

Charlevoix County Herald.

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EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1933.

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N.R.A. Canvass In East Jordan

WILL BE PUT ON AS SOON AS
MATERIAL ARRIVES

Arrangements are being perfected for the house to house canvass in East Jordan to secure Consumers' signatures of Co-operation in the National Recovery Administration Campaign.

This is the movement for everyone in the country to work-together in the war on unemployment. The consumer's part is to agree to patronize employers and workers who are members of N.R.A. who are doing their part in wages and in length of working hours. The plan is by each one doing his part to get a total of 5,000,000 more men on the payroll of the country in a few months.

The card that the consumers are being asked to sign reads: "I will co-operate in re-employment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of N.R.A." To each one signing, a sticker will be given to display on auto shield or in the window of the home.

A little delay has been experienced in East Jordan because the needed number of cards and stickers have not yet been received. As soon as they arrive from Washington, which should be in a few days, the campaign will be put on here.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held Wednesday evening, C. W. Sidebotham was appointed local chairman and L. G. Corneil as secretary. The efficient Red Cross organization of East Jordan, headed by Mrs. Walter Davis, is being requested to take active charge of the canvassing. East Jordan always responds well to every appeal to support national wide movements for the public good, and this time we hope to go over the top 100% strong.

C. W. SIDEBOTHAM,
Chairman.

ADDITION TO EAST JORDAN NRA ROLL OF HONOR

C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co.
West Side Service Station
East Jordan Iron Works
G. W. Kitsman
Hite Drug Co.
Lorraine-Printer
Fred Nelson
R. E. Pearsall
East Jordan Co-operative Ass'n
Taylor's West Side Grocery
Mrs. Clyde Strong
Alpha Creamery Co.

EASTERN STAR TO STAGE BENEFIT PLAY

Lovers of good comedy will be given a rare treat at the high school auditorium the evening of Sept. 5th when members of the National Dramatic Camp at Ironton will present "Baby Daze."

The play is being sponsored by Mark Chapter, No. 275, O. E. S.

The action in "Baby Daze" centers around an eccentric professor who believes he has perfected the "elixar of youth," one drink of which will change an old man into a baby. His experiments are many and varied, but before he is through, the audience is weak from laughter and he is near death from fright.

"Baby Daze" is one of the best pure farces that has ever been on the American stage and the work of this dramatic group is of surpassing excellence.

Prices have been placed low to enable as many as possible to hear and see the play, twenty-five cents for adult tickets and fifteen for children.

New System of Checking On Gasoline Refunds

A new system of checking applications for gasoline tax refunds at Lansing has reduced the refunds for the first seven months of 1933 44 per cent below the refunds for the same period in 1932. With more than 25,000 gasoline dealers, drivers and other individuals making applications for refunds, there are many chances for honest error although a large number of "refund racketeering" cases have come to light in recent weeks.

The law provides that the state tax shall be refunded where the purchaser uses the gasoline for purposes other than propelling vehicles on public highways. This includes motor boats, farm tractors, and stationary engines. For the first seven months of this year \$417,857 was refunded against \$746,540 for the same period in 1932.

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

Montroy — Hipp

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Montroy announce the marriage of their daughter, Vera, to H. B. Hipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp, at Potoskey, June 20, 1933. They were attended by Vivian Little and Joe Bublinsky of Potoskey.

They plan on starting housekeeping in East Jordan.

The young couple have the best wishes of all their friends.

MacDonald — Cook

James Godfrey MacDonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacDonald, and Miss Margaret Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook, were united in marriage at the Presbyterian Church Saturday morning, August 26, Rev. C. W. Sidebotham officiating.

They were attended by Miss Frances Cook, sister of the bride, and Karl Larson, a cousin of the bride.

The bride was attired in a dress of powder blue crepe with dark blue accessories.

After a wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, the young couple left for a wedding trip in the upper Peninsula.

Upon their return they will begin house-keeping on the Albert Staley farm, about seven miles north of East Jordan, and will be at home to their friends after Sept. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald both grew up in the vicinity of East Jordan and are graduates of the local high school. Their many friends wish them a long, happy and useful married life.

Stallard — Houtman

Miss Ruth Stallard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stallard, and Henry Houtman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Houtman were united in marriage on Monday, August 28th by Rev. Smock of Boyne City.

The young couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Alba Brooks of East Jordan.

They receive the best wishes of their many friends.

Christenson — LaLonde

One of the season's weddings of interest was that of Miss Beatrice LaLonde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo LaLonde, and John Christenson, son of Mr. Carl Christenson of Muskegon, in St. Joseph's Catholic Church. High Mass was read at nine o'clock Monday morning, August 28. The Rev. Father Malinowski performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie LaLonde were the only attendants.

The bride was attired in a brown triple-sheer traveling costume with matching accessories and shoulder corsage. Her attendant was attired in a grey silk crepe suit and also wore a shoulder corsage.

A four course breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the brides parents on North Main-st.

The bridal couple left immediately for their future home in Muskegon.

Guests at the wedding breakfast including the bridal party were: Fr. Malinowski and Fr. Kavalski; Mr. and Mrs. E. Byer and daughter Joyce and Miss Marie Christenson of Muskegon; Mrs. Jack LaLonde of Boyne City; Mrs. Elmer Grenon and daughter, Miss Marguerite of Flint; Miss Margaret Aardema and Miss Dorothy Joyn.

Sonnabend — Zoulek

Miss Muriel Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sonnabend and William John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek were united in marriage at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday August 30th, at 9 o'clock by Father Malinowski.

They were attended by Frances and Fred Zoulek, brother and sister of the groom.

The bride was attractively gowned in white silk crepe and carried a bouquet of white roses and pink stock. The bridesmaid was gowned in white silk crepe and carried pink roses and snapdragons.

The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the brides parents for the immediate family of the bride and groom after which the young couple left on their wedding trip in the Upper Peninsula with hearty wishes from their many friends.

A KISS IN THE MOON- LIGHT—THEN DEATH!

An article revealing the grim experience of a beauty-contest winner who suddenly felt rude hands tear her from her racketeer lover's arms as machine-guns and pistols rattled and 12 bullets met in his brain, will appear next Sunday, in The American Weekly, distributed by The Detroit Sunday Times.

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

Eleventh Annual County Picnic

LABOR DAY, SEPTEMBER 4th AT
WHITING PARK

All roads lead to Whiting County Park on Monday, September 4th where the eleventh annual Charlevoix county picnic will be held. Everyone is cordially invited whether old or young. Something doing every minute of the day. Come early and stay late. Forget your troubles, meet your friends you haven't seen for some time and enjoy the wonderful facilities that abound on all sides at Whiting Park.

At 1:00 sports and running races will feature the program. There will be several new races that will be greatly enjoyed. Of course, a tug of war between the city and country will be included.

BASEBALL

At 1:00 comes the first of two baseball games. This game presents the Barnard and Peninsula teams who have already opposed each other twice and are already set for the third encounter. These teams will present their regular community line-up and it will be a nip and tuck affair from start to finish. The second game starts at 3:30 between Maple Grove and Ironton. These teams have not met before this season so you will see a hotly contested game. These teams are sponsored by the various granges in the county and the players are well known in the various communities. From latest information the young athletes (some not so young) are primed for these gruelling encounters.

BOXING

Now here comes the big feature of the day. Starting promptly at 2:30, at the conclusion of the first ball game, there will be staged five thrilling boxing matches between the best that Charlevoix county has opposed to some of the Springvale Conservation Camp boys. Perhaps, you have been in the audience of some 2000 to 4000 people who have seen and enjoyed the boxing matches held at the conservation camp. If you have, you will again enjoy seeing some of the same boys perform on Labor Day. If you haven't, this will be your opportunity to see these mit slingers. Joe Smith and Wm. Wood of the Charlevoix coast guard, Frankie Winnick, "Hardrock" Ager, and "Chief" Crampton all from Charlevoix as well as possibly others in the county will oppose the conservation boys. Nothing more needs to be said. You certainly will want to see these boxing matches.

Here is another surprise. Rod Muma, leader of the notorious East Jordan German Band will bring his troupe to Whiting Park and entertain you. These boys have been to Traverse City and other points and are noted for their funny antics. Muma states that these boys are apt to pop up anywhere at any time during the day with their music.

If you are hungry or thirsty, don't forget the various American Legion posts in the county will be ready to serve you with their wares. A picnic dinner will be enjoyed at noon. Bring your lunch basket well filled. Whiting Park has wonderful water, fine bathing beach and facilities and most cordially invites you to enjoy its beauty on this occasion.

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

Funeral of Raymond Dale Evans Held Tuesday

Raymond Dale, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Evans passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. Howard Sumner of Muskegon Heights August 26. The cause of his death being erysipelas meningitis. He was born August 28, 1917 at East Jordan, having spent the greater part of his life here, the past two years he has lived in Boyne City.

He had gone to Muskegon for a visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Howard Sumner, and was taken ill while there.

He was a sponhore in Boyne City high school.

He is survived by his parents and following sisters: Eldene at home, Mrs. Howard Sumner of Muskegon, and a brother Harold of Grand Rapids.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday, Aug. 29th, at the home of his grandfather, John Light, by Elder Arthur Starks of Gaylord. Interment at Sunset Hill.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks, and appreciation for the many kindnesses and sympathy shown by our friends and neighbors in the loss of our son and brother.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Evans
and Family

Governor Has Time To Keep Platform Pledge

GOV. HAS 18 MONTHS TO INSTI-
TUTE PROMISED ECONOMY

By Vernon J. Brown, State
Representative.

Probably there has never been a time in the history of this nation when the average individual citizen is more disturbed than at the present moment. Generally it is said we have entered upon a new era in business and in government. It is but a short time ago when the cry of the nation was for government to get out of business. There was revulsion against bureaucracy. There was a tremendous wave against public expense. Today business has yielded itself almost entirely and without an apparent reluctance to governmental control. Never in the history of nations has public money been spent with so lavish a hand.

In this respect Michigan is marching along with the parade. A year ago from every political platform was heard the cry for governmental economy. There was ranting against inspectors, there was opposition to almost every form of governmental activity, there were promises of cutting the expense sheets of the state in the middle, there were protests against every form of taxation, and there were promises of reform.

Today Michigan is whirling along in the same old maze of spending. Whatever has been saved by economies applied to the ordinary affairs of government is eaten up by new spendings of new commissions and new agencies. Before the summer is over there will be more inspectors on the road at state expense than ever traveled the highways and byways of this commonwealth before.

A little more than a year ago this writer in closing his first series of articles on state affairs, used these words:

Oligarchy of Spenders
"Michigan is ruled by an oligarchy of spenders who have ears attuned and their eyes focused upon certain blocs and minorities who have learned to make themselves heard and seen. The taxpayer will never receive his deserved recognition until he too makes his power a virile, forceful portion of election issues. Public waste will never be swept aside by those who fatten at public feed troughs."

Killing Rats

"Farmers frequently find it profitable to take a day off and kill the rats which infest his grainaries. And by this is meant no insult to those who serve the state. The simile is employed only to point out that the taxpayer can never hope to keep the meal barrel filled as long as bureaus, boards, institutions, commissions and agencies multiply as they have in the past and consume so much and as long as the gap between private and public salaries remains at its present width. Economy—relentless and ruthless, unmoved by sympathy, undaunted by opposition or political expediency—must rule if Michigan is to be saved from bankruptcy."

Only the taxpayer can accomplish this end, and then only by determined effort and organized forces."

These words are as true today as they were a year ago.

Again we quote from the closing chapter of the 1932 series wherein was said: "No politician is afraid of the taxpayer vote. He given no heed to demand for retrenchment. His sole interest lies in the creation of new jobs into which his henchmen are inducted and new commissions through which political debts may be paid."

False Prophets

False prophets once were stoned in the streets. Fortunate indeed that such a pastime has been abandoned, for on April 2, 1932, this writer stated editorially, "The people of Michigan will select a governor this fall. They will select a man who has proven himself bigger than the cheap grafters; bigger than paid lobbyists; bigger than petty office seekers; bigger than a cabinet of salaried appointees."

And so as we come to the closing chapter of the 1933 series we shall refrain from predictions of what will be done. Quite to the contrary we shall be content to review what has happened.

People Were Aroused

The people of Michigan were aroused last November. They went to the polls in the firm belief that at last their time had come to take vengeance against those who had brought their beloved state to the brink of collapse. They swept the boards clean. Some may have been carried away with enthusiasm for beer and wine. Some probably took the opportunity to express themselves on the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution. Then again it must be confessed that many were just tired of things as they were and voted for a change. But wialth, there marched to the polls on that November day a verit-

able army of voters who expressed themselves against the rising tide of public expense.

A new force in Michigan political affairs was recruited and along with that some restrictions having to do with property tax limitations and the right to vote for the spending of public monies and the creation of public debt were written into the constitution.

There is no mistaking their intentions. The will of the people and their temper was never more clearly written in the returns of an election than was written into those of the fall election of 1932 in the state of Michigan.

May Still Redeem Pledge

Governor William A. Comstock still has ample opportunity to redeem his pledges to the people of Michigan. He has lost some time but he still has nearly a year and a half to correct some of the ills he promised to cure and some of the evils his own party has heaped upon a long suffering state.

Let this admonition be not misunderstood. Extravagant spending did not begin with the new deal of 1933. Its history reaches back far beyond even the political life of the present governor. It did not begin with Comstock. Neither has it ended with Comstock. It still persists with new life and new vigor.

The present governor lent his aid to a reduction of the operating budget of the state. In all sincerity he labored with the committees who wrote the operating budgets of the various institutions, departments and boards. He now finds his work and that of others who aided him, set aside and held for naught by a list of appointees and associates who flaunt the demands of the people and snap their fingers at budget makers. An attorney general, who himself was one of the first to increase the expense of his department, has ruled that even the legislature has no right to reduce the salary of an appointee during the term for which he is appointed.

Reductions Fought

The attorney general is supposed to know the law and it not the province of a newspaper editor to argue that point. But a former governor saw to it that every appointee submitted to a reduction even in the middle of a budget biennium and after their appropriations had been made. This governor promised even greater reductions and the people accepted his promise. They are asking now what he proposes to do about it.

One of the leading democratic editors of Michigan, in a recent article in his own newspaper, commenting on the fact that certain state officials, appointive and otherwise, who had tilted their own salaries back to pre-depression levels, said: "Of course it is perfectly all right for republicans to draw the salaries which republican

farm account books that are being kept indicate very clearly their progress. The summary which is presented to each co-operator at the close of the year is comprehensive and contains much detailed information that is of great help to the co-operators. These books not only keep a record of the farm receipts and farm expenses but consider the depreciation which takes place each year, decrease and increase in inventories, unpaid family labor, operators wage and interest on the investment.

The reports clearly indicate how difficult it has been during the last two or three years to make a profit out of farming. In fact, throughout the state of Michigan, over 85% of those who kept farm accounts, failed to make money.

To prove this point, a comparison of four years records on farms in the area of which Charlevoix county is a portion, are submitted. In 1929, the operators labor and management wage was \$1005.00. In 1930, it was negative \$75.00 (a shrinkage of \$1080.00 in just one year's time). In 1931, negative \$382.00 (another shrink of \$307.00, while in 1932 a negative \$307.00 (an increase of \$75.00). Thus far the books for 1933 show an increase in farm receipts so we anticipate that the year of 1933 will show the farmers in an improved position.

These farm account books are scattered throughout the county and give an excellent cross-section view of agricultural conditions. There is no other project in the county that gives the direct benefits that farmers are securing from this project.

The 1933 farm account book will close Feb. 28, 1934 so that further developments will have an important effect on the results. Any farmer in the county desiring to know the facts about the situation should start keeping records the first of March 1934. Would be glad to include anyone interested in this project for another year.

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

legislatures fixed, but it is entirely wrong for democrats to draw them. It is a strange political philosophy which makes it all right for one party to do a thing and entirely wrong for another to do it."

It is not that it is right for one and wrong for another. A thing is not right because another has done it. It was promised that the wrongs would be righted, not that merely those of another faith would continue the practices while the people continue to smart under an intolerable rule of common practices.

As stated above, the governor still has his opportunity. If these appointees desire to stand on legal rights, if such they have, and wallow in the emoluments of former days, the same power which appointed them can cause their removal and the appointment of others who are more amenable to the desires of the people and more in sympathy with the promises made. There are still many conscientious and able citizens of Michigan willing to do service for the state for a compensation demanded by the times in which we live.

