

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 38

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1934.

NUMBER 45

## Battle Of The Ballots, Tues.

### BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS DREW VICTORIES

Tuesday's election brought out a fairly heavy vote and in many instances results are considerably in doubt at this writing—Wednesday afternoon.

Charlevoix County republicans elected all their County Candidates and gave their state, congressional and legislative candidates good majorities. Several precincts in the County showed stronger democratic tendencies than heretofore.

In the State, Republicans have recaptured most of the offices. Returns from 3,219 precincts out of 3,451 give Fitzgerald, republican candidate for governor, 609,417; Lacy, democrat, 533,658.

For U. S. Senator—Vandenberg, r, 571,508; Picard, d, 525,971 from 3,187 precincts.

State Treasurer—Fry, d, 509,774; Isbister, r, 493,583.

Auditor General—Stack, d, 513,527; Brackett, r, 489,468. 2,945 precincts.

For U. S. Representative, Prentiss M. Brown (incumbent Democrat) has some 1300 majority over O'Hara the republican candidate.

Both Bishop, r, for State Senator and Tibbits, r, for state representative have won the election.

The six proposed amendments to the state constitution were all snowed under by an overwhelming vote in Boyne City, Charlevoix County and the State.

## Charlevoix County STATE

Governor—	Arthur J. Lacy d	1683
Lieutenant Governor—	Frank D. Fitzgerald r	2676
Secretary of State—	Allen E. Stebbins d	1626
Attorney General—	Thomas Read r	2528
State Treasurer—	Guy M. Wilson d	1692
Auditor General—	Orville E. Atwood r	2445
U. S. Senator—	Frank A. Picard d	1657
U. S. Representative—	Arthur H. Vandenberg r	2567
U. S. Representative—	Prentiss M. Brown d	1951
U. S. Representative—	John J. O'Hara r	2283

State Senator—	Elmer G. Smith d	1662
State Representative—	Otto W. Bishop r	2476
State Representative—	William J. Schram d	1612
State Representative—	Douglas D. Tibbits r	2609

Prosecuting Attorney—	C. Meredith Bice r	2924
Sheriff—	George A. Hanson d	1544
Clerk—	Floyd W. Ikens r	2779
Treasurer—	William P. Hicken d	1789
Treasurer—	Fenton R. Bulow r	2765

Register of Deeds—	Harold Saffron d	1748
Register of Deeds—	Lillis M. Flanders r	2821
Register of Deeds—	Lewis W. Ellis d	1746
Register of Deeds—	Frank F. Bird r	2826

Circuit Court Commissioner—	Rollie L. Lewis r	2621
Road Commissioner—	Daniel Swanon d	2033
Road Commissioner—	Frank H. Wangeman r	2290
Coroner—	G. W. King d	1525
Coroner—	E. F. McMillan r	2441

U. S. Senator—	J. G. MacGregor d	1580
U. S. Senator—	Schuyler B. Stackus r	2350
U. S. Representative—	Robert F. Sloan d	1385
U. S. Representative—	Samuel A. Tokoly r	2184
U. S. Representative—	William Withers r	2399

U. S. Senator—	Picard, d	84	87	133	304
U. S. Senator—	Bishop, r	44	57	208	309
U. S. Representative—	Schram, d	81	88	138	307
U. S. Representative—	Tibbits, r	49	62	212	323

Prosecuting Attorney—	Bice, r	56	77	248	381
Sheriff—	Hanson, d	68	85	146	299
Clerk—	Ikens, r	65	73	209	347
Clerk—	Hickens, d	83	89	145	317
Clerk—	Bulow, r	48	63	209	320

Treasurer—	Saffron, d	74	83	122	279
Treasurer—	Flanders, r	56	70	229	355
Register of Deeds—	Ellis, d	81	87	161	329
Register of Deeds—	Bird, r	54	59	195	308
Circuit Court Commissioner—	Lewis, r	49	56	222	327

Road Commissioner—	Swanson, d	98	116	172	286
Road Commissioner—	Wangeman, r	37	46	184	267
Coroner—	King, d	82	86	125	293
Coroner—	McMillan, r	45	59	214	318
Coroner—	MacGregor, d	80	85	128	293

Coroner—	Stackus, r	45	60	211	316
Surveyor—	Sloan, d	82	86	136	304
Surveyor—	Tokoly, r	39	58	208	305
Drain Commissioner—	Withers, r	47	64	222	333

Governor—	Lacy d	1	2	3	4	Total
Lieutenant Governor—	Fitzgerald r	65	92	146	114	417
Secretary of State—	Stebbins d	76	70	150	120	416
Attorney General—	Read r	62	83	132	107	384

U. S. Senator—	Wilson d	77	75	148	123	423
U. S. Senator—	Atwood r	59	79	139	106	383
U. S. Representative—	O'Brien d	78	73	154	123	427
U. S. Representative—	Toy r	59	79	132	109	379

U. S. Representative—	Fry d	76	73	156	125	420
U. S. Representative—	Isbister r	61	82	126	109	378
U. S. Representative—	Stack d	76	71	155	127	429
U. S. Representative—	Brackett r	61	78	124	102	365

U. S. Senator—	Picard d	74	69	146	120	409
U. S. Senator—	Vandenberg r	63	86	141	113	340
U. S. Representative—	Brown d	80	84	156	129	469
U. S. Representative—	O'Hara r	57	73	130	105	365

State Senator—	Smith d	74	68	146	123	411
State Senator—	Bishop r	62	78	136	107	383
State Representative—	Schram d	70	75	142	114	401
State Representative—	Tibbits r	67	82	151	120	420

Prosecuting Attorney—	Bice r	68	91	158	118	425
Sheriff—	Hanson d	75	72	144	126	417
Clerk—	Ikens r	68	91	150	107	416
Clerk—	Hicken d	72	65	140	120	397
Clerk—	Bulow r	66	89	143	112	410

## LEGISLATIVE

State Senator—	Smith, d	84	87	133	304
State Senator—	Bishop, r	44	57	208	309
State Representative—	Schram, d	81	88	138	307
State Representative—	Tibbits, r	49	62	212	323

## COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—	Bice, r	56	77	248	381
Sheriff—	Hanson, d	68	85	146	299
Clerk—	Ikens, r	65	73	209	347
Clerk—	Hickens, d	83	89	145	317
Clerk—	Bulow, r	48	63	209	320

