

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 37

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1933.

NUMBER 32

Premium Lists Are Ready

FOR CHARLEVOIX COUNTY FAIR
AT EAST JORDAN, SEPTEMBER 11-14

Secretary F. H. Crowell of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society is busy distributing the annual Premium List with Rules and Regulations for the Forty-eighth Annual Exhibit to be held at East Jordan Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 11-14-13-14. The books are now placed for distribution at Charlevoix and Boyne City. In East Jordan they may be obtained of Sec'y Crowell, at our Banks, the East Jordan Co-ops, Jordan Valley Creamery, or at The Herald.

Several rather important changes have been made. In the Grange, Cleaner or Community exhibits, the purse has been split six ways. In Division H—Fruit, L. R. Taft, Supt. the entire list has been re-arranged and some of the older types of fruit eliminated.

A new Division (X)—Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs has been added with B. C. Melencamp, Supt. This exhibit will be worthy of any persons careful inspection as the youths of Charlevoix County have been preparing for this display for some time.

Field Sports will be another of the many new attractions in which boys and girls, men and women will compete.

Band Music—day and night, horse racing, boxing matches, base ball games, parade of livestock are among the many free attractions.

And all for the small price of only two bits—25c for adults. Can you find anywhere else such entertainment at so small an admission price.

Last year, despite many handicaps, the Charlevoix County Fair was a success both in exhibits, in entertainment, and financially. Under the same able management the 1933 Fair promises to exceed that of the last year.

OFFICERS FOR 1933

President, Harry Behling, Boyne City
Vice-Pres., Jess Smith, Charlevoix
Secretary, F. H. Crowell, East Jordan
Treasurer, E. Milstein, East Jordan
Marshal, Sam Coulter, East Jordan

DIRECTORS FOR 1933

John Noble	East Jordan
Rev. James Leitch	East Jordan
Harry Behling	Boyne City
L. R. Taft	East Jordan
Joe Foster	Charlevoix
Geo. Meggison	Charlevoix
Earl Danforth	East Jordan
E. H. Clark	East Jordan
F. O. Barden	Boyne City
Dr. C. J. Winder	Charlevoix
D. Tibbits	Boyne City
L. G. Cornell	East Jordan
Edd Nemecek	East Jordan
F. H. Crowell	East Jordan
C. W. Bowman	East Jordan
Elmer Murray	East Jordan
Ralph Price	Charlevoix
B. Milstein	East Jordan
George Nelson	East Jordan
James Elzinga	Ellsworth
Sam Coulter	East Jordan
John F. Kenny	East Jordan
Ralph Beckett	Charlevoix
Jess Smith	Charlevoix

NED LOWING

DIES SUDDENLY IN ELLSWORTH

Death came suddenly to Ned Lowing of Traverse City, veteran salesman, at Ellsworth Thursday afternoon of last week as the result of a heart attack.

Death came when he was entering the business place of Tony Shooks. He sat down his bags to open the door and put his hand across his eyes complaining that everything was getting black, then fell over, passing away suddenly.

He had been employed with the Grand Traverse Grocery Co. for twenty-six years; the company, in early years, being known as the National Grocery Co.

Funeral services were held at the H. L. Weaver Funeral Home, Sunday. Surviving are the widow, two daughters and one son.

SCHOOL BAND

WILL OFFER SPECIAL FEATURES

Director J. Ter Wee announces that next Wednesday evening, August 16, the Band will give a special program of selected Band numbers.

The Evening Star trombone solo from Tannhauser will be played by Marian Maddock.

Francis Lilak will play a cornet solo, and the trombone section will play a trombone novelty.

Some of the best numbers of the last two years' contests will be presented.

CLOSING HOURS FOR STORES IN EAST JORDAN

Business places listed below will go on a 64 hour week, starting next Monday, with opening and closing hours as follows:
8 a. m. to 6 p. m.—except Saturday.
Saturday—8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

George Carr
A. and P. Co.
Clifton Heller
C. A. Brabant
Clyde W. Hipp
W. E. Hawkins
Austin Bartlett
M. B. Palmier
D. E. Goodman
LeRoy Sherman
Carson's Market
V. G. Whiteford
East Jordan Lumber Co.
C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co.

DR. BUTTRICK PREACHES SUNDAY

The people of East Jordan will be interested in the announcement that Dr. George Buttrick, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City will preach in the local Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service. The people of East Jordan much appreciate the fact that Dr. Buttrick once more is willing to preach here. Rev. Harry Ailburt, of Huntington, Ind., will sing.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Monday evening, August 7, 1933.

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

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Rogers, that popcorn and candy stands, occupying city streets, be charged an annual rental of six dollars. Motion carried.

Moved by Alderman Bussler, supported by Alderman Maddock, that the time for paying taxes without penalty be extended to September 1, 1933. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers, Maddock and Milstein.
Nays—None.

Moved by Alderman Rogers, supported by Alderman Strehl, that a committee be appointed to look up a suitable site for a jail and to furnish some idea as to cost of same. Motion carried. Accordingly, the mayor appointed Aldermen Rogers, Kenny and Mayville as such committee.

Moved by Alderman Strehl, supported by Alderman Rogers, that the city council of the City of East Jordan employ the services of Dillman & Burridge, consulting engineers, to make the necessary surveys, plans and applications to the Federal Public Works administration, said work to be performed according to their schedule as submitted August 4, 1933, and that the mayor and clerk be authorized to enter into a contract with the said Dillman & Burridge for them to perform this work for the total sum of \$480.00, payment of \$100.00 to be made when work is started and the balance when the work is completed. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Kenny, Rogers and Milstein.
Nays—Bussler and Maddock.

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

Standard Oil Co., gas & oil	\$ 6.50
John Whiteford, work at cem.	49.00
Wm. Prouse, cleaning streets	9.75
Wm. McPherson, mowing lawns	3.00
John Ter Wee, concerts for July	50.00
Wm. Richardson, hauling dirt	2.50
Otis J. Smith, salary	35.00
Wm. Moore, rental	6.00
Mary Green, sounding siren	15.00
Grace E. Boswell, salary	50.00
Ole Olson, salary	75.00
East Jordan Lbr. Co., mdse.	11.26
Gregory, Mayer & Thom. Co., water ledger	7.95
Mich. Public Service Co., street lighting	159.00
Standard Oil Co., cup grease	2.90
E. J. Hose Co., fires	28.00
Bert Lorraine, printing	1.50
D. E. Goodman, mdse.	8.45

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Maddock, that the bills be allowed and paid. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes—Strehl, Mayville, Bussler, Kenny, Rogers, Maddock and Milstein.
Nays—None.

On motion by Alderman Mayville, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

To Share In Wheat Control

APPROXIMATELY \$1100 AVAIL-
ABLE FOR THE COUNTY

Cash payments to 89 Charlevoix county farmers of approximately \$1100.00 will be made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture before the next wheat harvest if all the farmers of this county co-operate with the government plan of obtaining a stabilized wheat industry, according to B. C. Melencamp, County Agr. Agent, Boyne City, who has just received reports of the amount of wheat allotted to this county.

On account of the nearness of the time to sow this fall's wheat and the fact that this program should be in operation immediately, a big county wide meeting of all wheat growers is scheduled for Thursday night, August 10, upstairs in the Federal Building, Boyne City. At this time, county agent, Melencamp, will carefully outline the details of the program and if those present feel that our county will gain by participating in this program, a board of directors will be chosen and the machinery set up to operate this huge plan. It is hoped that each wheat grower in the county will make a special effort to attend as the business can be transacted in one meeting rather than having many smaller meetings throughout the county.

The Charlevoix county money will be paid in two installments, two-thirds about this fall and one-third next spring when it can be determined that the farmer has fulfilled his part of the plan to reduce wheat production. Payments to be made in this county are determined by multiplying 54% of the past five year's average wheat production by 26c or 27c. 54% of the nation's wheat crop is used for human food and the farmers are paid adjustments only on the portion used for bread or other foods.

Charlevoix county grows an average of 7,900 bu. of wheat from 393 acres. The number of wheat growers in the county is 89 and each of these men will receive an adjustment check from federal funds derived from the processing tax if he agrees to reduce his wheat acreage this fall by the amount asked by Henry A. Wallace, Secy. of Agriculture.

Work has already been started in this county to find out how many wheat growers want to share in the federal plan. The preliminary organization work and the explanation of the plan's details are under the direction of B. C. Melencamp, County Agr. Agent.

The purpose of the wheat production allotment plan is to insure the farmer a price for his wheat which is equal in purchasing power to that of the 1914 wheat crop. This can only be obtained by reducing the production of wheat to a point that guarantees a generous supply of the needs of the people of the United States but that does not create an enormous surplus to demoralize the domestic and the world wheat markets.

The plan to cut the wheat crop is entirely voluntary. Those who sign contracts will receive adjustment payments. Those who prefer to act individually, get no payments. Both will dispose of their wheat crops in any way they wish. They can be sold, fed to livestock, used for seed or in any other way that will be most profitable for the farmer.

JOHN GLASS AGE 65 YEARS PASSES AWAY

John Glass passed away at his home three miles west of Ellsworth on Monday, August 7th, following an illness of some six months from liver trouble.

Mr. Glass was born in the Netherlands July 31, 1868. He came to the United States in 1888 and, in the same year was united in marriage to Jennie Aardema in New Jersey. They came to Michigan and Antrim County in 1907. Mrs. Glass passed away January 6th, 1931.

Deceased is survived by the following sons and daughters:—Edward Glass of Ellsworth; Reva, Tracy and John Jr. of Charlevoix; Caesar of Grand Rapids. Also a brother, Henry Glass, of Chicago.

Funeral services were held from his late home Thursday afternoon. Burial was at the Ellsworth Cemetery.

SECRETS BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE "FOLLIES"

Bettie MacDonald, for 8 years a featured Ziegfeld showgirl, now reveals the squabbles, jealousies, intrigues, scandals and gold-digging devices of some of the famous beauties of the "Follies"—This unusual feature, which appears in The American Weekly with next Sunday's Detroit Times, discloses facts that have never before been divulged.

Budget Savings Lost In Tangle Of Overdrafts

NEW FUNCTIONS OF STATE
GOVERNMENT CAUSE
CONFUSION

By Vernon J. Brown, State Representative.

Now that the matter of "political payrolls" has again been disposed of, at least for the present, suppose the attention of the reader be turned for the moment to a consideration of the 1933-35 budget and the special appropriations as finally adopted by the legislature and approved by the governor. Considerable confusion appears to exist in the minds of the citizens of this state as to just what occurred to require more money to be raised by the state than ever before.

For the purpose of the discussion let round numbers be employed for the sake of a better understanding. Also for the purpose of a better understanding let the items be divided into groups in order that appropriate and correct comparisons may be made. The reader is cautioned to remember that two new fields of state spending were created by the 1933 legislature, both of these functions having been heretofore entirely supported by local taxes on local property. These two new purposes demand the raising of \$27,000,000 not heretofore included in state tax or other state revenues. They are: Emergency welfare aid, \$12,000,000; state aid to local school districts, \$15,000,000.

\$27,000,000 Replacement
It should be borne in mind also that in the event no more money is expended on these purposes, then every penny provided by the state from the sales tax is a direct replacement of an equal amount which otherwise would have of necessity been provided by a tax upon property assessed and levied by local assessors. On the contrary, to the extent that the state spends more money in these respects than would have been spent if left in the hands of local authorities, just to that extent are the taxpayers of the state in general penalized.

The current purpose budget covering state departments, institutions, colleges and the university adopted by the 1931 legislature amounted to approximately \$29,000,000 all of this sum being provided by a state tax levied against the properties of the state. The 1933 legislature for these same purposes appropriated \$19,000,000 but was forced to add to this sum to make up for deficiencies in the revenues of the previous two-year period which amounted to approximately \$10,700,000. These deficiencies were the direct result of two causes, namely, failure to appropriate sufficient sums to meet actual demands and inability of the taxpayers to pay the taxes levied for state purposes. A slump in miscellaneous revenues also had its part in the creation of this deficit.

Therefore, without any new spending of any kind any possible savings made by the economies written into the 1933-1935 budget were wiped out by reason of the deficits or created during the previous two-year period. Had there been no new taxes created and had there been no allocation of funds back to the counties and municipalities and schools as contemplated under the welfare and school aid bills, the state tax for 1933 would of necessity have been just about as it stood in 1931 except that the legislature in making its appropriations for 1933 to 1935 made an honest effort to avoid a repetition of deficit-creating fiscal policy. In other words had the state continued to have operated on a property tax basis, and had the tax levy for 1933 been in the same amount as in 1931 and if all had been collected, Michigan would just about have climbed out of the red ink mire in which she has wallowed during the past several months.

Property Tax Broken Down
However the property tax system had broken down. The people of the state were virtually upon a taxpayers strike. They had adopted a constitutional amendment to the effect that not to exceed 15 mills of tax could be levied against the assessed value of any property. Something had to be done. Not only was it necessary to create new revenues for state purposes, it was also deemed necessary to provide state money to help out local units of government in the relief of the destitute unemployed. Many local school districts also found it impossible to operate their public schools within the 15-mill tax limitation, and state aid seemed unavoidable.

After months of discussion and debate and conflict of interest the straight three per cent retail sales tax was decided upon. This tax was estimated to yield about \$32,000,000 annually. When all the demands upon the state treasury had been computed and all revenues from sources other than the sales tax had been estimated,

it was found that not sufficient money was in sight to wipe out all the state property tax as the governor hoped. Consequently \$3,500,000 was levied for the partial support of the university and Michigan state college, eight-tenths of a mill having been reserved by the state for just this possible emergency. This left then \$16,800,000 as the possible revenues to be depended upon from mill tax, corporation taxes, insurance and other taxes, beer revenue and the receipt of delinquent taxes levied for previous years, the latter being estimated at \$2,000,000. This \$16,800,000 deducted from the total budget which, including deficiencies amounted to \$29,700,000, left \$13,100,000 to come from the revenues to be derived from the retail sales tax.

Cost of administration of the sales tax must be calculated and possible leakage in collection estimated, this bringing the probable revenues, from the bill as drawn and then intended to be administered down to around \$28,000,000 for the first year, possibly less. Adding the \$13,100,000 to the \$15,000,000 demanded for welfare and insisted upon by the federal authorities before a cent of federal aid would be promised, made a total of more than \$25,000,000 to come from the sales tax revenues before anything could be made available for public school aid. The sales tax must yield more than \$40,000,000 in order to assure the schools their full share of state aid as provided in the Sias-Thatcher act.

To Sum Up

To sum up, the 1933 state budget for actual current necessities amounts to \$19,000,000 annually. Deficits which must be covered within the next year amount to \$10,000,000 a total of \$29,000,000 if the state was operated as under the old regime and no money was provided for diversion to local municipal units for school and welfare aid. With these two new demands included, the budget immediately jumps to \$58,000,000 to which must also be added to get the grand total a sum no one as yet dares to estimate which will be required to administer the beer act, the sales tax act and other new state ventures.

It is no wonder there is confusion of mind in respect to the budget and new taxes and deficits and new spending. "It's as clear as mud," one member was heard to remark to the director of the budget after a lengthy discussion and an attempted explanation.

The Administration Measure

The original administration bill providing for a gross sales and gross income tax was intended to yield from \$45,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The sum of \$31,000,000 was expected from a three per cent sales tax upon the purchase of necessities by the public; \$7,500,000 from a three per cent tax on personal services of doctors, lawyers, dentists, repairmen, plumbers, blacksmiths, cobblers, carpenters, painters, and every other individual in the state who holds himself out for service other than one who draws a salary; \$5,500,000 from a three-tenths of one per cent tax on manufactured products.

Imagine the great corporate industrial interests of the state having their state tax wiped away and their local taxes cut in the middle and more by the 15-mill limitation and then being taxed to the tune of only \$5,500,000 under the proposed 3-10 of one per cent tax while the individual who bends over his bench to re-solve work shoes, the motor mechanic who crawls around in the smear and grease and their co-laborers in other fields dig into their meager earnings for \$7,500,000. The legislature rejected the manufacturer's tax, not in response to the lobby as charged, but because the members could not see the equity of such a tax and so agreed to leave them out along with the garage mechanic and the watch repair man until a better plan can be worked out.

