25 cents a bushel in one day for the reason, he said, that Mr. John Q. Public was gambling in the market. Sooner or later, the secretary said, John Q. had to take a licking.

Mr. Wallace said, however, that public participation in the grain market was not the sole reason for the sudden decline. He thought the rise in price had been too rapid and that a reaction had set in. Another man of the Department of Agriculture likened the price rise to the growth of bean stalks in over-rich soil. It went all to top. But the secretary said the members of the Board of Trade in Chicago saw the break coming and they sought to protect themselves by calling for more collateral or cash from those who were trading on margins. That naturally had the effect of frightening many speculators, according to Mr. Wallace, but he did not blame the Board of Trade members. It was something of a combination of circumstances, then, that broke the grain markets.

Nevertheless, the Department of Agriculture is watching the grain trading through numerous pairs of eyes. One of the things it already has done is to invoke the provisions of the grain futures law which requires the Board of Trade at Chicago to make daily reports of individual trading where the amounts are 500,000 bushels or more. The purpose of that is to keep the department informed as to who the big speculators are, since it is conceived that a speculator can influence the market seriously with lots of about 500,000 bushels.

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EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Recent visitors and callers at John Cooper's were, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hollister and son, Clark, of Chicago. Mrs. Hollister was formerly Essie Hipp; Mr. C. Dewey of East Jordan and Lyle Kowalski of Bay City; also Joe Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Scott of Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two children are tenting on the John Cooper farm during the cherry season.

Will Walker spent one night recently in Charlevoix with his mother who is very ill.

Ed. Kowalski picked cherries last week. He had a fine crop of cherries. Jim Zitka cut oats for Ed. Kowalski Friday.

Walter Clark cut oats for Mrs. Hutton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark and children spent Sunday at Mancelona. Evert Spidle and family spent Sunday at Mancelona.

Viola Kiser is at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. Harnden for a few days.

Wilber Spidle cut Lew Harnden's oats Monday.

PLEASANT HILL

(Edited by Anson Hayward)

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gaunt and son Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaunt and daughter Estella were Sunday dinner guests at Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ruckles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Free were Sunday dinner guests at Anson Hayward's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gaunt were callers at Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward's Sunday.

We had a very nice rain Monday night. Crops will improve now.

Harlem Hayward was a visitor of Lenord Kraemer, Sunday.

Miss Hazel Bennett was a caller of Mrs. Joe Ruckle, Monday forenoon.

Will Van Deventer, Ralph Jubb, and Joe Ruckle are working on the road this week.

Pleasant Hill Sunday school was attended by a number of 40, July 29th.

Church of God

Pastor—(To Fill Vacancy) O. A. Holly.

Camp Meeting services at camp grounds at Charlevoix will commence August 4 and continue until August 13th. Services commence at 6:00 a. m. and every hour thereafter, evening services begin at 7:30 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.

DR. B. J. BEUKER

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours:
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Office Phone—158-F2
Residence Phone—158-F3

Office: First Door East of State Bank on Esterly St.

DR. F. P. RAMSEY

Physician and Surgeon

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

Office—Over Bartlett's Store
Phone—196-F2

DR. E. J. BRENNER

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours:
10:00-12:00; 2:00-4:00; 7:00-8:00
and by appointment.

Office Phone—6-F2
Residence Phone—6-F3
Office—Over Peoples Bank

R. G. WATSON

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

244 Phones 66

MONUMENTS

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

FRANK PHILLIPS

Tonsorial Artist

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

Charlevoix County Herald

G. A. LISK, Publisher.

Subscription Rate—\$1.50 per year.



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

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

PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mrs. Rogers, aged 74 years, of North Boyne joined the berry pickers at the Duncan McDonald farm Monday.

A peculiar accident occurred at Hayden Cottage gas station Monday. Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm discovered he was out of gas in his cherry truck and took the car of Joseph Perry, one of the cherry pickers, and took a load of children and a gas can and went to the gas station about 1/2 mile away for gas, after getting the gas he looked, but seeing no car in sight, turned out into the road when a car driven by Geo. Johnston, loaded with cherries in fancy packages headed for Boyne City caught his hind fender with the front fender of the Johnston car, throwing the cherries in every direction. Both cars were somewhat wrecked but were able to proceed on their own power. That no one was hurt is nothing less than a miracle.

Mrs. Glen Ketchum, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Billy Frank, for some time, returned to Kalamazoo Tuesday leaving the rest of the family, who have a house car, for a longer visit. Mr. Ketchum, who is a junk dealer motored to Kalamazoo with a load of junk.

Grandpa McKinnon of Ellsworth visited his daughter, Mrs. Richard Beyers and family part of last week also his grand daughter, Mrs. F. K. Hayden at Gleaner Corner Wednesday and Thursday and called at Orchard Hill Thursday.

Rep. Frank Priest and Mrs. Priest of Bellaire, Antrim Co. visited Rep. D. D. Tibbits and family at Cherry Hill, Sunday.

Wm. Bogart of Boyne City, who has been helping Orval Bennett work the L. E. Phillips farm got a job in the Tannery at Boyne City and went to work Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee of Star Dist. have recently received a letter from their daughter, Mrs. Ezra Dean of Denver, Colorado stating their oldest son, Cecil, was ill but the rest of the family were well. Mr. Dean is again able to do light work after being confined in a hospital with his back broke for weeks about two years ago.

Among the picnickers at Whiting Park Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare of Gravel Hill, north side, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and Mrs. Minnie Manning of Maple Row farm, George Jarman and Mrs. Harriett Conyer and son Jackie, Gravel Hill, south side and Mrs. H. B. Russell of Maple Lawn farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McGee and son Jr. visited the Ray Loomis family at Gravel Hill, north side last week. Mr. McGee, who is employed at Cadillac, returned there Tuesday and Mrs. McGee and Jr. returned to their home in Rockford Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children visited Mr. and Mrs. Lou Sandle at Charlevoix Sunday. They found Mr. Sandle very poorly with paralysis of one side but able to be around the house.

Mrs. Will MacGregor of Hayden cottage accompanied her brother, Rolly Coon and family of Boyne City to Tuston Sunday to visit their father. They returned the same day.

Those to have finished their cherry picking the past week were: A. Reich of Lone Ash farm; Tuesday, Charles Healey, Willow Brook; Wednesday, David Gaunt; Friday, D. D. Tibbits, Porter and Elmer Faust, Duncan McDonald, and Robert Myers. Others will finish by the middle of the week.

Raspberries are just about finished. The high wind of Thursday night and Friday did a great deal of damage to berries and cherries.

Our new trouble man, Cash Hayden of Orchard Hill took over the job Sunday, July 30 and straightened out the tangles on Bunker Hill which greatly improved the service.

The highest temperature anyone can remember struck this section Sunday, July 30 with reports of from 97 for hours 100 for a short time at Orchard Hill about 5 p. m. to 102 at Geo. Staleys at Gleaner Corner in the shade while the mercury at Orchard Hill registered 104 in the sun at 7 p. m.

Rick Beyers threshed wheat and oats from the field Saturday.

F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm plans to thresh from the field Monday.

The wax beans are now on picking again in this section Thursday. The green ones are just beginning to bloom. Pickle picking began the middle of last week, very much affected by the heat and drought.

We had a wind storm with a very little rain Thursday evening. The extremely dry weather with high wind has just about did for the corn and all crops are suffering. The water supply in pastures is very low, completely gone in some places while shortage of grazing is every where.

A. M. Holton from the Soo came down last week to Cherry Hill and took back a truck load of cherries purchased for Rep. D. D. Tibbits.

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

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

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Master Key No. 2307 near Sherman's Plumbing Shop, Tuesday. HERALD OFFICE 31-1

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Six room dwelling on Bownes Addition. MRS. JOHN MONROE. 30.

FRUIT GROWERS NOTICE—You can now get pint and quart baskets and crates (Always stocked) at the Gaylord Branch, Augusta Basket Co., Gaylord, Mich. 26-6

YOU CAN SEE the New Crosley Electric Refrigerator at my place in Boyne City. I also have used Refrigerators of other makes cheap. M. W. SPARKS. 30x3

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

Speaking of oldtimers, who can remember when about the only real worry religious people had was the spread of novel reading and theatre-going?

