

# Charlevoix County Herald.

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## Farmers' Week Awards To Charlevoix Co.

**GWENDON HOTT, EAST JORDAN, WINS SWEEPSTAKES AWARD**

The outstanding achievement at the recent Michigan State Seed Show by a Charlevoix County exhibitor, was the winning of the Sweepstakes award in the Boys' and Girls' Club Department by Gwendon Hott, East Jordan. This is the second time that this farm boy has won this coveted award. His peck of Russet Rural potatoes was by far the best peck in this division.

In the county club exhibit which consisted of 5 individual samples, the East Jordan club won second place. Howard MacDonald won 10th place, Wilbur MacDonald, 14th, and Einer Olstrom 15th position. The 5th peck shown in this class was exhibited by Robert Reidel, Boyne City.

In the adult division, Fred Korhase, Boyne City won 1st on a peck of Russet Burbanks followed closely by Henry Korhase in 2nd place. In the Irish Cobbler class, Harry Behling, Boyne City won 2nd on his peck sample. In the certified seed class, the bushel shown by Lee Sneathen won 3rd place. This sample was a beauty to look at, and failed to win 1st place only because of smaller size.

Charlevoix County won second place in the county exhibit competition. Emmet county received first place, duplicating their performance at the Gaylord Potato Show. Within the county exhibits, the peck sample shown by Lee Sneathen won 7th in the open class followed by Albert Ormland in 8th, Sneathen Bros. in 9th, and Bert VanHoesen in 12th. The other four exhibits making up the county exhibit of eight pecks were shown by Harry Behling, John Noble, Rowley Williams and Clinton Blanchard.

The show this year was somewhat better in both quality and quantity than the 1934 Seed Show, and it really takes the best of exhibits to get a high place at the show. The show represents the last event at which the 1934 potatoes will be shown. A very fine record has been hung up by the Charlevoix county potato exhibitors. Let's hope that another year the same high record can be attained.

## East Jordan Cannery Scored Easy Victory Over Central Lake

The East Jordan Cannery scored an easy victory over Central Lake here Thursday night by the score of 44 to 13. In the first period the locals made 7 points while Central Lake never found the hoop. M. Cihak made a short side shot from the court to start the scoring. Swafford made a field goal while Hegerberg made a field goal and a free toss to end the quarter. In the second period the locals scored 10 points while the visitors scored five points. Swafford, Taylor, and Kling each scored a basket from the court while "Arne" Hegerberg scored two baskets from the free throw line. Davis of the visitors made a field goal and a free toss while his teammate Stevens made a field goal.

Then came the last half which saw the locals 27 points to 8 for the visitors. The locals scored 11 points in the third quarter. Hegerberg made a field goal and a free toss, while Bader made a field goal. Cihak made two shots from the court. M. Sommerville also made a field goal to end the scoring of the locals in the third quarter. Central Lake made 4 points in the third quarter. Davis making 2 field goals. The last quarter started with the score 28 to 9 in the locals favor. In the quarter the locals scored 16 points headed by Arne Hegerberg who made 3 more field goals. "Chirp" Swafford made a field goal to add to the locals total. "Chris" Taylor made a goal from the court. The end of the locals scoring came when Gunderson scored a field goal and made good both his tries from the foul line. The visitors scored 4 points in the final quarter. Matthews and Stevens each making a field goal.

"Arne" Hegerberg was the outstanding player of the evening, both on offense and defense. M. Cihak, M. Bader and M. Sommerville, last year high school players, showed well in the contest.

Cannery	FG.	FT.	TP.
Swafford rf.	3	0	6
Taylor lf.	3	0	6
Hegerberg c.	7	2	16
M. Bader c.	1	0	2
Cihak rg.	3	0	6
M. Sommerville rg.	1	0	2
Kling lg.	1	0	2
Gunderson lg.	1	2	4
Total	20	4	44

Central Lake	FG.	FT.	TP.
Davis rf.	3	1	7
Matthews lf.	1	0	2
Boyce c.	0	0	0
Stevens rg.	2	0	4
Hawley lg.	0	0	0
Shiveline lg.	0	0	0
Total	6	1	13

Score by Quarters:  
 Central Lake 0 5 4 4  
 East Jordan 7 10 11 16

## Dr. Henderson To Speak Here Next Monday Night

The local P. T. A. has secured Dr. Henderson of Ann Arbor to speak at their next meeting, Monday evening, Feb. 11th, at 8 o'clock, high school auditorium.

His subject will be "The Arch of Character." All buses will run Monday night and all parents are urged to attend whether members of the P.T.A. or not.

## Band Party Feb. 16. Expect Many Back For Occasion

Many former band members are expected to be on hand when the East Jordan School Band celebrates its tenth anniversary Saturday evening, Feb. 16.

When looking through the old files of the Herald, it was found the band was organized January 15, 1925, instead of Feb. 16.

The celebration next Saturday evening will be in the form of a banquet, followed by after-dinner talks and dancing.

Mrs. Henry Clark, chairman of the Kitchen Committee, Mrs. Ira Foots, chairman of the Dining Comm., and Mrs. Mattie Palmeter, chairman of the Soliciting Comm. are in charge of arrangements. Mr. Wade will act as master of ceremonies and toastmaster at the banquet, which will be at 6:00 p. m.

## Irvin McGowan, 54 Former E. J. Resident Dies In California

Irvin (Mac) McGowan, former well-known and esteemed East Jordan resident and for many years a resident of Sparta, Mich., passed away recently in California. The following is taken from the Grand Rapids Press of last Saturday.

Sparta, Feb. 1 — I. E. McGowan, 56, vice president of the Sparta Foundry Co. and a prominent resident of this community the last decade, died Thursday night at Santa Monica, California, where he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage recently while on a pleasure trip with Mrs. McGowan. The body is being returned here.

Mr. McGowan came to Sparta in 1925 from Muskegon, where he had been connected for several years with the Sealed Power corporation, to become chief metallurgist of the foundry at the time of its organization. He later served as general manager and secretary-treasurer and has been a director since the organization. He had an excellent knowledge of metals and it was largely through his efforts that the formula was perfected for making piston rings.

Retiring from active service about five years ago, he established an estate that contains several wooded acres for a private game preserve, to which he was greatly devoted. With Mrs. McGowan, he has traveled extensively from Maine, where he spent much time fishing, to California, where he was stricken.

Mrs. McGowan suffered a leg fracture in a fall while the couple was on its way out to California last fall and they arrived in Santa Monica only a few weeks ago. T. E. McFall, president of the foundry left for Santa Monica immediately upon learning of Mr. McGowan's illness and he will return Mr. McGowan's elaborate trail-

1925 1935

## FREE ANNIVERSARY CONCERT BY East Jordan School Band

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN TER WEE  
**Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1935**  
 HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM 8:00 O'CLOCK

### PROGRAM

- "FESTAL DAY" CONCERT MARCH F. L. Buchtell
- "BLUE DANUBE" WALTZ Johann Strauss
- "VISIONS" — TRIO FOR MELLOPHONES Henry Fimmore  
 Colen Sommerville, Roscoe Crowell, Willard Howe
- "LARBOARD WATCH" — DUET FOR TWO CORNETS Williams  
 Boyd Keller and Harold Carney. Piano accompaniment by Betty Vogel.
- "A NIGHT IN TRIPOLI" OVERTURE (1935-Contest Number) J. J. Richards
- "SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMAN" Salvedo  
 Harp Solo by Suzanne Porter
- "POMP AND CHIVALRY" Grand Processional March Charles Roberts
- "TWIN STARS" Duet for two alto saxophones H. W. Wendland  
 Marcella Muma and Ruth Bulow
- "SERENADE" For Flute and Clarinet Titl  
 David Pray and John Ter Wee. Piano accompaniment by Irene Bashaw
- "MOONLIGHT ON THE NILE" Oriental Waltz V. L. King
- "DEFENDERS OF THE FORT" (Descriptive piece) R. E. Hildreth
- "STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER" Sousa

### (Synopsis of Defenders of the Fort)

Episode 1. The fort; evening. (A) The bustle of garrison life. Sounds of gaiety and singing are heard. (F) Quiet begins to reign as the soldiers turn in for the night. (H) They sleep in tranquility and security. (J) A sentry is heard on patrol. Episode 2. The camp of the enemy; night. (K) A spirit of anticipation prevades preparatory to the attack. (M) Trumpets sound the advance. (N) On the march. (P) Before the fort. Episode 3. The Combat; dawn. (Q) The sentry discovers the enemy. Signal shots sound the alarm. (R) A distant trumpet in the fort rallies the men to defense. (S) Commencement of the battle. (T) The battle rages. (U) Machine guns are brought into action. (V) The invaders are repulsed. (W) Shouts of victory and a parting volley, followed by cheers of joy. (X) Hymn of thanks by the townspeople, with ringing of bells and general rejoicing.

## PERSONNEL OF EAST JORDAN SCHOOL BAND 1934 — 1935

- CORONETS:**— Arthur Quinn, Dale Richner, Boyd Keller, Harold Carney, Thomas Joynt, Frank Strehl, Lyle Weaver, Richard Gidley, Albert Jackson
- 2nd CLARINET:**— Harriet Conway, Robert Hayden, Jane Davis, Benjamin Clark, Agnes Votruba, William Inman, Galen Seiler, Marion Jackson
- 3rd CLARINET:**— Dorothy Haney, Helen Trojanek, Robert Schroeder, John Pray, Wylon Payne, Genevieve Ellis, Dorothy Stanek, Stanley Hale
- FLUTES:**— David Pray (double on Piccolo), Mary Seiler, Phyllis Rogers, Doris Shepard, Wilma Shepard, Marguerite Clark
- E. Flat CLARINETS:**— Virginia Bartlett
- Solo E. Flat CLARINETS:**— William Ellis, Thelma Hegerberg, Cyril Dolezel, Mary Jane Porter, Phyllis Bulow, Anna May Thorsen
- MELLOPHONES:**— Colen Sommerville, Roscoe Crowell, Willard Howe
- BARITONES:**— Anna Jean Sherman, Orlando Blair, Faith Gidley
- TROMBONES:**— Robert Scott, Leonard Smith, Walter Shepard, Duwayne Penfold
- BASSES:**— Martha Gay, Mattison Smith, Arthur Rude
- DRUMS:**— Bud Porter, Katherine Kitzman, Robert Crowell, LaVern Archer
- Tympani & Xylophone:**— Bud Porter

## 50 COLOR-COMICS IN TABLOID FORM

Get acquainted with the new Comic Weekly of The Detroit Sunday Times, containing 50 new and old favorite comics, ALL in tabloid form, the greatest company of funnies ever assembled.

It has also been said that the best dressed woman is the—least dressed.

## Republican Co. Convention at Boyne City Thursday, Feb'y 21st.

The Republican County Convention for the County of Charlevoix, will be held at the "Gymnasium" in Boyne City, Thursday evening, Feb. 21st, at 7:30 E.S.T. for the purpose of electing six (6) delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the City of Detroit, Friday, March 1st, 1935, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

Delegates shall be duly elected voters of their respective precincts. The several wards and townships are entitled to representation in said convention according to the apportionment of delegates. Being one delegate for every 30 votes or fraction thereof cast at the November election 1934 for the Republican Candidate for Secretary of State, as follows:—

Townships—	Delegates
Bay	3
Boyne Valley	4
Chandler	1
Charlevoix	2
Evangeline	2
Eveline	7
Hayes	5
Hudson	1
Marion	4
Melrose	4
Norwood	2
Peaine	1
St. James	2
South Arm	5
Wilson	3

Cities	Delegates
Boyne City, 1st Ward	2
Boyne City, 2nd Ward	4
Boyne City, 3rd Ward	8
Boyne City, 4th Ward	6
Charlevoix 1st Ward	4
Charlevoix 2nd Ward	11
Charlevoix 3rd Ward	7
East Jordan, 1st Ward	2
East Jordan 2nd Ward	3
East Jordan 3rd Ward	7

Wm. M. Sanderson, Chairman  
 Agnes Lorch, Secretary  
 Dated this 4th day of February, 1935  
 Boyne City, Michigan.

## Gas Tax Revenues Show Marked Gain

Automobile users of the state paid \$1,547,163 more in gasoline taxes, in 1934, than they did in 1933, figures just compiled by the Secretary of State show. The increase is cited as additional evidence of business upturns; any increase in these collections will aid the state which, two years ago started granting approximately \$6,000,000 annually from the gasoline tax revenues, to the 83 counties of the state, which already receive the entire weight tax collections.

In 1933, total gasoline collections were \$20,460,256.53; in 1934, collections were \$21,913,193.04. The increase is about 7 1/2 percent. The figures cited are gross collections. Refunds of taxes on gasoline purchased for other than highway uses, such as for agricultural machine propulsion, totaled \$1,001,798.75 in 1933, while in 1934, this figure increased to \$1,090,134.68.

A measure is before the legislature at present which would abolish all refunds of gasoline tax. This would not disturb the present law under which taxes on gasoline for aviation purposes is allocated to the Michigan board of aeronautics.

An escaped Ohio lunatic was found near Jackson heading a religious cult. They say all the fellow lacked was a radio station.

## County Assured Welfare Relief

REQUIRED \$30,000 PLEDGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED

Charlevoix county, by arranging to carry \$30,000 of its relief load, has qualified with the state welfare administration for its share of federal and state relief.

Through excellent co-operation of the various governmental units, the county road commission and the strenuous efforts of a special committee appointed by the board of supervisors and composed of Supervisors William F. Tindall, Roy Scott, William M. Sanderson, Howard Stephens, John Parker and County Clerk Fenelon R. Bulow collaborating, the county is able to provide pledges of the necessary amount to insure continuance of work relief.

At a meeting with state welfare officials at Lansing last week, the above named committee, after presenting the financial situation of the county, had the original allotment of \$40,000 reduced to \$30,000. The pledges to be presented Thursday to the Welfare Commission, arranged just one day ahead of the February 1st deadline when work relief would have been denied unless the required sum was raised, are the following: Road commission—\$15,268.77, Charlevoix \$5,000, East Jordan \$1,500, Boyne City \$1,500, Melrose \$500, Norwood \$200, Marion \$550, Boyne Valley \$200, a total of \$24,718.77. Soldiers and Sailors Relief, care of prisoners at the jail and equipment furnished the welfare office provides \$1,000; an equal amount is credited through the use of men drawn from the welfare rolls by the Porter interests at East Jordan for land clearing operations. The balance, approximately \$3,000 is pledged by the county and will be made available by curtailment of budgetary requirements and any other sources which may be available.

The City of Charlevoix pledged to use welfare labor up to \$2,500 in its general operations and a like amount through welfare labor used on the sewage disposal system construction. It is believed that the county will be able to furnish its quota without using tax money. Welfare labor used on the sewage disposal plant construction above the city's \$2,500 pledge will be credited and other credits will accrue from various sources throughout the year, county officials believe, thus cutting down the quota to be furnished from tax funds.

To the road commission's previous pledge of \$10,000 to be used in welfare labor was added \$5,268.77 due road funds from uncollected 1932 delinquent taxes. The county will transfer the above amount to the road department and hold the delinquent tax collections when paid.

Upon official receipt in Lansing of the county's fulfillment of its pledge, work relief, which has slowly ebbed since November and was completely discontinued Monday night, will be renewed. Many projects throughout the county, already approved, have been held up until the quota was met. —Charlevoix Courier.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of common council of the City of East Jordan held at council rooms Monday evening, February 4th, 1935.

Meeting called to order by the Mayor. Roll call — Present: Mayor-Milstein, Aldermen Maddock, Rogers, Kenny, Bussler, Whiteford and Dudley. Absent none. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The following bills were presented for payment:—

Roy Hurlbert, labor	\$ 3.75
Harry Simmons, on salary	25.00
Wm. Prause, labor	1.20
John Whiteford, labor	4.50
Ray Russell, labor	1.00
H. Scholls, janitor	7.50
Northern Auto Co., mdse.	8.24
Geo. Kitzman, meals for transients	3.40
Gus Anderson, labor	3.60
Pete Sommerville, labor	3.30
G. E. Boswell, sal & postage	51.71
H. Simmons, labor	24.60
Ole Olson, sal & expense	85.80
Joe Nemecek, janitor	5.00
Roy Sherman, labor	5.50
L. Dudley, on salary	20.00

Moved and seconded that the bills be allowed and paid, carried by an aye vote.

Moved by Alderman Dudley and seconded by Alderman Maddock that Ed. Nemecek's bid for a 2" in, galvanized test well at \$1.30 per foot be accepted. Carried by an aye vote.

The mayor appointed on the election board, Thos. Whiteford, Frank Crowell, James Leitch, Wm. Aldrich, and Thos. St. Charles.

Moved by Alderman Kenny, seconded by Alderman Rogers, that the City Hall be insured for \$5000. Carried by an aye vote.

On motion of Alderman Kenny, meeting was adjourned.