Facts Sought

Right now facts are being gathered from every industrial center to determine just how much the industries of Michigan have been benefitted from the elimination of the state property tax and from a compulsory reduction in local taxation under the 15-mill limits. From early returns from this survey, it is already apparent that no three-tenths of one per cent is going to balance this saving.

Another fact which bothered those who sought to produce an adequate and equitable taxation measure is the mandate of the state constitution which leaves out of the picture entirely the salaried person and also the restrictions which prohibit the legislature from levying a collectible tax against intangibles such as stocks, bonds and mortgages as well as against tangible personal properties and similar evidences of wealth now entirely off the tax rolls. Still another forbidden field for tax revision is the income tax. An attempt to submit the revision of the constitution in this respect passed the house early in the session. It languished in the hands of a senate committee until too late for submission at the 1933 April election and then was dragged out and killed. Unless submitted by initiatory petitions it cannot again be

Schools Open Sept. 18th

SEVERAL CHANGES HAVE BEEN
MADE

The East Jordan Rural Agricultural School will open Monday, September 18.

The kindergarten has been discontinued for the coming school year. Pupils will be admitted to the first grade who attended kindergarten last year, also those who did not attend kindergarten last year if they are six years of age or will be six by December 1, 1933.

The Ward building on the west side of the lake will be closed. Those pupils who attended there last year will report to the Central Building.

People in the city wishing to board and room teachers please report to Supt. Wade stating whether they wish to furnish rooms, rooms and board, or board. Please state prices.
E. E. WADE

submitted before the general elections of 1935.

Limitations Must Yield

Under existing constitutional limitations the legislature is stopped from touching the salaried person. A person may be engaged in business for himself, say he is operating a service station and a garage. Suppose he employs five helpers. Under the Southworth bill he would have been taxed on his gross receipts of say \$10,000 for the year. His neighbor working for a corporation on a salary of \$10,000, would have paid nothing except a three per cent tax on his purchases which would apply also to the garage owner.

A \$10,000 professor would pay nothing but the dentist who graduated under him and practiced his profession would pay on his gross receipts even though his rent and supplies would have taken most of his income.

People Demand Service

Another point which should be remembered in connection with state expenses and state taxes, whether property or sales or any other form of tax, is the fact that while the demand for retrenchment of the taxing power continues, there is no cessation in the demand for new and added ways of spending. In this the people themselves take the lead. There was not a single effort to halt the mad race of spending last winter which did not meet opposition. There was not a single effort made to cut a payroll, reduce the number of employees, or tone down a state service, which did not meet violent opposition. And in addition to these there came the demand for state aid for schools in sums as high as \$50,000,000 as urged by some, and the demand for state support of the unemployed which many would have tilted to twice the \$12,000,000 finally made available.

Indeed the people have not yet learned that whatever government provides, the people must in turn provide the government. Government is an everlasting pauper. It has nothing and can have nothing except it takes it away from the avails of private endeavor, in the form of taxes or licenses or privileges or some other form of tribute.

Relief Yet Unknown

Such is the situation regarding the regular budget and the new functions taken over to be supported by the state and which heretofore have been supported locally from taxes imposed upon the lands and structures of the folks back home. Until the property owner has his 1933 tax bill he will not know to what extent he has been relieved. In many counties and in many townships and school districts his relief will be substantial. In other localities where local public officials have ignored their responsibilities to the taxpayer, he will find himself burdened almost to the point he labored under before he was forced to pay a tax on all his purchases.

The reader is cautioned again to consider the fact the current expense for running the state government was reduced by approximately one-third but the balancing of the budget came too late for the taxpayer to receive immediate and equal relief. There is a big hole called the general fund deficit which must be filled from current revenues and that puts the demands upon general fund revenues back to 1931 figures. In making comparisons with former totals for state purposes, the comparison should stop right at this point. The remaining \$27,000,000 is a direct replacement of the local property tax from funds raised by the state and paid out for municipal units.

Just another bit of Hoover bad luck to run into the driest season in years, and all that grass growing in the city streets needing rain.

A pioneer is the fellow who can remember the time when a lady entering a place where liquor was sold caused a sudden exodus of the customers—everybody that it was his wife.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Recovery Act Blue Eagle Becomes the National Bird—Code Making Continues—President Plans War on Kidnaping and Racketeering.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BLUE eagles of NRA by the hundred thousand are flying all over the United States; innumerable men and women, jobless for long, are going back to work; shorter hours and higher pay are being installed in factories, shops and offices. American commerce and industry is fast being reorganized. President Roosevelt and his whole administration are pushing forward in the recovery campaign determinedly.

H. S. Johnson

Following out the President's program, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, has "drafted" citizens in all the states to lead the great drive. Nine members were appointed on each of 48 state "recovery boards," and seven members were named for service on 26 district "recovery boards" for the recently made codes. The telegraphic notice sent each of the former by General Johnson was:

"President Roosevelt has drafted you as one of the nine members of the state recovery board for the state of Michigan as explained in bulletin No. 3 of July 20. He has requested you to volunteer your services without compensation in this great drive for national rehabilitation. As a member of this board your duties will be to get every patriotic American citizen, employer, and consumer to co-operate in this program. Please wire acceptance immediately and you will receive further instructions."

The advisory board for public works is doing its part in the re-employment campaign by dealing out further large sums from the public works fund. Its head, Secretary of Interior Ickes, announced allotments totaling \$118,282,000 for one state and five federal projects. Added to allotments already made, brought the total thus far earmarked out of the three billion three hundred million dollar fund to \$1,058,166,201.

The state project to be financed by the government was beneficiary of the largest allotment. Sixty-three million dollars, Secretary Ickes announced, is allotted for construction of the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river basin.

The state of Washington is to undertake the dam project, it is understood. Thirty per cent of the \$63,000,000 total cost, or \$18,900,000 represents a direct outright gift by the federal government. The remainder is to be loaned to the state, at low interest rates over a long-time period.

The upper Mississippi 9-foot channel project, already approved by President Roosevelt, was allotted \$11,500,000. This is a federal project to be undertaken under the government's rivers and harbors program.

Another \$22,700,000 of the public works fund was earmarked for the Caspar-Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming, for many years the pet scheme of Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.

The federal forest service was allotted \$15,282,745; the coast and geodetic survey \$2,600,000, and the geologic survey \$2,500,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of the oil, coal, steel and many other industries were busily trying to agree on their codes in Washington. In each there were factions with conflicting ideas, and it was not easy to reconcile them. This was especially true of the oil men. Among them were many advocates of federal regulation of petroleum prices, but they were told by Administrator Johnson that he would not recommend to the President any price fixing until the effect of production control has been determined.

Formation of the coal code was complicated by the riotous strike in the mining zone of southwestern Pennsylvania. Thirty thousand miners were out and Governor Pinchot called out state troops to control the situation after a quarrel with a sheriff. The National Coal association, controlled by nonunionized operators, asked Administrator Johnson to look into the trouble in the strike region, and he designated Edward F. McGrady, labor adviser to N. R. A., to investigate the situation.

IN BOTH the coal and steel code discussions there was controversy over the open shop versus unions. The steel men took the open shop clause out of their proposed code to facilitate settlement but they declared plainly that they would stand for the present systems of employees' councils in the industry to carry on collective bargaining.

Mr. Johnson said he would not approve any code that does not provide for advisory councils. On the old issue of how collective bargainings should be

carried out, the administrator reiterated that N. R. A. provides for collective bargaining through employees chosen by the workers.

Robert P. Lamont, former secretary of commerce and now president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents 98 per cent of the country's producers of pig iron and steel ingots, was the chief spokesman for the iron and steel industry at the hearings. William Green, president of the A. F. L., challenged various sections of the offered code, especially the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions. Secretary of Labor Perkins, who had been making a tour of the Pennsylvania steel mills, wanted the wage rates altered, especially criticizing the 25 and 27 cents minimum hourly rate set up for the southern and Birmingham districts.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lamont announced the industry had agreed to raise the minimum pay in those two districts to 30 cents an hour.

Both Green and Miss Perkins urged that the 40 hour week would not bring about sufficient re-employment in the industry.

Defending the proposed code, Mr. Lamont said:

"It is estimated that on the basis of a 60 per cent rate of operations and a 40 hour week, substantially all the 49,738 employees who were not receiving work July 1, 1933, would be given employment. On less than a 40 hour week the industry positively could not operate the mills and meet any demands on them in excess of present production."

"The code establishes a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for common labor in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, north Ohio, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Detroit-Toledo, Chicago and Colorado districts. This rate is only 9 per cent less than the highest base rate paid during the last 11 years, where living costs were above the present level."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, continuing his vacation at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., called into conference there Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley



Raymond Moley

where and how the federal power can best be used as a weapon against the criminal. He is well fitted for this work, for he is an expert criminologist, was an adviser to the New York crime commissioner and is the author of numerous surveys of crime, notably in Ohio and Missouri.

As for racketeering, both the President and Moley see in the new recovery act the authority, which the federal government has heretofore lacked, to intervene in criminal cases involving business conduct. Until now, unless a criminal act infringed upon some specific federal statute, such as one of the postal laws or the internal revenue act or a law based on interstate commerce, the federal government had no means of jurisdiction. In the past the anti-trust laws have prevented the smaller industries and business units from banding together. Such a condition provided a fertile field for the racketeers, for illegal combinations, and for violence.

The national recovery act, however, provides directly for the abrogation of the anti-trust laws in cases where they interfere with the working of the recovery program. Industry and business are forced into trade agreements. The federal government sanctions and imposes those agreements and any act in violation of such agreements or tending to destroy the effect of the recovery act is made a crime.

Against kidnaping, the President is counting on a super police force modeled in a general way on England's Scotland Yard, the postal regulations, the income tax law, and the recently enacted kidnaping statute.

Recent instances of kidnaping are familiar to all newspaper readers. The "snatchers" have received large sums for the release of their victims in several cases. The relatives of John J. O'Connell, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., paid \$40,000 for his freedom, and the ransom of Charles F. Urschel, millionaire oil operator of Oklahoma City, is said to have been \$200,000.

CHESTER S. LORD, who as managing editor of the New York Sun for nearly a quarter of a century was admired and loved by two generations of newspaper men, died at the age of eighty-three years, in his home in Garden City, N. Y. The "Boss," as one of his reporters once wrote, "was never known in all the years of his managing editorship to utter an unkind word to any man on the paper, no matter how humble his station."



R. P. Lamont

RESULTS shown by the civilian conservation corps are deemed so satisfactory by the administration that plans are being made to continue the experiment for another six months. Orders are to be sent out for the re-enlistment of all those who desire to go on with the work.

Enlistment is on a six months basis. The first "hitch" expires in November. There are at present 310,575 men in the corps, including 25,000 former service men. The forestry army is located in 1,438 camps in all parts of the country. The cost to the government is approximately \$20,000,000 a month.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG'S arbitrary rule in Louisiana was seriously threatened when District Judge A. C. O'Donnell began an open court investigation into the election of last fall in which Long's gang is alleged to have resorted to fraud in order to win. The judge ordered fifteen election commissioners, arrested on charges of certifying to false returns, brought before him and he granted permission to District Attorney Stanley to examine ballot boxes in open court. Governor O. K. Allen, a Long henchman, in trying to halt the investigation, had declared New Orleans under martial law, but revoked the order after eight soldiers had been detailed to guard the grand jury. The latter body appeared to be dominated by the Long crowd.

The United States senate committee announced it planned to resume its investigation of Louisiana elections within two months. The Times-Picayune called upon President Roosevelt to take note of "political racketeering" in Louisiana and not to overlook it in his "war on gangsters."

POLITICS and sugar are making the Cuban situation very difficult for the administration in Washington, and for Ambassador Sumner-Welles.

Though it was announced that the political situation on the island was clearing up, and though President Machado issued an amnesty proclamation, the troubles there are continuing. The Cuban people are in distress, the school teachers in Havana have been demonstrating because they are not paid, and the veterans of the war of independence undertook to hold a parade to call attention to their inability to collect their pensions. The old soldiers were attacked by police and severely beaten, right under the eyes of Mr. Welles, and it was reported the ambassador would demand that Machado revamp his cabinet and dismiss Gen. Alberto Herrera, the cause of much of the recent disturbance.

The Cuban ambassador in Washington is persistently demanding a larger import quota for Cuban sugar. This and this alone would make the island fairly prosperous and would lead to the subsidence of the political disorders.

At present the sugar conference has tentatively set Cuba's sugar exports to the United States at 1,700,000 short tons of raw and only 110,000 tons of refined. Ordinarily United States importation of Cuban refined sugar is about half a million tons.

THE apprehension of war between the United States and Japan, entertained by not a few Americans, is apparently felt in Japan also, despite official denials. The army and navy heads of the island empire have just submitted to the finance ministry estimates for the 1934-35 defense expenditures larger than any in previous history and 45 per cent greater than the appropriation for the current year. These estimates included 180,000,000 yen (\$5,400,000 at current exchange rates) for new naval construction and 75,000,000 yen (\$2,250,000) for modernization of capital ships.

The navy ministry asked for the fiscal year beginning next April 1 the sum of 680,000,000 yen (\$19,400,000), which is 30 per cent more than the estimates of 1921-22, the largest previous estimates for the sea forces.

The combined Japanese fleet began preparations for maneuvers several hundred miles southeast of Tokio, in which the major problem will be a battle with a hypothetical enemy. This will be preceded by a four-day defense of the Tokio district against a sham aerial attack from the sea.

ANDORRA, the little old republic in the Pyrenees, underwent a bloodless revolution and the young people won the right of franchise, hitherto confined to the heads of families. The revolution was supported by the state council, and the authority of Andorra's two co-princes was defied. These co-princes are the bishop of Urgel in Spain and the head of the French state as represented by the prefect of Perpignan. Their joint suzerainty has existed since 1278. They were told, "the Andorrans insisted on being a free people and that their jobs henceforth would be merely decorative."

President Lebrun of France evidently did not relish this flouting of his authority. The French customs authorities imposed an embargo on all Andorran exports to France, thus ruining at one fell swoop the little nation's most thriving industry, which is smuggling.

FOR the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the historic Davis cup. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Autenil in the challenge round. France had held the cup for six years.

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MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Hartford—The Van Buren County Fair has been cancelled for 1933, due to lack of state aid. It is planned to resume the fair in 1934.

Charlevoix—The annual elimination of ragweed to prevent hay fever is on. More than 100,000 plants have been gathered by children, who are paid one cent for each bundle of 10 plants.

Monroe—The Consolidated Paper Co. will add 350 men under the shorter hour schedule and boost plant wages \$218,000 annually, and office salaries \$35,000. The Detroit Stoker Co. has raised wages 15 per cent.

Marshall—A police dog made repeated attempts to rescue Charles Holmes, 18 months old, when the child fell from a gate into a tank of water. Bits of the child's rompers, strewn near the tank, showed the dog had tried to lift him out. The baby's body was found in the tank by his parents.

Battle Creek—Wage increases of from 15 to 20 per cent in both the Battle Creek and the Marshall plants of the Wilcox Rich Corp., makers of automotive parts, effective at once, are announced. Employment at the Battle Creek plant has been increased by 50 and in Marshall by 75 men in the last 30 days.

New Baltimore—With 50 per cent of the old deposits made available at once, the Citizens' State Savings Bank resumed normal business Aug. 1. It was the first reorganized bank in Macomb County to reopen since the State banking holiday was declared. The work of reorganization was carried out by Conservator L. W. Pingel.

Flint—Patrolman Donald McNeil stood in a doorway at Court and Saginaw streets and watched an extremely ambitious man attempting to start an automobile. The self-starter failing, the stranger started to crank industriously. Then McNeil arrested him, for it was the patrolman's automobile. John H. Scarborough, 26, the prisoner, had been drinking, police said.