FOR  **YOU CAN LEARN THE SECRET OF lovely SKIN!**

Mail the coupon below, with only 10c to cover postage and handling cost. You will receive a Beauty Kit containing generous trial sizes of five of the famous \$1 Outdoor Girl Beauty Products, with complete directions for their use. We are making this offer because we want you to know you can have lovely skin; a fresh, beautiful complexion. A complexion that stays fresh all day long!

We want you to know how *olive oil*, the most valuable skin beautifier experts know of, has been combined with the finest creams, powders and rouges to achieve these amazing aids to loveliness!

Send this coupon—and you'll wish you'd discovered Outdoor Girl Beauty Products long ago!

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Olive Oil
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CRYSTAL CORPORATION, 130 Willis Avenue, New York Dept. H1
I enclose 10c to cover mailing costs. Please send me liberal trial sizes of your five famous aids to loveliness.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
MADE IN AMERICA FOR MISS-AMERICA

Tune in "Outdoor Girl" Musical Gazette—Tuesday - 9:30 P. M. WENR (870 Kilocycles)

ONLY ONE

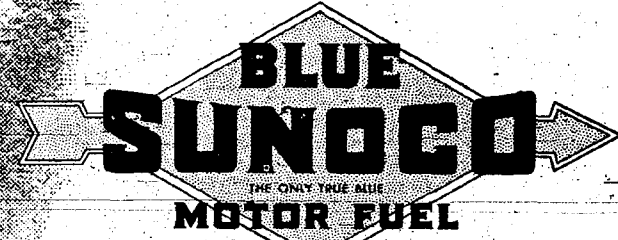
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE . . .

THE WORLD'S LONGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE BETWEEN PIERS

The world's greatest suspension bridge is 3500 feet long between piers, and its towers are 635 feet high. It cost \$60,000,000 and took more than four years to build.



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use also
SUNOCO MOTOR OIL
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BLUE SUNOCO HIGH TEST, KNOCKLESS ACTION MOTOR FUEL . . . at regular gas price . . . BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL

EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PHONE 179

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

Briefs of the Week

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Suffern of Greenville spent the week end in East Jordan.

Aluminum were sale now on at Malpass Hdwe. Co. Buy now—it's going up. adv.

Mrs. Alice Holly of Flint has been a recent guest at the home of her son, Ora Holly and family.

James Stove of Grosse Point Park is spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Seiler.

Howard Stohlman returned Tuesday after having spent the past week visiting his brother in Flint.

Miss Thelma MacDonald went to Petoskey, Sunday, where she has a position at Lockwood hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lusk and family of Charlevoix were Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. Stella Shubrick.

Mrs. Dee Haley and daughter returned to Flint the first of the week after having visited at the Clarence Healey home.

Gwendolyn Malpass, who is attending M. S. C. and also taking the nurses training course at Sparrow hospital, Lansing, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Thomas drove to Lansing Sunday and brought Miss Lois Healey home for her vacation. Miss Healey has just completed her second year of training in Sparrow hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader entertained the following guests at a pot luck dinner Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ballard and Mrs. Darling and family of Central Lake, Mrs. Stewart Carr and daughters of St. Paul, Minn., also Mr. and Mrs. Wright Carr.

Miss Agnes Green of Detroit is visiting her mother, Mrs. Margaret Green.

Miss Jean Clark (former music teacher) was an East Jordan visitor one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry LaTour of Detroit were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith.

The Misses Eva, Agnes and Pearl Lewis of Grand Rapids are spending the summer months at their home here.

Mrs. Norman King of Charlevoix is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Burbank.

Martha Gay has been spending the past few weeks at the home of her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Usher, of Charlevoix.

Mrs. Charles Heise and daughter Joan of Charlevoix were guests at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lawrence LaLonde, last Friday.

Arthur Bainter and Mrs. Jennie Curtiss of Plymouth were guests the first of the week at the homes of Mrs. Curtiss' brothers, Lance and Walter Kemp.

Rev. C. W. Sidebotham and daughter, Gertrude, visited Rev. R. S. Sidebotham and family at their vacation point near Rose City, Michigan, the first of the week.

Albert LaLonde and children, also Miss Agnes LaLonde of Flint visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp and Clarence LaLonde and other relatives over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Melcher and Barbara Franzen of Chicago returned home Sunday after having spent the past week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Goodman. Mrs. Goodman returned with them for a couple of weeks.

Motor Oil in Gallon cans 52c at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Teddy Malpass, while walking with some other boys near the old chemical plant, suffered painful burns on his feet. A fire had been started and charcoal was burning underneath the ground when the path gave way and his feet were buried in the burning coals.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Riley returned to Ishpeming, Sunday, after having spent the past week visiting relatives here, and helping his mother, Mrs. Will Riley to settle here. She now occupies the house on Second-st, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robert McBride.

Archie Lockwood, who recently assumed management of the White Star Restaurant, has made some substantial improvements on the interior, redecorating, rearranging and adding to the equipment. Mrs. Lockwood is affiliated with her husband in the enterprise.

Hay wanted—C. J. Malpass. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Balch of Cheboygan were East Jordan visitors Saturday.

Joseph Lewis of West Branch is visiting his brother, Richard Lewis, this week.

Janet Ruhling of Highland Park is visiting her cousins, Anita Ruhling and Martin Jr.

Julius Albus of Detroit is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Nice and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archer and family of Midland are visiting East Jordan relatives.

Richard Malpass was in Lockwood hospital for a few days the first of the week, for observation.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold and family spent the past week at the Freiberg cottage on Lake Charlevoix.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Steenhagen of Park Manor addition, Muskegon, a daughter, Alice Ann, July 20th.

Byron McKelvey of Detroit was a visitor with his aunt, Mrs. James Leitch, at the M. E. parsonage last Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Mabel Clark and Frank Holmes of Charlevoix were guests at the home of Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. R. P. Maddock, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hurlburt and son were visitors at Torch Lake, Sunday. Mr. Hurlburt returned to Torch Lake Monday for a few days.

Mrs. Joseph Haney and daughter Ida Marie, and son James are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. Votruba, also with Mr. and Mrs. James Lilak.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Adams, Lansing, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Hatfield of Toledo were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Burney latter part of last week.

August meeting of the M. E. Ladies Aid will be held at the Tourist Park, Wednesday afternoon, August 9th, at 3:00 o'clock. Special business to transact.

Dance at Jordan River Pavilion Saturday, August 5th. Music by Steenhagens and Drains Orchestras combined. Admission: Gents 25c, Ladies free. adv.

Mrs. Dagwood Olson and children, Mrs. R. P. Maddock, Mrs. Pete Hipp and daughter, and Miss Fredricka Jackson visited relatives and friends at Bellaire last Friday.

Josie Cihak of Chicago, who has been at the home of her sister, Mrs. Roy Hurlburt, is spending the week at the home of her father, Frank Cihak in the Bohemian Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Walker and daughter, Miss Alice Mae, of Fenwick, and Mrs. Eva M. Dibble of Grand Blanc were guests over the week end at the home of their sister, Mrs. Newton Jones.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Seiler over the week end were: F. D. Stove and daughters, Jane and Mary Glenna, also Miss Ann Henley and Mary Louise Holmes of Grosse Point Park, and Mrs. Joe Stove of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ida Pinney and son Clayton motored to Lansing last Thursday then to Muskegon where they were joined by Miss Ethel Pinney (who has been attending Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.) They returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Hart and son of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Hart, returning home Sunday. They were accompanied by Charles Hart, who will spend a few days in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gunderson and son John returned to Detroit the latter part of last week after having spent the past three weeks in East Jordan. Mrs. Gunderson remained in Detroit, but Jack and son John returned to East Jordan for the remainder of the summer.

The Michigan Children's Fund Ass'n will hold a clinic for children of Pre-school age at the East Jordan school house on Monday, August 7th at 1:00 p. m. Parents of such children are strongly urged to bring them in at this time for a check up. This is a free service. Vaccination will be given to those desiring it.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Waldo have spent the past two weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. Stanton Gregory. They will leave this Saturday for Detroit, Mrs. Grace Boswell accompanying them. At Detroit they will be joined by Miss Bea Boswell and from there they will go on to Chicago where they will attend the Century of Progress Exposition for a week.

