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Cutworms No. 1 Public Enemy

ALL CLASSES OF CROPS DAMAGED THROUGHOUT STATE

Cutworms have become public enemy number one in the fields and gardens of Michigan, and, like other criminals, public notice so far accorded them seems only to have encouraged their appetites for crime, according to the entomology department at Michigan State College.

Reports of destruction roll into the entomology department on the telephone, by telegraph, and by mail. Six acres of everbearing strawberries disappeared near West Highland, and an inspection of the field showed a condition which was expressed as, "paved with cutworms." The taste of these insects for green stuff is not confined to any one species of plant. They have been reported as destroying carrots, corn, tomatoes, all sorts of garden plants, and some flowering plants.

When cutworms are present in the numbers now reported, the only practical method of controlling them is to use poison bait. The bait should be placed in the infested areas just before dark. It is scattered on the ground in flakes to avoid leaving lumps which might injure birds or domestic fowls.

The poison bait is prepared by mixing one bushel of bran, one-half gallon of cheap molasses, and one pound of white arsenic or one pound of paris green. Enough water is added to permit thorough mixing and to allow the poison to go into solution so that each particle of bran has a coating of the killing agent. Too much water wastes poison, as any water that drips out carries poison in solution. Two ounces of banana oil are added to the mixture.

The quantities of materials mentioned will make bait enough to treat two acres. Bait should not be wasted by applying it in areas where plants are not being damaged. Bait applied early in the day will dry out and is effective in attracting cutworms.

Gardeners who have only small plots of ground to protect can cooperate with neighbors in buying and mixing the bait. Local dealers in supplies often will mix the bait and sell it in quantities needed. Ten pounds of bait will treat one acre.

Arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate can not be used successfully in preparing poison bait. Sodium arsenate can be used but it usually is not so readily available at local stores.

Fall plowing of land to be used for gardens or crops helps materially in controlling cutworms and other insect pests. The insects are turned up to the surface where they are exposed to unfavorable weather conditions and to the attacks of birds and animals.

Special bulletin No. 183 published by Michigan State College contains detailed directions for controlling the insects which attack field and garden crops. Extension bulletin No. 117 is intended for the use of gardeners who are having trouble with bugs. Either bulletin or both will be sent to anyone requesting it from the bulletin clerk at the College, East Lansing.

"Poison Bait," Now Available, Free of Charge

The federal government is co-operating with farmers in Charlevoix county as they did last year, to assist them in killing of grasshoppers and other insect pests that are doing serious damage to all farm crops, as well as garden crops. Beyond question, we may expect large numbers of grasshoppers, have already experienced great damage from cut worms, and even tent-caterpillars are rapidly increasing in numbers.

This poison bait consists of bran, molasses, sodium arsenite, banana oil and salt, and will be already mixed ready for use when you come to your nearest station to obtain it. A circular letter recently sent out, indicated a price of 10c per bushel for the mixed bait. Since that time this cost has been entirely removed, so now any person in the county may obtain the desired quantity absolutely free of charge. With this set up, it is expected that farmers will spread the bait in many cases on land adjacent to their property, especially if it is wild land, and a good breeding place for the young hoppers. This poison bait for grasshoppers should be spread very thinly during the heat of the day, as grasshoppers do most of their damage at this time. Full directions are given to each person at the station, so you will not have any difficulty in obtaining good results from its use.

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

PAINLESS DEATH! Why Sudden Death Is Usually Painless Explained in an interesting article in the American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed with NEXT SUNDAY'S CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Lovers hypnotize each other, and see in each other whatever they wish to see.

"Library Week" To Be Observed In East Jordan, Next Week

During the coming week — June 17 to 22 — a drive will be made for our Library. Townspeople will call on our citizens, this request includes the rural districts.

We have put on a new roof but interior repairs are needed.

No call for extra funds has been made for several years.

The annual receipts must cover all expenses of the Library Committee.

ANNUAL LIBRARY REPORT

Statement of receipts and disbursements of East Jordan Library Board from July 1, 1934, to June 12, 1935.

Balance on Hand, July 1, 1934	\$12.09
Received from East Jordan Consolidated Schools, rent	50.00
Received from City for Library year 1934-35	1000.00
Advance from City on Library year 1935-36	180.00
Total	1242.09
Disbursements	
Care of Lawn	\$5.77
Cleaning Library building	5.00
Bank service charges	1.74
Janitors Supplies	4.44
LeRoy Sherman, labor on roof	5.30
Michigan Public Service Co., lights	29.65
Insurance	53.95
Books, magazines and librarians supplies	58.47
Fuel	145.50
Janitor salary	174.00
New roof on building	278.00
Librarians Salary	480.00
Total Disbursements	\$1241.82
Bal. on Hand, June 12, 1935	.27
Total	\$1242.09

W. G. CORNELL, Treasurer.

All Star Week Starts At Temple East Jordan

Announcing an entire week of specially selected programs the Temple Theatre is bringing an array of fine pictures for presentation this week. The first bill starring Charles Laughton, Zasu Pitts and Charles Ruggles in "Ruggles of Red Gap" is for Friday and Saturday.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the new Rudy Vallee comedy-musical, "Sweet Music" with Ann Dvorak, Ned Sparks and nine other stars is the presentation. And on Wednesday and Thursday of next week (June 19-20) the special feature will be "The White Cockatoo" starring Jean Muir and Ricardo Cortez. On these nights the regular "Family Night" prices of two for 25c will prevail as usual. The programs above are rounded out with a diversity of short subjects of outstanding quality making each bill a program worth making special effort to attend.

The Saturday Night Owl Show inaugurated last week was a tremendous success and this new feature is to be continued. All patrons attending Saturday night are invited to remain to a pre-view screening of the entire Sunday program and see two complete shows for the one admission price. Yes Sir! we'll be seeing you at the Temple.

Drivers Affected By Two New Acts

Two bills of the recent legislature are of particular interest to automobile drivers of the state. One, Senate Bill No. 388, Senate Enrolled Act No. 131, provides that anyone whose operator's license has been suspended as the result of an accident, must, if he seeks reinstatement prior to the time set by the revocation order, apply to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred. The measure was drawn to guarantee to circuit judges the privilege of reviewing their own revocation orders.

The second measure, House Bill No. 340, House Enrolled Act No. 148, strikes the offense of driving while improperly registered, or while not registered at all, from the list of violations for which conviction automatically brings the operator under the stern provisions of the financial responsibility act of 1931. Since the latter act became law, nearly 1,000 operators have been brought under its provisions, chief "tooth" in the act being that the operator must prove his ability to meet accident claims up to \$11,000, which requires the posting of cash, securities or insurance policies, in this sum, with the Secretary of State.

Officials of the Department of State believe that with this future possibility eliminated, the penalty for the misdemeanor of driving while improperly registered, is made somewhat more proportionate to the offense. There are, at present, approximately 100,000 persons operating automobiles in this state, without operators' licenses.

June 15 has been set aside as "Better Housing day." Mother will probably insist that father observe it by varnishing the bathroom floor.



FLAG DAY — TODAY — JUNE 14

Mrs. George H. Etcher Passes Away After Long Illness

Mrs. George H. Etcher passed away at her home in East Jordan, Sunday, June 9th, following an illness of a year and a half duration.

Mary Margaret Martinek was born in Bohemia, Jan'y 16th, 1884, and came to the United States when nine years of age. She has made her home here since then.

In May, 1902, she was united in marriage to George Etcher.

She leaves to mourn her death, her husband, George Etcher, two daughters, Irene and Helen; and one son, Joe; and their families. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martinek of East Jordan; five sisters, Anna, Fannie, Blanche, and Barbara of Detroit; Betty of Boyne City; also two brothers, Tony of Detroit and Joe of East Jordan. Besides many other relatives in Elk Rapids and Traverse City.

The funeral was held from the home on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. James Leitch. Burial was at Sunset Hill.

Several relatives from Detroit and Boyne City were here to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Sarah L. Hardy Passes Away At Deer Lake

Mrs. Sarah L. Hardy passed away at her home near Deer Lake, June 6th, following an illness of 4 months duration.

Sarah Joretta Plumb was born Dec. 20, 1867 at Pierson, Mich. Her parents being Thomas and Henrietta Plumb. In 1886 she was united in marriage to Matthew Hardy of Coral, Mich., and came to Boyne City around 35 years ago. To this union were born seven children, two having preceded her in death.

The husband, Matthew Hardy, and the following sons and daughters and 12 great grand-children survive: LeRoy Hardy, Lester Hardy, and Helen Lumley of Deer Lake, George Hardy of Boyne City and Ruby Pierce of Petoskey; 12 grandchildren; two sisters and one brother, Mrs. Maggie Wilson of Cedar Springs, Mrs. Ella Ingraham of Greenville, and George Plumb of Tuefat, Mich.

Funeral services were held from the Deer Lake Grange Hall, June 9, conducted by Rev. Smock of Boyne City. Burial at Maple Lawn, Boyne City.

Among those present from outside to attend the funeral were: Mrs. Maggie Wilson of Cedar Springs; George Plumb of Trufant; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seese and Claude Wilson of Sand Lake; Mrs. Roy Clark of Rockford and Elmer Hardy and son Lemon of Sparta.

Fitzgerald's Accountings

As a parting gesture, the Legislature handed to Gov. Fitzgerald the rather thankless task of doing what the Legislature itself should have done—making the appropriations meet the probable income of the State. Instead the law makers took the weak course of yielding to demands on the treasury and then asking the Governor to pare down the appropriations to balance the budget.

In his recent radio talk, the Governor said that the \$82,895,000 voted by the Legislature would have to be reduced by \$3,800,000 to keep up with the State's prospective income. That means either that the 132 members of the Legislature proved bad financial managers for the State, or they were guilty of a shabby political trick in pretending to give what the State could not afford and leaving the Governor to take what blame may attach to making the necessary reduction.

The people will be interested in the Governor's declared policy of making monthly radio accountings. "You will know from month to month," said he, "how much your State has spent, how much it has collected, and other plain facts that will keep you posted on what is being done with your money."—Detroit News.

President Roosevelt told a group of Iowa farmers that "crocodile tears over little pigs do not deceive." We might remind the President that the tears of hungry children over such wanton and ghastly destruction of food has not been misunderstood by thinking people either.

