

# Charlevoix County Herald.

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## Jordan Takes Two at Gaylord

**BOTH GAMES WERE EXTREMELY HARD-FOUGHT**

East Jordan high's basketballers travelled to Gaylord last Friday evening and came home with two hard and well earned victories. The main team won 32 to 29 while the Crimson reserves put on a rally in the final quarter in win 24 to 13.

The main game was even closed than the score and the game was uncertain until a few seconds before the final gun. The Crimson started out fast again and held a 9 to 6 lead at the end of the quarter. In the second period Gaylord came back, outscoring the locals, and tied the score at 12 all at half time.

The heavy scoring came in the third quarter, which ended with the Red & Black leading 25 to 24. In the fourth stanza the score was again knotted at 27 all, then the Crimson ran it to 32. Arnold Boyce then sank a mid-court shot for Gaylord as the game ended.

The game was hard fought thruout, twenty eight personal fouls being called during the game. Most of the fouls were a result of over-anxiety. Four of the Blue & Gold boys who started the game, went out with persoals. Three of them went out in the last two minutes of play.

Led by Cap't Fitzpatrick, who can shoot baskets from any angle, Gaylord presented a fast outfit which made a good match for the locals.

Fitz. was high point man for the evening with 12 points. Quinn and Bill Ellis tuned up their voices for the ride home by making ten points each. Billy Swoboda made nine points.

Tonight it's Boyne City here for the biggest home game of the year. The reserve teams of Boyne and Jordan will tangle in the preliminary.

GAYLORD (29)	FG.	FT.	PF.
Fitzpatrick f. (C)	6	0	4
Bensler f.	0	0	4
Arl. Boyce f.	0	0	0
DeLamarter f.	0	0	0
Glasser c.	2	2	3
Arn. Boyce g.	2	1	4
Madsen g.	2	2	4
Libcke g.	0	0	0
Total	12	5	19

EAST JORDAN (32)	FG.	FT.	PF.
Quinn f. (CoC)	4	2	2
Ellis f.	3	4	2
Russell c.	1	0	3
Saxton c.	0	0	0
Swoboda g. (CoC)	3	3	2
Walton g.	0	1	0
Lilak g.	0	0	0
Total	11	10	19

**Score By Quarters:**  
Gaylord 6 6 12 5 — 29  
East Jordan 9 3 13 7 — 32  
Referee: McMillan, Petoskey.

## State Farmers Beat Worst Drought Year

Michigan's 1934 crops of fields are worth \$24,318,000 dollars more than the harvests of 1933; according to the reports of Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician.

This report should be a matter of pride to every Michigan resident as it proves the natural resources of this State can defeat exceedingly bad weather conditions. The great value of the crops and fruits also proves the soundness of the diversified crop growing practices here. Michigan can come through with a harvest under most any set of weather conditions.

Yields of some crops were down, approximately the same for other crops, and higher than in 1933 for potatoes. The fertility of producing great quantities of one crop when the same crop is grown as extensively in other sections is illustrated by the figures on Michigan potatoes. The 1934 harvest was 34,304,000 bushels worth \$9,605,000. The 1933 crop totaled 20,670,000 bushels and had a farm value of \$13,436,000. Michigan farmers produced nearly 14,000,000 more bushels in 1934 and received almost \$5,000,000 less for the greater crop.

Corn yields were down almost 9,000,000 bushels but the value was up more than \$7,000,000. Wheat production dropped more than 2,000,000 bushels but the value of the crop was slightly greater in 1934 than in the preceding year.

The hay crop, which was cut more by the drought than any other, decreased in yield more than a million tons but the value is up nearly 13 million dollars. Hay has the greatest value of any Michigan crop. Its greater value this year is not an un-mixed blessing because the greater part of it is fed on the farm where it is grown and the increase in price adds expense to the production of livestock. Farmers fortunate enough to have hay for sale, of course, benefit by the high price.

Both production and values of the '34 crops of field beans showed relatively little change. A slightly smaller crop brought more money to

## Sportsmen's Club To Have Beefsteak Supper Next Thursday Eve.

The Jordan River Sportsmen's Club, together with their wives and all other friends who care to join with them, will hold a Beefsteak Supper at the I.O.O.F. hall on Thursday next, Jan. 24th, commencing at 6:45 p. m.

A prime beef has been secured and hot beefsteaks will be served to order. In addition, an excellent program is being arranged with several musical numbers included.

Tickets are being sold at 40c each or two for 75c.

## Funeral of L. A. McKinnon This Friday Afternoon

Laughlin A. McKinnon, aged 82 years, passed away at his farm home in South Arm Township, Tuesday evening, Jan. 15th, following a few days' illness from pneumonia.

Funeral services will be held at M. E. Church in Ellsworth this Friday afternoon. Interment at Sunset Hill.

## Canners Defeat Ellsworth

**OPENING GAME GOES TO CANNERS 28 — 17**

The East Jordan Cannery defeated Ellsworth Packers 28 to 17 in their first game of the season. The first quarter ended with the score knotted at 6 all. In this quarter "Chirp" Swafford, the locals right forward scored all of the 6 points with 3 field goals in a row, while Peebles and H. Elzinga made a field goal apiece with Johnston and A. Elzinga each making good their toss from the foul line. In the second quarter it was a rough and tumble affair with very little scoring. In this quarter Ellsworth scored but 1 point, "Slats" Elzinga making a foul toss. H. Sommerville made a free throw and a field goal to end the half. The score standing 9 to 7 in favor of the locals.

In the third quarter Ellsworth outscored the locals and led 16 to 15 as the quarter ended. They opened up and made 4 field goals and a free throw. Peebles sank two field goals from the side lines and "Slats" Elzinga made a push short with one hand and a free throw. And then, which was probably the most thrilling shot of the game came. Johnston of Ellsworth made a shot from mid-court which never touched the rim. The locals scored 6 points in the third quarter. Hegerberg scoring two field goals and Swafford again found the rim with a shot from the court. The locals realized that they were behind as the fourth quarter opened so decided to get down to work. They made 13 points to 1 for Ellsworth in this final quarter. Five of the local men scored at least one basket in this quarter, while Elzinga made his team's only score with a toss from the foul line.

Swafford led the scoring for the locals with 8 points while Ellsworth was led by H. Elzinga and Peebles, who scored 6 points apiece. In the first game the Jr. College defeated the Cannery Reserves 12 to 11 in a very close game.

EAST JORDAN	FG.	FT.	TP.
Hegerberg f	3	1	7
M. Blader f	0	0	0
Swafford f	4	0	8
H. Sommerville c	2	1	5
C. Taylor g	2	1	5
M. Sommerville g	0	0	0
Kling g	0	0	0
M. Chihak g	1	1	3
Total	12	4	28

ELLSWORTH	FG.	FT.	TP.
Peebles f	3	0	6
A. Elzinga f	0	1	1
De Young g	0	0	0
H. Elzinga c	2	2	6
Johnstone g	1	2	4
Rude g	0	0	0
Total	6	5	17

A flea and an elephant walked side by side over a little bridge. Said the flea to the elephant, after they had crossed it: "Boy we sure did shake that thing!"

grows in 1934.

One of the newest farm crops, alfalfa seed, did not show the great decrease in yields that alfalfa hay did. This is one of the promising lines of agricultural production. The acreage of seed harvested is steadily growing and Michigan is able to grow a quality of seed which is hard to duplicate in other sections. The value of the '34 crop was 40 cents greater than that of '33.

The values given to Michigan crops do not include any benefit payments made by the federal government. The figures are computed upon the sales price the farmer could get at the farm.

## About Hatchery Reared Trout

**ARE FULLY EQUAL TO WILDER NEIGHBORS**

Are hatchery-reared trout able to fend for themselves when planted in wild waters? Do they adapt themselves to their new environment quickly? How do they rate in competing for food with their wilder neighbors and as game to the fishermen?

These have been moot questions. In order to obtain something of an answer, Russell F. Lord of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, made a special study of the subject. His report was given before the American Fisheries Society and a copy has been received by the Department of Conservation.

"Some anglers believe that trout hatched and reared within confines of a fish cultural establishment are a sorry substitute for fish of the open waters," he comments. "Some of them even go so far as to claim that hatchery trout when planted in the streams are utterly thrown away and money is wasted unless misguided persons catch them before they slowly starve and perish, deprived as they are of their usual rations."

The scientist relates the results of his study. One hundred marked-fingerling brook trout were released in three equal lots in different portions of a trout stream. Twenty-four hours after the planting, two fishermen started to recapture a daily sample of 10 fish with rod and reel until all or as many as could be caught were recovered. The question was: "Will these hatchery-fed creatures strike the fly in swift water as gallant trout should or will they sulk and demand liver?" said the writer.

The answer was quickly forthcoming! No sooner had the "gray hackles touched the surface than there was an enthusiastic rise and a spirited resistance quite commendable, indeed, for a pampered degenerate. Nine trout were taken in an hour and a half. Each one of them struck in swift water with true aim and high courage. They were in better flesh than the usual wild trout of the same length."

One of the brook trout, the ninth specimen, rose to the fly at the same time as a rainbow of about the same size and both were taken. The brook trout was more firmly hooked. The anterior end of its stomach was crammed with 13 freshly caught caddis worms and a mayfly nymph; the posterior end still contained the remains of the last hatchery meal.

Of the 78 brook trout recovered all had insect food in their stomachs. The examiner counted 949 insects in the 78 trout. Of this amount 79 percent were aquatic insects and 21 percent land insects. Of 49 yearling rainbow taken in another lot, all but one had some form of insect food in their stomachs.

"The data obtained on the day following liberation of the brook trout showed conclusively that they were capable of foraging for themselves at once," the report says, and continues: "It is no exaggeration to say that the fish recaptured were well earned. The rainbows particularly came hard. When pricked both rainbows and brook did their best to escape by leaping from the water or boring against bottom rocks in a manner gallant enough to bring a smile to the face of any angler. During one period, the fish responded to the lure only when it pleased them to do so."

"In conclusion," the report states, "it does not seem that hatchery life will have much evil effect on the gallant nature of trout, provided they are given proper food, care and a reasonable natural environment. The liberation experiments proved rainbow and brook trout reared by thoughtful methods can take admirable care of themselves when placed on their own resources."

"Both species, despite enforced civilization, lived up to the sporting standards of their race in every respect. It is hardly a matter of argument to contend that fishing in civilized sections is utterly dependent upon the hatcheries and therefore it is up to the hatcheries to see that trout produced are worthy of the name. When trout look like trout and are put out in trout waters for trout fishermen to catch, I firmly believe they will act like trout which sums up the whole matter in a few words."

## State Bank of East Jordan Holds Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of East Jordan, held Tuesday, Jan. 8th, the following directors were re-elected for ensuing year:— R. A. Campbell, George Carr, W. E. Malpass, H. I. Porter, W. P. Porter, C. H. Pray, and Fred Smith.

The newly-elected Board of Directors appointed the following officers: President — W. P. Porter. Vice-President — George Carr. Cashier — R. A. Campbell. Asst Cashier — Howard Darbee. Teller — W. G. Boswell.

## THE Week At Lansing

(By Frank D. Brown, Special Correspondent)

While the second week of the 1935 legislature produced few actual accomplishments, the activity and the animosities engendered by the "rump" account special session during the closing days of 1934, gave every evidence of future deeds that will make radical changes in the state method of government.

Lieut. Governor Thomas Read produced another trick from his anti-lobby bag in a conversation with Secretary of State Orville E. Atwood. He hit at the practice of state departments using employees to lobby measures through the house and senate. This practice has been so universal in past years as to become an accepted custom among most members of the legislature and no bill affecting any established division of our government has progressed far toward passage without a bevy of state employees appearing in the legislative halls in an effort to foster or hinder the measure.

So usual is this practice that every governor in recent years has had an unofficial legislative agent who openly took polls of the intentions of the legislators on administrative measures. Kit F. Clardy occupied this role during the Brucker administration and there seems to be every reason to believe that former Senator Wm. F. Doyle of Escanaba has been drafted by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, although Doyle's activities thus far this year have been to renew old friendships and to gain the friendship and confidence of the "freshmen" members of the legislature.

But this practice will cease if the lieutenant governor has his way. "If you have any measures affecting your department," Read told the secretary of state, "come to my office and we will talk the situation over. I will call into conference any senators that are interested and I can assure you that the interests of your department will be better served than if you attempted to influence senators by using employe-lobbyists. I do not believe that the tax-payers of Michigan want to pay salaries for lobbyists."

The lieutenant governor has repeatedly declared that he will do anything in his power to run the furtive, fly-by-night legislative agents out of the Capitol and out of Lansing while declaring that there is a proper place in legislative activities for those lobbyists who openly and properly represent various business and social groups.

Evidence that the house of representatives also plan an active war on outside interference with the legislators came to light when Speaker George Schroeder of Detroit, ordered the luxurious divans which line the walls of the house chamber into limbo. In making this order, Schroeder indicated that he was specially incensed by the practice of unknown lobbyists sitting on the floor of the house and giving orders to members during whispered conferences.

The week produced two concrete instances that the legislature intends to co-operate with Governor Fitzgerald. The senate, in record time, and almost without debate, gave its approval and confirmation to the Fitzgerald appointees who have been named. These include Grover C. Dillman as state welfare director; James F. Thomson as agricultural commissioner; former Congressman John Ketcham as insurance commissioner, and former Representative Joseph O. Armstrong as commissioner of pardons and paroles.

In the house of representatives, Representative Miles M. Callaghan of Reed City, served notice upon the membership that he will force a record roll call vote on future attempts to secure long weekend adjournments. Governor Fitzgerald has been outspoken in his request for a 90-day session of the legislature for two reasons. The first is that business is kept in a state of unrest and suspense during legislative sessions. The second is that the taxpayers are assessed more than \$1,000 a day to run the legislature. This is exclusive of legislative salaries.

For years legislative observers have been accustomed every Thursday afternoon to hear some member rise to his feet and make the stereotyped motion:

"I move that when we adjourn today we stand adjourned until 10 a. m. Friday and that when we adjourn tomorrow we stand adjourned until 8 p. m. Monday."

Probably not more than five times during the past decade has such a motion failed of passage. With the result that the Michigan legislature to all intents and purposes has operated on a three day basis, the Friday morning and the Monday night sessions being purely prefatory in character and very often only a few more than a quorum being present.

Continued to page four

## E. J. School Band Plan To Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

A decade has passed since the organization of East Jordan's splendid High School Band under the direction of their present leader, John Ter Wee. The welding together of a group of high school students into a unit demanding military precision and discipline is not an easy task and not many realize the amount of thought and nerve-wracking work Mr. Ter Wee has expended to permit the band to win the enviable record they have achieved.

Too often we listen to a concert, with no thought of the weeks, and often months, of weary drudgery that preceded it.

Nor does all credit go to the leader; the willing co-operation of each member in following his direction, as well as patient individual practice are equally necessary to a successful presentation of any musical work and we are proud of our boys and girls who for ten years have given of their time and energy to both band and orchestra.

The original band was organized February 15th, 1925 and plans are being made to celebrate the tenth anniversary in a fitting manner.

On February 13th, a concert will be given and the evening of Feb. 16th a home-coming banquet with after dinner talks is being planned. All former members of the band are urged to get in touch with Mr. Ter Wee and it is hoped that as many as possible will be present.

Many charter members still live in this vicinity and two have been claimed by death. The following is a roster of the original band charter members who organized it February 15th, 1925:—

Director & Clarinet — John Ter Wee

Clarinet:—  
Clark, Harold  
Kleinhaus, Francis  
Litrer, Bruce  
Mackey, Ralph  
Pray, Robert  
Severance, Frank  
Whiteford, Harold

Mellophone:—  
Larsen, Alfred  
Sered, George

Upright Alto:—  
Montroy, Clayton  
Taylor, William

Baritone:—  
Amberg, Chester

Snare Drum:—  
Steenhagen, Gerrit

Bass Drum:—  
Kenny, Clement

Cornet:—  
Clark, Ralph  
Boswell, Gregory  
Snyder, Howard  
Sumner, Lyle  
Weaver, Ira

Saxophone:—  
Gleason, James  
Rosenthal, Carl

Trombone (Slide):—  
Farmer, Garth  
McHale, Harry  
Price, Harold

Trombone (Valve):—  
Hollinshead, Wesley

Bass:—  
Green, Allen  
Hegerberg, Peter

## New Election Laws That Affect Townships — Villages

To the Electors of South Arm Twp.:

Two new laws have been enacted which pertain to townships that Electors should know.

Township Primaries first Monday in March, Section (294) Election Laws of 1934. The village council or township board, as the case may be, shall, not less than thirty days prior to the holding of the primary herein provided for, issue a call for such primary designating the time and place thereof and shall give notice of the same by posting a copy of such call in at least five conspicuous places in such village or township and by publishing a copy of such call in a newspaper circulated in such village or township if in the opinion of the village council or township board, such publications shall be necessary and advisable: Provided, That the time of holding such primary in townships shall be on the first Monday in March preceding any April elections.

Township Treasurer May Hold Office Four Years  
Act 43, Section 1016, Public Acts of 1933.

The township treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys belonging to the township, or which are by law required to be paid into the township treasury, including all moneys that accrue to his township on account of non-resident highway taxes, and shall pay over and account for the same, according to the order of such township, or the officers thereof duly authorized in that behalf; and shall perform all such other duties as shall be required of him by law but no person shall be eligible to the office of township treasurer for more than four years in succession.

LAWRENCE ADDIS,  
South Arm Twp. Clerk.

## Independents and Coffee Cups

**WIN INDOOR B. B. GAMES PLAY-ED MONDAY**

**Indies vs. K. of P's**

In the first game Monday the Independents found their stride and won an easy victory over the K. of P's by the score of 12 to 1. The K. I.'s scored their lone run in the first inning on two hits, while the Indies scored two runs on three hits in the first inning. Then came the fatal second inning for the K. of P's, the Indies scored eight runs on six hits to make the score 10 to 1. The Indies scored a run in both the fifth and sixth innings. The Indies made 14 hits of the offerings of Hegerberg and V. S. Shepard. The K. P's made but six hits of the offerings of L. Sommerville. L. Sommerville showed he was back in his old stride and struck out 12 of the K P batsmen.

The batteries for the K. of P's were P. Hegerberg, Shepard and Cohn, for the Indies, L. Sommerville and P. Sommerville.