A nearly new Pine Row Boat for sale, C. J. Malpass. adv.

Wm. Webster and John Ter Wee motored to Interlochen last Sunday and attended both, afternoon and evening concerts of the National Band and Orchestra. While there they visited David Pray who is a member of both band and orchestra. David will go with the orchestra to the Century of Progress Exposition for five days and then will return home, which will be the last week in August.

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.

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.
Dr. Carl Glover, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Quincy, Illinois, will preach.

Summer Schedule

St. Joseph Church, East Jordan
St. John's Church, Settlement
St. Luke's Church, Bellaire

Sunday, August 6th, 1933.
8:00 a. m.—East Jordan.
10:00 a. m.—Settlement.
10:00 a. m.—Bellaire.

First M. E. Church

James Leitch, Pastor

11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service.
Sunday School will follow the morning service.

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.

White Star Restaurant

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

MEALS at a reasonable price.

SHORT ORDERS — a 24-hour service.

ICE CREAM — McCool's Velvet.

BAKED GOODS of all kinds.

Archie Lockwood
Proprietor

A UNIQUE BUSINESS

WE believe we are the only form of business in the world which does not ask its customers to spend money—we ask them to save it.

AND we ask you to save it in this bank. It points to its record as conclusive proof of its safety. It offers you a safe place for your savings. And you know the money you deposit here is not only safe for the depositors but benefits the entire community. Unless you help your community you have no right to expect your community to help you.



"OUR HOBBY IS SAFE BANKING"

CHANCERY ORDER

State of Michigan—In the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix—In Chancery.

HELEN LOIS BOEHMER, Plaintiff, vs. FRIEDRICH GOTTHARDT BOEHMER, Defendant.

Order For Appearance
At a session of said Court held at the courthouse in the city of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1933;

Present: Honorable Parm C. Gilbert, Circuit Judge.

IN this cause it appearing, by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Friedrich Gotthardt Boehmer, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of: bei Sennora Hauptmann, Puerto de Andraitx, Mallorca, Spain; On motion of J. M. Harris, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ORDERED that the appearance of the said defendant, Friedrich Gotthardt Boehmer, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order; and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on him or his attorney, of a copy of said bill; and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Friedrich Gotthardt Boehmer;

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty (20) days from the date of this order and continued therein once each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Friedrich Gotthardt Boehmer, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

—PARM C. GILBERT, Circuit Judge.
Examined, countersigned and entered by me: FENTON R. BULOW, County Clerk.
J. M. HARRIS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Business Address:—Boyer City, Mich.

Hush a moment while the governor sings that beautiful little ballad, entitled: "I hear you calling me."

A pioneer is the fellow who can remember when some of the boys used to boast about rugged individualism.

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

HERE'S MORE OF
EVERYTHING
YOU WANT IN
TIRES!

PRICES

you may never see again!

Everything's going up in price. Here are the attractively low prices at which you can still buy Goodyear Tires today.

GOODYEAR

PATHFINDER

4.40-21	\$5.00
4.50-20	\$5.40
4.50-21	\$5.60
4.75-19	\$6.05
5.00-19	\$6.55
5.00-20	\$6.75

ALL-WEATHER

4.40-21	\$6.40
4.50-21	\$7.10
4.75-19	\$7.60
5.00-19	\$8.15
5.25-18	\$9.15
5.50-19	\$10.45

MORE SAFETY in the tread

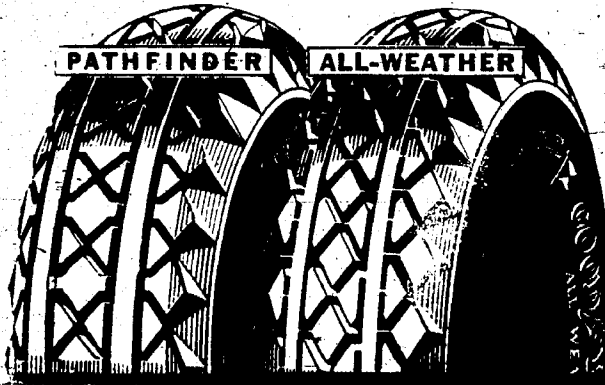
● The safest tread is the one that stops your car the quickest. Goodyears stop quicker than any other tire. 10% quicker than the second best. Up to 77% quicker than others. Tests on wet pavements prove it. Why not buy the safest tire?

MORE SAFETY in the plies

● Goodyears give you safety in every ply—because every ply is built with patented Supertwist cord—and every ply runs from head to head. Ask to see a Supertwist demonstration and see for yourself why it means more safety in every ply.

MORE MILEAGE

● Bus fleets know mileage. And bus fleets using Goodyear Tires report 97% more mileage than they got five years ago. Goodyears for your car have the same improvements that made this extra mileage possible.



East Jordan Co-operative Association

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

PHONE 179

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



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The Student Fraternity Murder

by Milton Propper

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SYNOPSIS

Stricken during initiation into the Mu Beta Sigma fraternity, Stuart Jordan, university student, dies almost immediately. A physician declares he was poisoned. Tommy Rankin, Philadelphia detective, takes charge of the investigation.

CHAPTER I—Continued

Mr. Warwick presented him to the detective and offered him a chair.

"You know what we expect of you here, Mr. Stanton," he stated soberly. "The police must have a thorough understanding of the events culminating in young Jordan's death while your ceremony was in progress. I have told Mr. Rankin you could best answer his questions about the proceedings."

The president spoke slowly, weighing his words. "I'll do my best, sir, as far as possible. Of course, it happened at the end of the ritual and that couldn't have any direct connection with the investigation. It wouldn't help explain anything."

His disquietude did not surprise Rankin, who was quick to appreciate the cause. As with other fraternal or similar private organizations, certain ceremonial, special rites and mystic insignia were known to members of Mu Beta Sigma alone. They were under oath never to reveal or interpret in public these emblems and practices. And terrible as was the tragedy, Stanton also considered his duty to the fraternity.

The supervisor was not disposed to sympathize with his hesitation or dilemma.

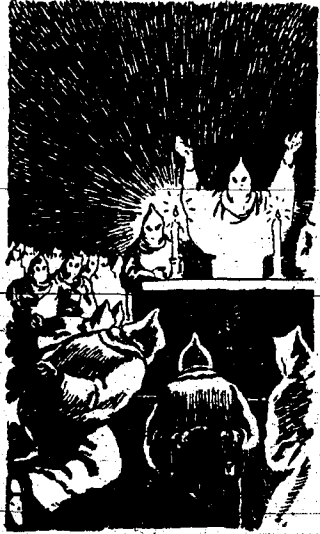
"We are dealing with a dreadful business," he pointed out sternly. "Frankness is absolutely necessary; it's too appalling to let expediency or caution interfere. For the university's good name, we must get to the bottom of it swiftly."

"I'm sure no one is more anxious to have it cleared up than I, sir," the young man replied, respectfully but firmly. "It's only that I don't wish to discuss the details of our ritual that have no bearing on the inquiry."

"Suppose, for the moment, you give me just the broad outlines of what preceded the boy's collapse," Rankin suggested tactfully. "I'm only interested in the crime; and I have no intention of prying into your private concerns, unless it's unavoidable in arriving at the truth."

Stanton glanced toward the detective gratefully and addressed him more freely.

"There's little enough to tell, sir, it was over so suddenly. You probably noticed we wore robes for the occasion, with hoods that covered us completely. The pledges, as we call candidates for initiation, had on white ones; that included poor Stuart. Through the ceremony, they knelt in a



Through the Ceremony, They Knelt in a Line at the Foot of a Sort of Altar.

line at the foot of a sort of altar; brothers who didn't take part sat in a circle of chairs behind them. I officiated over the formal installation rites, mainly reading from our manual of codes and rituals, the initiates responding. That lasted an hour, then each boy was given a fraternity pin by . . .

"One moment," Rankin interrupted, "where did the robes come from, Mr. Stanton?"

"Every brother has his own, which he uses at each initiation," the president told him. "They are all yellow. Those for the pledges are kept by Lew Kurly, our sergeant at arms, and they put them on in his room, tonight."