Treasurer—	Saffron, d	74	83	122	279
Treasurer—	Flanders, r	56	70	229	355
Register of Deeds—	Ellis, d	81	87	161	329
Register of Deeds—	Bird, r	54	59	195	308
Circuit Court Commissioner—	Lewis, r	49	56	222	327

Road Commissioner—	Swanson, d	98	116	172	286
Road Commissioner—	Wangeman, r	37	46	184	267
Coroner—	King, d	82	86	125	293
Coroner—	McMillan, r	45	59	214	318
Coroner—	MacGregor, d	80	85	128	293

Coroner—	Stackus, r	45	60	211	316
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Lieutenant Governor—	Fitzgerald r	65	92	146	114	417
Secretary of State—	Stebbins d	76	70	150	120	416
Attorney General—	Read r	62	83	132	107	384

U. S. Senator—	Wilson d	77	75	148	123	423
U. S. Senator—	Atwood r	59	79	139	106	383
U. S. Representative—	O'Brien d	78	73	154	123	427
U. S. Representative—	Toy r	59	79	132	109	379

U. S. Representative—	Fry d	76	73	156	125	420
U. S. Representative—	Isbister r	61	82	126	109	378
U. S. Representative—	Stack d	76	71	155	127	429
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U. S. Senator—	Picard d	74	69	146	120	409
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U. S. Representative—	Brown d	80	84	156	129	469
U. S. Representative—	O'Hara r	57	73	130	105	365

State Senator—	Smith d	74	68	146	123	411
State Senator—	Bishop r	62	78	136	107	383
State Representative—	Schram d	70	75	142	114	401
State Representative—	Tibbits r	67	82	151	120	420

Prosecuting Attorney—	Bice r	68	91	158	118	425
Sheriff—	Hanson d	75	72	144	126	417
Clerk—	Ikens r	68	91	150	107	416
Clerk—	Hicken d	72	65	140	120	397
Clerk—	Bulow r	66	89	143	112	410

Treasurer—	Saffron d	82	77	160	137	456
Treasurer—	Flanders r	57	83	131	96	367
Register of Deeds—	Ellis d	68	65	135	117	384
Register of Deeds—	Bird r	69	95	149	114	427
Circuit Court Commissioner—	Lewis r	69	89	145	113	416

Road Commissioner—	Swanson d	78	74	151	127	430
Road Commissioner—	Wangeman r	58	87	134	106	385
Coroner—	King d	69	66	132	121	388
Coroner—	McMillan r	60	78	137	104	379
Coroner—	MacGregor d	77	78	145	129	429

Coroner—	Stackus r	57	76	142	104	379
Surveyor—	Sloan d	72	71	145	125	413
Surveyor—	Tokoly r	63	86	139	106	394
Drain Commissioner—	Withers r	67	81	147	111	406

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# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## William Green Gloomy About Unemployment—Henry Ford Cheerful—Serious Charges Concerning Government of the Virgin Islands.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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WITH another winter at hand and millions of Americans still unemployed, organized labor, through President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, has asked the administration to appeal to all industries to increase production 30 per cent. Mr. Green in a public statement asserted that for the first time since President Roosevelt's re-employment program got under way in July, 1933, unemployment has exceeded last year's level. The number of persons without any employment he puts at 8,948,000. Those without jobs in industry in September numbered 10,951,000. Jobs for 2,220,000 were provided by conservation camps and emergency relief projects, "but these emergency jobs," he said, "are not creating incomes to pay the costs."

Mr. Green continued: "Could not the administration invite all industries to co-operate in a general program to increase production and put men to work?"

"If the nation-wide level of all production were lifted 30 per cent in a balanced program, adjusting production to consumption needs, each industry would then be assured that all other industries would increase their production, and the wealth produced by putting labor to work would create income to buy the product of all."

"The total number at work in the United States was 39,764,000 in September, 1933; by September, 1934, it had declined to 39,367,000. During these 12 months the normal increase in population has added close to 450,000 to the army of job seekers for whom industry provides no work. Thus the number without work in industry has risen from 10,108,000 in September, 1933, to 10,951,000 in September, 1934."

Quite as gloomy as Mr. Green's report was a statement of the National Industrial Conference board. This agency noted that the general improvement in manufacturing activity usually occurring in September failed to materialize. It said, declines of 5.7 per cent in the number of wage earners employed, of 6.1 per cent in total man hours worked and of 5.3 per cent in payrolls disbursed, were reported. In addition, it was stated, the rise in the cost of living from August to September depressed real weekly earnings of wage earners 2.1 per cent.

On the other hand, the United States Chamber of Commerce in its summary of conditions throughout the nation reports continued improvement of business sentiment although it has not as yet been reflected definitely in the volume of transactions.

MANY thoughtful persons comment on the apparent discrepancy between the pleas of William Green for more employment and the policy pursued by organized labor in fostering great strikes seemingly for the sole purpose of enforcing unionization and the closed shop. Many thousands of persons are thrown out of employment by these strikes, but they are hampered or shut down by often serious disorders resulting in bystander it does not seem to be a time of distress, and it should be followed in order to strengthen the unions might be desired. The latest example of this is the closing of all the Great Lakes and Pacific Tea companies and the warehouses in Cleveland and went into effect in Milwaukee and the A. and P. and two other chains of companies. There was a protest that these walkouts would spread throughout Ohio and Wisconsin.

HENRY FORD, who says that what is done in Washington doesn't matter so far as recovery is concerned, came out with a statement that should be encouraging to the American business man. He told the Ford managers gathered in Detroit that his company was out of the depression, and they in turn told him of generally improved business conditions in all parts of the country.

"The depression," Henry Ford set forth in a statement, "would be over for the whole country very soon if American industrialists would just forget the alphabet schemes and take hold of their industries and run them with good, sound American business sense."

"They should take hold of their country, too, in the same way, and run it with good sound American common sense."

ruled them unconstitutional and dismissed an indictment against an operator of several sawmills. The action was taken by agreement of both sides so as to expedite an appeal to the Supreme court.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT announced that, beginning July 1, 1935, he will eliminate the 5 per cent pay cut that is now taken out of the salaries of all federal employees. The pay restoration, he explained, is being planned on the assumption that increases in the cost of living will necessitate it.

The Treasury department thereupon admitted frankly that this means the taxpayers will be called on to pay an additional fifty million dollars a year for the benefit of the 700,000 federal employees who will benefit by the restoration in salaries.