Ionia—This is Albert Johnson's story, and he sticks to it. He found a small chicken scampering around the floor of his barn, and found a nest with eight newly hatched birds on top of the haymow, a few inches from the steel roof. No hen was in attendance. Johnson's theory is that the nest was abandoned and that the heat of the sun on the metal roof hatched out the eggs.

Ludington—Almost a month after celebrating the 75th anniversary of his marriage, Charles Stevens, 94 years old, of Elm Flats, north of Scottville, died. Stevens was born in England, coming here when a youth. He married Mary Elizabeth Goff of New York, in 1858. He leaves his wife, two daughters, two sons, nine grand children, 11 great-grand children and one great-great-grandchild.

Utica—Stockholders of the Utica State Savings Bank and business men, interested in the First National Bank of Utica held meetings recently to plan reorganization of the institutions, which have been closed since February. Business men are considering the subscription of stock equal to their deposits in the First National. Stockholders of the savings bank are considering subscriptions equal to a stock assessment.

Greenville—The closing chapter of Gratiot County's uprising at a mortgage foreclosure sale last spring was written with the announcement that farmers who halted the sale had made a settlement out of court. Threatened with a suit from the Federal Government, 24 farmers have paid \$1,000 in cash to settle the indebtedness on the farm of Roy Marzoff to the receiver of the Greenville and Ithaca National Banks, Philip Amholman, receiver, announced.

Battle Creek—Committees from the directorates of the Old-Merchants and City National Banks have announced that, upon the opening of the new National Bank of Battle Creek, which is expected about August 21, there will be made available to depositors all of the deposits of the City National and 50 per cent of the Old-Merchants. A receiver for the Old-Merchants will liquidate the remainder of assets. The new bank will have resources of \$8,931,000, of which \$3,885,000 will be cash and Government bonds.

Mackinaw City—A series of thefts in this community were believed cleared up as a result of the boxing abilities of Mrs. W. E. Grah. Annoyed when she saw a man peeping in the windows of her home, Mrs. Grah chased and caught him, then knocked him down. After receiving a severe beating the peeper escaped but left his cap behind. Police identified C. B. Kniffen, alias C. B. Webster, as the wearer of the cap and, upon his arrest, searched his home and reported discovery of loot taken in a series of thefts.

Lansing—Approximately \$850,000 worth of liquor is distributed to counties, townships and municipalities this month by the State Liquor Control Commission, it was announced by Frank A. Pleard, chairman. Detroit will receive about \$400,000, a sum that may be used for any purpose agreed upon by the City Council. The money represents 95 per cent of the revenue from the sale of retail and wholesale beer licenses. The law provides that all but 5 per cent shall be returned to the county, township or municipality where licenses were issued.

Monroe—Black raspberries are more abundant in Monroe County than in many years.

Jonesville—The Jonesville Milling Co. plant, closed since April, has reopened to buy wheat and rye.

Monroe—Monroe barbers have agreed to uniform hours and have raised the price of hair cuts to 50 cents.

Manatee—The Filer Fibre Co. announced a wage increase for its 200 employees, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

Marshall—The Calhoun County Fair has offered \$50 in cash, the minister's fee and a free license to a couple to be married on the opening night of the fair, Aug. 22.

Lansing—Banks under control of the state banking commissioner must pay franchise fees and corporation taxes, Patrick H. O'Brien, attorney general, holds, if they are to be reopened or re-organized.

Battle Creek—Patricia Cook, 5 years old, was severely burned on the face when she stepped too close to the muzzle of a shotgun as her father, Robert, fired at a dog invading his chicken coop.

Marshall—A few hours after William Pierce, World War veteran, obtained his first job in two years on a farm north of Marshall, he fell from a hay mow to a cement floor and was injured fatally. He leaves a wife and four children.

Vassar—Grief-stricken over the death of his wife, which occurred in June, Louis Leonard, 63 years old, shot and killed himself at her grave in a cemetery here. The body was found by his son-in-law, Lyle C. Thomas.

Mt. Clemens—Macomb County farmers are in line to receive \$43,000 from the Department of Agriculture in connection with the government's plan to control production of wheat. The money will be paid in two installments, one this fall and the second next spring.

Battle Creek—Frances Covill, 8 years old, saved Mrs. Charles Bowen from drowning in Waubesaon Lake but didn't tell her mother about it. The child's heroism was disclosed several days later when Mrs. Bowen revealed the story. Frances was dragged under once by the struggling woman, but managed to help her get to shallow water.

Jackson—The National Bank of Jackson opened for business, succeeding the Union & People's National Bank. The proposed payoff for depositors in the Union & People's National Bank will be withheld until the bank officials can set up the machinery for handling the claims. It is estimated that the payoff will be between 30 and 35 per cent.

Charlevoix—R. V. Holmes, Indianapolis salesman, is wearing new trousers, by necessity. He picked up a young hitch-hiker in Petoskey, and bought the youth, who said his name was C. Davis, his supper and a night's lodging. In the morning his car keys and trousers were gone. Holmes had hid his wallet, but had to remain in his room until new trousers arrived.

Saginaw—Sylvester A. Sommers, president of the Sommers Appliance Co., who has closed the plant, laying off 60 employees, said the plant would be reopened and the men rehired as soon as the national can adopt a code under the National Industrial Act. The company has no trade association connections and must work independently. It manufactures merchandising trays, road signs and similar articles.

Mt. Pleasant—Michigan's oil industry moved toward compliance with the N. R. A. code, with indications that jobs for more than 200 men will be provided. The Roosevelt Oil Refining Co., and its affiliated companies, have instituted an eight-hour day in all departments excepting those of continuous operation in the refinery, where a six-hour day has been adopted. Employment will be increased about 30 per cent. Several other companies announced similar schedules.

Grand Rapids—When the gasoline truck he was driving through a downtown street in heavy traffic, caught fire, Larry Skaggs, of Flint, considered the prospect of property damage and possible loss of life if the gasoline tank exploded—and stuck to the wheel until he got the truck into a side street where the fire was extinguished. Now he has a purse of \$115 contributed by grateful motorists and merchants and a move is under way to get him a Carnegie hero medal.

Bay City—Business was "back on its feet" in Bay City as 10,000 workers marched more than two miles under a broiling sun as a testimonial of the city's adherence to the National Recovery program. It was the biggest public demonstration here since the war. Factories, stores and offices closed so that their employees could join the line of march. Industrial executives and city and county officials joined with the workers in the march. No flags, automobiles or other vehicles were permitted.

Ann Arbor—The appointment of Horatio J. Abbott, of Ann Arbor, to be collector of internal revenue for Michigan, was announced recently by President Roosevelt. Abbott has been active in the Democratic party in Michigan for many years, serving as chairman of the State Central Committee from 1924 to 1929. He succeeded Gov. Comstock as chairman in 1924. He also is Democratic national committeeman for Michigan, and has served in several elective capacities in Ann Arbor. He is 57 years old, and a native of Lenawee County.

Howe About:

Morality Behaviorism A Rebel at Heart

By ED HOWE

ONE of the most disturbing quarrels among men concerns the meaning of morality. The dictionary adds to the confusion by giving dozens of definitions. One of them is: "Guidance deducible from a fable"; another: "Courage to do right unmoved by odium or ridicule"; still another: "Probability that can hardly fail."

Meanwhile every disputant should know that the word morality means only civilization. Our earliest and rudest ancestors realized the importance of providing shelter from storms; the advisability of adding comforts and conveniences in their lives.

If we meet a stranger, and say of him he is a civil man, it means he is disposed to be civilized: polite, fair, educated, reasonable in his judgments; willing to exchange civilities with his neighbors; to recognize not only the rights of women and children, but the rights of men.

If you sincerely wish to be known as a civil man, and make reasonable effort to deserve that reputation, I will add my voice to that of the world in declaring you a civilized gentleman. And civil men practice the rules of civilization because long experience has demonstrated it is finally the best and easiest way, and the most profitable. If civility did not pay, it would not have been so long and universally recommended.

The best word I encounter in reading is "behaviorism." The new and intelligent religion we have been hoping for might be founded on it. Behaviorism is the substance of the advice of parents to children, the advice of most unselfish teaching in the world. It includes culture, education, success in life, civilization itself. Preachers and orators always advocate it; school teachers recommend it constantly to children; all ladies and gentlemen practice it—no finer sentiment may be used in writing. Yet, the word does not seem popular. I see it only in an occasional book, very rarely in newspapers, and never hear it used in conversation.

Although I cordially dislike the impudent propagandists who constantly urge the people to become wasters and enthusiastic fools for wrong measures, no one more readily submits to them. When I travel I know it is an outrage to pay the sleeping car porter for services I paid for when I bought my ticket, but I am always anxious to satisfy him; no coward worries more from fear he has not done his full duty as a slave.

I always take off my hat in a public elevator when a stenographer enters, and feel foolish. Last winter in Florida, I occasionally went to a cafeteria for food. Once I forgot to tip the colored boy who carried my tray a few feet, and was uncomfortable most of the day; I am constantly in rebellion, but the mildest of rebels.

Privately, my greatest heroes are those Russians who kicked open the door of the palace, and pulled the czar's whiskers. I have always been so afraid of rulers, so cordially despise their weakness and the unreasonable tasks they impose on me, one of my secret sins is, I admire these Russian ruffians. How they put the preachers and women in their places! Having always been a country town man, the farmers have ruled me. Observe the bold attitude of the Russian ruffians toward farmers! I know the Russians are wrong and that they would be better off if they observed the conventions, but these scoundrels are at least not cowards. I'm ashamed I am not as bold for measures I know to be right, as they are for measures they know to be wrong.

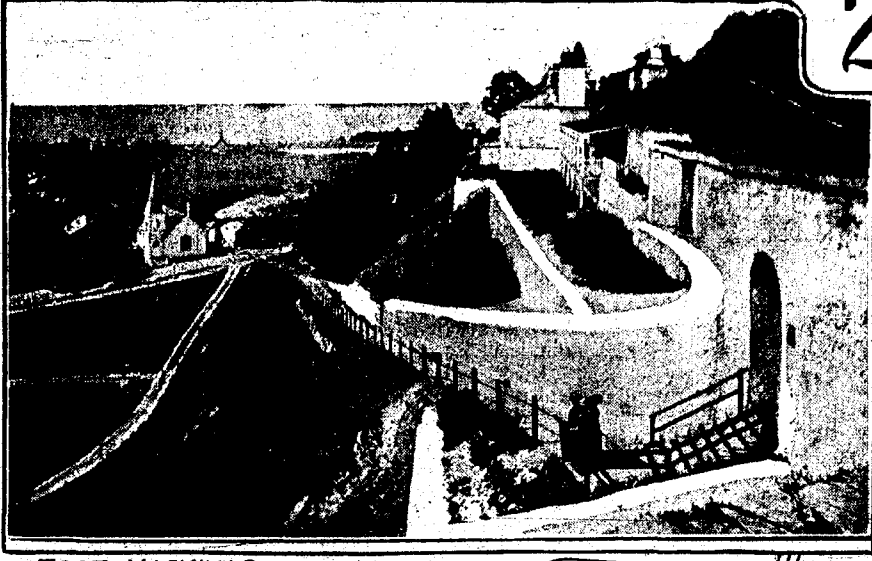
Years ago I knew an old fellow, smart above the average himself, who said his daughter Allison was the only member of the family who had any sense. Once his wife went to Big Doctors to be looked over, and they reported she would not live a week unless operated on at once. "Allison," the father said, "you go on and see what sense there is in it." And Allison went on, brought her mother home without an operation, and she is alive yet. We never had an Allison in our family—I think I'll ask her husband for permission to appeal to her in my graver emergencies.

Plato has been exploited thousands of years as a philosopher; as probably the wisest man in history. A writer lately sold a story to a syndicate of newspapers declaring that Plato was not a philosopher or thinker, but only noted in his time as a strong man; a huge fellow who, being attached to two horses at street carnivals, pulled them all over the lot. Much in print is like that: new, interesting, clever, well-done, and invented.

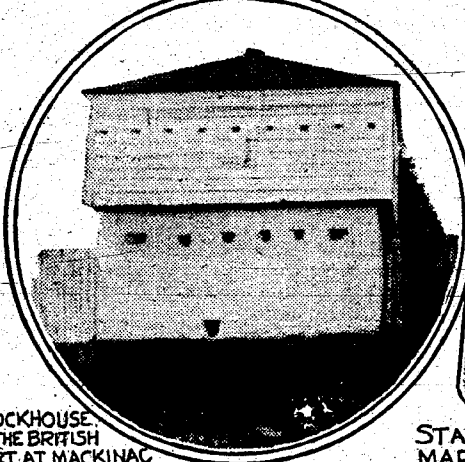
The greatest story in the world is the story of the French Revolution. Every leader in it was a scoundrel, and nearly everyone had his head cut off before the people whipped themselves into going back to the old common sense. At one time during the imprisonment of Louis XVI's queen, everyone of her two hundred guards had sold himself to the enemy; it was an honest man looking for a purchaser who revealed the plot for her escape.

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The Ball Game that Cost 22 Lives



FORT MACKINAC



BLOCKHOUSE OF THE BRITISH FORT AT MACKINAC



STATUE OF MARQUETTE AT MACKINAC



PONTIAC (taken from only original painting known)



INDIAN BALL PLAYER (after Catlin)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

DURING the past month there was played in Chicago a baseball game which attracted widespread attention throughout the nation. Played by all-star teams from the two major leagues, it was hailed as "the game of the century." At about the same time there was played in northern Michigan another ball game which did not attract nearly so much attention even though it recalled for a brief moment one of the most thrilling and spectacular events in American history.

This was the re-enactment of the Indian ball game played outside the walls of Fort Michilimackinac on June 4, 1763, a ball game which ended in a swift tragedy that cost the lives of more than a score of white men. The occasion for the re-enactment of this game was the dedication by Governor Comstock of Michigan of a replica of the little palisaded fort that once stood on the present site of Mackinac City, the forerunner of later forts in the Mackinac region over which, during the three centuries of its history, have flown the flags of three nations.

The tragedy which took place at Fort Michilimackinac 170 years ago was one of the events in the larger drama of the conspiracy of Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawa Indians, to "drive the hated English into the sea." Pontiac's plan was a simultaneous uprising of the confederated tribes, the swift capture of all the forts in the West, the massacre of their garrisons and a general attack on the frontier settlements, and he all but succeeded in his ambitions plan.

Because of its location on the south side of the Straits of Mackinac between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, Michilimackinac for more than a century had been one of the most important outposts of the frontier. Connected with its early history are the names of Jean Nicolet, Radisson, Groselliers, Joliet, Perot, La Salle, Father Allouez and Father Marquette, who founded the Mission of St. Ignace nearby in 1671. Two years later it was selected by the French as the site for a fort and from that time until 1763, when France lost her empire in America to England, the flag of France floated over a fortress of one kind or another at Michilimackinac. In 1763 it was garrisoned by some 35 British officers and soldiers under the command of Capt. George Ethrington. Grouped around the little fort were the homes of a number of French and English traders and it was some of the former who first gave the commander a hint of the tempest that was brewing among the Indians.

But Ethrington disregarded their warnings, even going so far as to threaten to send as a prisoner to Detroit the next person who should disturb the inhabitants of the place with such evil tidings. The final warning, and one which he should have heeded even if he had disregarded the others, came from Alexander Henry, an English trader, who had been adopted as a "son, brother and friend" by Wawatam, a Chippewa chief.

Henry, one of the survivors of the massacre, has left us an interesting account of the events leading up to the tragedy and of the massacre itself, of which he was an eye-witness. It follows, in part:

"On the second of June Wawatam came to my house in a temper of mind visibly melancholy and thoughtful. He told me that he had just returned from his wintering-ground and I asked after his health; but without answering my question he went on to say that he was very sorry to find me returned from the Sault; that he had intended to go to that place himself, immediately after his arrival at Michilimackinac; and that he wished me to go there along with him and his family the next morning.