"And you say they knelt beside one another in a line at the altar? All of the time, sir?"

"Practically, except for when they were twice marched about the room behind one another in single file."

"How long before Jordan's collapse did this part of the ceremony occur?"

"About twenty minutes before, I should guess, or the first march," Stanton replied. "The second was five minutes later, probably ten after nine."

"I see." The detective entered a notation in his book. "Now, then," he asked, "at the altar, who knelt closest to the boy on either side?"

"His sponsor stood next to him on the left, Mr. Rankin. They alternated that way in the line, first the sponsor standing, then the initiate on his knees. Stuart's sponsor was Ned Patterson." He paused, reflecting a moment. "Arthur Wilson, I believe, was on his immediate right."

"Then I suppose this . . . er . . . Patterson put Jordan's pin on him?" the detective queried. At Stanton's affirmation, he signed for him to finish his statement.

"That's all there really is, sir," the president stated. "Stuart was seized shortly after that part of the ceremony. The final rite of the evening was a toast; all the pledges had been untied and stood up, so they could drink it with me. While I pronounced it, he staggered and dropped to the floor."

Rankin, suddenly alert, sat forward in his chair, grasping the arm tightly. "A toast?" he demanded sharply. "What kind of toast?"

Stanton glanced watchfully at the supervisor, as though to note his reaction.

"From a bottle of wine, prepared by a special recipe with unusual ingredients, only for chapters of Mu Beta Sigma. We keep it locked in a cupboard in the meeting chamber. It's used just for these particular occasions and otherwise never touched; I've got the single key to the cupboard door."

"So you took it out yourself, Mr. Stanton? Did anyone else handle it?"

"No, that was the duty of two other officers of the fraternity," the boy corrected Rankin, "the secretary and the treasurer. They poured out the wine and gave a glass to each initiate. . . ."

Stanton nodded. "How long was the interval between the time Jordan was unbound and his prostration?" he asked Stanton.

"Not more than five minutes, sir," he returned. "Long enough to get out of the wine and distribute the glasses, and for me to explain the toast."

"If you could tell, Doctor," Rankin mused, "how long after injection, the poison would take effect, we could be more positive about the time it was given. I don't suppose, however, until it's analyzed that . . . Hello, that's strange!"

He stopped short and suddenly stooped over to inspect the dead boy's shoes. On both, in the hollow of the sole, against the heel, he discovered two wide-headed, flat thumb-tacks.

Conspicuously, in the light of the room, one tack lay embedded in the side of each heel, itself, and the other in the arched leather beside it.

"How do you explain that, Doctor?" the detective questioned. "What in the world are those thumb-tacks doing in Jordan's shoes?"

For a moment Doctor Thompson was silent, his eyes puzzled and pondering. "It almost looks as though the criminal put them there to aid in identifying him," he responded at length.

"The guilty person would have taken that precaution if he knew the room would be dark. Otherwise he could not differentiate one pledgee from another. They all looked alike in their robes, covered by hoods, and kneeling at the altar, only their wrists and feet were visible. The entire crime seems to have been ingeniously planned in advance with remarkable foresight."

The detective lifted one foot to catch the light and scrutinized the tacks closely.

"They were put in very recently," he announced. "They are still bright and new—no scratched or nicked a bit. . . . What do you think, Doctor?"

Doctor Thompson took a moment to examine them. "Yes, you're quite right, Rankin. He hasn't been carrying them, I should judge, over a day or two at the most."

"Then it might be worth tracing his movements of the last forty-eight hours, to learn who had the opportunity to tamper with this pair, unknown to him."

"Only last night, Jordan's shoes were left here, at the fraternity house, with the rest of his clothes," Stanton volunteered. "All the pledges undressed here before they were driven out in the country in clothes other than their own and deserted."

"Last night?" Rankin asked sharply. "He didn't wear his own clothes? How was that?"

"Well, we always have the initiates rather severely on the final evening before the ritual," Stanton explained. "It's to . . . er . . . humble them for the more solemn ceremonies. Usually we leave them in some lonely section far out of town, without money or means of transportation. And to guard against their hiding funds in their clothing, they all strip and put on other clothes that we give them; their own clothes they leave here."

"So that the boy's outfit was in the house until he returned? Who prepared the pledges for this trip?"

"All of us were present at some time or other. None of us cares to miss the last sport we have at their expense."

CHAPTER II

The Victim

The president led Rankin, with Mr. Warwick, the physician and Mr. Fletcher upstairs to his bedroom.

Rankin sought the bed on which the body lay, now covered by a white

sheet. With only a slight hesitation, he removed it, to reveal a boy scarcely twenty-two, whose breeding and education were at once apparent. He had a shock of unruly light hair. Candor was written in the staring blue eyes; the sophistication he might have possessed was inoffensive and without conceit. True, his chin suggested irresponsibility and his full lips, an ardent impetuous nature; but they were insufficient to mar an unmistakable innate refinement and sense of decency.

The character he read left the detective more perplexed than before. Under any circumstances, the murder of a boy scarcely out of his teens and still a student was mysterious; but in the case of the amiable, care-free youth the victim appeared to be, it was doubly baffling. What motive, Rankin reflected, could anyone have for desiring Jordan's death and planning it so subtly?

From his features, the detective's attention passed to his hands, placed neatly at his sides. Doctor Thompson was already examining them; his muffled exclamation brought Rankin to his side to bend over quickly.

"Well, Doctor, what is it?" he asked.

"You are probably right about the poison being administered subcutaneously," the physician said. "This mark is undoubtedly that of a hypodermic needle; it was so aimed as to inject the contents into the blood along the arm."

"Do you think that whoever untied Jordan could have introduced the poison at the same time without being observed?"

"Since we must face facts," Doctor Thompson answered, "I should say it is easily possible. It would be the work of an instant; and the needle to hold a fatal dose is small enough to conceal in the palm of the hand."

Rankin nodded. "How long was the interval between the time Jordan was unbound and his prostration?" he asked Stanton.

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"So that the boy's outfit was in the house until he returned? Who prepared the pledges for this trip?"

"All of us were present at some time or other. None of us cares to miss the last sport we have at their expense."

"Then anyone could have used the chance to mark these shoes?" Rankin queried, disappointed.

Stanton replied affirmatively. The detective turned to the murdered boy and removed the contents of his pockets.

He inspected them briefly, but thoroughly enough to disclose nothing pertinent, at least on the surface, to his death. There was an expensive watch, a fountain pen and pencil; a costly black leather pocketbook, initialed "S. J.," containing thirty dollars and a Missouri automobile license; a creased program of a formal dance the Mu Beta Sigma fraternity had evidently held on Saturday, three nights before. A check book of the Philadelphia Western bank indicated Jordan's bank balance to be fully four thousand dollars, immediate proof of his affluence and position. His pants pockets held a gymnasium disk, granting the holder all the privileges of the university's athletic facilities, lounge change and several keys; one belonged to his letter box, one apparently to an auto, and one was labeled "Croft 315."

His loose papers included a schedule of his classes, roughly scribbled notes of a course in European history, and a book of tickets to all of Philadelphia's contests and games.

There were no letters to give Rankin any information about his family or associates.

He looked up from his scrutiny. "There's little enough to work on here," he again addressed Stanton. "What do you know about Jordan and his people?"

"I'll tell you what I can, sir," the president replied. "But you mustn't expect too much. After all, no one in the house was acquainted with him for more than a month; only since the beginning of February, when our rushing season for new members started."

"Only a month?" The detective raised his eyebrows inquiringly. "He's a junior, isn't he? I thought Mr. Warwick said this was his third year."

The supervisor nodded his verification. "So it is."

"That's right, sir," Stanton concurred. "What I meant was that this is his first year at the university. He spent his freshman and sophomore years at Aberdeen college, near his home out west; he transferred east just this past September."

"Aberdeen . . . ? That's in Missouri, somewhere. . . . Hannibal, isn't it? Have you any idea why he exchanged colleges as a junior and chose Philadelphia?"

"The president shook his head. "No, he never mentioned any reason. I suppose because he wanted to go to a better known school and get away from home."

Rankin removed the dead boy's automobile license from among his other belongings.

"I suppose this is Jordan's address, if he went to college in the same general locality. . . . Hunter street, Vandalla, Ill.," he read. "That can't be very far either from Hannibal or St. Louis."