THREE MORE MEET- INGS ON WHEAT ALLOTMENT PROGRAM

All Wheat Producers of Charlevoix County, State of Michigan are hereby notified that on the following dates, time and places, meetings will be held.

Boyne City, County Agent's office, 8:00 Wed., Aug. 30.

Marion Center, Grange Hall, 8:00, Thursday, Aug. 31.

East Jordan, Library, 8:00, Friday, Sept. 1.

These meetings are Organization Meetings of the wheat producers of the above named Community and are for the purpose of electing a representative or representatives of the Community to serve as members of the Board of Directors of the Wheat Production Control Association of Charlevoix County and as chairman of the Community Committee, and to elect two additional members of the Community Committee, if advisable.

Proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Only producers who have signed applications to enter into wheat allotment contracts shall have the right to vote. Producers who have not already filed their applications with the County Campaign Committee or the County Agent can make out their application at these meetings as evidence of their right to vote.

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

FARMERS KEEPING ACCOUNT BOOKS VISITED LAST WEEK

Forty Charlevoix county farmers now know exactly the results of their 1932 farming operations. These farmers do not guess, they know. These farm account books that are being kept indicate very clearly their progress. The summary which is presented to each co-operator at the close of the year is comprehensive and contains much detailed information that is of great help to the co-operators. These books not only keep a record of the farm receipts and farm expenses but consider the depreciation which takes place each year, decrease and increase in inventories, unpaid family labor, operators wage and interest on the investment.

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County Agr'l Agent.

Patronage Costly

The commission of inquiry into state governmental expense in its report which was written before the present administration took hold said of Michigan, "Exhaustive investigation has led the Commission to the opinion that the present serious financial crisis in both state and local financial affairs is not due to the acts of any single administration. Rather is it the result of more than two decades of unprecedented expansion in public service, much of which was ill-advised and unwisely administered. . . . The public purse has too long been looked upon as an inexhaustible hoard from which all may draw at will. Those charged with the administration of public affairs have continued for long periods in an atmosphere of concession and compromise, with minor groups seeking momentary advantage, to the end that patronage and self-interest have been substituted for statesmanship and wise leadership." That, dear reader, is the history of

(Continued on Fifth Page)



VERNON J. BROWN
State Representative from Ingham
County and author of the articles on
State Affairs appearing in these col-
umns.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Johnson Bringing Basic Industries Into Line Under Codes; Wants Banks to Relax Credits; Caffery to Succeed Welles in Cuba.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CODES for the oil, steel and lumber industries, formulated in Washington after hot discussions and with great travail, were agreed to by the representatives of the industries and signed by President Roosevelt, who thereupon retired to his summer home at Hyde Park, N. Y., to complete his interrupted vacation. But General Johnson, indefatigable NRA chief, had to continue the battling, for there remained of the so-called basic industries coal and automobiles to be brought under the wings of the blue eagle. Despite the sometimes angry debates over main points of divergence, especially the open shop question, Johnson was certain the automobile code would be completed within a few days. Donald Richberg, NRA general counsel, asked that the open shop clause be eliminated because it left doubt as to whether the industry accepted the collective bargaining provision. The motor car manufacturers seemed disposed to agree to this without surrendering the policy.

Henry Ford

Every one was anxious to learn what stand Henry Ford would take, but he maintained deep silence. Mr. Ford is the only large automobile manufacturer who is not a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Hitherto he has insisted on his right to bargain with his workers without the intervention of unions. That he may alter this policy, voluntarily or otherwise, was indicated by dispatches from Edgewater, N. J., which said the employees of the Ford assembling plant there were organizing under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. In the past Mr. Ford has maintained the open shop by meeting or exceeding the demands of organized labor in pay and working conditions. It was thought possible he would adopt a similar course in the matter of the blue eagle code.

Coal operators, according to General Johnson, were all displaying a co-operative spirit that insured an early agreement for the bituminous industry, and the representatives of the miners appeared willing to accept compromises on the question in debate.

LABOR day the oil code will go into effect, and the industry generally will support it although it does not completely satisfy the trade. To a very limited extent it provides for price fixing for gasoline. Standard Oil of Indiana did not wait for the effective date of the code, but put all its refineries on code schedules of hours and wages. The part-time system was abandoned, resulting in a 13 per cent increase in the total wage payment and a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the refinery employees as a group.

Base rates of pay in the various refineries were established as prescribed by the code as follows: Whiting, Ind., 52 cents an hour; Wood River, Ill., 52 cents; Sugar Creek, Mo., 48 cents; Neodesha, Kan., 48 cents; Casper, Wyo., 50 cents. These rates are for common labor. Proportionate adjustments were made in rates for skilled labor.

RETAIL dealers who gathered in Johnson's office for a hearing on their code were warned by the administrator that the government would not countenance unreasonable price increases and were urged to resist such boosts from jobbers who supply them with their goods. He said the national industrial recovery act would increase prices to meet new costs imposed by compliance with the trade charters, but just because of this "there is no reason to go way beyond reason. If you do this you just kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The house that we are trying to build will collapse like a house of cards."

In enforcing compliance with the blue eagle provisions, Johnson asserted that there would be no violence, no man-hunting and no boycotting. But, he said, the administration would move to uncover cheaters behind the blue eagle and then "we are going to move in and take the blue eagle right off their windows."

Human nature being what it is, there naturally are lots of complaints of "chiseling" by persons and concerns that have received the blue eagle. These come most numerously to Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, head of the committee that is supposed to protect the consumer—though Professor Ogburn says it isn't doing it—and to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. Both of them have organized systems for watching and catching the code evaders. Mr. Green has instructed all union men to keep

an eye on things throughout the country and to report to him any suspected violation of codes; he then reports to General Johnson. In this way a closer scrutiny of code chisellers than the government could institute is made possible.

SOME time ago Administrator Johnson hinted that the banks were not doing their part in the recovery program, and he has now persuaded them to relax credit extension conditions and thereby make money available in the channels of general commerce. To begin with, he conferred with members of the federal reserve board and Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, concerning methods by which the bankers might be induced to grant loans on classes of security which they have not been willing to accept.

"Bankers ought to resume the financing of ordinary commercial operations," General Johnson said. "I have studied the figures on commercial credit trends recently, and I do not think they indicate much loosening up on the part of bankers."

"We are working on that now, but listen, the ordinary banker wants sound risks. Most of them got pretty badly burnt in past years, and we've got to establish some basis for assuring them safety."

"I don't believe you can force extension of credit by fiat. The whole trouble in this country has been lack of confidence by all classes of people, and we've got to do what we can to bring confidence in business, in loans, and in the future back again."

HAVING accomplished neatly and speedily the job for which he was sent to Cuba, Sumner Welles will soon return to Washington to take again his position of assistant secretary of state in charge of Latin American affairs. He is to be succeeded as ambassador to the island republic by Jefferson Caffery who, from his post in the State department, so ably seconded the efforts of Mr. Welles. Caffery, like Welles, is a career diplomat and was minister to Colombia before becoming assistant secretary of state last spring. In the last 22 years he has held many important diplomatic positions. Caffery is from Louisiana and the favor with which he is looked upon by the administration is one of the thorns in the flesh of Senator Huey Long. His first job in Havana will be to negotiate a new United States-Cuban commercial treaty. President De Cespedes of course hopes this will include lower duties on Cuban sugar. Settlement of the water front strike in Havana led the new president to believe industrial peace would soon be re-established.

Most of the Machado supporters and porristas having been killed or captured, except those who had escaped from the island, the Cuban mobs let up in their bloody work. Their last grim performance in Havana was to steal and try to burn the body of Antonio Anicart, former chief of police, who had committed suicide to avoid capture.

Former President Mario Menocal, Col. Carlos Mendieta, leader of the Nationalist party, and many others who had been driven to exile by Machado, returned to Havana and were enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

GEORGE N. PEER, administrator of the agricultural adjustment act, put into effect at six principal live stock markets what has been called the "birth control" program for pigs, the object being the elimination of about 5,000,000 animals and the consequent raising of prices. In Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., the emergency relief administration began the purchasing of 4,000,000 pigs between 25 and 100 pounds in weight each and 1,000,000 brood sows. Most of the meat accumulated was to be distributed to the poor. A price schedule was fixed and the farmers were to be paid the difference between this and what they actually received, from a fund of \$55,000,000 obtained from the processing tax on all pork. The buying operations were to be started soon at other leading markets besides those named above.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON of Indianapolis is one fortunate author. He has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be minister to Paraguay and he will have, in Asuncion, the capital, a most delightful place to live, among pleasant people. Mr. Meredith was summoned to Washington for preparatory conferences and is expected to leave for his post in the near future.

Leo R. Sack, a Washington newspaper man, was appointed minister to Costa Rica.

ROBERT H. GORE, governor of Puerto Rico, is not liked by the Liberal party of the island, which claims to represent 46 per cent of the electorate. It has sent to President Roosevelt a protest against Gore's administration, charging that he has utterly failed to live up to his declarations for efficiency and nonpolitical policies and has grated on the sensibilities of the people.

The message concluded that "as a man unfamiliar with our character and our problems, and as we believe with the practices of government and state-manship in general, Governor Gore is very much on trial before the Puerto Rican people."

MAHATMA GANDHI has won another contest with the British government of India. Imprisoned because he had renewed his civil disobedience campaign, he started a new "fast unto death" and in a week was so near dissolution that the authorities released him unconditionally. His wife and Miss Madeleine Slade, one of his "three graces," were released from six months' sentences at Ahmedabad so they could attend him.

Gandhi had been offered his freedom if he would remain in Poona and refrain from conducting civil disobedience propaganda. He refused. He demanded that he be given unlimited facilities to conduct from prison his campaign in aid of the Hindu untouchables. He was told he could carry on the campaign only if he kept it free of politics.

"I might as well be dead if I can't work for them," he said and began his fast, vowing he would maintain it until death unless the government relented.

NORMAN DAVIS, "ambassador at large," called on President Roosevelt in Hyde Park and departed with fairly complete instructions for his course in the disarmament conference which reassembles in Geneva on October 16. In general Mr. Davis will support the British plan for limitation of offensive weapons; but both Mr. Roosevelt and he believe the French proposal for supervision and control of world armaments would be a big step toward an agreement. This plan calls for a permanent disarmament commission that would act as the official body in complaints against one signatory power by another. It also would provide the manner and shipment of arms from one nation to another, make inspections of world armaments and carry out a systematic check on the manufacture of offensive and defensive weapons.

Mahatma Gandhi

ENGELBERT DOLFFUSS, the diminutive but nervy chancellor of Austria, assured of allied support, took steps to check the German Nazis along the Bavarian border, where, he was informed, the latter were fomenting trouble and planning invasions of Austrian territory for next month. Dolffuss ordered the mobilization of more than a thousand picked marksmen in the home guards and prepared to rush them to the frontier to reinforce the troops patrolling there if the Nazi campaign continues. The Vienna home guard includes only two battalions, but thousands of volunteers are being recruited in eastern and southern Austria, and all of them are dead shots.

GEN. OWEN O'DUFFY'S blue-shirted National Guard of Ireland paraded in defiance of President De Valera's prohibition, and the Free State government declared it an illegal organization. A military tribunal was set up under the public safety act and all blue shirts who do not resign from the guard are to be arraigned before it and will be liable to death sentence. De Valera's government charges the National Guard was organized for the purpose of setting up a dictatorship. Minister of Justice Rutledge said he had evidence that the guard was heavily armed and was importing arms.

SOCIALISTS are not happy these days, and when the Second Internationale opened its world congress in Paris there were a lot of gloomy faces among the delegates. However, the executive committee firmly opposed the defeatists and pessimists in the party. The bright spots on the Socialist map were said to be Spain, where the tide of Socialism is steadily rising; and the United States, where in the opinion of American members, the "new deal" is leading to Socialism.

COMING up from the Caribbean, a tremendous storm swept the Atlantic coast of the United States from Virginia northward. About a dozen lives were lost and immense damage was done to property. Yachts were wrecked and several liners were in peril.

The storm played havoc in scores of communities in southern New Jersey as well as surrounding states. From Atlantic City to Cape May every seashore resort had flooded streets and homes. Beach front hotels were virtually marooned. Ocean City, N. J., was cut off from rail communication with the mainland.

BY A vote of about 3 to 1, Missouri decided that prohibition should be repealed and thus became the twenty-second state to line up in the wet column. Ratification by only fourteen more states is needed to repeal the Eighteenth amendment.

MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Reed City—Otto Witt, a farmer, is dead of injuries suffered when he was kicked by a horse.

Holland—The First State Bank of Holland, closed since Feb. 14, reopened recently. Under the organization plan 50 per cent of the deposits were made available immediately.

Hastings—Elnor Jean, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Kenyon, was drowned in a stock watering tank on her parents' farm, near here. The child had been playing in the water, leaning over the edge of the tank.

Romeo—Although most of the school districts in Macomb County are planning to operate for only a part of their regular terms, the high school at Romeo, which opens Sept. 5, is expected to be in session for a full 10-month term.

Sault Ste. Marie—Edward and Lawrence Myner and Joseph Gorman are in a Sault hospital with severe burns suffered when a cable on a truck they were riding came in contact with a power line carrying 65,000 volts. All were unconscious when picked up in the road.

Marshall—Calhoun County's onion crop is moving to the market, at a price more than 100 per cent greater than that of last year. The first of an estimated 500 cars were shipped and the price was \$1.75 a hundred, compared with 75 cents a hundred last year. The high prices for the crop, the largest in history here, are due to crop failures in Indiana and Texas.

Kalamazoo—The first prosecution under the child labor statutes here in several years resulted in the fining of Irving M. Sugg, manager of a brickyard. Sugg employed half a dozen boys from 6 to 16 years old, according to George M. Lawrence, manager of the free employment bureau, who filed the charges. The children were engaged in scraping and cleaning bricks.

Ann Arbor—The "little brown jug," long the prize of victory between Michigan and Minnesota football teams, missing since just before the Wolverine-Gopher game of 1931, has been found. In a clump of bushes on East University avenue, near the medical building at the university here, the gridiron trophy was found by Al Thomas, a brother of Lorenzo Thomas, groundskeeper at Ferry Field.

Bay City—No reduction in 1934 sugar beet acreage will be required under terms of the agreement reached by sugar men and Department of Agriculture representatives at Washington. M. W. Carroll and Charles A. Corryell, of Bay City, who attended the parley, have announced. Sugar factories may not, however, contract with farmers for an increase of acreage over that contracted for 1933, they said.

Lansing—Wayne County's plea for a reduction in its share of the state tax burden was denied by the State Board of Equalization following a public hearing. The board adopted the tentative figures recommended by the State Tax Commission, making only two minor changes. The commission's recommendation was that Wayne should shoulder 48.95 per cent of the state tax this year instead of 49.54 per cent as in 1932.

MacKinnon Island—Jimmie Duffina, young professional of the golfing Duffina family, shot his second hole in one on the Grand Hotel course here. Duffina's ace was made on the 135-yard fourth hole. Duffina, a brother of Phil and a nephew of Frank Duffina, professionals at the Grand and Washkamo clubs respectively, took time-off from his duties as city marshal to engage in the match. He was formerly professional at the Bay View Country Club, Petoskey.

Grayling—Even fish have their troubles during a thunder storm. Phil G. Zalsman, superintendent of the Grayling State Fish Hatchery, reports that a bolt of lightning struck in one of the hatchery ponds one recent morning and by noon 25 trout were found stricken, of which only three survived the shock. The skin of one of the trout was entirely stripped off by the bolt. Others were burned from head to tail. This is the first authentic report ever received of the death of fish by lightning.

Mt. Pleasant—Central Michigan has reached its high mark for producing wells and those in process of drilling. According to current figures of the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Department of Conservation there are 390 oil wells producing in commercial quantities, 31 gas producers and 87 wells drilling. This total of 508 excludes dry holes and former producers which have been mudded in. There are six fields, the largest of which is the East Field (which extends to the East Field and the newest and most active of which is the Porter Field).

Ludington—Organization of a county committee to affiliate with the Northwestern Highway Association to promote the proposed super route from Detroit to Ludington is being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce here. M. J. Dahringer has been named chairman of a local committee. A forty-foot superhighway, which has been partly constructed into Oakland and Genesee counties, is planned. It would shorten the drive from Detroit to Northwestern Michigan by three hours and at least 90 miles, it is said.