A. G. ROGERS, Deputy Clerk

## THESE BOYS BROUGHT BACK THE CUP



Above are the boys who, May 17, 1927, won the Henderson - Ames cup presented to the best uniformed band at the state contest. Several years later, it was discovered the boys pictures were never made with the cup they won. Only three schools in Michigan ever gained possession of the trophy: — Lansing Central, Flint Central and East Jordan.

The boys are, front row, left to right: Bruce Litner, Robert Pray, Francis Kleinhans, Harold Clark, Claude Lorraine, Harold Whiteford, Garritt Steenhagen, Arne Hegerberg, Roy Bussler, Fred LaLonde, Harold Gidley. Second row: Russell Meredith, Karl Rosenthal, James Gleason, Charles McKinnon, Gregory Boswell, Clayton Montroy, Ira Weaver, William Taylor, William Kitzman, Leader John Ter Wee. Back row: Chester Amberg, Kenneth Blossie, Harry McHale, Norman Bartlett, Arthur Arnston, Roderick Muma, George Secord, Chris Taylor, and Clifford Dennis.



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Grand Jury Asked by Ickes to Investigate PWA Graft Charges—Future of NRA Hangs Upon Outcome of Suit Against Little Sawmill Operator.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© Western Newspaper Union.

"HONEST HAROLD" Ickes has been subjected to lots of abuse by congressmen and others, but he does not intend to let anything be put over on the Public Works administration, of which he is the administrator. At his request a special grand jury has been summoned to meet in Washington on February 6 to inquire into charges of graft in the PWA. Assistant United States Attorney John W. Fihely has the matter in hand for the government and will present first testimony concerning the \$4,000,000 canal project in Texas. It was asserted that the contract for this project was withdrawn after Mr. Ickes' investigators had uncovered evidence that there was a huge conspiracy to defraud the United States. Eight or ten persons, including federal officials, are said to be involved. Mr. Ickes himself said:



Sec'y Ickes

"The Public Works administration investigation division has made a long and careful study of the Texas project upon the direction of the administrator (Ickes) and presented to the proper prosecuting officials of the government a full report for such action as they deem proper to take."

This Texas case may consume several weeks, and afterward the grand jury is expected to investigate some other projects and also charges of fraud in the War department.

ALMOST unnoticed among the spectacular issues of the day, yet of momentous importance, the case of the United States against Belcher will be set for hearing by the Supreme court within a few days. This case opens up discussion on the constitutionality of the heart of the entire NRA experiment—the power of the federal government to regulate wages and working hours through codes.

Upon this refusal of a small Alabama sawmill operator to comply with the code hangs the entire fate of the NRA, for if the government loses there will be nothing left of NRA except an empty statement of desirable business ethics. If the government cannot control wages and hours in the production of goods intended for interstate commerce, there is a strong likelihood that the course of legislation to extend the NRA beyond June 16 will be strongly affected. Other cases now pending before the court touch upon certain portions of the vital question, but this case goes straight to the basic power of the recovery act. It affords a clear-cut determination of the fundamental issues, because there is no dispute as to facts, no technicalities of law upon which the issue can be avoided. The case comes almost as an original case, since the attorney general took advantage of legal machinery permitting an appeal directly to the Supreme court from the decision of a federal District court without recourse to a Court of Appeals.

The defendant openly violated the lumber code. Instead of adhering to code provision requiring payment of 24 cents per hour for a 40-hour maximum week, he admitted paying his men 10 to 15 cents per hour and that he worked them as many hours as he saw fit.

What the government's line of defense will be is not known. The case involves all the constitutional objections which might be raised against the recovery act. Decisions of the court in the recent oil cases did not touch upon the constitutionality of the main body of the act, but involved only a special section.

WHEN the senate passes the \$4,000,000,000 work relief measure, as it certainly will after all the orators get through, there need be no fussing as to who is to administer the huge fund. President Roosevelt himself, according to an authority high in administration circles, will undertake that job and will allocate the money to the various agencies as he sees fit. There will be no new set-up for this purpose, unless it may be a small group of advisors selected by Mr. Roosevelt. These may be members of the cabinet or technical experts—more likely the latter. This information was given the senate finance committee as it began consideration of the bill, and was designed to quiet some of the opposition and also to curb the ambition of certain gentlemen who had hoped to handle the \$4,000,000,000. It did not, however, silence those senators of both parties who still contend that too much power is given the President when he is handed such a vast sum to dispose of as he pleases.

A strong possibility is seen that the bill may be split into two separate parts, so that the 880 million dollars needed for relief purposes may be passed without delay, and the senate can then take its time in considering the extraordinary measure which gives the President such unprecedented powers in spending the four billion dollars.

Part of the money may be used to put the government into the filling station business. Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) revealed. Gasoline stations may be erected along "self-liquidating" highways, he said. The government may also purchase land adjoining these highways and improve it with houses for rent or sale.

Little hope is seen in reporting the measure out before February 10, when the relief funds on hand will expire. The only hope of meeting this emergency, it is pointed out, is in the possible segregation of the \$80 million dollar cash relief provision from the main bill.

One development which was of interest to many was that the measure was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Bell, the budget director, thus making him a candidate for the "physical hanging" advocated by Senator James Couzens of Michigan.

FEARING the anger of their aroused constituents more than the administration's whip, the senate kicked over the traces to defeat ratification of the world court protocols. The final count was seven votes short of the necessary two-thirds.

Frantic efforts to force the measure through were made by the administration. Several revolting senators were called to the White House, and the President even agreed to amendments to the resolution, but was unable to overcome the effects of thousands of protesting telegrams which had been pouring into Washington from citizens all over the country.

In private, many Democratic senators who face re-election in 1936 heaved sighs of relief as the measure was defeated. Administration forces accepted the verdict, apparently without rancor, although the long memory of the man in the White House is well known. Seemingly the issue is dead, for the present at least.

Senator William Borah, who with Senator Hiram Johnson, led the attack on ratification, was jubilant over the outcome, declaring that it was a great victory for the American people and for this country's traditional policy of keeping aloof from foreign entanglements.

Observers at the capital refused to view the world court vote as any indication of a spreading revolt against Roosevelt's policies, since the court controversy cut deeper than party lines. Several senators who opposed the tribunal will undoubtedly support the administration on other measures, although victory of the small band of irreconcilables who led the fight has undoubtedly added to their prestige.

THAT serio-comic "civil war" in Huey Long's domain is becoming more serious than comical and almost any day may develop into real warfare. It was centered for the present at the state capital. Two hundred armed men, directed by leaders of the Square Deal association, seized the parish court house in East Baton Rouge and held it until assured that one of their friends who had been arrested was released. They then dispersed with a warning from one John Appel to "be sure you have enough ammunition and be ready for the call at any time."

The Kingfish was in New Orleans at the time, but he hastened to Baton Rouge while Governor Allen called out some troops and proclaimed martial law in the capital. Huey immediately ordered the recently appointed Judge J. D. Womack to start an investigation of what he described as a plot to murder him, in which "four sheriffs and a district attorney" were involved. The senator declared:

"We picked up two men, one of them was going to drive the murder car. It was all fixed up. He was going to block my car on the highway between here and New Orleans, make it stop and force me in the ditch, and then 14 or 16 were going to come along in another car and kill me."

"We found all the stuff in the fellow's car. There was sheriff's equipment, and everything."

Maybe Huey was right, for one Sidney Songy testified at the inquiry that he had been given a gun, ammunition and gas bombs to kill the senator.

Long blamed the Standard Oil company for the armed assembly of his enemies in Baton Rouge and said that unless the company stopped the "violence" his compromise with it over the 5-cent oil refinery tax would be called off.

THOSE who view Russia's growing military strength with alarm were not comforted by a statement made by the vice commissar for defense before the seventh All-Union congress of Soviets in Moscow that the Red army has grown from 600,000 to 940,000 men in four years.

Fortifications along the eastern and western frontiers have been strengthened, and all branches of the military service, particularly aviation, have been increased, the vice commissar stated, and more will be spent for defense in 1935 than was spent last year. The delegates, who were meeting to review Bolshevik progress since 1931, greeted the vice commissar's speech with roars of applause.

IN AN effort to build up an alibi for Bruno Richard Hauptmann his attorneys have called a strange collection of witnesses—a minor league bootlegger, a speakeasy operator of various names, a young Swede whose stories have been somewhat vague and conflicting, and a man who has admitted that he served several jail sentences—a not particularly impressive lot upon which to depend when you are fighting to escape death in the electric chair.

One of the peculiarities of the trial is the number of persons who only saw Hauptmann for a few minutes or seconds, but who are able to identify him more than two years later. The man accused of killing the first Lindbergh child is not outstanding in appearance or one who would be likely to indelibly impress himself on a person's mind, but both the state and the defense have been able to produce persons who swear he was the man they saw the day the crime was committed.

The battle of handwriting experts has also begun, with the state producing experts to swear that the handwriting on the ransom notes does not resemble that on the admitted writing of Hauptmann. Their statements are just as positive as were those made by the defense witnesses, and it all proves just a little confusing to the jury.

Considerable comment was caused when one of the jurors, a woman, smiled broadly at Hauptmann as he left the stand following his examination, and some wagers have been made that a hung jury will be the outcome of the trial. Such predictions are hardly in order, since a single bit of testimony may yet change the entire course of the case.

DURING the debate in the house on an administration bill to increase by \$9,000,000,000 the amount of long-term securities the treasury can issue, Representative Reed of New York quoted Secretary Morgenthau as saying that the treasury could not finance the work relief program unless congress broadened its bond-issuing authority. So the house passed the measure at once.

The bill, prepared by the Treasury department, places the administration squarely against inflation. It provides authority to raise money necessary for the public works, social security and similar measures, meet federal deficits, and might even be used to provide funds for payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Under provisions of the measure there would be ten-year bonds in amounts as small as \$25, and as explained by the Treasury department, would be sold below par. There would be no interest, but each six months the bonds would appreciate in value at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, plus compounded earnings.

Huge sums are involved: first, the creation of a revolving bond authorization fund of \$2,500,000,000; and second, the consolidation of the two present revolving funds of \$10,000,000,000 each into a joint \$20,000,000,000 fund for bills, certificates and notes.

JAPANESE forces continued to advance in their drive. Two towns were captured by troops operating in the winter 34 degrees below zero, and the forces appear to be converging on an area of disputed territory which lies south of Manchull and Hallar, where northwest Manchukou overlaps Outer Mongolia. The indefiniteness of the border is blamed for the contention.

Intimations that the Japanese garrison in Manchukou might be increased were made in the Japanese diet, based upon assertions that the Soviet government had continued to enlarge its army in the Far East, and that Soviet penetration into Outer Mongolia has resulted in virtual communication of that territory.

There has been no decided change in the attitude of Chinese leaders toward Japan. Recent interviews with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were said to have brought about no accord between the two nations. Meanwhile the Far East continues to be one of the interesting news spots on the map today.

RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, former ambassador to Italy, attorney, and author, died of pneumonia at his home in New York. He left a post as editor of Collier's Weekly in 1921 to take that of Ambassador to Italy, where he gained prominence as the chief representative of the United States at the Genoa and Lausanne conferences in 1922. He was the author of several works and collaborated with Premier Benito Mussolini on the Italian leader's autobiography in 1927.

# NEWS from MICHIGAN

Jackson—The "meanest thief" is a burglar who broke the paw of a young puppy while ransacking the home of Joseph Pawlicki here recently.

Cadillac—The Wexford County road commission has submitted a list of 15 projects believed suitable for PWA work to the State Highway Department.

Marshall—A Three-Quarters-Century club, one of the five in the State of Michigan, has been organized here. Only persons who have attained the age of 75 are eligible to membership.

Mt. Clemens—Planned beneath a fallen tree for an hour, Philip Rocoff, 48 years old, of Washington, suffered a badly crushed left leg. He was helping a neighbor cut down a tree and as it fell it struck Rocoff and pinned his leg.

Marshall—Wilbur E. Eckerson, of Jackson, Michigan's first Master Farmer, was re-elected president of the Marshall Production Credit Association, which includes Jackson, Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties, at the annual stockholders' meeting held here.

Lansing—All attendance records were broken at the 1935 Lansing Automobile Show, after a five-day run. Attendance reached 26,000, according to Fred J. Blanding, show manager, who said that more sales had been made during the 1935 exhibit than ever before.

Monroe—Fire destroyed the home of William Keller, Jr., Erie Township farmer, and \$1,000 in bills hidden in the house. Keller made several attempts to reach his bedroom to save the money, but was driven back by flames. Loss totaled \$9,000. The fire was caused by explosion of a gasoline stove.

Grand Rapids—Six horses and a collie dog were destroyed by fire that swept through a forty-stall barn on the grounds of the west Michigan fair grounds here. The horses, valued by their owners at \$859, were the property of Raymond McCune, of Grand Rapids, and Edward Beacon, of Coopersville.

Tawas City—Completion of the Huron Shore Highway to the Straits of Mackinac is the objective of the Huron Shore Road Club, organized here to enlist co-operation of towns and cities along the route. The club has membership in Cheboygan, Rogers City, Alpena, Harrisville, Oscoda, East Tawas, Au Gres and Omer.

Northport—Disposition of cherry pits, a waste that constantly has confronted the canners in this district, has been solved by the local Board of Education. With the installation of a new stoker unit in the high school heating system, cherry pits will be used as fuel and mixed with coal. A blazing hot fire is assured by those who have been in charge of the experiment.

Lansing—The \$7,500 fund appropriated to aid State officials and employees who were victims of the Hotel Kerns fire is nearly exhausted. The report was submitted by Theodore I. Fry, State treasurer, who was made administrator of the fund by the State Administrative Board. Thus far, \$7,433.30 has been spent, Fry reported, and there are unpaid claims amounting to \$1,417.13. Fry estimates that an additional \$7,500 will be needed to meet all claims.

Lansing—There seems to be little probability that Gov. Fitzgerald's proposal to relieve the retail sales tax from food and other necessities of life ever will materialize. The prediction is made by some of the members that if such a bill ever reaches the Senate it will never get out of the committee to which it is assigned. It also is generally believed that the Governor, himself, will not consider it an unmixt tragedy if the Legislature declines to adopt his suggestion.

Lansing—More than 18 per cent of the population of Michigan received aid during December, according to a report by the State Emergency Relief Administration. The December case load reached a new high in Michigan with 886,105 persons on the rolls, exceeding by 1.5 per cent the total relief load for November. The burden increased despite the improved conditions in the automobile trades. At the same time December welfare costs were \$492,285 lower than in November.

Lansing—Permanent headquarters of the Michigan Planning Commission, through which Gov. Fitzgerald hopes to bring about an equitable participation by Michigan in President Roosevelt's new \$4,000,000,000 public works program, is to be established in Detroit. A. R. Glancy, of Bloomfield Hills, former General Motors executive, has accepted the chairmanship. One additional member also was announced, with acceptance by O. D. McClure, chief mechanical engineer of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., at Ishpeming, of his appointment.

Jasper—Charles M. Strong, of Adrian, who has a hobby for collecting curios, possesses an ancient history of the Bible, one of two books of its type in existence. The tiny leather-bound volume, one and a half inches long by two and a quarter inches wide, carries woodcuts of Bible story scenes. The little book, a family heirloom, was published and sold, according to the frontispiece, in 1822, by S. Shaw, of Albany, N. Y. The print retains its clear-cut outlines and the leaves are comparatively free from discoloration.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart  
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—At last after years of talking, a social security program is before congress.

## Social Security

And now that it is before congress there is a brand new outburst of talk, because it seems the "social seers" never can agree among themselves. The result is that leadership in the house and in the senate is trying vainly to follow administration instructions, and has run afoul of all kinds of difficulties. The end is not yet, but it is safe to say without fear of any necessity for retraction that the social security program will not go back to President Roosevelt as a law in the form it was presented as an administration bill. I find everywhere among those not charged with responsibility for the social security legislation that there is much confusion and lack of understanding as to what the President has proposed. It is easily understood. Any time that it requires thirty thousand words to explain a piece of legislation obviously that legislation must be complex. To comprehend what the length of Mr. Roosevelt's social security message is, it is only necessary, I think, to remind readers that the message with its explanation of the legislation would fill approximately thirty-five columns of an ordinary newspaper. Many persons naturally will fall asleep before they wade through that much material.

But, let us attempt to summarize the social security bill. It provides, first, for a national system of compulsory contributory old age insurance; second, it authorizes appropriations to be used as federal subsidies (plain gifts) to the individual states to help them pension the aged who cannot be brought under an insurance system predicated upon their service in commerce and industry and, third, a voluntary system of old age annuities is set up.

The system of compulsory contributory old age insurance is designed to protect those who are no longer able to work but who have done their turn on the payrolls of industry. An old age fund is set up in the Treasury of the United States. Initially, the money comes from the Treasury but thereafter there is a tax operating on payrolls of all those who employ workers in numbers exceeding four. This tax will start January 1, 1937, at a rate of 1 per cent. It is increased to 2 per cent as of January 1, 1942; 3 per cent as of January 1, 1947; 4 per cent as of January 1, 1952, and 5 per cent after January 1, 1957. The employer pays the tax but he collects half of it by a deduction from the payroll of the individual worker.