"Yes, Vandalla is his home," Stanton informed him.

"How about his school address?" the detective inquired. "Did he stay at the fraternity house?"

"Oh, no, he has a room in Croft hall, in the upper classmen dormitories."

"That explains the name on the key he was carrying." Rankin put it to one side with the license. "And now, he went on, 'how much can you tell me of his family and position? What are his connections and situation at home?'"

"As I said, very little; our only information on those matters was what he gave us on the questionnaire he had to fill out when we pledged him."

"Then you had better let me see the questionnaire," the detective suggested. "I can get what facts there are most accurately from his answers."

The form, when produced, dealt with miscellaneous data mostly concerning the dead boy's family, religion and previous schooling. The most valuable fact it revealed was that both his parents were dead. His mother had been Alice Merrick, before her marriage, and his father, Edward Jordan; after their names was written the word "deceased." Howard Merrick, evidently a relative on his mother's side, who also lived on Hunter street, in Vandalla, was mentioned as his guardian. According to the record, he was a banker.

"How old was Jordan?" was Rankin's next question.

Stanton hesitated a moment. "Twenty-one I think—going on twenty-two," he said.

"And you were also aware that he was extremely well-to-do? This check-book indicates that."

The president answered earnestly, almost as though in justification; his voice held a tinge of regret.

"Yes, since money is unfortunately important in keeping up a chapter house like this. We'd rather learn, before offering a candidate a bid, whether he has the means to join, than suspect him afterward for falling to meet his obligations. On that score,

we didn't have to worry about Jordan; he ran his own car, a large roadster, here at school."

"Have you any notion of the source of his income?" the detective inquired.

"No, I haven't; as long as he had sufficient, that was none of our business."

Rankin directed his words to Mr. Warwick. "Anyhow, his relatives will have to be notified of his death at once. Naturally, this Mr. Merrick, his guardian, will want to be summoned as soon as possible."

"The university will advise him officially," the supervisor promised him. "I will see to it that a telegram is sent tonight to his address on the questionnaire. You'll be immediately informed of any reply or message we receive."

The detective continued his interrogation of Stanton.

"To return to how long the chapter has known of the boy," he asked, "you said the first contact with him occurred about the beginning of last month?"

"It was on the opening day of the second semester" of the school year. The president reflected briefly. "To be exact, on Monday, February second. Our first smoker was on the second, and we invited every likely prospect



With Only a Slight Hesitation, He Removed It, to Reveal a Boy Scarcely Twenty-two.

of whom we knew. After that, we gradually eliminated the undesirable. Finally, we held a last affair and asked to it just those to whom we've decided to offer the pledge pin; this year, that was on February fourteenth."

"So that he was pledged three weeks ago, this past Saturday," Rankin figured out. "How did you first come to learn of his being at the university?"

"Through one of our alumni, a Dr. Arnold Prince, of St. Louis. We have, you understand, thirty-seven chapters in as many colleges over the country; that gives us a large alumni organization. Whenever one of them hears of a promising boy who intends to enter a school where Mu Beta Sigma functions, it is his duty to inform the interested chapter about him."

"Have you any such chapter at Aberdeen, where Jordan came from originally?"

"No, we aren't organized there," Stanton returned. "And of course, he never joined any other fraternity at Aberdeen; before we accepted him, we made certain of that. Professional and high school fraternities are immaterial, but a student can belong to only one undergraduate college fraternity."

"And just who is Doctor Prince?" Rankin wanted to know. "What can you tell me of him?"

"Nothing at all, sir, beyond what his letter contains," the president replied. "We can't know every brother who ever graduated. But he writes that he was educated at Hawthorne university, in Fort Wayne, Ind. he belongs to our Omicron chapter, there. He must be comparatively young because he took his degree and finished his courses only eight years ago."

The letter had been destroyed, Rankin's next question disclosed, once its contents were noted. But the author's address, if he desired it, could be found in the fraternity's national roster, which catalogued every living brother of Mu Beta Sigma. The letter had contained nothing, as far as Stanton could recall, to explain the extent of Doctor Prince's acquaintance with the murdered boy, or the origin of his volunteered information.

Before proceeding further, the detective had Stanton obtain the physician's address—Harker street, in St. Louis. Then, he shifted the topic of his inquiry.

"Now, I have a somewhat difficult request to make," he announced impressively. "Consider it carefully before speaking, Mr. Stanton. I want your opinion of Jordan . . . your impression of his nature and temperament. Give me a sort of character sketch; I think I can rely on your judgment."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PATHS MADE IN JUNGLE OF LIFE

Elements of Progress in Each Generation.

The brain's telephone system develops automatically from a minute germ cell in a few years. We do not know how or why and we probably never will. M. E. Tracy writes in the New York World-Telegram.

The mechanical contraptions we have devised seem hopelessly simple when compared to that of the human body, much less the human mind.

With all of our skill we cannot produce an exact model of the brain, let alone a single brain cell, but whenever a baby is born we know that, under favorable conditions, the whole structure will soon appear complete.

Our absolute inability to understand the ways and wherefores of this common phenomenon makes speculation with regard to the universe, creation, or even humanity seem rather futile, especially in the sense that we shall ever be able to control them.

It is our obvious destiny to go on learning, but the purpose should be to get in step with natural law, not to alter it.

Whether one approaches life through the telescope or microscope it appears to be governed by immutable principles.

We have been able to discover a few of those principles in the field of physical force, but only a few. In the field of conscious or psychological force, we are still hopelessly bewildered.

We find it very difficult to separate intelligence from training, the power to think and imagine from the power to imitate.

We do not know what faculty issues orders for the brain's telephone system, or how far it is wise to suppress that faculty through the broadcasting of stereotyped rules and information.

Rules and information are necessary to give each generation a better start in life, but they cannot be profitably employed unless the power to think and imagine is encouraged.

Men have not climbed out of the jungle by merely learning what their fathers knew. If each generation had not added a little something on its own account, the human race would be right where it was at the beginning. The desire to add a little something is, therefore, an all-important factor in human progress.

Nothing that we possess, nothing that we have accomplished, nothing that we believe, can be compared to the importance of that desire as a basis of future advancement.

Handy "Dog"

In a new neighborhood, a thrifty housewife was making her debut in a butcher shop.

As she waited her turn, she heard an unknown neighbor ask as an afterthought, "Oh, by the way, can you let me have a bone for the dog?"

She paid close attention to what was wrapped up for the unknown dog.

The newcomer ordered her meager portion of meat for her dogless but far from childless family.

"I've just moved into the neighborhood," she said as she paid, "and I wonder if you can let me have a bone for the dog."

The next night her children smacked their lips over the soup that came from the beefy bone intended for the imaginary dog.—New York Sun.

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PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

ANCESTORS

By Frances French

IF YOU'VE ever seen Howe Hollow in the spring, you've seen something. A background of low, rolling hills, covered with soft green. Through the valley, a winding clear, shallow brown stream—Howe brook. It is called—an occasional rocky ford across its bubbling surface, and willows sweeping their long branches down over its waters. The green and pink of blooming apple trees on the slopes of the stone-cleared farms. Zig-zagging old gray rail fences marking the ancient boundaries, or straight, wide, old gray stone walls, sometimes as wide as the span of a man's arms.

And, cradled in the green trees, small, old white clapboard houses, with green blinds and faded red brick chimneys. Not big houses, for Howe Hollow has never supported a rich population. But comfortable houses, that have been kept in good condition by generations of comfortable people.

If you had seen Howe Hollow as it lay in the soft twilight of an evening in late May, with the sun just leaving the treetops and the thrushes singing their sweet spring song in the gathering dusk, you perhaps would not have wondered at the love Martha Howe bore it. Her father, and her father's fathers before him—her husband's ancestors, too—had lived there through the years. The blood of old Joshua Howe, who had founded the settlement two centuries before, flowed through the veins of her son William. And Martha Howe, a widow a few years after her marriage, had seen to it that William knew and venerated Howe Hollow and all that it stood for.