Escanaba—Ernest Smith, 27 years old, died at a hospital here of burns received in his cabin at Martins Bay. He walked two miles to a farm house to summon help, although burned from head to foot.

Quincy—Dana, three-year-old daughter of Mrs. L. A. Shwarz, fell from a second-floor window at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Joseph in Coldwater and landed unhurt on an awning.

Detroit—Chester Ogburn, 27, is in Receiving Hospital with a skull fracture after leaping from a second story porch at 149 Clairmount avenue for a breath of air while attending a party. He lost his balance and fell on his head.

Niles—The opening of the newly organized First National Bank of Niles promises a general revival of local business conditions by the release of \$600,000 and will also make possible the payment of the local school debt and the reopening of the City Library.

Ann Arbor—Invitations to early fall football practice have been sent to 47 candidates for the University of Michigan eleven. Drills will be started Sept. 15, giving Coach Harry Kipke three weeks and two days to prepare for the opening game with Michigan State College Oct. 7.

Muskegon—Joseph Golwitzer, 66, janitor of a downtown building, is dead, victim of a fumigating poison he and three other men were preparing in the building basement. The other three, John Harwood, 51; his son, Don, 27, and Robert Lee, 33, were overcome but are recovering from the fumes.

Lansing—The 1933 Legislature cost the State approximately \$325,000, a Lansing afternoon newspaper says. The estimated cost was only \$15,000 above that of the 1931 session. The 1933 session was the longest in history, whereas the one year before was of average duration. The cost of the 1933 session was \$3,825 a day.

Grand Rapids—The Michigan Department of the American Legion closed its annual convention here with the election by acclamation of Don L. Beardslee, of Greenville, as the new State commander. Traverse City was selected for the next convention. The date of the 1934 meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

Hastings—The Nashville State Bank, through its receiver, has filed a mandamus action in the Michigan Supreme Court against the State treasurer and auditor-general in an effort to force the State to reimburse the bank for money it now has impounded in other closed banks. The bank contends \$119,007 was placed in the banks through the State treasurer.

Flint—Carl F. Spaeth, conservator of the First National Bank & Trust Co., has first National Bank & Trust Co., has filed a mandamus action in the Michigan Supreme Court against the State treasurer and auditor-general in an effort to force the State to reimburse the bank for money it now has impounded in other closed banks. The bank contends \$119,007 was placed in the banks through the State treasurer.

Benton Harbor—The average price of strawberries, black raspberries, dewberries, currants, blackberries and gooseberries was higher on the Benton Harbor fruit market this year than last year, according to figures released by the state department of agriculture. Averages for sour cherries, sweet cherries, red raspberries and blueberries were lower. The income from the 10 fruits this year was \$781,949.35.

Houghton—The current upward trend is not confined to wages and business; lakes are rising, too. According to the United States Lake Survey, Lake Superior was .18 of a foot higher in July than the previous month, lakes Michigan and Huron were .02 of a foot higher, while Lake Ontario was .28 of a foot lower and Lake Erie .26 of a foot lower. However, Lake Erie was .04 of a foot higher than the same month last year.

Saginaw—Increased prosperity was shown by the large gain in building permits in the city, according to W. Dickson Brown, city building and plumbing inspector. Permits for \$32,000 in construction work were issued during the 10 days between August 5 and 15. The increase was aided materially by a permit for a church at Fourth avenue and Norman streets at a cost of \$12,000 and added improvements to the Schemm Brewery costing \$8,000, the inspector said.

Grand Rapids—The new National Bank of Grand Rapids, which succeeds the Grand Rapids National Bank, recently opened for business and started to pay off depositors in the old bank up to 50 per cent of their impounded deposits. The 50 per cent release of impounded deposits will total more than \$5,000,000, bank officials said. A second Grand Rapids bank, the Peoples National, is in the process of organization and will be opened early in September to take the place of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank.

Pontiac—An injunction restraining George Frizell from maintaining what she calls a "spite fence" between their properties in Oxford is sought by Mrs. Julia Gilboe, in Circuit Court. She says that she had been negotiating to trade her home for land in the country but when her potential customer saw the fence, he dropped the deal. The fence is built of sheet metal, old and rusty, and is eight or nine feet high, the complaint charges. It serves no useful purpose and does not enclose anything, Mrs. Gilboe contends.

Lesson for September 3

DAVID

LESSON TEXT—1 Samuel 16:1-13; Psalm 78:70-72.

GOLDEN TEXT—But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. 1 Sam. 16:7.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Shepherd Boy Who Became King.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Why David Was Chosen King.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Secret of True Greatness.

I. David, the Shepherd Boy (1 Sam. 16:1-13; 17:34-37).

As a young man he was engaged in keeping his father's sheep. Such a life might have tended to indolence, but it proved otherwise with David. He became athletic. As he himself tells us, in the defense of his father's sheep he slew a lion and a bear. His manliness had brought him such fame as to be called to play at the royal court. Then, too, he had become such an expert marksman as to throw his stone to fell the Philistine giant.

II. David Anointed King (16:1-13).

1. Samuel sent to anoint David (vv. 1-3). The situation was delicate. Saul had become a desperate character. For 11 divine commission to become known to Saul, therefore, would imperil Samuel's life.

2. The method of selection (vv. 6-12). The Lord had made known to Samuel that one of Jesse's sons was to be the king, but not the particular one. All but one of Jesse's sons had been looked upon, and still the Lord's choice had not appeared. When the shepherd lad appeared before Samuel, the Lord indicated his choice. When the oil was applied the Spirit of the Lord came upon him.

III. David, a King Without a Kingdom.

While Saul was rejected, the time had not yet come for David to be head of the nation. He needed much training before assuming such responsibility. Then, too, the evil influences inaugurated by Saul needed time for development so as to be properly discerned and controlled.

1. David's life at the royal court (1 Sam. 17:20).

a. He was called as a musician to minister before the king (chaps. 16-23).

b. Victory over Goliath (chap. 17). The armies of Saul and the Philistines were arrayed against each other. According to an ancient custom, the issue was to be determined by a combat between two selected champions. The nation whose champion was victorious was to rule. The Philistine champion was Goliath, the giant. The sight of Israel's cowardice prompted David to offer his service. When Goliath beheld David coming against him, he cursed him by his gods, showing that it was not merely a battle between David and Goliath, but between false gods and the true God.

c. Friendship with Jonathan (chap. 18). This friendship has become immortalized in the world's thought. It was unique in that it occurred between two men of rival worldly interests. Jonathan was the crown prince, and therefore heir to the throne. David was heir according to the divine plan. Jonathan knew this and waived his rights to the one whom God had chosen. In the establishment of the covenant between them, Jonathan stripped himself of his coat, robe, and equipment, giving them to David. This meant a virtual abdication of the throne to David. As a friend, Jonathan—

(1) Defended David from Saul's frenzy (19:1-7).

(2) Revealed to David Saul's murderous intent (20:30-40).

2. David's life as an outcast. Chapters 21 to 31 describe David's life between his being driven out from the presence of Saul and his being established king. The praise accorded him following the victory over Goliath provoked such violent jealousy in the heart of Saul that he sought to kill David. To escape Saul's wrath he fled the country and feigned madness.

IV. David Made King (II Sam. 2:1-14; 5:1-5).

1. Over Judah (II Sam. 2:1-14). Upon the death of Saul, God directed David to proceed to Hebron and he was there anointed king over Judah.

2. Over Israel (II Sam. 5:1-5). After the death of Ishbosheth, the children of Israel came and formed a league with David, anointing him as their king. They assigned as their reasons:

a. He was their brother.

b. He was their leader in war.

c. He was the Lord's choice.

The Everlasting Arms "The everlasting arms." I think of them whenever rest is sweet—how the whole earth and the strength of it, that is, almightiness, is beneath every tired creature, to give it rest, holding us always. No thought of God is closer than that.—Adeline D. T. Whitney.

Heavy to Bear Losses and crosses are heavy to bear; but when our hearts are right with God, it is wonderful how easy the yoke becomes.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Strikers in Philadelphia breaking through police lines to attack strikebreakers at plant of Eclipse Needle company. 2—Fruit pickers of Santa Clara region in southern California, striking for more pay and shorter hours, picketing a cannery. 3—Meredith Nicholson of Indiana, well known author, who has been appointed minister to Paraguay.

Uncle Robert Stages His Big Baby Show



Proud mothers hold aloft their youngsters during the baby show staged on the Mall in Central Park, New York, by Uncle Robert of radio fame. The contest was open for all youngsters in Manhattan under one and a half years and they were judged by members of the police department.

Watch Expense on Roadside Stands

Costs Total About Forty to Sixty Per Cent of the Value of Sales.

By W. C. Hopper of the New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Nearly two-thirds of the costs of operating a roadside stand are for labor, and if the stand sells less than \$1,000 worth of produce, labor and other costs total, on the average, about 40 to 60 per cent of the value of the sales.

The cost of containers makes from 10 to 20 per cent of the total, depending upon the type of containers used. Many stand operators use paper bags with their name and address printed on the outside of the bag. The bags are clean and do not allow dirt to shake off the produce into the car; the buyer may see the bottom as well as the top of his purchase when it is poured in a bag.

Interest and depreciation of buildings represent about 5 to 10 per cent of the cost. Lights, signs, and improvements make a small portion of the total and vary with the type of the stand. Some stands can spend money profitably on attractive, plainly lettered signs, placed where prospective buyers can read them, especially when it is impossible to see the stand for a considerable distance.

The position of the market on a highway affects the volume of sales. If drivers of passing cars have to watch the road, they are not likely to stop and buy produce. Markets located at or near sharp curves or steep inclines are not usually as successful as the markets on more level and straight sections of the road.

Care Urged in Shipping Livestock in Summer

Losses of live stock shipped in hot weather have been enormous," says Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine, Minnesota agricultural experiment station, "and they are still very much greater than they should be." Here are some suggestions for shippers, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which have the approval of veterinary authorities.

Never drive fat hogs or sheep fast, and never heat or excite them. Haul heavy hogs to market even in cool weather. Drive fat cattle slowly. Load animals with the least possible maneuvering or excitement.

Throwing cold water on the backs of overheated hogs is bad business.

It is always good practice to bed shipping cars for hogs with sand, and then hang a few bags of ice in each car.

It is a good plan to reduce rations considerably for 24 hours before shipping time.

Take no chances and there will be little to worry about.

Dairy Cows in U. S.

The number of dairy cows on farms in the United States in 1929 was 21,549,000; in 1933, 25,136,000, an increase of about 14 per cent. Wisconsin leads all states in number, with 2,175,000. Other states running over 1,000,000 are: Minnesota, 1,742,000; Iowa, 1,503,000; New York, 1,438,000; Texas, 1,391,000; Illinois, 1,111,000; Missouri, 1,040,000. States above 500,000 and under 1,000,000, are: Ohio, 966,000; Pennsylvania, 904,000; Kansas, 868,000; Michigan, 867,000; Indiana, 774,000; Oklahoma, 766,000; Nebraska, 714,000; North Dakota, 654,000; California, 625,000; South Dakota, 619,000; Kentucky, 544,000; Tennessee, 527,000; Mississippi, 526,000. Delaware and California both showed a slight decrease during the three-year period. The greatest gain, 34 per cent, was in North Dakota.—Rural New Yorker.

Agricultural Squibs

By crossing zebus and bison with native cattle the Soviet government is said to have produced hardy beef animals.

Wool eating is sometimes seen among sheep of all ages and seems to be more frequent among sheep which have been kept in close quarters.

People of the United States have consumed annually an average of 4.2 bushels of wheat per capita in recent years, compared with .5 bushels for Australia, and 5.2 bushels for Argentina.

To kill grain weevils, use fumigants such as carbon disulfide or other less inflammable gases. Information about these and other fumigants may be obtained from the county agricultural agent.

Butter production in this country during 1932, was 116,420,000 pounds; cheese, 29,480,000; condensed and evaporated milk, 117,373,000; the entire output using 3,083,053,000 pounds of milk.

Approximately one-fourth of the farm area of the south is in forests or woodlands.

Alabama bee producers have received \$250,000 this year from sale of 700,000,000 honey bees.

There are 16 radios for every 100 farms in Canada. British Columbia farms are the most liberally provided among the provinces of the Dominion, with Ontario second and Saskatchewan third.



QUITE TRUE

An insurance agent had found a new life to insure.

Taking out his notebook and pencil he commenced to ask the usual hackneyed questions.

"Now, sir," he said, "how old are you?"

The simple-looking little man scratched his head thoughtfully.

"I was forty last birthday," he said, "and I'll be forty-two next."

The agent gasped.

"But, my dear sir," he smiled, "you've got things a bit mixed. If you were forty last birthday you'll be forty-one next birthday."

"Oh, no," said the man. "I'm forty-one today."

Carried Game Too Far

"Take two letters from 'money' and only 'one' will be left."

"Indeed, I knew a fellow who took money from two letters, and now he's in jail."

Those Amateur Players!

Friend—Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite well.

Host—Do you really think so? We were afraid that we merely had got used to it.

Now They Don't Speak

Mrs. Grey—I never worry about my husband paying attention to other women—he's simply crazy about me.

Mrs. White—That may be so, my dear; but he may have some intervals.

SEZ YOU!

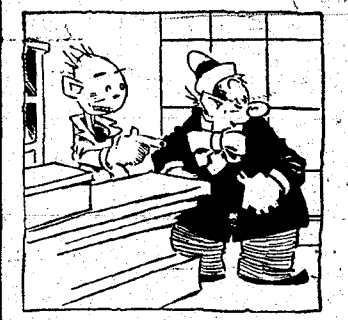
The patient schoolmistress was teaching a number of tiny children their first lesson in a school. It was the alphabet.

After much coaxing they had managed to learn up to the letter "O." "Now, Bobby Best," she said, "what comes after 'O'?"

Bobby, who for one so young was an ardent film fan, raised his eyebrows knowingly.

"Why, teacher, 'K' comes next," he replied.

SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN



Clerk—I wish I was as rich as the boss over there.

Patron—No, you don't, or you would work as hard as he does.

Borrowed Plumes

The two tramps were trudging wearily along the rough country road. Presently Dusty allowed his imagination to wander.

"I say, Fred," he said to his companion, "if you had a dollar in your pocket, what would you think of?"

Fred allowed his hands to stray into his trousers pockets.

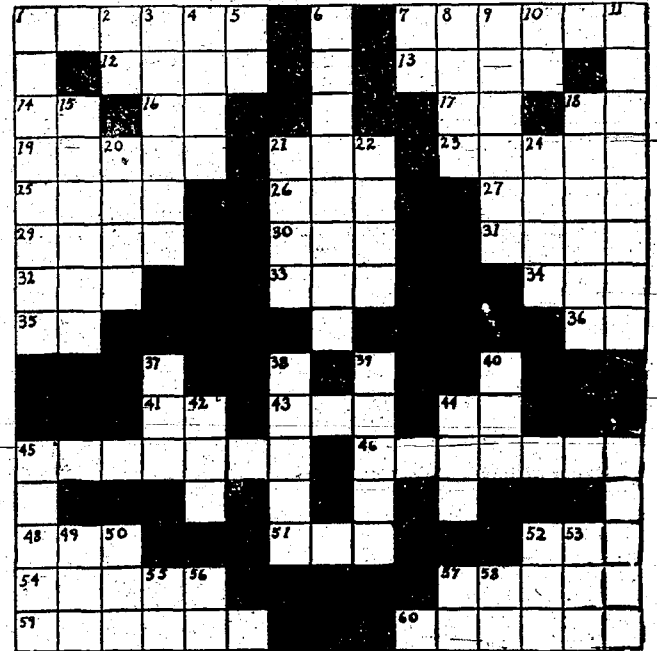
"H'm," he sniffed, bringing them out empty. "I'd think I had somebody else's clothes on."

Feminine Independence

The Lady at No. 20—What did you say when your husband objected to your wearing French heels?