The age of sixty-five years is fixed as the time when a worker shall retire and receive this pension. The pensioner can receive as much as \$30 a month. If the individual dies before retirement, his dependents receive back the amount paid in in his behalf. As a part of the old age pension system the legislation sets up an old age fund in which workers may purchase an annuity but they never may acquire more than a total of \$9,000 maturity value—the ultimate amount from which their income may be increased.

Then there is, the much discussed unemployment insurance. This also is predicated upon a tax on industrial payrolls but it is a state proposition. That is, the federal government is attempting to encourage individual states to enact legislation which will protect the worker in periods such as that through which we have passed since 1929. In other words, this phase of the legislation is designed to cause workers and their employers to lay aside a certain percentage of their income while they are employed, to be used when times are hard.

There are countless subdivisions in the bill, none of which are simple, that seek to protect the many who for one reason or another do not qualify under the general terms of the legislation. For instance, aid to dependent children is provided. Federal health subsidies—a kind of health insurance—is proposed. Maternal aid is arranged, and extraordinary cases are covered, such as aid to crippled children. There are other subdivisions much too intricate to analyze here for the reason that their application is decidedly limited. The drafters of the legislation sought to cover all. Whether they have done so can be determined only after the legislation has been in operation some years.

## Counting the Cost

I have been unable to compute the cost of this legislation to the federal and state government and no one, of course, can approximate the expense it will be to industry. It is one of those things so far reaching in its effect as to make utterly impossible advance calculations of the cost in dollars and cents. Suffice it to say that all through the bill as it now wends its way through legislative channels are frequent paragraphs where money either is appropriated or authorized to be appropriated in the future. One was covered the money phases of the bill the other day with a remark that it was not unlike the conversations between Amos and Andy, the radio come-

dians, for there is five million, three million, twenty million, seventy-eight million and so on through the list.

Yet it is not the money phases that constitute the difficulties in the legislation as the leaders in congress see them. The bill sets up an intricate system of administration, against which even the present far flung list of New Deal agencies pale into insignificance.

First, there is the ponderous organization for administration to be created here in Washington. Beneath that there are state organizations in every state, regional and county organizations and even city administrative bureaus. I think it takes no stretch of the imagination to foresee how many workers will be necessary to do just the plain chores of keeping a record of all the individuals on the government payrolls, federal and state, for administration of this legislation.

Here in Washington, we will have a social insurance board, a group of three members, receiving \$10,000 a year each and serving for six years. The federal emergency relief administrator will have duties to perform in conjunction with the social insurance board as well as apart from it. The secretary of labor is given jurisdiction over some phases of the administration and the public health service is charged with conduct of the health insurance phases.

This is not all. The secretary of the treasury is charged with the management and investment of all of the monies under the various funds and it is he who must see that they are properly disbursed.

## Jealousy Aroused

In congress, considerable jealousy has arisen among committee chairmen, party wheel-horses and those who would enjoy being administration spokesmen. Some of them, it hardly need be said, believe their political salvation lies in following the administration blindly and in addition there is another segment of legislators who keep their eyes on the historical significance of passing events. This group wants to have a leading part in enactment of the social security legislation because, it must be said, this is the greatest of all experiments undertaken at any time by the American government. From lobby conversation it is perfectly evident that there are many men in the house and senate who would be willing to retire to whatever rewards their political service has given them only to become known as the father of the social security legislation.

This condition has precipitated several humorous circumstances. Senator Wagner of New York sponsored the legislation in the senate and Representative Lewis of Maryland proposed it in the house. Senator Wagner's committee arranged to start hearings on a stated date in the senate and that date was announced rather suddenly. No sooner had the Wagner committee hearings been announced than Representative Doughton of North Carolina scheduled similar hearings before his ways and means committee in the house. He set the hearings one day ahead of the senate and the rivalry between the two for headline witness has been, to say the least, a source of many jokes.

## Trouble Ahead

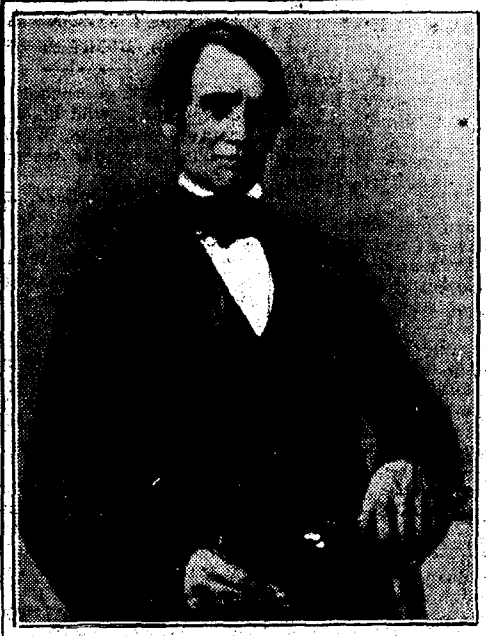
Some weeks ago I reported to you that there were rumblings of difficulties ahead for the President's gigantic public works program, as his new experiment in recovery efforts is described. He asked congress for a lump sum of \$4,800,000,000 with which to revive the heavy industries and other lines of commercial endeavor that they may absorb some of those unemployed now on relief rolls. It will be remembered that in his annual message to congress he said with emphasis that federal aid to the destitute must stop; that the giving of relief directly was a state responsibility.

The first hitch encountered by the administration wheel-horses in guiding the public works bill through congress developed in the house, when the leaders, anxious to pass the legislation as the White House dictated, sought a special rule which limited debate to a couple of hours and made it almost impossible for individual members to amend the bill. Several scores of Democrats and all of the Republicans balked. For several days the house leaders fought gallantly to keep the stubborn opposition from running away with things, but the defections from the Democratic ranks became so large that a compromise had to be offered. It was accepted and the Republican critics and Democratic opponents were successfully squelched.

One result of the near revolt against the house Democratic leadership was the exposition of feeling against Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior who also carries the titles of public works administrator and oil administrator. A lot of Democrats dislike Mr. Ickes for what they call his political aloofness. Apparently he has not yielded to their demands for patronage appointments and naturally men seeking elective offices hold out that plum as bait to voters.



# Lincoln, the Legislator



Lincoln in 1848

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ON FEBRUARY 12, 1835, the Illinois legislature, in session in the little town of Vandalia, was in the last minute rush of finishing up its work before adjourning. That day one of its members was twenty-six years old, but it is doubtful if he paid much attention to the anniversary. Nor is it likely that his fellow-legislators, if indeed they knew about it, took the trouble to congratulate him and wish him "many happy returns of the day." For he was just an obscure member of the lower house from Sangamon county.

He had been an honest but unsuccessful storekeeper in the little hamlet of New Salem and a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. But he had won no particular distinction in that unimportant conflict, nor had his brief military career helped him much politically. An unsuccessful candidate for the legislature in the autumn of 1832, he had split rails and done various other odd jobs to make a living while studying law by himself. Chosen postmaster of New Salem, he had been successful in his second attempt to win a seat in the general assembly, but during the session now coming to a close he had done nothing to single him out among his fellows as a "comer."

They knew him as a droll fellow who could set a group off into a gale of laughter with one of his funny stories, told in his high-pitched, singsong, nasal voice. Yes, Abe Lincoln was "good company" but there was no reason to believe that he would ever become famous. So the fact that February 12 was his birthday didn't mean a thing to the men who sat beside him in a room in the little two-story brick building in Vandalia—the capital of the sovereign state of Illinois. If they could have looked into the future and seen how that date was observed in every part of the United States, how their eyes would have bulged with surprise? Can't you hear them exclaiming: "In honor of Abe Lincoln? Why, 'tain't possible, no-how!"

So the "celebration" of Lincoln's birthday a hundred years ago was no celebration at all. For the very good reason that no one, not even the man himself, considered it of any importance. But it is worthy of remembrance for the reason that his biographer, Albert J. Beveridge, has pointed out in this paragraph from his "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858" (Houghton Mifflin company): "Finally, by the dim light of candles, the general assembly finished its work and, sometime before midnight, February 13, 1835, adjourned sine die. His first legislative experience thus ended, Lincoln went back to New Salem and again took up his surveying and handling of the scanty mail. The sum of his sojourn in Vandalia had been the making of friends, lessons in legislative procedure and manipulation, and the acquiring of basic procedure and constitutional principles. He had heard great questions discussed by able and informed men. He had met cultivated women, too, and, in short, had visited a new world. Small wonder that, when he reached New Salem, he plunged into study with such abandon that his health suffered and his friends thought him mentally affected. Henceforth the log-cabin hamlet on the Sangamon held little or nothing that was attractive to the aspiring young Lincoln."

So perhaps it is not too much to say that the greatness that was to be Abraham Lincoln's dates from that February day, a hundred years ago, when he turned his back on the scene of his first appearance on the stage of public affairs. Neither the scene nor his appearance upon it were especially impressive. Beveridge has given us an excellent description of both. He writes:

"Upon the west bluff of the Kaskaskia river, sixty feet above high water, stood in 1834, perhaps a hundred buildings. All but two were of wood, some of them frame structures, but most of them log cabins. A little frame Presbyterian church house, without a steeple, nestled on a side street, while a still smaller building served for all other religious denominations as well as for school purposes and public gatherings. . . . Five or six of the bigger houses were taverns or boarding places, two of them would accommodate thirty or forty persons, though they were not entirely finished.

"About eight hundred people, including children, lived in the town, and the adjacent country was scantily settled; but marriages were frequent. For the most part the surrounding land was heavily timbered, but to the north and west rolling prairies stretched into the horizon. The river bottoms were covered thickly with great trees, vines and all manner of rank vegetation; and from this valley came at the seasonable time clouds of mosquitoes.

"The streets of the village were eighty feet in width, deep with mud or dust, according to the weather. There were no sidewalks. Two main roads ran through the place, one the National road, scarcely opened as yet in this section, from Washington seven hundred and eighty-one miles distant to St. Louis eighty-two miles to the southwest. Mails from Philadelphia and other eastern cities were between two and three weeks on the way.

*Resolved, that the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the education of the poor, of funds for the education of the poor, and that no teacher shall receive any part of this school fund who shall not have a diploma from the State University, and that the fee by Bill is returned.*



Bill introduced by Lincoln in 1840

Old State House at Vandalia, Ill.



The Rail-Splitter by Charles Mulligan



Gov. Joseph Duncan

"Such was Vandalia when on a winter day late in November, 1834, the regular stage coach was driven into the capital of Illinois. Among the passengers was Abraham Lincoln, one of the newly elected representatives from Sangamon county.

"He wore a new suit which, made by a tailor in Springfield, had cost him sixty dollars. Lincoln had borrowed from Coleman Smoot two hundred dollars in order properly to equip himself and pay his expenses while away from New Salem on his first legislative adventure. The loan was, whimsically declared Lincoln when asking Smoot for the money, a kind of penalty upon Smoot for having voted for him. He was better attired and had more clothes than ever before in his life."

"During this session Lincoln played a very small part and such measures as he voted upon had comparatively little historical significance. He was appointed to one minor standing committee and later to two special committees. The first bill he introduced, providing for a private toll-bridge across Salt creek in Sangamon county, was passed promptly. But when he branched out into larger fields of legislation he was not so successful.

"The disposal of public lands belonging to the United States was an important question at that time. On January 10, 1835, Lincoln offered a resolution "that our senators be instructed and our representatives requested to use their whole influence in the congress of the United States to procure the passage of a law relative to the public lands, by the operation of which the state of Illinois would be entitled to receive annually a sum of money not less in amount than 20 per cent upon the amount annually paid into the treasury of the United States, for public lands lying within the limits of the said state of Illinois." This resolution was laid on the table, without roll-call, where it peacefully expired.

"Even more important than the public land question was the problem of the National bank, the main issue in the Presidential campaign of 1832 in which Andrew Jackson was re-elected. A resolution, supporting Jackson's stand on this question, was introduced in the Illinois legislature in January, 1835, and precipitated a vigorous dispute. Says Beveridge: ". . . For nearly three weeks Lincoln heard what was said on all phases of the National bank and the currency; but it does not appear that he took part in the controversy."

"But if Lincoln played an insignificant role during his first legislative experience, he was to play an active and conspicuous part in the special session of the legislature which Gov. Joseph Duncan called the following December. (This was the same Joseph Duncan who, as one of Maj. George Croghan's "boy lieutenants," had won a vote of thanks from congress for their heroism at the defense of Fort Stephenson during the War of 1812.) During this session the state was reappointed, the necessary legislation for starting work on the Illinois and Michigan canal was passed, as were the first of the flood bills providing for other internal improvements which rose to such a high tide in the next legislature and played no small part in the panic of 1837.

"But more important, as regards Lincoln's career, was the fact that during this time he was helping pave the way for removing the capital to Springfield, an incident which brought him his first real prominence. Re-elected to the legislature in 1836, at its opening session in December he became the Whig floor leader and was "recognized on all hands as a clever parliamentary tactician and likely to become the manager in the house. . . . His supreme purpose now was to achieve the removal of the capital to Springfield and upon the achievement of that design he concentrated every faculty during the next three months."

"In 1833 the legislature had authorized a referendum vote by the people on the question of selecting a permanent site for the capital, but no majority was given for any one location. The leaders in the voting were Alton, Vandalia,

Springfield, Jacksonville and Peoria, in the order named. The citizens of Vandalia didn't want to lose the capital so they raised \$16,000 and hopefully began to build a new state house to replace the one in which Lincoln had first served as a legislator and which was now becoming sadly dilapidated. They little realized how the manipulations of some very clever politicians, including lanky Abe Lincoln, were to doom them to disappointment.

"By the reapportionment act of 1835 Sangamon county had seven representatives and two senators, the largest delegation in the legislature. Because of the height of all these men (the average was well over six feet) they were called the "Long Nine." The senators were Job Fletcher and Archer Herndon and the representatives were Abraham Lincoln, John Dawson, Dan Stone, Ninian W. Edwards (son of a former governor), William F. Elkin, R. L. Wilson, and Andrew McCormick. They voted solidly together on all questions and held out the bait of such an important block of votes to backers of the internal improvements schemes in return for support of Springfield as the new capital.

"Although Lincoln and the Springfield partisans, of whom he was in command, strove to delay final action on the location of the capital until the passage of the Internal Improvement bill, they could not prevent frequent consideration of that irritating and dangerous subject," says Beveridge. "Sometimes they were on the very edge of defeat, twice they were actually beaten. His colleagues were despondent, hopeless; but Lincoln never despaired. In the darkest hours he called the Long Nine to his room in the tavern, heartened them and devised plans for victory."

"That victory came on February 28, 1837. "Six days before adjournment, after three months of management, bargaining and intrigue, after the passage of the Internal Improvements bill with its clusters of imprudent building, impossible improvements of impracticable streams, and appropriations of cash to importunate counties, the general assembly in joint session chose Springfield as the permanent site of the state capital. . . . The husbandry of the Long Nine had yielded its harvest."

"After waging their successful fight to win the capital for their home county, Lincoln and the other members of the Long Nine went back to Springfield in triumph. He was resolved to make the new capital his home henceforth and to hang out his shingle as a lawyer there, for the very day after his victory for Springfield he had obtained from the Supreme court in Vandalia a certificate of admission to the bar of Illinois and was formally enrolled as an attorney.

"On April 15, 1837, the Sangamon Journal carried a new professional card in its advertising columns—"I. T. Stuart & A. Lincoln, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, will practice, conjointly, in the Courts of this Judicial Circuit. Office No. 4, Hoffman's Row, upstairs, Springfield." (Twenty-eight years later, to a day, the columns of this newspaper would appear with heavy black borders in mourning for one of these "Attorneys and Counselors at Law," now the Martyr President.)

"Here, then, was Lincoln, but twenty-eight years old, leader of his party in the house of representatives, winner of the fight for Springfield as the state capital, most talked of and best liked of all the Whigs of Sangamon county, and now partner of one of the ablest lawyers in Illinois and the foremost Whig in the state.—Thus, Albert Beveridge—"Astounding progress! But yesterday pottering about New Salem in contact only with little things and crude surroundings, heavily in debt and with dim prospects for advancement; today starting on the high road of ambition and achievement!"

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IMPROVED  
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL  
**SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**  
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible  
Institute of Chicago,  
© Western Newspaper Union.)

## Lesson for February 10

PETER PREACHES AT PENTECOST

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:22-28, 36-42.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2:38.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Peter Preached a Great Sermon.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Peter Preached at Pentecost.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Story of a Wonderful Day.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Source of Spiritual Power.

In teaching this lesson it is essential that the full meaning of Pentecost be apprehended. It is desirable, therefore, that the entire second chapter of Acts be brought into view.

1. The Day of Pentecost Fully Come (vv. 1-13).

1. The significance of the day (v. 1). Pentecost is from a Greek word meaning fifty. It was the feast held fifty days after the wave sheaf offering (Lev. 23:16). The wave sheaf typifies the resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20-23).