"But, dear me, Anna Pratt," she said, rising stiffly from her knees before her Sweet William border, where she had been ruthlessly rooting out weeds. "I don't mind because William went to the city. Of course not. Young people today aren't content with the things that made life complete for us when we were young." She spoke slowly and carefully as she dusted her hands against each other to free them from the soft earth of the flower border.

"No, it appears they aren't." Mrs. Pratt spoke acidly. "I know times change, Martha, but I've always said Howe Hollow was good enough for anyone—leastwise and more especially for a Howe—and I'll always stick to it. And what your William can find any better down in New York than we can find right here I don't know."

Mrs. Howe said only, "Come on up on the porch and sit down, Anna. I'll just run in and wash my hands and get a shawl and then come back and sit here a while. I love these spring twilights."

But perhaps if you had seen Howe Hollow in the soft, sleepy twilight of that late May evening you would have wondered how flesh and blood could endure it. Perhaps you would have sympathized with some of the younger Howe Hollow inhabitants, who gratefully shook its dust from their feet, as lightly as Martha Howe shook the dust of her Sweet William border from her fingers. "Howe Hollow!" said one young wit. "Yeah! It's hollow, all right. And how!"

Martha never blamed William for choosing the city instead of his ancestral home for his work. William had developed real talent, as a boy, in painting. She had conserved the family resources to the utmost that she might give him a good education—including two years' work in Paris. Now that he was a successful magazine illustrator she took it quite for granted that he should elect to live in New York. Naturally, that was the place for him. But in spite of her careful refusal to discuss the situation with her old friend Anna Pratt, Martha was troubled.

Times were bad—everybody knew that. William had been, graciously and generously, sending something to Martha each week to help keep up the old house. He had done it more as a matter of repaying her for his expensive training than as a filial duty. He had been careful in making Martha feel that. But even now a successful illustrator might find himself a bit short of funds. It was not surprising that William had less money than he had had. And William was in love. He had written his mother of his engagement to Felice Lécways. Felice had made a good beginning, toward real success as a motion picture actress, when a fall had lamed her—slightly, but permanently, in such a way that she could not hope for a future as a screen star. William and Felice were to be married—tomorrow. Then in a few days they were coming to visit Martha. And Martha knew, from William's letters, that he would ask her to give up her old home among the New England hills and go back with him to New York. At her age, he had said, he worried about her. She would be safer, far more comfortable, boarding a block or so away from him and Felice, where he could keep his eye on her.

The Howe house was one of the best. There would be little difficulty about selling it.

But Martha's heart was heavy. Her ancestors—her husband's ancestors—seemed to be putting out restraining hands to hold her, to keep her, where she belonged.

Anna Pratt arrived at the back door of the Howe house while Martha was getting breakfast the morning after. William and Felice reached the Hollow. Martha asked her in.

"Well, you seem to be killing the fatted calf, all right," Anna said, curiously surveying the skillet of bacon waiting to be cooked, the hot, steaming muffins under a cloth, the pitcher of thick cream, the big blue bowl of stewed rhubarb, and Martha's grandmother's silver coffee service waiting for the fragrant coffee bubbling over the fire. "I saw her, last night, down in the village buying some cold cream at the store. Funny how these modern girls paint their lips."

Martha saw, in her mind's eye, the pale thin face of Felice, with its smooth childish rounded cheeks, untouched by rouge, and its clearly outlined red lips.

"We used to wear crimpers, didn't we?" Martha answered back in spirit. "I do, yet. It's the only way I can keep my hair decent. And we ruined our ears having them punctured, and laced our waists—"

"Well I didn't say anything against her. Only, you might as well know what everybody's saying. Everybody's saying William and she will take you away from Howe Hollow. Back to the city."

Martha turned quickly to the stove. "Coffee most boiled over," she said, "And I hate to have it do that. Seems so careless."

"Well—" Anna Pratt walked to the dining room door. "I s'pose I'd better run along. Violets and apple blossoms! I must say they look pretty with your blue willowware." And she went her way.

There was a light sound behind the half-open dining room door, and Felice came, with her slight limp, into the kitchen. Felice in a blue linen dress—not, as Martha had expected her, in silk pajamas—her lips as carefully red as they were the night before, a light of affection and understanding in her bright eyes.

She put a timid arm around Martha's shoulder, and nestled soft yellow hair against soft, gray hair. "Your hair looks lovely, Mother Howe," she said. Then she laughed. "I adore crimpers."

Martha blushed. "Well," she said, "Anna Pratt is an old friend—I suppose you heard what she said. But she never did have sense enough to mind her own business. I'm sorry you've been bothered by our small gossip. Just you forget it. And I'll get your breakfast right on the table."

Felice picked up the bowl of rhubarb. "I'll help," she said. "No—wait." She laid the bowl back on the table. "William was going to tell you when he comes down. But I can't wait, Mother Howe—I love it here. We've decided—if you want us—we'll stay here. It will cost a lot less. And William can do a lot of painting. Apple trees in bloom with an old stone wall behind them—"

"And you in a blue linen dress, with violets in your hands—" Martha Howe put her arms about Felice.

"Yes—and William, here, where he really belongs. Mother Howe, may we stay? We thought we'd ask you to go back to the city with us. But when we got here—something seemed to hold us."

"Yes," nodded Martha, "yes—you may stay."

Foxes Can Be Outwitted at the Woodland Spring

Erer Reynard's reputation for "foxiness" is only matched by his keenness of scent, but an ordinary woodland spring has been found the best place to outwit him.

Long regarded by sportsmen and farmers as the nemesis of incautious poultry and small game, the fox depends principally upon scent to lead him to his quarry and warn of the presence of enemies. Bubbling woodland springs, however, have been found to leave no telltale scent, and by wading up their outlets the trapper can approach these pools where foxes love to quench their thirst without leaving odorous traces of his presence.

A sod or moss-covered stone is placed about two feet from the bank of the spring so that it protrudes about two inches above water level. A bait is laid on the sod. A submerged rock is placed half way between the bait and the bank. A steel trap with a light sod on the pan, the only part of the trap above water, is then arranged as a stepping stone to the bait. The trapper leaves the set by wading down the outlet and thus no hupan or trap scent will remain to warn the "foxy" fox.

Investigations into the food of foxes show that they prefer game birds, rabbits, rodents, large insects, poultry and eggs in addition to acorns and other nuts. As was true in the days when Aesop concocted his fable of the "Fox and Grapes," they also fancy these and other fruits.

Village of Ancients
There is a village in Durham where the old folk proudly boast that if their ages were totaled together they would stretch back to the days when Adam was a lad. Shotley Bridge is the place where people live happy and long. It has only a few hundred inhabitants, but they include several nonagenarians and over a score of eighty-year-olds, while people of sixty and seventy are looked upon as youngsters.—Montreal Herald.

Cunning Summer Clothes for Tots

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SUCH a splurge as stripes and plaids are making in fashionland this summer, specially in the children's realm where gingham, galore and dainties and linens and other popular materials for little folks' clothes are simply running riot in the matter of striped and plaid effects.

To add sprightliness to the mode the little frocks of plaids and stripes take on all sorts of dainty organdie frills and furbelows just like grownup fashions are doing. With these flattering organdie trimmings, sewing mothers need never be at a loss as to "what to do" to achieve prettiness for little daughter's summer dresses.

We think the little ruffled organdie cape on the red and white cross-bar dimity frock which the little girl to the left in the picture is wearing is a detail worth keeping in mind when next the problem presents itself as to "how to trim" this or that frock for Miss Seven or Eight. Each circular ruffle is piped with bright red to harmonize with the plaid. The skirt is somewhat gored and a sash of self-material is tied in a perky bow at the back.

Since these little caplets are so decorative and so easy to make, why wouldn't it be a good idea to make one as a separate item so that it could be worn with any number of dainty frocks. Accessories of this sort count as a real asset when it comes to "dressing up" children to occasion.

Concerning the charming little guimpe dress of multi-colored gingham on the girl picking flowers, it is

an adorable style for a child of six, or seven or so. The skirt is pleated and the bodice part is banded at the top with a clever yoke effect which provides straps over the shoulders. This little contrivance buttons, as you see, on to the fussy little organdie blouse. The puffed sleeves which give a broad shoulder effect are in keeping with present fashion trends. Pipings of the gingham relate the guimpe to the dress. One of the very practical things about an outfit such as this is that it admits of several interchangeable blouses.