The Lady at No. 22—I told him I wasn't going to lower myself to please any man.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Horizontal. | 10—Near |
| 1—Bluish gray mineral | 11—Shore toward which wind blows |
| 2—Sudden gust of wind | 15—Those who plunge into |
| 12—Benediction | 18—Implement to hold vessel in place |
| 13—Narrow flat-bottomed boat | 20—Shoal |
| 14—Northwestern state (abbr.) | 21—Hill hard |
| 16—East | 22—Prow of a vessel |
| 17—Three-toed sloth | 24—Instrument of torture |
| 18—Of age (abbr.) | 27—Set of implements |
| 19—Old oriental coin | 28—Sailor's sleeping quarters |
| 21—Distress signal (abbr.) | 30—Pleasure vessel |
| 23—Seaman's tales | 32—Mischievous child |
| 25—Have | 42—Sailor |
| 26—Fate | 44—Girl's name |
| 27—Buckle or clasp | 45—Craft propelled by paddling |
| 29—Crack that admits liquid | 47—Propeller of a steamer |
| 30—Single | 48—Woman under religious vows |
| 31—Repetition | 50—Printer's measures |
| 32—Shell | 52—Military supplies (abbr.) |
| 33—Jewel | 53—Lifetime |
| 34—Ancient Hebrew measure | 55—Islands in English channel (abbr.) |
| 35—Steam vessel (abbr.) | 56—For example (abbr.) |
| 36—Pertaining to | 57—Prefix meaning two |
| 38—Impersonal pronoun | 58—Boy's nickname |
| 40—The land of the tree and the home of the brave (abbr.) | |
| 44—Part of "to be" | |
| 45—Director of a ship | |
| 46—Instrument to determine direction | |
| 49—Point of compass | |
| 51—Spread to the wind | |
| 52—Implement for rowing | |
| 54—Unit of measurement | |
| 57—Small sailing vessel | |
| 59—Honey | |
| 60—Order of parasitic fungi | |
| Vertical. | |
| 1—Boats used in Venice | |
| 2—Note in musical scale | |
| 3—To go on shipboard for a journey | |
| 4—At no time (abbr.) | |
| 5—Indefinite article | |
| 6—Fore and aft-rigged vessel | |
| 7—Country in southern Europe (abbr.) | |
| 8—Landing place | |
| 9—Member of Greek Christian church | |

The solution will appear in next issue.

Apple Tree Honored

In Eastwood, Australia, a monument is to be erected to an apple tree. It will commemorate the discovery of what is considered to be Australia's finest dessert apple, the Granny Smith. And thereby hangs a tale. Seventy-five years ago a widow known as Granny Smith had a small apple orchard at Eastwood and there, from some discarded pit there was grown the first Granny Smith apple tree. The tree and its offspring earned a fortune for the widow and the apple has since risen to front rank amongst Australia's eating apples.

QUEEN OF ROUNDUP



Twenty-three years ago L. G. Frazer was one of the founders of the Pendleton (Ore.) roundup. This year, Frazer, who has served on the roundup board since its inception, will see his daughter, Miss Jean Frazer, rule over the historic celebration as queen. The roundup will be held September 21, 22, and 23. Miss Frazer is nineteen and a junior at the University of Oregon.

SOLD TO THE CUBS



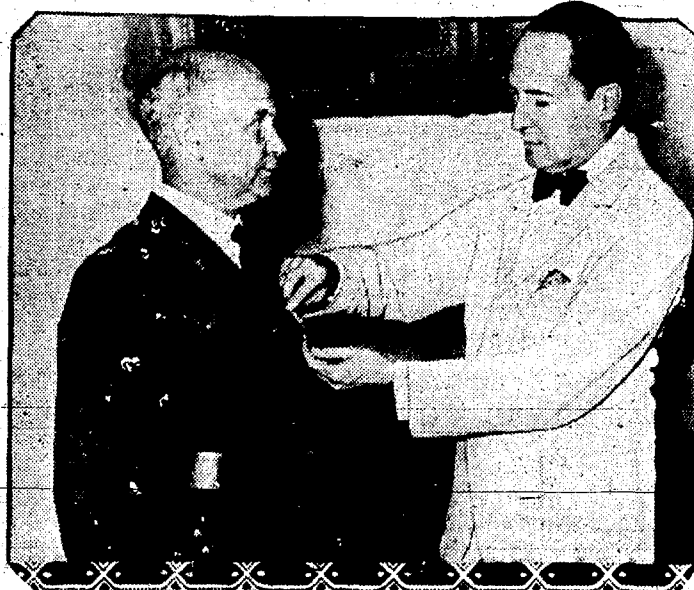
Adolph Dorr Camilli of San Francisco, who has been playing first base for the Sacramento team, is to have his chance in the big leagues, having been bought for \$24,000 by the Chicago Cubs. He has been considered the best defensive first baseman in the Coast league, and also is a good batter.

Germans Favor Scottish Plaids



German fashion experts have decreed that these rather loud looking Scottish plaid shirts are just the thing for wear by the men-folk. Besides being rather economical, they are said to be ideal for wear in warm weather.

Chief Padre Gets the Purple Heart



Gen. Douglas MacArthur (right), chief of staff, bestowing the order of the purple heart upon the chief of chaplains, Col. Julian E. Yates. The purple heart decoration is in lieu of the meritorious service citation certificate which Colonel Yates received during the World war from General Pershing.

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PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pearsall nee Katherine Wangeman, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangeman, Friday morning, Aug. 29, a 9 1/2 pound daughter, Suzanne Marie. Mother and daughter doing fine.

Mrs. Grace Price of Grand Rapids spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beers and her sister, Mrs. F. H. Wangeman. Sunday Mrs. Beers and Mrs. Price visited Mrs. Beers' sister, Mrs. Will Withers at Charlevoix. Mrs. Price returned to her home Monday.

Mr. Godfrey McDonald of Peninsula and Miss Margaret Cook of East Jordan were married in East Jordan at noon, Saturday and started immediately on a motor trip to the Upper Peninsula. Mr. McDonald was born and raised here and on their return will reside on the Bert Staley farm right across the way from his birthplace, which he has recently purchased. Mr. McDonald is manager of the Charlevoix County Nurseries. The best wishes of the whole community goes with the happy couple.

Mrs. Nellie Pearsall of East Lansing is spending two weeks with her son Gilson Pearsall at the Pine Lake Golf Course.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaunt and daughter, Miss Frida, motored up from Flint Friday and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt for a week. Mrs. Caroline Loomis, who has been visiting in Flint for some time returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaunt attended camp meeting near Boyne City, Sunday.

C. H. Dewey accompanied his daughter, Mrs. Iva Hodgkinson of Ypsilanti to Bellaire and Clam Lake Thursday to a reunion of the Dewey family which was held Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Browning, nee Ula Dewey and two daughters of Chicago motored up to Clarence Dewey's cottage Saturday but because of the absence of Mr. Dewey, remained only long enough to take a swim in South Arm Lake then proceeded to Clam Lake to the reunion of the Dewey family. They returned to Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton visited Mrs. Clyde Kaufman at Bellaire Sunday.

The Peninsula base ball team, The Clover Kickers played the Ironton Juniors at Ironton Sunday afternoon. The score was 25 to 27 in favor of the Clover Kickers.

Godfrey Heller of Boyne City, who is camping at Whiting Park is recovering from a badly discolored eye caused by coming in contact with the business end of a ball bat while chasing a squirrel, some time ago.

A. B. Nicloy of Sunny Slopes farm is the first one to thresh in this section, having threshed Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hayden and three children of Orchard Hill spent Sunday with Mrs. Bessie Newson at her farm near Boyne Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock of East Jordan visited Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden at Gleaner Corner, Sunday.

Peoples' Wants

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

WANTED

WANTED—Old horses and cows for feed. CROCKETT'S FOX RANCH, Williamsburg, Mich. 82x10

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—We have 28 horses for sale or trade. \$50.00 to \$125.00 each. Everyone a bargain. M. B. HOOKER & SON, Charlevoix, Mich. 35-2

FOR SALE—Full-sized Bed, Heater Stove, Oil Burner, Kitchen Sink and Table, and a water motor Washing Machine.—MRS ALICE JOYNT. 33x3

FOR SALE—Brick dwelling and two lots on Nettletons addition.—BESSIE COLLINS, executrix Estate of Rose Habel. 34-3

REPAIRS for Everything at C. J. MALPASS HDWR. CO. 29-2f

day. The 4-H Club met at the home of Eloise Gaunt, Knoll Krest, Wednesday, August 23. All members were present but Margy Scott. They canned succotash. Esther Mathers and Eloise Gaunt practised on demonstrating and Ruth Slate and Josephine Prough practiced judging which they will do at the fair. After the meeting some of the girls went swimming. The next meeting will be held at the home of the club leader, Bill Gaunt, August 30.

SOUTH WILSON
(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ulvund, Cecil Blair and son Bruce were Monday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson.

Mrs. Ella Clark and daughter, Dorothy were Wednesday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson.

Marguesite Clark spent last Friday with Lorraine Blair.

Mrs. Alfred Rogers and daughter, Phyllis visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Atkinson is quite ill with an attack of quinsy at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burney called on Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haney and family were Sunday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. John Lenoskey.

Albert Trojanek has been ill the past few days with an attack of stomach trouble.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Keller, with daughter, Daphne and son, Vale called on J. Keller and daughter, Merle, Thursday evening.

George Etcher had the misfortune to lose a nice black Jersey heifer, from eating wet alfalfa last week.

Tom and Frank Kiser motored to Boyne City on business, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Howe of Detroit spent the week end in East Jordan visiting friends and relatives. Mrs. Howe was formerly Miss Rosabelle Fricke.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Etcher were visitors of Peter Lanway and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Murray Friday evening.

Mrs. Jack Springer and two daughters, Ellen and Audrey, all of Detroit, are here on a three weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Martinek Sr.

Robert Kiser spent the week end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser.

Tony Martinek of Detroit came up after his wife and family, Wednesday. His wife and children have been visiting friends and relatives the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser visited at Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thorsen's Friday evening.

Miss Ethel Sutton and her mother spent Saturday evening with Fred Moore and family.

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.

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, September 3rd, 1933.
8:00 a. m.—East Jordan.
10:00 a. m.—Settlement.
10:00 a. m.—Bellaire.

Full Gospel Mission

317 Main-st. East Jordan.
Pastor E. Warner.
11:00 a. m.—Sunday School.
12:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.
8:00 p. m.—Evangelistic Service.
Cottage prayer meetings, 8:00 p. m. Friday at the Mission.
You are cordially invited to attend these services.

Church of God

Pastor—(To Fill Vacancy) O. A. Holly.
Sunday Preaching 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Prayer meeting Thursday 8:00 p. m.
Everyone is cordially invited to attend these services. Come!

Latter Day Saints Church

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

A Want-Ad will sell it. Try it.

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

Ralph Mackey and Miss Alice Dow of Traverse City were Sunday visitors of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow.

Miss Frances Lenoskey spent last week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey in South Wilson.

Mrs. Albert Knop and daughter are visiting her sister, Mrs. Mildred Bushart of Greenville.

Ed. Heping's father and their relatives of Chicago are visiting at his home a week.

Mrs. Will Leib and family were Monday evening dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Behling Sr.

The Behling brothers filled silos first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behling and the youngest children spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Weldy.

Several motored beyond Clarion and found an abundance of blackberries last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alderman returned to their home in Chicago Friday. They were accompanied by Miss Dorothy Behling. While here Alderman's were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Behling.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy LaCroix and son, Harley LaCroix, of Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Orville Bennett and family of Peninsula; Mr. and Mrs. George Papineau and sister, Mrs. Rachel Nelson of Boyne City were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. George Finch.

Rev. Charles Andrews of Holt spent the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Holland. Rev. Andrew preached at the East Jordan Presbyterian Church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clancy, son, Leon, wife and children were Sunday night and Monday visitors at the home of Mrs. Leon Clancy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Scott visited his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Will Scott of Vanderbilt, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde LaPeer attended

ed a party Tuesday evening on his nephew, Roy Beals and wife of Echo who have just returned from their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sage and children drove to Harrison, Sunday, August 20th. They spent the day with Saginaw and Detroit relatives at their cottage on Budd Lake.

Mrs. Henry Kitchen and daughter, Mrs. Clarence Horton of Kis-Lyn, Pennsylvania spent the week end with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Herbert Holland.

Verne and Floyd Partello of Pontiac arrived Saturday at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shepard.

Mrs. Johann Behling is visiting relatives in Chicago for two weeks.

Mrs. Richard Shepard and daughters, Wanda and Joan spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barnett of East Jordan. Wanda remained for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Korthase of Boyne Valley spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shepard.

Mrs. Roland Bowen and children spent Sunday night and Monday at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Alma Nowland.

Mrs. George Huddy was called to Owosso Saturday by the death of her sister.

Miss Esther and Ed. Shepard were Wednesday dinner guests of their aunt, Mrs. Mary Durance of Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hudkins and family and A. J. Weldy were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Will Vron-dron and father, John Vron-dron.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nice, daughter Miss Doris, and son Gordell, of South Arm were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cook of Boyne City were Sunday callers at the Matt Hardy, Charles and Ed. Shepard homes Sunday afternoon.

Clyde LaPeer worked a few days near Wolverine and his brother and wife of Wolverine came back and spent the week end with Clyde and family.

Henry Savage and children and Mrs. Carrie Smith visited relatives in Echo Sunday, August 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shepard spent the week end at their home in East Jordan.

Wilson Grange met Saturday evening, August 26 with 26 members present. Albert Trojanek was reinstated and a class of 5 were initiated in the third and fourth degrees. Carl Bergman, Herman Hammond, and Richard Anderson sang songs. Recitation by Bernice Cook, and reading by Mrs. P. Stanek. Albert Trojanek won the box of candy. Pot luck dinner was served.

ECHO

(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray called on Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson of East Jordan Sunday.

Harold Henderson was a caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Penfold Sunday afternoon.

Miss Evelyn Saunders was a caller at the Denzil Wilson home Sunday evening.

Several from this vicinity attended the funeral of Mrs. John Henning at East Jordan last Friday.

Loyal Murray was a Sunday caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Carney.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Murray a daughter, August 14. The little Miss will answer to the name of Beverly Joyce.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Bartholomew and family, Miss Evelyn Saunders and Robert Elkins called on Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Murray Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance and children were callers at the Elmer Murray home last Friday afternoon.

Roscoe Mackey of Grand Rapids was a caller at the Thos. Bartholomew home one day last week.

Loyal Murray and Mrs. Alice Somerville and daughter of East Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson and family were callers at the John Carney

EVELINE
(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Rev. Harris and wife accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark called at the Walter Clark home Wednesday also called on Mrs. B. Harnden.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell also small son Billy visited the Walter Clark home Wednesday.

Russell Duffey helped Walter Clark haul in the rest of his hay Thursday.

Rud Kowalski and daughters were Sunday guests at John Cooper's. Miss Kowalski is spending the week at Cooper's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Durant and daughter were dinner guests at the Cooper home Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kowalski were also there.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cooper and children were here from Flint to spend the week end with his parents. They returned home Sunday.

Dora May Clark spent a few days this week with her cousins, Mable and Edna May Clark.

home last Thursday evening.

Mr. Hunter, the Watkins Man was in the neighborhood last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derenzy are having their house painted by Mr. Williams of East Jordan.

Mrs. John Carney and Alice and Reva Wilson were callers at the Thos. Bartholomew home Sunday.

Mrs. Elmer Murray called on her sister, Mrs. Peter LaLonde, of East Jordan, Monday afternoon.