"To all this he joined an inquiry whether or not the commandant had heard bad news, adding that during the winter he had himself been disturbed with the noise of evil birds; and further suggesting that there were numerous Indians near the fort, many of whom had never shown themselves within it. Wawatam was about forty-five years of age, of an excellent character among his nation, and a chief.

"Referring much of what I heard to the peculiarities of the Indian character, I did not pay all the attention which they will be found to have deserved to the entreaties and remarks of

my visitor. I answered that I could not think of going to the Sault so soon after the arrival of my clerks. Finding himself unable to prevail with me, he withdrew for that day; but early the next morning he came again, bringing with him his wife and a present of dried meat. At this interview, after stating that he had several packs of beaver, for which he intended to deal with me, he expressed a second time his apprehensions from the numerous Indians who were around the fort, and earnestly pressed me to consent to an immediate departure for the Sault.

"As a reason for this particular request, he assured me that all the Indians proposed to come in a body that day to the fort to demand liquor of the commandant, and that he wished me to be gone before they should grow intoxicated. I had made, at the period to which I am now referring, so much progress in the language in which Wawatam addressed me, as to be able to hold an ordinary conversation in the language in it; but the Indian manner of speech is so extravagantly figurative that it is only for a very perfect master to follow and comprehend it entirely. Had I been further advanced in this respect, I think I should have gathered so much information from this, my friendly monitor, as would have put me into possession of the designs of the enemy, and enabled me to save others as well as myself; as it was, it unfortunately happened that I turned a deaf ear to everything, leaving Wawatam and his wife, after long and patient, but ineffectual efforts, to depart alone, with dejected countenance, and not before they had each let fall some tears.

"The next day, being the fourth of June, was the king's birthday. The morning was sultry. A Chippewa came to tell me that his nation was going to play at baggaway, with the Sacs, another Indian nation, for a high wager. He invited me to witness the sport, adding that the commandant was to be there, and would be on the side of the Chippewas. In consequence of this information, I went to the commandant, and expostulated with him a little, representing that the Indians might possibly have some sinister end in view; but the commandant only smiled at my suspicions.

"The game of baggaway which the Indians played upon that memorable occasion is the most exciting sport in which the red man could engage. It was played with bat and ball. The bat, so-called, was about four feet in length and an inch in diameter. It was made of the toughest material that could be found. At one end it was curved, and terminated in a sort of racket, or perhaps more properly a ring, in which a network of cord was loosely woven. The players were not allowed to touch the ball with the hand, but caught it in this network at the end of the bat. At either end of the ground a tall post was planted. These posts marked the station of the rival parties, and were sometimes a mile apart. The object of each party was to defend its own post and carry the ball to that of the adversary.

"At the beginning of the game the main body of the players assembled halfway between the two posts. Every eye sparkled and every cheek is freely aglow with excitement. The ball is tossed high into the air, and a general struggle ensues to secure it as it descends. He who succeeds starts for the goal of the adversary holding it high above his head. The opposite party, with merry yells, are swift to pursue. His course is intercepted, and rather than see the ball taken from him, he throws it, as the boy throws the stone from the sling, as far toward the goal of the adversary as he can. An adversary in the game catches it, and sends it whizzing back in the opposite direction. Hither and thither it goes; now far to the right, now as far to the left; now near to the one, now as near to the other goal; the whole band crowding continually after it in the widest confusion, until finally, some agile figure, more fleet of foot than the others, succeeds in bearing it to the goal of the opposite party.

"In the heat of the contest, when all are running at their greatest speed, if one stumbles and falls, fifty or a hundred, who are in close pursuit and unable to stop, pile over him, forming a mound of human bodies, and frequently players are so bruised as to be unable to proceed in the game.

"This game, with its attendant noise and violence, was well calculated to divert the attention of officers and men and thus permit the Indians

to take possession of the fort. To make their success more certain, they prevailed upon as many as they could to come out of the fort, while at the same time their squaws, wrapped in blankets, beneath which they had concealed murderous weapons, were placed inside the enclosure. The plot was so ingeniously laid that no one suspected danger. The discipline of the garrison was relaxed and the soldiers permitted to stroll about and view the sport without weapons of defense. And even when the ball, as if by chance, was lifted high in the air, to descend inside the pickets, and was followed by four hundred savages, all eager, all struggling, all shouting in the unrestrained pursuit of a rude, athletic exercise, no alarm was felt until the shrill war-whoop told the startled garrison that the slaughter had actually begun.

"I did not go myself to see the match which was now to be played without the fort, because, there being a canoe prepared to depart on the following day for Montreal, I employed myself in writing letters to my friends; and even when a fellow trader, Mr. Tracy, happened to call upon me, saying that another canoe had just arrived from Detroit, and proposing that I should go with him to the beach to inquire the news, it so happened that I still remained to finish my letters, promising to follow Mr. Tracy in the course of a few minutes. Mr. Tracy had not gone more than 20 paces from my door when I heard an Indian war-cry and the noise of general confusion. Going instantly to my window, I saw a crowd of Indians within the fort, furiously cutting down and scalping every Englishman they found. In particular I witnessed the fate of Lieutenant Jamette.

"I had, in the room in which I was, a fowling piece, loaded with swan shot. This I immediately seized and held it for a few minutes, waiting to hear the drum beat to arms. In this dreadful interval I saw several of my countrymen fall and more than one struggling between the knees of an Indian who, holding him in this manner, scalped him while yet living.

Henry saved himself from the massacre by hiding in the home of a French trader but he was later captured and eventually was ransomed by his friend, Wawatam. Of the garrison Lieutenant Jamette, 15 soldiers and the trader, Tracy, were killed inside the fort. Captain Ethrington, Lieutenant Leslie and 11 soldiers were taken prisoners, 5 of whom were later killed. A few days after the massacre a party of Ottawas arrived at Michilimackinac. They were furious at the Chippewas for making the attack without consulting them. So they took English captives away from the Chippewas and carried them to L'Arbre Croche where they were kept as prisoners until the end of the war when they were released or ransomed at Montreal.

During the Revolution Michilimackinac was one of the most important British posts in the West and in 1780 Major Sinclair, commandant of the post, transferred part of his troops to Mackinac Island where a new fort was built with blockhouses at the corners to protect the palisaded walls. By the treaty of 1783 which ended the Revolution Mackinac became an American post and the Stars and Stripes became the third national flag to fly over it. In 1790 the first American troops under Maj. Henry Burbeck occupied the post but early in the War of 1812 it was captured by the British who held it until the close of the war. On July 18, 1815, Colonel Butler of the United States army took formal possession of the fort and from that time until 1895, a period of 80 years, when the government abandoned it, Fort Mackinac was an American army post. It is now a Michigan state park.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Things have happened here in Washington at such a rate recently that most of us have been wholly oblivious to the existence and the subsequent death of the world-wide economic conference in London, and the aftermath of those sessions. True, there never could have been anything come of the conference for the simple reason selfishness ruled that meeting as it rules every other meeting of representatives of different peoples. But it appears from this vantage point that our government is now ready to embark on a new course, one which it could hardly have tackled had the London conference never been held. So at least the London conference resulted in clarifying the general situation from our own standpoint.

You have seen the signs of moves by our government in the last month in guarded announcements to the effect that Department of State's experts were surveying the possibilities of trade treaties with many nations. They are called bi-lateral treaties and affect, of course, only the two nations entering into the compact. While the London conference was going on, it would not have been a gesture of hope for success in that gathering had the United States at the same time moved openly to arrange individual treaties with nations participating in those discussions. That very thing was being done, nevertheless, and now the effort is no longer concealed. The United States is seeking to do in the treaties with individual nations some of the things it sought, and failed, to do at London.

Secretary Hull is back from London. He has had a night of confidential conversation with President Roosevelt. He is ready to go ahead, indeed, he is charged by the President to proceed, with the new plan of action. Consequently, in the next few months we are likely to hear much about agreements between the United States and various other nations by which trade barriers will be removed to some extent and better understandings will have been obtained about commercial relations.

There are so many barriers to the free flow of commerce these days, aside from the low level of purchasing power resulting from the depression, that one can see possibilities of great results. Yet as observers here view the situation Secretary Hull has a hard job. Nations are selfish, or their people are. They naturally want to protect their markets and they obviously are unwilling to give up anything unless they gain something else. So there is to be trading; there will have to be trading, and the United States will have to give in somewhere with every nation in the treaty negotiations.

For instance, if a new trade treaty were to be negotiated with France, it appears that France certainly would have to agree to remove limitations on certain kinds of imports from the United States. They are called quotas. They prescribe that only so many thousand pounds, say, of American wheat can be imported into France. In turn, no doubt, France will demand that the United States establish a lower tariff duty on some commodities which that nation heretofore has shipped here in large quantities.

But to get back to the London conference: I recall having written in these columns at the outset of those sessions that President Roosevelt

Plans Another Road

was in a highly advantageous position when he promoted the meeting of some 64 nations. Whether he expected the widely advertised conference was going to fall, as a great many persons believed, by entering wholeheartedly into it, sending a large American delegation to participate and doing the other things that gave the appearance of sincerity, he maneuvered at the very same time to build another road which this country can follow. When the London conference was called, the big issue was whether our government should act in unison with other world powers on an international basis or whether we were to become an intensely nationalistic country. Therefore, while Mr. Roosevelt on the one hand was pushing American plans and proposals into the conference for an international understanding, he was on the other hand driving legislation like the farm adjustment act, highly nationalistic in character, through congress.

While every ounce of energy is being used to stabilize American crop production within the limits of our own needs and while every effort is being utilized to create a manufacturing structure self-sustaining within our own limits, the President now is seeking to fortify those acts and strengthen our position by treaties with individual nations on trade relations. In other words, he is completing the picture of nationalism.

Whether his program is to develop successfully is quite another matter. He has rejoined what I believe is the majority of the American public in the view that the United States cannot ever act jointly with most of the world powers. Conditions and traditions heretofore have made it impossible

and the view I have expressed cannot be illustrated better than the position which the senate took with respect to the Versailles treaty after the World war. The same thought seems still to be dominant, for the proposal that the United States adhere to the World court has been pending in the senate so long that it is approaching deterioration. The Roosevelt theory, as thus far unfolded, fails to give the impression of isolation for the United States such as always was favored by former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, according to the views I hear in Washington discussions, but it is not far from that position.

The administration is going ahead to bring about reduction of the wheat acreage next year

Cutting Wheat Acreage

whether we call it a policy of isolation or not, and it is going to see that only so much is produced as will be needed for use in this country. It may seem that the wheat reduction program is rather far afield from the London conference, but let us remember that Secretary Wallace made the announcement that the program would be employed on the very day the London conference adjourned. "All of the Department of Agriculture machinery was set in motion that day, and it may be added that, like the trade treaty situation, all of the necessary facts and figures for use in the domestic allotment plan were already compiled and on the secretary's desk. It seems just possible, therefore, that not too much had been expected from the conversations in London regarding world wheat problems.

Secretary Wallace estimated that 456,000,000 bushels would be needed out of next year's crop—the 1934 acreage—in addition to the carryover from this and previous years to supply domestic needs. Accordingly, he has sent instructions to farm agents or agricultural extension agents in the various wheat-growing counties to get to work on contracts with the farmers. The agreements are like those which the cotton farmers were asked to, and did, sign. It is a voluntary proposition. If the farmer signs the contract to withhold some of his normal acreage from planting next year, he will benefit by the receipt of cold cash to the extent of 28 cents a bushel out of the sum which the government collects as a processing tax.

I am told that Secretary Wallace is about ready to announce how much the acreage will have to be reduced in the 2,233 counties in 42 states where wheat is more than a side crop such as on that "strip across the ditch." The maximum that will be cut is 20 per cent of a farmer's average acreage over the past five years, but my information indicates the reduction will be considerably less than the maximum.

If all of the farmers agree to reduce their acreage, the cash paid out this fall and next spring will total

\$136,000,000	\$136,000,000
addition to the	addition to the

purchasing power of the wheat counties that cannot be ignored. Under the contract which the farmers will be asked to sign, they will receive an initial payment on their allotment of 20 cents a bushel as early this fall as county wheat production control associations can be organized, and the individual allotments completed. The second payment, constituting the remainder of the sum due, will be paid the farmers next spring when they will be asked to submit proof that they have reduced the acreage as agreed in their contract.

The secretary's allotment program was broken down into allotments for each county to which it is applied. County control associations will be supplied with the total estimated to be produced in their respective counties, and the Department of Agriculture expressed the hope that farmers would not grow impatient if they were unable to learn the figures for the home areas immediately. The job will be done as fast as it is humanly possible to do it.

In fixing the size of the wheat crop next year, the government calculators took into consideration every known factor. But they had to make a guess on one thing, the weather. They assumed that the weather was going to be "normal" next year and that there would be a normal crop. That is, they figured the weather conditions would be such as to produce a crop equivalent to the average of the last five years. I have been unable to learn what the allotment plan contemplates in event there should be a widespread drought or how the acreage would be treated if there happened to be a bumper crop.

The government divided up the 456,000,000 bushels which it figured should be grown next year on the basis of the percentage each of the 42 states had grown of the total crop in the last five years. The total of bushels to be produced next year appears to be about 55 per cent of the average amount of the crop in the last five years.

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Charlevoix County Herald
C. 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.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kramkow of Detroit arrived Sunday for a few days visit with her mother, Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall and brother, Royal Watt.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Moore and Miss Mary Wilder of Daytona Beach, Florida, made short visits on Mrs. Moore's uncle, Albert and Sam Nowland, and Mrs. Alma Nowland, Thursday, July 27.

Joseph Lewis of Gaylord visited his nephew, James Lewis of Wilson, and brother, Jason Lewis of Boyne City, Friday.

E. E. Brown and son Ed. of Flint were over Tuesday night visitors of the former's sister, Mrs. Albert Todd. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Silas Deming, a 12 1/4 pound daughter, Barbara Jean, July 28. This is the 10th child. The father is 82 and mother 38 years of age. Miss Dorothy Meads of Elmira is caring for the family.

Mrs. Clifton Van Buren and children of Portland, who visited relatives at Wild Wood spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. Milo Clute.

Miss Frances LaValley celebrated her birthday anniversary with a picnic of relatives and young friends at Magnus State Park at Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. August Erber and children of Boyne City spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Omar Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Will LaValley and daughters returned to their home in Detroit, Sunday. Mr. LaValley has been spending the week ends here while his wife and daughter visited relatives about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Todd were Petoskey visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nemecek and son Jack of Detroit arrived Saturday evening for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde LaPeer.

Mr. and Mrs. Conn Nowland and daughter, Donna of Nine Mile Point were Wednesday visitors of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland. Fred Kurtz and James Lewis have employment at the tannery.

Lee Miller spent the week end at Gaylord.

Mike Steimel of Boyne City called last Thursday on many dog owners who had failed to pay the licenses on them.

A crew of men from East Jordan worked on the Pleasant Valley road. Mrs. Liffon Van Buren and child, a few days this week. Another crew under the Wilson Highway Commission worked on the roads in North Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hitsman and

daughter, Edna, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tuck and children of Merrill arrived Tuesday for a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nowland. Mr. Hitsman is Mrs. Nowland's great uncle. Mrs. Tuck is her cousin.

Dorothy Jean Sage entertained a number of small friends Tuesday afternoon, August 4th, at a lawn party. The occasion being her sixth birthday anniversary. Games were played, honors being awarded to Lorna Savage and Alfred Vrontron at a peanut contest. Refreshments were served, covers being laid for fourteen.

The color scheme was carried out in pink and white. Candy suckers with names attached were used as place cards. The little hostess was the recipient of many nice gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur LaPeer and children of Wolverine were Sunday visitors of his brother, Clyde LaPeer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard Savage and son Dick were Sunday visitors at the home of his brother, Henry Savage.

Miss Eleanor Simmons spent the week end with Miss Vera Hammond of East Jordan.

NORTH WILSON
(Edited by Mrs. C. Bergman)

Mr. and Mrs. Hast of Chicago spent the week end at the August Behling home.

There was a good attendance at the P. T. A. at the Knop school house, Friday evening, August 4. After a short program refreshments were served.