2. The gift of the Holy Spirit (vv. 2-4). On this day the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples. This does not mean that the Spirit was not in the world before this, for throughout all the ages he has been in the world, giving light and life to it.

3. Upon whom the Spirit came (v. 1; cf. 1:13-15). The twelve and others, both men and women, to the number of one hundred twenty, which shows that the gift of the Holy Spirit was for all believers, not merely the apostles.

4. The marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-4). These marks were external and internal.

a. External.  
(1) The sound of a mighty wind (v. 2). This is suggestive of the mysterious, pervasive and powerful energy of the Spirit.

(2) Tongues of flame (v. 3). Each of the one hundred twenty was crowned with such a tongue for witnessing.

(3) Speaking in foreign tongues (v. 4). This miraculous gift characterized the apostolic age, but no authentic case has been reported in modern times.

b. Internal. This is seen in the transformation wrought in the disciples. Peter, who shortly before this covered before a Jewish maid, now with boldness stands before the chief rulers and declares that they have murdered their King, and are guilty before God.

5. The effects (vv. 5-13).

a. The multitudes were filled with amazement and wonder.

b. Some mocked and accused the disciples of being intoxicated.  
11. Peter's Sermon (vv. 14-47).

Peter's sermon is as wonderful as the gift of tongues. It demonstrates the presence and power of the Spirit because he was a Galilean fisherman, without literary training. His homiletical analysis is perfect.

1. The introduction (vv. 14-21).

a. Defense of the disciples against the charge of being drunk (v. 15). He cited Jewish custom, showing that they would not be drunk at such an early hour of the day.

b. A scriptural explanation (vv. 16-21). He showed that this was a partial fulfillment of Joel's prophecy (Joel 2:28-32).

2. The proposition, or theme (v. 36). This was the messiahship of Jesus. The argument which followed proved that Jesus was the Lord upon whom they were to call in order to be saved.

3. The argument (vv. 22-36). It was threefold.

a. From Christ's works (v. 22). He was approved of God among the Jews by his miracles, wonders, and signs, with which they were familiar.

b. From his resurrection (vv. 23-24). The Old Testament Scriptures had foretold the death and resurrection of Christ (Ps. 16:8-10). The disciples themselves were living witnesses of Christ's resurrection (v. 32).

c. From his ascension to the right hand of God (v. 33). The proof that he had ascended on high was the wonderful miracle of the Spirit's operation in their midst (John 16:7).

4. The effect of the sermon (vv. 37-42). Many people were convicted of their sins; some three thousand repented and were baptized. The evidence that the coming of the Spirit was real was:

a. That they continued steadfastly in the apostolic teaching (v. 42).

b. They continued in fellowship with the apostles (v. 42).

c. They continued in prayer (v. 42).

d. They gave their possessions to sustain those who had need (v. 45).

e. They lived gracious lives (vv. 46, 47).

Source of Disorders

An improper use of time is the source of all the disorders which reign amongst men. It is a treasure which we would wish to retain forever, yet which we cannot suffer to remain in our possession. This time, however, of which we make so little moment, is the only means of our eternal salvation.

Inspiration

How do you know the Bible is inspired? Because it inspires n.e.—Rev. Chas. Spurgeon.

## Housewife's Idea Box



### To Scent Your Linens

Do you like your linens scented? If you do, here is a very economical way to do it: Buy a quantity of your favorite scented toilet soap. Place a cake between each pile of linens. The linen will take on the scent of the soap and yet you will always have soap on hand when needed. Continue to replace the bars.

THE HOUSEWIFE.  
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WNU Service.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

### Tests

Stars shine brightest in the darkest night, grapes come not to the proof till they come to the press. Such is the condition of all God's children, they are then most triumphant when most tested, most glorious when most afflicted.—Bogatsky.

## CHILDREN CRY AND WHY NOT?

When harsh coughs make tender throat membranes raw and sore, and often lead to serious illness, Kemp's Balsam, the pleasant, reliable, effective Cough Syrup immediately soothes throat soreness, lubricates dryness, relieves the irritation and stops the cough. It reaches the source of the discomfort. Ask for this safe, time-tried remedy, 30¢ and 50¢ size at all druggists.

## KEMP'S BALSAM

By the Makers of Lane's Cold Tablets

## Pimples on Face Never Could Shave

### Healed by Cuticura

"Three years ago my face and arms broke out with a skin eruption that was followed by large, red pimples. They festered and went all over my face and arms. They itched and burned and I could never shave. I lost much rest at night with them.

"Nothing I tried helped very much. Then I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased them. I used about four cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment and now I feel like a new man. I am completely healed." (Signed) Harry R. Hall, 3958 14th Ave., Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 26, 1934.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold Everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

## NIP THAT COLD

### CLEANSE INTERNALLY

Doctors advise: "The moment a cold sets in eat sparingly. CLEANSE INTERNALLY. A cup of Garfield Tea will relieve constipation, help break the cold's hold. Incidentally cleans out the system, increases your resistance—At drug stores—25¢ & 50¢."

## GARFIELD TEA

## Mother Gray's Sweet Powders

For Children  
They break up colds, regulate the bowels, relieve feverishness, headache and stomach disorders. A Mother Gray Walking Doll Free. Write Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

WNU—O

6-35

## FEEL TIRED, ACHY—"ALL WORN OUT?"

Get Rid of Poisons That Make You Ill

Is a constant backache keeping you miserable? Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; attacks of dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen feet and ankles? Do you feel tired, nervous—all unstrung?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They help the kidneys cleanse the blood of health-destroying poisonous waste. Doan's Pills are used and recommended the world over. Get them from any druggist.

## DOAN'S PILLS



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

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hayward were Monday supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney.

Mrs. Alvin Ruckle was a Tuesday afternoon visitor of Mrs. Sam Lewis.

Mrs. Wm. VanDeventer is reported to be in a very critical condition.

Wm. VanDeventer was a Monday caller on Elmer Murray.

Mrs. Floyd Stickney called on Mrs. Maremus Hayward Monday forenoon.

Maremus Hayward spent Monday night with Ike VanDeventer.

Mr. Harold Moore and Miss Ruth Jubb were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hayward.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will VanDeventer, a girl. The baby died Friday evening. Burial was Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ruckle called on Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lewis, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Earl Batterbee was a Thursday afternoon caller of Mrs. Altie Hayward.

Mrs. Altie Hayward called on Mrs. Anson Hayward Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Alvin Ruckle was a Friday visitor of Arlene Stickney.

Lucius Hayward was a Thursday forenoon visitor of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance.

Mr. Alvin Ruckle called on Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney, also Maremus Hayward, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney were Tuesday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward and family.

Mrs. Violet Ruckle is on the sick list.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duplessis called on Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Evans, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott motored to Bellaire and called on Mr. and Mrs. Alex Polander and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Blanford Lanning and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duplessis called on Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott, Sunday.

Mrs. J. Seiler was a caller at the Elmer Hott home Monday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred Raymond and sister, Miss Nellie Raymond called on Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Addis called on Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jensen Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Joe Duplessis called at the Frank Addis home Monday evening.

Mr. Bert Mullen called on Mr. Frank Addis and son, James, Monday afternoon.

Mr. Irving Crawford called at the Lawrence Addis home last week.

The ground hog had all afternoon Saturday to see his shadow and the way this week has started it looks as if we will have 6 weeks more of winter.

A Canadian scientist offers to produce rain for twenty dollars. Too much money — just let a man deny his wife a three dollar hat and see how long it takes her to cloud up and rain.

When society went down to the sea in ships during ancient days, the slaves were chained to the oars. Now the menials are given a job wrestling cocktail shakers in the cabin.

**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—Furnished farm to work on shares. LEONARD HITE, 108 McKenzie-st., West Side, East Jordan. 4x4

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**  
BABY CHICKS every week from March 1st to July. Custom Hatching, \$2.50 per 100. The Code would like customers to place their orders four weeks in advance. CHERRY-VALE HATCHERY, East Jordan, Mich. 6-2

PASSE PARTOUT PICTURE BINDING in Black, Dark Brown, Blue, Gray, White and Gold. THE HERALD, East Jordan. 6ct.

REPAIRS for Everything at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO.

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

Curtis and LeRoy Nicloy of Sunny Slopes farm were home all last week from school as there was no school at the Advance school because of the illness of the teacher, Don Dave.

A large delegation of friends and neighbors attended the funeral of Mrs. Geo. Jarman at the Methodist Church in Boyne City, Monday afternoon, Jan. 28.

Mrs. Ella Santhony and Miss Eula Arnott and Mrs. Leslie Arnott of Owendale, who were called here last week by the death of Mrs. Geo. Jarman of Gravel Hill, south side, returned to their homes at Owendale, Mich. Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Jarman was Mrs. Santhony's mother and the grandmother of the Arnott young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Russell of Ridgeway farm were called to Boyne City Wednesday afternoon by the very sudden death of Mrs. Russell's father, Mr. Bingham.

The F. D. Russell family of Ridgeway farm attended the funeral of Mr. Bingham in Boyne City Friday afternoon.

The big caterpillar plow came through Thursday a. m. and pushed back the high banks which the truck plows had thrown up, making the roads much wider.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell and son Jackie Conyer, of Maple Lawn farm are staying with Mrs. Russell's father, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill, south side, since the death of Mrs. Jarman.

Little Jackie Conyer is confined to the house with chicken pox.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side called on Mr. and Mrs. Joe Perry in Boyne City, Saturday. They report Mrs. Perry, who has been so very ill, as doing nicely and well on the road to complete recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hayden and children of Hayden Cottage and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and children of the Log Cabin dropped in on Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis Saturday evening. They made an uneven number of cards so Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell were called in and all spent a very pleasant evening playing 2 tables at cards. Mrs. Loomis served a very nice lunch of coffee and sandwiches at midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hayden and children of Hayden Cottage, were dinner guests at Orchard Hill, Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leshner and little daughter, Emma Ruth of Petoskey visited Mrs. Leshner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich of Lone Ash farm, Bunker Hill, South side, Sunday.

Cash A. Hayden of Orchard Hill, S. A. Hayden of Hayden Cottage and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden of the Log Cabin made a business trip to East Jordan and Charlevoix, Saturday afternoon.

"Bill" Francis Russell of CCC Camp at Wolverine visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell at Ridgeway farms, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett and children of Honey Slopes farm visited Mr. and Mrs. Tracy LaCroix in Advance Dist. Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mullett and children of Fremont came Saturday to visit Mrs. Mullett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wageman in Three Bells Dist., Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wageman and 2 sons and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wageman and little son of East Jordan were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wageman in Three Bells Dist. Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staley and family of Stoney Ridge farm spent Saturday evening at a party at the J. E. Jones home, East of Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and son Jimmie of Maple Row farm spent Sunday with Mrs. Arnott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children of Three Bells Dist. visited the Will Gaunt family at Knoll Krest Sunday.

John Earl of Boyne City called on his uncle, David Gaunt in Three Bells Dist. Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers of Mountain Dist. were also callers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnston and family of Three Bells Dist., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers of Mountain Dist. and Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt and family and Ferrin Slater of Knoll Krest joined the David and Ralph Gaunt family in a birthday party for David Gaunt at the David Gaunt home, Thursday evening, January 31st.

Mrs. Clarence Johnston and son David and 2 grand sons, Basil and Jackie Moore of Three Bells Dist. spent Friday evening at the David Gaunt home in Three Bells Dist.

Mr. Fred Wurn of Star Dist., who has been ill a long time with arthritis with Mrs. Wurn, visited the hospital in Petoskey again Monday for treatment, and the doctor told him he could make him perfectly all right in 6 months. He will not have to have another treatment for two weeks.

Mrs. Elwood Cyr and two sons called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn in Star Dist., Sunday evening.

**German Settlement Home Ec. Club**

The members of the club met with Mary Lenosky in the afternoon of Jan. 30, 1935.

After the lesson "Color in Costume" was given the members used the "color bibs."

The hostess served a lunch after the meeting.

The next meeting is to be held with Mrs. Elgie Dow, February 13th.

Mary Lenosky, Sec'y Pro tem.

**Masons Defeat Coffee Cups**

AND INDIES WIN OVER K. OF P's

In the first game Monday the Masons subdued the Coffee Cups by the score of 8 to 5. The game without a doubt was the best game played this year. In the first inning the Coffee Cups scored two runs on two hits while the Masons scored 1 run on 3 hits. In the second inning the Coffee Cups scored 1 run on no hits in the third while the Masons scored 2 runs on 2 hits. The Coffee Cups ended their scoring in the fourth with 1 run on no hits. The Masons went on to win, scoring 3 runs in the 4th and 2 in the fifth. The winning battery was M. Cihak and Hayes, the losing was C. Taylor, C. Halstead and St. Charles.

MASONS	AB.	R.	H.
C. Dennis ss.	4	2	2
W. Cihak 1b	4	1	1
Palmer 3b	3	2	2
W. Taylor lf.	4	1	3
M. Cihak p.	4	0	2
Sinclair 2b	3	1	0
Hayes c.	4	0	1
Muma rf.	4	1	2
Total	30	8	13

COFFEE CUPS	AB.	R.	H.
St. Charles c.	4	0	3
C. Halstead 1b	4	1	2
C. Taylor p.	3	1	2
Boswell 3b	3	1	2
Kling 2b	3	0	0
McKinnon rf.	2	1	0
M. Sommerville lf.	2	1	1
Scott ss.	3	0	0
Clark ss.	3	0	0
Total	27	5	10

In the second game the Independents defeated the K of P's 11 to 6. The Indies won the game in the 1st inning scoring 7 runs on 6 hits while the K. of P's scored 1 run on 1 hit. In the 3rd inning the K. of P's scored 1 run on 1 hit while the Indies scored 2 runs on 2 hits. The K. of P's scored 3 runs on 4 hits as the Indies were held scoreless on 2 hits in the fourth. The K. of P's made no further scoring until the 7th when they made 1 run on no hits. The Indies scored one run in both the fifth and sixth innings.

The winning battery was L. Sommerville and P. Sommerville. The losing was Shepard and Cohn.

L. Sommerville struck out 18 of the K. of P's men and allowed them but seven hits.

K. of P's	AB.	R.	H.
Shepard p.	3	2	1
D. Peck 1b	4	0	2
Cohn c.	3	0	1
Ellis 2b	4	0	0
Sturgill 3b	4	1	1
Lee rf.	3	1	0
Rhuling lf.	4	1	1
C. Peck ss	3	1	1
Total	28	6	7

INDEPENDENTS	AB.	R.	H.
Kenny 1b	5	2	3
L. Bennett 3b	5	2	3
H. Whiteford 2b	5	1	3
P. Sommerville c.	5	1	2
L. Sommerville p.	3	1	1
C. Dennis ss.	4	1	1
Atkins rf.	3	1	2
McKinnon lf.	3	2	2
Total	33	11	17

THE STANDING	W.	L.	Pct.
Masons	5	1	.833
Independents	3	3	.500
Coffee Cups	3	3	.500
K. of P's	1	5	.167

SIX LEADING HITTERS	AB.	H.	Pct.
M. Sommerville	4	3	.750
M. Cihak	23	17	.739
Hayes	19	14	.727
H. Sommerville	12	8	.667
Hegerberg	19	12	.632
L. Bennett	10	6	.600

The next game will be played Tues. Feb. 12th instead of Monday, Feb. 11.

The first game at 7:30 will be the K. of P's vs. the Masons. The second game will be the Coffee Cups vs. the Independents.

**South Arm Extension Group Met Jan. 30th.**

The South Arm Extension group held an all day meeting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sloan in East Jordan on Jan. 30. At noon a delicious pot-luck lunch was served.

15 members and one visitor were present. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Ann Sloan presented the lesson "Color in Costume," and some time was spent in bringing note books up to date.

The Club will meet in February with Mrs. Mabel Olson. Sec'y.

**A DAY IN CONGRESS.**

The Speaker—"All opposed to the President's recommendation say 'No.' The 'ayes' have it."

**Placed Fifth In Wolverine Lamb Production Project**

Fred Willis again comes to the front as a sheep-raiser. In 1934 he was selected as the champion flock master for Michigan, and received the state wide recognition during farmers week. That year he placed twelfth in the state wide project, while this year he places fifth in competition with 95 sheep owners in the state. Last year Mr. Willis had 205 grade Hampshire ewes. These 205 ewes dropped 352 lambs, of which 295 were raised. Expressed in percentages, he had a 171 per cent lamb crop, which is hitting on all four cylinders. At the end of 135 days, each lamb weighed 67.7 pounds. Thus, each ewe produced 100.3 pounds of lamb and the adjusted pounds per ewe raised the figure to 137.7 pounds. This lacked only 4 1/2 pounds of being in second place in the entire state.

Mr. Willis's accomplishments reflect very accurately the detailed attention given to production, management and feed practices. It is quite commonly thought that if a person raises one lamb per ewe, it is a pretty good average, even in small flocks, but when the fact is considered that here were 205 head, and that they dropped 352, it is quite remarkable. A study of the results of the project indicate very clearly that the reason the high records were obtained, was because the ewes were flushed with grain before breeding, legume hay was used, the ewes were grained before and after lambing, individual lambing pens were used, the lambs were creep feed before pasturing, they were supplied with plenty of loose salt, they were dipped at least once, and drenched to eliminate internal parasites not less than three times. In fact, seven contestants drenched each month.