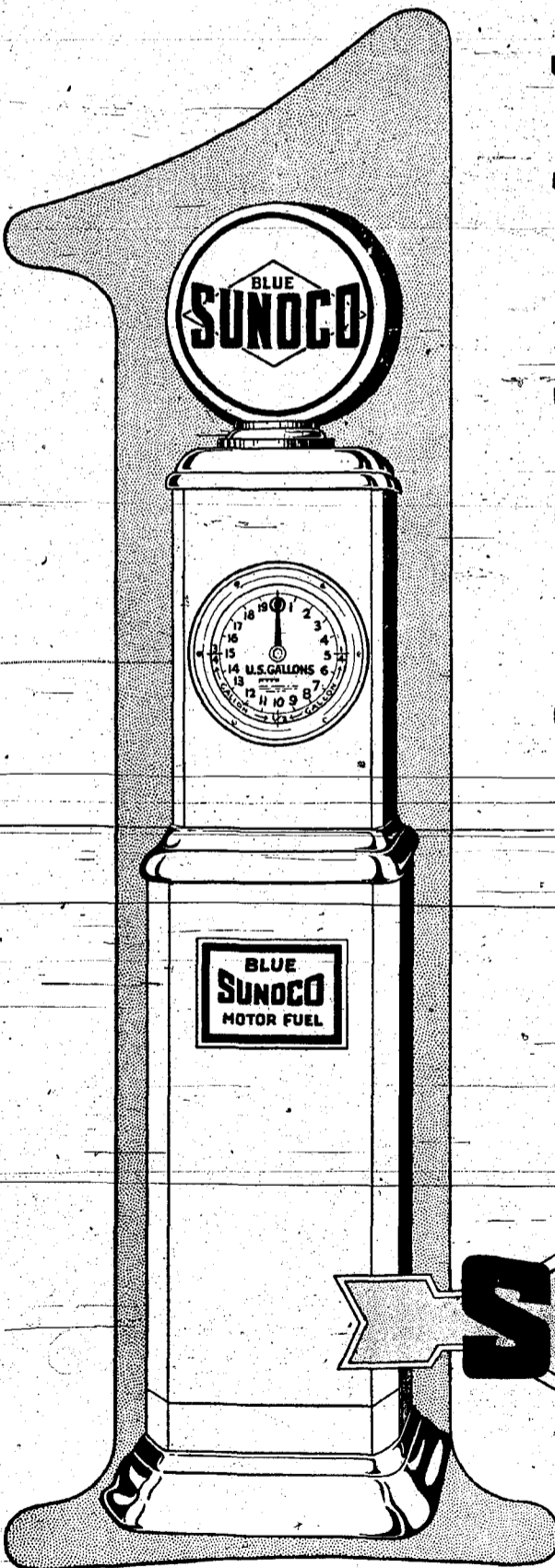
The Bennett school opens Tuesday, Sept. 5th with Mrs. Ruth Taylor as teacher.

Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew called on her daughter, Mrs. Roscoe Mackey of East Jordan last Thursday.

Several from this vicinity attended the bee Monday at Ben Balsler's to help build their log cabin.

Mrs. John Carney and son, Verlie called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray of South Arm, Mon.

Mrs. Wm. Thompson and son Ray of north-western Canada were calling in the neighborhood last Wednesday.



1 policy

To make a pure motor fuel giving brilliant performance, in both old and new cars, and selling at the same price as ordinary gasolines . . . that is the Sun Oil Company's one all-important policy.

1 grade

Our one and only motor fuel, Blue-Sunoco, is uniform in high knockless power and in high test, quick acting performance. It gives plus value . . . summer and winter . . . at regular gas price.

1 price

Since the Sun Oil Company makes **Only One** motor fuel . . . not two or three . . . great savings are effected in the refineries and warehouses, and in the number of delivery trucks and gas pumps, etc. That is why brilliant performing Blue-Sunoco can be sold . . . at regular gas price.

BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY TRUE BLUE
MOTOR FUEL



BLUE SUNOCO HIGH TEST, KNOCKLESS ACTION
... at regular gas price ... **BLUE SUNOCO** MOTOR FUEL

EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

PHONE 179

OPEN 7:00 A. M. TO 10:00 P. M.

Briefs of the Week

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis were Gaylord visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Harriet Matthews of Toronto, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Worth of Onaway were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Maddock.

The Banks in East Jordan announce that their banking hours will be from 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 3:00.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt Scofield were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ayres, at Williamsburg.

Wylof Payne of Waters has been spending the week at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Foote.

Helen Hipp left Thursday for Chicago where she will visit Miss Olga Wagbo, before returning to her work at Grand Rapids.

Miss Pauline Hoover expects to leave the first of the week for Detroit where she plans on taking a course of beauty culture.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vander Belt of Grand Rapids were week end guests at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson.

"Baby Daze," presented by National Dramatic Players by Mark Chapter, O. E. S., High School Auditorium Sept. 5, 25c and 15c. adv.

Those who are interested in a Kindergarten for the coming year, at a price within the reach of all, consult with Mrs. C. J. Malpass. adv.

Preparations are being made for one of the best Fairs Charlevoix County ever had. Secretary F. Crowley is having all the buildings painted white and is also remodeling the base ball diamond and stage.

Mrs. Alice Joynt was guest of honor at a delightful supper given at the Tourist Park, Friday, August 25. Fourteen guests were present; the occasion being Mrs. Joynt's birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stallard and son, Dicky, returned to Detroit, Wednesday, after spending the summer months here. Miss Ruth Stallard accompanied them to Detroit where she expects to attend school.

The Antrim County Road Commissioners are making substantial improvements on the Ellsworth-East Jordan road from the County line west toward Ellsworth. Widening and removing banks is now in progress.

Mrs. Len Swafford of Hermansville is spending a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carr, and other relatives. While here she is packing her household furniture preparing to moving it to Hermansville.

ANNUAL CHICKEN DINNER

At Bohemian Settlement

SUNDAY Sept. 3rd

Dinner served from 12:00 to 2:00 P. M.

Adults 50c

Children under 12 25c

Eat what you want and all you want for your money.

White Star Restaurant

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

MEALS at a reasonable price.

SHORT ORDERS — a 24-hour service.

ICE CREAM — McCool's Velvet.

BAKED GOODS of all kinds.

MR. AND MRS.

Archie Lockwood PROPRIETOR

Mrs. Edd Brown of Flint visited Mrs. Ida Pinney a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jones of Port Huron are visiting her mother, Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Bob Sommerville returned home Monday after having spent the past month on Beaver Island.

Mrs. Edward Jewhurst of Mull, Ont. visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hegby last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Secord of Paw Paw are guests at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mabel Secord.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown of Muskegon were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Alice Sedgman.

Kathryn Kitsman is visiting her sisters, Miss Betty Kitsman at Wyandotte and Dr. and Mrs. C. Snyder of Swartz Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. George Metz and family started Monday for their home in Melbourne, Florida. Enroute they will visit in Chicago.

Fourteen of the friends of Miss May Stewart enjoyed a pot luck supper, given in her honor, at the Tourist Park last Thursday.

The Lutheran Young Peoples League will be entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Larson Saturday, Sept. 2nd.

"Baby Daze," presented by National Dramatic Players by Mark Chapter, O. E. S., High School Auditorium Sept. 5, 25c and 15c. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sherman and family spent Sunday in Vanderbilt. Mrs. Sherman's mother, Mrs. Menzies, returned to her home there.

Charles Malpass and sister, Mrs. Wm. Sewerance of Bellaire, are spending the week in Chicago attending the Century of Progress Exposition.

Mrs. F. D. Callard and son Roger of Flint have been visiting East Jordan relatives the past two weeks. Mrs. Callard was formerly Miss Hazel Sheldon of this city.

Miss Juanita Secord is spending a couple of weeks in Chicago at the Century of Progress Exposition. From there she goes to her work as teacher in the Jackson public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Nesman and children returned to their home at Unionville, Monday after spending their vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass.

Notice—Members of Jasmine Rebekah Lodge please note that there will be a meeting at the Lodge room, Wednesday, Sept. 6. This is the first meeting since vacation and a good attendance is desired.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the home of Miss Ruth Stallard, Saturday, August 26, in honor of Mrs. Alba Brooks. Many useful and beautiful gifts were received by Mrs. Brooks. Refreshments were served.

Mary Frances Hodge returned to her home in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the first of the week, after spending the past few weeks at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass, and other relatives.

Mrs. Al Thorsen entertained Friday afternoon at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Margaret Cook. The afternoon was spent in hemming towels, after which refreshments were served. Many lovely gifts were received by the bride elect.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Browning of Chicago were week end guests at the Clarence Healey home. On Sunday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Healey and son and daughter, they attended a reunion of the Dewey family at Clam Lake. There were over eighty in attendance.

Word has been received here of the recent purchase of the Layer Drug Store at 1100 Columbus Avenue, Bay City by Mr. and Mrs. Lester R. Schultz. This store has one of the largest prescription departments in the Saginaw valley. Mrs. Lester Schultz was formerly Miss Dorothea Malpass.

On Wednesday night, August 23rd, a surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes on the occasion of her ninety-first birthday anniversary, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Bennett. Fifty-three were present, nearly all relatives of Mrs. Barnes. Among them were several great-grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Games were played and a very good pot-luck supper was served. Everyone had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Elmer Grenon and family, who are camping at the Grenon cottage near Ellsworth, were pleasantly surprised by a group of old friends at a picnic dinner Sunday. The guests were: Mrs. Mary Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pringle, Miss Frances Supernaw, Earl Stallard, Don Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Bartlett with Keith and Jean Bartlett, and Mrs. Ray Burr of Ann Arbor. Elmer Grenon accompanied by Irwin Hansen of Flint spent the week end with the family.

Geo. H. Ruhling of Highland Park spent the week end with relatives here.

The Pythian Sisters will hold the first of their fall meeting next Tuesday night, Sept. 5th.

Miss Aurora Stewart left Tuesday to resume her work as teacher in the Detroit public schools.

Marian Meddock left Thursday for Saginaw where she expects to take a course in beauty culture.

Leslie Kinsey returned from Petoskey hospital Saturday where he underwent a major operation.

Miss Josie Cihak, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home in Chicago, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Motely of Kansas City, Mo., are visiting at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Miles.

Mrs. Cathryn Hamilton of Standish is guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Kitsman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lessard and daughter Joan and sister, Florence, called on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanek, Sunday.

Mrs. John McEachern and son, Wilbur, of Detroit were recent visitors at the home of her brother, Milton McKay.

The Misses Minnie Webster and Ann Bashaw left for Flint Tuesday morning where they will visit friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKay and Mr. and Mrs. Vern McKay and daughter, of Lapeer, are visiting at the Milton McKay home.

"Baby Daze," presented by National Dramatic Players by Mark Chapter, O. E. S., High School Auditorium Sept. 5, 25c and 15c. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stanek and son Archie were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cihak Jr. of Jordan Twp.

The Willing Workers class of the M. E. Sunday school will hold a Bake Goods and Food Sale at Goodman's Hardware on Saturday, Sept. 2. adv.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pearsall a daughter, Suzanne Marie, Aug. 25th. Mrs. Pearsall is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wageman, of Eveline.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goings and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford of White Cloud spent part of the week with their aunt, Mrs. Stanton Gregory.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Habasko of Boyne City were Sunday afternoon guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cihak Jr. and family of Jordan Twp.

R. L. Murphy, Gleaner District Manager of Detroit, and Mrs. Murphy were week end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Hosler and Mrs. Kate Lemieux.

Mrs. Mabel Vioman with son, Billie, and Mrs. Dora Nelson with son, Orville and daughter Ruth, of Flint are visiting at the home of Ira D. Bartlett and other relatives.

Miss Hazel Corneil and Miss Mina McKinley of Grant are guests of the former's brother, Lewis Corneil, at his cottage at Terrace Beach. The ladies are teachers in the Grand Rapids public schools.

Governor Has Time To Keep Platform Pledge

(Continued from First Page.)

the past. What shall be the history of the future? Shall it be a repetition of the old or as is indicated in some instances shall it be even worse?

The answer lies in the front office at Lansing. Unless Governor Comstock proves himself "bigger" than "petty office seekers" his administration will be as bitter a disappointment as any which has preceded. In fact it might be said to be more bitter because when the people voted last fall they expected something better. They voted for a change, not merely for a change in names on the payrolls.

The real rank and file of Michigan's citizenry voted for something besides beer and betting. They voted for economy and a shifting of the burdens of taxation. If they receive only more taxes extracted by other means, they will speak in louder terms at the next election than they did the last. The test is upon the administration. There is still time for reform.

Payroll Controversy Much has been said pro and con concerning the number of employes actually on the state payrolls. Some writers have alleged that the number exceeds anything ever before experienced in Michigan while others contend that never before has such rigid economy been exercised.

There is one sure test. Not a cent of money can be paid from the state treasury except upon the warrant of the auditor general. Therefore every person who receives money from the state for any purpose has his name in the warrant register in that office. Each month for several years the auditor general has prepared a list of all names on the payrolls of all depart-

ments and institutions and from that list computes the number actually employed and receiving state pay.

This writer has before him the report of the auditor general in this respect for the month of August in the years 1931 and 1932. Today, August 15, he was handed a report covering the month of July, the last available date for which this computation is available. The report for each of the months in the years specified is divided as between departments of government and state institutions. In each case the number reported is exclusive of those employed at the University of Michigan and Michigan State college. The exception is by reason of the fact that the board of regents and the state board of agriculture are each constitutional bodies which are not compelled by law to file their payrolls or other vouchers with the auditor general, each receiving their appropriations in lump sums for which each later makes detailed report to the legislature and the governor.

In August, 1931, there were employed in the several departments of state government a total of 6937 persons. In August of 1932 this number had been reduced to 6294. In July, 1933, the number had again grown to 6679. Examination of the payrolls for the state sales tax commission which came into being on July 1 with a very small number of employees during that month showed that during the first half of August the payroll had been increased to 69. A large number of inspectors and other employees are being added. It is probable that when the record is complete for the month of August, 1933, the total or all departments will exceed 6750, 456 more than were employed in all departments a year ago and within 187 of the whole number employed in August of 1931. State institutions which are required to operate strictly within the limits set by the legislature show a different result. In spite of the fact that practically every institution has a larger population than in 1931 or 1932, there has been a decrease in the number employed. In August, 1931, the total number of institutional employes were 5239. In August, 1932, institution employes numbered 5313. In July, 1933, the number had fallen to 5211. Payrolls for the first half of August were not available.

Claims and counter claims may be made and alibis offered but there are the facts which cannot be denied. They are records of those who each year have been employed. This shall be the closing paragraph of the 1933 series of articles dealing with the affairs of state as viewed by a member of the legislature. It has been the purpose of these articles to write the facts as they appeared. Some of these facts have been not altogether pleasant facts to contemplate or to record. To all those who have been kind enough to read, greetings are sent. To the editors of Michigan who have opened their columns to my pen, sincere appreciation is extended. If there are those who have been led to think more about the affairs of their state and its government, the purpose will have been accomplished.

SEEDS OF SAFETY

THIS bank owes much of its satisfactory business development and strength to the fact that it has pursued safety for itself and all those who favor it with their business. THE Seeds of Safety were sown by this bank when it was founded. It now reaps the harvest of trust and confidence. "As you sow, you reap." That is true. We have sown the Seeds of Safety—and our customers join with us in reaping the harvest.



"OUR HOBBY IS SAFE BANKING"

The 17-year-old Illinois maid, who shot and killed a rural mail carrier who tried to kiss her, probably that Uncle Sam was going altogether too far with his farm relief program.

The higher men climb, the longer their working day. And any young man with a streak of idleness in him may better make up his mind at the beginning that mediocrity will be his lot. Without immense, sustained effort he will not climb high. And even the fortune or chance were to lift him high, he would not stay there. For to keep at the top is harder almost than to get there. There are no office hours for leaders.—Cardinal Gibbons.

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

Advertising will convert depression into prosperity.

A pioneer is the fellow who can remember the crossroads blacksmith shops and the postoffice in private residences, not to mention the star routes and the hungry sub-contractor.

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 Eterly St.

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

DR. F. P. RAMSEY

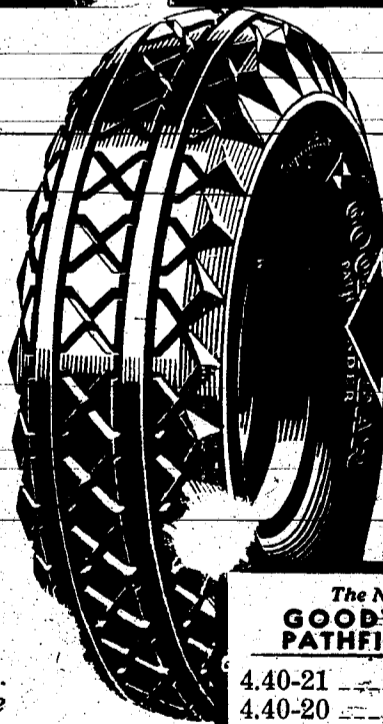
Physician and Surgeon

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

Office—Over Bartlett's Store

Phone—196-F2

LABOR DAY SEPT. 4TH



Don't postpone getting the tires you need now. Enjoy your last summer holiday on a new set of Goodyears. Prices are still lower than they were last fall. Play safe. Before you start out, drive in and let us look over your tires.