Mrs. Louis Behling and two children returned Saturday from a three weeks visit with her sister at Ann Arbor. They will visit relatives here a week and Mr. Behling will drive down from the Soo after his family.

Bert Colver and Chris Anderson of Saginaw drove up Saturday after the former's wife and children and household goods. Mr. and Mrs. Colver have been with her brother, Clark 6 months till he got employment at Saginaw a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Anderson and family attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mathers of Peninsula, Saturday evening, August 5. The occasion being the 18th birthday anniversaries of Miss R. Anderson and Will Mathers.

Mrs. Will Lieb and family of South Arm were Wednesday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behling.

Mrs. Leonard Dow and daughter, Mrs. Burton Brooks of Boyne City were Monday, Petoskey business visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanke of Mitchell, Ontario, Canada, spent a week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harry Behling, last of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow visited Mr. and Mrs. Cash Brooks near Charlevoix, Sunday.

Rolland Chance of Laingsburg, Shiawassee Co. and three friends were here on a fishing trip and the former visited his aunt, Mrs. Victor Peck, recently.

Miss Mary, Louise, Helen, Herman and Albert Behling spent Tuesday evening at the Wm. Leib summer home at South Arm.

MILES DISTRICT
(Edited by Mrs. Mattie Miles)

Mrs. Mary Clark at Legion Lodge received a visit last week from her daughter, Mrs. Mary Fowler of Atlanta, and grand son, Elmer Fowler and family of Grass Point.

Mrs. Abbie Madill of Atlanta, Ga. and Mrs. Maggie Cramer and son, John Cramer of Traverse City called on Mrs. Mattie Miles at Legion Lodge Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Strong and family and Walter Savage of Wilson, had picnic dinner at Intermediate Lake, Sunday.

Many nice catches of fish are being taken from Intermediate Lake now days.

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.

Bring your Job Printing to The Herald.

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.

SOUTH WILSON
(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Mrs. John LaLonde called on Mrs. Albert Trojanek last Thursday afternoon.

Marie Trojanek visited relatives in East Jordan last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Pumfrey visited relatives in Charlevoix, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Swenor and sons, Stewart and Marshall, of Petoskey, and Miss Evelyn Fletcher, also of Petoskey were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trojanek last Sunday. While here, they called on Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trojanek, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Trojanek in the Bohemian Settlement.

Miss Dorothy Zoulek of Walloon Lake spent last Sunday afternoon at home with her parents.

Miss Margaret Haney spent last Monday visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trojanek.

EVELINE
(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brian and son of Charlevoix called on John Cooper Sunday afternoon. Mrs. O'Brian is the Cherry Queen's (Miss Oldham) mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ostrum of Charlevoix called at Cooper's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker and sons visited his mother in Charlevoix Sunday. They reported her as improving in health.

Coopers and Spidles have finished picking their cherry crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Smatts were Sunday guests at Ed. Kowalskies home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark called on Walkers and Coopers, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark were at Charlevoix Wednesday and called on Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duffey.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duffey and son were callers Sunday afternoon at Walter Clark's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Sargent and sons have returned to Lansing after spending the past three weeks at the Spidle home.

Miss Alice Stallard of East Jordan is working at John Cooper's.

Tom Russell of East Jordan is working at J. Cooper's at present.

Aimee Semple McPherson-Hutton is about to be rid of another spouse. Given a few more years of husband-snatching and she's going to be one tolerable busy woman come the resurrection morn.

PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

A. B. Nicloy of Sunny Slopes farm took out his threshing machine Monday, July 31 and proceeded to the F. D. Russell farm to thresh grain but had hardly got started when they saw smoke which looked to be at the Nicloy farm so the whole crew loaded into a car and went pell mell to the scene, fortunately to find the fire was in the swamp a safe distance East from the Nicloy property and D. D. Tibbits of Cherry Hill had already called the East Jordan-Fire Department so they hurried back to resume their threshing only to break down after a very short run necessitating a delay of several days and as it rained Monday night the threshing was postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. Floyd Davis and three children who have visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey at Willow Brook for some time returned to their home in Manistee, Monday, July 31st. Her brother, Clayton Healey took them back, returning the same night.

Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm accompanied Mrs. Lee Healey of East Jordan to Chicago last week, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McNabb and 3 children of Stanford, Texas, arrived at Orchard Hill Thursday noon for a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden and other relatives.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. R. E. McNabb and Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill motored to Grand Rapids and returned Saturday afternoon bringing up Mr. and Mrs. Derby Hayden and three children for a visit at Orchard Hill.

Friday afternoon Mrs. R. E. McNabb and three children of Stanford, Texas, Mrs. S. A. Hayden and three children and Mrs. J. W. Hayden of Orchard Hill and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and two children of Gleaner Corner loaded into the S. A. Hayden Ford and went on a motor trip looking for cherries. They crossed the ferry which was a novel experience for the McNabb children and visited the Geo. Hanson cherry orchard where they found abundance of cherries still on the trees, which was another treat for the Texas youngsters as there is very little but cotton and maze grown in that part of Texas. After eating their fill from the heavily loaded trees and purchasing a flat they re-loaded and motored along the beautiful drive to East Jordan where they stopped and made some purchases then called on Mrs. Alfreda Arnott who is employed at the Charlevoix County Infirmary and visited the Geo. Jmaran raspberry patch where a bunch of pickers had just finished

the picking for that day. By the way, Mr. Jarman's berry patch is the finest I ever saw, they inspected the F. K. Hayden string bean and pickle patch, which are surely fine, then on home. There was thirteen in the load and not a thing happened to mar the beautiful trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McNabb of Stanford, Texas and Mr. and Mrs. Derby A. Hayden and three children of Grand Rapids were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich and family at Lone Ash farm, Monday evening. They also called on Mr. and Mrs. Ira McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Willson of Port Huron visited Mr. and Mrs. Will Webb at their farm, Pleasant View, Wednesday. Mrs. Willson and Mrs. Webb were girlhood chums and had not met for many years. Needless to say they had a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Willow Brook farm visited her sister, Mrs. Clyde Kauffman at Bellaire Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Willow Brook farm spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herb Sutton at Afton.

The ball game at Whiting park Sunday was between the Sod Busters and the Rinky Dinks which resulted in a score of 27 to 10 in favor of the Sod Busters.

A beautiful rain Monday still holds the drought in check as we have not had a real rain since June 11, but the past two weeks have had several light showers which are doing an untold amount of good.

One Picnic at Whiting Park
One of the very pleasant affairs of the summer was the picnic at Whiting Park, Sunday, called by Mrs. J. W. Hayden of Orchard Hill as a hand shake for her daughter, Mrs. R. E. McNabb, nee Allie Hayden, of Stanford, Texas, and her son, Derby Hayden of Grand Rapids. The picnic was rather a reunion for the Hayden's as all of the children with their families were in attendance. There were 28 of the twenty-nine grand children present, the absent one was Miss Ellen Reich who is employed at Lansing. It is the first time the Hayden family had been all together for 5 years and there are some changes in that short time. Besides the family there were a goodly number of life long friends from the immediate neighborhood. Among those from away were: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock and Mrs. Mercy Woerfel and daughter, Phyllis, son, George, and Joe Perry of East Jordan; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son, Clare of Boyne City; Mrs. Bessie Newson of Boyne Falls; and nephew, Harold Plank, of Detroit.

The dinner included an abundance of chicken, pie, cake, salads, sandwiches, pickles, jelly, tea, coffee, lemonade, and ice cream. There were 70 sat down to 4 long tables. After 2 hours spent over the repast, the dishes were sorted and packed and the crumbs, which would have fed quite a multitude, were taken care of and the younger ones took themselves to the lake for a swim and the older ones just sat around in groups which were constantly changing and being joined by others who did not join in the dinner. The entertainment was just chinning and let me tell you there was some aching jaws by the time the party broke up and every one expressed that it had been a long time since he or she had spent such a perfect day in such a perfect way. The day was one of Northern Michigan's best. All in all it was a day long to be remembered and cherished as a pleasant memory.

ECHO
(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Mrs. Roscoe Mackey of East Jordan and daughter, Miss Marjorie and girl friend of Grand Rapids were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Wilson and children of Pleasant Valley were Monday evening callers of Mr. and Mrs. Derenzy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson of Pleasant Valley called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson's Saturday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew of Ashton returned to their home Tuesday after spending two weeks at the home of their son, Carol Bartholomew and family.

Mrs. Rhoda Hickox and friends of Alden called on her sister, Mrs. Elmer Murray, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson and children visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Gibbard of Pleasant Valley, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carney and son called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray Wednesday evening. Mr. Murray had another stroke recently.

Mrs. Elmer Murray called on her mother, Mrs. John Henning of East Jordan Tuesday morning. Mrs. Henning is very sick.

Several from this vicinity attended the creamery meeting at East Jordan Monday evening.

About thirty of the 4-H Club members and young people had a party at the home of Mrs. Ruth Taylor, Wednesday evening.

Alice and Reva Wilson spent Sunday with Anna and Dora Derenzy.

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

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

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Suit case containing clothing on the Central Lake-Ellsworth road first of the week. Reward. ORVIE GUNSOLOUS, Phone 129-F31, R. 2, East Jordan. 32x1

WANTED

LOCAL MAN now employed; with car, if interested in sideline that will not interfere with your present work, send stamp for full particulars; out-door advertising; no selling. Advertising Mgr., 515 Goodale, Columbus, Ohio. 32-3

WANTED—Old horses and cows for fox feed. CROCKETT'S FOX RANCH, Williamsburg, Mich. 32x10

WANTED—Second-hand Cook Stove and Hanging Lamp. W. A. STROEBEL 32x1

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—Leonard Refrigerator, a 20-in. Sink, and a 12x14 in. Floor Grate. E. N. CLINK. 32-1

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. 29-12

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

UNTIL WE LEARNED BETTER

Until we learned better, we used to mix wood and steel in our car bodies and wheels.

It was the best way to make bodies—then. But the state of the art has advanced.

Of course, it is more expensive to make an all-steel body than to make a wooden frame and nail steel panels on to it. The better way involves an initial expenditure of several millions of dollars for new dies, which renders a change very costly. Cars, especially large expensive cars which are produced in small volume, cannot afford this, because the dies cost as much for one car as for a million. That alone explains why all-steel bodies are not used in all cars.

But our basic policy from the beginning is to make a good car better, regardless of cost.

For example, when we discarded wood-steel body construction, it was not because we lacked wood. We still have some thousands of acres of the best hard wood in America. Economy would urge us to use up the wood first, and then adopt the better all-steel body. But we decided that quality was more important than expense.

We weighed the reasons, for and against, before we made the change.

We could see only one reason for retaining a mixed wood-and-steel body—nailing the metal on, instead of welding an all-steel body into a strong one-piece whole. That reason was, it would be cheaper—for us.

Our reasons for adopting an all-steel body were these: A wood-steel body is not much stronger structurally than its wooden frame. In all American climates, wood construction weakens with age. Every used car lot gives evidence of this. Rain seeps in between joints and the wood decays. A car may have a metal surface, and yet not be of steel construction. Under extreme shock or stress the steel body remains intact—dented perhaps, but not crushed.

Steel does not need wood for strength or protection. Wood is fine for furniture, but not for the high speed vehicles of 1933.

In the Ford body there are no joints to squeak, no seams to crack or leak.

The all-steel body is more expensive—to us, but not to you.

By all odds, then, steel bodies seem preferable.

Wheels also have become all-steel. No one argues that an electrically welded one-piece steel wheel, such as the Ford wheel, needs to be "strengthened" by adding wood to it.

The one-piece all-steel body is the strongest, safest, quietest, most durable body made. That is our only reason for making them.

Henry Ford

August 7th, 1933

Briefs of the Week

George Secord is spending a few days in Flint.

Clinton LaValley of Muskegon spent the week in East Jordan.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson of Detroit was guest of her sister, Miss Mary Green, last week.

Fred Fallas of Ontario, Calif., has been spending a few days at the C. A. Brabant home.

Dance every Saturday night at Jordan River Pavilion. Music by Loper's Orchestra. adv.

Genevieve LaPeer, who has been spending the past few weeks in Midland, returned home last Friday.

Gordon Ranney and Clayton Healey spent the past week in Chicago at the Century of Progress Exposition.

Wm. Lenseike, Wm. Prior and Miss Beth Prior of Flint were guests at the John Dolezel and Secord homes over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Mark and daughter, Dora, of Tawas City were week end guests at the home of Mrs. M. B. Palmiter.

Mrs. Charles Snyder and son of Swartz Creek are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kitsman.

Mrs. John Benford and daughter, Jean, of Mt. Pleasant were recent guests at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Porter.

Mrs. James Crowley and son, Oscar, of Muskegon are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Price Weisler, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harrington and family of Indianapolis, Ind., are spending the week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Oscar Weisler.

Clarence Healey and daughter, Susie, were Flint and Saginaw business visitors latter part of last week. Mr. Healey brought a new Chevrolet home.

The Willing Workers Sunday school class of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Roy Nowland at her home on the west side, Friday, Aug. 18, at 6:30.

Miss Helen Topliff, (Home Ec. teacher of our High School) of Eaton Rapids is spending a couple of weeks in East Jordan assisting her Home Ec. class with their summer projects.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mark of Tawas City were week-end guests of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Palmiter, and renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Mark was an early settler of East Jordan some forty years ago.

The Past Matrons of Mark Chapter, O. E. S., were delightfully entertained at dinner Wednesday evening by Mrs. Esther Palmiter at her home on Fourth-st. Mrs. Mattie Palmiter assisted. Mrs. Esther Palmiter was the first Matron of Mark Chapter, which was organized in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Bartlett spent the week end at Battle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clark were Flint visitors the latter part of last week.

W. P. Porter and Morgan Lewis left Tuesday for a short visit at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. John Severance and Miss Agnes Porter visited relatives at Omena this week.

Mrs. John Benzen and children of Gaylord visited her mother, Mrs. Belle Henning, last week.

Miss Lamereaux of Grand Rapids has been guest at the home of the Misses Lewis on Garfield St.

Mrs. E. A. Hall (a former East Jordan resident) of Detroit is renewing old acquaintances in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Huston of Detroit are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Evans and Mrs. Huston's son, Wesley Simmerman.

Miss Betty Kitsman of Wyandotte is spending a couple of weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kitsman.

Mrs. Arthur Shepard with daughter, and son Stephen of Midland were guests of East Jordan friends and relatives last week.

Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Harper, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, have sent word to their East Jordan friends of the birth of Roy C. Harper, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Crawford of Marquette drove down Saturday and spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Crawford of South Arm.

On the first page of this issue is an announcement by Supt. E. E. Wade relative to the opening of the East Jordan Public Schools on Monday, Supt. 18th.

Al Warda, proprietor of the Cherryvale Hatchery, was at Grand Rapids the past week attending an annual meeting of the International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Northwestern Dist. Fair at Traverse City will start this year on Labor Day—Sept. 4th. The Charlevoix County Fair at East Jordan starts a week later—Sept. 11th.

Miss Nellie M. Meals of Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. J. Suvercrop of San Bernardino, Calif., were guests at the Porter homes in this city the past week, leaving for their homes Monday. They have been on a trip through the East and a visit at the Chicago Fair.

Miss Vera Aura Batterbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee, and William Martin Rebec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Rebec, were united in marriage by Justice Blount Wednesday evening. The young couple were attended by Susie Hayes and Clair Batterbee, brother of the bride.

Mark Chapter O. E. S. No. 275 held a School of Instruction at the Masonic hall Friday, August 4. Guests were present from Petoskey, Charlevoix, Midland, Tawas City, and Philadelphia, Pa. Officers of the Grand Chapter of Michigan O. E. S. present were: Mrs. Silvia Brown, Worthy Grand Matron of Birmingham; James F. Mark, Worthy Grand Patron, Tawas City; Mrs. Alberta Coburn, Worthy-Grand Chaplain, Detroit.