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

**Was Michigan "Born" In 1835 Or Was It 1837?**

Sticklers for minute historical data and the exact moment Michigan became a state have aroused considerable discussion about the Michigan Centennial Celebration. Following is a letter received by Dr. G. N. Fuller, state historian of Lansing, from G. Washington Smith, of Detroit, which he considers a very clear answer to all questioners:

"If Michigan had a constitution, and a governor, and a legislature, and state officers, and was doing everything a state could do in 1835, wasn't the state born in 1835? What if it wasn't officially recognized by Congress until 1837 because Ohio held it up?"

"I was born in 1900. For some reason my birth certificate was not filed until 1902. Am I 35 years old, or am I only 33 years old? I had a controversy over my age with a life insurance company once and they took my word for it that I was born in 1900 after I produced the birth certificate of 1902. Then I asked the company to make it 1902 and reduce my premium, but they said 'nothing doing.'"

"My mother says I began to function quite lively in 1900, and did more than most two year olds up till 1902. So it looks to me that if Michigan was born in 1835 and did everything a state could do till 1837 when the delayed certificate was issued, Michigan is 100 years old in 1935."

"Ask any insurance company what it would do if it wrote a policy on Michigan. Or what it would do if I gave my age as 33, and later on found out I was born in 1900 and was a live youngster two years before the Board of Health recognized me. I say, ask 'em.'"

**Rice and Flowers**

One land's custom is another country's laugh. Missing the background of tradition, we fail to see its meaning. Respect comes only with understanding.

A sailor, placing a garland of flowers on a cemetery tombstone in the far east, observed a patriarchal Chinese laying a bowl of rice on a grave a short distance from him.

"What time do you expect your friend to come up and eat his rice?" the sailor inquired.

The patriarch squinted and replied pleasantly: "Same time your friend come up to smell flowers."

Franklin Roosevelt Jr. paid a fine the other day for reckless driving. The G. O. P. claims his father has been doing the same thing, but there don't seem to be anything they can do about it.

What does your anxiety do? It does not empty tomorrow, brother, of its sorrow; but ah! it empties today of its strength. It does not make you escape the evil; it makes you unfit to cope with it if it comes.

The tax bill of America's railroads runs above \$1,000,000 every day of the year.

**Martyr**

"Marie," observed Muriel, "has suffered much for her belief."  
"Indeed?" asked Millicent, lifting her eyebrows in polite curiosity.  
"What is her belief?"  
"That she can wear a number four shoe on a number six foot."

**Winter Sports At Petoskey**

PROGRAM OF SPORTS CARNIVAL STARTS THIS FRIDAY

From a magnificent ice throne overlooking the Petoskey Winter Sports Park, Eleanor Buell, charming 16 year old brunette, will reign over the Eighth Annual Michigan Winter Sports Carnival from February 8 to 17.

Murray D. VanWagoner, state highway commissioner, will place the crown on Queen Eleanor's bronze tresses on the evening of February 8 in the first outdoor event of the 1935 Carnival.

Colorful pageantry in which 60 girls, all attired in bright-hued winter sports suits, will participate, will mark the coronation. Stanley Kellogg, rising young sculptor who has studied with Lorado Taft, has constructed a snow and ice throne 120 feet in length and 36 feet high as a setting for the coronation. Petoskey's fancy skaters, attired in costume, will participate in the ceremonies amid a great fireworks display.

Ten days of winter sports are offered in the program for the 1935 carnival which opens with a luncheon on February 8. In the afternoon a hockey game between Traverse City and Petoskey will take place on the enlarged rink in the Winter Sports Park.

Snow shoe trips, general skating and skiing and tobogganing will be enjoyed at the park throughout the day which climaxes with the coronation in the evening.

On Saturday morning there will be a junior hockey game and a one-runner jumper contest, a sport unique in Petoskey. Speed skating races, for local competition only, will be staged in the afternoon. At night the mock coronation of King Winter, the comedy highlight of the carnival, will take place at the park.

Sunday the park will be closed until 1:30 p. m., so that the ice and slides may be prepared for the afternoon and evening events. Amateur skiing events, a hockey game between Grand Rapids and Petoskey, an exhibition of fancy and figure skating by members of the Petoskey Figure Skating Club and other attractions will be staged in the afternoon. Francis Jollineau, champion straight blade figure skater, will give special exhibitions.

Every day of the week special attractions are planned along with the general winter sports.

The second big week end opens on February 15 with the Winter Ball at the high school gymnasium. The main social attraction of the carnival, the ball will draw attendance from all over Northern Michigan.

On Saturday the regional speed skating competition will take place with special prizes offered the winners. In the evening there will be a Mardi Gras on ice at the park with awards for costumes. On Sunday the regional championship skiing and figure skating competition will take place at the park along with a hockey game between Alpena and Petoskey.

What has become of the old-fashioned parents who prophesied dire calamity if the young folk remained out after nine o'clock?

A pioneer is a fellow who can remember back when it was the parents instead of the offspring who did the assaulting.

Judging from the success of a new road star maybe Mr. Hoover made a mistake by not putting a duck into every pot.

**Let's Get Michigan's Share of Four Billion**

How much will Michigan get of the new \$4,880,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt to speed recovery?

It is the most vital question of the moment to this State, long distressed and long deprived of its just dues, in the disbursement of previous Federal relief funds.

The answer rests with city and village councils, township and county boards and other units of government to whom the Michigan State Planning Commission the past week delivered a questionnaire. It is the beginning of an inventory of public works possibilities in this State—and this Community.

The Commission, appointed by Governor Fitzgerald, is headed by A. R. Glancy, nationally known engineer and industrialist. Its task is to obtain before Feb. 11, or as near that date as possible, a complete picture of potential public works in Michigan on which the State can base its demands for a fair share of the giant sum soon to be released.

When the information is in hand, the Commission's staff of engineers, architects, road builders and other specialists will grade the projects in the order of their importance, legitimacy, the immediacy of employment offered by them or their long-term value, etc. The Commission, in turn, has been asked to make its recommendations to Governor Fitzgerald in time for their submission to the National Resources Board at Washington by March 1.

It is important to note that the signing of the questionnaire does not commit any community to go ahead with the projects it may list. The plan is a census of possible work. It gives every community a chance to be heard. Thirdly, it will enable Michigan to speak with the vigor and audibility of a united state, and to place before the Administration a comprehensive list of feasible projects within its boundaries which might be carried out if Federal money, by outright grant or otherwise, is made available.

If Michigan has fared badly in the past the loss must be borne. It is a dead issue, however. What concerns all of us now is that the State shall not be slighted or stunted in the disbursement of the enormous new fund.

Because of the urgency of the situation, this newspaper asks local officials to give the State Planning Commission its full and immediate co-operation.

**Crimson Loses At Harbor**

COMES OUT SECOND BEST JAN. 30. SCORE 25 - 21

The local high school basketball team put on a wild finish at Harbor Springs a week ago Wednesday but were unable to pull the game out of the fire.

The Orange & Black, always hard to beat on their own floor, started out in their customary fashion last week. The first quarter was even: The Jordanites were held scoreless and Harbor was stopped after Backus had shot a basket.

Harbor Springs got under way in the second quarter and, at the half, were leading 15 to 5. They (or rather Brower) continued their rampage in the third period and were out in front 23 to 9 as the final quarter opened.

At this point the Crimson Wave really came to life as Ellis, Swoboda, and Lilak snagged two baskets apiece to count 12 points before the gun ended the game. Despite the fact they lost the game, they gave Harbor a good scare and, they may be able to start their rally earlier should they meet in the tournament.

The reserves won their game 18 to 17, when Orlando Blair dropped a basket in the first overtime period.

Speaking of tournaments: Down at Lansing, they evidently don't think the little six teams up here are so hot. The following is taken from an article dated; Lansing, Feb. 3. (AP) "Holland Christian is the outstanding team in class 'C' at this time. Other high class teams in the state 'C' division are St. Clair, Buchanan, Kalamazoo St. Augustine, Paw Paw and Flainwell."

"Personally, we think the best way to cut expenses this year would be to cancel the class 'C' tournaments and just express (prepaid) the state championship cup to Holland Christian because they are going to get it anyway. Not that we have anything against any other team but it's simply impossible to beat Christian, even if they are a measly team with a center that cannot walk erect through a 6 ft 6 in. doorway, a pair of forwards that stand 6 ft 5 in. and 6 ft, 4 1/2 respectively and a pair of Whiffits (maybe they are twins) playing guard who are only 6 ft., 2 in. So it's viva Holland, we hope you like the cup (it's just like the one you got last year)"

**BROWER DID THIS**

Harbor Springs (25)	FG.	FT.	PF.
Burns f.	1	0	2
Graham f.	2	0	2
Brower c.	6	2	1
Smith (C			



## Briefs of the Week

Josephine Dolezel visited friends and relatives in Flint this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Porter were week end guests at Grand Rapids.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will meet at the church, Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 3:00 p. m.

Robert Pray returned to Detroit, Friday, to continue his studies at the Wayne University.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Houghton Lake visited her aunt, Mrs. R. D. Gleason, last Friday.

Orrin Bartlett, who has been taking treatments at a Chicago hospital, is expected home this Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winkler of Muskegon Heights were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nowland.

Miss Marion Maddock of Saginaw is spending a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Maddock.

Clarence Healey spent the latter part of last week in Grand Rapids, attending a Crosley Radio meeting, returning home Sunday.

Walter Thorsen, who has spent the past few months at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Coman of New York City, returned home last Friday.

Gold of the value of about \$750,000 has been produced in Michigan, according to the Department of Conservation.

Now in stock — Black Passe Partout Picture Binding. We also carry this in dark brown, blue, gray, white and gold. — Charlevoix County Herald. adv. t.f.

Michigan has a total area of 57,715 square miles. This area is equal to the combined areas of England and Wales, or one fourth that of France, according to the Department of Conservation.

Box Social at K. P. Hall Friday night, Feb. 15. All K. P. s are expected to come. Bring your wife and a few friends. Each lady bring a box with eats enough for two. Coffee will be served. adv. 2t

The American Legion Post No. 227 of East Jordan having purchased the Armory in the Temple Block, will hold an Opening Night Dance next Thursday, Feb. 14th. Price 35c per couple, extra ladies 10c. adv.

The highest point in Michigan occurs in the Porcupine mountains of the northern peninsula where rock knobs of the underlying formation protrude more than 1,400 feet above the level of Lake Superior, according to the Department of Conservation. The highest point of the southern peninsula occurs about six miles southeast of Cadillac and is about 1,180 feet above lake levels.

In connection with enactment of the half year "sticker" permit plan, Orville E. Atwood, Secretary of State, has set Feb. 18 as the date when these "stickers" will go on sale at all branch offices of the state department, as well as at the Secretary of State's office at Lansing. The time required for securing delivery of the sticker forms, dictated the setting of the date for 20 days after passage of the bill by the legislature.

### Notice Of South Arm Township Annual Primary Election

To the Voters of South Arm Twp.: The annual Township Primary Election will be held Monday, March 4, 1935 at the Township Hall. The following officers will be voted on:—Supervisor, Township Clerk, Treasurer, Commissioner of Highways, Justice of Peace (full term) and Member Board of Review.

The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be placed on Ticket No. 1. The candidate receiving the next highest number of votes shall be placed on Ticket No. 2. The Polls of said Primary Election will open at 1 o'clock, and will close at 6 o'clock p. m.

Candidates for office must have their petitions filed with the Township Clerk on or before February 13th, 1935.

Persons who are not registered and wish to vote at the Primary must register on or before February 23, 1935.

LAWRENCE ADDIS, Clerk of South Arm Township. adv. 5-2

### Notice of Competitive Examination

A competitive examination will be held on February 15, at 9:00 a. m., E.S.T. at the High School in Boyne City for the purpose of selecting Firewardens and Towermen to be assigned to positions in District 8, comprising the Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Cheboygan. Department of Conservation.

### TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SOUTH ARM TOWNSHIP

I shall be in the Bank for the purpose of collecting taxes on the last two Saturdays of February; also on February 28th. LEDEN BRINTNALL, Treas.

Mrs. Elsie Starmer will spend the week end with her parents at Bay Shore.

Miss Dorothy Stroop spent the week end with Miss Alice Faunce at Harbor Springs.

Miss Beth Atkinson left Wednesday to spend the remainder of the week with her parents at Harbor Springs.

Napoleon's letters to Marie Louise published for the first time! See The Detroit News starting Wednesday, February 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Crawford and family of Marquette spent the week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Crawford.

Rev. C. W. Sidebotham and Rev. James Leitch attended the Little Traverse Bay Ministerial Association at Harbor Springs, Monday.

Houghton Lake, the largest inland lake in Michigan, has an area of about 30.8 square miles, according to the Department of Conservation.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mortimer of Morrice, Mich., a son, Arnold Almer, Jan. 31st. Mrs. Mortimer was formerly Miss Leona Smith.

Torch Lake, Antrim county, was called Ba-ki-ga-mang by the Indians in allusion to spearing fish by torch light according to the Department of Conservation.

The Willing Workers Class of the M. E. Sunday school will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hattie Gay, Friday, Feb. 15. Pot luck supper at 6:30.

The Catholic Ladies Altar Society will meet Thursday afternoon, February 14th, at St. Joseph's School. Mrs. John LaLonde and Mrs. Joseph Nemecek, Sr. will entertain.

Mrs. Grace Boswell and son, Gregory, spent the week end visiting friends in Detroit. Mrs. Minnie Freiberg, who has been visiting relatives there the past month, returned home with Mrs. Boswell.

The South Arm Extension Group will meet at the South Arm Grange Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 13th. An all day meeting. The dinner will be served by Mrs. Ingwald Olson and Mrs. Ralph Ranney.

Mrs. Alton Witte of Muskegon is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Williams, and of her brother, Ray Williams and family. Mr. Witte drove up with her and returned to Muskegon, Sunday.

Michigan ranks second among the largest producers of copper in the world, according to the Department of Conservation. It has produced about 8,500,000,000 pounds of copper valued at about \$1,300,000,000.

Five counties in the state reflect the period of British occupancy. Wayne county was named after Mad Anthony Wayne; St. Clair after the first governor of the Northwest territory; Gladwin after the major who held Detroit against the Indians; Macomb after a general of the war of 1812, and Gratiot after the builder of Fort Gratiot in 1813.

Geneva Margaret Brownell came to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brownell Jan. 31, 1935, weighing 5 pounds. Little Geneva took her first automobile ride with her grandmother, Mrs. Emma Shepard, to call on her great-grandma, Mrs. E. M. Valentine, who is ill at her home at Chestonia, Feb. 1, 1935 (one day old). Mother and babe are doing fine.

Mrs. Della LaPeer, Mrs. Frank Woodcock, and Miss Marian Kraemer entertained in honor of Mrs. Orval Davis (formerly Miss Genevieve LaPeer) with a miscellaneous shower, Friday, Feb. 1st, at the home of the former. Progressive pedro was played, Mrs. Weaver winning first prize and Bernice Bashaw the consolation prize. Many useful and beautiful gifts were received by the bride, after which delicious refreshments were served.

### Official Support Is Pledged To The Detroit Exposition

The State Legislature Thursday gave its official support to the Detroit and Michigan Exposition to be held in Convention Hall, Detroit, March 9 to 17. The Senate unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Otto W. Bishop, of Alpena, assuring the cooperation of the members of the Legislature "in recognition of the importance of the exposition in bringing to the attention of the world the high position Michigan occupies as a leader of the states in industrial and agricultural products." A similar resolution was to be passed in the House.

### Stop Getting 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 Bukets, 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.

## Homemakers' Corner

BY Home Economics Specialist Michigan State College

The housewife can save time and money by learning to recognize the varieties of apples offered on the market, and selecting the type most suitable to the particular purpose for which she intends it, advise home economics food experts of Michigan State College.

Good cooking apples are often too firm or too acid to be enjoyed as a dessert fruit, for example.

Next to variety, maturity, color and size are the important things to consider in making a purchase. Apples should be fully mature with a fairly firm flesh and a bright skin. Over-ripe ones will be soft, dull in color, and often shriveled.

Size is not as important as has been generally assumed. Extra large apples are more expensive. Small fruit sometimes lacks flavor and quality, therefore the average size is preferable. Ideal apples are of medium size, highly colored for the variety, free from blemishes and at just the right stage of maturity.

Of the more common uses of apples in the household, the larger variety is desirable for baking, while a tart flavorsome kind will make the best sauce. The tart variety is also best for applesauce cake or apple shortcake.

There are scores of ways of using apples in the menu. They can be dried, canned, used in jellies, marmalades, butters, and preserves. No other fruit serves as many purposes as the apple, and it has been aptly termed the king of fruits for it is unequalled in the qualities which please the eye and delight the palate.