BUY THIS TIRE



The New GOODYEAR PATHFINDER

4.40-21	\$5.55
4.40-20	\$6.00
4.50-21	\$6.30
4.75-19	\$6.70
4.75-20	\$7.00
5.00-19	\$7.20
5.00-20	\$7.45
30x3 1/2	\$5.15

Prices are marching up. But if you act in time you can still buy Goodyears at prices shown here—and most of them are lower than they were last fall. Look at this new 1933 Goodyear Pathfinder. With FULL CENTER TRACTION, 20% thicker non-skid tread, and stouter Superwrist Cord body, it turns in more miles, more blowout protection, more safety, than you could get from any tire costing four times as much a few years ago. Now is certainly the time to replace worn, dangerous tires with Pathfinders all around. No one can guarantee how long today's still low prices can last. We have your size. Be sure you get Goodyear quality.

EXIDE BATTERIES

13 Plate 44	\$6.45
And Old Battery	
13 Plate Idex	\$4.95
And Old Battery	

GOOD YEAR

East Jordan Co-operative Ass'n

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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 instantly. 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. It seems possible that some person, not a member of the fraternity, was present at the initiation. Two students from the vicinity of Vandalia, Ill., Jordan's home town, Ralph Buckley and Walter Randall, figure in the investigation. A prominent lawyer, Edward Fletcher, present at the initiation, engages Rankin's attention. Check stubs show that Jordan had been paying \$400 a month to some unknown person. A significant fact discovered is that a student, Larry Palmer, Mu Beta Sigma member, was drugged on the night of the initiation.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

"Patterson?" Rankin's question held a fresh note of interest. "Was that who objected to him? What was Patterson's particular reason for opposing Buckley?"

Stanton shrugged. "I couldn't say, because we don't require an explanation for rejecting a mere prospect. By our rules, that objection can be purely arbitrary. Or for that matter, to dismiss a pledgee who has proved unsatisfactory. Only it takes three dissenting voices to remove a pledgee pin; and they are recorded by passing around the blackball box."

"Blackball box?" Rankin asked curiously. "Then you wouldn't know who is responsible for the adverse votes, where pledgees are concerned?"

"That's right, the balloting is secret. Up to initiation, any brother can call for the box at any meeting, to reconsider any one of them. Each brother deposits a ball in the box, white if favorable and black if not; no one watches him. The count-up decides the fate of the candidate in question."

"Do you know," Rankin asked of Palmer, "whether Buckley had any idea that it was Patterson who rejected him?"

The boy hesitated. "I . . . I guess I told him," he admitted apologetically, and Stanton frowned. "After the pledgees were sewed up, I mentioned to Ralph how disappointed I was he hadn't got a bid, and then asked why Ned held a grudge against him. When he said he didn't even know Patterson, I was darned puzzled."

"And was he aware that Mr. Patterson acted as Jordan's sponsor, Mr. Palmer?"

"I think I told him that, too. Because the next thing he wanted to know was whether we had offered Stuart a pin. I answered that we had and spoke of Ned as having backed him up."

It was what the detective had expected to hear. "Then Buckley must have seen Stuart at that first smoker, since both were present," he said.

"Very likely, sir," Palmer agreed. "But if they met, I didn't notice a thing to suggest they were ever acquainted before; and I was with Ralph most of the evening. In fact, his question about Jordan was the first time he showed any interest in him. And the last as well, that I remember."

"How did Buckley react when you informed him of Mr. Patterson's association with Jordan?" Rankin inquired.

"Did he make any comment about it?"

"Not a word, sir. Come to think of it, it made him change the subject right away, and he didn't raise it again."

"He never spoke detrimentally of the dead boy or tried to influence your vote against him as a pledgee?" The query echoed the detective's perplexity.

Again Palmer's reply was in the negative, which failed to accord with his conjectures. He was at a loss to comprehend Buckley's forbearance, when he should have been vengeful, until he recalled that the young man's position forced him to be silent. He dared not stand his rival, lest it reach Jordan's ears and rebound on him. For the dead boy could set the university authorities to examine his previous record in school and thus discover the deception by which he had gained admission to Philadelphia. It was also probably this fear of disclosure that prompted him to avoid Jordan, if he encountered him at the fraternity smoker. Pondering the problem, the detective nodded in satisfied understanding.

"To return to your movements, last night," he continued his interrogation. "Where did you and Buckley go for your drinks?"

Larry Palmer ran his hand through his hair. "Well, it isn't all very clear to me," he said uncertainly. "But as far as I can remember, we only visited one place—a kind of a speakeasy on Spring Garden street. I don't now exactly where it was; an ordinary house somewhere between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets near . . ."

"Yes, I know the place," Rankin interrupted sternly and critically. "How the devil do you come to be frequenting a joint like the Morton club?"

The boy recognized the reprimand implicit in his biting inquiry. "Oh, it wasn't my idea, sir," he explained quickly. "I never even heard

of it until Ralph told me about it. He first mentioned it early in February and suggested that we ought to take it in some night. It was different, he said, from anything I'd seen before. And when he spoke of it several times after that, my curiosity was aroused and I wanted to go; I had been to all the speakeasies nearer the campus. But somehow, things always turned up to prevent Ralph from making it until last night."

Well acquainted with the underworld, Rankin easily identified the establishment to which Palmer referred, from its location. The Morton club was generally known to the city authorities; actually, it was more than a speakeasy—an elaborate gambling house where furo, roulette and a dozen other games of chance were played nightly for high stakes.

"It was Buckley, then, who chose yesterday for the excursion to Morton's?" Rankin asked next.

"I suppose it was," Larry Palmer replied. "He happened to ask me last Wednesday when our initiation would be held; and when I told him the coming Tuesday, he seemed pretty disappointed. He said he intended visiting this 'dive' of his that evening. At first, I wanted him to postpone going there; I felt I ought to be at the initiation. But, as I was quite anxious to see the place, I finally agreed to go along with him yesterday."

"You'd have done much better to keep entirely away from it," Rankin commented brusquely. "What time did you get there?"

"A little before eight, sir. Ralph seemed to know the man at the door and had no trouble getting past him. He vouched for me and then we went into the barroom and sat down at a table for a few drinks. It was a large room at the end of a long hall. . . ."

"Yes, I'm acquainted with the layout," Rankin informed the boy. "And after that?"

For a moment, Palmer collected his thoughts. "I started to feel strange when I took my second drink," he related. "I had a funny sinking sensation in the pit of my stomach and a ringing in my ears. I tried not to let on to Ralph about it; not wanting to spoil his fun. So I kept talking to him real fast, while the ringing got louder and louder and the room began to turn around dizzily, until . . . well, I just thought the lights went out."

"There isn't the slightest doubt your drink was drugged," the detective declared positively. "Or that Buckley slipped knock-out drops into it when you weren't looking." He raised his hand to silence a question. "But finish your statement, for me, Mr. Palmer. At what time did you leave the club?"

Greatly upset by the direct accusation, the boy shook his head unhappily.

"I can't remember that, sir, any more than I remember speaking to you, later. My last recollection till I found myself in bed this morning, was of talking to Ralph. For a while, it is all a blank; I must have been out completely. In fact, I don't recall ever quitting the speakeasy and working my way back to the house."

"You couldn't tell me then, when Buckley also departed from the club?"

"No, I lost complete track of him, Mr. Rankin. Only this morning, I thought of him again and wondered what had become of him. But I couldn't even remember whether he had returned here with me last night or not."

Rankin made no effort to conceal his disappointment. "And that is all the information you can give me as to what happened?"

"Yes, sir," the boy spoke with conviction. "Everything else has slipped my mind altogether."

"Except about your keys, Larry," Ted Stanton prompted him. "You ought to mention you couldn't find them when you got up today."

"What keys are these?" the detective asked quickly. "When did they disappear?"

"My regular keyring," Palmer replied, "holding my mail box key, the house key to the front door and others. But I don't see that their loss means anything. I distinctly remember having them on reaching the speakeasy; they were in the same pocket as my loose change and I jingled them when I took out the taxi fare. And this morning, my money was still there but not them. I suppose they must have dropped out of my pocket while I was wandering around."

Rankin shook his head in contradiction. "No, I think not," he stated reflectively. "I'm fairly certain that Buckley took them from you. He could never have got into the fraternity house without them, later."

Bit by bit, Palmer's story inevitably indicated that his friend was involved in Stuart Jordan's murder. It revealed Buckley as unscrupulous, hesitating at nothing to gain his ends. And to his already potent motive for hating Jordan that Walter Randall had disclosed, it showed how the boy had crossed him three times more, fanning the fuel of his long cherished grudge. The murder, then, during the initiation, was actuated by a desire for revenge. And to take advantage of the

genuine protection supplied by the setting. After Palmer's account, Rankin no longer considered the scene of the crime an insurmountable obstacle to the presence of a stranger. Instead, it partly removed the barrier against such an intrusion. Students do not go about indiscriminately drugging one another; it followed that Buckley's deliberate act on the evening of Jordan's death had two direct connections with the crime. First, to insure that at least one fraternity brother would be absent from the ceremony, into whose place he could slip unnoticed. Otherwise, if there should be a quorum of 100 per cent, the interloper would be speedily discovered. And he had to secure Palmer's keys, to enter the house after the ritual began.

Of course, there were still gaps in the evidence that stamped Buckley a murderer. Palmer's story failed to suggest where he might have obtained the poison for the crime; nor was it likely to explain this point. Of more direct importance, Rankin could not figure out when Buckley might have had the opportunity to tamper with his intended victim's shoes, to identify him at the ceremonies. And how had he learned enough about the fraternity's secret ritual to know what kind of robes the majority of the brothers wore, or the fact that he would have access to Jordan's wrists, at a certain moment during it? Also, where had he, a stranger, found out the secret code of knocks and passwords, necessary to getting past the sergeant at arms, at the chapter meeting?

The source of this information was a mystery, unless Palmer had been more indiscreet than he already admitted and talked freely to Buckley about fraternal rites.

"You mentioned several occasions, Mr. Palmer," the detective said, "on which Buckley inquired about the affairs of the fraternity. No doubt, you also discussed this subject at other times in your conversations."

The boy looked at him warily. "Well, naturally, Ralph was interested in our doings," he agreed slowly, "and we talked about them now and then."

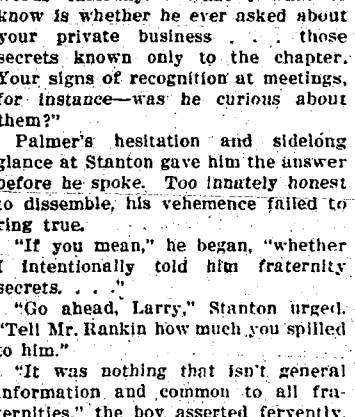
"Of course," Rankin chose his words carefully. "What I want to know is whether he ever asked about your private business. . . . those secrets known only to the chapter. Your signs of recognition at meetings, for instance—was he curious about them?"

Palmer's hesitation and sidelong glance at Stanton gave him the answer before he spoke. Too innately honest to dissemble, his vehemence failed to ring true.

"If you mean," he began, "whether I intentionally told him fraternity secrets. . . ."

"Go ahead, Larry," Stanton urged. "Tell Mr. Rankin how much you spilled to him."

"It was nothing that isn't general information and common to all fraternities," the boy asserted fervently.



The Sight of Rankin Produced Almost Ludicrous Results.

"I did that with him; it's true; and about three weeks ago, I described how our officers dressed like monks at the initiations, in yellow robes and hoods. But where's the harm in that statement? Practically every secret society in the country uses some sort of costume, so it wasn't anything he didn't know before."

"Then he did question you about your ritual and ceremony?" Rankin concluded, nodding.

"Yes, yes, he must have," Palmer confessed reluctantly, "though never directly, and I took it for just ordinary inquisitiveness. When I wasn't under the weather, I was pretty careful; but every so often, we got to discussing the boys after a couple of drinks."

"Was that what you talked of at the Morton club?" Rankin demanded shrewdly, "while you drank and before you felt the effects of the drug in the liquor?"

The boy frowned in his effort to concentrate. "I believe it was, since you mention it—something about how we ran our initiations."

"Try to recall exactly what facts Buckley asked you about, Mr. Palmer."

"But I can't sir," Palmer responded uncertainly. "That is just the trouble. Like everything else last night, it is all vague and indistinct; I was in a fog the whole time. . . . Maybe Ralph wanted to know about our attendance. . . ."

For some moments, Rankin continued in the same strain to refresh the boy's memory of how much he had, however inadvertently, imparted to Buckley. But Palmer's impression of once telling his friend the fraternity's rules on attendance was the only tangible item he elicited. Nevertheless in the end, Rankin was satisfied that Buckley obtained from him the knowledge he needed to enter the chapter room and approach Jordan. The evidence was merely circumstantial, but clearly pointed in that direction, regardless.

But this accumulation of incriminating proof was worthless, he realized, if Buckley could not have reached the fraternity house by eight-forty-five the night before. He must have arrived then, the second late comer, according to Lew Kury, guarding the chamber door, or not at all. Obviously, he was not present at the roll-call at eight-fifteen and the first late arrival was identified as Patterson. This all-important element of time had to be established; Rankin dared not take it for granted. Since the boy was ignorant of when Buckley deserted him, the detective must seek that information at the club, itself. The doorman or the waiter who served the two students could surely supply it.

As to Buckley himself, Rankin now decided not to interview him immediately. Instead, he would postpone that interrogation until he completed the case against him.

The detective much preferred his visit to the Morton club to be unofficial. As an officer, he might encounter some difficulty in obtaining the required information; and he hesitated to resort to his authority to compel the club's employees to speak. Whereas, as a guest, introduced by Palmer who already had an entree, he might question them casually on one simple pretext or another. Accordingly, on concluding his inquiry, he requested the boy to accompany him to the gambling house that night, both to gain him admission and to point out the waiter who served him. And Palmer, on comprehending the need of the visit, agreed to co-operate with him. This arrangement effected, Rankin cautioned him against letting Buckley learn what had transpired and departed from the fraternity house.

When the detective reached the central bureau, his first act was to dispatch a lengthy telegram to the authorities of Aberdeen college. He asked for a verification of Walter Randall's account of Buckley's expulsion from that school; also a complete summary of the incident, such as he had promised Randall he would secure from the West. In addition, he requested Jordan's history at Aberdeen in relation to his class and school activities, particularly as his freshman class secretary. There was no telling what was important; it occurred to Rankin he might have to visit Hunsford himself if the secret of the crime were hidden there.

The message sent, he sought out Detective Sergeant Daniel Gilmore for the first assistance he required in handling the case. Due to its extraordinary nature, Gilmore was one of the few men to whom he would dare entrust it. For the enterprise included a measure of risk and demanded caution; it had more than a slight tinge of illegality. Openly at least, Rankin's superiors would have frowned on his proposed method of collecting fresh evidence against Ralph Buckley.

"I'm not sure you'll like my proposition, Dan," Rankin said. "It may not agree with your principles; and if you don't think you ought to take it up, just say so. I'd tend to it myself, only there's this trip to the Morton club tonight, and tomorrow the boy's guardian arrives. And this needs prompt action."

"That sounds rather serious, Tommy," Gilmore commented curiously. "I hardly suppose though, that I'm more squeamish about resorting to a subterfuge than anyone else. At any rate, I'm free to lend a hand at the moment."

Rankin nodded his head. "That is one reason I brought this matter to you. The other is that I'd hesitate to propose it to most of the force. You see, I want young Buckley's belongings and apartment searched thoroughly without his knowing anything about it."

Gilmore puckered his lips in a soundless whistle and eyed the other shrewdly.

"So, I am to inspect Buckley's rooms secretly. What exactly do you expect me to find?"

"I don't know, Dan, but I am taking a chance there may be something valuable. If he has been wise and destroyed any incriminating evidence, you'll draw a blank. On the other hand, there might be some clues—the hypodermic he used, or perhaps even some more of the conine. If these things are still hidden in his flat, I want them before he gets rid of them."

Gilmore hitched back in his chair for a moment, puffing meditatively. "Well, Tommy," he gave his decision, at length, "it's your case and you know the best way to treat it—I suppose I could manage it for you."

"Good!" Rankin exclaimed, gratified. "Of course, you'll have to wait until Buckley is absent; tomorrow morning during his classes would probably be the safest time. It's doubtful if he could make trouble for us, but watch your step. We don't want any embarrassment that can be avoided."

"You needn't worry about my getting into a jam," Gilmore smiled faintly at his advice. "All you have to do is to let me have the apartment address."