L. Bennett led the hitting for the Indies with 2 hits out of 2 times at bat.

Hegerberg led the hitting for the K. of P's with 3 hits out of 4 times at bat.

INDEPENDENTS	AB.	R.	H.
Farmer 1b	4	3	2
P. Sommerville c	4	2	2
L. Sommerville p	4	1	3
H. Whiteford 2b	4	1	2
B. Kenny 3b	4	1	1
C. Dennis ss	2	1	0
L. Bennett 3b	2	1	2
H. McKinnon ss	3	0	0
Atkins rf	3	1	1
Montroy lf	4	1	1
Totals	34	12	14

**K. of P's**

AB.	R.	H.	
V. Shepard cp	4	0	0
W. Davis 2b	4	0	0
Ellis 1b	4	1	2
Hegerberg p - 3b	4	0	3
Cohn c - 3b	4	0	0
Griffin rf	4	0	0
Rueling lf	4	0	1
Total	28	1	6

**Coffee Cups vs. Masons**

The Coffee Cups went on to win their 4th game in a row by defeating the Masons 13 to 1. In this game the Masons took a real whitewashing as the Coffee Cups seemed to hit at will. The Masons scored their lone run in the first inning on 2 hits while the Coffee Cups were held scoreless in the first inning. In the second inning neither team was able to put a run across the plate. The Coffee Cups started their drive in the third inning scoring two runs. The fourth inning was the big inning for the Coffee Cups. They scored 7 runs on 8 hits. In this inning every man on the Coffee-Cup team succeeded in getting at least one hit with St. Charles and Quinn each getting two hits and two runs. In the 5th inning the Coffee Cups let down slightly and scored 2 runs on 3 hits. In the sixth and seventh inning the Coffee Cups scored a run while the Masons were held scoreless. M. Chihak of the Masons pitched a nice game although he lost. His support in the field at no time in the game was good. He struck out 12 of the Coffee Cup batsmen. Chris Taylor pitched for the Coffee Cups and allowed but six hits and struck out 9 men. D. Muma led the hitting for the Masons with 2 hits out of 4 times at bat. Quinn and Kling led the batting for the Coffee Cups with 3 hits out of 5 times at bat.

COFFEE CUPS	AB.	R.	H.
St. Charles c	7	4	4
C. Taylor p	5	0	2
Quinn 1b	5	3	3
Kling 2b	5	3	3
H. McKinnon rf	6	1	1
Boswell 3b	6	2	3
Total	34	13	16

MASONS	AB.	R.	H.
W. Chihak c	4	0	1
C. Dennis rf	4	1	2
M. Chihak p	3	0	0
Morgan 1b	3	0	1
D. Muma 2b	3	0	0
Palmer 3b	3	0	0
P. Dennis lf	3	0	1
De Forest ss	3	0	0
Total	26	1	6

## Presidents Ball To Be Held Here, January 30th

Plans are being made by South Lake Lodge No. 180, Knights of Pythias, to observe the annual President's Birthday Ball on Wednesday night, Jan. 30th. Lewis Ellis is chairman of the arrangements committee.

## CRIME



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Supreme Court Takes Up Gold Clause Abrogation Case—Senate Committee Favors World Court Adherence—Congress Gets the Budget.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© by Western Newspaper Union.

HAVING given the New Deal a slight swat by holding the petroleum control feature of the NIRA unconstitutional, the Supreme Court moved rapidly toward a judgment as to the legality of the abrogation of gold payments. Several cases challenging this act were lumped and oral arguments were heard. This being a matter of vast importance, involving \$100,000,000,000, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings himself appeared to present the case for the government. Mr. Cummings is an excellent lawyer, but not much can be said in praise of the legal abilities of most of the men whom the exigencies of politics have shored into his office in Washington. So probably he was wise to handle this matter himself.

Cummings defended the constitutional authority of the President and congress to adopt the present monetary policy as inherently the right of the government to preserve itself.

In an argument distinguished for oratorical display as well as for its legal aspects, Cummings said an adverse decision by the court would:

1. Increase the public and private debt of the nation by \$93,000,000,000.
2. Create a special class that would be beyond the pale of the general financial structure, a class composed of those holding bonds demanding payment in gold.
3. Reduce the balance in the United States treasury \$2,500,000,000.
4. Add \$17,000,000,000 to the public debt and increase the interest charge on this debt alone by \$2,500,000,000 a year.

The latter sum alone, Cummings said, is equal to twice the value of the 1934 wheat and cotton crop.

The attorney general referred to the troubled state of the country in the spring of 1933 and added, "I contend and shall show that the congress and the President of the United States acted reasonably in a period of very great difficulties and that their acts were not the product of caprice."

From the questions asked by the justices, observers gained the impression that there was a sharp division of opinion among them.

SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, majority leader of the senate, being informed that the foreign relations committee had voted 14 to 7 in favor of the project for American adherence to the World court, said he would bring the resolution up on the floor of the senate as soon as possible. However he recognized the sentiment against it was strong and would not predict the outcome of the fight.

The new resolution as approved by the committee is slightly altered to meet the objections of other nations to what is known as reservation five. Mr. Robinson said:

"The legal import and effect of reservation five has been preserved in full. It is provided that discussions may take place under the Rbot protocol, but in the end the court may not entertain over the objection of the United States any request for an advisory opinion on any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

Of the Democrats on the committee Senators Lewis and Murray voted against the resolution; Republicans who favored it were Vandenberg and Capper.

PETROLEUM control provisions of the National Industrial Recovery act, specifically section 9 (c), are held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid as unconstitutional abdication of legislative power to the President. Eight of the justices united in rendering this decision, Justice Cardozo alone dissenting, and the opinion was read by Chief Justice Hughes.

The section declared void authorized the President to ban interstate shipment of "hot" oil—that is, oil produced in excess of state quotas.

While the opinion did not deal with other phases of the recovery act, it aroused widespread speculation as to disposition of other cases. This was the first major "New Deal" case to come before the court.

Emergency legislation by congress to remedy the situation and to meet the objection of the court was reported to be an immediate likelihood.

THOSE Democrats and Republicans, eminent and otherwise, who are banded together as the American Liberty league are now really getting into action against what they deem the radical features of the administration's program, and their executive council has put out a ten-point platform. It declares the league's opposition to such practices as sweeping delegations of legislative authority to the President, lump sum appropriations to be doled out by the White House, socialization

of industry and regimentation of American life. In the first plank of its platform the league pledged itself "to preserve American institutions which safeguard to citizens in all walks of life the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness" and at the same time "to combat the growth of bureaucracy, the spread of monopoly, the socialization of industry, and the regimentation of American life."

Invasion of the law making and law interpreting functions by New Deal administrators was also rapped by the league in promising "to uphold the American principle that laws be made only by the direct representatives of the people in the congress, and that the laws be interpreted only by the courts."

Other points in the 10-point declaration of policy pledged the league to fight for government economy, a sound federal fiscal policy, a stable currency, protection for investors, and individual liberties.

BECAUSE work relief must be carried on the federal budget will not be balanced for the coming fiscal year, and probably not for several years thereafter. In presenting the budget to congress, President Roosevelt admitted this, but without qualms. He estimated \$8,520,000,000 as the amount of money necessary to carry on the government's activities for the 1935 fiscal year beginning July 1 next. The expenses for the current year, partly estimated, are \$8,581,000,000.

If one wishes to know who spends all these huge sums, an idea may be obtained from these figures showing the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1935:

1. Legislative, judicial and executive	36,595,000
2. Civil departments and agencies	788,057,169
3. National defense	792,484,265
4. Veterans' pensions and benefits	704,885,500
5. Debt charges:	
Interest	\$75,000,000
Retirements	636,434,000
6. Refunds	64,946,200
7. Recovery and relief	4,582,011,475
8. Supplemental items (for above groups 1 to 4 inclusive)	40,000,000
Total expenditures	\$8,520,413,608

Total receipts for the same period are put at \$9,931,904,639, so the estimated deficit will be \$4,528,508,970.

Of the recovery and relief fund, President asked that \$4,000,000,000 be placed at his disposal to be allocated by him "principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

Here are some other vital things disclosed by the message:

The national debt will increase from \$31,000,000,000 at the close of this fiscal year to \$34,239,000,000.

No new taxes are requested. Congress is asked to continue the so-called nuisance taxes which expire soon and the 3-cent stamp rate.

A national defense appropriation of \$899,948,065—the greatest in the history of the country—is requested.

A total of 137,134 federal workers are to be dismissed.

Veterans pensions in 1935 will reach the staggering total of \$704,000,000.

The accumulated New Deal deficit for three years on June 30, 1935, will total \$11,700,000,000.

While the trend of recovery and relief expenditures is downward, regular federal expenses will increase.

MARY PICKFORD went before Judge Ben Lindsey in Los Angeles and obtained a decree of divorce from Douglas Fairbanks; and thus came to an end the union of the "royal couple" of moviedom, who for ten years were regarded as the model wedded pair so far as happiness and worldly success went.

Mary's bill filed more than a year ago, charged Doug with mental cruelty, indifference and neglect. She told Judge Lindsey the charges were true and that a fair and just property settlement had been made; and after Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Pickford's secretary, had testified the decree was granted and Mary left the courtroom almost in tears.

Fairbanks, in St. Moritz, Switzerland, was informed of the divorce but declined to comment.

EX-PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER has been elected a director of the New York Life Insurance company; at the instance of Alfred E. Smith. He was first offered the place two years ago when the death of Calvin Coolidge created a vacancy. Mr. Hoover said: "I have accepted in the hope of contributing something to the protection and advancement of the interests of millions of policy holders, for in these great insurance trusts lies one of the most vital of personal securities to the women and children of the country."

IN THE highly dramatized trial of Bruno Hauptmann for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby the state continued to weave a strong net of circumstantial evidence around the defendant. Lindbergh first identified his voice as that of the man who received the ransom; next was Amanda Hochmuth, eighty-seven-year-old man who told of seeing Hauptmann driving a "dirty green" car with a ladder in it into the Lindbergh lane March 1, 1932, the day of the kidnaping. Then John Perrone, Bronx taxi driver, identified him as the man who paid him \$1 to deliver a ransom note to "Jafstie." "Jafstie," otherwise Dr. John Condon, the aged Bronx educator who undertook the negotiations with the kidnaper, next went on the stand and in his garrulous way identified Bruno as the man with whom he dealt and to whom he handed the \$50,000 ransom money. His long and somewhat rambling story was bitterly assailed in cross examination by E. J. Reilly, chief of defense counsel, but seemingly the great value of his evidence was not much shaken.

Detective Arthur Johnson of New York was on his way home from Europe bringing relatives of the late Isadore Fisch to testify for the state. Hauptmann claimed in his defense that the ransom money found in his possession was given to him by Fisch, a business associate in New York. Fisch later returned to his home in Germany, where he died.

AN APOLOGY to the Canadian government and payments of \$50,000,000 damages is the penalty imposed on the United States for sinking the rum running schooner I'm Alone in the Gulf of Mexico in March of 1932. This decision was announced by Willis Van Devanter, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, and Sir Lyman Poore Duff, chief justice of Canada, who were the commissioners of arbitration under the ship liquor treaty of 1924 between the United States and Great Britain for controlling liquor smuggling.

Of the damages awarded, \$25,000 is to be paid as compensation to the Canadian government and \$25,000,000 to the master and members of the crew of the I'm Alone or their families. Included in the latter is \$10,185 to the widow and children of Leon Malnguy, a French citizen of St. Pierre, Miquelon, who drowned when the schooner was sunk by the coastguard.

The commissioners found that the master and members of the crew were not parties to a liquor smuggling conspiracy.

THERE were huge sighs of relief in the chancelleries of Europe when the success of the conversations in Rome between Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France and Premier Mussolini was announced informally. For two days the two statesmen discussed the points at issue between their nations and conditions in general in central Europe. Emerging from the last of their meetings, Laval, smiling broadly, said to a group of French and Italian war veterans,

"I am glad to tell you that Premier Mussolini and I are now in complete accord."

Without waiting for an official communique, those best informed said Laval and Il duce had reached a full agreement, the principal features of which are a joint declaration to preserve the independence of Austria, a five or six power pact of noninterference, and provisions for colonial concessions in Africa. The pact agreeing not to interfere with one another's internal affairs presumably will include Italy, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary; and later England, France and Rumania may be asked to adhere to it.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG, after attacking the administration on the floor of the senate, betook himself to the radio and continued the assault. He declared the Roosevelt policies were hopeless, and summoned all the people to flock to his banner and help wipe out all fortunes above three or four millions, "making every man a king."

Meantime the revolt against the kingfish in Louisiana was growing. Citizens by the hundreds were joining the Square Deal association which is pledged to march on the capitol in Baton Rouge unless the legislature repeals certain of Huey's dictatorial laws.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR PICKES has resumed his contest with Arizona over the building of the Parker dam in the Colorado river and wants the Supreme court to keep that state and its "navy," consisting of one seew, from interfering with the job. Solicitor General Biggs asked permission of the court to file suit for an injunction.

The governor of Arizona recently called out his militia and his navy to keep the public administration from completing the dam. He held that it would interfere with the distribution of irrigation water in his state.

PREMIER R. B. BENNETT of Canada, appealing for support for his administration, promises to give the Dominion a "New Deal" that bears a close resemblance to President Roosevelt's economic and social program. He outlined his proposals in a speech in which he demanded "an end to the reckless exploitation of human resources and the trafficking in the health and happiness of Canadian citizens."

# NEWS from MICHIGAN

Allegan—Cecil Morris, 30 years old, who lived four miles west of Otsego, was killed when horse he was driving slipped on an icy road and threw him against a tree.

Hart—Guy Reynolds, of Hart, after 15 years in the automobile business, has disposed of his sales agency and garage and will resume his former business of dealing in horses.

Lansing—An emergency appropriation for school relief will be asked of the State Administrative Board by Dr. Paul E. Voelker, superintendent of public instruction. Voelker says at least 50 small school districts must have immediate assistance if they are to remain open.

New Baltimore—Cornelius Nelson, 59 years old, New Baltimore grocer and proprietor of a hotel at Lenox, dropped dead on the front porch of the home of Dr. Charles F. Meek. Feeling ill, he had gone to the doctor's home and fell dead of a stroke after ringing the door bell.

Lansing—Melville B. McPherson, of Lowell, has been restored to the chairmanship of the State Tax Commission, coincident with the change in administrations. Chester M. Martin, of Detroit, the former chairman, suggested the change, declaring that the chairmanship belongs to the party in power.

Ann Arbor—Dr. James K. Pollock, professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, was the only American chosen as an official in the Saar plebiscite, held Jan. 13. He served as head of a district election board. Prof. Pollock will be absent from the University a month, discharging his duties in this interesting experience.

Jackson—Albert Strucker, 62 years old, died of exposure after falling against a fence post in a field three miles north of Jackson. Strucker left a neighbor's home after attending a party, and took a short cut across the field. Footprints and bloodstains showed that Strucker, seriously injured in his fall, had staggered a few yards and then collapsed.

Burlington—The advent of the New Year meant a new tombstone for Willard Hyatt, 80 years old, of this community, who had his grave marker set up in the cemetery in 1919. Because Hyatt's father died at the age of 80 and because, in 1919, he "felt good for just about 15 years," he had inscribed on the stone: "Willard Hyatt, born 1854, died 1934," but he guessed wrong.

Grand Haven—Fire which had been burning for eight days in a 54,000-ton coal pile on the Henry Neiring dock here was finally brought under control. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Grand Haven firemen worked 155 hours, while the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba also aided firemen and volunteers. The coal was owned by the Consolidated Coal Co. and shipped here on consignment.

Jackson—Plans for the construction of a 700-foot toboggan slide at the Sparks Foundation have been announced by Capt. William Sparks. From the foot of the slide, the run-way will extend about a half mile, making it one of the longest slides in the Middle West. It will be constructed so that automobiles can tow the toboggans from the bottom to the starting point, atop the Cascades.

Grand Rapids—The steamship Isle Royale, formerly the Manitou, belle of the nineties among passenger craft on Lake Michigan, is headed for the junk yard. Sale of the vessel for \$17,700 to interests which will junk it, was announced here by United States Marshal Martin Brown. The vessel was sold to satisfy claims of the crew for wages. Brown said Capt. Bob MacIntyre, who commanded the ship in its palmy days wept openly when the vessel was sold at auction.

Bay City—Informal approval for temporary reopening of the Lafayette Avenue Bridge over the Saginaw River has been granted by J. P. Cissell, of the State Highway Department. The bridge was closed to vehicular traffic several months ago after being condemned by the State Highway Department. With minor repairs and strict observance of load limitations, Cissell agreed that the structure could be used until spring, when it will again be necessary to swing the center span.

Lansing—C. H. Bramble, of Lansing, Michigan State grange master, was notified by Washington of his appointment as a member of the board of directors of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, of Minneapolis. The corporation originally was established to provide emergency credit to farmers in Michigan and three other north central states, but other credit agencies have been created and its chief function now is to collect outstanding loans made during the emergency.

Lansing—The effectiveness of the State's forest fire force is expected to be increased greatly next spring as a result of the construction of a number of new fire towers by members of emergency conservation work camps. Although not all of these towers will be ready for use at the beginning of the spring season, 17 have been built or are now under construction by crews of CCC men. When all of the above listed towers are completed, Michigan will have approximately 70 towers commanding visibility over thousands of acres.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.—Now that the President has laid before congress his request for the new appropriations, financial students are wondering more and more when the end of this government spending is to come. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt said a year ago that the total public debt should not exceed \$31,834,000,000 and that that figure should be reached around June 30, 1935. When it is considered that the present public debt exceeds \$28,500,000,000, it becomes difficult to understand how the President will succeed in sticking to his original assertion to hold the national debt at the figure named.

The Treasury department has just released its annual report and this reveals an increase in the public debt of approximately six billion dollars since June 30, 1933, an eighteen months' record. It has made the total cost of the recovery spending program aggregate something over twelve billion dollars since January 1, 1931, when the spending spree really began. To make the vast amount more readily comprehensible, if you take the time to figure it out you will find that the government has been spending borrowed money at the rate of almost twenty-three thousand dollars a minute in the last four years. To illustrate further the magnitude of this sum a figure expert here has calculated that there has been about one billion minutes since the birth of Christ and, therefore, the federal government in the last four years has added about twelve dollars to the public debt for each of the minutes since Christ came on earth.