A tasty dish for the morning meal is breakfast apples. Core and pare as many medium sized apples as are needed. Place them in a baking dish, force well seasoned sausage into the cavities and make a small mound of meat on top of each apple. Bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes.

Glazed apple rings provide an excellent garnish for a roast or ham. Pare and remove the core from whole apples. Cut in rings about one-fourth inch thick. Sprinkle with a bit of lemon juice and grated rind. Make a thin batter from 1/2 cup flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, one egg, 1/2 cup milk, and one tablespoon melted shortening. Dip the rings into the batter and fry in deep hot fat until a golden brown. Drain on paper. Sift powdered sugar over them. Place under the broiler flames long enough to melt the sugar to give a glaze.

Apple sauce cake is one of the most inexpensive desserts which can be served. Cream 1/2 cup fat and one cup sugar together. Add one unbeaten egg. Place one tablespoon hot water on 1/4 teaspoon cloves and one teaspoon cinnamon. Mix one cup seeded raisins, halved, with 1/2 cup cake flour. Sift one teaspoon soda, 1 1/2 cups cake flour, and 1/2 teaspoon salt together. Alternately add the flour mixture and one cup unsweetened, thick smooth apple sauce to the fat-sugar mixture. Finally, add the raisins. Bake in a moderate oven for about 40 minutes.

### Michigan Legion Membership Drive Offers Five Chevrolet Sedans

In a "Drive 'em in" contest featuring the 1935 membership campaign of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, five new Chevrolet sedans will be awarded to Legion posts in the state for outstanding membership activities during the early part of the year. The awards will be made at the annual state Legion convention at Flint in August.

Regulations governing the contest, set up by the Department Executive Committee, provide that the awards will be made on the basis of a membership quota. A Chevrolet sedan will be awarded, in each of the five Legion zones in Michigan, to the post whose membership figures by May 15, 1935, show the greatest percentage of increase above quota. During the contest and prior to the state convention, the cars will tour the five zones, boosting the membership campaign and assisting in the Americanism program which, during 1935, is designed to combat subversive activity throughout the nation.

The membership drive, already under way, will be given official impetus this month when Lester O. Moody, state commander, and members of his staff, including Donald G. Glascock, Department Adjutant; Horace Perriah, state field service officer, and Mrs. F. W. Lyons, state auxiliary president, will meet at St. Ignace to start the first of the five Chevrolet sedans on a tour of the posts in the northern part of the state. Special activities are planned by the various posts throughout the state to tie in with the arrival of the cars during which the membership contest and the Americanism program will be featured.

Men make their own heaven and hell on both sides of the grave. If there were no hell men would make one.

A child specialist advises giving a sleepless baby a bite of cheese and a sip of beer. Next thing we know he'll be suggesting hip pockets for diapers.

Even tropical hurricanes blow themselves out when they reach the vicinity of Philadelphia, which undoubtedly explains General Johnson's meekness these days.

## WEALTHY BRITONS UNDER DEATH WATCH

### Treasury Keeps Track of the Rich Who May Die.

London.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, has marked some of Britain's millionaires for the "spot"—and the budget surplus for next year will depend to a large extent on how many are "rubbed out."

To balance Mr. Chamberlain's tidy books properly, an expert statistician is working overtime at the treasury figuring out just how many of the country's more affluent citizens probably will succumb to the "grim reaper."

From this actuary's mayabre figures, the chancellor estimates the amount of income from death duties for the year.

This is no small item in the British budget as the duties run from 40 to 60 per cent on estates in the higher brackets; England doesn't allow rich men to pass on much of their wealth. For example, in the fiscal year 1933-34 death duties amounted to \$426,350,000.

### An Extra "Windfall"

The estimate for this year was only \$373,500,000, but a few of what are fondly known in treasury circles as "windfalls" provided the cash box with an extra \$42,600,000.

If the outlook is favorable he can stop the clamoring of those gentlemen from the royal air force, who declare in no uncertain terms that they have to have more planes—"or else."

On the other hand, if so disposed, the chancellor can pay a war debt instalment to a friendly power.

Therefore, the hard working statistician was hired a few months ago to work out the expectation of life of known millionaires, on the line adopted by life insurance companies.

### Figure on Deaths.

To bear this out, the Income Tax Payers' society, which ought to know, says:

"In the treasury department's secret archives are figures which will enable actuaries to tell the chancellor how many millionaires are likely to die in any particular year."

Mr. Chamberlain planned on receiving \$380,000,000 from the death duties. But apparently he has underestimated things a little, for about a dozen millionaires have died so far this year and revenue returns from the first quarter showed an increase of \$27,000,000 over 1933.

Because of these heavy death duties, most wealthy men who have their fortunes tied up in specific industries, carry death and duty insurance to take care of payment of taxes and obviate necessity of the family selling the business in order to settle with the government. Premiums on these policies often exceed the net income from an estate, thus the man with a fortune coming in every year might be losing money. But only by losing on his "income" is he able to protect his principal.

### 240,000 Cases Aided by Red Cross in Past Year

Washington.—The American Red Cross has treated and corrected physical defects in 240,000 children during the last year, according to the annual report of the organization's health activities.

The Red Cross also administered operating with local medical authorities throughout the nation, examined 629,000 children during the year and found that 361,000, more than half, were suffering from some type of ailment.

Among the more frequent causes of ill-health were malnutrition and allied ailments, bad tonsils, eye strain, defects in hearing and crippling due to infantile paralysis.

The Red Cross also administered two special funds given for public health work during the year. The funds were mainly used to help support public health nurses in 51 communities.

### Big Dipper to Be Soup Spoon in 50,000 Years

Philadelphia.—The Big Dipper in another 50,000 years will be the same shape as a common, ordinary soup spoon, according to Wagner Schlesinger, assistant director of the astronomy department of the Franklin museum.

During these next 50,000 years one will be able to watch the wandering stars in the tip of the handle move to the left and the rest to the right, there by changing the shape of the Dipper considerably.

The star-making machinery in the planetarium can switch them around in the most amazing ways. The universe can be turned back to 50,000 years ago, showing the astral positions at that time, and then can be turned forward to show how the Dipper will appear in the year 51934 A. D.

### Wades in Snow and Swims to Pay Election Bet

Akron, Ohio.—The first big snow of the season here chose to come on the day Rudolph Lebinger had an unpleasant election bet to pay off. Lebinger had to take a swim in a large reservoir.

He had his choice of wading through the large lakes and taking his plunge or paying \$25. Mrs. Earl Mackey and Miss Fern Day, winners of the bet, found it too cold even to witness the payoff. They sent Miss Rosalie Mills and Miss Vivian McDonald to "check up" on Lebinger for them. Lebinger shivered throughout the ordeal.

## Why BANKS

### must Charge for Certain Services

There are many valuable free services which every bank is glad to render. But there are other services for which a moderate charge is entirely right and proper.

Like any other business, a bank must be operated profitably. Unless it does earn money it cannot be a safe place for its depositors' money, or continue to give the service that is expected of it.

Banks, generally, make very few direct charges, and only where they feel such charges are necessary to the proper conduct of their business. These charges are usually small in comparison with those made for similar services in other lines of business.

Every bank patron should appreciate the value of these services and cooperate with the bank in its efforts to benefit the community and every individual.



## STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

"The Bank on the Corner"

<p><b>St. Joseph Church</b> East Jordan <b>St. John's Church</b> Bohemian Settlement Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor</p> <p>Sunday, February 10th, 1935. 8:30 a. m. — Settlement. 10:30 a. m. — East Jordan. 3:00 p. m. — Vespers.</p>	<p><b>Evangelical Lutheran Church</b> Rev. J. C. Johnson, Frankfort — Pastor</p> <p>Sunday, February 10th, 1935. 11:00 a. m. — Norwegian Service 8:00 p. m. — English Service.</p>
<p><b>First M. E. Church</b> Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor</p> <p>11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship. 12:15 p. m. — Sunday School. 6:30 p. m. — Epworth League.</p>	<p><b>Latter Day Saints Church</b> C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Presbyterian Church</b> C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor "A Church for Folks."</p> <p>11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship. 12:15 — Sunday School. 7:00 p. m. — Evening Service.</p>	<p><b>Full Gospel Mission</b> 317 Main-st. East Jordan. Rev. Earl L. Ayliffe, Pastor</p> <p>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!</p>
<p><b>Church of God</b> Pastor — O. A. Holley</p> <p>10:30 A. M. — Sunday School. 11:30 A. M. — Preaching. 7:30 P. M. — Evening Service. Midweek prayer meeting Thursday 8 p.m.</p>	<p>The mirror returns the image—the punishment of cynics is their own cynicism.</p>

## MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



### YOU "GO PLACES" . . . WITH A TELEPHONE

The convenient way to arrange parties and other good times today is by telephone. It's easier . . . quicker . . . and more satisfactory, because answers can be had and plans completed without delay. Those who can be called easily are included in such good times more often than those who have no telephones.

A telephone offers more than social advantages, however. It enables one to order supplies and "run" errands without leaving the house. Business associates can call "after hours." And, when emergencies occur, aid can be summoned instantly by telephone.

The cost of having a telephone in your home . . . only a few cents a day . . . probably is but little more than the amount the average family spends in using public pay telephones. For complete information about telephone service, call, write or visit the Telephone Business Office.





DESIGN HAS ALL THE BEST POINTS OF HOUSE DRESS

PATTERN 9083



Believe it or not, there's a four-point plan of convenience and flattery included in this neatly styled house dress. Let's add them up. First, the bodice may be worn with the contrasting revers, as shown in the larger sketch, or it may button all the way up to a smart point. Second: the sleeves boast little inverted pleats, jaunty to look at and very comfortable when working. Third: the slenderizing line sweeping down the middle front of the frock ends in another inverted pleat to give the slim skirt adequate fullness. And finally, the patch pockets with their important buttons are both useful and chic!

Pattern 9083 may be ordered only in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36 inch fabric and 3/4 yard contrasting. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included. Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.



HIS HAT

"I have something I have to ask you - er - er - something - er - very close to my heart, and - er - er -" "I think I can guess what it is!" "Ah, you have divined. You know - you - er -"

Good Bag

Jones came along the street looking wet and unhappy. "Hello," said his neighbor. "Where have you been?" "Fishing," replied Jones mournfully.

Sausage, Too

Teacher - Who can name the beast that supplies us with ham? All right, Freddy? Freddy - It's the butcher.

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint Gum, featuring the text 'YEAR AFTER YEAR QUALITY' and 'WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT' with a cartoon character.

The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

Copyright 1928-1934, Harold Titus.

WNU Service.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

The engine crew had been fussing with a suspected draw bar and did not enter the cook shanty until most of the others had left. Soon afterward the door opened again and Blackmore came in.

"How near are you ready to deliver?" he asked Elliott with a worried frown.

"As soon as the boys, there, stoke their own boilers!" Ben replied lightly. "Sure you can make it?"

"As sure as a man can be."

"I sure hope so, Ben. Guess you know by now that I'm pulling for you in this scrap. But I've got to hold you to your contract. To the hour and letter of it. Your friend Brandon has wired into the house, it seems, offering any quantity of veneer stuff up to seventy thousand at ten dollars less than your contract calls for. Here's a wire, shaking a telegram—ordering me to hold you to your agreement and if you're late or short on scale to have Brandon load tomorrow. It's out of my hands, you see."

Ben's mouth tightened. "Well, it happens, we've ducked from under our genial friend Brandon again. Yeah. We'll whip-saw Mr. Nick Brandon!"

Blackmore grinned and unbuttoned his coat. He chuckled. He was glad. He was on Ben's side for certain, and as he lit his pipe and commenced to talk, with an easing in his manner, a triumphant sort of peace descended on the shanty.

But even as they visited, a slender figure, moving through the darkness with a slight limp, followed the Hoot Owl steel up the long grade that climbed from the siding. From the crest of this grade the steel pitched sharply northward into the narrow valley of the river where alders and willows showed black, now, against the snow on either side of the stream.

On the trestle this figure stood still a long interval, listening for sounds in the cold quiet. Then he dropped down the bank of the stream to where the crib work of the trestle stood, stoutly footed beneath the muck and water. For many minutes he was there, grunting occasionally, and when he climbed the bank again he trailed something carefully behind. . . . Across the bridge, now, he went, after more listening, and down again beneath the north end of the trestle. More grunting; pawings in the snow, hard prodding with a short steel bar. . . . And up again, trailing something carefully once more.

Next, the man lighted a cigarette, shielded the flame of the match in cupped hands and after the tobacco was burning applied the fire to a pair of other objects held tightly between thumb and forefinger. . . . He let them go and a pair of greenish sputters began crawling across the trestle. . . . and the man was limping swiftly up the hill, over the crest, while the green sputters drew apart, one crossing the trestle toward its northerly end, the other moving in the opposite direction.

It was twenty minutes later. Ben Elliott was pulling on his mackinaw, preparatory to going out with the first three cars of logs, when he stopped suddenly, one arm in its sleeve, as a jolt shook the building, rattling dishes and causing the door of the range oven to drop open with a bang. None in the place spoke; they looked at each other, faces set in puzzlement. Again came a heavy jolt, a loud detonation, and a pan fell from its shelf with a crazy clatter. No word, still. Without speaking they leaped for the doorway and emerged to see the crew spilling from the men's shanty to look and listen.

"It's dynamite!" Bird-Eye Blaine croaked hoarsely as he ran out. "Dynamite for sure! Where, Benny boy?"—looking earnestly into Elliott's face.

"That's for us to find out," Ben answered grimly and they followed him as he ran with long strides toward the direction from which the sound had come, down the track to where it curved and dipped to the trestle which spanned the river.

Minutes later they came up to him, the fastest of them, as he stood motionless on the bank of the Hoot Owl, looking at the mass of twisted railroad steel and of ties that dangled from the swinging rails in ragged fringe; at the scattered remnants of crib work, at the piling standing splintered and awry and useless in the stream bed.

Ben Elliott's bridge was gone. His way to the siding with his veneer logs, on the delivery of which hung the fate of the operation, was blocked. No time remained to team them out, there was no other way to get them out except by steel. And his steel was broken, twisted, useless.

He turned to face them as they crowded up, swearing and exclaiming in excited voices.

"You, Houston!" he snapped to the camp's boss. "Get those standards off the main line. Bird-Eye, start a fire here. You men—you three there—get a fire going on the other bank. You teamsters, back to camp and dress your donkeys. Bring axes, peaveys, skidding equipment. Lively, now, everybody! A job of work coming up!"

Blackmore, whose wind was short, elbowed through the crowd, panting heavily.

"Good G—d, Elliott! They've scotched you!"

Ben gave him a fleeting, scorching glance.

"Scotched, h—! They've only got me good and mad!"

"His only chance is that the local'll be late," Blackmore moaned to Able.

Six o'clock, and broad axes shaped the logs on which ties would rest, and up from the siding came a team at a trot, and behind it another. These were men from Tincup who had heard of the work going on. They left their sleighs and looked at the emergency trestle and then stared at one another and shook their heads in amazement. Things like that just didn't happen, they seemed to be thinking.

Then came a battered cutter, with old Tim Jeffers driving alone, to see what was to be seen. "Heard the shots in town last night," he told Able. "Come mornin' I drove this way."

The old justice nodded grimly. "You guessed then."

"I'm spit angrily. 'The lad was gettin' too close to his mark to suit some folks, it seems.'"

Seven o'clock, and men staggered up the embankment bearing a rail.

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edly on the southern crib were up to the level of the old ties.

Daybreak found them throwing the last load of logs into place and the pallid light of the early day revealed Elliott's face drawn and gaunt and colorless; his eyes burned brightly, strangely dark.

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Her Eyes Followed Just One Figure: That of Ben Elliott.

Five minutes later it rang and sang as the spike went home, and another, the last, was brought up.

The gap was bridged, the last spikes were going in; the particular job was done, but tension screwed up and up, as a fiddle string is tightened.

It was seven-thirty, and far off a locomotive screamed.

"The local!" Blackmore gasped. "She's at Dixon. . . . In a half hour, now. H—! the boy's licked!"

A half hour! A half hour in which to move six standard cars laden with a heavy scale of saw logs over that grade! Two trips. Ben Elliott had estimated it would take. Two trips for the leaking old locomotive to drag them the three miles to the siding and puff its way back and trundle the other three over the hill and down the slope. It was a half mile climb from river to summit with a better than four per cent grade. A good locomotive of even small tonnage might take them over at once; but not the old ruin that stood sending its plume of smoke into the morning air up the track yonder. And if those logs were not put down for the train even now screaming its way toward the siding, Ben Elliott was beaten.

He straightened, flinging away his mat, saw the last nut tightened on the final fish plate and then, holding up both hands, face fixed toward the locomotive with its string of cars waiting around the bend and up the hill to the northward, he began to run.

Holding them there? When the trestle was ready? Men wondered why, audibly, excitedly, stirred from their weariness by this strange move. Instead of high-balling them on, Elliott was holding them back!

"Come on; we'll drive it!" a teamster cried and his sled at once swarmed with men as his horses started toward camp and the train at a heavy gallop.