For a while, the two detectives discussed various other matters of mutual interest until Rankin left headquarters at eight-forty-five. As arranged, he met Larry Palmer at West Philadelphia station for their visit to the club together.

He had instructed Palmer in advance how to present him. Their arrival automatically rang a buzzer; and to the starting eyes that appeared at the slit in the portal, the boy explained:

"I'm Larry Palmer. You remember, Ralph Buckley introduced me here yesterday evening." He spoke convincingly. "I've brought along a friend, Bill Kendall."

Rankin stood gazing about with all the apparent curiosity of a stranger; his hat, drawn at a rakish angle, well-nigh hid his features. For a moment, the piercing inquisitive eyes studied both in silence. Then there came a grunt and the click of a bolt thrust back in its socket. A tall muscular individual with lowering brows swung the door wide and permitted them to pass in.

There were no customers at the tables, and Larry Palmer designated one of them, close to the entrance.

"That is where Ralph and I sat," he stated. "Later we intended looking about the place; we might even have taken a flyer at the wheel upstairs. But first, Ralph suggested a glass or two."

The detective took a chair beside it. To account for his interest in Buckley's movements, he had prepared a credible fiction about Palmer's desire to prove that after leaving the club, he had visited a mutual girl friend. Supposedly, Buckley denied doing so; and his friend, so the waiter would be given to understand, hoped, as a jest to lay bare the misstatement. The detective considered it less suspicious to approach the waiter first, before the doorman.

But the instant the waiter emerged from a door behind the steps, he realized the futility of his wish to remain incognito. The sight of Rankin produced almost ludicrous results. The man stopped completely; recognition brought a look of mingled amazement and apprehension to his sharp eyes and wizened, ferret-like countenance. For an appreciable time, he stood motionless; then he vanished precipitately.

Amusement twinkled in Rankin's eyes. "So that's what has become of Nick Lucia," he remarked cheerfully. "I often wondered; it is two years since I saw him last and I've rather lost track of him. . . . Well, it seems we will have to finish this business in the usual manner, after all."

"That was the fellow who served us," Palmer said, a new respect in his tone. "You gave him quite a shock, sir."

"It isn't any wonder," the detective informed him. "Nick was one of the most clever pickpockets and petty thieves in the East; he got away with murder until I was instrumental in sending him up for a two-year stretch. That was five years ago, and he has evidently been laying low."

The waiter returned, talking volubly to a heavily built, well-dressed man, whose crafty look and florid face Rankin at once knew as the club proprietor's. The recognition was mutual. For all Gussie Morton's affability in greeting the detective, the encounter manifestly disturbed him.

"How are you, Tommy?" he greeted him. "It's a pleasure to see you." And in some vexation, "How in the world did you get by Cassidy at the door?"

"It wasn't difficult; I came in with my friend; this is Mr. Palmer." Completing the introductions, he went on: "How is business these days?"

"Not like old times," Gussie replied. "Things have changed since the lid was clamped on." He paused a second. "But what can I do for you, old fellow? You never were very sociable and haven't dropped in just to learn how we were getting along."

"Yes, I'm here for a reason," the detective admitted. "As a matter of fact, I wanted to talk to Nick." He lifted a reassuring hand at Morton's dismay and the more animated expression of consternation in the waiter's features. "Oh, my interest isn't professional, at least as far as Nick is concerned; I merely have some questions to ask, which I think he can answer, about a chap who was here last night."

"That old adage: Misery loves unlimited company; it seems to prove that misery is the common lot."

WORLD CULTURE AIDED BY GAMES

Lasting Impression of Pythian Festivals.

So much stress has been placed upon the Olympic games that it is common to think of Greek contests in the light of athletic prowess, but equally as important as the Olympic contests were the old Pythian games, which gave most of their attention to the arts and literature.

The beginning of the games stretches back into the realms of mythology and is credited to Apollo. According to the ancient belief, Apollo, flushed with his victory over the snake monster Python, inaugurated the annual festivals. They were conducted under the leadership of the Delphians for many years, but around 600 B. C. they passed under the control of the Amphictyons. They were placed upon a four-year basis at this time and when given were employed to honor Apollo.

Because they honored Apollo, the sweet singer of the Olympic gods, it was natural that the first Pythian games should be, in reality, a contest of musicians. The festival continued as such for a long period, but about the time the Amphictyons assumed control, athletic contests, horse races and various competitions in art and literature were added, thus making of the festival not only a competition of culture, but a meeting of those not gifted in the arts of the day.

The Pythian games, as such, ended around the first of the Fifth century after the birth of Christ. Their influence has lived after them, however, for various contests in the present day date back to the Pythian games for their original inspiration. There are, for instance, the local and national contests for art and sculpture. Artists from all over the world compete in the big international displays to seek honors and prizes.

In music the fame of the Welsh Elstedford is world wide. At this meeting singers and choruses from many lands meet to compete in contests, in which the various competitors sing or perform the same composition before a group of skilled judges.

The young orators of the country, meeting in their regional contests, from which the winners advance to the national and then international contests, can look back to the Pythian games for the origin of their competition.

Unlike the Olympic games, which have gradually reached out to embrace all types of sport and gather them under a single control, the Pythian games have been broken up and scattered into the various categories that originally were combined. Because of the diversification, the origin of many of the modern contests is forgotten, but the Pythian games have had a more profound effect upon the culture of the world than the Olympic games have had upon the athletic.

Misery loves unlimited company; it seems to prove that misery is the common lot.



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AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

SOLES

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington, D. C.—Inflationists are becoming noisy again. Rather, they have increased the amount of their noise in recent weeks. The volume has become ominous to Washington observers who, it seems, are quite unable to make up their minds as to the amount of pressure the inflationist element in the country can wield. There is propaganda, there are inquiries about it, and there are statements from those who think they carry some water on their shoulders, all to the end that there ought to be inflation.

Deep Silence on Inflation

It is well to recall at this point that President Roosevelt is the sole arbiter on the inflation question. It was he to whom congress delegated the supreme authority to use any one or all of the several inflationary plans that were included in the now famous Thomas amendment. Thus far President Roosevelt has kept his own counsel; he has kept an eye on the economic structure and on the price levels, and has not used the powers he has. Nor will he say whether he will or will not use them. The result of his maneuvers has been to make the inflationists feel he is just about ready—but not quite—to use some of the inflationary proposals and to make the sound money folks feel he is holding off from using those same powers by exerting every effort. It is a situation after all that is not without humor for the uncertainty has kept all of them on their toes, so to speak.

Is the President going to resort to inflation? Ask the inflationist and he will say "Yes." Ask the sound money group and they will say "No." Ask the unbiased observer and he will say "I don't know." So, there you are!

As one of those observers here who try to see which way the wind is blowing and what the reasons are behind trends and developments, I have been impressed by only one sign on the question of inflation in recent weeks, and that, strangely enough, was a statement from one who has been an inflationist but whose statement was adverse to the idea. I refer to the recent remark of Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. He declared to newspaper correspondents on the occasion in question that a good many farmers felt improvement was not coming rapidly enough. He thought there was some merit in their claim, but he added that things had been pretty sick and some time had to elapse in order to straighten them out. Some one inquired whether inflation could not be used to boost prices faster, to which the secretary replied: "Inflation would provide only temporary relief. That does not seem to be the answer."

And that statement came, as I said before, from one who all along has been an inflationist. It was the first, and only, frank statement that has come from administration sources. It may not have significance, but I am inclined to regard it as having a meaning. Inasmuch as Mr. Wallace naturally is in close touch with the President every day, and sometimes several times a day, would it not seem logical to suppose that there was just a little reflection of the President's views in his agricultural secretary's observation?

Rumors Spread by Speculators

Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly declared himself to be in favor of sound money. He emphasized it in his inaugural address; he repeated it to congress and he has stated it in varying form and in various places. But, nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt took an inflationary step when he withdrew government support for the dollar in international exchange by declining to permit export of gold.

Likewise, the President announced his purpose of boosting commodity prices to the 1924-26 level. That was the purpose of the embargo on gold exports. Prices have gone up only to about the 1909-10 level, or still considerably short of the spot which Mr. Roosevelt would like them to reach. The inflationists have been figuratively pounding on the White House door and shouting to Mr. Roosevelt to use his inflation powers. Some of them have been granted interviews. They come out smiling. Such was the case of Senator Smith, South Carolina Democrat and chairman of the senate committee on agriculture. He went to the White House and was received by the President. He came out, smiling broadly, and talked long and loudly for a dozen or so newspaper correspondents of the need for inflation. But somehow Senator Smith neglected to say that the Chief Executive was going to use the Thomas amendment. I guess he forgot about it!

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, who led the fight for the amendment, has issued a lot of statements about the necessity for using inflation. He attacks every one who disagrees with him about it. But, as near as I can ascertain, Senator Thomas has not been let in on the President's secret.

So, again, there you are! But there is another angle to this inflation propaganda, and it has nasty aspects. There have been and are now some folks who are using inflation talk to make profits out of their own speculation. Rumors start in New York, or in Boston, or in

Chicago, or in some other large city, that the President is ready to inflate the currency. The quotations on shares of stock zoom up, if the rumor seems to come from any source near the President. The promoters of the rumor take their profit, and the market sags. A few dull days pass, and again the same stunt is staged.

Bogus Money in Bad Times

William H. Moran, chief of the United States secret service, told me the other day that the counterfeiting of coin and currency had been exceedingly active in the last several years. Roughly, he said, the expansion of their operations had been found to be in inverse ratio to the advance in business and employment. Thus, again, the operations of counterfeiting seem to fully reflect economic conditions. When there is good business, there is little counterfeiting; but when we have hard times, we also have much counterfeiting, according to Chief Moran's records.

The chief of the United States secret service, which actually is a secret service in fact, as well as in name, maintained to me, however, that there is no need for the country to worry about the circulation of spurious coins and bills. He said his operatives have done a wonderful job and that in no instance of record has a counterfeiter or his gang been able to carry on their business very long until their plant is captured. The bulk of the money they made has been confiscated in most cases before any large sums have been placed in circulation.

But using the activities of counterfeiting as a yardstick of business conditions, the present depression has been the worst in American history. Chief Moran's records show that more counterfeits have been seized since 1929 than in any other period of the nation's history. Of course, it is impossible to know exactly how much American people have been swindled by counterfeiting, but the amount of seizures has been so large that Chief Moran holds there actually has been only a minimum of loss to the people.

As proof of the work being done in checking the production and distribution of bogus bills and coins, Mr. Moran submitted figures showing that, in 1931, arrests on counterfeiting charges numbered 1,824. In 1932, the last full year for which figures are available, arrests totaled 2,130. But it was in the total of counterfeit coins and bills seized that the chief took much pride. The record showed seizures of coins and bills which, if they were genuine, would have been worth \$80,650 during 1931 and \$590,311 in 1932.

In the figures for 1932, again, Chief Moran said, the activities of counterfeiting directly reflected hard times and lack of jobs. "It is not at all strange," the chief said, "that there should be more attempts at counterfeiting in hard times than when the country is prosperous. Hundreds of men have been arrested on counterfeiting charges who we found had never engaged in criminal affairs of any kind before. They were out of jobs, however, and while they were loafing around in cities they came into contact with underworld characters. The professional counterfeiter has to have help and he builds up his gang out of such individuals. They were not the type to do such things if they had not been desperate for money."

How the 'Queer' Is 'Shoved'

Most of the bogus bills and coins are so crudely done that anyone familiar with money can detect them, but every so often some real expert gets into the counterfeiting game and develops a bill that is most difficult to distinguish from the genuine. These, of course, are the dangerous ones from the secret service standpoint. It has happened also that those making the best reproductions of real currency usually have developed the most carefully laid plans for getting the money into circulation. The ordinary practice is for the counterfeiter to sell the bills wholesale to underworld characters at a price so low that big profits tempt men to take the chance. One instance was found in which the counterfeiter had sold \$100 worth of bills for \$2.25. The better the grade of work on the bills, the higher the price demanded by the counterfeiter.

Chief Moran told me that several of the counterfeit gangs which his men had uncovered in the last several years had been organized on a scale comparable to a big business house. They were found to have several units. For instance, one gang had a plant where its plates were made; it had a plant in another city where the printing of the bogus bills was done, and then it had a "sales" agency which was spread out in several cities.

It took exceptional work on the part of the secret service operatives to run this one down. Chief Moran admitted that much, but few details of the secret service operatives' work ever become known. I imagine those details would make a tale much more interesting than any fiction ever written, but it is a tradition of the secret service to keep its mouth shut.

Call a Cop

By Charles Francis Coe
Eminent Criminologist and Author of "Mr. X's Gangster," "Swag," "Votes" and other startling crime stories.

PASSING OF THE BOOTLEGGER

UNCLE SAM might very reasonably advertise "bootleggers for sale." Not that they are saleable. It is simply that the good Uncle has a great many of the breed of which he soon must make some disposition.

The problem is not only real, it is acute. To understand it, and gather an idea about what must be done to solve it, we should analyze the bootlegger. We should know whence he came, determine whether he goes, if he goes!

He was, broadly speaking, a product of the prohibition era. That is, the "millionaire bootlegger" came with prohibition. Before that we always had the bootlegger. But he was a small-timer. He was nothing but a tin-horn tax evader. It is not exaggerating to say that the advent of prohibition saw the passing of this art of tax evading from the hands of the original mountaineer and dry county bootlegger into the hands of others presumably more respectable.

But let no one tell you that prohibition made the gangster. America had gangsters just as vicious as present-day gangsters long before the dry era dawned as a national condition.

What prohibition did was to finance the gangster through making the small-time business of bootlegging a national industry. The notorious "old Hudson Dusters" of New York, were a gang. They plundered and pillaged; they fought and brawled. But they were constantly in trouble with the police. They served a goodly portion of their lives in the penitentiary for comparatively minor offenses. They were, in the language of the politicians, "bums." They had no political influence, they controlled no profitable commercial activities, and they utterly lacked influence in the courts.

Prohibition changed that. With a nation suddenly gone drink-minded a source of supply was necessary. The gangster, being a naturally inclined criminal, undertook to supply illicit booze. Suddenly he supplied it in immeasurable quantities for immeasurable profits. He lost none of his thuggery; none of his criminal propensities; none of his strong-arm methods of operation. He merely became rich, and riches are power.

It quickly developed that the great metropolitan areas wanted liquor and would pay well for it. It naturally followed that no one was particularly interested in enforcing an unpopular law. The danger of prosecution was negligible, but the danger of arrest was mighty. The difference is graft. A bootlegger caught plying his trade could pay his "legal fee" in advance to the arresting officer instead of to the court. This made him immune. Prosecution was nothing but persecution, and persecution was little enough so long as you passed its cost along to the consumer of booze.

Millions rolled in. Petty gangsters passed out because the bootlegging business attracted cute lawyers in search of great fees. Their ability to do this had more far-reaching results. It attracted to bootlegging competing gangsters.

They were still gutter rats, still thugs; still human vermin as conscienceless as serpents. They brought to the commerce their usual commercial methods: blackjacks, brass knuckles, pistols, finally machine guns. Bootlegging became a mighty business with mighty profits. It was a simple business, easy to learn. A brawny arm, a stultified character and a sodden understanding were worth millions.

The whole thing grew with almost magical speed. The only fundamental change in the old-time gangster was the lifting of him from the status of an alley rat with a blackjack and a sweater to a boulevardier with a boutonniere and a limousine. Under the seat of the limousine was a machine gun. In the background was a shyster lawyer with a hunched corpus and a venal judge living on the fat of the land through bootleg bribes.

Now the change. Sentiment is routing prohibition. If it passes, the United States will have an array of the most murderous bandits of modern times without "work." No more the endless stream of gagrenous gold; no longer the overflowing coffers of beer and booze wells; no more the "alky-cooking" millions which offered profits of 1,000 per cent a drink and sold for anywhere from 15 cents to two dollars a gulp. That is gone.

Inevitably the gangster reverts to his old status. But here is the chronic and acute angle: he is now a gangster accustomed to tea-course dinners, star sapphires and peaked lapels. Platinum blonds occupy a definite and indispensable place in his life. He uses limousines, presents diamonds, contributes to elections. He has assumed an immense political power through the information he has on venal officials now in office. He has learned to operate without murdering anything but competition. Is it to be expected that the repeal of a single law will change this yegg? Not for a second.