But to get back to the present plan, presentation of the budget with its maximum outlay of around seven billion dollars recalled to some leaders the assertion by the President respecting the topmost limit for the public debt. In the budget message which he presented just a year ago Mr. Roosevelt boldly stated his belief that "the government should seek to hold the public debt" to the figure of \$31,834,000,000.

"Furthermore," he added, "the government during the balance of this calendar year should plan to bring its 1935 expenditures including recovery and relief within the revenues expected in the fiscal year 1935." The fiscal year 1935 begins next July 1. And frequent pronouncements from the White House have made it clear that a balanced budget in that time is quite unlikely. In addition, the treasury said in its annual report that taxes always lagged behind in reflecting recovery of the country. For example, income taxes to be paid on March 15, 1935, and in the subsequent installments of that year will be the result of levies on earnings of the current calendar year. No one expects earnings in 1935 to be normal. It is obvious, therefore, that the balancing of the budget in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, becomes almost a physical impossibility unless the President should do the unexpected by cutting off every one of the sixty-five or more recovery and relief agencies and should cut off all federal funds for relief of the destitute. If that were done, it is estimated by fiscal experts that ordinary receipts by the treasury would come close to meeting the ordinary cost of the regularly established governmental agencies.

There had been frequent contentions by avid New Dealers that Mr. Roosevelt's second budget recommendation would provide a clear picture of his general fiscal policies. If their statements remain true, they resulted in setting up one of the most paradoxical conditions in the history of this nation. Looking back over the whole Roosevelt period, the thing which observers have never been able adequately to explain is who or what effected the change in the President's views on fundamental financial questions. It is too obvious to precipitate an argument that the President's views have changed. When one goes back to his first message to congress or beyond that to his campaign speeches and the platform upon which he made the race for the Presidency, it is futile to attempt to reconcile those utterances with the subsequent spending and borrowing program in which his administration has indulged. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt declared in his inaugural speech an intention to balance the budget and wipe out the deficit left on his lap by the Hoover administration. He went on to say that if congress in its generosity voted sums that placed the budget out of balance it was under the necessity at the same time to provide taxes to raise the excess expenditures.

Since there can be no dispute that Mr. Roosevelt's views have changed and he has acted in accordance with his new found principles, the interesting thing is who brought about the revision of views on the part of the President. Some of the President's virulent critics have asserted in the opening days of congress that Mr. Roosevelt was wholly uninformed as to the needs with which he was confronted when he was making his campaign speeches. They say he found his original promise to be all wet and he took the only alternative to stave

off a bitter row in his own party, offering much money for congress to spend.

Among the President's friends, I have heard private expressions that Mr. Roosevelt had been misled by some of the group who held his ear at the start of the administration. These men referred to a number of the so-called Progressive Republicans like the LaFollettes, Norris, Hiram Johnson of California, and Bronson Cutting of New Mexico. Several of these were so well liked by the President that they were invited to enter his cabinet. Consequently, there are those who believe that Mr. Roosevelt followed the advice of the Progressive Republican group much more closely than leaders among the old-time Democrats. Most of the Progressive Republicans are spenders at heart, according to the general view here. And they are also men who regard a balanced budget as not very important. So, while no one can say definitely what influences altered the President's stand, it certainly is regarded among observers here as being a situation in which the wind makes the straws point toward the so-called progressives as having joined hands with the President in initiating what has come to be the greatest outpouring of taxpayers' money, except in war time, since our government was established.

Organization of the new congress has resulted in a very old cry, but it is new, since we have never heard it in fifteen years. The cry we are hearing now from Republicans and from northern Democrats is the wall that "the South is in the saddle."

While there certainly can be nothing criminal about the South being in the saddle, it provides a grand political issue both within the Democratic ranks and between the Democratic party and what is left of the Republicans in congress. It also touches a question that has been discussed many times, namely, the wisdom of the seniority rule in congress. The seniority rule provides that the oldest members in the point of service shall inherit committee chairmanships and shall have other positions of honor in the house and senate.

Out of the 69 Democratic senators only 24 come from what is known as the solid South. Of the 317 Democratic members of the house, only about 100 are thoroughly acquainted with the yell of the Confederacy. Yet in the face of this tremendous growth of Democratic membership coming out of the North and the West, the South is in the saddle more solidly than ever.

The speakership of the house went to Representative Byrns of Tennessee, who succeeded to the place made vacant by the late Henry T. Rainey of Illinois. Mr. Byrns had been Democratic leader and his promotion left a vacancy to which Representative Will Bankhead of Alabama was elected, thus moving leadership further to the South. The only plum, if it be a plum, that went north of the Mason and Dixon line was the selection of Representative O'Connor of New York, as chairman of the rules committee.

In the senate we see Vice President Garner, the presiding officer, a Texan. The majority leader is Senator Robinson of Arkansas. The powerful committee on finance is presided over by Harrison of Mississippi; the senate committee on banking and currency is controlled by Fletcher of Florida; and the committee on agriculture is headed by Smith of South Carolina. One could go on and name many others although I believe the consensus is that the seniority rule has not worked to produce as many duds for senate committee chairmanships as has occurred in the house.

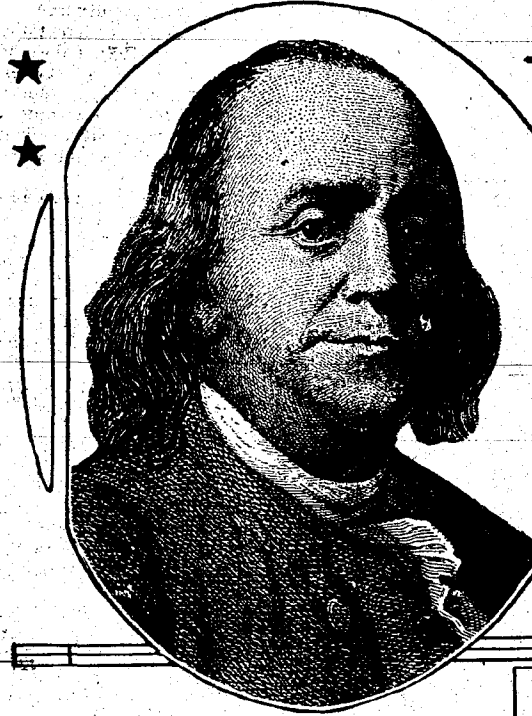
Democratic leaders in the house have made certain that they will not be embarrassed this year as they were in the first New Deal congress. In that session they were constantly harassed by the radicals who sought to force votes on legislation which the President and his advisers did not want and which for the same reason the Democratic leaders did not want. The radicals accomplished their purposes by use of what is called the rule of discharge of committees. But that rule has been amended so that to invoke it now, actually a majority of the house will have to sign a petition.

Under the previous rule, the signature of 135 members of the house was sufficient to compel the discharge of a committee from consideration of any piece of legislation referred to it for action. The necessary number of signatures was obtained in three embarrassing cases last year. The soldiers' bonus bill was brought out by that method; the Frazer-Lemke farm mortgage inflation bill was released for a house vote in the same manner.

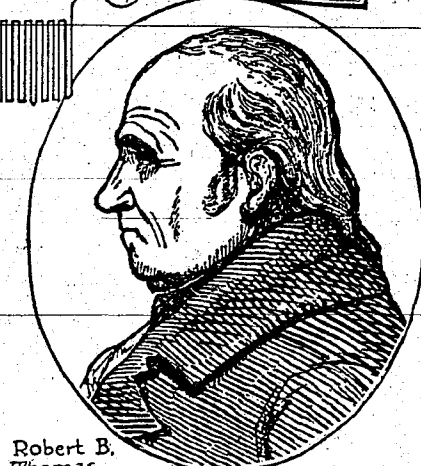
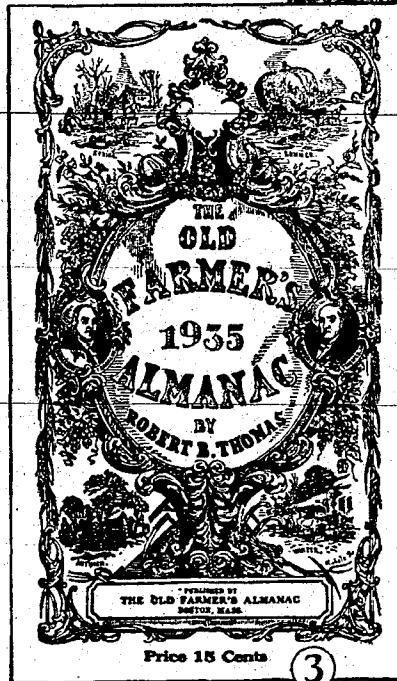
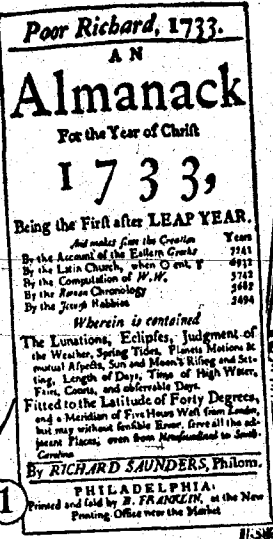
The new house organization, however, is determined not to be embarrassed in that manner. It succeeded in Democratic caucus—binding on all Democrats—in having the original rule amended so that now there must be a majority of all house members affixing their signatures to the discharge petition before it becomes operative.



# That Great American Institution — the ALMANAC



*Benjamin Franklin*



Robert B. Thomas

**N**OT the least of the reasons for remembering the man whose birthday we celebrate on January 17 is that he gave us that veritable American Institution—the almanac. Although "B. Franklin, Printer" was not the first of his ink-stained tribe to issue one of these little books in this country, his "Poor Richard's Almanack" set the style for innumerable imitators and successors and it had a record which makes it unique among such publications. Franklin started it in 1733, published it annually for 35 years and often sold as many as 10,000 copies each year.

It was the undisputed "best seller" of its time, and, according to his biographer, Bernard Fay, in "Franklin, The Apostle of Modern Times" (Little, Brown and Company), it "was the pivot of his commercial success and of his popularity in America." The lodge, the Junto, the library, had only a local influence, but the almanac was sent all over the country. Although only a very few persons owned libraries in Eighteenth-century America, every one possessed two books, the Bible and the almanac. The former told you what to worship and what to do and the latter, when and how. The almanac was the guide to both the country and the city people. Neither poor nor rich could do without it.

"This almanac carried the name and ideas of Franklin everywhere. He had expressly written this book to present his ideas in a bold and lively manner, the same ideas he expressed secretly at the lodge or the Junto, or slipped into his newspaper in phrases of double meaning. . . . What Franklin didn't dare say, the good fellow, Poor Richard, said for him. His argumentative instinct, which dominated his newspaper, was so obvious that it would have been dangerous to publish biting criticism on institutions and the Church, but he gave it free rein in his almanac. . . . Here in this vulgar environment, under the cloak of joking and ribaldry, the good man could speak his mind. The international vogue of this little book cannot be attributed to any other thing."

Although Franklin's is perhaps the most famous almanac the world has ever known, he was not, of course, the originator of this form of literature. Almanacs of one sort or another date back to the earliest civilization. Both the Greeks and the Romans are said to have had them and there are records of their use during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries.

In 1664 a group of London wags, chief among them Robert Herrick, the poet, issued "Poor Robin's Almanack," a burlesque on the astrological almanacs, filled with clever ridicule and some very broad jokes. Such an almanac was an immediate hit and, although Herrick tired of it after a few years, its publishers kept it going for more than a century and a half. As will be seen later, "Poor Robin" was to have an important bearing on American almanacs.

Despite "Poor Robin's" popularity, it did not materially affect the fortunes of the old-style astrological almanac and by the end of the Seventeenth century there were at least a dozen of them being published in Great Britain. One of them, "Merlinus Liberatus," started by John Partridge in 1680, prospered for nearly 30 years. Then a most unusual fate overtook it. In 1708 Dean Swift, the savage satirist, wrote a solemn "prediction" that Partridge would die on August 29 and on August 30 he followed this up by publishing a statement that, true to the prediction, Partridge had indeed died.

Even the astrologer's publishers accepted the statement as true. In vain, Partridge protested that he was very much alive. But Swift came back at him with a long and laudatory obituary. Poor Partridge was so harassed by the task of convincing people he had not died and would continue issuing his almanac that eventually he gave up in despair and suspended its publication!

Meanwhile, over across the Atlantic, the English colonists were seeing the beginnings of what was to become an important American institution. According to some authorities, the first American almanac came from the printing press at Harvard college in 1639. With that Puritanical background, naturally it was a strictly serious affair, as were others issued in various places in New England soon thereafter. They contained mainly astronomical calculations and scientific items.

However, in 1687, John Tully of Saybrook, Conn., issued a mildly humorous almanac which was only fairly successful because the serious-minded New Englanders doubted its usefulness. More satisfactory to them was the Ames Almanac, first issued in 1726 by Dr. Nathaniel Ames. He had an inquiring mind, an interest in scientific matters and some skill in writing poetry all of which were reflected in the almanac which

1. Cover of the first issue of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack."
2. Frontispiece of the Pennsylvania German almanac issued in 1779 by Francis Bailey at Lancaster, Pa., which is said to contain the first reference to Washington as "The Father of His Country."
3. Cover of "The Old Farmer's Almanac," established by Robert B. Thomas in 1792, and still issued annually.

he, and his son after him, issued for nearly 50 years.

But real almanac history in America begins with Benjamin Franklin. During his visit to London (1724-25) he had noticed the large sale of these little books, had enjoyed equally the wit of "Poor Robin's Almanack" and the wise maxims of "The English Apollo," a serious and literary almanac issued by a certain Richard Saunders. So when he returned to America and founded his own printing shop in Philadelphia, he had his partner, Thomas Godfrey, write an almanac which he published for three years, from 1729 to 1731. He also printed an almanac for J. Jermann and imported copies of "Poor Robin" from England to sell in his print shop, which was also a book store.

"To economize on the expense of a writer—thirty pounds sterling was the price in general—he decided to write one himself, thus adding the material and moral profits of an author to the gains of a printer," says Fay. In deciding upon a name for his book he "borrowed" from two English almanacs which had impressed him most—"Poor Robin" and "Richard Saunders" and the result was a little volume which bore this pretentious title:

"Poor Richard, 1733. An almanack for the year of Christ 1733, being the first after Leap-year, wherein is contained the Lunations, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Spring Tides, Planets Motions and Mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Length of Days, Times of High Water, Fairs, Courts and observable Days. Fitted to the Latitude of forty degrees and a meridian of five hours West from London, but may without sensible Error serve all the adjacent places, even from Newfoundland to South Carolina. By Richard Saunders, Philom., Philadelphia. Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin at the New Printing Office near the Market."

The almanac had a promising start, for, says Fay, "Franklin gave his verve free rein. Rude, picturesque and rich in humor, his almanac described the life and preoccupations of the American colonies in raw colors and bold strokes. It was an adequate expression of this country where the people worked hard and economized penny by penny, where the great happenings of the year were the snow in December, the freezing weather in January, the harvests of September, and an occasional daring joke on the minister when his back was turned."

He further guaranteed the success of his venture by a typical Franklin "stunt." In starting his almanac he was entering into competition with another Pennsylvania almanac-publisher, Titan Leeds, who had succeeded his father, Daniel Leeds, remembering Dean Swift's prediction of the death of unlucky John Partridge, Franklin in announcing the forthcoming almanac in his newspaper, the Gazette, included in its contents a "Prediction of the Death of his Friend Mr. Titan Leeds," which "the stars had made known to him beyond a doubt, and Mr. Leeds knows it very well, too." This was the reason why "Poor Richard" who was not rich and had to make a living, had taken up the pen to issue his almanac.

U. course, Leeds was furious at this unesque

prophecy and, much to Franklin's delight, played into his rival's hands by answering him. It was the best sort of advertising for the new venture and Franklin took care to keep the controversy alive. It lasted for eight years and ended only when Leeds did finally die. But by that time "Poor Richard's Almanack" was well started on the road to the amazing success which it enjoyed for the next quarter of a century.

Began as a 24-page booklet and sold at three shillings, six-pence per dozen (seven cents a copy), after 1747 it was increased to 36 pages, decorated with pretty wood-cuts, given a "more and more elegant tone" and called "Poor Richard's Improved." Since the price was not increased even with these improvements, Franklin's little book defied all competition and it is not to be wondered at that it sold as many as 10,000 copies annually.

Of course, it had plenty of imitators—a veritable host of "Poor Joseph's," "Poor Will's," "Poor Tom's," "Poor Job's," "Poor Roger's" and "Poor Thomas's." One almanac publisher of Philadelphia called his book "Abraham Weatherwise" and a New York printer brought out a book called "Copernicus Weatherguesser." One of these early almanacs deserves lasting fame if for no other reason than that it was the first publication to give currency to Washington's title of "The Father of His Country." In 1779 an almanac, published in German and issued by Francis Bailey in Lancaster, Pa., appeared with a frontispiece printed from a crude wood-cut, in which were depicted several symbolic figures. In the upper left-hand corner of the drawing was shown Fame as an angel, bearing in one hand a medallion of Washington with a laurel wreath upon his head and in the other a trumpet from which comes the words "Des Landes Vater" (The Father of His Country).

Although almanacs increased in number during the early days of the republic, many of them passed out of existence after a brief career because better educational facilities and a more widespread scientific knowledge made the common people less dependent upon the almanac as a source of information. But there is one survivor of the colonial tradition which has had an unbroken existence of more than 130 years and which is today the nearest approach we have to "Poor Richard's Almanack." That is "The Old Farmer's Almanac," established in 1792 by Robert Bailey Thomas, who was said to have resembled Franklin in "the profession and practice of a certain homely philosophy of life. . . . Franklin, to be sure, was a genius and Thomas was simply a man of talent who knew how to make the most of the talents he had."

"The Farmer's Almanac" was the first to exclude from its pages "the man of signs," or "the moon's man," the figure of anatomy that hitherto adorned all almanacs. Each sign of the zodiac "governed" an organ or part of the body, and in selecting a day to treat any ailment, or to let blood, it was necessary to know whether or not the moon was in that sign.

As time went on, the theory of the close relation between man's body and the signs of the zodiac fell into disrepute, and the anatomy became a laughingstock. Still the people demanded their time-honored monstrosity and almanac-makers (until the Farmer's appeared) continued to include the "moon's man," but often with apology.