Mr. Roosevelt predicted flatly that the cost of living will advance substantially within the next eight months. When he made this statement at his regular press conference he also cautioned reporters to remember that an increase in the cost of living meant an increase in commodity and property values, thereby lessening the difficulty in paying debts. This is one of the avowed aims of the Roosevelt program. He said he expected the rise of food, clothing, fuel, housing, and other living costs to be large enough by next July 1 to justify the 5 per cent restoration.

DR. ERNEST GRUENING, chief of the bureau of territories and insular affairs, has gone rather hurriedly to the Virgin Islands to make a personal investigation into a state of affairs that has led to the filing of serious charges before committees of both houses of congress. In a petition for a congressional inquiry, Paul C. Yates, who recently resigned as executive assistant to Gov. Paul M. Pearson, charges that the present administration of the islands is "wasteful, extravagant, inefficient, and tainted with corruption."

Yates was recently suspended and ordered to Washington for an inquiry by Secretary Ickes, who accused him of "disloyalty, insubordination, and gross inefficiency," and in general of being a trouble maker. Yates resigned immediately and came to Washington, but chose to ignore Secretary Ickes' office, carrying his complaints instead directly to congress.

He charges that Mr. Ickes has been "outrageously deceived" by Governor Pearson and subordinate officials of the interior department, has ignored "complaints, petitions, and specific charges" presented by the citizens of the islands, and has dealt with officials "in a peculiarly harsh, cruel, and dictatorial manner."

The petition further charges that minor officials in the interior department aided and abetted Governor Pearson to "whitewash a major public works scandal and deceived the secretary of the interior regarding public works and the general situation, and were criminally negligent in the performance of their duty."

Secretary Ickes is accused of making prejudicial and injurious remarks about T. Webber Wilson, judge of the Federal District court in the islands, remarks which "reflect unjustly upon the federal judiciary and which are unbecomingly the dignity of a cabinet officer." Ickes also is accused of "unjustly and at the instance of Governor Pearson," having removed from office Charles H. Gibson and Ell Baer, government attorneys, and Capt. Michael J. Nolan, director of police of St. Thomas and St. John, with a record of 14 years' "loyal and efficient service."

CONVERSATIONS in London preparatory to the scheduled naval conference have been quite unsatisfactory so far, for neither the United States nor Great Britain shows any disposition to accord to Japan the equality that nation demands, even though it be merely in principle with the Japanese agreeing not to build up to parity with them. Well-posted observers do not believe the conference will accomplish anything valuable, and Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson says that, regardless of its outcome, his department plans to bring the American fleet up to full treaty strength and will ask congress for the necessary appropriations.

Additional maritime strength was urged before the federal aviation commission. Lieut. Com. C. E. Rosendahl, former commander of the airships Los Angeles and Akron, advised the construction of two military dirigibles to protect aerial trade routes. Secretary Swanson said this proposal is under consideration in the Navy department.

The United States is now 136,975 tons of war craft behind treaty strength. This represents one aircraft carrier, two class B cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 24 submarines, the department disclosed.

CHICAGO'S magnificent World's fair is no more. It closed formally and forever at midnight, October 31, amid a riot of gaiety and with a final burst of fireworks, and the vast throng of last-day visitors left the grounds with a feeling of sadness. Mayor Kelly had proclaimed a half-holiday and thousands upon thousands of Chicagoans joined with the crowds that had come from elsewhere to celebrate the windup of this most notable exposition. After artillery salutes and parades, the final ceremonies were staged in the Court of States with Governor Horner, Mayor Kelly and President Rufus Dawes of the exposition as speakers. Exactly at midnight Mr. Dawes threw a switch that shut off all lights on the grounds and set off a gigantic fireworks display. This was not quite the end, however, for the lights were turned on again and, though no one was admitted after midnight, the Halloween carnival continued until three o'clock in the morning. Then the lights went out forever.

KING PRAJADHIPKOR of Siam is not satisfied with his present status as a limited monarch and has threatened to abdicate unless the government withdraws a measure proposed in the national assembly which deprives him of his traditional right to decide whether persons sentenced to death for crimes shall live or die. This, of course, is but one of the distasteful limitations prescribed by the national assembly since the revolution of 1932 which forced the king to give the country a new constitution. There is no revolution in this case, for the people of Siam generally know nothing about the dispute between the king and the government.

Prajadhipok is at present in England with his queen, and the negotiations are carried on by cable. His majesty's secretary there said the king's fight was really a fight for the principles of democratic government and that he would not give in. The secretary explained that half the members of the Siam legislative assembly are elected directly by the people, and the other half nominated by the government, with his majesty placing "great importance upon the attitude of the elected members," who Prajadhipok claims opposed the measure relating to life and death prerogatives.

MEXICAN governments, both federal and state, are carrying on a determined campaign against the Roman Catholic church, charging that the latter has been fostering a revolutionary movement. On the other hand, a vigorous denial that the Catholic church had advocated armed resistance to the Mexican government or intervention by the United States in the religious conflict in Mexico was issued by Archbishop Ruiz, the Apostolic delegate to Mexico, in San Antonio, Texas. Bishops and priests are being expelled from various states, and the state of Mexico issued an order limiting the number of churches in the region in which services may be held to the same as the number of priests permitted to officiate in the state. All churches above this number, the decree provided, will be used as schools and public libraries. The action was believed to have been taken to prevent priests ousted from other states from coming to the state of Mexico to officiate.

The Supreme court ruled that all buildings used for Catholic ceremonies shall become the property of the nation. Acting President Rodriguez in a letter to Attorney General Portes Gil said the clergy, on pretext of opposing the initiation of compulsory socialistic education in Mexico's schools, has "initiated a frank campaign of sedition which reveals clearly its intention to bring about a revolution."

CHANCELLOR HITLER has realized the danger to his regime in the revolt of the Evangelical Protestant pastors against the tyrannical rule of Reichsbishop Mueller, and has decided to separate church and state. The government of the reich, he said, would not interfere in the quarrel. Some observers in Berlin expressed the fear that this policy would lead to unrestrained growth of German paganism and also to further acts against the Jews, under the leadership of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, philosopher, and Julius Streicher, publisher of the Stormer, heads respectively of the pagan faith and the anti-Semitic movements.

Acceptance of Chancellor Hitler's new constitution for the German Labor Front, which gives the Labor Front money and property which once belonged to trade unions and employers' associations, was celebrated in 16,000 demonstrations throughout Germany. The biggest was in Lustgarten, Berlin, where over 350,000 were assembled. The Labor Front includes all laborers and office workers.