There was a family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Evans last Sunday in which all of their children attended.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Huston of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Evans of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lindenau of Boyne City, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Evans of Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bancroft of Ellsworth, and Lynn Evans of East Jordan, and all of the grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. C. Banderson of Central Lake took pictures of the gathering.

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

Miss Stevens of Detroit is working at the home of B. Evans.

W. E. Malpass has been a Detroit business visitor this week.

Mrs. James Hignite and her sister, Mrs. Durant, were week end visitors in Midland.

Muse Sloan of Flint is guest at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCollman of Flint visited his mother, Mrs. Fred Bennett, first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Milliman and daughter, Welda, are enjoying a camping trip through Northern Mich.

Mrs. Herbert Wilkin of Detroit was guest of Mrs. Walter McKenzie at the W. A. Loveday home over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester DeGraw of Detroit have been visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Josephine Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grunmit and children of Grand Rapids have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Warne Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Bennett with daughter, and Jack Bennett, of Eau Claire returned home, Wednesday, after a visit here with relatives and other friends.

Miss May L. Stewart is here from her work as instructor in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart.

Boyne City Home Furnishing Picnic at Whiting Park, Sunday, August 13th. Pot Luck dinner at 3:00 p. m. Bring dishes. Members of South Arm Group invited.

Mrs. Ralph Grenman and son returned to their home in Detroit latter part last week after having spent some time at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ella Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hoyt and children and the Misses Jane and Ruth Reid, of Iola, Kansas, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

Mrs. Dee Healey and son, Ned, and her mother, Mrs. Milson, returned to Los Angeles the latter part of the week, after having visited at the C. K. Brace and Clarence Healey homes.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Palmer and son returned to their home at Grandville the first of the week after having spent their vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass.

Mrs. John Severance (former East Jordan resident) and daughter, Mrs. James Ralph and son of Chicago are spending a few weeks at their home on Williams-st. Mr. Ralph was also here but returned to Chicago Sunday.

Miss Vera Aura Batterbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee, and William Martin Rebec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Rebec, were united in marriage by Justice Blount Wednesday evening. The young couple were attended by Susie Hayes and Clair Batterbee, brother of the bride.

Mark Chapter O. E. S. No. 275 held a School of Instruction at the Masonic hall Friday, August 4. Guests were present from Petoskey, Charlevoix, Midland, Tawas City, and Philadelphia, Pa. Officers of the Grand Chapter of Michigan O. E. S. present were: Mrs. Silvia Brown, Worthy Grand Matron of Birmingham; James F. Mark, Worthy Grand Patron, Tawas City; Mrs. Alberta Coburn, Worthy-Grand Chaplain, Detroit.

There was a family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Evans last Sunday in which all of their children attended.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Huston of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Evans of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lindenau of Boyne City, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Evans of Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bancroft of Ellsworth, and Lynn Evans of East Jordan, and all of the grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. C. Banderson of Central Lake took pictures of the gathering.

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

News of the Month

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. George Buttrick will preach.

First M. E. Church
James Leitch, Pastor

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

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

Sunday, August 13th, 1933.
8:00 a. m.—Settlement.
10:00 a. m.—East Jordan.
10:00 a. m.—Bellaire.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1933.
7:30 a. m.—East Jordan.
9:00 a. m.—Settlement.
9:30 a. m.—Bellaire.

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.

Subject for the Evangelistic Service—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great Salvation."

Cottage prayer meetings, 8:00 p. m. Friday at the Mission.
You are cordially invited to attend these services.

Pilgrim Holiness Church
A. T. Harris, Pastor
Residence 310 State St.

The services at the Pilgrim Holiness Church will be changed for two Sundays, Aug. 13th and 20th to afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Harris will be in revival services at that time and Rev. A. Osborn of Ellsworth will occupy the pulpit at East Jordan. You are cordially invited to these services.

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!

A POLICY OF PROTECTION

DURING its business life the policy of this bank has been a policy of protection. That protection has extended to depositors, customers and stockholders.

IT has successfully conducted its business in a safe and conservative manner. What it has done in the past is a guarantee of what it will continue to do in the future.

STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN

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

So far the attempt to recall Governor Comstock reminds us of a house-to-house salesman ringing a door-bell on wash day morning—a lot of noise without any results.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

"LET'S HAVE OUR TELEPHONE PUT BACK IN"

"I've got it all figured out, Ed. We can afford a telephone again. Shall I order it tomorrow?"

"Sure, go ahead. The office manager asked me today how he could reach me in the evening. The way things are going, I think it's all right."

A telephone will serve you in many ways daily. And in case of emergency, you can summon aid instantly, if you have a telephone. Order a telephone today from the Telephone Business Office. Installation will be made promptly.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

MEALS at a reasonable price.

SHORT ORDERS — a 24-hour service.

ICE CREAM — McCool's Velvet.

BAKED GOODS of all kinds.

MR. AND MRS. Archie Lockwood PROPRIETOR

Want these PRICES? Then you'd better act quick! Rubber prices are going up. Cotton prices are going up. Tire prices have to follow.

GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER	
4.40-21	\$7.20
4.50-21	\$7.90
4.75-19	\$8.40
5.00-19	\$9.00
5.25-18	\$10.00
5.50-19	\$11.30
PATHFINDER	
4.40-21	\$5.55
4.50-20	\$6.00
4.50-21	\$6.30
4.75-19	\$6.70
5.00-19	\$7.20
5.00-20	\$7.45

Want SAFETY? Want MILEAGE? Want QUALITY?

Then why not buy thesafest? That's a Goodyear. It gives protection from blowouts in every ply—with every ply built from bead to bead with patented Super-twist Cord. It stops your car quicker than any other tire—10% to 77% quicker—proved by tests on wet pavements.

Take the word of bus fleet operators—Goodyears now deliver 97% more mileage than they did five years ago on the grueling grind of fast, heavy, interstate bus operations. Goodyear uses the lessons learned on buses to increase the mileage of your tires.

Then get the tires built by the largest tire-builder in the world. Because more people buy Goodyear Tires—Goodyear can give you more quality for your money.

GOODYEAR

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

The Student Fraternity Murder

by Milton Propper

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WNU Service

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. An injection of poison is shown to have been the cause of Jordan's death. Rankin finds all the dead student's shoes are marked with thumbtacks. His only known relative is his uncle, Howard Merrick, St. Louis banker, also his guardian.

CHAPTER II—Continued

The very purpose of the discipline preceding initiation was to appraise the candidates and determine their worthiness; hence, Stanton's portrait of the boy's personality was comparatively complete. As a pledgee, Jordan had been generous and sincere, though light-hearted, a certain gravity had given him stability and a sense of proportion. He was amenable to correction, his cheerful disposition blending well in the fraternity. As a scholar, he was capable but not brilliant, without much enthusiasm for study. He had normal appetites; he drank to be sociable, though not to excess and enjoyed an occasional square joke. Essentially, however, he was refined and clean-minded. He had no enemies among members of the chapter, of which the president knew.

As to his attitude toward the opposite sex, Stanton was uncertain. The boy had attended only one dance since he was pledged, that of the past Saturday; then, he was unaccompanied. Without being aloof, he had not mingled much in the merriment of the affair. Yet, when he danced, his evident enjoyment indicated that he was quite at ease in the company of women. There was no girl with whom he had seemed especially well acquainted or toward whom he displayed a preference.

At the conclusion of the sketch, Rankin expressed his gratification. "Excellent, Mr. Stanton! But can you give me no further facts about the boy than you have already? What about the other pledges?" the detective suggested. "Their interests and his were mutual; he might have made one of them a confidant."

But Stanton shook his head. "Hardly, sir, after less than a month's acquaintanceship. Besides, the rest are all freshmen and he's a junior—the only upper classman we initiated this year. They're nothing in common to cause any close friendship, there."

"Would the records," Rankin asked, "add anything valuable to what I've learned? Those Jordan filed on entering the university. Even a little light on the case should be important. When can I see his papers?"

The supervisor pursed his lips. "Not until morning, I'm afraid," he said doubtfully. "The office of admissions is closed; and the clerks are more familiar with the files than I. Still, if you must have them now they can probably be located. . . ."

"No, I guess they can wait till tomorrow," Rankin returned agreeably. "I have enough to occupy me here, as it is." He paused and looked abstracted. "With these records," he then went on, "you might also send me the names and addresses of anyone now studying here, who formerly came either from Aberdeen college or the boy's home-town, Vandalla. I don't want to disregard any possible source of information."

When Mr. Warwick promised Rankin he would receive all the requisite documents early in the day, the latter faced Stanton.

"It might be helpful if I saw Jordan's sponsor," he proposed. "Mr. Patterson, isn't it? Did he know him before your rushing season?"

"No, he was assigned to take charge of him quite by accident," the president answered. "College fraternities differ from civic societies, where the sponsor proposing the candidate is usually a close friend. Here, we don't even meet our prospects before our first smoker, unless it happens casually in classes."

"Still, I'd like to put a few questions to Mr. Patterson. Will you please have him brought here?" Stanton dispatched his roommate, who returned with a tall and striking young man, whose angular face, dark to the point of swarthinness, had unusually heavy and coarse bristles. Both complexion and looks revealed a nervous, dissipated condition. Above a weak chin, his heavy mouth held lines that could only come from irregular living.

He was obviously ill at ease, and Rankin began without offering him a chair.

"In a dreadful affair like this I must rely on all the assistance I can obtain. I believe you stood beside Jordan in the chapter room when the poison took effect?"

Patterson replied abruptly. "No, I wasn't near him. . . . nowhere near, when he fell," he contradicted Rankin. His lips twitched nervously. "I was at the initiation, but not in the line with the rest of the sponsors."

"Not with him?" Rankin's startled demand disclosed his surprise. "Then where were you?"

The president was even more as-

tonished. "I could have sworn that was you with Stuart," he declared. "Who took your place as sponsor, Ned?"

For an instant, Patterson gaped uncertainly. "I hadn't been. . . well all day," he explained. "I had a . . . splitting headache since class this morning and I didn't feel much like attending the ceremony. I didn't want to make a fuss about it, so I asked Paul Whitaker to substitute for me at the ritual. He dressed in my room; and just before the pledges marched down to the chapter room, he fell into tile to guide Stuart."

"But you joined us later." The president's words held an inquiry. "I remember you helped George Patten carry him upstairs, after his collapse."

"Yes, I did slip in about eight-thirty." The sponsor paused. "At the last moment, the . . . pain disappeared and I decided to watch the initiation anyhow, even if I didn't take part. So I put on my robe and took an empty chair behind the pledges with the other brothers; I saw most of the ritual."

"Then it was you who stepped up to untie Jordan's hand before the final toast?" Rankin's query was penetrating and unexpected, to catch him off his guard.

Though still perturbed, as if at his surroundings, Patterson displayed no alarm.

"No, I stayed in my place," he answered. "I had no idea where he stood in the line. Anyhow, enough of the other boys got up ahead of me to free the other pledges."

Rankin accepted this assurance with a nod. "And now, Mr. Patterson," he said, "as to what you may have learned through knowing Stuart, so well. . . ."

For the following fifteen minutes, he questioned the sponsor searchingly about his contacts with the dead boy and their various conversations together. Less constrained as the inquiry progressed, Patterson appeared candid and willing to relate what he could. But, as Stanton had intimated, he could tell no more about the boy than any other member of the fraternity.

When the detective dismissed Patterson, he had discovered nothing to forward his investigation.

Before he went below to view the chapter room itself, Doctor Sackett, the coroner's physician, arrived and immediately began his examination of the body. At the same time, a headquarters photographer appeared; and though his service had little value, because Jordan had been moved since his seizure, he set his camera without waiting for directions. The detective arranged with Doctor Sackett for having the remains shipped to the morgue, when his diagnosis was completed. . . .

"With regard to the autopsy, Doctor," he then said, "see that it is begun immediately. It is absolutely essential to have the poison that killed him identified early tomorrow. Can you arrange to find that out by the first thing in the morning?"

"Well, I'll do what I can," the physician grumbled. "But you mustn't expect miracles. With any luck, we might strike the poison on our first or second analysis; on the other hand, it might take more than a dozen eliminating tests to clear the dozen."

Doctor Thompson remained upstairs to assist him, so that only Ted Stanton, the supervisor and Mr. Fletcher accompanied Rankin below. As yet he did not understand the lawyer's connection with the fraternity; but the problems presented by the crime occupied him at the moment to the exclusion of that question. Mr. Warwick's attitude indicated some good reason for his presence and Rankin continued to accept him as a spectator.

The scene of the initiation offered eloquent proof of the confusion following Jordan's collapse. The line of chairs barely suggested the semicircle they previously formed, so many were overturned or out of place. On the dais lay glasses of wine, the bottle itself on the tray. Other wine goblets had been carefully placed on the floor amid the shattered pieces of those dropped and broken in the uproar.

Rankin's first act was to send the officer on guard at the door to Doctor Sackett, to procure from his kit several empty medicine vials. He returned shortly with three, which the detective took. These, he carefully filled with wine, the first from the contents of the bottle, and the other two from glasses chosen at random among those on the floor. When he had corked them and set them aside, he knelt gingerly among the debris at the altar; and covering his hands for protection with the folds of two handkerchiefs, he swept together the fragments of splintered glass within his reach. Then from an inner pocket, he produced an empty envelope and put them into it, sealing the flap. The entire collection he delivered to the policeman.

"Give these bottles and the envelope to Doctor Sackett," he instructed. "In case he leaves before I am finished here, tell him to have them thoroughly analyzed by the departmental chemist. Warn him to pay particular attention

to the moisture on some of the larger particles of glass."

He shut the door after the departing officer, and proceeded to discover from Stanton the relative positions, at the moment of the tragedy, of the officers on the dais, the pledges and sponsors at its foot, and the spectators seated behind them. When the scene was fully described to him, he indicated the door.

"How about that? I gather it isn't locked during the ceremony, if Patterson could enter the room after it started."

"No, there's no need for it," the president replied, "because an officer of the fraternity is posted there. We call him the sergeant at arms; his duty is to keep order in meeting and evict unruly brothers at the command of the chair. He opens the door only to those who have a right to be present."

"It is improbable, then, that anyone could get in secretly, unknown to him?"

Stanton nodded emphatically. "No one could pass him, Mr. Rankin, without giving the signals by which he recognizes a brother."

"I suppose only fraternity brothers are familiar with these signals?" Rankin inquired.

"Yes, though you must remember, sir, that every chapter of Mu Beta Sigma has exactly the same ritual and ceremonies. So members all over the country know them; but no loyal frater would ever divulge them."

"That's what I thought," the detective remarked. "What about the



He Was Obviously Ill at Ease, and Rankin Began, Without Offering Him a Chair.

front door of the house, Mr. Stanton? Could an intruder steal in, undiscovered?"

"Not unless someone on the inside unfastened it for him," Stanton replied. "It's always kept locked; and only brothers and pledges have keys." "You realize what that means," Rankin pointed out soberly. "Only members and candidates for initiation could have been present at the ritual tonight."

Mr. Warwick looked grave, and as he comprehended the dreadful implication of the statement, Stanton blanched and swallowed hard.

His voice dropped to a whisper. "Yes, I suppose that's inevitable," he admitted.

"And now, what about your attendance at meetings?" the detective carried on briskly. "Is it compulsory or not?"

The president recovered his poise with difficulty. "It isn't, because we have to make allowances for other engagements or for sickness. That's why Ned was able to stay away tonight."

"I should like to find out, Mr. Stanton, how many were present at the ceremony, this evening. Also, who was missing and where they were at the time."

"The roll-book will give you most of that information," Stanton volunteered. "The recorder of the chapter keeps the minutes of our meetings and calls the roll, before we start. Any boy who doesn't answer to his name, he marks absent." He produced from a shelf in a hollow section, behind the altar, a brown leather-bound volume of white ruled sheets.