Charlevoix Hotel Destroyed By Fire In A \$60,000 Blaze

A swiftly spreading fire that started just before noon last Friday destroyed the Charlevoix hotel, one of the oldest hostleries in the city. The loss was placed at \$60,000, partly covered by insurance.

The flames, believed to have originated from chimney sparks alighting on the roof, soon enveloped the three-story frame building. The entire contents were consumed, including the personal effects of numerous guests and a collection of relics and souvenirs that the owner Dr. C. J. Winder, had accumulated over many years. So far as was known, however, no one was missing or injured.

The blaze was brought under control in the middle of the afternoon but firemen still played water upon the burning embers to prevent any possible outbreak of flames.

The Charlevoix fire department laid 10 hose streams on the blaze and then sent out a call for the assistance of the East Jordan corps, which laid out two more lines.

The building, originally the Bridge house and later the Bartlett hotel, was built about 50 years ago.

Virtually nothing was saved from the hotel, the loss including Dr. Winder's dental equipment, his office having been on the second floor of the hotel building. The guests, numbered at about half a dozen, lost nearly all their effects, and the hotel register was reported missing.

Fortunately the wind was from the west, or else the entire block might have been consumed. As it was, much concern was felt for the entire business section.

Herbert Chorpene Former Wilson Resident Dies Near Marshall

Herbert Chorpene, 62, former well-known resident of Wilson Township, passed away at his farm home in Marengo township (near Marshall, Mich.) Monday, June 3rd, following a year's illness.

For the last decade Mr. Chorpene was prominent among the dairymen of that region and was known as a breeder of fine Guernsey cattle.

Deceased is survived by Mrs. Chorpene; two daughters, Mrs. Fay Owens of Marengo township and Mrs. V. D. Barnett of Mackinaw City.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, June 5th.

Chamber of Commerce

Supper meeting at Al Warda's, Wednesday, June 19th, at 7:00 p. m. Phone reservations to Al by Tuesday morning.

Geo. Secord, Sec'y.

No two persons alike. After making each, the pattern was thrown away.

Homemakers' Corner

By Home Economics Specialists Michigan State College

A thorough dry-cleaning or exposure to sunlight and air before storing in a compactly wrapped or closed container is the most effective way to prevent moths from damaging clothing or blankets, according to home management specialists of Michigan State College.

Clothing in closets can be freed from moths if fumigated with carbon tetrachloride. Since the gas formed by evaporation of the liquid is heavier than air, it should be placed in a shallow dish on the shelf of the closet. For a closet 2 by 5 by 7 feet use about 1 1/2 cups of carbon tetrachloride. As soon as the liquid has been poured into the dish, shut the door and seal the cracks with gummed paper, or paste on strips of firm paper, using a flour paste.

Materials which are to be either wrapped into packages or placed in trunks or chests, must first be thoroughly examined for moth larvae. Seams should be brushed and pockets and pleats thoroughly inspected. Ordinary firm wrapping paper is satisfactory for wrapping if there are no breaks in the piece being used. Newspaper is less satisfactory as they are broken more easily. Care must be exercised to bind back the folds of the paper upon themselves at the ends of the bundles so that the moths can not crawl in at the ends. If the articles are placed in boxes, the extra precaution of wrapping in paper should be taken since the moths might crawl in under the cover.

Carbon tetrachloride may be used in trunks also and is recommended because of its non-inflammability, and it will leave the articles practically odorless when removed. For a trunk about 21 by 30 by 42 inches, pour about six to 10 tablespoons of liquid into a saucer, place at top of trunk, close, and seal. The liquid evaporates, forming a gas that sinks down into the clothing, killing clothes moths and other insects.

More Convenient Night-Rate Schedule Adopted By Bell Telephone Co.

Minimum long distance telephone rates between most points, both within and outside of Michigan, were made effective one and a half hours earlier Saturday, June 1, when the effective hour for night station-to-station calls was advanced from 8:30 p. m. to 7 p. m. The change was made for the purpose of offering more time and more convenient hours for making calls at the night rate, according to C. L. Johnson, manager in this area for the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. The company applied to the Michigan Public Utilities Commission for and received from it authority to make the change in intrastate rates. The change in the night rate period on calls to points outside of Michigan is made effective under tariffs filed with the Federal Communications Commission by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Beginning June 1, also, night rates were offered from 5 p. m. to 5 a. m. on overseas calls to points in Europe, the rate for a three-minute call being \$9 less than that for a day call.

Under the proposed new tariffs, station-to-station day rates for long distance calls, both intrastate and interstate, remain in effect from 4:30 a. m. to 7 p. m., as previously. Evening rates, which have been in effect from 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., and which were about 25 per cent lower than day rates on calls to points more than 50 miles distant, are now in effect from 7 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.

Barn Yard Jamboree Auspices American Legion Next Monday-Tuesday

From all reports the whole county is talking about the Barnyard Jamboree, which will feature 100 local persons when presented next Monday and Tuesday nights at the high school auditorium.

You would hardly believe that this community possessed such an array of talent as came to the try-outs and that is still drifting in from the far corners of the county. Just as soon as they hear of the opportunity to appear in this show, there will be artists in it from East Jordan, of course, but also from Ellsworth, Boyne City, Charlevoix, and many other communities too numerous to mention.

This show is going to be the top of the chowder in this community for months to come. Many of those appearing in this presentation are just as good and some perhaps better than many recognized radio stars.

Miss Showalter, the director of the local show, says that this is going to be the best ever, and she ought to know because she has been staging the Barn Dance Frolic during the past season.

Tickets for adults are 30c and children 15c, and are on sale at Whiteford's Variety Store.

Boyne City Girl Is Adjudged Champion FHA Essay Contest

Mill Wilma Kirby of Boyne City and George Fink of Monroe have been announced as the Michigan champions of the National Educational contest sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration.

Their essays on Better Housing have been forwarded to Washington to participate in the national semifinals where the best four boys and best four girls will be chosen. The authors of the best eight essays will be called to Washington for the national championship on June 15. The expenses for the journey and the cost of prizes for state and national champions have been met by volunteer subscriptions from business interests.

Judges in the state finals were: Dr. Paul F. Voelker of Lansing, state superintendent of public instruction; George J. Burke of Ann Arbor, attorney and former state director of the Federal Housing Administration, and Mrs. Esther Marsh Cram of Flint, regent of the University of Michigan. The judges, faced with difficulty in narrowing down the field, recommended that another boy and another girl be selected for honorable mention. They were: Miss Jean Robinson of Carsonville and Edward Ochal of Hamtramck.

The county winners in each case were determined by an oral contest held in the county seat with various high schools of the county taking part. Miss Muriel A. Bradley of the women's speakers' bureau of the FHA, Michigan office, was named state manager by Raymond M. Foley, state director.

SECRETS OF THE MAGICIANS

A double page article which is the first of a series written by Goldston, founder of the London Magicians' Club, in which he explains how many famous tricks and illusions were performed by magicians of renown. These interesting revelations are one of the many features in The American Weekly with next Sunday's Detroit Times.

Eight 4-H Canning Clubs

ALREADY ORGANIZED WITH 75 GIRLS PARTICIPATING

The visit of Miss Sylvia Wikson, assistant State Club Leader, to Charlevoix county last Thursday and Friday, resulted in meeting eight different communities regarding their 4-H Canning Club. In this program, each girl will can from 30 to 75 quarts of fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams, marmalades and meats. In addition, they will study the value of foods, preparation of menus, and proper food budgets.

At the present time, the following communities will have a club organization: East Hudson Community, Boyne River, South Arm, Undine School, East Jordan, Marion Center, Murray School and Bay Shore. Within the next week no doubt, there will be two more communities that will organize to carry on the program. This enrollment is a decided increase over last year, and indicates the deep interest that the girls have in preparing and canning fruits and vegetables for the winter needs.

In addition to the activities above mentioned, there will be several groups of boys, either already organized, or in the process of organization. There will be Dairy Calf Clubs at Chandler, Barnard, East Hudson, Boyne River and Hilton School Community. Three Crop Clubs will be located in the Tainter School community, on the Peninsula, and at Charlevoix where the Kiwanis Club is sponsoring a most splendid program in which 22 boys are participating. This year the potato project is the most popular. 25 boys are already entered in this competition, each one having at least one-quarter acre, and some up to one acre. 14 of the boys are raising the new variety potatoes recently established in the county. They are the Katahdins, and are a prove somewhat more profitable than the Russet Rural, which are so commonly raised.

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

Expect Good Crops On Michigan Farms

Michigan crop prospects are very bright as far as they can be determined now, according to Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician.

The outlook for wheat in the State is for a crop 50 per cent larger than last year. This is much better than conditions indicate for the crop in the whole country where more than 13,000,000 acres were abandoned following the drought in the southwest.

About 46,000 acres more rye will be harvested in Michigan this year than last and the prospects are that the yield will be more than a million bushels higher.

Close pasturing last year failed to permanently injure pastures, which now are in excellent condition. Killing out of new seedlings of clover during last year's dry season had made it necessary to plant more than a normal acreage of emergency hay and pasture crops.

The value of alfalfa on Michigan farms was demonstrated by its ability to withstand extremely adverse weather conditions. The acreage of this crop has increased from 74,000 in 1919 to 891,000 in 1934. The condition of alfalfa is quite good this year.

An unusually encouraging prospect faces fruit growers of the State as far as yields are concerned. This condition may be changed by later adverse conditions. Reports from southern states indicate a larger peach crop there than last year, and the conditions are unfavorable in the eastern states from Virginia northward.

Radio Field Equipment Helps To Prevent Serious Jordan Valley Fire

Radio field equipment has just scored another victory over the red poacher, forest fire.

Quick work with portable field sets developed by radio engineers was the means of preventing a serious forest fire in a dangerous slash area of the Jordan river valley.

On receiving a report of the fire, H. A. Dunsmore, district conservation supervisor of Boyne City, immediately dispatched radio equipment to the scene. A set operated at the fire by R. C. Williams radioed information to headquarters as to the condition of the blaze, the number of men and the type of specialized fire fighting equipment needed. Directions as to the trail by which to send them also were given.