BOTH France and Germany are worried over prospects of trouble in the Saar, where a plebiscite is to be held January 13, 1935, to determine whether the region shall revert to Germany, be attached to France or remain under the control of the League of Nations. The Nazi campaign in the Saar has been active and large numbers of Storm Troopers are said to have entered the region in disguise. Geoffrey K. Knox, president of the governing commission for the league, has warned that in case of difficulties during the plebiscite he will call for the help of French troops. Foreign Minister Pierre Laval says the French will be ready to respond. The German Nazis are correspondingly irate. There is reason for anxiety.

# NEWS from MICHIGAN

Jackson—Records compiled at Reynolds Field, the municipal airport, for the past fiscal year, show 483 transient planes registered, and 4,670 flights of all kinds made, without a single accident.

Charlotte—The Charlotte High School agriculture department has a 100 per cent increase in enrollment this year over last year. This is the largest agriculture class on record here in 17 years.

Jackson—The potato crop harvested from the Michigan State Prison farms this year will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the prison for a year, according to Warden Peter F. Gray. The yield from 350 acres will be 38,000 bushels.

Owosso—The annual deer hunters' party sponsored by the Shiawassee Conservation Association was held October 28 at the association's clubhouse. Hunters were given an opportunity to shoot at a running deer target and at standing targets for prizes.

Ann Arbor—A government draft for \$7,500 as part of the funds needed for a sewage disposal plant has been received by city officials. The government is to furnish 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials which will amount to \$124,000. A bond issue covering the remainder totals \$345,000.

Port Huron—The first St. Clair County resident to receive an old age pension check of \$10 was a 90-year-old free slave, Zack Mims. Born in South Carolina, Mims came to Port Huron after he was freed in 1865 and has been destitute for the past two years. He lives with 11 others in a four-room house.

Ann Arbor—A valuable collection of letters written by the late Gen. Russell A. Alger has been presented to the University of Michigan Library by his two daughters, Mrs. Henry D. Sheldon, of Grosse Pointe Shores, and Mrs. Charles Pike of Chicago. The letters, valuable historically, date from the Civil War to the general's death in 1907.

Flint—Mrs. Tressa Lane, 39-year-old widow, of Flint, probably owes her life to the friendly call of a neighbor at an unorthodox hour for social visits. Mrs. Lane was unconscious on the basement floor of her home overcome by gas from a defective heater, when Mrs. Isa Palmer dropped in at 4 a. m. after a dance. Mrs. Lane was revived at the hospital.

Lansing—The close of the twelve-day pheasant season in Michigan left eight hunters dead, one dying and 17 wounded, several of them maimed for life. Seven of the eight were killed during the small game season, an object lesson in what not to do with a gun that equals last year's toll of seven deer hunters who were victims of carelessly handled firearms.

Kalamazoo—Whether Linbergh Airport will be closed must be decided soon by the city commission, it is announced by Edward C. Rutz, city manager, as the State Department of Aeronautics at Lansing has said that financial aid must be withdrawn by the state because of the reduction of aviation gas tax revenues. The local airport has been receiving \$720 annually from the state.

Lansing—A total of \$42,869,000 was spent in Michigan during the 12-month period ending June 30 for the care of indigent families, according to an annual report of the State Emergency Welfare Relief Commission. The average welfare case load during this period was 141,500 families, or more than 600,000 individuals, the report says. The peak load was reached last November, when 154,456 families, or about 821,000 persons, were cared for.

Brown City—A hitherto unknown type of Indian, almost a giant in size and with a protruding jaw suggesting an ape man, has been discovered in Goodland Township by Carmen Baggerly, of Toledo, O., an amateur archeologist. Mound graves excavated by Baggerly have so far revealed 22 bodies. What may prove most significant is the construction of the skull of this Indian ape man. Preliminary study of three mounds discovered by Baggerly shows that the village site was apparently used by many generations of Indians.

Ann Arbor—The establishment of freshman colleges has taken up much of the slack of unemployment among teachers in Michigan, it is said by University of Michigan administrators who have helped shape the program. At present about 90 colleges are open, with from 350 to 400 teachers employed. The majority of those given jobs have been placed in the district in which the University has done the organizing, while the rest have helped supply the needs in other districts, notably in Wayne County, where Wayne University is the supervising school.

Iron Mountain—Purchase of 600 acres of land a half mile north of Hardwood, in Dickinson County, for use as a prison farm, was completed here by Alfred W. Debo, State Parole commissioner, and W. R. Doell, warden of the Marquette Branch Prison. The price was \$3,100. The state will spend \$60,000 in equipping it. Debo said. It is planned to place 20 offenders on the farm, the theory being that away from association with hardened criminals in the prison their chances of reformation will be greatly improved.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington—With assurance that Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of railroads, is going to recommend in reports soon to appear that there be more stringent regulation of the railroads, it is to be noted that Washington conversation lately has included a new idea respecting governmental relations with businesses coming under direct federal regulation. The discussion seems to center about some idea concerning the obligation which government owes whatever business it regulates and whose profits it limits.

The talk one hears in many places is to the effect that if the government, or any government, lays down rules which prohibit a business from reaping the profits that accrue in good years, by the same token it ought to consider some form of compensation to that business in the periods of depression through such as we are now passing because it has refused to permit that business to create a huge layer of fat upon which it can feast in the bad years.

Advocates of such a theory of course, have immediately found opponents. In other words, two very definite schools of thought have developed and although the question is nowhere near a solution nor is it likely that the forthcoming session of congress will even approach an answer, one can hear arguments pro and con on the point most anywhere the subject is broached.

The proponents of the theory that the government owes an obligation to those businesses which it has regulated within an inch of their lives contend that investors—which means the public who own shares of stock—are being discriminated against by their own government. Their claim is that a business cannot survive unless it is enabled to store away profits of the good years against which it may draw when the prolonged economic depression strike. The result is, according to this argument, that unless the fat is stored away after the manner of the bear in preparation for winter investors can expect only to see their savings destroyed from time to time, and this with the sanction of their own government.

In opposition to this new theory of relationship between government and business, one hears the usual denunciations of the sins of the railroads and the public utilities, but one also hears complaint that if the federal government should embark upon a policy of compensating those businesses which it regulates, it might be placing a premium on mismanagement and even downright crookedness. It is argued likewise that the federal government must not use taxpayers' money in this manner nor that it should employ the policy of compensation, as that amounts to a subsidy.