CHAPTER VII

The cars of veneer logs were coupled, their air hoses dangling, be-

THE STORY FROM THE BEGINNING

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-birthing 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 and 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 Duval to beat up Ben, and Ben warns him in a set-down 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. Fire breaks out in the mill. Ben, leading the victorious fight against the flames that threatened to win the fight for Brandon, discovers the fire was started with gasoline. Elliott gets an offer of spot cash for logs, that will provide money to tide him over. But a definite time limit is set. While trailing a suspicious stranger Ben meets Dawn McManus and discovers she is not a child, as he had supposed, but a beautiful young woman.

Lead in Universal Use Throughout the Ages

The Old Testament records the Hebrews' use of lead. The Assyrians used it to secure bolts in building stones. The Egyptians utilized it as sinkers for their nets, figures for their temples and for making glaze for their pottery. Roman water pipes found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, made of folded sheets of lead with the edges melted together, are in perfect condition today.

Lead long was known in America. Spanish gold seekers found Indians mining lead-ore in what is now Galena, Ill.

Because of its durability and resistance to weather conditions, lead early was utilized in covering European domes, spires and roofs, and in making gutters. Sir Christopher Wren considered it the ideal covering for spires. Lead roofs on houses and cathedrals were so common in England that modern English roofers are still called plumbers (from plumbum, Latin for lead). In time of war, some lead roofs were ripped off and molded into bullets. St. David's cathedral in Pembroke, southwest Wales, is one of the many British cathedrals that was thus temporarily despoiled.—Bulletin National Geographic Society.

Home of the Shawl

The famous Paisley shawls were manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland. Thread was first made there in 1722 and it was the scene of the first manufactured handkerchiefs in 1743. The town is a short distance from Glasgow.

WHEN YOU TAKE A LAXATIVE

... use a spoon

It isn't what brand of laxative you take that's so important—it's the form. A liquid laxative can be taken in any required amount. If only a little is needed, you need never take a bit too much.

Doctors favor the easily measured liquid laxatives. Instead of any form that does not encourage variation from the fixed dose. A fixed dose may be an overdose for you—or your child.

Always remember this one thing about constipation: the secret of any real relief is reduced dosage.

Give the bowels only as much help as may be needed, and less help as the need grows less. You will find Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin an excellent aid in regulating the bowels. It contains senna and cascara (natural laxatives) and it will clear-up any bilious, sluggish condition without upset. Delightful taste, and pleasant action. Your druggist has it.



FEMINE WEAKNESS

Mrs. H. J. Palmer of 1601 Albert St., Youngstown, Ohio, said: "Some time ago my health failed, everything seemed to be wrong, my appetite was poor, I lost weight and had pains all over my body. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I can truthfully say my health became better from that time. I had greater strength and felt much improved in general." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00. Large size, tabs. or liquid, \$1.50. All druggists.

STOMACH SUFFERERS! Don't Worry!

POSITIVE RELIEF OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED

A physician's prescription for Indigestion, Stomach Ulcers, Acid Stomach, Gas Pains, Heartburn and other indications of excessive acidity. Has brought lasting relief when all else had failed. STOMACH neutralizes excessive acidity brought on by certain foods and liquids. All new compound, no opiates or habit-forming drugs.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Paled Hair. Grows and Keeps Hair Soft and Fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hicox Chemical Works, Patheboro, N. Y.

This is the kind of Hotel you'll like. YOU'LL feel really at home here. You are sure of a friendly welcome and cheerful service. A big, bright, clean room with bath and shower, circulation, ice water and servitor. You will appreciate the truly good food and reasonable prices.

A WONDERFUL BIG ROOM \$2.50 HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER

Stop Suffering at Once. Corns and callouses positively removed with Knicker pads and saline or money refunded. Ends pain forever. 25c postpaid. Knicker Co., 11317 Colfax, Detroit, Mich.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION BROCHURE STAMP JUDGE LERMAN, HUMBOLDT, KANS.

Bank of Venice, Formed in 1157, Was First Bank

Recognition was given even in ancient civilization to the benefits obtained from the organization of a system designed to facilitate pecuniary transactions. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and transfer checks not unlike the modern bank check were used in Assyria, Phoenicia and Egypt long before they gained fuller development in Greece and Rome. It was not until after the ascendancy of Athens and Rome that banking came under official regulation. In its earliest form, banking consisted primarily of money changing, which was important due to the lack of uniform coinage and to the need for receipts and money transfers used to evade the danger of robbers.

The progress of banking was checked during the Middle Ages; but with the revival of trade in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries its practice was resumed.

The Bank of Venice, formed in 1157, is generally given as the first bank; it was only a transfer office of a national debt at first, and not a bank in the real sense until after the Sixteenth century. It was destroyed by the French invasion of 1797. Keeping depositors' money safe but accessible was perhaps first undertaken on a large scale by the Bank of Amsterdam, founded in 1609.—Indianapolis News.

Use Shell Currency

A fair portion of the world's commerce, especially in remote sections of Africa and in several of the South Sea island groups, is still carried on by means of shell currency.



## TRUE GHOST STORIES

By Famous People

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By MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK  
**M**ADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK's great spirit will not be daunted, just as her great voice still rings forth strong and clear. At the age of seventy, she is again meeting the caprices and demands of a daily song engagement before the public.

"Tell you a ghost story?" she replied in her deep, resonant voice. "Ach, I will tell you why Schumann-Heink spends Christmas Eve alone. She rose to her feet. The bare, cold walls of her theater dressing room were flooded with the richness of her warm personality.

"Eight years ago this Christmas Eve I was in Chicago. When I returned to my hotel room, overlooking the lake, night had come. The room was dark. I sat by the window. From my chair I could look out over Michigan avenue into a park beyond. In the park I saw a great Christmas tree. It was beautiful, a giant evergreen, a hundred feet or more. Out of the night it brought me memories of other days when my children were young.

"As I looked at it, I began to pray, and I cried. I prayed to God to take care of my children who could not be with me this night.

"I prayed to him to do just one thing for me this night. To let me see, once again, the faces of my two boys who were gone, of my little Hans who died in my arms; of my dear, sweet August, who served as an officer on a submarine for Germany during the war and whose submarine went down and never was heard from. If he would only let me see those two dear boys—once again.

"As I prayed there came a cold wind against my cheek, just as though some one had opened an outside door. Quick, I wiped away my tears because I thought some one was coming into the room.

"I looked up. Before me were the faces of my boys, my Hans and my August! I stood up, I opened my arms to them, I screamed for joy—and the faces went away. Call this the imagination of a poor old woman, if you will, but I saw my boys! I saw my sweet boys!

"Every year now I will not go out on Christmas Eve. I will not allow anyone to come near my room. I wait, I pray, I hope for the return of those faces. Not since that day, eight years ago, have I seen them. I know, Schumann-Heink knows, that they will come again."

By GLENN HUNTER

Actor.

"IT WAS with a heavy heart that I had to go to the theater every day to play a part, while my young brother lay desperately ill," related Glenn Hunter, famous portrayer of juvenile roles.

"At one part of the play the whole cast, with the exception of myself, was on the stage. This wait always occurred during a matinee, a few minutes before 4. I dreaded this wait. I did not want to be alone.

"Mary Boland's dressing room was nearest the telephone. I went into this dressing room hoping the phone would ring with a good message for me.

"The theater, off-stage, in the dressing rooms, was strangely quiet, except for the ticking of my watch. I took my watch out of my pocket. It was exactly 4 o'clock. I put it away.

"Then clearly, distinctly, came four slow, long knocks at my door. A pause separated each one. Quickly, I jumped to my feet and opened the door. There was no one in sight. I searched the dim corridor and could find no one. Shivers ran up and down my back. I asked the electricians and the stage hands if they had seen anyone going to or from the dressing room. They had not.

"The cue came for my entrance on the stage. Again I entered into my part.

"When I returned home I found my brother dead. I asked mother what time he died.

"Four o'clock," she said."

Earliest Game Laws

The earliest game laws in America probably were the hunting privileges granted in 1629 by the West India Co. to persons starting colonies in New Netherlands (New York), and the provisions regarding the right of hunting in the Massachusetts Bay Colonial Ordinance of 1647 and the New Jersey Concessions Agreement of 1678. The first federal game law was passed in 1832 and is the oldest one on the statute books. It was in force until the admission of Oklahoma as a state in 1907. It prohibited the capture of game in the Indian territory by any persons other than Indians, except for subsistence.—New York World-Telegram.

Matter of Cake

"Thomas, what is the matter with your brother?" asked the mother of the boys.

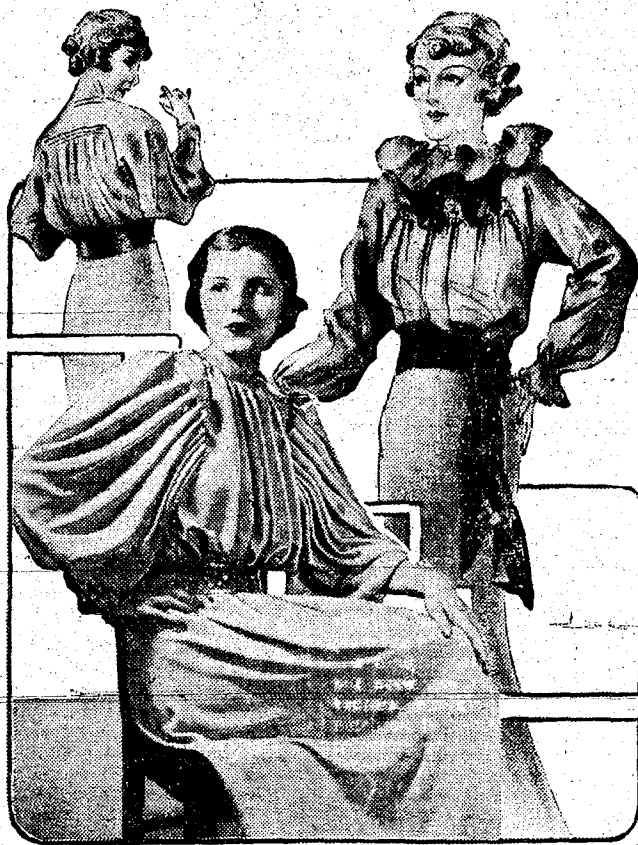
"He's crying," replied Thomas, "because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?" asked the mother.

"Yes, and he cried while I was eating that, too."

## Peasant Influence in Modern Dress

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



**B**IG sleeves, bloused bodices, drawstring necklines, cord and tassel fastenings, colorful sashes girding the waistline, rustic trims and cottons bizarre with color and design, ornate embroiderings and hosts of other details equally as fascinating and picturesque, all proclaim the romantic, quaint, peasant fashions of mid-Europe as the source from which modern designers are gathering inspiration.

The prologue to this peasant-inspired style program was written months ago when millinery, as we all remember, went so spectacularly and so picturesquely Tyrolean. The movement grew and grew until this season. Throughout all costume design one sees modern interpretation given to peasant themes gleaned from many lands.

To peasant sources may be traced the primitive reds and greens and yellows in beach and sports wear as a change from the subtle pastels, the nautical blues and the softly modulated "faded" tones and tints we loved so well. Peasant-shawl prints enliven the new evening gowns. Self-fringe finishes the edges of rustic fabrics. Raffia accessories is the new note sounded in connection with sports costumes. Starched laces flare about throat and on sleeves. Belts gaily embroidered in peasant colors make costumes look pictorially gypsylike—and so on and so on the story of peasant lore unfolds in modernized version.

Perhaps the most significant reaction to peasant influence is the silhouette which introduces softly bloused bodices and big generous sleeves. The dress on the seated figure in the illustration speaks more eloquently than words of this new movement. Gray jersey fashions this gown, which is a Paris model. Gray, by the way, is accounted as ultravoguish for both day and evening wear by stylists both here and abroad. The huge pleated sleeves are set very high. These, with the gathered-neckline and fullness given to the blouse which is

confined at the wristline with a massive silver belt, give that "different" look which insures a new-this-season styling.

The dress on the standing figure to the right also features the very new and smart bloused bodice, but in a more conservative way. It is fashioned of a handsome fuchsia colored crepe. There is a bit of smocking slightly suggesting a yoke which gives the required blouse fullness. The big sleeves are gathered in at the wrist in traditional peasant fashion. The frill at the neck also reflects peasant styling.

Bloused bodice backs are made a special point of interest in many of the new dresses. The model pictured above to the left in the group illustrates "lines" that are considered the latest word in chic.

Speaking of influences reflected in the newer fashions there is another movement under way which is quite as outstanding and important as that of peasant trends. We are referring to the "Regency" period fashions which flourished in the early Nineteenth century (from 1812 to 1820). The Regency influences in dress versus peasant trends inject a versatility to this season's styling which insures against the possibility of a dull or monotonous moment in realms of fashion the whole spring and summer through.

The former bespeaks a formality and sophistication which is quite foreign to the naive rustic beauty of the latter. The characteristic features in either are easily recognizable. Reminiscent of the Regency period modes are the high waistlines which certain French couturiers are introducing, the long skirts often with decorative hemlines and that which you will see displayed in millinery showings this spring—bonnets, real pucker bonnets which of course will interest the ingenu and debutante clientele, far more than women of more mature years. © Western Newspaper Union.

## TULLE TRIMS PRINT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The call of the evening mode is for masses of frothy tulle used in a trimming way on gowns. Two very handsome yellow and black silk crepe gown pictured has a troth of black tulle at each shoulder. The cunning cape which lady holds in hand in readiness to don at sweet will is also of frothy layers of black tulle.

Halos of Plaited Silk

The latest halos for evening wear are made of plaited silk in a variety of colors, with moleskin capes and muffs, dyed green, plum or navy.

## ACCESSORIES EKE OUT SMALL BUDGET

The woman who has to get through an entire season with one evening gown—now there's a problem for you. But it can be an amusing problem if the woman is sufficiently clever and ingenious. The styles are on her side this winter.

All this girl with the collapsed budget need do is watch her colors and accessories. Let her get a white or cream-colored gown built along simple, classic lines in crepe, chiffon, satin or velvet. Then let her change the gown's appearance from time to time with a double capelet of burnt orange tulle, with a mauve sequin jacket with a high-necked deep blue velvet jacket that buttons down the back, even with a lovebird green chiffon scarf whose ends float airily behind.

## Purple Flowers Are Back in Spotlight of Fashion

"Buttercups and daisies here to please the ladies"—are supplanted by violets, pansies and lilacs. The current acceptance of colors in the purple range, sponsored by Schiaparelli, Mainbocher, Lelong, Patou and others, have brought these lovely blossoms back into fashion.

Late last summer Paris began using these together with blues, which frequently have a purplish cast. The violets are varied in type, single, double, large, small; lilacs come in sprays or clusters, following genuine or artificial effects. Schiaparelli uses a spray of pansies over the shoulder. Mainbocher uses lilacs to trim lavender chiffon. Patou poses a bunch of violets at center front.

Black Velvet Favored

Black velvet hits the high spots for afternoon and evening. Velvet suits with peplums and rhinestone buttons or bowknots are chic.

## Youthful Love of Poetry

Cultivated Taste for the Beauty of the Written Word the Inalienable Right of Every Child; Poet and Youngster Akin in Spirit.

Poetry, like spinach, has been called a cultivated taste. More than one harassed mother has given up the struggle to make Junior or Jane acquire a liking for either. While the defense of spinach rests with somebody else, in *The Parents' Magazine* Helen Van Pelt Wilson takes up the case for poetry.

"You can't expect a child who has never seen a budding willow or an alder by the river," Miss Daffy-down-dilly or a racing cloud, to be very much interested in poems about them. Yet by stimulating the senses, by a constant appeal to sight, smell, sound, touch and association I have developed love of poetry in my little daughter not yet five years of age. Now a poem springs up to accompany every act of her day."

To be sure, daily walks in the country give the imaginative background for the nature poetry in which this wise mother coaches her small child. Yet, in the city there are parks with trees, flowing rivers and florists' windows full of bright beauty. In the city, too, there are museums where birds and animals are even more easily seen than in the country. Pictures, well colored, add to nature's lore. Also, there is poetry in gigantic machines and the motion of city life.

"Why does it matter so much whether children love poetry?" asks Mrs. Wilson, and promptly answers her own question. "To me poetry is an eternal glory and shining light. I shall feel a lamentable failure if I can't pass this joy along to my child. Poetry is a refuge in time of material losses, agony of grief, thwarted ambitions; there is great comfort in rhythmic beauty poured over the troubled soul."

With convictions such as these, no wonder Mrs. Wilson feels that poetry is the inalienable right of every child. From knowledge born of her own experience she declares there is spiritual kinship between poet and youngster. "Both are imaginative, curious, full of wonder and idealism. Both love words for their own sake." When it comes to selecting poetry

for children much of the choice should be left to the child.

"The acid test is the child's own liking," claims Mrs. Wilson. "Besides this no laboratory proof, no age or classroom list, no 'shoulds' nor 'oughts' can stand. 'I like this' and 'Don't let's read that' are the only true determinators." In conclusion she adds a word against keeping poetry just within the child's scope.