Published in Boston, "The Old Farmer's Almanac" is still a "family Bible" in many a New England home (it has a circulation of more than 250,000) where the coming of the little yellow-backed book at the beginning of each year is an event to be looked forward to. The cover design has remained but little changed through the years. It bears the portrait of its founder, Robert Thomas, displayed in an arabesque opposite that of Benjamin Franklin, similarly exhibited, and the familiar pictures of plowing, haying, harvesting and watering the stock at a frozen watering trough, are shown in the corners to represent the four seasons, just as they have for generations.

## Says Poison Best for Mice Control

### Most Damage During Winter; Rodents Do Their Work Beneath Surface.

By H. R. Niswonger, Extension Horticulturist, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service.

Field mice are an orchard pest that most fruit growers are unaware of until it is too late to save their trees. Most of the mouse damage occurs during the winter months, in orchards where a heavy sod covers the ground.

The mice work just beneath the surface and are not noticed until the trees begin to die or fall to bud in the spring. At first the damage may be slight, but eventually the mice eat away the bark from the trunk a few inches below the soil so as to completely girdle the tree.

The common meadow mouse migrates to the orchards when their food supply in the open fields becomes scarce. The short-tailed pine mouse is most destructive, doing worst damage to orchards growing near timbered areas.

Orchardists are urged to examine the areas around their trees, looking for mice runways and injuries to the trees. If evidence of mice is found, they can be destroyed by putting out wheat bait which has been poisoned with strychnine.

As a supplementary control measure, digging up of grass and weeds under the trees is suggested. This breaks up the tunnels and runways and causes the mice to seek their food in areas farther from the trees.

## Chemists Warn Farmers on Fertilizer Mixtures

Chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have been making careful studies of chemical reactions in fertilizer mixtures to be able to warn farmers and manufacturers against undesirable combinations of materials. Some combinations cause loss of plant food while others render plant food unavailable to crops.

Knowledge of such reactions has become particularly desirable because of the increasing use of ammonium salts as sources of nitrogen in fertilizers in place of more expensive nitrates and organic ammoniates. Because these ammonium salts have a greater tendency to cause acidity in soils than the materials they have displaced, liming materials are being added to fertilizers containing these salts to overcome the acidifying action.

When ordinary limestone is used for this purpose, only a limited quantity can be added; otherwise reaction between it and superphosphate in the fertilizer will render some of the phosphoric acid unavailable as plant food. Similarly the use of ordinary limestone in considerable quantity in fertilizer mixtures containing ammonium phosphate is likely to cause loss of ammonia if superphosphate is not present. But if dolomite, a kind of limestone in which half the lime is replaced by magnesium, is used, neither of these undesirable reactions take place.

The desirability of dolomite as a liming material for mixing with fertilizers is enhanced by the fact that it also supplies magnesium to soils some of which are deficient in this plant food.

## Cause of Heaves

Heaves (emphysema of the lungs) is caused by overfeeding the horse hay, especially dusty timothy hay, or threshed clover hay, and working it immediately after a meal when the digestive organs are distended, declares a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. Indigestion results and irritates the pneumogastric nerve of the stomach and in time the branch of that nerve supplying the lungs also becomes affected. The lungs can then no longer perfectly expel air and the abdominal muscles have to be used to help expulsion. That causes the double bellows-like action of the flanks, and the gas expelled during the coughing spells is caused by the indigestion. The disease is incurable when established.

## Farm Topics

- Erosion by wind and water is the major enemy of the soil.
- Some 25,000,000 bushels of corn each year are used to make corn sirup.
- Dairying is the most important occupation on Wisconsin's 181,767 farms.
- An average of \$16 per farm would be needed to pay the annual fire loss on farms.
- The hoof-and-mouth disease has broken out among cattle and pigs in England.
- Few branches of agriculture exist today in which success can be greater or failure more common than in mushroom growing.
- Seeds of rust spreading barberry bushes have been known to lie in the ground as long as eight years before growing.
- About 5,000 Ohio 4-H club members continue their club activities throughout the winter months. This is 10 per cent of the total enrollment.
- The feeding of grain or other concentrates should be continued in the winter for heifers until they are at least ten to twelve months old, says an authority.

## Chic and Practical Is This Ensemble



Here is a practical idea which is at the same time devastatingly chic — it is, as you see, an ensemble consisting of skirt, blouse and jacket. Make it up of black satin and wear it on warm days without the jacket. The contrasting bodice frill and collar are delightfully fresh looking and becoming. The trim linked jacket is a stunning addition, and the whole smart affair goes with the best possible grace under a top coat. Of course it would be a very nice thing in wool, as well.

Pattern 1943 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventh Street, New York City.

## Smiles

**QUEST OF INFORMATION**

"Why are you going to the public library, Mrs. Brown? Taken up science?"

"The doctor told my husband he was bibulous, and now he's torn the page out of the dictionary."

**Impatience**

"What is your opinion of the old-age pensions?" asked the human questionnaire.

"They're all right," answered Senator Sorghum. "But too many folks won't wait for the years to bring an excuse for collecting something for doing nothing."—Washington Star.

**Wanted That Settled**

"He told me he could live on my love forever."

"How romantic! And are you going to let him?"

"Not until I find out what I'm going to live on."

**Or Maybe Eleven**

"If you had the finest library in the world and fire broke out," asks a librarian, "which 12 books would you save?"

"The 12 nearest the door."



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**PENINSULA**  
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mrs. Richard Hosgood of Mountain Dist. is staying with her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hosgood in Boyne City, because of ill health. Mr. Richard Hosgood of Mountain Dist. is quite poorly at his home with stomach trouble.

Lyle Wilson Jr. of Mountain Dist. has the chicken pox.

The snow plow plowed out the ridge road Monday.

Township Treasurer, Cash A. Hayden of Orchard Hill was at the Advance Store Monday, Jan. 7 to collect taxes and at Mosher's Store in Ironton, Thursday, for the same purpose and walked to Charlevoix Friday and deposited more than 50% of Total tax for 1935 which has already been paid in, a good increase over last year at this date.

Frank Bird, Co. Register of Deeds was on the Peninsula Wednesday and paid his farm tax. He has to pay taxes in three Townships.

Mrs. Will Gaunt of Knoll Crest was dinner guest at Orchard Hill, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jarman were dinner guests to a beaver dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Will Webb of Pleasant View farm Sunday.

In spite of the icy roads there was quite a gathering at the regular fortnightly pedro party at Star School house Saturday evening. There was 4 tables in play.

Mr. Fred Wurn of Star Dist was at the hospital in Petoskey, Monday, for treatment for arthritis and must go one day a week for treatment. He is able to get around some now.

Miss Doris Russell arrived home Saturday for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell at Ridgeway farm, from her position in Akron, Ohio.

Mrs. Elwood Cyr and two sons of Boyne City spent Sunday, Jan. 13, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn in Star Dist., helping her mother celebrate her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Russell and family of Boyne City spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell at Ridgeway farms.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son Clare were guests of Mrs. Bogart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Duffy visited Mrs. Eliza Scott and daughter, Margy Sunday.

Dr. Dean of Charlevoix called at Orval Bennett's Wednesday to inspect the chicken pox cases. Miss Beryl will be able to start to school again Monday, January 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton of Willow Brook farm were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and son Jimmie of Maple Row farm have been quite ill with bad colds but are better now.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Beyer of Mountain Ash farm spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott at Maple Row farm.

Ray Loomis sold a pure bred Guernsey bull calf to Earl Fisher of the Nichols Dairy farm near Ellsworth last week.

There were cattle buyers on the Peninsula Saturday. They picked up a truck load of cattle at the F. B. Russell farm, Ridgeway farm, and at the A. B. Nicoly farm, Sunney Slope, for the Detroit market. They will likely be back as there are quite a lot of cattle for sale in this vicinity.

Supervisor Wm. Sanderson informs us there will be a group of Welfare workers put to work Tuesday to make an approach on the Stewart beach south of the ferry so cars may get on the ice from there when the ferry is not running. There is good fishing on the lake around the ferry and shanty.

**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 1/2 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 — Cedar Bolts, four foot length. Green or dead timber. \$6.00 per cord for sound bolts 10 inches and up in diameter. Lower grade bolts, price according to value; delivered at our yard 213 Belvedere Ave., Charlevoix, Mich. FOX'S WOODWORKING SHOP, x2

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS—**  
REPAIRS for Everything at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO.

town has sprung into existence again. Lake Charlevoix is again frozen over after the ice broke up last week. Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children of Three Bells Dist. were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slate and family in Mountain Dist. Sunday.

Mrs. Bertha Staley of Stoney Ridge farm and Mrs. Christina Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side, attended the sewing club school in Boyne City, Friday.

The Misses Gladys and Vera Staley of Stoney Ridge farm are quite ill with bad colds and will be unable to attend school Monday.

A heavy fall of snow again Saturday night and Sunday the first time since January 3rd when the roads were blocked. If the wind will only let the snow alone it is new good sleighing.

**WILSON TOWNSHIP**  
(Edited by C. M. Nowland)

Jacob Backenstose, age 67, whom has been making his home with his sister, Mrs. Jason Lewis of Boyne City this winter, came to the home of his nephew, James Lewis, on a visit Sunday. Shortly after arriving he was struck with a stroke of apoplexy and passed away Tuesday morning without regaining consciousness. He is survived by his wife and six children and 5 grand children. He was united in marriage to Kate Burley of Wilson in 1896 who passed away in 1902. Later marrying a girl in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Orvilla Coykendall and Mrs. Lee Miller were Wednesday visitors of Mrs. Nell Goodman and Mrs. George Polior of Boyne City.

Miss Ora Knapp is employed in Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Collins and daughters of Rock Elm were Sunday guests of August and Margaret Knop recently.

Mrs. Mary Lenoskey and Mrs. Effie Weldy attended the extension class in Boyne City, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bergman and son of Charlevoix were Saturday visitors of his mother and niece, Mrs. Louise Bergman, and Mrs. Will Vron-dron and family.

Miss Elizabeth Pearsall was honored by a party on her 20th birthday anniversary Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Henderson and Mrs. P. Spohn were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Will Vron-dron.

Mrs. A. R. Nowland and Mrs. S. R. Nowland were Wednesday visitors of Mrs. Crissie Sutton, Mrs. Herb Sutton and Mrs. C. Shepard.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Bartholomew of East Jordan spent Saturday evening at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Looze.

B. C. Melencamp organized a 4-H Sewing Club at the Knop school last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey and son Ralph and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Pumphrey and children were Sunday dinner guests of their son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lenoskey in honor of Frank Lenoskey's 72nd birthday anniversary.

The German settlement extension sewing club met with Mrs. Emma Behling the afternoon of January 17.

The Lake Shore Drive club met with Mrs. W. Jamison, having style and colors for their lesson.

Louis Prebble cut his right arm on an axe bad enough so Dr. Conkle had to take six stitches in it last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and son Don of Jordan Twp. were Tuesday visitors of her sister Mrs. S. R. Nowland.

**HILL-TOP**  
(Miles District)  
(Edited by Jim Addis)

Old man winter has presented us with a brand new white blanket of snow which is about six inches deep.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry DeLong of Ellsworth called on Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bancroft last week.

Miss Bea LaChair of Ellsworth called on Mrs. Fred Bancroft last week.

Mrs. Eugene Miles is teaching the Afton school while Mrs. Alfred Thorson is recovering from illness from a cold.

The neighbors were surprised to hear that Delbert Ingalls son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ingalls came home Sunday before New Years from Detroit and was married the following Monday, returning to Detroit New Years Day. He was a well known young man in this neighborhood and everyone wishes them many long years of happiness and success in married life.

Mr. Joe Duplessis called on Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Evans Saturday.

The cattle and hog buyers have been in this neighborhood the past week and it looks as though cattle and hogs are going to bring a good price, at least we all hope so, as the farmer needs a break once in a while.

Mrs. Ann Heath of East Jordan was a week end caller of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott.

Mr. Elmer Reed Sr. of East Jordan called on Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo Sunday.

Mr. Frank Addis called on Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Addis and son James were Sunday morning callers of Mrs. Supley LaLonde in East Jordan.

Miss Mabel Addis was a Sunday afternoon caller of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott a week ago.

The New York man, who gave away a million dollars to join the breadline, could have gotten the same results by waiting for the braintrusters to get through working on him.

**DEER LAKE**  
(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Mr. Herbert Sutton and Mrs. Archie Sutton visited their brother, Claude Sutton at a Flint hospital, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy and family were Sunday supper guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hardy.

Chas. Riedel is convalescing at his home after his recent operation. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Newkirk and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lumley and Miss Sidney Lumley.

Mrs. Otilie Scheffels spent the latter part of the week with her cousin, Mrs. LeRoy Hardy.

Evelyn Hardy spent Monday of this week with Lucille Skye of Boyne City.

Mr. Archie Sutton and daughter, Bessie were Sunday supper guests of Meddames Joel and Herbert Sutton.

Mrs. P. Pphon is spending a few days with Mrs. M. Hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy and children were Monday supper guests of the Lumleys.

Granges of this vicinity were saddened to hear of the death of Miss Jenny Buell of Ann Arbor. As she was beloved by all who knew her and came in contact with her through Grange work.

Ira Henderson is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Albert St. John for a few days.

**PLEASANT HILL**  
(Edited by Mildred Hayward)

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hayward called on Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward Friday evening.

Mrs. Sam Lewis called on Mrs. Earl Batterbee one day last week.

Mrs. Anson Hayward called on Al-tie Hayward Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Joe Ruckle called on Will VanDeventer Monday.

Lucius Hayward called on Marcus Hayward and family, Monday.

Mrs. Lucius Hayward called on Vesta Stickney Monday.

Anson Hayward is quite sick at this writing.

**FAIRVIEW-BANKS**  
(Edited by H. J. Timmer)

About 6 inches of snow fell Monday forenoon making good sleighing and covering the icy spots. So far the winter has been very good.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Onsterbaan and family visited with their parents last Tuesday.

The Misses Kate Van Straten and Kathryn Klooster were Traverse City callers Friday.

Miss Cora Timmer was a supper guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Drenth and family of Essex, Sunday.

Farmers living on the cross roads are having a hard time again getting to town as the side roads are packed with snow, hard for the car to get through, so we appreciate the location of living very much, on the main road which is kept open by the snowplow.

Our mailman has his troubles also, coming with his snowmobile, although being very faithful, not having missed any trip so far this winter.

Rev. John L. Schaver of Lucas, Mich. was in this locality Monday, calling on old friends. Mr. Schaver used to live in this locality with his parents some 20 years ago, and we are always glad to meet him again.

**THE WEEK AT LANSING**  
(Continued from First Page.)

When the week end recess motion was made last week, Rep. Callaghan served notice that in the future he will oppose such actions.

"The Governor has asked that we complete our labors in 90 days," Mr. Callaghan said. "We are informed and informed correctly that it costs the state of Michigan \$1,000 for every day we are in session. There is no valid reason why we should not hold five active sessions every week."

Under our present system members within driving distance of Lansing, go home Thursday night and many of them do not return until Tuesday. This prevents conclusive action on pending measures but also prevents the various committees from meeting and working on measures before them.

"I believe it is the intent of every member to give the governor his fullest cooperation and I intend in the future to demand a roll call on every effort to secure long week-end adjournments."

There, however, may be some political significance to the movement when it is linked with the fact that Republican members of the legislature plan to oppose the "expense account" request of Detroit democrats.

For many years it has been understood that the \$3 a day which legislators receive could not cover their living expenses. True the \$3 a day is paid for 365 days a year, but it is impossible for members of the house and senate to secure advances. For that reason, it was for years understood that only men of private means could afford to come to Lansing as members of the law-making body.

But the upheaval of 1932 brought many so-called poor men into the legislature. In 1933 they were compelled to scrimp in order to secure "three squares a day." Since the session was called to order January 2 there has been an undercurrent of comment to the effect that members of the legislature should receive expenses while in Lansing. During the last few days proponents of the plan have been frankly seeking pledges of support to the movement before making an overt bid for additional stipends.

It so happens that most of those backing the expense account plan are democrats. On many hands they are receiving apparent republican support, but the G.O.P. board of strategy has decided that the plan will be encouraged to the extent that the plan will be incorporated into a resolution or bill with democratic backing. When that happens the republicans will line up solidly against the measure and then claim credit for stopping another democratic raid on the treasury.

Despite the fact that most members of the legislature — in fact practically every person in Lansing — professes to be sick and tired of talk of recounts, the November election again bobbed up in legislative sessions last week.

And there is good reason to believe

Rev. Schaver occupied the pulpit of the Christian Reformed Church in Ellsworth last Sunday.

Ben Timmer left for McBain and the southern part of the state for a visit with friends and relatives, Monday.

A cattle buyer of Flint was in this neighborhood last week, buying cattle. The price of cows seem to be somewhat higher than they used to be for a couple of years.

that the present session of the legislature will investigate — not the November election — but the recount conducted by the "rump" special session.

With noticeable abruptness last Friday morning Lieut. Gov. Read recessed the senate and announced that there would be a caucus of the republican members. A sergeant-at-arms was stationed outside the door of the committee room to keep newspapermen and intruders beyond hearing distance. Attorney General Harry S. Toy attended the session which lasted about an hour and a half.

When the members filed out of the room several announced that they had been sworn to secrecy. But enough facts leaked out of the mouths of various members to show that an investigation of the recount was the sole topic of conversation. Such an investigation appears certain but whether the probe will take the form of a legislative inquiry or a grand jury remains to be disclosed, probably the latter.

Governor Fitzgerald continues to keep many of the "faithful" who labored for his election on the anxious seat regarding future positions which are in his power to award. His office is crowded with those who feel that their services entitle them to lucrative appointive positions. At the same time Carlyle A. Gray, campaign manager, keeps his office in the Downey Hotel where he is entrusted with the job of dispensing minor patronage. Gray's office, needless to say, is the busiest in Lansing. Yet few appointments of either major or minor character have been announced.

The Governor and his newly-confirmed prison commission, however, have decided upon the wardens at Michigan's three major penal institutions. The branch prison at Marquette will have Walter F. Gries of that city as warden. Gries was one of the Fitzgerald campaign leaders in the upper peninsula and as Marquette county school commissioner has gained a state-wide reputation as a forward-looking educator.

In the lower peninsula Charles Shear of Portland and Harry Jackson of Grosse Pointe exchanged places they formerly held. Shear becomes warden at Jackson prison while Harry Jackson will direct the State Reformatory at Ionia.