At any rate a new field has been opened. On each side are to be found vigilant and virulent defenders and from this time it is made to appear that congress is eventually going to be compelled to decide how far this regulation of business can properly go. From all of the argument here, it would seem that each side has solid ground upon which to stand. It may be possible that from this controversy something in the way of a new economic policy will develop. The Roosevelt administration has gone farther than any other in history in its regulation of business and there are those who believe that a reaction is due. If that be the case, then it appears logical at least that the two opposing forces may bring about a compromise that will be favorable to general business, which is subject to regulation, and enable those who place their savings in stocks or bonds of such utilities to feel reasonably secure about some sort of an annual return.

Solution of this question of equity between the government and the businesses which it regulates is not as simple as it may superficially appear. For example, the question is put forward whether it is possible to evolve any method of measuring, even roughly, the extent of the public obligation. It is likewise necessary to determine in advance of a final answer to the question, whether the past inequities and past treatment of public utilities is the factor to be considered. There is a question whether the government is openly to assume a direct voice in the management of properties which it regulates if there is a compensating arrangement to protect investors in those businesses. Then, it goes into the question of government ownership or government control of private industry.

Some of the advocates of this program of compensation call attention to the public necessity for maintenance of service, such as the railroads and highways, for example. In the case of the railroads and shipping, with perhaps the addition of the growing aircraft industry, it is admitted that there is a willingness on the part of these lines of commerce to aid the nation in time of war.

Should the government engage in distribution of taxpayers' money to offset deficits in the lean years, opponents of the policy say that we should be headed for an even greater bureaucracy than has been set up to accomplish recovery under the present administration. Obviously, many business men will not be in favor of further extension of bureaucracy. They have had their fill of bureaucracy under the codes and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The form of assistance is another problem. If it were not in the form of a money payment direct to the businesses concerned, then the subsidy must be worked out on another basis. It has been suggested that the regulations themselves might be so arranged that some returns not now available. One theory advanced was that the regulations should be flexible and that in the lean years there be some relaxation of the restrictions so that the regulated businesses might proceed more freely in operation.

Another thought heard is that there should be consideration given to competing businesses such, for example, as is the condition between the railroads and the highway users. It is of record, of course, that trucks and busses and privately owned vehicular traffic use national and state highways, built out of taxpayers' money and they do so with the very minimum of taxation. The railroads, as competitors of these lines, have no such beneficial attitudes displayed toward them by the government which, at the same time, has been bearing down with its regulations. It undoubtedly will bear down further when the new Eastman legislation is enacted. So on whichever side of the argument one ranges himself, it is to be seen that there are numerous factors and influences to be considered and these, it may be added, are not questions soluble in one conversation.

As one looks backward upon the campaign of 1934, the methods employed by the two major parties appear worthy of examination. Observers in Washington, I believe, are of the opinion that the campaign developed an outstanding circumstance, namely, that the Democrats lack defensive ability and the Republicans have shown an utter inability as an offensive party.

Both Parties for parties appear Show Weakness worthy of examination. Observers in Washington, I believe, are of the opinion that the campaign developed an outstanding circumstance, namely, that the Democrats lack defensive ability and the Republicans have shown an utter inability as an offensive party.

In all of the debates and the speeches and the statements forthcoming from candidates on either side, there is proof of the conclusion above reached. Some political writers in Washington and some political leaders take the position that when the Democrats were put to the necessity of laying down a fresh program, they failed on the job. They gave the impression of politicians running largely on momentum.

The minority party, if such the Republicans may be called, was wholly unable to take advantage of known vulnerable points in the Democratic armor. The net result was obviously that there was much haranguing and much mud-slinging in what should have been real national issues, but nothing came of it.

The campaign, therefore, has demonstrated in my opinion the need for a strong minority party whether that party be Republican or Democratic. The party in power necessarily is on the spot because it is charged with the responsibilities of government. It is the function of the minority party to criticize and offer counter proposals. The most astute politicians see that condition and, I believe, are at a loss as to what it means for the future.

The federal communications commission, one of the new agencies set up by the Roosevelt administration as a permanent part of the nation's regulatory structure, is preparing to ask congress for an amendment of the communications act of 1934 enabling it to approve mergers. Of course, the particular problem involved in the communications program is the question of mergers of such gigantic corporations as the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies and some of the radio companies. The implications and the potentialities of this movement, however, go much further.

It is too early to attempt a forecast of congressional opinion on the communication proposal but it is an opportune time to consider what may happen if congress should approve this step toward creation of single businesses or single lines of service in this country.

It is regarded also as interesting to examine the effect upon the country if it were to be subjected to a well regulated monopoly of all the business in that line such as has occurred in the case of the Bell Telephone system.

Some members of the commission and its staff feel that a merger of the large telegraph companies, for instance, would result in establishment of a more closely knit network of telegraph lines and offices than now exists. Details of any merger plan are too intricate and too complex to be treated in the space available here but the fact that the communications commission is giving consideration to such a proposal leads on to exploration of merger possibilities and the effect among other lines—such, for example, as the radio, the railroads, the lines of inland waterways, shipping and such other institutions of public service.

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### Briefs of the Week

Tom Bussler is visiting friends in Detroit.

Federal Shells at Healey's, the Ammunition. adv.

Miss Marguerite Rogers was home from Lansing for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stroebel and family spent the week end in Detroit.

Mrs. Barge of Bellaire visited Thursday with her sister, Mrs. George Vance.

Kenneth Henning of Alpena spent the week end visiting friends in East Jordan.

Complete assortment of Barn Sash carried in stock by East Jordan Lumber Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodman have returned from a visit with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance and family had Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. George Vance.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Benson, and son, Bobby, left Sunday for the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.

John Dolezel Jr., of Flint visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dolezel Sr., over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webster are now living in a part of Mrs. R. D. Gleason's house on Bowen's addition.

Mrs. Jos. Kenny and son, Preston (Bud), were at Pontiac over the week end visiting at the Walter Brinkman home.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram W. Carson have moved to town for the winter months, and are now residing at 501 Main St.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kruger and family of Traverse City were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edd Kamradt.

Mrs. R. Maddock and Miss Margaret Maddock are visiting their daughter and sister, Miss Marian, at Bay City this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitfield returned last week from Chicago where they visited relatives and took in the Century of Progress.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dunlap left Tuesday for a visit with their children in Birmingham after which they will go to Miami for the winter.