Supervisor Dunsmore, by means of a set at headquarters operated by O. D. Slocum, remained in contact with the fire until it was extinguished. The blaze was confined to six and a quarter acres and without the help of radio Dunsmore stated, it would have developed into a serious condition.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Suggests Amendment of Constitution but Asks Stop-Gap Legislation to Permit Continuance of the New Deal Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has created a major issue for the campaign of 1936 and stirred up widespread debate and controversy over a question that the nation had thought was settled in its early days.

Furthermore, it is likely he has started the movement for a complete re-alignment of political forces into what will be virtually two new parties. Briefly, he proposes that the Constitution be changed to take from the states and give to the federal government power over the chief social and economic questions so that the New Deal may be saved from the doom pronounced upon it by the Supreme court.

In the course of a two hour talk with the Washington correspondents the President sent up a trial balloon on the plan he had conceived for remodeling the government to fit his program, declaring that he favored curtailing the sovereignty of the states and giving the central government full control over agriculture, industry, commerce and all other occupations and enterprises. He said this question of amending or re-writing the Constitution must be settled by a vote of the people. In some ways, he said, the Supreme court decision was the best thing that could have happened to the country because it clarified the issue as he presented it. The issue must be met by moving one way or the other, he said, back to the 13 states or forward to the modern interpretation.

We are the only country in the world which has not solved this problem, Mr. Roosevelt said. We thought we were solving it, but now it is thrown right back in our faces. We are relegated to the "horse and buggy" interpretation of the interstate commerce clause. That many prominent Democrats will be alienated from their support of Mr. Roosevelt by this pronouncement is certain. Already there has been launched a movement for those of the party who seek "a return to constitutional government" to unite with the Republicans who are of like mind. Its leaders are Bainbridge Colby, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, and Chief Justice William R. Patterson of the Massachusetts Supreme court.

Mr. Colby has written to a number of Democratic leaders of national repute proposing they meet in a southern city, preferably Richmond, "to consider some form of political action that is for our country and above party." In a letter to a friend in Washington it was revealed that Chief Justice Patterson had decided to resign in order to join with other Jeffersonian Democrats to bring about a coalition with Republicans and the restoration of "constitutional government" to replace the New Deal.

HAVING started the country by his proposition for changing the basic law, Mr. Roosevelt turned his attention to speedy legislation that might salvage part of the NRA, considering it was authoritatively said, that amendment of the Constitution was not a matter of the immediate future. He asked congress to pass the Clark resolution in modified form extending the NRA until April 1, 1936, with the understanding that it would be a skeleton organization to collect and classify data but without power to enforce wages, hours or fair trade practices upon industry, except in the case of work done for the government. This was agreeable to both the senate and the house majorities. The President said there would be no attempt to circumvent the Supreme court decision or to persuade business men to enter into voluntary code agreements.

Attorney General Cummings, Solicitor General Reed, Felix Frankfurter and others were studying numerous proposals for substitutes for the NRA, but Secretary Early of the White House staff said none of the suggestions had met the requirements. Secretary of Labor Perkins had a plan for using the government's taxing powers as a means toward interstate regulation. Senators Nye and King introduced in the senate a bill to expand the powers of the federal trade commission. And there were many other propositions, but none of them seemed adequate.

CONGRESS, it now appears, will be in session until September, for the President handed to the leaders a "must" program of legislation that will keep the law makers busy for a long time. Here is the list:

1. Social security bill.
2. Omnibus banking bill.
3. Holding company bill.
4. Wagner labor relations bill, and Guffey coal regulations bill.
5. Tennessee valley bill.
6. Bankhead cotton act extension.
7. AAA amendments.
8. Tax extension bill.
9. Temporary NRA extension.
10. NRA government contract requirements.

11. Federal alcohol control legislation.
12. Federal oil control legislation.
13. Central statistical board set up.
14. Electrical farm and home authority set up.

The holding company measure has been resisted firmly in committee by two Democrats, Pettigill of Indiana and Huddleston of Alabama. In a senate debate it was vigorously attacked by Dieterich of Illinois, Democrat, and Hastings of Delaware, Republican, as an unconstitutional scheme to destroy the government's competitors in the power business. Mr. Dieterich said it was his honest conviction that the measure would destroy all private ownership of public utilities in the country, together with the millions upon millions of dollars invested in them by private citizens.

This measure was naturally the chief topic of discussion at the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute at Atlantic City. President Thomas N. McCarter told the assembly that the privately owned power industry must fight for its life against the administration's "most devastating and destructive attack." He told of presenting "in person" to the President "a dignified memorial" setting forth "facts that seemed to the trustees to threaten the existence of this industry and appealed to the government for a get-together policy for the elimination of whatever abuses and wrongs might be found to exist," but said he got nowhere.

TEMPORARILY the work-relief program was halted when the officials found that the projects were too costly, and they set about hunting up projects that would provide maximum work at minimum cost, so that the promise to employ 3,500,000 persons can be carried out. Meanwhile approval of all applications was held up.

They have an average of \$1.100 per man to spend. Yet the \$1,000,000,000 in projects already planned will cost approximately \$2,000 for every person taken off relief rolls and kept on government pay rolls until July 1, 1936.

To reduce the average, Mr. Roosevelt instructed Progress Director Harry L. Hopkins to search the country for local, quick work where material costs will be low with almost all the money going for labor and wages. The plan of enlarging the Civilian Conservation corps from 300,000 to 600,000 was in process of revision because it was believed the additional men could not be enrolled if the present eighteen to twenty-five-year-old age limit were retained. The probability was the age limit would be raised to thirty years.

SOLELY on account of ill health, Ramsay MacDonald has retired as prime minister of Great Britain and gone to Lossiemouth, his home in Scotland, for a good rest. His successor as head of the national cabinet is Stanley Baldwin, the veteran leader of Conservatives who has been serving as lord president of the council and in reality has been a deputy prime minister since the national government was formed seven years ago. Mr. MacDonald exchanges places with him, thus remaining in the cabinet but without departmental duties. The date of his last cabinet meeting as prime minister was the sixth anniversary of his assumption of the office for the second time. With the exception of H. H. Asquith he has held the office continuously for the longest period in modern times.

Of the other changes in the cabinet the most important was the transfer of Sir John Simon from the foreign office to the home office. He is succeeded in the former by Sir Samuel Hoare, who has been chief secretary for India. Mr. MacDonald's son Malcolm, only thirty-four years old, was made colonial secretary.

BOUISSON'S French cabinet having fallen almost immediately, President Lebrun had great difficulty finding another premier. Pierre Laval, former foreign minister, finally undertook to form a new government and to "save the franc." He kept the foreign ministry post himself, and put Marcel Regier in as minister of finance.

WITHOUT any special ceremony the Supreme court, at the end of its spring session, for the last time walked out of the old senate chamber which it has occupied as a courtroom since 1833. When the court reconvenes next October after its summer recess it will be housed in the magnificent new \$10,000,000 marble building just east of the Capitol.

CHAIRMAN JESSE H. JONES announced that in the future the RFC will file with the interstate commission, if necessary, its own reorganization plans for railroads in financial difficulties and in which it holds a financial interest.

At the same time Mr. Jones announced a plan whereby the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad would be organized with the aid of a \$24,000,000 government loan. A four-point program was worked out in conferences between Mr. Jones and H. A. Scandrett, president of the road, and will be filed for court approval.

Notice of the intention of the RFC to force reorganization plans has been given in letters to the Denver & Rio Grande Western, and the Western Pacific.

WITHOUT discussion and without a record vote the house passed the Wilcox bill calling for the construction of seven powerful army air bases at a total cost of \$110,000,000. The measure specifies the locations as the Atlantic Northeast, the Atlantic Southeast and Caribbean areas, the southeastern states, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, the Rocky mountain area, and "intermediate stations necessary for transcontinental movements in the maneuvers of the general headquarters air force."

ONE of the most prominent figures in the World War passed from the scene with the death in Essex, England, of Viscount Byng of Vimy. As a young officer of cavalry Byng distinguished himself in campaigns in the Sudan, in South Africa and in India. In the great war he won undying fame by his desperate defense of Ypres when it was attacked by overwhelmingly superior German forces which for the first time used poison gas and flame throwers. He was given a baronetcy for this and other gallant work, and after serving as governor-general of Canada from 1921 to 1926 he was made a viscount and later a field marshal. He was called from retirement in 1928 to become commissioner of London's police force, but ill health forced him to resign this post in 1931.

Another war commander who died was Gen. Alexander von Linsingen, who was at the head of the German southern army after having fought through the earlier campaigns in northern France.

JAPAN'S army, which appears to rule Japan's foreign policy, has decided that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, must retire. This was announced at Tientsin by Col. Takashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese troops in North China. He said:

"Chiang Kai-shek, using his financial and military power under the pretense of uniting China, is actually corrupting and disintegrating North China, which Chiang regards as a colony. Hence the Japanese army now feels that it is the wisest policy to uproot Chiang Kai-shek's influence, especially in North China.

"It is not the communists but Chiang Kai-shek who will put an end to the existence of China. The Japanese army intends to take the necessary measures to compel the Chinese government to abolish the Tientsin garrison corps, the Kuomintang political branches, the Blue Shirt secret police and patriotic societies encouraging the consumption of native goods. These societies have been responsible for anti-Japanese sentiment as well as disturbance of peace and order within Manchukuo."

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S active participation in the affairs of Transcontinental and Western Air has been terminated at least for the present. Henry B. Dupont, chairman of the board, in making the announcement, denied there had been any disagreement between the famous aviator and the company officials.

"Colonel Lindbergh never has devoted 100 per cent of his time to TWA activities," Mr. Dupont said. "As advisor he drew a retainer for his technical advice. Sometimes he worked several days in succession, sometimes only two or three days a month. "He has devoted much time to the company, but now has decided to devote the next few months exclusively to his personal affairs, although he will continue to be available in emergencies for consultation. He still is TWA's technical adviser and he will be available if we need him. Probably when his personal affairs are straightened out he may be devoting a lot of time to our problems."