Brother-and-sister fashions are given special emphasis in the realm of juvenile apparel these days. Little sister's dress and junior's blouse, as shown in the picture feature the effectiveness of bright blue and white striped broadcloth for children's clothes.

An unprecedented vogue for linen goes on record this season but in the adult and the juvenile realm. The curly headed youngster with the wide-brimmed hat is clad in linen even to her chapeau—pale blue handkerchief linen for her simple frock with little strips of navy blue linen stitched on its collar, the same navy linen binding and banding her hat, which is of heavy light blue crash linen.

Handkerchief linen of the sheerest sort and in pastel colorings is proving a favorite for cunning little frocks upon which exquisite handwork is lavished, especially smocking, fagoting and drawwork.

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TIE-AROUND NECK

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



At a glance one senses the swagger style of this frock. In the first place the material of which it is made, a broad ribbed chardonize acetate in gleaming white, is a distinctly new weave which carries a message of unmistakable swank. Note the neckline. See the amusing way it is tied around the throat like a drawstring in a laundry bag. The same kind of cord (made of self-chardonize) which is used at the neckline, ties about the waist, knotting casually at the side.

Surprise Color

Red has turned out to be one of the high fashion colors, contrary to usual style procedure. White frocks with red jackets, red bags, gloves and hats are extremely good for mid-season.

BLACK AND WHITE HOLDS POPULARITY

"Black and white" is the refrain of the latest fashion song.

Midseason showings in fashion houses displayed scores of costumes in the striking combination. White coats and black frocks, white hats, gloves and collars with black dresses and white costumes with black trims are all seen.

The white coat with the black frock is one of the most effective combinations of the season. Elong displays an afternoon frock of black satin printed in white leaves with a three-quarter length coat of white satin, while Bruyere shows a tea-time frock, having a cap sleeved white silk pique bodice and black silk skirt, topped by a long coat of white silk pique.

White accessories with black frocks are seen at smart luncheons and teas.

Paris Milliner Displays

Hat Made of Human Hair

Fashion has found a hat for humans made of human hair. We've worn horsehair hats and thought nothing of it or, rather, not much of it, except for weddings, garden parties, and the like; but now that the human-hair hat has come upon us we almost stagger with its oddness. For instance, a platinum blonde might wear a Titian hat, or a raven brunette would, perhaps, choose a headgear of snow-white tresses—black and white being the important color scheme from the Parisienne point of view.

These hair hats are made just like any other hat that is knitted, crocheted or woven with soft thread, of shabrack, but as a final touch they are shabbed so that everything, including the trimming curls, stays "put."

Autumn Already!

Just as women get used to the cartwheel hats of straw along comes the news that we are to be wearing large velvet bonnets right soon now. They are very pretty with colored print frocks and do wonders for enhancing the beauty of the eyes.

Current Wit and Humor



INNOCENCE

The enthusiastic angler was relating a fishing story to some of his neighbors.

"Yes," he said proudly. "I caught the biggest fish of my career last night. It was a bass, and what a whopper, too. Do you know, fellows, believe it or believe it not, that fish weighed about seven pounds. Some fish, what?"

His son, who had remained interested throughout the story, now spoke up.

"Yes, and do you know, daddy was so kind, he gave it to my little kitten," he said.

Dust and All

Kumme—Is your wife saving?
Backe—Very—when she sees any loose tobacco under my writing table she sweeps it up carefully in a dustpan and puts it back in the tobacco jar.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

It's the Rule!

Chief—Smoking in the office?
Clerk—It is a pencil, not a cigar, sir.

Chief—Pencil or not, no smoking in the office.—Venice Gazzettino Illustrato.

No Sport

Terrence—I trace my ancestry back to an Irish king.

Donald—Sure, that's easy. What chance has a dead man to defend himself?—Pittsburgh Magazine.

Fair Deal

"By selling you this car I am losing \$100."

"I tell you what—I won't buy the car and we will share the \$100."—Zurich Nebelspalter.

Hasn't Any

"What is your favorite book?"

"It has always been my bank book—but even that is lacking in interest now."

Holding Out

"Does your new boy friend know your age?"

"Well, part of it."—Smith's Weekly.

ALL SETTLED

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen came at last to see her father. Finally the suitor made this announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."—London Tit-Bits.

All Explained

"We get salt from the sea!"
"And pepper, dad?"
"Certainly."
"And oil?"
"No, we get oil from sardine tins."—Florence Il 420.

WHY, OF COURSE!



Dad—I don't see why you have accounts in so many stores.

Daughter—Because, you see, dad, it makes the bills so much smaller.

Bad News Keeps

Client—Have you told the gentleman that I am musical? That I play five instruments?

Matrimonial Agent—No, I am breaking it gently to him.—Munich Fliegende Blaetter.

Wouldn't Be Proper

Foreigner—When you came home and found a burglar in your house, what did you do?

Englishman—What did I do? Nothing, of course. I didn't know the chap.—London Tit-Bits.

That Sad, Sad Look

Mrs.—How do you know that woman is cruel to her husband? You didn't even glance at her.

Mr.—Didn't have to—I glanced at him.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Writer

"You say you earn money with the pen?"

"Yes, I write my uncle every week for a check."

CROSSWORD "TEASER"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11					12				13
	14	15	16			17	18	19	
20							21		22
23		24	25	26		27			28
		29					30		
31	32	33	34	35	36			37	38
39								40	
41			42	43	44	45	46		47
			48				49	50	
51	52	53		54	55				56
57	58						59	60	
			62				63	64	
65			66					67	68
69								70	

Horizontal

- 1—A large bird
- 2—Used for smoking
- 11—Not many
- 12—Fabricated
- 13—Used in boating
- 14—Winner
- 17—Part of the area of a circle
- 20—Used to measure gas
- 21—Circles
- 23—One of the articles
- 24—Dejected
- 28—An exclamation
- 29—A wriggly inhabitant of the sea
- 30—Devooured
- 31—Recent
- 34—Instrument used by doctors
- 37—Fear
- 39—A titled personage
- 40—Part of a ship
- 42—Maker
- 43—A South American snake
- 44—Existed
- 45—A tool
- 47—A tree
- 48—A foreign ruler
- 49—A small, sharp bit of metal
- 50—A popular modern invention
- 51—The sewed edge of clothing
- 52—One who examines ore
- 53—Put together
- 41—Attempt
- 47—A fish
- 51—Thus
- 55—Like
- 59—A visitor
- 63—Small

Vertical

- 1—A preposition
- 2—A numeral
- 4—To make a noise like a dove
- 5—One who employs
- 6—Tried
- 7—A poem
- 8—Common name of a fur-bearing animal
- 9—The load of a ship
- 10—Otherwise
- 16—Large woody plants
- 18—Island near Greece
- 19—Movement of the ocean
- 20—Power of attraction
- 22—Keenest
- 26—Man's name
- 27—Bend down
- 32—Organ of the body
- 33—Distorted
- 35—Regret
- 36—Used in fishing
- 37—Part of a circle
- 38—To court
- 43—A traveling star
- 46—To knock
- 44—A playing card
- 45—To be in debt
- 48—A line of mountains
- 49—Mouth of a bird
- 50—To stupefy
- 52—Found in a desert
- 54—Pertaining to the moon
- 55—Harmless
- 58—Refuse from a fire
- 59—Simple jokes
- 60—Reverberation
- 61—Exist
- 63—A parent
- 68—Myself



Ellsworth Paragraphs

Joe Reimma was the first farmer to bring beans to the local canning factory.

Gerrit Rubing had the misfortune of losing a cow by the P. M. train Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glaizer motored to Vanderbilt Sunday to attend the funeral of his niece.

Effie Merrow spent the week end at the home of her friend, Thelma Klooster of East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Baar and children are now residing in the house owned by Wm. Drenth Sr.

John Vander Ark of Grand Rapids spent the week end at the home of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vander Ark.

Rev. and Mrs. Oscar Holkeboer of Wisconsin were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Vander Ark, Thursday.

Geneva Ruis, Ethel and Wm. Coeling, together with the cast of "Old Fashion-Mother" enjoyed a weenie roast at Charlevoix, Monday evening.