The problem, then, is simple. Without bootleg revenues where will he

turn? What will he do? How will he operate? What of all his luxuries? Can he keep up the pace without turning to crimes of violence?

Let me say right here that he cannot. The records of the last few months prove this. Kidnapings have assumed front-page position in the news.

Rackets fill in with less sensational but just as incredible advices of the predatory operations of these thugs. American business pays the price.

Those who know their underworld know bootlegging has not been the big-shot operation for some fourteen months. It got so it cost too much to fix murder trials, square "raps" and operate within the bounds of profit.

But bootlegging has taught the power of the legal technicality. Gangsters formed corporations and as such preyed upon business under the protection of the law. Shysters reaped a harvest by directing sabotage, intimidation and monopoly enforced by the machine gun and bomb.

Today literally billions of dollars are being extracted by the scalpel of force. In the hands of murderous thugs who were spawned in the gutter, who thrive in the slums of thought and grew to the distortions of bribery, malfeasance and organized corruption.

People ask if the bootlegger will turn to crimes of violence with the passing of prohibition. The answer is frightfully simple. He already has. In the upper crust of the underworld today bootleggers are as scarce as Hot-tentots in the United States senate. Bootlegging no longer pays. People are wise to prices. Competition is too broad. Attempted enforcement has waned, thus increasing the ease of distribution of liquor. The enforceability of law has been made doubtful in the mind of the professional criminal. That goes for all law, not just prohibition. As a result, he is still riding in his limousine.

The commercial racket is simple in operation. So the passing bootlegger operates it. In most large cities the cleaners are "organized." So, too, with the laundries, the window cleaners, the dyers, the poultry markets, the garages, the fruit dealers, the ice cream dealers, the trucking companies. Space does not permit enumeration of all the commercial and industrial activities which have fallen under the spell of this one-time alley rat called the gangster.

New York City disclosed recently a "poultry racket" that paid its operators some sixteen millions a year. How did it operate? Intimidation. Pure and simple, alone and unaided. Instead of a diplomatic note, bombs were placed in offices, freight stations and stores. In place of sales letters, machine gun-bullets whined their expressive and usually conclusive message. Force. "Pay us, or we'll blow up your plant, murder your wife, kidnap your children."

The business of the racket is just as widespread today as the business of the bootlegger was three years ago. This is not a comforting condition. On the other hand it is not half so bad as it sounds. Put in a nutshell, the business of the gangsters before prohibition was cheap and hazardous because its revenues were insufficient to pay for protection. The crime of violence never in history has proven profitable.

Crime is safe only when protected by venal police or courts. That protection is a commodity not offered at inferior prices. So violent crime is stupidity. In its very essence it is failure.

Successful crime must be profitable on a great scale, to pay bribes, nurture corruption and hire skilled lawyers. Footpads cannot do that. Neither can burglars, robbers, petty thieves and the like. The gangster who became the bootlegger must now again become the gangster because he has never changed except in purse. He is the same old beetlebrow with a few new ideas conceived in bootleg gold, a few new ambitions certain to trip him up, a few confidences that will prove mantraps as his bootleg revenues change into those for which he must resort to violence.

There is a way and a simple way to rout the racketeer. It involves national action. It demands a unification of protective measures that never can be subsidized by local politicians and criminals. So closely are these local politicians and criminals allied that the line of demarcation between them is often indistinguishable.

It is a deadly truth that the bootlegger never could have grown as he did without political protection he bought with bootleg money. It is a helpful truth that the passing of prohibition will enable honest officials to break the tie-up between thief and cop and so disrupt the so-called gangster organizations the country over. The next few years will see tremendous developments in American criminal codes and procedures. If some decent and sane social order is to survive, these developments already are appearing obvious in their demands.

The bootlegger who has turned racketeer is on the way out. The speed of his exit will be commensurate with the speed of the social order in enacting simple and far-reaching measures for the establishment of order and the banishment of the worst criminals the United States ever has tolerated.

Even now the federal government is moving against the racketeer. A senate sub-committee investigating this form of criminality has just been assured by President Roosevelt that the full facilities of the federal government will be at the committee's disposal.

Points for Pastry Makers

Above All Things, One Matter of Importance Is to Be Remembered, and After That the Rest Will Be Found Comparatively Easy.

The "fine art" of pastry making is succinctly set forth in the following article, by an acknowledged expert.

You know pastry really is one of the easiest things in the world to make. There is only one point which is very important, and that is, not to get it too wet when you mix it. Perhaps I had better begin at the beginning, however, and tell you just exactly how I do it. I use three times as much flour as I have shortening. I prefer bread flour, myself, for pastry because it is easier to handle, but I can make it with pastry or cake flour. If I do use this kind of flour I use four times as much flour as shortening. I mix my flour and salt together in a wooden chopping bowl, add my chilled shortening and, with a double-bladed chopping knife, I cut the fat into small pieces, at the same time, of course, mixing it into the flour. Some people can mix pastry satisfactorily with the hands, but my hands are too warm. The fat should be actually in small bits throughout the flour, not thoroughly blended into a smooth mixture. Fat need not be cut as fine for pastry as for biscuits. If you prefer to use a wooden bowl you may use two knives or a fork or a wire whisk to cut in the fat. After you have cut for a few moments shake the bowl and the larger pieces of fat will come to the top and you can tell when it is thoroughly mixed.

Now you are ready to add the water, which should be cold. In warm weather, ice water is preferable. Make a hole at one side of the flour, add one tablespoon of water and with a stiff knife stir in as much of the flour mixture as the water will take up. Do the same thing two or three other places in the flour mixture and then with your hands press the balls of dough and the dry mixture left in the bowl together into a smooth ball. Put in the refrigerator to chill a few minutes. Then roll out to line your pastry pan. Pastry may be rolled on a slightly floured board or directly on a metal table top. Roll from the center each way. Roll tightly and pick up your sheet of pastry after each rolling, to prevent sticking.

When I make fruit pies I mix a tablespoon of sugar with a tablespoon of flour and sprinkle over the bottom of the lined pan. I then put in my fruit and sugar in layers, dampen the edge of the lower crust, put the other crust on top, press the crusts together and cut them evenly with a scissors. If you like you may bind the edge with a thin strip of pastry or you may leave the lower crust a quarter inch larger than the upper crust and turn it back on top of the upper crust. Press the edges together tightly with your fingers or

the prongs of a fork. Be sure to cut slits in the top of the pie to let the steam out and thus prevent the crust from making its way out at the edges.

I like to bake a pastry shell on the outside of a pie pan, as it keeps a better shape. After the pastry has been trimmed around the edge with a sharp knife it should be pricked all over with a fork to prevent cracking during the baking. Pastry should have a hot oven, but after ten minutes the heat should be lowered for a fruit or custard pie. Fresh fruit pies and tarts are very popular just now. Pastry shells are filled with the sliced fresh fruit or with berries which are then covered with whipped cream or with a "glaze." Sometimes pie shells are filled with a custard filling and fresh fruit is beaten in the whipped cream which is used to cover the custard.

Raisin and Nut Pie.
1 cup sugar.
1 tablespoon butter.
2 eggs.
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1/2 teaspoon cloves.
1 tablespoon vinegar.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 cup seeded raisins.
1/2 cup chopped nuts.

Cream the sugar and butter and add the beaten egg yolks. Stir in the spices, vinegar, salt, raisins and nuts and cut and fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour into a pie plate lined with pastry and bake at 450 degrees for ten minutes, then at 350 degrees for about 25 minutes longer.

Pastry.
1 1/2 cups flour.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 cup fat.
Cold water.

Stir together the flour and salt. Cut in the fat with two case knives. For a large quantity a wooden bowl and chopping knife may be used. When fine, add at one side of the bowl one tablespoon of cold water and stir in as much of the flour and fat as the water will take up. Continue this until you have four or five balls of dough and some dry flour left in the bowl. Press together with your fingers. If all the dry flour is not taken up add a little more water. Chill and roll.

Order of Preparation.
Prepare pastry and chill. Boil water for potatoes. Scrape potatoes and boil. Lift oven. Prepare salad and chill. Prepare and sugar peaches. Husk corn and boil water for it. Cook chops. Bake tart shells. Cook corn. Peel potatoes and dress. Make coffee.
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For years I used Fels-Naptha and rather took my white clothes for granted. Then I foolishly tried to economize and wondered why my baby's clothes were becoming so gray. I suddenly decided one day to return to Fels-Naptha and my—what a difference! It gets out all the dirt.

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Ellsworth Paragraphs

Mrs. Geo. Patson and son Wm. spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Peebles.

Donald Kooyer of Muskegon is spending the week with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kooyer.

Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Roo of Levering were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Elzinga, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brock and children of Grand Rapids are spending the week with his father, Siebe Brock.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stockfish of Traverse City were guests at the home of Mrs. Anna Meyer, Sunday.

On Labor Day the Ellsworth Packers base ball team will play the Belleaire league team at Belleaire at 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. George Klooster and their guest, Mrs. Snippe, were callers at the home of their son, Mr. and Mrs. Koo Klooster of East Jordan, Monday afternoon.

The Mission Festival of the Ellsworth and Atwood Christian Reformed churches and Atwood and Barnard Reformed churches was held Wednesday at the Gleaner picnic grounds at Eastport. Services were held in the evening, and a missionary talk was given by Rev. Rottschaffer of India. Rev. M. Dornbush was president of the day and a fine program was given in the afternoon. Selections were given by the chorus and addresses were given by Prof. H. Schultze of Grand Rapids and Rev. B. H. Einink.

Mrs. Henry Maxam and children of Clifford, Mich. are spending the week with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruis and children and Mrs. Stuart Baar and daughter, Elsie, were callers in Charlevoix, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rozema of Chicago were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Torgna the past week.

Miss Sadie Brock who has been employed in Ironton the past month is spending several days with her father Siebe Brock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Bronkhorst and son, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew of Jamestown were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Bergsma.

Jacob Klooster and Hans Bosma motored to Muskegon Saturday, Mrs. Klooster and children who have been spending the past two weeks there returned with him Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Edson of Ann Arbor and Mrs. George Himes and daughter Lea of Dexter are spending the week with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Edson and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Springstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer and Mrs. Ida Frink of Traverse City were callers in town Sunday. Mrs. Abbie Madill of Alanta, Ga., accompanied them here and will spend the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Timmer.

Mrs. Anne Meyer and son, Herbert, were business callers in Traverse City, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Skan are spending the week at the Boyne City Camp Meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lisum of Detroit are guests at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. W. White.

Mrs. G. Snippe of Reeman spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Klooster.

Jake Tanis of Reeman was guest at the home of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kooyer the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd France of Reeman spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Horren.

Chas. Tucky and Wm. Niewooner of Kalamazoo spent Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Torgna.

Rev. and Mrs. Rozeboom and daughter of Grand Rapids attended the Mission Festival held last week, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Best and daughter, Frances spent Sunday at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Powell of Kewadin.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ruis and son, Arthur were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bos of Barnard, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marian Best and children of Eveline Orchards were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Sunday.

Arthur Van Til, who has been spending the summer months with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ruis, returned to his home in Grand Rapids, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sinclair and children, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp of East Jordan were guests at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnstone.

Marian, the infant twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vandenburg of Dutchtown died Saturday evening. Funeral services were held at the home Monday morning.

Mrs. Jacqueline Carpenter and son Edgar left Friday for Chicago to spend several days with her daughter there. While there they will attend the Century of Progress Exposition.

The Misses Margaret and Henrietta Bolhuis of Chicago, and Nellie of Muskegon are spending the week with their mother, Mrs. Tena Bolhuis. Miss Emma Heeres and Able Bolhuis of Muskegon spent Sunday here.

Bernie Jackson and daughter, Ruth spent a few days here last week. Mrs. Jackson, who has been spending the past two weeks with her brother, James and Henry Elzinga, accompanied them to their home in Portland, Sunday.

A truck-load of Century of Progress sight-seers left Ellsworth Tuesday afternoon in the Hans De Young truck. Those in the party with Mr. De Young were: Effie and Hattie De Young; Henry L. and Henry A. Elzinga; Peter and C. Goeman; John Brown and son August; James Vandenberg and son Lester; John Goeman and son William.

Prof. H. Schultze of Calvin Seminary, Grand Rapids, was entertained at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Dornbush a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Telgenhof called on Mrs. Lucy Essenburg Friday afternoon.

A new fence is being put around the school grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bos are attending the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Ralph Vander Heide of Grand Rapids arrived Saturday to visit his sister Mrs. John Van Houten, who is very ill.

Gertrude De Young returned home Saturday after visiting with relatives in the southern part of the state a few weeks.

Sam Van Houten returned to his home in Grand Rapids, Friday.

Mrs. Jake Van Unen is visiting in Grand Rapids.

Henry and Dena Petter and Mrs. G. Koster motored to Grand Rapids last week Thursday. Miss Dena will go from there to Cheboygan, Wis., where she will teach school this coming term.

Miss Jennie Petter, who is employed at the Psychopathic hospital in Cutlerville, Mich. returned home with her brother, Henry and Mrs. Koster, Saturday.

Mrs. Haan and Supt. and Mrs. J. Ver Beek and daughter, Jeanne, visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. Veenstra,

Sunday evening.

Clinic was held last Thursday afternoon for children of pre-school age.

Mrs. Van Huisen and three children of Grand Rapids are visiting relatives and friends here.

Supt. and Mrs. J. Ver Beek and daughter returned to their home in Byron Center Monday after spending a month at the home of Mrs. Haan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Elzinga and family visited with Jake Veenstra's Sunday evening.

(Delayed) The Christian Reformed Church held their annual Sunday school picnic and Ladies Aid sale at Tyrell's vacation camp, last Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Allen Aardema of Bay View took care of Mrs. John Van Houten a few days. Mrs. Van Houten is very ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown and children and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown motored to Indiana Friday. On their return trip they plan to leave Helen May at the hospital in Ann Arbor where she expects to receive medical aid.

Several from here were to the Gleaner's Picnic which was held in Eastport last Thursday.

Sam Van Houten of Grand Rapids is visiting with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nyland visited in Kalamazoo the past week.

Mrs. Bernie Jackson of Portland, Mich. visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Elzinga, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burns motored to Petoskey, Friday. Mrs. Burns had an X-ray taken.

Mrs. Lina Glazier of Lansing called on her cousin, Fred Yettaw, Sunday.

Edw. Klooster and family were supper guests at the home of Mrs. Hann, Sunday.

Several from Atwood were to the home-coming held at Central Lake, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Mrs. Nick Brock and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. C. Veenstra and daughter visited with Seblo Veenstra and family of Charlevoix, Friday evening.

The threshing machine is in this vicinity now.

FAIRVIEW

Very cold nights. Farmers are cutting corn and filling silos the past week.

Mrs. J. Parsons and Mrs. Wm. Timmer were in Belleaire Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harm Staal and Peter Lokorse and Mrs. Anna Lokorse of Zeeland, Mich., are visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Oosterbaan and Mrs. Dick Oosterbaan were East Jordan callers last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Timmer visited with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Timmer in Charlevoix, Monday afternoon.

M. J. Hage of New Era, Mich., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Oosterbaan Sr. this week.

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.

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Drive in today. Let us inspect your tires. If you need new tires you will be surprised how little it will cost to trade the danger of blowouts for the safety of Firestone Tires.



Firestone Tires are built with high stretch Gum-Dipped Cords. Every cotton fiber in every cord is saturated and coated with pure rubber. This extra Firestone process gives you 58% greater protection against blowouts.

SIZE	TIRE'S PRICE	Jan. 1933	1933
4.75-19	\$8.40	18.55	12.20
5.00-19	9.00	19.10	12.20
5.25-18	10.00	19.70	11.40
5.50-19	11.50	12.00	10.45
6.00-18	12.70	12.75	18.95
6.00-19 H.D.	15.40	15.20	27.45
6.50-19 H.D.	17.90	20.11	25.05
7.00-18 H.D.	20.15	20.90	27.05

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Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE	Firestone SENTINEL TYPE	Firestone COURIER TYPE
Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 \$6.30	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 \$5.65	Ford 70x2 1/2 \$3.45
Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19 6.70	Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 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
Buick Chevrolet 5.25-18 8.10	Buick Chevrolet 5.25-18 7.30	Ford Chevrolet Plymo 'th 4.75-19 4.65
Ashlyn Studeb 'r 5.50-18 9.00		

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