LITTLE George Weyerhaeuser, nine-year-old lumber fortune heir who was kidnapped from Tacoma, is safe at home, but the "snatchers" who held him captive for a week got away with \$200,000 ransom money paid by the lad's family. They fed in a fast automobile, and at this writing are still at large, though pursued closely by an army of government agents and other officers.

FLOODS and tornadoes wrought havoc in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and Kansas—a region that only recently was afflicted by drought and dust storms. It was thought as many as 250 lives were lost, and great numbers of families were rendered homeless. The worst flood area was in southern Nebraska, where the Republican river was swollen into a raging torrent.

NEWS from MICHIGAN

Lansing—The Governor has signed the Legg Bill requiring busses used for the transportation of school children to be painted red, white and blue.

Coldwater — Six years ago Mrs. Frank Piedson lost a large diamond ring while working in a turnip patch on her husband's farm. Her father found the ring recently while plowing.

Munising—Miss Esther Osser, a tenth grade student in the Mather High School here, won first place in the statewide essay contest conducted by The Michigan Tuberculosis Association, according to Theodore N. Werle, executive secretary.

Saginaw — Saginaw County beet growers participating in the Federal beet program will receive \$57,000, Leonard J. Barnes, county agricultural agent, has announced. The checks will go to 400 farmers and payments will be based on the 1934 planted acreage.

Lansing—The City may lease the old post office building as quarters for the police department. The Municipal Court, County Clerk, and Circuit Court offices may also be housed in the old building, Mayor Max A. Templeton said, if the tentative plans are feasible.

Lansing—The Department of State will cut the cost of mailing automobile drivers' licenses by \$12,300 a year. By using a cheaper type of envelope, the department finds it can mail the permits as third class instead of first class mail and save a penny postage on each license.

St. Ignace—Fifteen hundred automobiles were ferried across the Straits of Mackinac on Memorial Day as traffic swelled to midsummer proportions a month earlier than usual. Three State ferries were unable to handle the traffic and another was added to the operating fleet.

Allegan—The end of a nine-year fight to establish a municipally-owned light and power plant here apparently has been reached. Work was started by the City on the plant this spring and construction is now well under way with \$410,000 obtained through the Federal Government.

Lansing — The President's signature has made funds available for the following Michigan projects under the new works relief projects: Dredging part of connecting channels at Great Lakes of the St. Clair River, \$50,000; Dredging the Rouge River, \$30,000; Portage Lake, Keauwee waterway, dredging and breakwater construction, \$215,000.

Lansing—The War Department has asked appropriations totaling \$209,000 from the \$4,000,000,000 relief fund for dredging jobs in Michigan. It wants \$200,000 for dredging Alpena harbor and \$9,000 for a channel at Grand Haven. These applications are in addition to those previously made for work in the Detroit, Rouge and St. Clair Rivers.

Ann Arbor—University of Michigan students who are willing to work as deckhands and pay \$1,000 for the privilege are being sought. They are wanted by Capt. Bob Bartlett, veteran Arctic skipper, to help make possible a 70-day cruise in the Arctic. Capt. Bartlett is seeking his help through Prof. William H. Hobbs, Greenland explorer, whose ships the veteran skipper has captained.

Lansing—Strict enforcement of the new State bee inspection law, which requires registration of all apiaries, was promised by James F. Thomson, commissioner of agriculture. The new law is designed to eradicate diseased colonies in a \$10,000,000 industry, and has the support of most bee keepers. Thomson said registration fees are \$1.50 for an apiary with 10 or more colonies and 75 cents for smaller apiaries.

Lansing—Six Crime Commission bills signed by Gov. Fitzgerald include one under which persons convicted of sex crimes will be committed to State hospitals before or after serving a prison sentence, one requiring the finger-printing of all State hospital inmates, and one allowing Michigan to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states for the suppression of crime and the supervision of paroled men.

Lansing—Huron County, in the tip of the Thumb, will benefit at least to the extent of two new parks from the Federal emergency relief program. One of the new parks, built with welfare labor on 200 acres of land donated by Huron County, is nearly completed. Another park at Harbor Beach will be opened later. The two parks have provided labor for 200 men during 18 months. Including work wages and other costs, approximately \$100,000 has been spent on the parks and \$125,000 on road improvements in Huron County.

Lansing—Atty.-Gen. Harry S. Toy is confronted with a \$3,000,000 question. James E. Mogan, sales tax director, asked whether a new act, exempting agricultural and industrial "production items" from the sales tax, is retroactive. If it is—and a clause intended to make it so was inserted in the bill—claims for refunds amounting to \$3,000,000 may be filed by taxpayers, according to Mogan. Mogan said the exemption will cut revenues about \$2,000,000 a year. It applies to items used in farming or in manufacturing.

Washington Digest

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

Washington.—What of the future? Where are we going now that one of the keystones of the New Deal—the National Recovery Administration—has been largely outlawed?

The national capital never has witnessed such confusion, even in the midst of the World War, as has prevailed here since the Supreme court of the United States had its final say as to the constitutionality of the NRA and Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium law. The lack of constitutional authority for the Frazier-Lemke law was recognized by many but until the highest court in the land had spoken concerning NRA, views were divided and the Blue Eagle continued to fly, albeit in a lower circle.

New Dealers generally were confident to the last. They appeared to expect some unseen force to guide the Supreme court in upholding the fantastic program which they had devised and which the President made a part of his New Deal plans for economic recovery. The adverse ruling made them sick at the stomach. Most of them have not yet recovered. Hence, confusion continues to reign.

You have heard much discussion in the past two weeks as to how the breath of life may again be breathed into the Blue Eagle. As far as I have been able to gather from authoritative quarters in Washington, there is nothing left to do but perform the funeral ceremonies for the ill-fated bird and the so-called national plan which it represented. The reports of Presidential conferences, of meetings of statesmen and executives of the Administration, of this plan and that plan and statements and expressions of opinion respecting the future course, mean absolutely nothing. When the Supreme court said that the congress had unlawfully delegated to the President power to draft codes of fair practice and enforce them upon private business, it took away the heart and nerve centers of the NRA structure.

On top of this body blow, the NRA principle is looked upon in many quarters, and by men who know and understand the problems of government, as being thoroughly discredited in the public mind. It is not too much to say that when a national law does not hold the confidence of the bulk of the people its usefulness has ceased. So it was with the prohibition amendment. Equally, I believe it can be stated, if opinion of statesmen of long training can be trusted, no attempts to revise the NRA will get to first base. Even the Brain Trust movement to obtain amendment of the Federal Constitution making such laws as NRA proper can win country-wide support.

Enough indications already have become visible to warrant a statement that the summer months will see chiseling, price cutting and other nefarious and improper business practices going on and that these will be disastrous to countless business interests. The congress will strive in a half-hearted fashion to offset the loss of strength and prestige suffered by the New Deal at the hands of the Supreme court. But the effort plainly will be only half-hearted. So it is made to appear that the country must submit for several months at least to a bad condition. After that, if the opinions of experienced men are worth while, there ought to be a substantial change for the better. Careful surveys, close examinations of the problems at hand and candid thinking has brought to unbiased observers the conclusion that there is more hope for the future now as regards the economic situation than there was while the Blue Eagle continued to soar and ballyhoo artists continued to preach about its powers to restore prosperity. I believe this statement which is the consensus ought to be tempered with one suggestion. There is likely to be a restoration of confidence generally if the Administration turns aside from Brain Trust theories and employs the practical instead of the theoretical method of government.

More Hope for Future

Just an Idle Dream

There is no possibility of a ruling on any AAA questions before next October. No test cases have yet reached the Supreme court for argument but there are half a dozen wending their slow way through minor courts. Consideration by the Supreme court eventually is, of course, certain because they involve constitutional questions. Notwithstanding the fact that a Supreme court decision on the AAA is considerably distant, it is to be noted that after the NRA was outlawed, there was considerable scurrying around among AAA officials. Fresh consideration was given to many points of law over which there is doubt. Amendments which the AAA have asked congress to enact to strengthen the original Adjustment Act were suddenly withdrawn from the senate floor by those who sponsored them. The reason given was that there were imperfections which should be corrected. The real reason for the action was fear of sudden development of litigation over the controverted points.

representative Lemke, both of North Dakota, was designed to give purely temporary aid to distressed owners of mortgage farm lands. The things which apparently neither of the co-authors foresaw was the effect the temporary arrangement would have as to the future. By this I mean that, for example, if a farmer wants to buy a home and had only a small amount of cash, he must borrow money from someone else. If the holder of that money were made to feel that at any time during the life of that mortgage congress could pass a law telling the lender he could not force payment of the debt few there would be who would be willing to lend their money. It is not human nature to lend money unless there is a reasonable assurance that it will be repaid.

Thus, it seems to me the Frazier-Lemke law contained elements of danger that were overlooked in the stress of depressed conditions. As laws, now stand, lenders of capital will have some assurance that the security they take will continue to be security and that the individual who borrows, whether he be the owner of a farm or the owner of a business in town, either will make payments on the principal or surrender the property.

The Worst Blow

Perhaps the worst blow dealt President Roosevelt personally was the Supreme court decision which held that the Presidential power did not extend to removal of a Federal Trade Commission member except for the reasons prescribed in the law itself. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt forcibly ousted the late William E. Humphrey from commission membership because, it was openly stated at the time, Mr. Humphrey was a conservative republican and he, therefore, did not see eye to eye with the President and his New Deal plans. Mr. Humphrey sued the government for the salary for his term. After his death his executors carried on the litigation which has just now been decided in their favor.

It is the principle involved here that is important. The Federal Trade Commission was set up as a quasi-judicial body, one endowed with powers to regulate against improper business practices and to determine the propriety of general business dealings where those dealings affected country-wide business or the interests of the public.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to see how Presidential interference with the commission personnel would result in changes of commission policy. One business practice might be held proper by a commission whose majority was conservative while that same practice would be considered illegal by a commission dominated by a liberal or radical membership. It becomes obvious then that if the President were permitted to disturb the personnel of the commission, especially judges, there could be no continuity of policy and business itself would hardly know from day to day when it was abiding by the law or when it was not.

AAA Comes Next

Several months ago, I recall, I reported to you in these columns something in the nature of a prediction that the Supreme court would become better known to the general public before the current Administration had ended than it had been known since it rendered the famous Dred Scott decision in civil war days. It was a perfectly obvious circumstance. Sooner or later the questions of a constitutional nature involved in the New Deal procedure obviously were going to be tested in court.