Future busy sessions of the legislature are predicted by the flood of bills that fell into the legislative hoppers during the past week. Proposals covering most of the points brought out by the Governor in his message were introduced into either the house or senate, but few bore the stamp of administration approval. Most of the bills were attempts by members, not close to the Governor, to steal his thunder by introducing measures akin to his ideas in the hope that their name will adorn the measure when finally adopted. Two or three weeks will have to elapse before those bills, definitely sponsored by the administration, can be sorted from the chaff.

**Judge Soap Value**  
**On Purity Basis**

Soaps ordinarily are made of some alkali combined with either an animal or vegetable fat. However, soaps do contain additional substances which may or may not be worth the money they cost as soap, according to the home economics department of the Michigan State College.

Sometimes these added substances are harmless, but at other times it

is necessary to have a purer soap in order not to injure fabrics. For example, a soap containing an excess of alkali would be injurious to woollens although safe for cottons, dishwashing, or routine cleaning purposes.

It is usually possible to detect the presence of fillers in soap flakes or chips, by rubbing the soap between the fingers. Pure soap feels smooth and velvety, while those containing a considerable amount of excess alkali or other foreign substances feel rough and harsh.

In Michigan, one of the problems confronting the housewife is to secure water soft enough to make a good suds. If enough soap is used in the water, it will act as a softener. It is, however, an expensive method since the cost of the soap per pound is much higher than the cost of a common water softener.

Often times, substances are incorporated into a soap to act as a water softener. Sodium silicate is one of these materials. Washing sodas of various kinds also are utilized. Sometimes as much as 50 percent of the soap is not soap at all but some other foreign substance, chiefly an inexpensive water softener which costs the housewife as much per pound as though it were pure soap.

A soap ordinarily considered too expensive for common household purposes may not be nearly as costly as a cheaper grade containing considerable filler, if the cost is calculated per pound of pure soap.

The value of completely softening the water before adding soap may be tested out by any housewife in her own kitchen. First, soften a pan of water used for washing dishes; then measure out the number of table-spoons of soap chips required to make a good suds. Repeat a second time, but put the softener and soap in together, then pour in the water. Notice the difference in the quality of the suds as compared with the first method. To get the same quality of suds when soap is introduced along with the water softener it will take about one third more soap than when the pan of water is thoroughly softened before adding the soap.

**Former Charlevoix**  
**Pros. Att'y Dies**  
**At Detroit**

Att'y Alfred B. (Prof.) Nicholas—former East Jordan attorney and prosecuting attorney of Charlevoix County — died Thursday, January 10th, at the Highland Park General Hospital. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon with burial at Woodlawn cemetery.

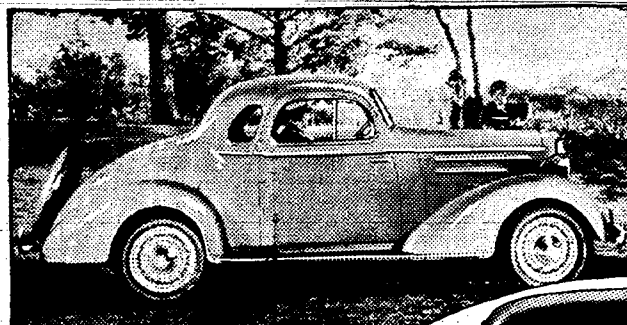
Mr. Nicholas was born at Pontiac 80 years ago and practiced law at East Jordan for many years where he was affectionately known as "Prof." He left East Jordan for Detroit some 23 years ago, retiring from law work shortly after going to Detroit.

He is survived by his wife, Zora (by a second marriage); two sons — Alfred B., Jr., and Charles A. Nicholas and a daughter, Mrs. H. V. Weed of Grand Rapids.

Among former East Jordan residents who were pall bearers at the funeral were Carl Stroebel, L. A. Hoyt, Fred Whittington, Harry Stone and Gus Myers formerly of Boyne Falls.

Modern politics: The job-hunter who was lucky enough to oppose the successful candidate during the primaries.

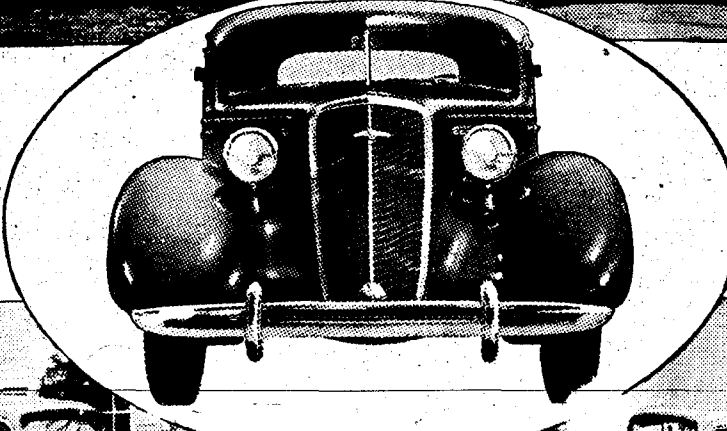
**Chevrolet Announces Two New Lines for 1935**



The Coupe model typifies the beauty and style of Chevrolet's New Master DeLuxe series for 1935. Improved performance and exceptional economy also characterize these cars.

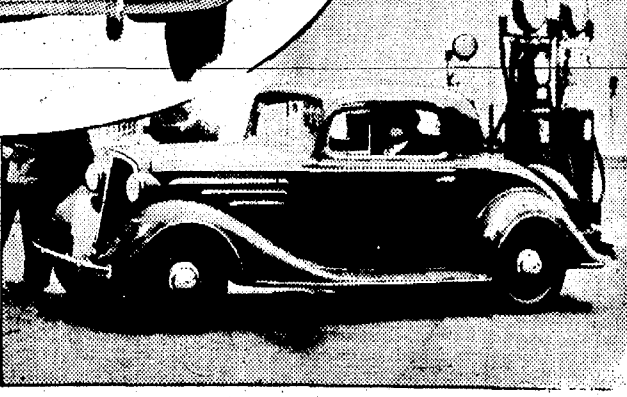
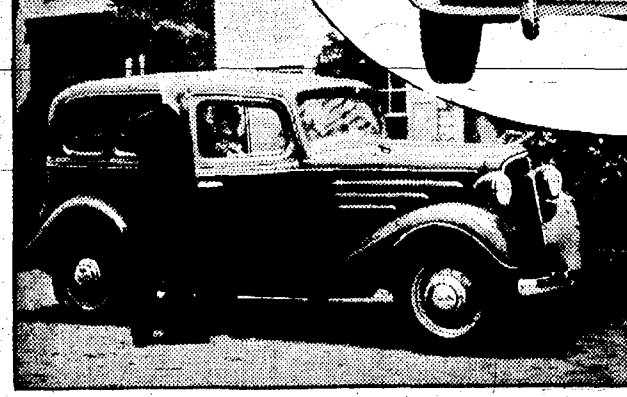


Fast, graceful lines also mark the New Master DeLuxe Sport Sedan. Ample luggage space is provided by the built-in trunk, and a luggage compartment behind the rear seat cushions.



Right: Front view of New Master DeLuxe Coupe, showing roominess and graceful lines. Below: The Sedan model in the New Standard series, which, powered by the time-proven Master engine, combines brilliant performance with its smartness and style.

Another attractive model in the New Standard series is the Coupe pictured here. Numerous body and chassis refinements, in conjunction with the Master engine, unite to make these cars outstanding values in the lowest-priced field.



Typical of Chevrolet's two new lines of cars are the models illustrated here. The Master DeLuxe series reveals strong emphasis on beauty and style. Mechanically, the Master DeLuxe series and the New Standard series have much in common, including the Master engine, in which numerous refinements have been made to enhance performance, durability and economy. As these pictures reveal, the New Master DeLuxe departs distinctly from previous Chevrolests in the striking advances which has been made in body design and trim.



## Briefs of the Week

Alfred and Sam Rogers are Lansing business visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Drew were Detroit visitors the first of the week.

George Carr left this week for Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Presbyterian Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. R. G. Watson next Friday, Jan. 25th.

Joseph Lewis of Gaylord spent a few days this week, guest of his brother, Richard Lewis and wife.

Orrin W. Bartlett left for Chicago, Saturday where he plans to enter a hospital for a month's treatment.

The East Jordan Study Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. LeRoy Sherman, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mrs. Pete Hipp and daughter, Kathleen, are in Charlevoix where they will spend the rest of the winter.

Mrs. Florence Reitzel of Mackinaw City visited her mother, Mrs. Fred Bennett and niece, Helen McColman for a week.

Mrs. Earle Gould returned home last week from a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Noffsinger at Gaylord.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carey of Central Lake were week end guests of their daughter, Mrs. Russell Barnett and family.

The Willing Workers S. S. class will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Pearl McHale on Main-st this Friday, Jan. 18.

Here's FUN! Starting Sunday, The Detroit News will carry two Comic Sections, a Full Page and a Tabloid—8 New Comics!

Charles and Helen Burbank were recent guests of their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Norman King of Charlevoix.

The Lutheran Young People will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson Saturday evening, January 26th. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom St. Charles returned home Thursday. Mr. St. Charles has been in a veterans hospital and Mrs. St. Charles has been in Detroit.

About seventy-five members of the K. F. Lodge and their wives enjoyed a pot luck supper at their hall at 6:30 Wednesday evening. A program followed the supper.

Mrs. A. M. Brown (Florence Bartlett) returned to her home at Bellinham, Wash., last Saturday after a month's visit here with her mother, Mrs. I. W. Bartlett, and other relatives.

At the annual meeting of the National Canners Association, held at Chicago this week, H. W. Orr of Circleville, Ohio, was elected president. Among Directors chosen were John J. Porter of East Jordan.

The South Arm Extension Group will meet Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, for an all day meeting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sloan. Pot luck dinner at noon. Members please bring note books and some fashion sheets.

A. C. Casteel of East Jordan has accepted a position as manager of the meat department in the North Main street A. & P. store filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Alex. Miller who left to take outside work due to ill health.—Cheboygan Tribune.

About twenty-five members of the C.G.B. Club were entertained at the home of Mrs. Hattie Gay, Tuesday, January 15. A pot luck dinner was served at noon and a program followed. The next meeting will be February 19 at the home of Mrs. Lance Kemp.

A Penny Supper will be given at The Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 - 7:30 p. m. Please bring more than one penny as each item on the menu will be 1c. Don't let a lack of pennies keep you away as there will be a banking system whereby you may exchange silver or gold for shiny new pennies. A penny to get in and a penny to get out. An excellent supper is planned. adv.

William A. Gerhart and Fred L. Herrick of Harbor Springs were two of five persons taken into custody at Detroit this week by Federal officers, charged with being counterfeit passers—their specialty being \$5.00 bills. All are held for \$7,500 bond each. Two of the five are women. Gerhart, so one of the Federal officers says, is known in police circles. Late-ly he has been operating the Club Manitou at Harbor Springs. Brown says he was one of the first smugglers of liquor from Cuba to the United States and that he is now out on a bond of \$1,000, the charge being assault with intent to kill. The latter charge grew out of the affair at the Charlevoix Nursery grounds the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 23, when Gerhart and others were apprehended in an attempt to remove nursery stock. In the mixup it is said Gerhart fired several shots at James Wilson of Eveline township, who, alone and unarmed, compelled the trio to arrest. At the time Gerhart escaped but later surrendered.

Joe Evans of Boyne City was a week end guest of East Jordan friends.

Kenneth Henning of Grand Rapids spent the week end with friends in East Jordan.

Henrietta Russell of Norwood was a week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Russell.

The Birthday Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Alfred Rogers Thursday evening, Jan. 17.

Miss Margaret Maddock returned Sunday after spending a few days at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Reed Genett of Bellaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knapp and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole and daughter of Kewadin were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Russell.

There will be a box social at Peninsula Grange Hall, Saturday, January 26. The public is invited. A free dance will be held afterwards. adv.

The following children had their tonsils removed at Charlevoix hospital Tuesday:—Neva and Lottie Hitchcock; Esther, Estel & Richard Clark.

Miss Margaret Hiller (R.N.) of Cadillac is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thorsen, caring for Mrs. Thorsen who has been ill for some time with pleurisy.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jones, who have spent the past month at the homes of their sons, Merle and family of Detroit, and Rollin and family at Flint, returned home last Saturday.

The Michigan Bell reports thousands of additional phones in use. You see so many are using the phone now to learn why their welfare relief order has not been delivered.

### Homemakers' Corner BY Home Economics Specialists Michigan State College

Slip covers are the best friends of old, cast-out chairs giving them a new lease on life and permitting them to add color and comfort to the home. It is so much cheaper than buying new furniture that the homemaker is more than doubly repaid for the labor necessary to make them, according to home economics related arts specialists at Michigan State College. The chair will need to be padded before the slip covers can be made. If the chair already has a cushion, one large bat of cotton will be sufficient for padding the inside of the back and arms of the chair. If there isn't a cushion, two bats of cotton will be necessary.

To pad the chair, unroll the cotton, and using the flat piece, cut large sections to lay against the inside of the back and against the inside of the arms if the arms are filled in at the sides to the chair seat. Using a darning needle and cord, sew the pieces of cotton on to the back and sides, using large stitches over the surface. Strips of cotton are then cut to lay on top of the chair arm and around over the top of the chair. These strips should be fairly thick, in order to make the arm and head rests of the chair quite soft and comfortable. They should also be cut wide enough to allow the cotton to curve around the edges of the arms and top of the chair. Using the long needle and cord, bind the cotton on securely with a large over, and over stitch, similar to an overcast stitch.

Sometimes the front of the chair below the chair seat needs to be padded if it slants forward or is rather rough, but this is usually not necessary. The outside of the arms and the back of the chair do not require padding.

A pattern for the slip cover is not necessary as the amount of material needed can be computed after measuring the chair. The next procedure is to lay the material against the chair, using plenty of pins to tack it securely and cut the material right on the chair, making a seam allowance of more than an inch. It is advisable to use a cheap grade of unbleached muslin to make a pattern as the exact amount of material needed can not be determined.

Care should be taken in cutting the material to have the grain straight on the various parts of the chair and parallel with the main structural lines of the chair. If patterned material is used the inside back of the arm rests, and the cushion seat are places where the large figures can be centered to the best advantage.

The slip cover should fit the chair smoothly, yet allow enough room to slip it off when it needs to be cleaned. A placket may be used to insure a smoother fit if desired. If it is necessary to make a cushion for the chair, the boxed cushion usually looks more tailored. In that case, the pillow should be firmly stuffed so that the edges will not roll.

The design of the main lines or style of the slip cover is largely determined by the lines of the chair. Most chairs are improved in appearance by a plain pleated, box pleated, or gathered ruffle at the bottom. The depth of this ruffle depends on the size and proportion of the chair. One should allow three times the length of the straight piece where the ruffle is applied.

### Jackson — Crandall

On Wednesday evening, January 9, Miss Frederica Jackson, granddaughter of J. Jackson of this city, and Victor Crandall of Bellaire, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage in Bellaire by Rev. Alexander. They were attended by Miss Margaret Maddock of East Jordan and Ben Powell of Bellaire. After the wedding to the bridal party and immediate relatives at the home of the groom.

Mrs. Crandall is a graduate of the local high school and Mr. Crandall is a graduate of Bellaire high school. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall will reside on the Crandall dairy farm, south of Bellaire.

Their many friends extend to them their best wishes for a life of happiness.

### Davis — Hayes

The marriage of Mary Louise Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis of Boyne City, and Lawrence Hayes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cort Hayes of East Jordan, was performed by the Rev. John Cermak at the M. E. parsonage Saturday evening, January 12. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Somerville. They have the best wishes of their friends for a long life of happiness.

### St. Joseph Church East Jordan

**St. John's Church**  
Bohemian Settlement  
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor  
Sunday, January 20th, 1935.  
8:30 a. m. — East Jordan.  
10:30 a. m. — Settlement.  
3:00 p. m. — Vespers.

The Charlevoix State Savings bank, which has been under a conservator the last two years will reopen Friday, releasing \$140,000 to depositors. Archie L. Livingston, conservator, has received word from Washington that the institution will operate under full protection of the federal deposit insurance corporation.

Officers of the bank are: President, Harry A. Craig; vice president, Dr. F. F. McMillan; cashier, Archie Livingston. These officers with Capt. Frank Partridge and Martin Block make up the board of directors.

### Revives Dead Woman by Manipulating Her Heart

Baltimore, Md.—Grasping her heart between his fingers and compressing it rhythmically against the chest wall, a prominent heart surgeon recently returned life to the body of a woman who had succumbed to a heart attack while on the operating table at University hospital. Then he completed the operation.

The names of the patient and the surgeon were withheld by Assistant Superintendent W. V. Maconachy. The patient now is resting comfortably, according to the announcement. The woman was undergoing an abdominal surgery. An interne, detailed to test the patient's pulse throughout the operation, suddenly cried: "Doctor, the pulse has stopped!"

Making a quick examination, the surgeon discovered that all signs of life were missing. Thrusting his hand beneath the diaphragm through the incision made for the operation, he grasped the heart and, counting slowly to insure regularity and correct speed, compressed the heart against the chest wall. After about two minutes the heart fluttered. The treatment was continued until normal respiration had returned.

### Tom Cat Saves Kitten as Auto Kills McIher

Chardon, Ohio.—Unusual is paternal affection in a toment. But Zipper, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Harrison's "Tom," has it. As Harrison sat on his front porch, he saw a neighbor cat with her little kitten crossing the road. The mother cat never got across the road; an automobile killed her. Her little orphan remained stranded in the road, sorrowfully meowing.

That was too much for Zipper's sympathetic nature. He trotted out into the road, grabbed the tiny youngster gently by the neck and brought it to the Harrison home.

### Burns From First Jack-o'-Lantern Kill Girl, 3

Cleveland.—Little Beryl Marquis three, saw her first jack-o'-lantern this fall. But it was the little girl's last.

She peered too close to the pumpkin's candle in a darkened closet where she and her sister, Patricia, six, had put the grinning face. A draft blew her tiny dress into the flame and she ran screaming with fright, to her mother in the kitchen.

The distraught mother snatched a kitchen rug, rolled the child frantically in it, but too late. Beryl died of burns in a hospital.

### Convicts Gamble

Boston.—Check privileges were taken away from convicts in Massachusetts state prisons when it was found they used their funds for betting. But with cigarettes, cigars and tobacco being substituted for currency, the betting goes on just the same.