Mrs. Pearl McHale now occupies the Stueck residence on Main St., Mr. and Mrs. Stueck having moved to Petoskey where he has employment.

See "Hollywood Unvarnished" an extra 4-page rotogravure section revealing the truth about movies and its stars. In Sunday's Detroit News.

Mr. Edward Bishaw returned to CC Camp 688 at Rapid River Monday. He had been visiting his mother, Mrs. Lena Bishaw over the week end.

Mrs. Mike Gunderson has returned from a visit in Grand Rapids. She was accompanied home by her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vandenberg and daughter.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 4th, the Rev. James Leitch preached in the Congregational Church of Charlevoix, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. G. R. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckhart and daughter Joyce of Antigo, Wisconsin, visited last Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Vance. Mrs. Beckhart is a niece of Mrs. Vance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayner and son, Harold, and Elmer Hayner and friend, Miss Lee Kolka, of Flint, spent the week end at the R. H. Davis and Charles Shepard homes.

Attention Knights of Pythias. At the next regular meeting, Wednesday night, Nov. 14th, an oyster supper will be served commencing at 6:30. All members urged to attend.—Committee.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained at the home of Mrs. K. B. Carr, assisted by Mrs. Wright Carr, Wednesday, Nov. 14. Members are urged to attend and visitors cordially welcomed.

Legion Turkey Shoot at Mt. McSauba, Charlevoix, Armistice Day, Sunday, Nov. 11, 1:00 p. m. Deer gun and .25 calibre ranges. Bring own rifles and ammunition. Deer hunters come and test your eye. adv.

Protect that Radiator with Mobil Frezone at Healey's. adv.

Charles B. Crowell passed away at his home on North Main-st., Wednesday a. m., Nov. 7th, after a lingering illness. Funeral services, with Rev. John Cermak officiating, will be held at his home this Friday afternoon, Nov. 9th, at 2:00 o'clock. Burial will be in charge of the Masonic brethren.

Funeral of Brother Charles B. Crowell will be held this Friday afternoon, Nov. 9th. All members are requested to meet at Masonic hall at 1:45 to attend these last rites.

Regular Communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 879, F. & A. M., next Tuesday night, Nov. 13th.

Mrs. Wm. 'Big Joe' of Omena is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Compo.

Marie St. Charles of Flint visited friends and relatives here over the week end.

Now is the time to order your Storm Sash from East Jordan Lumber Co. adv.

Mrs. Leulla Boosinger left Thursday for Oberlin, Ohio, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loveday are visiting relatives and friends in Grand Rapids and Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McGuire of Detroit visited her mother, Mrs. Alice Sedgman last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sinclair have spent the past week visiting relatives and friends in Detroit.

Mrs. M. Swafford, Mrs. James Gidwere Traverse City visitors Saturday, and daughters Fern and Faith.

Harry McHale is at the home of his mother having been called here by the death of his grandfather, C. B. Crowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter drove to Cleveland last Friday, taking Mrs. Morgan Lewis to the Cleveland Clinic.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winkler of Muskegon were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nowland.

Mrs. A. Olson of Bay Shore is guest at the homes of her sons, Ingwald and family also Ole Olson and family.

Mrs. Alma Nowland returned last week from Lockwood hospital, Petoskey and is at the home of her son, Charles Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lisk were week end visitors of relatives at Pontiac and Rochester. Mrs. Lisk remained at Rochester for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Roy of Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ford of Detroit, were week end guests of Henry Roy, who returned to Flint with them.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Simmons of Wilson township, a daughter, Saturday, Nov. 3. Mrs. Simmons was formerly Miss Vera Hammond of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, Mrs. Walter Corneil, Mrs. R. G. Watson and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold spent a few days in Grand Rapids and Lansing this week.

Mrs. Godfrey MacDonald and infant daughter, Joan Elizabeth, have returned from Lockwood hospital and are at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook.

Mrs. Alice Sedgman and her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Cole, and Mr. H. S. Johnson of Flint spent the first part of the week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Sedgman at Newberry.

Monday evening, Oct. 29, the Masons entertained their wives, also members of the Eastern Star and their husbands at a six-thirty dinner. A splendid program and social evening followed.

George Crawford, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Taggart of Allegan are visiting Mr. Crawford's sister, Mrs. Ella Barkley, his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Rogers and family, also his son, Irving Crawford and family.

See the new 1935 Philco Radio at Healey's. adv.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Ransom was the scene of a very happy occasion the evening of November 1st when neighbors, relatives and other friends gathered to help them celebrate their 18th wedding anniversary and wish them many more; giving Mr. Ransom a complete surprise. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ransom, Mrs. Clarence Lee and daughter Louise, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Buycue and small son, all of Southern Michigan. The evening was spent with music, recitations and games and a delicious pot luck lunch was served. Among several other presents was a beautifully decorated wedding and birthday cake with candles, made by Mrs. Nelson Ransom, it being Miss Lee's birthday. Mrs. John Martin presented a handsome clock in behalf of the neighbors of the fortunate couple.

Three bandits dressed in old clothes robbed an Eastern tax collector's office of several thousand dollars in broad daylight. Police say they did not arouse suspicion when entering the building—everybody thought they were taxpayers.

If it happens—let us know

### The Danger Season

The bad season of the year, when weather conditions add to the hazards of driving is near at hand. Snow, rain, sudden squalls, slippery roads, all tend to increase the ever present dangers of the highways. Slow and careful driving, good mechanical equipment, refusal to take summertime chances, will help you to avoid accidents. Driving during the winter months is a matter of common sense judgment — USE YOUR HEAD!

### Presbyterian Church

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

11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship.  
12:15 — Sunday School.  
7:00 p. m. — Evening Service.

### St. Joseph Church

East Jordan  
St. John's Church  
Bohemian Settlement  
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor

Sunday, November 11th, 1934.  
8:30 a. m. — Settlement.  
10:30 a. m. — East Jordan.  
3:00 p. m. — Vespers.

### First M. E. Church

Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor

11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship.  
12:15 p. m. — Sunday School.  
6:30 p. m. — Epworth League.

### Full Gospel Mission

317 Main-st. East Jordan.  
Rev. Earl L. Ayliffe, Pastor

Sunday School — 11:00 a. m.  
Preaching — 12:00 m.  
Evangelistic Service — 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at the home of Lee Danforth.  
Friday evening regular services at the mission at 8:00 o'clock.  
Children's meeting Friday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock.  
Everybody Welcome!