Now, I feel warranted in reporting that the highest court again will be in the public eye. The next momentous decision likely to come from the bench of the nine austere justices will be a ruling affecting the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and therefore of vital import to the American farmer. There will be other cases involving New Deal plans, of course, but their importance cannot possibly be as great as any decision affecting the AAA, because it is an integral part of the New Deal program for recovery.

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★ ★ The Battle of Bunker Hill ★ ★



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



JUNE 17 will mark the 160th anniversary of a battle famous in our history. On that date many an American, no doubt, will take pride in recalling how "our Revolutionary forefathers whipped the British redcoats at the Battle of Bunker Hill."

This is a story of that battle and of some of the men whose names are, in one way or another, linked with it. But, as you will discover, it does not agree in all details with the story as you learned it from your school-book histories.

In 1750 or thereabouts a Frenchman migrated from Canada to the Massachusetts Bay colony and settled on a hill overlooking Boston harbor. His name was Monsieur Bon Coeur—not a difficult name to pronounce unless you happened to be a Yankee who spoke with a nasal twang. But most of his neighbors were Yankees and they spoke thus.

The French-Canadian tried hard to teach them the throaty sound of "Bong Koor." But they couldn't seem to get it. Or else they wouldn't, because they wanted to "plague that Canuck." At any rate, their name for him was "Mister Bunker." M. Bon Coeur protested. If they must Anglicize his fine old French name, who not use the translation of it and call him "Mister Goodheart"? But, no! They wouldn't. So Bunker he became, Bunker he remained and the hill on which he lived and reared his family became Bunker's Hill. Thus came about the first paradox in the history of a famous battle.

Two decades after Monsieur Bon Coeur, late of Canada, had resigned himself at last to being Mister Bunker of Boston, that city was in a state of siege. That fact, in itself, was something of a paradox. For the besiegers, although they numbered between 15,000 and 16,000, were little more than an unorganized mass of armed civilians. Military experts of the time would probably have given this Continental army (it was not yet the American army) but little chance in a pitched battle with the besieged, composed of six or seven thousand well-trained and well-equipped British regulars commanded by Gen. Thomas Gage.

During the second week in June, 1775, Colonel Gridley of the Continental forces planned a series of earthworks which would strengthen the position of the besiegers around Boston. But before he could proceed with his plans, his commander-in-chief, Gen. Artemas Ward, ordered him to proceed to Bunker Hill for the construction of redoubts on this eminence of 110 feet overlooking Boston from across, the Charles river.

In the meantime Gage had noticed the menacing heights at Dorchester and Charlestown and determined to seize them. Upon learning of this, a force of Continentals under Col. William Prescott forestalled the British commander and on June 16 took up their position on Breed's Hill, 62 feet high and nearer to Charlestown than Bunker Hill. It was a foolhardy thing to do, for Breed's Hill was a dangerously advanced position within easy gun range of Boston. In fact, the occupation of these heights back of Charlestown was a rash maneuver which might easily have proved disastrous. For if Gage had taken advantage of his opportunity to move heavy guns on the British warships at his disposal and sailed them at flood tide around into the Mystic river, he could have swept the narrow neck of land which led to Cambridge with cannon fire to cut off the retreat of the Continentals and, by landing his troops behind Bunker Hill, have caught the whole Patriot force in a trap and destroyed it.

Fortunately for the cause of liberty he was a general who had risen to his position by political wirepulling rather than by proved merit on the field of battle. So he passed up his opportunity for an easy victory and followed a course which was to prove disastrous both to his soldiers and to the prestige of the British arms. He decided upon an immediate frontal attack which General William Howe was selected to lead.

This decision was made on the morning of June 17 when the British discovered the Continentals' fortifications on Breed's Hill well advanced toward completion. A redoubt and breastwork had been erected in front of the hill and from one side of it, extending to the Mystic river, ran a rail fence which they had stuffed with hay to form a flimsy sort of breastwork in front of Bunker Hill. Immediately the British frigate *Lively* in the Charles river opened fire on these fortifications but failed to stop work on them.

The whole forenoon was taken up in ferrying

the British troops across the Charles until about 3,000 had landed. Then they formed in line and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon marched forward to attack the entrenchments held by some 1,500 Continentals.

Prescott succeeded in holding his men in check as the lines of the British advanced steadily toward their breastwork. Even when the front line halted and poured forth a volley (which did little harm because these British regulars with their Brown Bess muskets were far from being good shots), there was no reply from the Continentals crouching behind the hay-stuffed rail fence. But when the marching lines of redcoats reached a point less than 50 yards away, they were met with a blast of fire beyond the power of human courage to endure. The broken lines retreated hastily down the hill.

Under the lashing tongues and the flailing swords of their surviving officers, the British regulars reformed and advanced a second time, only to be thrown back again with frightful losses. But this time reinforcements under Sir Henry Clinton had arrived. By now Howe realized that another frontal attack by his infantry meant only more slaughter. Sending the artillery to make a flank attack, his soldiers advanced again with fixed bayonets. This time they were successful mainly because the Continentals' supply of ammunition had run out and they were able to offer only feeble resistance to the bayonet attack of the British. They retreated across the narrow neck of land, which was swept by fire from the floating batteries of the British in the Charles river but which caused only a few casualties.

The British held possession of the field but they had paid a terrible price for it—a total of 1,054 killed and wounded. The Continentals' losses were a little over 400. It was both a victory and a defeat for them. It was a victory in so far as it proved that untrained militia, fighting behind breastworks and commanded by such men as William Prescott, Israel Putnam and John Stark, could hold their own against British regulars.

It was a defeat in that the Continentals had been driven from their position and had lost heavily—more than 25% of their forces killed or wounded. But even more serious was the fact that this battle created the impression that victory could be won by partly trained militia and that it was not necessary to have a well-disciplined regular army. They could not then foresee the bitter years ahead which would prove otherwise.

So the Battle of Bunker Hill, which was fought on Breed's Hill and which was both a victory and a defeat, became a landmark in American history. It did something more—it gave to America one of her most famous historical paintings and one of her greatest orations.

On the afternoon of June 17, 1775 the rooftops of Boston were crowded with her citizens who followed with painful intensity the ebb and flow of the struggle up and down Breed's Hill. Up on Roxbury heights there was another watcher of that stirring scene—a nineteen-year-old lieutenant in the First Connecticut regiment. His name was John Trumbull.

Young John Trumbull did not long remain in the obscurity of a lieutenantcy. He made a sketch of the disposition of the British forces around Boston which won him a position as aide-de-camp on the staff of Washington.

In June, 1776, he became deputy adjutant general with the rank of colonel under General Gates at Ticonderoga. There he tried to tell Gates' engineers that Ticonderoga was untenable unless they fortified a certain commanding eminence in the neighborhood. But they refused to listen to the young Connecticut officer and did not fortify the place. As a result the British forced the evacuation of Ticonderoga by occupying that very hill. A short time later, angered because the Continental congress had dated his commission two and a half months later than it should have been, he resigned from the service and returned to Boston to continue the painting which he had determined to make his life-work before the outbreak of the war interrupted him.

But Trumbull could not stay away from the battlefield long. He next became a volunteer aide-de-camp under General Sullivan in Rhode Island and remained until his physical condition made it imperative that he get away from the rigors of army life. In 1780 he went to Paris where he told Benjamin Franklin of his desire to study painting under the great Benjamin West in London. Through Franklin's influence with Lord Germain, British foreign minister, Trumbull was received in West's studio and put to work alongside a young American named Gilbert Stuart, destined for future fame as the painter

of portraits of Washington and other Revolutionary notables.

When the news came that Major Andre, the British adjutant-general in America, had been arrested and executed as a spy, the crown authorities were furious. Looking around for a victim to be used in reprisal, they decided that Colonel Trumbull, who had been a "rebel" deputy adjutant general, was the man. He was arrested and confined in Tuthill Bridewell where he calmly went on with his painting even while his fate was undecided. After seven months' imprisonment he gained his freedom through the influence of Benjamin West, who went to the king himself and secured Trumbull's release.

Returning to America, the young painter again entered the army but the surrender of Cornwallis gave him a chance to go back to England. Again he entered the studio of West and received steady encouragement from the master and high praise from the great Sir Joshua Reynolds. At this time Trumbull conceived the idea of commemorating in a series of paintings the principal events of the Revolution. The first one which he did was based upon his remembrance of the scene he, as a young lieutenant, had viewed from Roxbury heights. One day Sir Joshua Reynolds, visiting West's studio, saw a small painting resting on an easel. Struck by its dramatic qualities and believing that it was the work of West, he started to congratulate his fellow British artist. But West immediately told him that it was the work of the young American, John Trumbull.

Thus Trumbull's painting of "The Battle of Bunker Hill" became the first of those splendid canvases which are such priceless records of the American Revolution and which include his equally if not more famous "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "Death of Montgomery at Quebec," "Surrender of Burgoyne" and "Surrender of Cornwallis."

Trumbull's Bunker Hill painting figured in a thrilling incident a few years later. He was in Paris during the French Revolution and, sickened by the horrors of the Reign of Terror, he determined to return to America. But when he attempted to leave France he found that he was on the suspect list with the strong possibility that the arch-Terrorist Robespierre would send him to the guillotine.

Trumbull decided to appeal to his painter-friend, Louis David, who was an ally of Robespierre. When David found that the American had his Bunker Hill painting with him, he said "That picture is worth many passports." So Trumbull with the canvas (which was a small one) under his arm accompanied David to the police prefecture. There the French painter, well-known as a "good republican," gained quick admittance. He showed the picture to the chief and explained that the American with him, although a notorious suspect, had been at the Battle of Bunker Hill. "He is as good a Revolutionary as any of us," he declared. As a result Trumbull was allowed to depart from France—his passport, the painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill. (Reproduced above).

Fifty years after the British regulars marched to their deaths up Breed's Hill, a great throng gathered on its slopes to lay the cornerstone of the monument which now stands there. Among the crowd was a small group of Revolutionary war veterans. Also present was a distinguished visitor from across the Atlantic, a Frenchman who had fought for American liberty.