### Scores of Lepers Found

Bukharest.—Scores of lepers have been discovered among the fishermen of the Danube delta, in a region famous for its caviar.

## BANKING EVOLUTION

By R. S. HECHT

President American Bankers Association

BANKING at one time was a private business, but more recently has developed into a profession—a semi-public profession. This change has not come suddenly but is the result of an evolutionary process. Banking has grown and changed with the growth and change of our country.



R. S. HECHT

The banker who has survived the trials and tribulations of the past few years has proven himself a man of courage and ability, and we may well expect him to meet the problems that lie before him with resolution and sound judgment.

Changes of momentous importance have occurred in our economic structures and bankers have had a difficult road to travel. Some will argue that all of these changes were evolutionary and inevitable, while others look upon many of them as revolutionary and unnecessary. It is extremely difficult to trace with any degree of accuracy the real causes for many of our troubles and it is not always easy in judging these developments to distinguish properly between cause and effect.

Unfortunately it has become the fashion to blame on our banking system all the troubles which the depression has brought. As a consequence we hear much of needed reform of banking by law. No one will deny that certain defects have developed in our existing banking laws which need correction, and that certain abuses were committed which no one wishes to defend or have remain possible in the future. Never before were bankers more determined than they are today to bring about whatever changes in our banking system are called for by the public welfare.

The best results can and will be accomplished by normal processes and gradual adjustments of our present private banking structure—suitably supervised by proper authority—rather than by the passage of still more drastic laws, offering panaceas in the form of more government-owned or government-controlled financial organizations.

### The Basis of Good Laws

Lasting laws relating to any phase of human need are formed and moulded in the rough school of practical human experience and are usually the result of sound evolutionary processes rather than of sudden impulses to change fundamental principles.

If we analyze the new banking picture which has developed during the past eighteen months, we cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that evolutionary changes which have taken place in banking, and the economic life of the nation of which it is a part, have justified much of the banking legislation recently passed. As we look ahead and consider the new problems which are facing us we must inevitably come to the conclusion that some further changes in our banking laws will become necessary.

It is not enough that bankers merely acquiesce in banking imposed by law. Zeal for evolutionary banking reform must be more aggressive than that banking practice itself, without compulsion of law, can and should reflect the changes and lessons of the times and difficulties through which the nation has passed and, even to a greater extent than law, render banking more truly a good public servant by voluntary self-reform. In no small measure is this accomplished by the better training of the members of the banking fraternity and by instilling constantly higher ideals in those who are ultimately responsible for bank management.

As we march on into the world of tomorrow the banker has a greater opportunity for usefulness than ever before, and I hope that the service he will render to society will be so conscientious, so constructive and so satisfactory as to merit general approval and assure him his logical high place and leadership.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS MARK INCREASES

NEW YORK.—The annual savings compilation of the American Bankers Association for the year ending June 30, 1934, shows that for the first time since 1930 total savings in all American banks recorded an annual increase.

A statement by W. Espey Albig, Deputy Manager of the association in charge of its Savings Division, in the organization's monthly magazine "Banking," says that savings deposited in banks as of June 30, 1934, gained 3.5 per cent as compared with a year earlier.

"The aggregate is an increase over last year of \$742,132,000, the first since the year which closed June 30, 1930," he says. "This is a notable achievement, for the decline since 1930 had been precipitate and all-embracing. In that year savings had reached the all-time high of \$28,478,631,000. A year ago the amount was \$21,125,534,000, a loss in three years of \$7,353,097,000. This year the figure stands at \$21,867,666,000."

"Depositors, too, have gained in number, going from 39,262,442 on June 30, 1933, to 39,562,174 on June 30 this year, a gain of 299,732. Four years ago there were 52,729,432 depositors, or one depositor for each 2.3 persons in the country. Now there is one account for each 3.2 persons."

## Bank Check Tax Ended January 1st

Beginning January 1st, banks will no longer be obliged by law to apply a Federal tax of 2 cents on every check written. This means that from now on, you can write a check without having to pay this tax.

We congratulate our present checking depositors, and we invite those who have deprived themselves of checking advantages, to open a checking account now.

Pay your bills by check. Save time and trouble. Have a perfect receipt for every important payment.

Let the end of the 2-cent tax mark the beginning of a new period of safe, orderly handling of your financial affairs.



## STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN

"The Bank on the Corner"

### 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.

### 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.

### Latter Day Saints Church

C. H. McKinnon, 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., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.  
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

### Pilgrim Holiness Church

Rev. Harley Osborn, Pastor  
Sunday, 8:00 p. m. — Afternoon Services.  
Friday, 8:00 p. m.—Prayer meeting

### 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.  
Children's meeting Friday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock.  
Everybody Welcome!

### Church of God

Pastor — O. A. Holley  
10:30 A. M.—Sunday School.  
11:30 A. M.—Preaching.  
7:30 P. M.—Evening Service.  
Midweek prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.

### FARMERS!

Until further notice we will grind flour and corn meal on Wednesday of each week. Remember, my mill is a short system with a large yield.

**ALBA CUSTOM MILLS**  
A. W. NICHOLS, Proprietor  
ALBA, MICH.

## MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



## "MY TELEPHONE PAYS ITS WAY"

When an application is made for work, either to an employer or at an employment agency, it is very important that the applicant be able to give a telephone number at which he can be reached. For, when jobs open, the quickest and easiest way to summon workers is by telephone. Other things being equal, the applicant who has a telephone is quite likely to get first call.

Telephone service can be had for only a few cents a day. For complete information, write or visit the Telephone Business Office.





# The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

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WNU Service.

## CHAPTER IV—Continued

"An inquest was held, on Don's story a warrant was issued for McManus and so it stands, after all these years."

He rubbed his face again. "Now, that's that. The thing that's stuck in the minds of some of us is this: that McManus, under no circumstances, ever showed a quarrelsome streak, let alone giving evidence of being a killer. However, with a shrug—"he'd been on a long, long drunk."

He paused and shook his head. Then went on:

"Brandon carried on the partnership and his own interests, buying his own logs in the name of the firm and sawing them in the mill. He bought right and left, left and right. As soon as another man would plan to operate here—Brandon would try to buy him out. If he couldn't buy at his own figure things commenced to happen to that man. Dates has figured in a good many failures!"—nodding profoundly. "The man seemed to be obsessed by the idea that he must own all the timber in the locality."

"Finally it came down to this one piece, owned by McManus, which was the last which Brandon wanted and that he didn't have. He commenced to jockey so he could get title to it. Homer Campbell was judge of probate then. Nick went to Homer with a petition to have McManus declared legally dead so the estate could be probated and this timber disposed of. Mac had been gone seven years and such an arrangement could be brought about according to law, you see."

"However, Homer got the notion that Brandon was a mite too anxious, satisfied himself that while Brandon was getting rich personally the partnership was in a bad way, and decided that he wouldn't be a party to any scheme to rob an estate."

"That ended Homer politically. Nick put up another candidate and trimmed us properly and we knew that when the new judge came in he'd take orders from Brandon. So Homer surprised Brandon by reopening the McManus matter, declaring him legally dead and appointed me administrator for the estate and guardian for Dawn."

His stomach shook with his chuckling at that.

"Nick was pretty mad, all right! I commenced to pry into things, found that the partnership books certainly did look bad and decided to take a licking there and sold out the McManus interest. We were stung, all right, but there was no use squealing. I took the money, paid up the mortgage on the Hoot Owl, sent Dawn off to school in the East where she wouldn't be known as the daughter of a murderer—a cloud which was miasma-making her whole life—and tried to make some money for her."

"That's how it stands to date. I've failed. We're on the ragged edge; the estate right now, considering the location of this timber in Brandon's territory as a liability, is insolvent. Dawn's had to come back here to live where she's unhappy and what's ahead of us depends on you."

Ben gave a wry smile. "This killing thing, now. . . Did anybody ever suspect Brandon?"

Able shook his head. "Faxon and McManus were alone. And McManus disappeared. I know what's in your mind, Ben. But there was nothing to support the suspicion."

He sat silent a moment and then asked drily: "Haven't read old Don's letter yet?"

"Not yet."

"A stitch in time, you know. . . And Brandon was afraid of Don on account of something in the past."

Ben grinned. "I'm superstitious. I don't like to use all I've got until I have to; don't even like to look at my hole card."

"Well, it's your message, that letter, your property," Able said. "Add the nut's going to get tougher fast. I hate to stop sawing for two or three days right now. A shutdown certainly would put temper into the shell of the nut, Ben, and—"

He stopped short. Into the stillness of the room came a muffled shout. Ben started to his feet and Able turned a bewildered face in the direction of the sound.

"Fire!" a wailing voice cried. "The mill's on fire!"

Butler could be heard bounding from his bed in the next room. Able lurched to the door to see Ben Elliott flying toward the mill-yard, albeit out against the dull glow of angry flame which showed through cracks in the mill.

The wide doorways to the ground floor were rectangles of dull orange. The fire was in there, beneath the deck, under the carriage, eating into the very vitals of the mill.

swearing shouts as the men began turning out of their blankets.

Ben soused his bucket of water into the heart of the burning area and it scattered the blaze with wooshing sound. The flame did not go out; it only scattered. A helix of steam screened it for an instant, putting a blot on the savage brilliance, but in the next breath the flame had held again, licking hungrily through the water, bordering the orange glow with red and blue streamers.

His eyes and his reason told him, then, what his nostrils had failed to register in his first excitement.

"Gasoline!" he panted as he ran out, colliding with Butler in the doorway. "Somebody touched her off! . . . Soaked with gasoline in there. . . Look, it's spreading fast!"

The fire was spreading, and no mistaking the fact. Through the smoke they could see the flames leaping from that gas-drenched litter clear to the ceiling and then spreading, right and left and ahead, thwarted momentarily by heavy planks in their dance but, by that very stoppage, given fresh food for growth.

Men were coming, shouting as they ran through the darkness. In all stages of partial dress they came, crowding close to Elliott and Butler.

"Stand still, you, and keep still!" Ben snapped. "You, McFee, and you and you,"—pointing to individuals. "Roll that barrel of salt up from the siding. Now! Snap into it!"

"You and you and you,"—indicating other men—"get every bucket in the place. Water buckets from the barrels in the yard and along the tramways, pails from houses, kettles, anything that'll hold and carry water."

"You, there; get me an ax and a shovel. Snappy, now!"

His voice had bite to it and as he tolled the men off for these explicit errands, they went on the run.

"Butler! Get upstairs and knock

up, some big, some small, now and then one that leaked away its precious contents. Fire found hold on the edges of the hole Butler had made in the floor. Little tongues of flame ate into the dry wood and curled upward. To Butler's right a finger-of-fire crept up between two boards; beyond it another appeared. In a dozen places fire was coming through the floor and Butler, swaying on his feet as he coughed, turned to the next man in dismay.

"He said . . ." he choked. "Got to have air! Move up!"

The line moved up. The man who had taken Butler's place soused a bucket of water across the floor, knocking down those tendrils that wormed through from below. Then he attacked the uprushing column of flame again.

Down below Ben Elliott had the heart of the burning litter a writing mass of saffron smoke. He started out, fell and crawled to the entry, got his knees beneath him and retched again and again. His eyes smarted madly and streamed tears; he coughed as though he never would find strength to rise. But he did after a moment and renewed his attack.

The gasoline soaked litter was blanketed by its layer of salt, but overhead belting blazed and fire was finding hold in uprights and cross timbers.

"Here, you! Three men. . . Two buckets each!" Ben croaked as he ran out to the foot of the slide.

"Throw it high, and hard. So!" he cried hoarsely and flung the first water himself with a wide, sweeping, overhead swing. It knocked fire off the nigger, blotted out an orange panel on a heavy sill. "Now, you!" he cried to the next man.

They flung their own buckets and that duty took them into the fresh air, cleared their lungs, kept the nausea down, steadied both legs and heads.

## SYNOPSIS

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the lumbering town of Tincup, with Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he has befriended. He defeats Bull Duval, "king of the river," and town bully, in a log-birling contest. Nicholas Brandon, the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence, trying to force him to leave town and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Elliott is arrested. He finds a friend in Judge Able Armitage. The judge hires him to run the one lumber camp, the Hoot Owl, that Brandon has not been able to grab. This belongs to Dawn McManus, daughter of Brandon's old partner, who has disappeared with a murder charge hanging over his head. Brandon sends his bully, Duval, to beat up Ben, and Ben worsts him in a fist fight and throws him out of camp. Don Stuart dies, leaving a letter for Elliott "to be used when the going becomes too tough." Ben refuses to open the letter, believing he can win the fight by his own efforts.

A hole in the floor, to the left of the saw. Couple of boards wide. So long,—measuring with his spread hands. "We've got to get that flame drawing straight up instead of mushrooming all over the floor bottom. Form the rest of your men into a bucket brigade and pass water up the slide. . . . Fast as you can! Don't anybody think about anything but sending up full buckets and taking down empty ones. You stand by the note, Butler, and knock her down as she comes through. Not so fast, now, that you spill water and drop pails. Hold your heads and your feet. It's our only chance to lick it. . . . Hike, now!"

Grunting and cursing, four huskies came lugging the barrel of salt and Ben, trying to still his excited breathing, snapped his fingers as he waited for their arrival.

"Gasoline!" he shouted to Able, seeing him for the first time. "Water won't touch it! We've got to smother it and we can't get sand handily and salt should do, if Butler can hold her when she sticks her head through the floor!"

"Up here, boys! Close, now!" Ben heaved on the heavy barrel of salt himself, rolling it in to the doorway which led directly into the fire. "All right. . . . Jake! Into the bucket line, all of you!" He swung his ax on a wire hoop and the barrel popped open. He struck again to clear away staves and drove a dozen quick blows into the lumpy salt that spilled out, to pulverize it.

Next he grabbed up his shovel, scooped it full and disappeared into the smoke.

His eyes smarted but he took his time, blinked and surveyed the fire. Then he swung his shovel upward and sideways and sent its burden in a plastering, splattering smear at the center of a particularly hot spot. The blue-green-orange combination of living fire gave up at once to a saffron smudge.

Ben leaped into the open again, breathed deeply, filled his shovel and doing his best to hold his breath, edged back into the smoke. He drove that shovel of salt hard upon flame, too, and retreated at once. A dozen trips, and he had the flame down in an area the size of a blanket. He worked to the right, then, going further into the mill, coughing and reeling, and when he emerged that time he retched painfully. He stood over his salt pile a moment, gulping fresh air while nausea shook him. He breathed quickly, forcing his lungs to pump deep and fast, sending clearing life through his arteries. His head steadied, he scooped up more salt and compressing his lips against the shaking coughs, ducked into the mill.

Faster and faster the buckets came

With hissing splashes the water from their pails went sloshing against the overhead woodwork and gradually the glare through the thick smoke subsided.

"Getting her!" Ben panted as Able tried to say something to him. "Getting her!" He coughed and his words had come in a half strangle but, even so, the exultation in his tone was unmistakable.

Smoke on the ground floor thinned somewhat. Men ran further into the



"Getting Her!"

building with their water, took a bit more time in throwing it. Again salt was used down below to cover hot little islands in the litter. Up above more water was thrown across the floor to kill flames in the cracks.

Living flame no longer leaped and roared, through the hole in the floor. Thick smoke swept upward but that was all and as Ben ran up the icy slide for the first time and saw this he cried out:

"Good work, Butler! Over there, through, look!"

Fire had taken fresh hold in a greasy timber and was worming its way up beneath the trimmer saw. Butler dashed a half dozen pails of water on the spot and it went black.

"Keep going, Butler!" Ben cried. "I'll take half your men."

He went slipping down the slide and at the bottom called men from the bucket line.

"Stretch out, the rest of you!" he called. "Now, this way, you lads; in here and mop her up, and make it fast!"

Stubborn flames ate into the litter on the ground-floor. Again and again they broke out, but the driving heat was gone, roaring gases no longer gave impetus to the spread of destruction as the first need for speed became less imperative.

Not until the final curl of smoke had been subdued completely did Ben Elliott relax. Then, with lantern lighted, he entered the saw floor, completely ice glazed, charred in places, and surveyed the damage. As he swung his lantern and looked about, peering at timbers eaten half away, at burned belting, at other vital damage, he moved slowly, said little, as a man will who is thinking soberly.

He stopped beside Able Armitage finally.

"Well, the insurance'll cover it," the old justice said, as if trying to make the best of things.

Ben laughed shortly. "But she's two weeks idle at the inside. And belting gone and a good many other things. If—"

"Say, chum!"

It was the night watchman, sheathed in flakes of ice from his waist down, whom Ben halted.

"Where were you?"

"Eating, when it broke out." Ben only nodded. The watchman, by long custom, went to the boarding-house kitchen for his midnight meal where food was kept warm for him. "I went through the yard and the mill, just like you've told me to do. I looked in at the boiler the last thing. I hadn't been out of here ten minutes before I just happened to glance through the window and see it."

"Yeah. Gasoline starts in a hurry," "Gasoline!" the watchman croaked.

"Sure." Ben laughed drily. "The ground floor was drenched with it. They'd scraped rubbish into piles and soaked them, too. They almost did a good job. Almost five minutes' start, or if I hadn't happened to see a garage fire put out with salt once where nothing else was handy to smother it, and I'd have been all day with us."

He rubbed his chin, thoughtfully.

"Didn't see anybody? Or hear anybody?"

"Not a soul or a sound." Elliott looked up. No snow was falling.

"Butler!" he called. The foreman, face blackened, eyebrows gone, came up at his call. "Here this crew in close. It snowed early in the evening. Maybe I'll want to do a job of trailing and I don't want tracks all over the country."

He did his job of trailing. The fresh tracks of a single man led away from the trampled snow about the mill toward decks of logs. The tracks went out along the siding toward town but Ben did not follow far. He stopped when he found a three-gallon demijohn badly concealed beneath the end of a log. He sniffed its neck and nodded grimly. The fuel of an incendiary had been carried to the mill in that container.

"And now," Able said, after he also had sniffed the bottle in Butler's house, "what's to be done?" He tried to smile but deep trouble was in his old eyes.

For the first time since he had come to Hoot Owl Ben Elliott shook his head dubiously as he dropped into a chair. He was both grave and troubled. "They're getting the least bit rough," he observed.

"Rather rough, I'd say!" Able's face flared suddenly in righteous wrath. "D—n Nick Brandon! I'd give a good deal to hang this night's work on him!"