The Young People of the Reform church and Christian Reform church of Atwood and the Christian Reformed Young People of Ellsworth are now practicing singing and will sing as a combined choir at the Mission Festival to be held at Eastport August 23.

Miss Mae Skow spent the week end at the home of her brother, Dr. and Mrs. Jack Skow of Charlevoix.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Bonnema of Grand Rapids arrived Tuesday to spend a two week's vacation here.

Jacob Siegers and daughter, Grace, who have been spending the week here, returned to Chicago, Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Harris of East Jordan spent Thursday evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Arley F. Osborn.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Edson and children spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ida Jolliffe of Atwood.

Agnes Dewey, who has been spending several days with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, returned home Sunday.

Leonard Western and children and Mrs. Anna Western of Bad Axe are spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slough.

Mr. and Mrs. Empey and Mrs. Alex Sinclair and children of East Jordan spent Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnstone.

Miss Anna Van Straten of Grand Rapids arrived home Saturday to spend a five week's vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Straten.

Miss Margaret Schaffer of Grand Rapids spent the past week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Vander Ark and their guests enjoyed a trip to the Soo, last week Thursday.

Miss Evelyn Ruis and Henry Elzinga spent the week end at the home of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Raymer, of Levering.

Mr. and Mrs. John Timmer were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Timmer of Charlevoix Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Vet Shooks and family of Mapleville were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Ruis, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McRoberts of Traverse City were guests at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert LaClair Sunday.

John Vander Ark, who has been spending the past month with relatives and friends here returned to his home in Grand Rapids Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parson and daughter of Grand Rapids are guests at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parsons this week.

Henry Willis, who has been spending the past few weeks at his farm near Horton Bay, returned to the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. LaClair, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Schutter and daughter, Dorothy, and Miss Antoinette Maring of Muskegon were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kooyer the past week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Folkema of Ackley, Iowa, have been spending the week with friends here. Rev. Folkema conducted the services at the Christian Reformed Church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Leslie Tremaine and children, Claude Smith, and Durwood Whitson of Kingsley were guests at the home of Mrs. Anna Meyers-Sunday. Harold Tremaine remained over night and left Monday morning with Herbert Meyer for Gaylord.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Englesmen of Cicero, Ill. were guests at the home of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Speckman the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Speckman accompanied them home Saturday to spend the week with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Ellsworth will be represented at the 4-H Club camp to be held at Gaylord, Mich. this week. Those to be guests at Camp Gay-gug-lun for the week are, Ella Black, Harold Edson, and Herbert Meyer. These young people have all been active in 4-H work during the past school year.

Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Einink and daughter, Dorothea, left Tuesday morning for Grand Rapids to spend a two weeks vacation with their daughter there. Rev. D. D. Bonnema of the First Christian Reformed Church at Grand Rapids will occupy the pulpit during the pastor's absence.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Tornga and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Ruis and son, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Drenth and children, Mr. and Mrs. John Timmer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Timmer, Mrs. Henrietta Merrow and son, Mrs. Clara Rubings and children and Miss Geneva Edson enjoyed a picnic supper at Charlevoix city park Monday evening.

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.

Advertise—Bring buying dollars into the open.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE NOTICE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Glen H. Bulow and Ida DeEtte Bulow his wife, she contracting separately as well as in bar of dower, to the Peoples State Savings Bank, a Michigan corporation, of East Jordan, Michigan, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of November, 1927, and was recorded on the 23rd day of November, 1927, in Liber sixty two (62) of Mortgages, on page one hundred forty four (144), in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, and that said mortgage is past due, and there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of seven hundred seven and 10/100 (\$707.10) dollars, at the date of this notice, including principal, interest, and attorney fee as provided for by said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

And whereas, the undersigned, W. G. Corneli, was appointed Conservator for the Peoples State Savings Bank, a Michigan corporation, of East Jordan, Michigan, on the 11th day of April, 1933, by R. E. Rejchert, Com-

missioner of the State Banking Department of Michigan and has duly qualified as such Conservator, and is now the lawful and acting Conservator for the Peoples State Savings Bank, of East Jordan, Michigan;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Tuesday, the 31st day of October, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon (eastern standard time) at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix is held, W. G. Corneli, as Conservator of the Peoples State Savings Bank, of East Jordan, Michigan, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and all legal costs and attorney fee, and any sum or sums which may be paid by the undersigned at or before said sale for taxes and insurance on said premises.

The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, to-wit: "Lot eleven (11), Block eight (8) of Nichol's First Addition to the Village of South Lake, now incorporated as the City of East Jordan, Charlevoix

County, Michigan, as per recorded plat of said city now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, excepting a parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot eleven (11) of Block eight (8) of the Village of South Lake, now incorporated as the City of East Jordan, thence running north fifteen (15) feet; thence east one hundred fifty seven (157) feet; thence south fifteen (15) feet; thence west one hundred fifty seven (157) feet to place of beginning, being a piece of land deeded by Belle Roy to William A. Stroebel and wife, Helen F. Stroebel."

Dated August 4th, 1933.

W. G. Corneli,
Conservator for
PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK,
A Michigan corporation,
Mortgagee.

CLINK & BICE,
Attorneys for W. G. Corneli,
as Conservator of Peoples State
Savings Bank.
Business Address: East Jordan,
Michigan.

Did you notice how the young Roosevelt boy kept up the family reputation for accomplishing things in a hurry?

AN ENTIRELY NEW SUPERFUEL AT THE PRICE OF REGULAR!



HERE ARE SOME THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT...
The Complete Superfuel!

Some "regular" gasolines may equal Standard Red Crown in one or two qualities—none surpasses it. And we believe that no one equals it in all the essentials of good gasoline.

- 1 Top anti-knock rating for its price class.
- 2 Unsurpassed in starting, acceleration or mileage.
- 3 Free from harmful sulphur and gum.
- 4 Accurately adjusted for seasonal variation.
- 5 Always uniform everywhere.
- 6 Fresher because of Standard popularity.
- 7 Sells at the price of regular.

NO PREMIUM
5 Gallons
87c TAX PAID
(Price applies to city proper. May vary slightly elsewhere)

STANDARD RED CROWN Gasoline

ALSO DISTRIBUTORS OF ATLAS TIRES

Firestone Gum Dipped High Stretch Cords



WITHSTAND Road Shocks 58% LONGER

Every Fiber—Every Cord—Every Ply In Every Firestone Tire Is BLOWOUT PROTECTED BY Gum-Dipping

PERFORMANCE COUNTS! Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for Safety, Speed, Mileage and Endurance. They are first choice of race drivers—men who will not take chances or risk their lives on any other tire.

Firestone Tires are the only tires made with high stretch cords and the Extra Process of GUM-DIPPING which gives 58% longer flexing life—GREATER SAFETY AND MORE BLOWOUT PROTECTION.

We Give a Liberal Allowance for Your Worn Tires To Apply on New Firestone High Speed Tires

Protect your safety by equipping your car TODAY—Tire prices are still low—Buy now before they advance again.

THE NEW Firestone SUPER OLDFIELD TYPE

Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21	\$7.10
Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19	7.55
Nash Essex 5.00-20	8.35
Studebaker Auburn 5.50-18	10.15

Equal to All First Line, Standard Brand Tires in Quality, Construction and Appearance, Yet Sold at a Price That Affords You Real Savings

3 LINES of TIRES with Firestone NAME and GUARANTEE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY Yet Priced as LOW as Special Brands and Mail Order Tires

Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE	Firestone SENTINEL TYPE	Firestone COURIER TYPE
Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21	Ford 30x3 1/2
\$6.30	\$5.65	\$3.45
Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19	Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19	Ford Chevrolet 4.40-21
6.70	6.05	3.60
Nash Essex 5.00-20	Nash Essex 5.00-20	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21
7.45	6.70	4.25
Buick Chevrolet 5.25-18	Buick Chevrolet 5.25-18	Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19
8.10	7.30	4.65
Auburn Studebaker 5.50-18		
9.00		

Firestone Spark Plugs Save Gasoline **58c** Each in Sets

Dependable Firestone Batteries **\$5.60** and you old battery FREE

We will test your Spark Plugs FREE We will test any make of Battery FREE

See Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires made in the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at "A Century of Progress" Chicago.

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