But the eyes of the crowd were not centered so much upon the Marquis de La Fayette as they were upon a young lawyer who had been chosen orator of the day. Turning to the veterans, he began: "Venerable men! You have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day. You are now where you stood 50 years ago this very hour, with your brothers and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country."

From then on he held his audience spell-bound with the magic of his voice—in the words which he addressed directly to La Fayette and in his apostrophe to the monument: "We wish, finally, that the last object to the sight of him who leaves his native shore and the first to gladden him who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and glory of his country. Let it rise! Let it rise, till it meets the sun in his coming! Let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit."

The speech which the orator delivered there that day has been called "one of the two orations which alone entitle him to a place in that select circle of the immortals." The orator was Daniel Webster.

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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 June 16

CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Deuteronomy 8:11-18; II Corinthians 9:6-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful.—I Corinthians 4:2.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Sharing God's Gifts.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Joyous Use of God's Gifts.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Does Stewardship Mean?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Practicing Stewardship Today.

I. Warning Against Forgetting God (Deut. 8:11-18).

God is forgotten.

1. Through plenty (vv. 12, 13). It is always true that in time of prosperity the people forget God.

2. Through pride (vv. 13, 14). The natural tendency of the human heart when visited with abundance is to be lifted up with pride.

3. Through self-confidence (vv. 15-18). The inevitable result of pride is self-confidence. The children of Israel arrogated to themselves the power to get wealth. It is ever so that material prosperity turns the natural heart away from God as the source of blessing.

II. The Sin of Robbing God (Mal. 3:7-12).

One of the sins of Israel which brought upon them the chastising hand of the Lord was that of withholding the tithe. The prophet assures the people that their bringing into the storehouse their tithes and offerings would be responded to by God in sending them abundance.

III. Talents Are to Be Used for God (Matt. 25:14-30).

1. The distribution of the talents (vv. 14, 15). This distribution was a sovereign act, giving to each one of his own servants his own money.

2. The employment of the talents (vv. 16-18). Two put to use the talents given them, resulting in doubling their value. One hid his talent.

3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30). The Lord later demanded an accounting from each one of the servants. The ones who had been faithful were not only praised but promoted, while the one who hid his talent was not only reproached, but also suffered the loss of the talent given him.

IV. Giving Should Be Systematic (I Cor. 16:2).

This instruction concerning giving is based upon the glorious doctrine of the resurrection of Christ. The one who has come under the power of the resurrection of Christ will be both systematic and liberal in his benevolences. The standard for Christian giving is not the tithe, but "as God hath prospered him."

V. Principles of True Benevolence (II Cor. 8:1-9:15).

1. Examples of true Christian giving.

a. The source of true giving (v. 1) is said to be the grace of God, which means that the disposition to give freely of one's possessions must be created by the Holy Spirit.

b. They gave from the depths of their poverty (v. 2), and their unstinted gifts thus became richer in meaning.

c. Their willingness surpassed their ability (v. 3). God reckons gifts by the degree of willingness, not by the amount given.

d. They were insistent on being allowed the privilege of giving (v. 4). Christians ought to be taught that giving of their means is a high privilege.

e. They first gave themselves to the Lord (v. 5). The only method of raising money which has God's sanction is a consecrated hand in its own pocket.

2. Emulation in giving urged (II Cor. 8:6-15). Paul used the generosity of the Macedonian church as a means of stimulating liberality with the Corinthians.

a. Not as a command (v. 8). Giving which has God's sanction must be not only spontaneous, but liberal.

b. As a proof of the sincerity of love (v. 8). Love is benevolent action toward the one loved.

c. As the completion of their harmony of Christian character (v. 7). The Corinthian church abounded in spiritual gifts, but needed the grace of liberality for the harmonizing of their lives.

d. Christ an example of self-sacrifice (v. 9). Christ was rich, but for their sakes he became poor.

e. Gifts to be acceptable with God must be from a willing mind (vv. 10-12). f. Every Christian should give something (vv. 13-15).

3. Encouragement to give (II Cor. 9:6, 7).

a. The volume of reaping is based upon the sowing (v. 6).

b. There should be a heart purpose (v. 7).

c. Giving should not be of necessity (v. 7).

d. God loves a cheerful giver (v. 7).

All Are of God

Activities commonly called non-religious—science, art, literature, industry—all come from the same God. Their autonomy must be respected in the sense that there must be no attempt at ecclesiastical control over them.

Life

Life is not made up of great sacrifices, of great duties, but of little things. Smiles and kindness given habitually are what win and preserve the heart.—Sir H. Davy.

Smart Wardrobe in One Pattern

Pattern 2197



You can make yourself a mighty smart summer wardrobe right from this one pattern. Simplicity's the thing—shirtmaker frocks are "the top"—and here's a beautifully fitting model that may take many variations. Made in a tie silk or print it is perfect under coats now and on into summer—make it again as in the other sketch—with square neckline and loose sleeves, in a solid color. Then start all over and use a striped or checked silk or printed lawn. The material influences the frock to a great extent—and this is a perfect one for developing the lovely new fabrics.

Pattern 2197 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Sizes 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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

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

SMILES

EXPLAINING IT

"Yes, it is really remarkable," observed mother at the head of the table. "Clifford seems to eat twice as much chicken when we have visitors."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady visitor. "And, pray, why is that, Clifford?"

"'Cause that's the only time we have it!" replied the truthful lad.

Covering Confusion

Wife—Clothes always give me a lot of confidence.

Husband—Sure, you can go a lot of places with them where you could not go without them.

Scotch Music

"Can you play two instruments?"

"Why?"

"We want to make up a quintet with four players."—Hamburg Hummel.

Before and After

"What is premature baldness, pa?"

"Losing your hair before you are married, my son."—Detroit News.



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Richardson Hill District
(Edited by Mrs. Lillian Kortanek)

W. Supernaw of Charlevoix called on Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek Friday evening.

John Hart of South Arm Dist. called on Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thorsen, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Atkinson of Kalkaska, also Sam Garry of Williamsburg, Mich., called on Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hart, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Esther LaLonde and daughter Clara of East Jordan spent Sunday afternoon at the home of her brother, Emil Thorsen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek spent Saturday afternoon at Charlevoix on business.

Miss Irene Hart spent the week end at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart of South Arm District.

Irvin Crittenden and daughter Helen spent Sunday at Alba, Michigan, visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek spent Sunday afternoon at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. John Roberts at East Jordan.

A number of people from this neighborhood attended the Roosevelt Progressive League meeting and pot luck supper in East Jordan, Monday evening. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening, June 17, at the K. of P. Hall.

Versel Crawford called on Miss Irene Hart Sunday evening.

Mrs. Bill Decker spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty of South Arm District. Her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Hart, returned with her to spend the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Decker spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanger at East Jordan.

Mrs. Frank Decker had the misfortune of injuring one of her eyes Saturday morning.

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.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes in East Jordan. Write today. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. MCF-121-SB, Freeport, Ill. 23x4

WANTED

WANTED—Situation in summer resort, cooking, or laundry work or what have you. Write box 327, Mancelona, Mich. 23-2

WANTED CHICKENS—Highest market price paid for your chickens delivered at our warehouse every Saturday. EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, Phone 204. 14tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TEAM FOR SALE—Seven years old; weight 2800. A. H. ASHBY, R. 1, East Jordan. 24x1

FOR RENT—Summer Cottage or Room. Inquire of MRS. ABE CARSON, Roselawn, Cherryvale, 24-1

FOR SALE—3 drawer Commode, Wash Stand, 2 Rockers, 1 Morris Chair, 5 Dining Room Chairs, Child's Bed with drop sides, Spring and Mattress, Large Bed, spring, and mattress, 2 Kitchen Tables, 1 Axminster Rug 9 by 12, Wash Bowl and Pitcher, one pump, one Typewriter. — MRS. R. K. GUNTHER. 24x1

THE FINEST EQUIPPED Repair Laboratory in Northern Michigan. Mr. S. D. Ellenberger, Member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, will be in East Jordan Tuesday of each week, at Charlevoix County Herald office. Leave calls with PAUL LISK, at Herald office, Phone 32. All work unconditionally guaranteed one year. 10tf

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

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

Kodak Film Developed 25c 8 prints and beautiful oil painted enlargement. Also valuable coupon on 8x10 hand painted enlargement. Quick Service. Guaranteed Work. Clip this ad and mail it with your film to JANEVILL FILM SERVICE, Janesville, Wis. E31 Individual attention to each picture

PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Everyone is grateful to the County Road Commission for the treatment of the gravel roads to lay the dust. Dr. Mead and Nurse Golley held a pre-school clinic at the Star school house Thursday afternoon. There were 12 children examined and vaccinated.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart of Boyne City were dinner guests of Mrs. Bogart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm, Sunday.

In the ball game Sunday p. m. at Whiting Park between the locals and Wallon Lake team, the locals were victorious 7 to 2.

Gilson Pearsall of East Lansing arrived Saturday evening from college and will take charge of the Pine Lake Golf course. S. A. Hayden of Hayden Cottage, who has been doing the work for the Club the past three weeks is laid off and will attend to his farm work.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mullett and two daughters of Fremont came up Saturday to visit Mrs. Mullett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangeman until Monday.

A. J. Wangeman, who is First Lieutenant in a CCC Camp at Gladstone, Mich., motored down and spent Saturday night and Sunday with his family at Pine Lake Golf Club, returning to camp Sunday evening.

A. B. Nicloy of Sunny Slopes farm attended the Board of Review at Northwood, the home of Supervisor Sanderson, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Ray Loomis, Charles Arnott, and Geo. Staley planted corn for A. B. Nicloy Tuesday and Wednesday while Mr. Nicloy attended Board of Review. Mr. Nicloy attended Board of Review of last week.

Nearly all the residents of Peninsula attended the funeral of Mrs. R. Hogue of Mountain Dist., held in Boyne-City, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slate and family and Mrs. Eliza Scott of Mountain Dist. and Mr. Slater and Mr. Williamson of Indiana were dinner guests of the David and Ralph Gaunt families, Sunday.