Ben laughed briefly. "Don't hope for miracles yet," he advised.

"It'll take no less than a miracle now to pull us through. Two weeks to get the mill running? Benny, in that time we'll be busted wide open! They'll have a case against me, I'll be walked as administrator and the timber will be at Brandon's mercy."

"Yeah. . . . Wide open . . . and at his mercy."

Able rose and paced the small room, hands in his hip pockets. He came to a halt before Elliott and eyed him narrowly. He stood so a moment as if in debate with self.

"We had a fire," he said. "Not the kind you fight with fire, exactly. . . . But old Don told Bird-Eye that you'd have to use fire to fight another kind with, didn't he?"

Ben smiled slowly. "You're thinking of the old timer's letter, eh? . . . Well, maybe . . . But we're not licked yet. Something may turn up. No, I guess I won't use whatever it was Stuart gave me just yet!"

The old man shook his head and resumed his pacing.

"What can turn up to give us a fighting chance, now?" he muttered.

TO BE CONTINUED

**Fresh Air Required**  
The amount of air required for each person in a room varies greatly with the circumstances. The factors determining the proper amount are number of people, type of lighting fixtures and other sources of heat, and construction of the building or room. The standard figure used by ventilating engineers is 1,800 cubic feet per person per hour, which is usually considered a minimum.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By Rev. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, & Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 20  
PETER'S LESSON IN HUMBLE SERVICE

LESSON TEXT—John 13:1-17; I Peter 5:5.

GOLDEN TEXT—Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility; for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.—I Peter 5:5.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Why Jesus Washed Peter's Feet.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Peter Learned a New Lesson.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Dignity of Lowly Service.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Serving Christ Through Serving Others.

I. Christ's Amazing Love for His Own (vv. 1-3).

Jesus was fully conscious of what was immediately before him. He knew that the cross, with all its shame and anguish, was upon him; he knew that his disciples would shamefully forsake him in a few hours; he knew that one of that number would be the instrument in the hands of the devil in his betrayal; he was fully conscious of his duty; he knew that all things were in his hands. He did not withdraw his love from them because of their weakness and the shameful failure which he knew would soon be made manifest. He not only loved them to the end of his earthly ministry, but loved them unto the "utmost." The word "end" means "utmost." Love to the utmost therefore means that he bestowed upon them his love, even to the extent of taking their place in death.

II. Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet (vv. 4-11).

He did not regard his hands too holy to do this menial service. The true Christian does not allow his rank in society to keep him from acts of lowly service.

1. Steps in this service (vv. 4-6).  
a. He rose from supper.  
b. Laid aside his garments.  
c. Took a towel and girded himself.  
d. Poured water into a basin.  
e. Washed his disciples' feet.

f. Wiped them with the towel where-with he was girded.

These steps symbolize Christ's entire work of redemption. His rising from supper represents his rising from his place of enjoyment in the heavenly glory. His laying aside his garments symbolized his putting aside his vesture of majesty (Phil. 2:7, 8). His girding himself symbolized his taking the form of a servant (Phil. 2:7). The water in the basin symbolized his cleansing blood; his actual cleansing of them through his word (John 15:3; Eph. 5:26); his taking his garments again, his returning to his place and position in glory.

2. Peter's impetuous ignorance (vv. 6-9). When he realized what the Lord was doing, he refused to have his feet washed; when he realized the peril of refusal, he desired to be fully washed.

3. The significance of this service to those participating in it (vv. 8-11).

a. It is a spiritual cleansing (v. 8). Fellowship with Jesus is possible only as we are continuously cleansed from our sins (v. 10). The cleansing here is not the washing of regeneration, but that of sanctification. He that is regenerated; that is, washed in the blood of Christ (symbolized by baptism) does not need a repetition of the act; he only needs the cleansing of sanctification, symbolized by the washing of the feet. After regeneration the believer is contaminated by his sins as he walks through this world. Christ's blood cleanses of all sins those who confess them.

b. A badge of brotherly affection (v. 14). This act showed Christ's abandonment to the service of his disciples. It is a lesson much needed today. We need more and more to practice brotherly love.

c. An expression of humility (v. 15). This was a lesson much needed by the disciples, and much needed by us today. They had just been disputing as to who should be the greatest in the kingdom. Thus their selfish ambition was expressing itself. On every hand we see manifestations of pride, vanity, and even arrogance, of those who are professed followers of the lowly Jesus.

d. Equalization (v. 16). The disciples thus stooping to serve each other in the name of Jesus Christ will have burned out of them the caste spirit.

III. An Example for Us (vv. 14-17). The disciples of the Lord are under solemn obligation in the spirit of humility to serve each other, even as Christ served his disciples. This obligation rests upon his Lordship (v. 14). To refuse obedience to him is to set oneself above his Lord. The way to happiness is implicit obedience to the Lord.

Stop and Listen

Do we not sometimes feel, in trial or perplexity, that others might help us if they would only stop and listen? But they will not, and in their constant hurry we know it is little use to speak. Let us quote the lesson for ourselves, and give what we ask.

Your Wonderful Commission

Only God would dare to ask you to do that which is expected of you. No man would even expect of you that which God counts upon your doing.

## "COLONIAL GIRLS" FEATURE OF THIS APPLIQUED QUILT

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



Here is a good idea for needleworkers who like to do applique work. A quilt made of a group of six different Colonial ladies dressed in beautiful colorful prints and each in a different position. The patches are stamped with lines for cutting. The eighteen inch block is stamped with lines for applique work and outline embroidery stitch.

Six of these eighteen inch blocks are used for a single bed quilt, and twelve blocks for double bed quilt.

If you will send 15c to our quilt department we will mail one complete stamped eighteen-inch block with material of the block pictured above, also a picture of a quilt showing the six different girls in this set.

A set of six blocks with applique material will be sent for 75c. A set of twelve blocks for \$1.50. The beauty of this can really only be appreciated after you see a block worked in beautiful colors.

Send money to Department D, Address—Home Craft Company—Nineteenth and St. Louis Avenue—St. Louis, Mo.

Enclose stamped addressed envelope when writing for any information.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Gamblers' Chances

Mathematicians have figured out that the odds against the hopeful player who pushes nickels into a slot machine of average type are a trifle more than 38 to 1. Losses are fed into them at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month in New York, and losses at Monte Carlo hardly reaches that in a year. Rival gangs fight to control their profits, as in the case of bootlegging, leading to frequent homicides and all sorts of lesser lawlessness.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**MURINE**  
FOR  
**YOUR EYES**  
A Few Drops Every Night and Morning Will Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition!  
At All Drug Stores  
Write Murine Co., Dept. W, Chicago, for Free Book

On the Contrary!  
Chin music is exercise, but it removes no double chins.

**COLDS**  
**Creomulsion**  
Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.

Retain Vitality  
Good ideas that are never used may lie dormant for centuries.

**Help Kidneys**  
If poorly functioning kidneys and bladder make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching, or Acidity try the guaranteed Doctor's Prescription Gystox (Glan-pax)—Must fix you up or money back. Only 75¢ at druggists.

**Constipation?**  
Roses, creams and powders only hide complexion blemishes. They don't get at one of its frequent causes—constipation. Flush the bowels with Garfield Tea and rid yourself of the wastes that clog the pores and result in blotchy, erupted complexion. A week of this internal beauty treatment will astonish you. Begin tonight.  
(At your drug store)

**GARFIELD TEA**  
25c & 50c

WNU-O 3-35

**ECZEMA ITCHING**  
Quickly soothe burning, torment and promote healing of irritated skin with—  
**Resinol**



### New Theory Put Forth to Explain Bird Flight

Flight of birds as a kind of rocket action, like that imagined for stratosphere rockets or for the still more fantastic vehicles conceived as traveling some day to other planets or to the stars, is a new idea proposed in France by Dr. E. Batault, life-long student of bird behavior.

A bird's muscles are larger and stronger in proportion than the muscles of animals which do not fly, but Doctor Batault says there is no proof that this difference is great enough to justify the conventional flight theories. Gliding flight is easy to explain, on the same basis of taking advantage of air currents as is used by human aviators, but this does not account for abilities of birds to do many things inexplicable by gliding; for example, to rise in still air.

Doctor Batault's new theory is that the feathers of a bird's moving wing create a continual stream of air backward along the wing surface, like the exhaust gases of an airplane engine or the gaseous discharge of a rocket. The forward reaction created by this he believes to be the force that drives the bird ahead. Calculations of the muscular force necessary require forces much smaller than those needed by the conventional theories and more in line with what a bird's muscles actually produce.

### Anti-Clerical Move

In a determined campaign to break the power of the Mohammedan priesthood in Turkey, the government is demanding that the clergy wear civilian clothes except when actually attending religious ceremonies. The ban on clerical attire in public applies to Moslem, Armenian, Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant and Jewish clergy.



### ASK YOUR DOCTOR FIRST, MOTHER

Before You Give Your Child an Unknown Remedy to Take

Every day, unthinkingly, mothers take the advice of unqualified persons—instead of their doctors—on remedies for their children.

If they knew what the scientists know, they would never take this chance.

### Doctors Say PHILLIPS' For Your Child

When it comes to the frequently-used "milk of magnesia," doctors, for over 50 years, have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia—the safe remedy for your child."

Remember this—And Always Say "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia." Your child deserves it; for your own peace of mind, see that you get it—Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Also in Tablet Form:

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

**PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia**

### BE WARNED BY THE FIRST SNEEZE

Don't take a chance with a cold. So often it runs into bronchitis, influenza or grippe. Lane's Cold Tablets quickly and effectively relieve the congestion that gives colds a chance to get started. Keep a box always on hand. Take two tablets at the first sign of a cold. At all drug stores. 25c size only.

**LANE'S COLD TABLETS**  
By the Makers of Kemp's Balsam

### STOMACH TROUBLE?

Mrs. Cora E. Cain of 54 Spruce St., Akron, Ohio, said: "A little less than a year ago my daughter, Marie Avalon, (picture shown) was a physical wreck, due to stomach trouble. After giving her Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I soon noticed a change in her and she kept on improving. She surely is a different girl—no more crying spells, eats and sleeps well, and her teachers often remark about the difference in her school work." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00.

### DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS!

If your kidneys are not working right and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, swollen feet and ankles; feel lame, stiff, "all tired out" . . . use Doan's Pills.

Thousands rely upon Doan's. They are praised the country over. Get Doan's Pills today. For sale by all druggists.

**DOAN'S PILLS**

### All-Important Little Dinner Hats

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



FROM the supreme court of fashion comes the ultimatum that with the formal dinner gown some sort of a flattering little hat must be worn. Likewise a prettily frivolous and feminine bit of headgear is an absolute necessity for wear during the cocktail hour, at the theater and for cafe dancing and other midwinter social events. So on with the dinner hat!

Just how might a dinner hat be defined? Well, for one thing it is ornamental if not useful. Yes, indeed, this whimsical little headpiece simply must add a truly decorative touch to the costume, which it does most dramatically this season. It may be created of most anything fine and fanciful, a wisp of tulle, a bandeau of glittering sequins or sparkling rhinestones with perhaps a dash of velvet or taffeta, satin or gleaming lame. Most important of all is a veil. By all means add a veil, a flirtatious veil, a cunning veil, a veil with a "come hither" look, a veil that flatters in that it accents your good points and conceals the others. In short, it must be a veil that crowns your head and hat with glory.

The illustration offers a few hints as to dinner hat trends. The fascinating little hat with a muff—of course, you sighted the muff at first glance, for it is so new, so chic and so charming it needs most attract attention. "Lucky muffs," they call them, brings good fortune to the one wearing it, so the story goes in fashionland. A very versatile muff it is, too, for it is as practical and useful as it is pretty, since

its attractive exterior conceals within its depths pockets for your vanity case, your "banky" and your purse.

The hat and muff pictured are fashioned of brown velvet with bandings of gold sequins. The little veil is stiffened just enough to impart sprightliness. Muff and hat sets of this type made up of maline and flowers are ideal for bridesmaid wear.

The toque sketched in the upper left-hand corner is styled of taffeta and maline. Order it in black or any color of your choice. The scalloped edge about the large circular maline veil is a new feature this season. This model in sweet pea colorings makes a ravishing headress for the bride's attendants.

Sketched immediately below is the new wrap-around turban, a type which is very smart for the matron. Erect folds of maline spiral around and around like a winding staircase to the very pinnacle of the crown. A banding of jet sequins encircles the headline.

A youthful off-the-face hat is next shown. The maline shape has a molded turn-back cuff with a flange of maline on the crown to give it height. Recurring folds of taffeta with tiny bows of the same form the trimming.

The picturesquely veiled hat in the lower left corner features the very smart Marina coronet, the same formed of intricately braided folds of black velvet. The veil is a huge circle with a cut-out in the center which slips over the crown and is then brought down under the chin in bride effect.

Each of the remaining two hats work satin folds and maline together. The one is a jockey cap type with a wee stiffened eyebrow veil. The veil with the big beauty spot of black satin is one of fashion's latest novelties.

© Western Newspaper Union.

### QUILTED TAFFETA

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



Designers are doing many interesting things these days with quilted and stitched effects. It is not only that dresses and coats are trimmed with quilted collars, cuffs and belt, for the latest movement is for wraps which are all-over quilted. In the picture the coat which is styled with a flaring hemline and cape-sleeves according to latest fashion dictates, is made of quilted cerise taffeta. The dress is of the same taffeta minus the quilting.

**Collars and Cuffs**  
New collars and cuffs show a fish-net effect, and another splendid idea—there is a wider assortment of collars to be had without the necessity of buying cuffs, too.

**Dinner Gown**  
An unusual material is used for a luxurious dinner gown of white taffeta with stripes of chenille and gold lame.

### HAT BRIM SMALLER; BACK IS TURNED UP

There's an epidemic of small vivid hats and scarfs to brighten up the winter scene.

Brimmed hats are still with us, but the brims are smaller and turned up in back, so as not to interfere with the sables and the silver fox.

Debutantes are going for the high-hat Cossack caps of corduroy and velvet, with matching neckerchief or Ascot, to wear with dark winter suits and coats.

They are round, Russian effects, high-crowned and brimless, that have an undeniable dash.

They come in such cheering colors as scarlet, emerald green, chartreuse, coral and old rose, and add nice accents of color to sober winter costumes.

### Popular Afternoon Frock Is of Gray Waffle Crepe

Gray waffle crepe combined with navy taffeta is used to create a very smart formal afternoon frock. The navy blue taffeta forms the high waisted bodice which has a Pierrot collar shirred on a cord and fastens with a small knot at the back.

The ankle-length skirt of gray waffle crepe features a slit on the left side to just below the knee. A box coat of the crepe has wide and full three-quarter sleeves lined with navy taffeta. Gray suede pumps are worn with the dress.

### Shades in Spring Hosiery Are Inspired by Cuisine

Fashion will turn to the cuisine for inspiration in the spring hosiery shades. Among the new colors will be "ice tea," "ice coffee," "egg nog," and "frappe." The first is a dark suntan, the second a medium suntan, the third a nude evening shade and the fourth a light neutral shade.

Since fabric colors will be bright for spring, hosiery tints will show a livelier quality.

**Skirt Formula.**  
Straight and narrow, slashed and slithering—this is the skirt formula for morning, afternoon and evening. Lengths vary with hours.

### Cookies Seem to Take High Place

By No Means Out of Favor Even When Holidays Are Ended.

The holidays may come and go, but some of my readers seem to remain interested in the question of cookies, says an expert on the subject. In spite of previous articles devoted to their home manufacture, readers are still avid for more recipes. I also had a letter from one reader, saying that she had not been able to make brownies and walnut wafers, though she followed my recipe exactly. I, myself, have made them hundreds of times, and always with success.

If you have tried walnut wafers, you have probably discovered that care must be used in removing them from pans after they have been baked. They must cool for a moment before they are hard enough to be lifted with a spatula. If you let them stand too long, they will get brittle. In this case they may be put back in the oven for a moment to soften. A little experience will show you that even this one difficulty is not hard to overcome. So far as the brownies are concerned, I often call this recipe my foolproof recipe. A critic said the brownies were not hard at the end of 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Brownies should never be hard. They should be soft whenever taken out of the oven.

I am going to give you a real treat in some of the recipes I publish today. They have been sent in to me by a generous reader who has translated from her German cook book several of her best recipes which have been tried out year after year at holiday and at other times. I know you will appreciate, as I do, her kindness in sharing them with us.

I am giving you by request of a reader, a recipe for one of the most modern types of cookies; the so-called ice box or refrigerator recipe. The dough for these cookies may be shaped into rolls, wrapped in wax paper and stored almost indefinitely in the refrigerator. Whenever you desire a hot cookie, slice the dough with a sharp, hot knife, and bake. This recipe calls for dates and nuts. You may vary it by using other fruits which, however, must always be chopped very fine or run through a meat grinder, so that the rolls may be easily sliced. Sometimes the dough is packed into a small bread pan and sliced in oblongs. If you compare German recipes with this you will notice that they also use a very easy way for forming cookies. In several of these recipes the dough is rolled into small balls, placed on baking sheets on which it will spread into rounds. The filled cookies, or Christmas balls, as they are called, are most attractive little cakes. I know you will like the chocolate macaroons as well.

### Chocolate Macaroons.

3 eggs  
6 ozs. sweet chocolate  
½ lb. confectioners sugar  
½ lb. chopped almonds  
½ teaspoon vanilla  
Beat three eggs thoroughly, put in double boiler and add 6 ounces sweet chocolate and ½ pound confectioners sugar. Mix thoroughly until lukewarm; take from stove and add the almonds and vanilla. Stir until cooled. Drop batter by teaspoonfuls on well greased cookie sheets and bake very slowly (300 degrees Fahrenheit) for about 15 minutes. Drop batter 2 inches apart. Let stand a few minutes before removing macaroons very carefully from baking sheet.

### Filled Cookies, (Christmas Balls)

½ lb. (¾ cup) butter  
2 egg yolks  
½ cup sugar  
Grated rind of lemon  
½ cup flour  
Chopped almonds  
Egg whites  
Jam.

Cream butter, egg yolks and sugar; add lemon and flour, mix well, form balls size of walnut, and make impression in center. Fill impression with jam; dip top of ball in egg white (unbeaten) and then roll in chopped almonds. Bake in a slow oven at 300 degrees Fahrenheit on well greased cookie sheets for about 15 minutes.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

**And the Unthinking**  
Folly is joy to him that is destitute of wisdom.

**ESKIMO CANNIBALS**  
The Far North as well as the tropics has some cases of cannibalism even today. Eskimos, on the

verge of starvation, have been known to devour human flesh within the last couple of years in northern Canada.