### Latter Day Saints Church

C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.

10:00 a. m. — Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.  
7:00 p. m. — Evening Services.  
10:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.  
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

### Pilgrim Holiness Church

Rev. Harley Osborn, Pastor

Sunday, 3:00 p. m. — Afternoon Services.  
Friday, 8:00 p. m. — Prayer meeting

### DISCOVER FOSSILS IN ASPHALT BEDS

### Furnish Valuable Clues to Past Geological Ages.

Washington.—The asphalt beds of California have been found to be "veritable necropolises" of animal fossils and give many discernible facts about plants, animals, and men of past geologic ages, according to reports of a study made for Carnegie institution by Robert W. Wilson.

These deposits, now for the most part of bituminous hardness, once were gummy pools of tar which, the report states, engulfed unwary birds and animals quickly once they became entangled and preserved their skeletal remains for all time.

The Carpentaria deposit, around which the recent study centered, has yielded enough material to enable the drawing of definite conclusions concerning conditions extant in the region during the geologic eras represented by the animals entombed.

The occurrence of bones of shrews, for example, according to Wilson, suggests moist places with abundant vegetation, such as are to be found along bank streams, in meadows, and in damp woods, especially of coniferous trees—an environment which these insectivorous mammals today find particularly agreeable.

Again the presence of fossil remains of chipmunks and of tree squirrel points strongly, Wilson thinks, to a region that was at least partly forested. On the other hand, the presence of many fossils of kangaroo-rat indicates that the forest cover in region of this asphalt deposit was rather broken by areas of sparse vegetation or that there may have been fluctuations in climatic conditions during the period of accumulation.

Moreover, presence of larger mammals of extinct species, including the horse, bison, and camels also suggests an open, semi-arid country.

It is to be noted, the report states, that Mr. Wilson's conclusions regarding the region, based upon study of skeletal remains of animals are in general harmony with those reached through study of the plant fossils also to be found in great abundance in the asphalt deposit.

A pioneer is a fellow who can remember back when the family offspring considered themselves lucky if they got to ride to church on Sunday morning.

Yolde tyme country editor who paid a king's gold us along about this season of the year how many days was remaining before Christmas 1899 has a successor who only has to compute as far as election.

The attempt is being made to introduce politics and political doctrines into the administration of the state department of education, for years notably free from such propaganda. This movement should be resisted by every citizen of the state, regardless of party. There is no defense for such tactics and the sooner our educational leaders are made to understand that the people will not tolerate that type of domination and manipulation the better.

### RED CROSS RELIEF GIVEN TO VICTIMS IN 103 DISASTERS

### Tornadoes, Fires, Hurricanes, Floods, Epidemics, Make Record of Year

A history of the disasters in the United States in any year is written annually by the American Red Cross, according to Chairman John Barton Payne, commenting on the report for the year ending June 30, 1934, which has just been issued in Washington.

"Because of the charter provision which places upon the Red Cross the responsibility for disaster relief, our chapter and staff workers are notified of all calamities of storm and fire and flood," he continued. "The emergency period may prove to be brief, in cases where the victims have their own resources to draw on. While it lasts, however, whether it brings the immediate need of food, clothing and shelter for the homeless, or entails a program of investigation and rehabilitation, the Red Cross is the official director of all relief."

A great variation in type, and a wide geographical distribution, characterize the 103 disasters reported last year. Tornadoes, hurricanes, hailstorms and other storms made up almost one half of the total. Especially numerous were the tropical storms which swept in from the sea to the Atlantic and Gulf Coast region. There were 21 storms of this type, establishing a new record for frequency.

Next in number to storms were disasters of fire, the report shows. Red Cross aid was given following 25 fires in the United States and insular possessions. The most spectacular was the Chicago stockyards fire, where Red Cross workers arrived shortly after the fire started, administering relief until the emergency period passed, giving first aid to about 1,000 persons.

Floods caused serious damage in some sections, 17 calling for Red Cross relief. Three epidemics of malaria and typhoid fever. A school bus wreck was one of the year's tragedies for which Red Cross funds were needed for relief and rehabilitation.

Technique acquired by the Red Cross in these disasters and the hundreds of others we have handled is at the service of the public," Chairman Payne said. "To make this possible the disaster relief service has issued a manual containing instructions for chapters interested in advance preparations for emergencies. Disaster in-

### HOW BANKS Benefit You and Your Community

If this community did not have a bank you and your neighbors and fellow citizens would get together and organize one, because banking service is needed here.

It would be highly inconvenient, if not impossible, to transact the business of the community if actual currency had to change hands every time a sale was made.

Then, too, the community is surprisingly dependent upon the interchange of services and products with other communities. If there were no banks it would take so long to transact business that there would scarcely be any business.

You benefit directly and indirectly because there is a bank in your community.



### STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

"The Bank on the Corner"

3 for the price of 1



Washer  
Ideal Twin Tubs  
- Case of Rinso -  
\$63.00 Value For  
\$56<sup>65</sup>



# MESSENGERS of MERCY

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHEN Nature strikes fiercely and with little or no warning to overwhelm puny mankind with some disaster; when a tornado whirls down on village and farm, leaving death and destruction in its wake; when floods and hurricanes, fires and earthquakes, explosions and epidemics take their toll of human suffering and property damage, then it is that those messengers of mercy, American Red Cross officials and workers, mobilize swiftly and speed to the place where they are most needed.

It was only a few weeks ago that word flashed down from the north that fire had swept Nome, Alaska, leaving that town, once famed as a gold camp but now a modern American city, a heap of ashes. Within a few hours after the receipt of this news a Red Cross relief director was stepping into an airplane at San Francisco and a few minutes later he was plotting his way toward the coast.



They calls multiplied and were met as they... Civilian home service involved the... to more than 284,000 families;... torans were assisted and classes in... food selection, first aid and life... organized, at the request of the... of administration.

As first aid service, always in high... to its responsibilities the training... women, time clerks, and other key... of the Civil Works administration—... efficient job that it was asked to... me sort of instruction to approxi... 800 members of the Civilian Com... a program still under way. Al... number of first aid certificates... in the twelve months totaled more... the number since establishment... 5 years ago, more than 763,000.

Loss life saving emblem was in... increasing number of beaches... summer camps. More than 72,000... licenses were issued during the... ing the number issued during... since the initiation of the service...