Mrs. M. Bingham and family of Boyne City were dinner guests of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Russell at Ridgeway farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Russell and family of East Jordan were dinner guests of Mr. Russell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell at Ridgeway farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Cyr and 2 sons of Boyne City spent Sunday with Mrs. Cyr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn in Star Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare of Gravel Hill, north side were dinner guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott, Maple Row farm, Sunday.

Several farmers have their string beans planted and will avail themselves of the poison bait furnished for grasshoppers and cut worms, which are unusually destructive this year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich of Lone Ash farm, Bunker Hill, south side called on Ben LaCroix in Wilson Twp, Sunday after the ballgame.

Miss Louise Beyer of Chaddock Dist. visited her sister, Mrs. F. K. Hayden at the Log Cabin, Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Emma Sinclair of Ellsworth visited her aunt, Mrs. Richard Beyer and family in Chaddock Dist. over the week end.

Barney Milstein of East Jordan was on the Peninsula Friday, buying wool. Several light showers the past week but still the soil is very dry.

Mrs. Will Webb is still very ill at her home, Pleasant View farm, and Mrs. L. Gabrielson of Detroit is still caring for her.

WILSON TOWNSHIP

(Edited by C. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brace, Mrs. Louise Brace, near East Jordan; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Peninsula, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sutton of Boyne City, Mrs. John McCoolman and daughter Miss LaVerne and grandson Donald of Bay Shore were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutton and mother, Mrs. Crissie Sutton.

Mrs. John Waddell and children returned to their home at Millsville, West Virginia, Friday after a two months visit with her mother and other relatives. Her sister, Mrs. Gladys Russell of Petoskey and Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall, accompanying her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Small, Milton, Wing, Crystal, and Dale Small of Topinabee, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Nowland, daughter, Mrs. Edith Zitler and two children of Charlevoix were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nowland.

Mrs. Frank Wilber and sons Carl and Mr. and Mrs. Dent Wilber of Meosta were called here by the funeral services of the latter's uncle, M. B. Wilber, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and sons of Jordan Twp. were Sunday afternoon visitors of their uncle, George Cooper.

Word was received of the death of Herbert Chorpensing, June 3, at his home in Marengo Twp., Calhoun Co., after a year's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Chorpensing were former residents of Wilson township.

Mrs. Alma Nowland is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nowland this week.

Harvard has dropped Latin as an A. B. requirement. That ought to bring in some good football material.

NORTH WILSON

(Edited by Mrs. C. Bergman)

Miss Mary Behling and friend Irving Landeck of Chicago, arrived Friday night for a week's visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behling.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knop of Greenville spent the week end with his brother, August Knop and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone and neice, Bessie Behling of Grand Rapids spent the week end here with relatives and attended the Behling-Krenz wedding.

Archie Anderson and Mrs. Wesley Simmerman of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Horn of Petoskey were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Anderson, a week ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Eggers and sister, Miss Florence Taylor of Horton's Bay were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Taylor.

BEHLING — KREZ

Miss Louise Harriet Behling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behling, and Clare Krenz, son of Mrs. Sarah J. Krenz of Grand Rapids were united in marriage at one o'clock Saturday. The wedding vows were spoken at the home of the brides parents, Rev. William Opitz, parson of the Lutheran Church at Ludington, read the service which was performed before a bank of lilacs and garden flowers in the presence of about fifty guests. Miss Mary Behling, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Tom Philbin of Grand Rapids, assisted as best man. A wedding luncheon was served following the ceremony, after which the couple left on a wedding trip to Pittsburg, Pa. They will be at home at 1801 Francis Ave., Grand Rapids, after June 15.

HILL-TOP

(Miles District)
(Edited by Jim Addis)

Roy Huston motored up from Detroit a week ago Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Evans and motored back to Detroit Sunday. Mrs. Huston, who has been visiting her folks, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Evans for the past three weeks, returned with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kowalski called on Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moblo and family of East Jordan, called on her folks Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo, Sunday afternoon.

Elmer Reed Sr. of East Jordan and son Elmer Reed, Jr., of Charlevoix called on Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo Sunday afternoon.

Frank Addis called on Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ingalls a week ago Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ingalls were pleasantly surprised when their sons and wives from Detroit motored up Decoration day to spend the week end at home.

Frank Addis called on Mr. and Mrs. Frank Detlaff, Sunday afternoon.

Frank Addis and son James called on Mrs. Supley LaLonde, Sunday morning, in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Addis and family spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nelson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Addis called on Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek a week ago Sunday afternoon.

We all hope that our road, which is scheduled to be the first road fixed in Charlevoix county with some sort of a black top will be finished some time this summer. They sure are doing good work but so far have not covered very much of the road.

New Apiary Inspection Law Now In Effect

Strict enforcement of Michigan's new apiary inspection law has been instituted by State Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson. The present legislature enacted the law placing Michigan in a leading position with other states in respect to this extensive industry, valued in this state at \$10,000,000 by Commissioner Thomson.

Under the law every person, firm or corporation possessing or owning bees, shall register with the department of agriculture. Registration fees are \$1.50 per apiary of 10 colonies or more, or 75 cents per apiary for each apiary containing less than 10 colonies. Registration is required by June 1 each year.

The law is designed to eradicate diseased colonies of bees. Its passage by the legislature was sanctioned by the majority of beekeepers throughout the state. Twenty-five inspectors are now in the field Thomson revealed. They have full authority to inspect and then confiscate bee colonies when disease is detected.

\$15,000 Cottage On Walloon Lake Lost

Early Friday morning fire of undetermined origin destroyed a cottage at the Walloon lake resort owned by Fred Shepard. Flames gained such headway before being discovered that no contents were saved. The loss is estimated at approximately \$15,000, with some insurance. The Petoskey fire department made a 10-mile run and assisted in protecting surrounding cottages.

Co-operative Creamery Complete Erecting New Garage — Warehouse

The Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery are just completing the erection of a fine new garage and warehouse just to the north of their plant and on Spring-st. An old barn was razed and a structure of sufficient size to house at least four trucks or autos erected. A metal roof adorns the top, and the structure is painted in a gray color, trimmed with white. The structure shows progressive-ness and is a fine addition to this street.

Chevrolet—Tips To Tourists

Alertness is the chief requirement for the driver on a vacation tour. He doesn't know the road and its hazards, he is unfamiliar with local traffic customs, and at any moment he may be called upon to cope with a situation that he is not accustomed to meeting in his ordinary driving. Therefore, if he does not concentrate on his job, he is much more likely to have a mishap than when he is traveling the old familiar roads around his home.

Most driving over accustomed routes is done sub-consciously; the driver slows down for curves and busy intersections, halts at stop streets, and observes the traffic lights, without giving thought to them. This is the safest condition of driving, because it permits the man at the wheel to be on the alert for any unusual development. Since he does so many of the necessary things from force of habit, he is better able to act when the unexpected happens.

On the summer tour, over strange highways, the driver must consciously direct his mind to warning signs, crossing, curves, steep grades, etc. And it is on this kind of drive, when he needs all his attention on the road, that he is most subjected to distraction. He has to observe the scenery, keep an eye on the youngsters, converse with his wife, see that the baggage remains in place, and look after a dozen things that in ordinary driving cause him no concern.

The first rule of safe touring for the driver, therefore, is to keep constantly on the alert. The rule for the passenger is to avoid distracting the driver from his main job.

Passengers could be a positive help if they tried. They can call out "Green" or "Red" as the car approaches a traffic signal, just as the locomotive fireman calls out the signal to the engineer; they can do the watching for and reading of the road signs, and follow the printed log of the journey, and call attention to warnings and stop signs, and in many ways relieve the driver of some of his burden.

Inexperience is a frequent source of trouble, but ignorance is no excuse. The good driver will take special precautions that may not be needed, rather than to go ahead and trust that none will be necessary. For instance, if he is starting down a grade in mountainous country, he will shift to a lower gear in advance. If he is entering a curve, he will slow down and be prepared if the road suddenly takes a sharp bend. If he parks his car in a stiff grade, he will leave it in low rather than trust to his hand brake.

"Take nothing for granted" is an excellent rule for the tourist driver. He should not assume that all is clear around the bend of the road or just over the crest of a hill — he should not even count on what other drivers will do. The one safe assumption about drivers, in fact, is that they will do the wrong thing. If you anticipate that they will, you'll save a lot of trouble.

—By C. W. Wood, National Service Director, Chevrolet Motor Co.

Sheep Dipping Vat To Be Constructed

On Thursday, June 13th, at the farm of R. K. Paddock, a sheep dipping vat will be constructed as a demonstration. This will be the second one to be built, following the recommendations of the Michigan State College, and it is hopeful that it will be the means of having more constructed. The demonstration will take place at the farm of R. K. Paddock, Charlevoix, located just west of the Barnard road. The public demonstration will be held during the afternoon, as the vat is nearly completed, so that all sheep owners can actually see its construction. Mr. Bell will discuss the various features incorporated in its design.

This vat is 14 feet in length, including the exit from the tank. It is 34 inches wide at the top, and 22 inches at the bottom, which permits all sheep being dipped, to be completely immersed. In leaving the vat itself, the sheep walk onto a draining platform, approximately 10 feet square. This takes care of the liquid that runs off the sheep and allows it to run back into the tank itself, thus, saving a large amount of the solution that otherwise would be lost.

A cordial invitation is extended to all sheep owners in the county to be present during the middle of the afternoon to see the completed tank, and to hear about its cost of construction. The vat itself, is made out of concrete, which makes it permanent and useful, for an indefinite length of time. Don't forget! Thursday, June 13th. Hope to see you there. B. C. Mellenkamp, County Agr'l Agent.

WHOSE WORD WILL YOU TAKE FOR BLOWOUT PROTECTION?

LOW wheels, larger tires, and the high speeds of today make blowout protection in your tires vital to your safety as never before. Are you accepting exaggerated and unsupported advertising and sales claims—or are you accepting the judgment of men who risk their lives on their tires and know from experience the tire that gives them the greatest blowout protection?

Thirty-three race drivers and their mechanics lined up for the dangerous, gruelling grind of the 500-Mile Race at the Indianapolis Speedway May 30th. Firestone Tires were purchased and used on every one of the thirty-three cars. Not one of the drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Gum-Dipping is one of the outstanding reasons why Firestone Tires give such amazing performance. By this process every cotton cord is soaked and every strand is insulated with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. Gum-Dipping is a patented extra process not used in any other make of tire.