"This is the recorder's book and here is the registry of attendance." He ran his index finger along one of the columns. "It was exceptionally good tonight, you see—almost 100 per cent. Of our thirty-three active brothers, only three were away; besides Ned, Ben Crawford, a sophomore, and Larry Palmer. It may be that Ben or Larry also came in during the ceremony, just as Ned did. But you'll have to ask the sergeant at arms about that; I was too busy with the ritual to notice." He shut the book and returned it to the altar. "That makes thirty members in the room," he summarized, "or, counting Ned Patterson, thirty-one as far as I know. In addition, there were the initiates, ten of them if you count Mr. Fletcher. . . ."

Rankin's sharp question halted the boy. "Mr. Fletcher?" he demanded, mystified. "Do you mean that he was being initiated into the fraternity?"

"As an honorary member, sir," Stanton stated quickly. "We do that sometimes, to honor someone outside of school and prominent in the community."

"I see," Rankin bit his lip meditatively. "I had assumed that Mr. Fletcher was already a member of Mu Beta Sigma, attending tonight as an alumnus."

For the first time, the lawyer spoke, his features austere and his tone deliberate.

"Perhaps I should have explained earlier my reason for being here," he said, "but I thought you understood. Now, after this unfortunate tragedy, I would prefer to have my connection with the fraternity kept in the background. Undue publicity might embarrass me in my profession; at any rate, the association would be most unpleasant. Though not a fraternity man, I heard a great deal about this chapter from two nephews of mine who used to belong to it. They have since graduated from the business school. Last year, they broached the subject of my becoming an honorary member. As a possible means of renewing my youth, the idea attracted me; though beyond visiting the house once or twice, I was too busy to consider it adequately, at the time. This autumn, my nephew and young George Patten, whose people are close friends, renewed the matter. I was literally rushed by smokers and social events; at the dance last Saturday, my wife and I acted as chaperons. She added her persuasion to theirs, so that I finally agreed to join, if only because I regarded the group highly."

"You witnessed what took place in this room tonight?" Rankin inquired.

"Yes—that is, what I could, under the circumstances. Remember, I was blindfolded and kneeling in line with the other pledges, listening to the ceremony."

"How far away, Mr. Fletcher," the detective asked, "were you from young Jordan when he collapsed?"

"I knelt on his left, facing the altar," the lawyer replied, "that is, next to his sponsor . . . or whoever took Patterson's place; he was the only one between us. George Patten was my sponsor and stood on my left."

"Can you suggest any details of the tragedy," Rankin wanted to know. "That Mr. Stanton has neglected to mention?"

"No, I can't, Rankin." The lawyer shook his head. "His story seems to have covered everything bearing on it accurately and quite substantially."

"Do you know anything about young Jordan that so far has not been brought out?"

Barely perceptibly, Mr. Fletcher hesitated; but again he answered in the negative. Rankin's forehead furrowed in thought as he once more addressed the president.

"Please have your sergeant at arms called in, Mr. Stanton," he requested. "Before I question any of the other boys, I want to find out about the exact attendance."

When the officer arrived, he proved to be a young man of medium height and stocky build, with broad shoulders and long muscular arms. Even before he was introduced, Rankin, an ardent football fan, recognized Lew Kurly, ace halfback of the university eleven.

He waited until Kurly closed the door of the chapter room behind him.

"I am making inquiries, Mr. Kurly," he then explained, "about the members present at the initiation and who they were. Your president informs me that, as sergeant at arms, you guard the door at meetings and after it has begun, let in only those who can give the proper signals and passwords. I have already consulted the roll-book, and ascertained that when the roll was taken, thirty men answered. Now, can you tell me who arrived after this check-up and when they came in?"

"I let in two fellows during the ceremony, Mr. Rankin. The first one came in only ten minutes or so after it started; that was half past eight."

"According to his account, that would be Mr. Patterson," the detective observed. "What about the second chap?"

But Kurly shook his head. "I don't know who he was," he answered. "In fact, I couldn't tell Patterson, either. They were both completely masked by their robes and hoods. Anyhow, they knocked on the door correctly and changed the password with me, so I opened the door for them both."

"Didn't you recognize their voices at all?" Rankin's manner revealed his disappointment.

"No, I never had a chance to," the sergeant at arms returned. "The password is just a single word; not enough to let me identify anybody by his speech."

"At least you have some idea of when this second late arrival entered the room?"

"To the moment, sir; I looked at my watch just a few seconds before he signaled outside. It was exactly eight-forty-five."

Rankin rubbed his chin. "Well, he evidently must have been either this Ben Crawford or Larry Palmer," he stated reflectively. "See if you can

discover which it was, Mr. Kurly," he requested. "And when you've learned, report to me."

As his investigation progressed, eliciting various new facts, he gradually modified his impression of the murderer's unusual rashness and daring. Actually, he realized, the initiation made the crime comparatively safe, provided the criminal managed to reach his intended victim, ostensibly to untie him, before anyone else. Though one of a limited group of thirty-two, that group, by its very numbers, was his chief protection. If no one had observed him the previous night, tampering with Jordan's shoes, there was nothing to single him out from any other member.

Rankin considered it futile to search the chamber for finger-prints, and reasonably expect those he might find to forward his quest in any way.

As he previously suggested, the main danger to the criminal's otherwise perfect plot lay in the boy's reaction to the job of the needle. But he also perceived the situation on which the plotter relied to make even that risk negligible. A quick stab was not very painful; if Jordan jumped or gave vent to a grunt, neither act would attract much attention. But he would make no sound at all if he supposed that the prick he felt was part and parcel of the ritual. And therein was his slayer's assurance of safety.

Fifteen minutes elapsed before Lew Kurly returned to the chapter room with the information after which Rankin had sent him. His eyes blazed in excitement and he looked troubled and perplexed.

"It's darned funny," he burst out; the words tumbled over one another, "but the second chap who came to the meeting late wasn't either Larry or Ben. I don't know who he could have been. They aren't in the house at all; I've asked the other fellows but nobody remembers seeing them around tonight."

The president's surprise at the news verged on alarm. "But that is impossible! No one left and thirty-two members were in this room when the ritual ended."

Though immediately alert, Rankin was more composed. "Probably one of them attended the ceremony," he suggested, "and has gone out since for some reason. I should say that is what has happened; it would explain everything."

"No, no one could have done that," Kurly asserted positively. "That's what makes it so peculiar. If either Larry or Ben was in the house this evening, some of the boys would have seen him go out afterward. But they all swear that not a soul did that since Jordan collapsed, and only thirty-one brothers are in the house."

"It's certain no one tried to leave after I arrived," the detective agreed, "or the officers would have prevented it and reported to me. But how can you be so positive he hadn't slipped away before that time?"

"Because as soon as 'Chuck' Saunders went to phone Doctor Thompson, someone was always at the door, watching for him," the half-back related. "I waited there myself for a while and am sure no one got out then. And while the doctor made his examination, several of us stood in the down-stairs hallway, discussing what had happened. They all say the same thing."

Rankin frowned and took out his watch. "It's two o'clock already," he said. "If Mr. Palmer and Mr. Crawford didn't attend the initiation, it's strange they haven't returned yet. Let me know the minute they do."

"I suppose you appreciate what that indicates, Mr. Rankin," the supervisor declared solemnly. "A stranger, not belonging to the fraternity—someone with no right—was present in this room. That completely changes the scope of your investigation."

"Yes, that seems to be the alternative," Rankin agreed, equally grave. "But it would be wise to verify Mr. Kurly's report before we accept that conclusion. I'll have to check up the evidence of every boy, anyhow; there are a number of other points I must settle."

He spent the following forty-five minutes in meeting and quickly interviewing one young man after another in the chapter room. Of each member and each candidate, his inquiries were the same, first as to his knowledge of the dead boy, his antecedents and those of his family. He obtained no facts, however, besides those Stanton had already supplied. One and all, as was to be expected if the criminal was among them, denied untying Jordan's wrists; and none could say who had freed him. Nor did the detective learn anything new about the tacks in his shoes; no one had been seen tampering with them the previous night. But Kurly's statement about the two absent brothers received unanimous confirmation. Neither boy had gone out since Doctor Thompson was summoned.

While Rankin continued his interrogations, Ted Stanton quit the room. The detective had questioned about two-thirds of the fraternity, when he returned.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(BY REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Ill.)
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Lesson for August 13

HANNAH

LESSON TEXT—1 Samuel 1:9-22, 24-28; 2:1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT—Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Prov. 31:30.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Gift of Mothers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—An Honored Mother. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What We Owe to Our Mothers. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Devout Motherhood.

As indicated by the lesson committee, the lesson text practically covers chapters one and two of 1 Samuel. In order to get a full view of this unusual woman the salient features of these chapters should be made to stand out.

I. Hannah's Sore Trial (1:1-8).

Elikaah had two wives, in violation of God's law. God's primal thought for man was one wife only. Therefore, for Adam he made Eve. Hannah's sore trial grew out of jealousy which naturally springs up between two women, wives of one man. The violation of this law of God concerning marriage has always been attended with trouble. Since Hannah's name is mentioned first, we may legitimately infer that she was his first and lawful wife.

II. Hannah Prays for a Son (1:9-18).

She had the good sense to take her trouble to the Lord. Believers should do this even though the troubles result from sin.

1. Her bitterness of soul (v. 10). Though Elikaah loved her and sought to lighten her burden, he was unable to bring to her heart the needed solace. Only in God can help be found sufficient to stay the soul in time of great trial.

2. Her vow (v. 11). Hannah asked God for a son. In connection with her asking this gift from God, she vowed to give the child back to God. Samuel was therefore a Nazirite all the days of his life. Much can be expected of children born into the world under such circumstances.

3. Hannah misjudged by Eli, the priest (vv. 12-16). The priest observing the motion of her lips and not hearing the sound of her voice concluded that she was intoxicated. He demanded that she put away wine. She defended herself against this vicious inference, assuring Eli that in bitterness of soul she was pouring out her heart to God in prayer.

Even good people may be too ready to impute evil motives to others. The devout Hannah must have been shocked and grieved that Eli should so unjustly accuse her. The Golden Rule should be applied in judging others.

4. Hannah blessed by Eli (vv. 17, 18). Her explanation satisfied Eli, who in turn pronounced a blessing upon her. Joining in prayer that God would grant her petition.

III. Hannah Consecrates Samuel to the Lord (1:19-28).

1. Her prayer answered (vv. 19, 20). So definitely did she realize that God had answered her prayer that she named the child Samuel, which means "asked of God."

2. Samuel taken to Shiloh (vv. 20-24). Hannah refrained from going to the place of yearly sacrifice till Samuel was weaned.

3. Samuel left or returned to the Lord (vv. 25-28). According to her vow, she took Samuel at an early age to the sanctuary and gave him over to the charge of Eli, the priest, to minister therein. It is a beautiful sight to see Samuel in his tender years ministering before the Lord. Godly mothers will train their children for God's service. It was, no doubt, a trying experience for Hannah to part with her child. She dedicated him unto the Lord to the end of his life.

IV. Hannah's Thanking to God (chap. 2).

1. She rejoiced in the Lord (vv. 1-10). So really God had answered her prayer and so definitely had she consecrated Samuel to the sacred service, that she wholeheartedly rejoiced in that she could give up her child in the service of the Lord. She declared that none was so holy as the Lord and that there was none other like unto the Lord. She realized that the Lord was almighty and that the blessings which had come to her were from him.

2. Her love for Samuel (vv. 18, 19). This was expressed in the making with her own hands a coat for him and taking it to him from year to year as she went to Shiloh with her husband to worship the Lord.

The priestly blessing upon Hannah and Elikaah (vv. 20, 21). The old priest highly prized the ministry of Samuel and expressed his appreciation by pronouncing a blessing upon his father and mother.

Faithful Prayer

Faithful prayer always implies correlative exertion. No man can ask, honestly and hopefully, to be delivered from temptation unless he has honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—John Ruskin.

Must Be Patient

We have only to be patient, to pray, to do his will, according to our present light and strength, and the growth of the soul will go on.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Machine gun unit of the Pennsylvania state troops called out to quell mine strike disorder near Grindstone. 2—President Roosevelt issuing to William E. Morris of Texas the first check of the billion dollars to be distributed among cotton growers. 3—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, selected by fusion leaders as the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor of New York.

English Women Join Mosley Blackshirt Ranks



Sir Oswald Mosley, Britain's titled Fascist founder and leader, staged a large parade through the streets of London's west end section and surprised street spectators when a detachment of women in full blackshirt uniform made their appearance in the parade.

GETS TREASURY POST



Mrs. Marion Glass Banister of Lynchburg, Va., sister of Senator Carter Glass, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of assistant secretary of the United States treasury. It is the first time that one of her sex has held such a high office in the Treasury department.

ACCUSED MAYOR



"I'll run this city from a police cell if necessary," said Mayor William J. Swoboda, jaunty chief executive of Racine, Wis., who was arrested and charged with accepting a bribe to give a gambling syndicate control of the city. He is also alleged to have attempted to bribe the chief of police.

Seems Logical

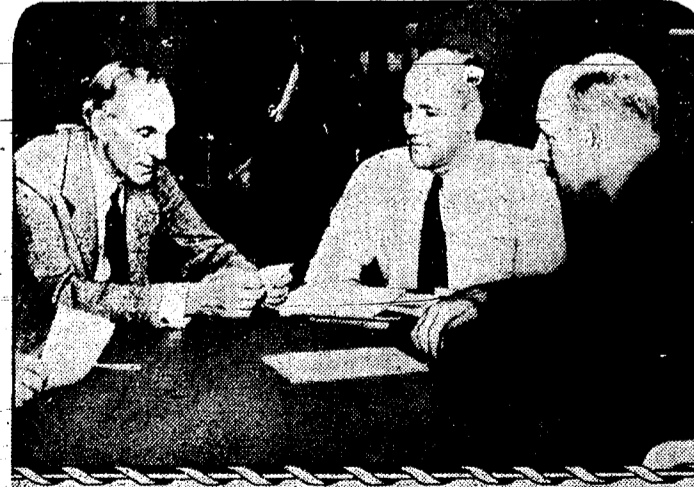
"The umbrella I bought from you is not much good."
 "How is that, sir?"
 "I left it in a restaurant yesterday, and it was still there today."

Gov. Pollard Weds His Secretary



Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia and his secretary, Violet Elizabeth McDougall who were married in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The governor's first wife died more than a year ago.

Henry Ford on Seventieth Birthday



Henry Ford photographed in Detroit in company of some of his engineers on his seventieth birthday. He celebrated the day by giving his associates photographs of themselves in conference with him.

International Air Mail

There is air mail service to most countries of the world from the United States, the mail being forwarded by air to the port of steamship departure, then by steamship to London or to France or the Netherlands, then by air to destination. The United States Post Office department maintains air mail routes to all countries of Central and South America and the West Indies, as well as Canada and Mexico.

National Song Popularized

To make the national anthem more popular, King George requested that the music be rearranged. The work has been completed by Capt. H. E. Adkins of the Military Musical academy, and is being published. There is no alteration in the harmony. The principal change is in the tempo, and there is a rearrangement of the instrumental parts. Better playing of the national song is expected to result.

Alfalfa, Clover Bring Late Crops

May Be Used Where Chinch Bugs Have Riddled the Corn and Barley

By J. C. Hackleman, Crop Extension Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Extensive areas in central and north central Illinois where chinch bugs have ruined the corn or barley crops can best be planted to alfalfa or red clover. Planting these legumes not only would put a crop on land that otherwise would be idle and costly, but also would be in line with the national agricultural adjustment program, which is designed to reduce the acreage of grain crops. Illinois farmers already have adjusted their cropping systems to the point where they are growing a million acres more of legumes than they were in 1910-1914, but the acreage can be vastly extended by seeding alfalfa and red clover on land where the corn or barley has been riddled by the chinch bugs, provided the soil is adapted.

It is important that soil conditions in the field be known before either alfalfa or red clover is seeded. The land must be sweet and must have a sufficient amount of phosphorus. Simple tests are available for determining this. The seed bed already has been prepared and by occasional additional cultivations can be kept in excellent condition for seeding. Red clover and alfalfa can be seeded in mid-summer. This will help to solve the problem of crop acreages and will make it materially easier for farmers to put a crop adjustment program into effect for 1934.