"You will find Junior and Jane will enjoy much they can't entirely understand, particularly if the rhythm is strong. It's good for a child to stand on tiptoe now and then."

Help Scientific Study

Miniature earthquakes, created by setting off small charges of dynamite, are helping scientists study deep-lying rock structures of the earth, says *Popular Mechanics Magazine*. Sensitive instruments record the "earthquakes." By studying the effects of these explosions it is possible to locate accurately underlying strata of rock as deep as 40,000 feet below the surface. The apparatus also is used to locate earthquake faults, to study the velocity with which earth tremors are propagated, to locate oil shale and to measure the depth of alluvial deposits. Dynamite charges vary from one to forty pounds. The explosive and recording instruments are carried on a special truck outfit by scientists of the California Institute of Technology.

## Taking Broad View of Purpose of Education

A good today is the best promise of a good tomorrow. The idea, which in the past was held by so many, namely that education is a preparation for life is quite right so far as it goes. The mistake, where there is one, is the failure to realize that life is a present quite as much as a future experience. The right kind of education meets present problems; its tomorrow is a continuation of today; it is not measured by the information it imparts as much as it is by the growth it fosters.

In planning for the future of your community, give the little boys and girls the kindergarten today. "The kindergarten age," says President J. H. Overmiller of York College, Nebraska, "is the most impressionable period in the entire life of the child. Aside from the home, no institution can be more effective in the making of the right type of citizen as can the kindergarten, properly conducted. If America is to awaken to her brightest opportunity for the creation of a desirable citizenship, she will not forget the part carried in that work by the kindergarten of the land."

The National Kindergarten association, 8 West Fortieth street, New York city, is always glad to help anyone willing to work to secure the establishment of a kindergarten under a trained kindergarten teacher. The service is free.

## CREOMULSION

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

## COUGHS

## Three Simple Steps to Ease a Sore Throat in Three Minutes

Modern Scientific Method Wonderfully Easy

REMEMBER PICTURES HERE

Here's a safe, modern and effective way to relieve sore throat. A way that eases the pain, rawness and irritation in as little as two or three minutes. Many doctors advise it and millions are following this way. Try it.

All you do is crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in 1/4 glass of water and gargle with it twice—as pictured here. (If you have signs of a cold, take BAYER Aspirin and drink plenty of water.)

Get real BAYER Aspirin Tablets for this purpose. They disintegrate quickly and completely, making a gargle without irritating particles.

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

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PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes



1. Crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in 1/4 glass of water.



2. Gargle thoroughly—throw your head way back, allowing a little to trickle down your throat. Do this twice. Do not rinse mouth.



3. If you have a cold, take 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Drink full glass of water. Repeat if necessary, following directions in package.

## WATCH YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.

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## METROPOLITAN GRAND OPERA

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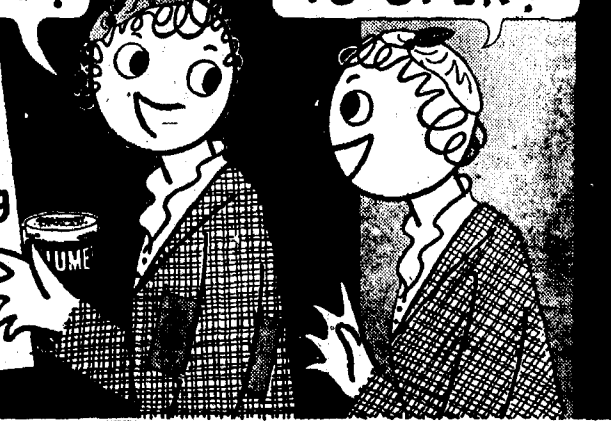
Geraldine Farrar

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

YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS FOR A BARGAIN!

AND THE NEW CAN IS SO EASY TO OPEN!

The regular price of Calumet Baking Powder is now only 25¢ a pound!





## THE School Bell

Harken to its Peals from the School on the Hill.

Week of Jan. 28 — Feb. 1

Reporters:— LaVera 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.

### Ashamed of Your Brains

Could anyone really be ashamed of the fact that he possessed real brains and used them? Undoubtedly the first answer to this question would be: "Of course not!" Yet it is a proven fact that many grown-ups as well as students do not want to be considered exceptionally intelligent. What is the reason for this attitude?

There are many reasons; among them are these: First, people who do not possess any measure of brilliancy often ridicule the person who does—and brilliant people are as a rule very sensitive to any type of ridicule. Second, real thinkers often open up new plans or new trends of thought, and people are always eager to criticize the untried.

The student who is making outstanding records in scholastic achievements often justly receives criticism for not entering into the social and athletic activities of the school. An all "A" student needs outside activities as well as outside activities need an all "A" student. The world has lost many wonderful inventions, books, and music because people were ashamed of their brains.

### A Third Grade Record in Rime

Four boys in the third grade have an enviable record. It might be given recognition thus:

Jack and Bruce and Ervin and Roy. Have perfect attendance, not missing a day.

"Let others be like us and follow our way."

Say Jack and Bruce and Ervin and Roy.

Farker Seiler has the most stars on the Reading Circle Chart.

The class is studying Eskimos in geography.

The pupils in section II in the fourth grade have taken up the New Elson Basic Readers.

### Forward March

The sixth grade is hitting a fine stride in arithmetic and reading. In arithmetic it is having a review in accuracy, and is busy with the study and discussions in the reading of "Pain Killers."

The collection of pictures in the room deserves special mention.

### New Animal Chart

The third graders in Mrs. Larsen's room are making an animal chart on the black board. Its purpose is to help the pupils learn to use words correctly.

The grade has a brand new set of Elson Readers which it has just started.

In the fifth grade there were fourteen "A's" in the semester arithmetic test.

### Senior Biography

For the last few years one of the interesting things to appear in the school news has been the biographies of those in the senior class. Because of its great interest and popularity, this custom is being resumed, beginning this week.

### Helen Ager

Helen Ager was born on February 20, 1917, on a farm in Barnard, four miles outside of Charlevoix, Mich.

She and her parents came to East Jordan thirteen years later and have resided here since. Her school life began at the age of five. She first attended the St. Joseph School in East Jordan until she was through the 4th grade. When the school there closed, she again took up her studies, this time in the Central School of East Jordan, from which she is expecting to be graduated in June.

English and home economics have been her favorite subjects; she is also enjoying Latin II this year. Her favorite hobby has always been reading. No definite plans for the future have been made so far, but she would like to find employment for the summer.

### Louise Beyer

Louise was born April 1, 1917 in East Jordan. At the age of five she started her education at the Chaddeok school and attended it until she was in the seventh grade. She is finishing school in the East Jordan Public Schools. She was a member of the news staff while a junior in high school. As she is taking a commercial course and is a member of the Commercial Club, you can readily see she is interested in this kind of work. She intends to go to Ferris Institute and take a commercial course, in order to prepare herself to be a stenographer.

### Orlando Earl Blair

Orlando Earl Blair, who to us is just plain "Bugs," was born in East Jordan, January 19, 1916, and has always attended the East Jordan Schools.

"Bugs" has been a very active

member in band, football, and basketball during his four years in high school. He has been in the band five years, spending the first few years in that organization playing a cornet and the rest of the time playing a baritone horn.

He has been out for football four years, and basketball two years, this year having the coveted honor of being co-captain.

W hear now that his favorite subject in school was Physics, and the same little bird also confides in us that some of his favorite hobbies are skating and dancing.

This week we shall have the pleasure of seeing Orlando's acting ability as the "dashing" young hero in the first Commercial Club play, "The Path Across the Hill."

At present, "Bugs" has not decided just what course his future will take.

### First Semester Closes at Junior College

Examinations begin Monday, February 4, and continue through the week at the Junior College. The second semester starts February 11.

Anybody who wishes to enroll, please see Miss Atkinson, the college director.

### Geometry Students are Dealing With Tangents of Circles

Geometry students are busily studying the tangents of circles.

The algebra classes are studying factoring, which is a process of finding two or more expressions whose product is equal to a given expression.

### Civics is Discarded for Study of Economics

Those students who took civics the first semester, now find themselves busily studying economics. New definitions for wealth and property have been found, as well as the correct way to show one's assets and liabilities. Since economics is the study of every day problems, it should prove very interesting and beneficial.

### What's What in Cotton

The ninth grade home economic girls have been studying all about cotton fiber. They made a drawing of the cotton fiber under the microscope.

Weaving is quite a hard job for the freshman girls, or so they think, especially when in this case they have to draw the process.

### East Jordan Team To Get Wall Plaque

The debate scheduled for Friday, January 22, was postponed until last Monday, January 25, because the furnace in the Bellaire high school was broken.

The team consisting of Harriet Conway, Barbara Stroebel, and Pauline Clark upheld the negative side of the question of federal aid for schools.

There were three judges, and the East Jordan team received an unanimous decision.

From the result of this debate it was learned that the team will be presented with a wall plaque as a reward for its efforts, the second wall plaque to be won by the East Jordan High School debaters.

**MORE COMICS FOR YOU EVERY SUNDAY!** You Will Find More Than 50 Comics in Color in THE SUNDAY CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER — In The Favorite Tabloid Size. All Of Your Old Friends And Many New Ones!

The sage was right when he wrote that a man dies as often as he loses a friend. His pipe went out before he could complete the phrase: Every fine friendship re-found and revived is a reincarnation.

### PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. In the Matter of the Estate of Morgan F. Lewis, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county on the 16th day of January, 1935.

Present: Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Flora M. Lewis and William P. Porter having been appointed Executrix and Executor.

It is Ordered, That four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 20th day of May, 1935, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

ERVAN A. RUEGSEGGER, Judge of Probate.

### 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.

## THE Week At Lansing

(By FRANK D. BROWN, Special Correspondent)

Governor Fitzgerald sustained the first major reversal of his tenure last week Wednesday when the senate turned thumbs down on his proposal that the Western State Teachers' College at Kalamazoo be closed in the interest of economy. Headed by Senator Frank E. Mosier (R) of Fenwick, the special committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of closing the school, submitted its report recommending the continued operation of the institution as well as that of the three other normal schools. The report was unanimously adopted by the senate, thus definitely sidetracking this particular phase of the administration's program.

Western State Teachers' college was declared by the committee to be one of the six leading teachers' colleges in the United States and that Michigan's four teachers training schools rank among the first 20 in the nation.

The need of an extensive study of the whole educational problem in this state was cited by the committee. It was suggested that this be done "to the end that the efficiency of the entire system may be increased and bettered and that every economy possible be accomplished in order to make as great a saving as possible to the taxpayers of the state."

The legislature took an early adjournment this week, both houses recessing Wednesday, until next Monday night. The briefness of the workweek was occasioned by the Democratic state convention in Detroit last Thursday to which place the senators and representatives of that party hied themselves. The lull in the proceedings also furnishes the opportunity for some of the institutional committees to make their jinkets to the north country.

In these days of distressed taxpayers and limited state revenues, the junket as it was once conducted by committees of both houses has come to be regarded as of doubtful value and great expense to the state. The prolonged and costly trips to visit fish hatcheries, to inspect some prison or other state institution are now frowned upon by both the public and the conscientious legislator. The usual practice in the past was to make these junkets occasions for bacchanalian indulgence, the expense of which came out of the pocket of the taxpayer. Although a few committeemen still insist that these tours of inspection are necessary to their work, the number of forays has been greatly reduced and much of the exuberance of old is now missing.

The anticipated report of the senate committee investigating Senator Wilkowsky's recount in Detroit failed to make its appearance this week. Senator A. L. Moore (R) of Pontiac, chairman of the committee, informs your correspondent that the report will be finished and ready for presentation this coming week, likely Tuesday.

Senator Don VanderWerp (R) of Fremont, chairman of the senate elections committee, states that his group will also submit a report this week on the two contested senate seats. While the report has not yet been written, it is known that the committee is unanimous in the recommendation that Senator Dale D. Doyle (D) of Saginaw and Senator Harold Saur (R) of Kent City be permitted to retain their seats. No fraud is charged in the conduct of the vote by which these men were elected.

The election contests in the house are believed definitely shelved and probably will remain so. It is understood that one of the four contestants has withdrawn his bill of exceptions and gone home.

Senator Moore, who is chairman of the senate's taxation committee and one of the foremost students of tax problems in Michigan, created a stir in several circles this week by his introduction of the first of a series of bills designed to revise the present gasoline and weight tax laws.

The senator's first measure proposes to increase the gas tax from three to four cents and earmark the resulting increased revenue for distribution among the public schools under the terms of the present Thatcher-Sias act. The second bill, which is yet to be introduced, would reduce the weight tax on automobiles from 35 cent per hundred to 25 cents.

Some of the serious problems confronting the legislature have been listed in a series of questions prepared by Senator Moore. Bills have been or will be introduced covering each of the several questions propounded. It is the desire of the taxation committee to secure an expression from the citizens of the state as to what course should be followed in each instance.

Among the questions prepared are the following:

"Which is more important, the payment of current and future taxes, or the collection of delinquent taxes?" "Should the State delinquent tax sale be held May 1, 1936? If not, what should be done?" "Should the State continue to acquire title to tax delinquent lands that are sold at tax sales?" "Should the taxpayer who pays his taxes promptly receive a discount for prompt payment?" "How can real property best be relieved from the sales resistance now

caused by the presence of delinquent taxes?"

"Can the real property owner receive any real relief until his land has a market value as well as an asset value?"

"Should real property be taxed having regard to its ability to pay?" "Should new taxes be developed in order to remove a portion or all of school support from real estate?"

"If the tax is one within the ability of real property to pay, should the penalties for non-payment be made more severe?"

"Should the balance of the State property tax be repealed?" "Should the sale of liquor by the State liquor stores be subject to the sales tax? It is not now."

"Should the sales tax on food stuff be repealed?" "How shall old age pensions be financed?"

"Should unemployment insurance have any tax support?" "Should all descriptions of property for tax purpose be prepared in the county treasurer's office?"

"Would the collection of all taxes by the county treasurer make for efficiency and economy?" "Is it wise to set up a tax adjustment board the various local assessing boards or any other local agency?"

"Should there be a homestead exemption from all taxation for aged people? If so, in what amount and what age?"

"What relation do the mortgage and contract moratorium laws have to the delinquent tax problem?" "Is it more profitable to rent than it is to own your own home or farm?"

"Can there be any substantial recovery in this state until home ownership has become an asset?"

In the house, Rep. Earl McNitt's bill to pay county road commissioners from the highway funds of the county rather than from the general fund is ready for final passage. On general orders this week an amendment was attached to it providing for the election of commissioners by a vote of the people rather than by appointment by the boards of supervisors as is the case in most counties.

Rep. Fred Holbeck (R) of Arenac has introduced a measure which, if enacted into law, would entitle homesteads of all persons over 65 years of age to a \$2,000 tax exemption. In order to secure the exemption, however, the taxpayer would have to re-

side on the homestead for at least five years.

House approval has been given to a bill which would loosen banking credit to permit the modernization of Michigan homes under the National Housing Administration. The measure provides that banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations may accept mortgages running for as much as 20 years thus permitting the purchase of the Federal Housing bonds. At present these institutions are limited to paper maturing within five years.

Visions of a 90-day session are fast fading. With one month of the 58th legislature already a matter of history, few important pieces of legislation have been enacted to date. Observer: foresee a repetition of past sessions that have dragged along four or five months without a great deal of accomplishment until the last two or three weeks when both houses go at their work with a vengeance. The speed with which bills are passed during the closing days of the average session is terrific. It is not at all uncommon to witness as many as 100 bills being approved in a day. So rapid is the pace that only the committee that release them know what they actually contain.

### Black Cats That Have Gone Wild

A strange breed of domestic black cats gone wild is reported in the woods in the vicinity of the Lyle Camp at Managhan's Landing near Alpena, according to information received by the Department of Conservation.

Two of the cats have been captured, one shot and the other trapped. One specimen measured more than three feet in length, according to the report, and carried a heavy coat of fur. It seemed more muscular than the domestic breed from which it apparently had sprung; the tail appeared shorter and less bushy than that of the ordinary domestic cat.

M. J. Lyle, who exhibited the specimen, was to send the pelt to the Department of Conservation.

Local conservationists were planning to hunt out the remainder of the black cats, believing that if left to run wild they would prey heavily on wild game birds and animals and probably evolve a distinct wild breed that would constitute a predator problem.

### DR. B. J. BEUKER

Physician and Surgeon

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Residence Phone — 158-F3

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

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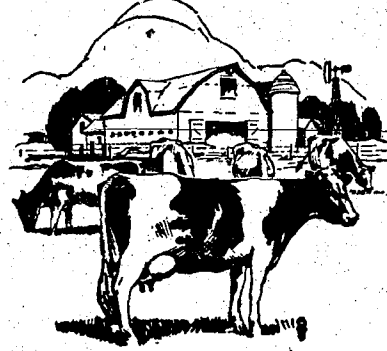
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