As pressure continuing and... effect, the Red Cross war... speed on behalf of veterans... Approximately a third of a... ten or their families brought... Red Cross workers. Aid was... sentatives of the national or... than 67,000 men in govern... o their families.

As the most recent Red Cross... not complete without note... completion of distribution of... is of government wheat sur... 000 bales of government cotton... anteer achievements—aside from... tantly important work in disaster... ood production of 4,734,000 gar... 000 pages of hand-braille and 314,000... duplicated braille for the blind, 3,678... gical dressings, 18,400 lavettes, 16,000... 45 bags for lonely sailors and soldiers at... points. Canteen workers fed 149,000 per... members of the motor corps made 64,000... home service workers made 64,000... unteers numbered more than 64,000.

Because such a splendid record... all of these... signity has been characteristic of the Red Cross... for decades, the American... responded with... an almost war-time fervor... year when the... battle with the depression... still being waged... and added 100,000... members and more... than a quarter... million junior members... on the 1... rolls during the annual roll... And now the 1934 roll call will... under way—from Armistice day until... giving day—offering Americans an op... ty to register their approval of the work... THEIR Red Cross by enrolling under its... er of mercy.

© by Western Newspaper Union.



## On the Funny Side

### SHORTENED HER VISIT

"For goodness sake, Bobby, why are you offering me that oil can?" asked the old aunt, who had settled down for a long stay.

"Well," explained the kid, "daddy said that squeak, voice of your nearly drove him nuts, and I thought maybe it would quit squeaking if you oiled it."

**Daytime Is Night Time**

Little Joan had heard her older brother discussing the difference in time to be noted between one side of the world and that on the opposite side. Joan was very much impressed and rushed in to her mother and exclaimed excitedly:

"Oh, mother, did you know that in China when it's day time it's night time and when it's night time, it's day time?"—Indianapolis News.

**Couldn't Use Nickel**

Joan A. of Greencastle was all ready to start for Sunday school and asked her father for a penny for the collection box. Unable to find any pennies to change her father offered her a nickel instead. This was indignantly refused.

"Them don't want nickels," she said hotly, "them only wants pennies!"—Indianapolis News.

**Paying Off a Substitute**

The family knew that Junior had something on his mind—that look boys have when they have a serious problem confronting them. Finally it came out.

"Dad, gimme a quarter, will ya?" Junior pleaded.

"What do you want a quarter for?"

"Well, I promised a guy a quarter if he'd lick another kid for me!"

**Get Ambitious**

"Where's old Bill been lately? I haven't seen him for months."

"What? Haven't you heard? He's got three years for stealin' a car."

"What did he want to steal a car for? Why didn't he buy one an' not pay for it like a gentleman?"—Stray Bits.

**AFTER THE SERIES**

"You seem to be sticking very close to business these days."

"I need the relaxation. The baseball season is a terrible strain on a man."

**Leadership**

"You are accused of being a political boss of Crimston Gulch," said the reformer.

"The reputation for power is the basis of leadership," answered Cactus Joe. "What you refer to as an accusation I regard as one of my credentials."

**Force of Habit**

Corporal—The new recruit used to be a clerk.

Sergeant—How do you know?

Corporal—Every time he stands at ease he tries to put his rifle behind his ear.—Fredericton Gleaner.

**He Knew**

The teacher asked whether anyone could give her a good definition of toast. Only one hand went up.

"All right, John, you tell us about toast."

"Toast," said John confidently, "is burnt bread scraped."

**Keeps His Word**

Tenant—I'm sorry I can't pay my rent this week.

Landlord—But you said that last week and the week before.

Tenant—Yes, and didn't I keep my word?

**Sad Parting**

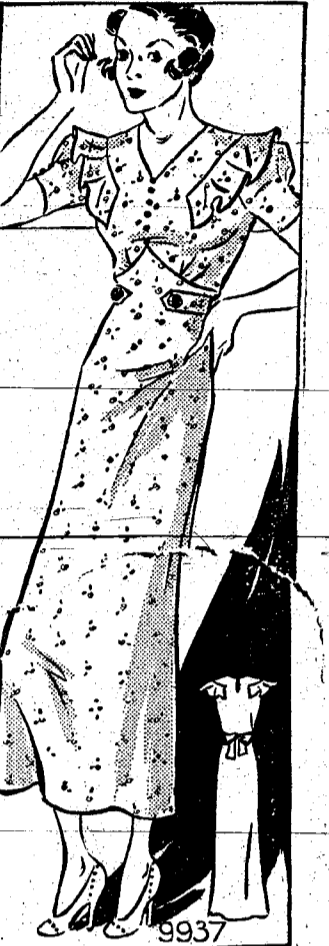
Wife (after tiff)—You brute! I'm going to get the baby and go to mother's.

Husband—Yes, and I'm going to get the jewelry and go to uncle's.

## Charming Design, and "Tubs" Well

PATTERN 9937

Here is a design that was born to make laundresses happy. One can see them with the mind's eye smiling "friendly-like" at it every time it is tubbed. The little sash will be untied, and first they will iron the ruffles. After that it will be plain sailing—or should we say ironing? In our concentration upon laundresses, we have forgotten to mention the proud possessors of the frock who will one and all adore it because, in the first place, it was



so easy to make—and ever afterward so smart and becoming to wear.

Pattern 9937 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric.

Complete diagrammed sew chart included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

**A REGULAR TRADE**

Prison Governor (to released convict)—I'm sorry, I find we have kept you here a week too long.

Convict—That's all right, sir. Knock it off next time.—Louisville Times.

**Up-to-Date**

"That Miss Blonde is much older than I thought," remarked a young man to his friend in the boarding house.

"What makes you think that?" asked his friend.

"Well," he replied, "I asked her if she had read Homer's 'Iliad,' and she said she read it when it first came out."—Stray Stories.

**A True Trader**

"Have you any objection to government ownership?"

"None at all," answered Mr. Dusty Stax. "I'd rather enjoy getting the government into the market so that I can sell to it when values are high and buy back when they go down."

**Not Worth It**

Mazie (showing photograph)—This is my new boy friend—he's in the lost property office.

Madge—Hm! I shouldn't trouble to reclaim him if I were you.—London Answers.

**And Weren't Playing**

Dentist—Have you seen any small boys ring my bell and run away?

Police-man—They weren't small boys—they were grown-ups!—Humorist.

**Helping Out**

Mistress—You eat twice as much as my last maid.

New Maid—Yes, but to make up for it I shall only stay half as long.—Jugend.