Choosing something to replace corn that has been ruined by chinch bugs is doubly difficult because the crop must be one that is immune to the bugs and that can, at the same time, be planted at late date. Sudan grass and millets, which could be seeded at this season of the year, are out of the question because they are highly favored foods of chinch bugs.

About the only cash grain crop available at this date is buckwheat. This will yield from ten to as many as twenty-five bushels to the acre, depending upon soil fertility and seasonal conditions. The best varieties are Japanese and Silver Hill.

Finds Phosphates of U. S. Worth Billions

The \$300,000,000 worth of phosphate rock which the phosphate deposits of the United States have yielded to date is a small item compared to the total phosphate resources of this country. Workers of the bureau of chemistry and soils have completed a survey of America's phosphate resources which has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. They estimate American phosphate resources at 6,200,000,000 long tons, worth approximately \$18,000,000,000.

Because the phosphate deposits of the United States form its most valuable natural fertilizer resource, and because phosphatic fertilizers are used more widely and in greater quantities by American farmers than fertilizers containing other plant-food elements, these findings are of interest to farmers and fertilizer manufacturers.

This survey discloses the occurrence, production, and reserves of phosphate rock in the United States and presents detailed information on their chemical composition which indicates the comparative value of all the domestic varieties of phosphate rock that are of commercial importance at the present time.

Feed for Work Horses

Efficient work horses can be developed by feeding less grain than many farmers are inclined to use. At the Missouri experiment station it was found that one lot of colts which had a total of 4,238 pounds of grain and 5,723 pounds of hay each, up to the time they were three years old, made just as good work horses as those which had 7,638 pounds of grain and 4,664 pounds of hay. They did not grow quite as fast, and were slower in developing, but there was less difficulty in keeping the colts sound in the feet and legs and as work horses they were just as satisfactory as the ones that had more grain.—Successful Farming.

Millet for Hay

Like sudan, millet makes a hay relatively low in protein content and has about the same adaptation. For best quality hay it should be cut early before the heads get too plentiful and before they mature. The Japanese varieties yield heaviest, but the foxtail types like the German and Hungarian make a finer stemmed and more leafy hay. From 25 to 30 pounds of seed are required. Seed should be planted from one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Demand for TB Testing

The demand for the tuberculin test by owners of cattle herds in 23 states is greater than the veterinarians, employed by the state and federal governments, have been able to meet. During 1933, there were nearly 2,000,000 cattle on the waiting list in those states. Five states—Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and Vermont—each had more than 100,000 cattle on their waiting lists. The other 18 states had substantial though small numbers of cattle awaiting tests.

A Little Bit Humorous



ALL FOR NOTHING

She watched the door of her new establishment open to admit her first client. Business had started! A good impression must be created upon him!

Hurriedly she grasped the telephone receiver and became engaged in an animated conversation. Then, an appointment having been arranged, she replaced the receiver, and, hearing on her customer asked: "What can I do for you, sir?"

A moment's pause, and then: "If you please, ma'am, I've come to connect the telephone!"—London Tit-Bits.

Avoiding Zero

Freshman—What is the date, please?

Professor—Never mind the date, the examination is more important.

Freshman—Well, sir, I wanted to have something right.

Mistaken Encouragement

"I told a friend of mine to sing instead of brooding over his troubles."

"Good advice!"

"I don't think so. Every time he gets a little bit worried now, everybody in the building has to suffer!"

Just the Eyes

Girl—I have broken my glasses. Will I have to be examined all over again?

Optician—No, only your eyes.—Everybody's Weekly.

Tinting the Bald Spot

"My dear, why has your husband been sitting on the beach in the broiling sun bareheaded?"

"I've just bought a new gown and John's bald spot clashes dreadfully."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The shop assistant wrapped up the customer's parcel and deftly handed it to him.

"There you are, sir," he said, "and if the goods are not just to your liking we will cheerfully refund the cash."

Farmer Giles sniffed.

"Don't tell me such a yarn, young man," he replied.

"Eh? What?" exclaimed the assistant, momentarily taken off his guard.

"Ye might give me my money back," said the farmer, "but 'tain't human nature to be cheerful about it."—London Answers.

Training for a Future

"What will be your son's vocation?"

"I think maybe he's practicin' to be a street car conductor," answered Farmer Cornatossel. "He's already tellin' everybody in the family where we get off."—Washington Star.

HE'D NOTICED THAT



"Is your wife enterprising?"

"I wouldn't say that, exactly, but it is remarkable how her tastes run to the things we can't afford."

Tommy's Guess

Teacher—Why did Joshua command the sun to stand still?

Tommy—I guess it didn't agree with his watch.—Boston Transcript.

Happy Ending

"For the last time I ask you for that sawbuck you owe me."

"Thank goodness, that's the end of that silly question."

Record Time Saving

Hank—Bill's powerful lazy!

Silas—Awful!—Had a dentist-yank a good front tooth, so's he could spit without movin' his jaws!

WE'RE WITH YOU!
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM
 THE PERFECT GUM
 WE DO OUR PART
 N-177

SEE, MOTHER—EVERY BIT OF DIRT SOAKED OUT BY RINSOL'S LIVELY SUDS. THE CLOTHES ARE AT LEAST 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER.

THAT'S WONDERFUL! YOU DON'T NEED TO SCRUB OR BOIL WITH RINSOL!
 CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER.

YES, Rinsol saves scrubbing—easily doubles the life of clothes—you'll save lots of money! You'll save time and work—and save your hands, too. Cup for cup, Rinsol gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Great for dishes, too—and for all cleaning. Get it at your grocer's.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP
Rinsol

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
 Have you anything around the house you would like to trade or sell? Try a classified ad. The cost is only a few cents and there are probably a lot of folks looking for just whatever it is you no longer have use for.
CLASSIFIED ADS GET RESULTS

Ugly, Disfiguring Pimples Covered Face
Cuticura Healed
 "My entire face was covered with ugly, disfiguring pimples and they were very painful. They were very hard, large and red and they gave me such pain by itching that I scratched and made them worse. For four months they were so bad I could hardly rest. Everyone suggested remedies but to no avail, and I became so disfigured I would not go out. Finally I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they made my face feel refreshed, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Bernice Whitaker, Rt. 3, Hamlin, Texas.
 Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

HIGH GRADE CIGARS \$250
 Box of 100. Imported by C. O. Cuban-American Co., Box 361, Quincy, Fla.

Ellsworth Paragraphs

Chas. Edson attended a Standard Oil meeting held at Petoskey Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Louis Bolser.

Lloyd Heckel of Claire, Mich. is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Kleinert this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Goeman and children and Mrs. Tony Shooks were callers in Traverse City, Monday.

Wm. Liberty of Chicago is spending the week at the home of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. George Liberty.

Miss Frances Best, who is attending Ferris Institute at Big Rapids spent the week end with her parents.

Fredrick Fallis of California was a supper guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patterson Monday evening.

The Misses Nettie Hank and Helen Best of Petoskey spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Best.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Bonnama and children of Grand Rapids are now occupying the parsonage of the Christian Reformed Church. Rev. Bonnama conducted the service at the local church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Riggs who have been spending the past few weeks in the southern part of the state arrived here Wednesday and are now residing in the Koo Klooster residence. On Friday evening the young people of this vicinity welcomed the newly married couple with a charivari.

The M. E. Ladies Aid met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Louis Bolser.

Verd Bolser of Flint spent Sunday at the home of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bolser.

Marvin Elzinga spent Sunday at the home of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baymer of Levering.

Mr. and Mrs. Craemer of Traverse City and Mrs. Abbie Madell of Atlanta, Georgia called on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Pearl and children of Charlevoix spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yettaw.

Miss Margaret Kidder of East Jordan is now boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bolser and is employed at the local canning factory.

Mr. and Mrs. James Buist and children of Coopersville, Mich. spent the week end at the home of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Beek.

The Misses Bernice and Vivian Kendall, who have been spending the past six weeks at the home of their sister in Monroe, returned home, Monday.

Mrs. Rena Achterhof of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Tillie Borgman; and Mr. and Mrs. George Klooster and Mr. and Mrs. Evert Kladder of Bellaire were callers at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. I. Horrenga, Sunday.

Mrs. Nelson Holland and son and brother, Milford McElroy were business callers at Bellaire Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Shooks attended the funeral services of Ned Lowing at Traverse City, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens of Phelps spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Timmer.

Miss Rebecca Bowman of East Jordan spent Friday and Saturday at the home of her friend, Miss Effie Merrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Ramson and children were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark of Central Lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Heiwelen of Kalamazoo are guests at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Bergsma.

The Pilgrim Holiness Church will have their yearly Sunday school picnic Tuesday at Young's State Park at Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webster of East Jordan spent Sunday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Beukema and son of Chicago are guests at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hennip Sr. this week.

Miss Albertha Brat, who is in training at Butterworth hospital, Grand Rapids, is spending here vacation at the home of her mother, Mrs. D. H. Brat.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gordon of Crosswell and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Frahm and daughter, Rosemary of Detroit were guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Arley F. Osborn the past week.

Harold Tremain of Kingsley, who has been spending the past few days with his friend, Herbert Meyer returned home Sunday. Ralph Meyer accompanied him home and will spend the week with friends there.

Mrs. Anna Meyer and sons, Herbert and Ralph, enjoyed a picnic dinner at Olson resort, near Traverse City Sunday. This picnic was given by the president for all the employees of the F. and S. Store in Northern Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hartman and children of Detroit were guests at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Isaman. E. R. Harris who has been spending the past two weeks at the Isaman home accompanied them home Sunday.

FAIRVIEW

We had a nice shower of rain Monday morning.

Farmers have been cutting and hauling in their crop of oats the past week, on account of the hot weather the past few weeks, the oats will be light.

Everybody is busy now-a-days picking string beans.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Timmer and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kocyer north of Ellsworth Thursday evening last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Timmer of Charlevoix were in this locality Tuesday evening.

The hum of the threshing machine will soon be heard again in this neighborhood.

Irwin Eaton of Ellsworth was a business caller in this section Monday forenoon.

G. Sloothaak has been helping Jay Kuiper haul in his oats from his other farm near Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Parson of Ellsworth; Mr. and Mrs. Bert DeGroot of Atwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar DeGroot of Wright's District visited with relatives here Friday evening.

James A. Wilson of Wildwood was in this neighborhood Saturday forenoon. Miss Kate Wilson of Central Lake accompanied him.

Eggs must be scarce at present, as Charlevoix merchants are making two calls a week here to get them.

RESORT DISTRICT

Lester Kent made calls in the neighborhood Sunday and had dinner at Beals.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Watters spent the week end with relatives at Harbor Springs.

Oscar Stabile from near Mancelona is staying with Gates and helping pick string beans.

Mrs. Beals son, Boyd Slack, her grandson Kendrick, and his father Lloyd Leach, arrived from Jackson early Saturday morning. They returned to Jackson Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Leach and children going back with them.

Mr. Norton and family from near Traverse City and relatives from Tustin spent the week end camping in Larsen's grove.

Bert Sinclair returned home from the Charlevoix hospital last week.

ATWOOD

Andrew Petter of Grand Rapids is spending the summer with his parents.

Supt. and Mrs. J. Van Beek and daughter of Byron Center, Mich. are visiting at the home of Mrs. Haan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tornga and son visited with Albert Elzinga's Sunday evening.

Andrew Essenburg and family of



ISO-VIS⁶³ D⁹⁹

The New Anti-Sludge Motor Oil

means fewer quarts between drains

Why shouldn't Iso-Vis "D" last longer? It forms no sludge to stick piston rings—even tends to loosen up rings already stuck by ordinary oils. And next to high speed, stuck rings are the most important cause of high oil consumption. The use of Iso-Vis "D" actually tends to reduce the oil requirements of even an old car. Start now to cut down your motor oil costs by draining the crankcase, flushing clean, and changing to Iso-Vis "D".

FORMERLY 30¢

Now only

25¢ A QUART PLUS TAX

STANDARD OIL SERVICE

Corp. 1933, Standard Oil Co.

ALSO DISTRIBUTORS OF ATLAS TIRES

THRIFTY CAR OWNERS WROTE this CODE



THE MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION

The Thrifty Code for Tire Buyers

I hereby promise to trade in my thin, worn, dangerous tires today and equip my car before prices advance again, with the Safest and Most Dependable Tires I can find.

They must have:
Every fiber in every High Stretch cord in every ply saturated and coated with pure liquid rubber, to give me Extra Blowout Protection.

They must have:
Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread for Greater Strength and Blowout Protection.

They must have:
Scientifically designed non-skid tread to give me EXTRA SAFETY.

Mr. Car Owner

MAKE the Thrifty Code—your Code. Raw materials, commodities and wages are up—and going higher. When you know the prices are going higher—it's smart to Buy Now and Save.

REMEMBER—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for Safety, Speed, Mileage and Endurance.

Drive in today—we'll save you money and serve you better.

THE NEW Firestone SUPER OLD-FIELD TYPE	
Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21	\$7.10
Ford Chevrolet Plymouth 4.75-19	7.55
Nash Essex 5.00-20	8.35
Studebaker Auburn 5.50-18	10.15

3 LINES of TIRES with Firestone NAME and GUARANTEE

Firestone OLD-FIELD TYPE	Firestone SENTINEL TYPE	Firestone COURIER TYPE
Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 \$6.30	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 \$5.65	Ford 30x3 1/2 \$3.45
Ford Chevrolet Plymouth 4.75-19 6.70	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth 4.75-19 6.05	Ford Chevrolet 4.40-21 3.60
Nash Essex 5.00-20 7.45	Nash Essex 5.00-20 6.70	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 4.25
Bulk Chevrolet 8.10	Bulk Chevrolet 7.30	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth 4.75-19 4.65
Ford Studebaker Auburn 5.50-18 9.00		

Firestone Spark Plugs Save Gasoline 58¢ Each in Set We will test your Spark Plugs Free

Dependable Firestone Batteries \$5.60 and you old battery 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

Northern Auto Co. Phone 97 East Jordan

East Jordan visited with Mrs. Lucy Essenburg, Sunday afternoon.

Begin picking is in full swing.

Art Van Huizen of Grand Rapids is visiting with relatives here.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vandenberg, twin girls.

Harold Hartger, who has been visiting with Rev. Dornbush and family, returned to his home in Jennison, last week.

The Misses Hilda and Irene Gaul and Ona Elzinga accompanied Rev. and Mrs. Tyssie, who have been vacationing in Barnard, to Grand Rapids, Monday.

M. E. CHURCH
C. J. Kendall, Pastor
Central Lake-Ellsworth Parish

Atwood—
10:00 a. m.—Preaching.
11:00 a. m.—Sunday School.

Central Lake—
10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:30 a. m.—Preaching.
7:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Mid-Week Service.

Thursday, Barnard—
2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.
3:00 p. m.—Preaching.

Norwood—
4:30 p. m.—Preaching.
Ellsworth—
10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
8:00 p. m.—Preaching.
8:00 p. m.—Mid-Week Service, Wednesday.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH (Ellsworth)
Rev. B. H. Einink, Pastor.

9:30 a. m.—English.
2:00 p. m.—Holland.
8:00 p. m.—Catechism.
Y. P. Society, Wednesday, 8 p. m., every other week.
Choral Society, Wednesday, 8 p. m., every other week.

Ladies Aid Society, Thursday 2 p. m., every other week.
Teachers' Meeting, Friday, 8 p. m.

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH (Ellsworth)
Rev. Arley F. Osborn, Pastor

Phelps—
10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:30 a. m.—Preaching.
8:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting, Wednesday.
Ellsworth—
8:00 p. m.—Preaching.
8:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting, Thursday.
A welcome to all.

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. Cornell, 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. Reichert, Commissioner 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. Cornell, 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 / or insurance on said premises.

The premises described in said mortgage are as follows, to-wit: "Lot eleven (11), Block eight (8) of Nicholl'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. Cornell, Conservator for PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK, A Michigan corporation, Mortgagee.

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

Washington should have put a red eagle on those NRA placards. All along we thought it was a blue eagle the nation was striving to get rid of.

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—198-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