### A Doctor Knows!

And doctors use a liquid laxative



There's a very good reason why doctors and hospitals have always used liquid laxatives! You'd use a liquid, too, if you knew how much better it makes you feel.

A liquid laxative can always be taken in the right amount. You can gradually reduce the dose. Reduced dosage is the secret of real and safe relief from constipation.

Just ask your own doctor about this. Ask your druggist how popular liquid laxatives have become. The right liquid laxative gives the right kind of help, and the right amount of help. When the dose is repeated, instead of more each time, you take less. Until the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly without any help at all.

People who have experienced this comfort, never return to any form of help that can't be regulated! The



Liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara, and these are natural laxatives that form no habit—even in children. Its action is gentle, but sure. It will relieve a condition of biliousness or sluggishness without upset. It's the ideal family laxative because it's a family doctor's prescription, and perfectly safe and effective for family use.

If you are seeking something that will relieve your occasional upsets safely and comfortably, try Syrup Pepsin. Give regulated doses until Nature restores regularity.

At all drugstores

**Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN**

**Volcano Awakes**  
Eruption of Ruapehu, a New Zealand volcano, for the first time in 39 years, caused a column of water and steam to spurt 700 feet from the crater lake.

### Now Relieve Your Cold "Quick as You Caught It"



1. Take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Make sure you get the BAYER Tablets you ask for.



2. Drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.



3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat soreness almost instantly.

### For Amazingly Fast Results Remember Directions in These Simple Pictures

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them!

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK-way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, be sure that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve (disintegrate) almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets disintegrate with speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced on all sizes, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.

NOW 15¢



PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

### METROPOLITAN GRAND OPERA

direct from its New York Stage

3-Hour Broadcast by

**LISTERINE**

announced by

**Geraldine Farrar**

Every Saturday all NBC stations 1:45 P.M.

**Sour Note**  
"Buy a nice aspidistra, lady?"  
"No, go away. We're not musical."  
—Tit-Bits Magazine.

**Never Extinguished**  
Hope is the one guest of the heart that quickly departs and as quickly returns.

**THE REGULAR PRICE OF CALUMET BAKING POWDER IS NOW ONLY 25¢ A POUND!**

**GREAT NEWS FOR GOOD CAKE MAKERS!**



# School Bell

Harken to its Peals from the School on the Hill.

(Weew of January 7 — 11)

Reporters:— La Vera Trumpour, Doris Weldy, Gertrude Rasch, Shirley Bulow, Clara Wade, Irene Brintnall, Lorena Brintnall, Mary Seiler, Kathryn Kitsman, and Irene Laughmiller.

Edited by the class in Senior English. Editor-in-Chief — Gertrude Sidebotham.

Assistant Editors — Kathryn Kitsman and Lorena Brintnall. Sponsor — Miss Leitha Perkins.

### What Do You Cost?

Do any of you students ever wonder how much the tax payers give you each year?

Each year the tax payers are giving you money. Maybe it does not come directly to you, but all the same you get it. Who pays for the teachers, the janitors who keep the school neat and clean, the school doctor? The taxpayers of course. They furnish the free lunches for underweight students. Their money furnishes entertainment for the students who find it necessary to remain at school during the noon hour, and it also furnishes transportation to and from school.

The average amount of money spent each year for each individual child in school is estimated at about \$50. Don't you think you had better get your moneys worth while you're in school?

Starting The New Year Right Sixth grade, section II, started the New Year right by digging into their studies after their Christmas vacation.

In history they are studying the "Rise of the Common People."

Since "All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy," they have a new set of checkers to prevent such a tragedy.

Fifth graders in hygiene class are studying the digestive system

"CHIEF COOK AND BOTTLE WASHER" BRINGS HONORS TO HOME TOWN Home Economics Projects Vie With Fame Gained by F.F.A. Boys

An honor has come to the East Jordan Public Schools through the outstanding work of Barbara Stroebel in the Home Economics Department.

"Chief Cook and Bottle Washer" and "Hoot Mon", stories of her projects for the school year 1933-34, have been selected the only ones from Northern Michigan from some four-hundred project write-ups. Miss Ruth Freegard, Supervisor of Home Economics Education, sent them to the Federal Home Economics Department at Washington, D. C.

It is felt by the girls that this will help to even up the score between the girls and the F. F. A. boys, who seem to think that they, being boys, are the logical ones to bring honor to the school. Ever since the potato and apple shows and judging contests this fall, the boys who have "brought home the bacon" have had superiority complexes and exalted opinions of themselves. Most certainly they are somewhat justified in their feelings, but perhaps now they aren't the only oysters in the stew.

Miss Stroebel, a dark haired, dark-eyed girl of about medium height, with a keen sense of humor and a ready smile, is a junior in high school. She excels in science, mathematics, history, and languages, and for some time has been the leader of her class scholastically. Her work in debating and glee club, in which she is a very active participant, is very commendable. The school congratulates her on this new honor.

East Jordan Wins Debate With West Branch

The West Branch debaters, arriving in East Jordan, Thursday, January 10, gave the local team a good mental battle, but East Jordan came out victorious. The West Branch team, Geraldine Tullock, Cleo Priest, and Kenneth Greer, debated the affirmative side of the question concerning the giving of Federal aid to schools.

Harriet Conway, Barbara Stroebel, and Pauline Clark spoke on the negative.

Mr. Gladwin H. Lewis, of Traverse City, was the judge, and before giving the decision, he explained many of the principles of debating. He also criticized the debaters, both in their good points and bad. He said that one of the main points of the debate, brought up by Harriet Conway, was left until the last rebuttal by the West Branch team. This scored heavily against West Branch. He complimented the West Branch team on showing a little better team work than the East Jordan team.

Such a method of judging where an expert critic judge gives his analysis of the debate has decided advantages over the older method of having three judges hand in decisions with no explanation. This is the third time an East Jordan audience has had the privilege of hearing a critic judge's comments. Professor Raymond of Hope College and Professor Weiss of Albion College, both outstanding men in the speech field, were brought to East Jordan as judges the next to the last year before debating was discontinued. The East Jordan team was successful in each of those debates, one with Mancelona and the other with Petoskey.

The debate Thursday was given before an assembly of the high school students and some townspeople. It is thought that this is a decidedly better plan than that of holding the debate in the evening, at least until people become conscious that a good verbal battle is as entertaining as anything one could wish. This year's team, composed of a junior and two seniors, and their coach, Mr. Bippus, are to be complimented as none of the debaters had had previous debating experience.

WEST BRANCH DEBATING TEAM IN EAST JORDAN THURSDAY Say They Are "Crazy" About Debating

Three West Branch students arrived in East Jordan Thursday afternoon prepared to give the East Jordan team a good fight. The debaters are Geraldine Tullock, Cleo Priest, and Kenneth Greer. In reply to the question "Do you like debating?" Miss Tullock, acting as spokeswoman, said, "We're crazy about it. Cleo and I have had two years of debating and Kenneth three."

"Who is your instructor?" asked the reporter. "Nancy Bassett, one of our school teachers, is our trainer," she answered.

She said that West Branch is a smaller school than ours. All three students are in the 12th grade. Miss Tullock made known her intentions to take up debating in college.

The West Branch debaters have debated three times, winning two and losing one. East Jordan has this same record.

"The Path Across The Hill" Chosen As Commercial Club Play

The Commercial Club is working very hard on the three act play, "The Path Across the Hill" by Lillian Mortimer. Although the play is termed a comedy, there are places where the laughter is near to tears.

Miss Westfall and Miss Staley are the directors.

The effort being put forth by the cast is remarkable. For instance, it is more than humorous to hear Phyllis Rogers get a cold in her head, and for grandma Davis, Ruth Clark, to propose to Grandpa Crawford, John Kraemer, along with the sweetness expressed by Ruth Conrad, Josephine Somerville. There is a well rounded cast of which more shall be heard later.

### We Only Heard

Mr. Bippus' dry statement that reviewing wasn't news.

### Declaiming Under Way

Declamation has begun in earnest. The pupils are very enthusiastic as they begin learning the speeches which they have chosen to attempt to commit before their next meeting.

HUNDREDS OF DETECTIVES ARRIVE ON SCENE AS DIAMONDS FLASH Miss Stroop, Miss Westfall Objects Of Suspicion

It was not long after students returned to school after the Christmas holidays they began whispering and chattering excitedly and glancing slyly at Miss Stroop and Miss Westfall. Then they winked surreptitiously among themselves.

The meaning of this queer procedure is quite simple when it is explained. The explanation is this: Miss Stroop and Miss Westfall returned from their joyous vacation sporting engagement rings!

Students have ceased to stealthily behold Miss Westfall's, for she makes no secret of, shall we say her good fortune? In fact her gesticulations with her left hand if anything increased; Not so with Miss Stroop. Her chief concern is to keep her left hand covered, or at least covered as much as possible. The surreptitious winks and glances still continue in her direction, and no student is satisfied until, in some moment of negligence on Miss Stroop's part, he has caught a glance of her ring.

By the way, it has been rumored that Miss Stroop's hero is a chemist. Who Miss Westfall's is, is yet to be discovered. At any rate one is sure they're both smart and handsome.

Literature Study Produces New Writers

The freshman literature class has been studying Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal." As we all remember, it is the story of how one of the greatest knights set out on the quest for the Holy Grail. How in his dream Sir Launfal passed by the poor beggar outside the city gate, and then years later, returned with unfilled quest only to find the Grail — the same beggar's cup seems to have impressed many of the students.

The two following pieces of original writing are a direct result of the study of this well known poem.

### Giving

Was there ever a man that stopped at your door,  
Tired, hungry, and ever so poor,  
Who asked but for something to eat,  
And there as he stood by your feet,  
Did you give, that that man might live?  
Did you ever when walking down the street,  
A ragged and tattered boy chance to meet,  
Longing and looking at some desired toy?  
Did you give or buy for this little boy?  
Or that night as you went home to stay,  
Think! Did you have any joy that day?

No! Only joy comes to one that gives, and not to one who for himself lives. If you had given up some pleasure To give that little boy his Treasure, At night your heart would rejoice, And from a far a small voice, Would say, "Peace," for you gave. That someone may have joy today, It makes no difference, man or boy, If you can give but some small joy; To you the world will be different. God grant you peace above. If there is someone better than yourself you love. — Clara Wade.

### After All We're All Brothers

George Stone, one of the wealthiest men in the town, turned a poor ragged man away from the door. He didn't exactly do it himself, but when one of his servants said there was a poor ragged man at the door who wished to see him, he told him to tell the man to go away. George Stone said, "Why would an old ragged man want to see me at this time of the night? It is too late now. Tell him to go away."

After the servant left the room George Stone began to think, "Today is my brother's birthday. He disappeared about five years ago, and I promised him that I would do a kind favor for someone who needed it on his birthday. It might as well be that man." "Charles, Charles," he called to his servant. "Go find that man and bring him back."

The servant somewhat surprised left the room. A few minutes later, he returned with the man.

Mr. Stone said, "Sit down by the fire. I want to talk to you. What is your name?"

"Joe," the man answered. "Well, Joe, here is a hundred dollars. Quite a bit isn't it? Oh well, I made a promise and will have to keep it. Goodby, money."

Joe, who had been very quiet spoke up quickly. "Money! Is that all you think of? Well, I don't want your money. I'll go now. I thought you were a different kind of man. A man who would help me. I am not a poor ragged man as you think I am. Oh, no. In fact I'm almost as rich as you. I just wanted to see if you were as stingy as I have heard you are. Now almost any man would have known better than to give away \$100. Why, people would think I had stolen it."

"George, the right thing for you to have done would have been to offer me a sleeping place, something to eat, and a job."

In the meantime George had been studying the person who was speaking and suddenly said, "You remind me of someone I used to know."

"I ought to," replied the other man, "I'm your brother, George. Five years does make one change a little." — Shirley Bulow.

Freshmen Girls Soon To Have Luncheons

The ninth grade home ec. girls are going to serve luncheons next week. They have been studying desserts this week and have made pie and ice box cookies.

Notice To Creditors AND DEPOSITORS OF PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK, EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

STATE OF MICHIGAN — RUDOLPH E. REICHERT, State Banking Commissioner, having appointed George D. Nimmo, Receiver for the Peoples State Savings Bank, at East Jordan, Michigan, said appointment having been approved by William A. Comstock, Governor of the State of Michigan, in pursuance of section 6 of Act No. 32 of the Public Acts of 1933, did on Oct. 23, 1934, order:

I. That all persons having claims against the Peoples State Savings Bank, at East Jordan, Michigan, a Michigan Corporation, present the same and make proof thereof to George D. Nimmo, Receiver, on or before February 25, 1935.

II. That all persons having claims of whatever kind or nature against said Peoples State Savings Bank, failing to file such claims on or before February 25, 1935, shall thereafter be forever barred from filing their claims against the said Peoples State Savings Bank, and shall be deemed to have no valid claim of any kind against any of the assets of the Peoples State Savings Bank, in the hands of said Receiver, unless time for filing has been extended on cause shown.

III. That on or before March 7th, 1935, said receiver shall file with the said Commissioner of Banking, a schedule of all claims presented to him, together with his recommendation thereon as to their allowance or rejection; that a hearing will be had in the offices of the Receiver, at East Jordan, Michigan, on the 13th day of March, 1935, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the Banking Commissioner, or one of his representatives will be prepared to hear objections on the allowance of any claims filed.

IV. That a copy of this Order be published once each week for twelve successive weeks (thirteen publications) in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, village or County where the Peoples State Savings Bank is located, and if no paper is published in such county, then this notice shall be published at the nearest county seat.

M. C. TAYLOR  
Deputy Commissioner of the Banking Department  
PATRICK H. O'BRIEN  
Attorney General  
BYRON GELLER  
Assistant Attorney General

Reports are being given on rice and tapioca, and review has been started for the semester examination. The tenth grade home ec. girls are still studying about related arts. They are studying balance of dress and are making sketches on related arts.

Covers for the envelopes in which the sketches are put are being made.

Famous Sayings By Famous Teachers

Mr. Walcott: Frankly, I don't know, and no one else does.

Mr. Eggert: It's immaterial to me.

Mr. Bippus: It's perfectly obvious. That's a thought.

Miss Stroop: Experientia docet.

Mr. Cohn: You studied that in there.

Miss Westfall: You're no better than the rest in here.

Mr. Roberts: There will be a table tennis meeting at dismissal.

Mr. Wade: Let's have it quiet, please.

Mr. Sleutel: That's the eye.

Miss Perkins: Well, is it? Prove it, please.

Tom Read says the lobbyists must use the hotels and not the senate chamber. In which to ply their trade. Be sensible, dearie; after losing all that money to the legislators in poker games how can they afford a hotel?

Don't Get Up Nights MAKE THIS 25c TEST

Use Juniper oil, Buchu leaves, etc., to flush out excess acids and waste matter. Get rid of bladder irritation that causes waking up, frequent desire, scanty flow, burning and backache. Get Juniper oil, Buchu leaves, etc., in little green tablets called **Buchu's**, the bladder laxative. In four days if not pleased go back and get your 25c. Get your regular sleep and feel "full of pep." — Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

Stomach Gas

One dose of ADLERIKA quickly relieves gas bloating, cleans out BOTH upper and lower bowels, allows you to eat and sleep good. Quick, thorough action yet gentle and entirely safe.

ADLERIKA

Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

Jan. 29 is Final Date For Filing

Candidates for circuit judges and on the various county offices elected in the spring must file nominating petitions by 4 o'clock Eastern Standard time on January 29, if they are to secure places in the primary ballots March 4.

All candidates for circuit judge must, under the law, file their petitions with the Secretary of State while candidates for county office file with the county clerk. In order to secure a place on the ballot candidates for circuit judge must file petitions containing signatures of at least one per cent of the vote cast for their party's candidate for secretary of state in the judicial circuit. The same percentage of signatures is required for county candidates filing with the clerk.

This year the spring primary will be held March 4 and the general spring election April 1. Nominations of the state officers to be elected are made by conventions of the various political parties.

The final date for filing petitions or the special elections to fill the vacancies in the house of representatives caused by the Hotel Kerns fire was last Saturday. The primary is set for Feb. 4 and the election for March 1. The special election will be held in the Second Legislative District of Genesee County, the Midland-Gladwin District and in Sanilac and Tuscola counties.

Under the law adopted by the 1933 legislature, the Republican party will again have the first place in the April ballot.

CRIME PICTURES! Three Pages of The Most Amazing Crime Photographs Ever Published Will Appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER. DON'T MISS THEM!

Been No Change

Michigan's new trailer law went into effect the first of the year. However, there has been no change in the old trailer law—the one where mama rails papa whenever she catches him trying to sneak out the back door to join the boys in a poker game.

**DR. B. J. BEUKER**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Hours:  
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Office Phone — 188-F2  
Residence Phone — 188-F3  
Office: First Door East of State Bank on Esterly St.

**DR. F. P. RAMSEY**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Hours:  
10:00 - 12:00 A. M.  
2:00 - 4:00 P. M.  
Evenings and Sunday by Appointment.  
Office — Over Hite's Drug Store  
Phone — 196-F2

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

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**MONUMENTS**  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

**W. G. CORNEIL**  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
SURETY BONDS  
REAL ESTATE  
City Building — East Jordan

# Consider The Cow ...



If your advertisement were in this space as many would read it as are reading this. But your advertisement isn't here and people don't know or care a rap whether you are selling real estate, gasoline, peanuts or popcorn.

Did you ever sit down in the pasture with a pail between your knees and wait for a cow to back up and be milked? Of course not. You have better sense.

Well business is kinder like a cow. You've got to go out after it and round it up. The fellow with the milk pail betwixt his knees MAY get some milk, but the odds are all in favor of the fellow who drives up to the cow and feeds her.

A merchant may make a living by cussin' "the guvverment" and waiting for something to happen, but the merchant who makes MONEY is the fellow who goes after business through the columns of his local newspaper. — Crystal Falls Diamond Drill.

No better economical advertising medium for the merchants of East Jordan can be found than in the columns of the

# Charlevoix County Herald

G. A. LISK, Publisher

Phone No. 32

Postoffice Block