Protect your life and the lives of others by equipping your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped High Speed Tires—the safest tires built. It will be worth your time to read these three questions and their answers:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"
ANSWER—Leading university tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop your car 15% quicker than the best of other popular makes of tires.

QUESTION 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"
ANSWER—Unequaled performance records for sixteen consecutive years prove that Gum-Dipping gives you the greatest blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"
ANSWER—Thousands of car owners report unequaled mileage records—evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

\$7.45 HIGH SPEED TYPE
Gum-Dipped
4.50-20

We select from our enormous stocks of raw materials the best and highest grade rubber and cotton for the High Speed Tire. In our factory we select the most experienced and skilled tire makers to build this tire. It is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.75	4.75-19HD	\$10.05
4.75-19	\$8.20	5.00-19HD	\$11.05
5.00-19	\$8.80	5.25-18HD	\$12.20
5.25-18	\$9.75	5.50-17HD	\$12.75
5.50-17	\$10.70	6.00-17HD	\$14.30

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give greater values at lowest prices



6.65
1.40-21

CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE
Gum Dipped

Equal or superior to any so-called First Grade, Super or DeLuxe lines regardless of name, brand or by whom made.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30
4.75-19	7.75
5.25-18	9.20
5.50-18	10.40

OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONATELY LOW



6.05
1.40-21

OLDRED TYPE
Gum Dipped

Equal or superior to any special brand tire made for mass distributors without the maker's name or guarantee.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$6.85
5.00-19	7.55
5.25-18	8.40
5.50-17	9.20

OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONATELY LOW



5.50
1.40-21

SENTINEL TYPE

Carries the Firestone name and guarantee—equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$6.05
4.75-19	6.40
5.25-18	7.60
5.50-19	8.75

OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONATELY LOW



4.05
1.40-21

COURIER TYPE

For those car owners who need new tire safety at a very low price this tire has no equal.

SIZE	PRICE
30x3 1/2 Cl.	\$4.05
4.40-21	4.75
4.50-21	5.25
4.75-19	5.55

OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONATELY LOW


AUTO SUPPLIES AT BIG SAVINGS
We save you money on every auto supply needed for your car, and you get the added convenience and economy of having them applied.

Sealtite LEAKPROOF TUBES


Sealed against air leakage to give greater mileage.

SIZE	PRICE
4.40-21	\$2.45
4.50-21	2.85
4.75-19	3.25
5.25-17	3.85

BATTERIES As Low As \$5.55 Exchange



SPARK PLUGS Quick spark—withstanding heat—longer life.



58°

Each in Sets

*** Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Richard Crooks, Gladys Suerthout, or Margaret Speaks—every Monday night over N. B. C.—WRAP Network... A Fire Star Program

Firestone Northern Auto Co.

Phone 97 East Jordan

A father says, "Now, son, start saving your pennies and put them in this yellow box, and when you get five pennies, give them to me and I'll give you a nickel and you can put that in this blue box; then, when you get five nickels give them to me and I'll give you a quarter and you can put it in the red box."
Ten years later the boy discovered that the red box was the gas meter. Perhaps a hick town is a place the neighbors can supply you with a conscience if you happen to be in need of one. Another year and the G. O. P. will come out of its huddle so we can see what kind of a formation the boys intend using.

Local Happenings

Mrs. Alice Sedgman is visiting relatives in Flint and Detroit.

Mrs. Nellie Sweet is visiting relatives and friends in Muskegon.

Atty J. M. Harris of Boyne City was an East Jordan business visitor Tuesday afternoon.

County Clerk V. R. Bulow of Charlevoix was an East Jordan business visitor first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Crandall of Bellaire were Sunday guests of her grandfather, J. Jackson.

For vacation suggestions, see the Annual Travel and Resort Number in Next Sunday's Detroit News.

Mrs. W. P. Squier, who has been here the past fortnight, left Monday for her home at Dallas, Texas.

Eddie Omland of Galien, Mich., was here over Sunday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Omland.

Mrs. Gertrude Waterman is spending the week in Traverse City, guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Arnold and family.

Prof. L. R. Taft and son, Howard, returned from East Lansing, Sunday, and plan to spend the summer at their home at Eveline Orchards.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Snyder announce the engagement and coming marriage of their daughter, Viola, to Henry Silvius of Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Edwards and son, Marlow, of Grand Rapids were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Richard Malpass, and family last week.

Recent guests at the Wm. Streeter home were Mr. and Mrs. Alec Bowman of Greenville and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Greenwalt of Grand Rapids.

Another bargain for East Jordan, 40 dozen pieces of 5c Enamelware at Whiteford's 5c to \$1.00 Store, Friday and Saturday, June 14th and 15th. adv.

Now is a good time to slick up with Paint and Paper, we have a good assortment of Paper, and our prices are right on guaranteed Paint. — C. H. Whittington. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dye and children, Esther, Katherine, and Bill arrived Thursday from Detroit to spend the week end at their cottage, returning Sunday to their Detroit home.

Professor and Mrs. Howard Yale McClusky of Ann Arbor were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Porter, also of Mrs. Mabel Secord, one day last week.

Mrs. George Russell and friend, Mrs. DeYoung, of Grand Rapids are here to spend the week end at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

Miss May L. Stewart, who is an instructor in the State Teachers College at Oshkosh, Wis., came last Saturday to spend the summer vacation with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart.

Betty Vogel is visiting friends and relatives in Detroit.

Cyril Dolezel is spending the week visiting friends in Muskegon.

Mrs. Omar McKinnon of Gaylord is guest of East Jordan relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCanna and family moved to Lansing last week.

Dan Goodman returned last week from Chicago where he spent the winter.

Mrs. Edward Thorsen is a surgical patient at Lockwood hospital, Petoskey.

Did you see that Kitchenette Set in Whittingtons window? It's a beaut. adv.

Mrs. Charles Malpass visited her daughter, Gwendolyn, at Lansing this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Frye of Farwell were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Jones.

Orrin Bartlett is spending a couple of weeks in Jackson visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Grand Miles of Detroit were week end guests of Mrs. Clark Barrie.

Miss Lucille Boosinger of Cleveland, Ohio, is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loveday.

W. H. Malpass was a business visitor in Lansing and other points in Southern Michigan, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Franklin of Traverse City are visiting her father, Harry Wedderburn, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rushton and daughter of Bellaire were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ensign.

William Griggs of Saginaw returned to his home last Friday after spending a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Richard Malpass, and family.

Another bargain for East Jordan, 40 dozen pieces of 5c Enamelware at Whiteford's 5c to \$1.00 Store, Friday and Saturday, June 14th and 15th. adv.

The C. G. B. Club (canning factory) will hold their Annual Picnic at the Tourist Park, Tuesday, June 18, at 6:30. This is to be a family affair and is pot luck.

Mrs. Arthur Stewart returned to Flint, Monday, after having visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. Julia Mayville, and other relatives. Her niece, Shirley Bulow, accompanied her for a visit.

Those from East Jordan to attend the Northern Mich. Maccabee rally at Traverse City last Saturday were: Mrs. Jos. Kenny, Mrs. Nellie Blair, Mrs. Thomas Bussler, Mrs. Cort Hayes, Mrs. Alida Hutton, Mrs. Kenneth Hathaway, Mrs. Edd Strehl, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor, and Mrs. Sherman Conway.

Robert Pray returned home last week from Detroit where he has been attending college.

Mrs. Frank Woodcock with infant daughter is guest this week of her sister, Mrs. Orville Davis, at Boyne City.

Miss Doris Putman returned to Sparta, Wednesday, having been a guest of Mrs. Harriet Conway the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Ward returned to her home at Vermontville last Friday after spending the past week in East Jordan.

Miss Esther Omland (who is teaching in the Benzonia public schools, returned home last Friday for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel drove to Ann Arbor, Sunday. Their son, John, who has been attending U. of M., returned home with them.

Mrs. Eva Votruba is in Lansing this week to attend the graduating exercises at M. S. C. from which her son, Francis, will graduate.

Arthur Gidley of Hastings spent the week end at the James Gidley home. His son, Richard, who has been attending school here, returned to Hastings with him.

Mrs. Eva Votruba is in Lansing this week to attend the graduating exercises at M. S. C. from which her son, Francis, will graduate.

There will be a special meeting of the Pythian Sisters, Monday evening, June 17, at the American Legion Hall. Grand Chief Mildred Hayes will be present. All present and former Pythian Sisters are invited to attend.

Boards of Education Responsible For Census Under New Act

A new act, signed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, May 6, and given immediate effect, revises the method of taking the school census in districts with less than 3,000 population. In these districts, the law provides that boards of education shall be responsible for taking the census during the last twenty days of May under the same procedure in effect prior to the action of the 1931 session of the Legislature. The act does not apply to counties having a population of 250,000 or more.

Census materials have been sent to county commissioners and child accounting officials preparatory to the taking of the census for the current year.

Thatcher-Sias Aid Totaling \$1,501,286 Sent To School Districts

The fourth installment of Thatcher-Sias Act money, for 1935, was made by the Augmented Board April 23. The Board approved allotments totaling \$1,501,286, making a total of \$5,713,821 of Thatcher-Sias aid since January 1. Distributions are being made on the basis of monthly allotments to the districts which make application, although no district is given more than two-thirds of its share of the \$15,000,000. Districts not applying through the special application forms will be given their share under the terms of the Act during the summer months.

Sums distributed by counties in this region are as follows: Antrim \$7,743; Charlevoix \$7,843; Cheboygan \$2,382; Emmet \$8,108; Grand Traverse \$10,684.

Joy
Joy in the possession of what one has earned—though it may be little—has a powerfully sustaining influence in contrast with eagerness to have much, grabbed without return of due effort, making a show that but thinly disguises lack of merit. Freedom to work and reap reasonable rewards is still held the most precious assurance by the masses everywhere. —E. W. Huse.

Washington made the country, Lincoln preserved it, Edison lighted it, Ford put it on wheels.

Somebody has suggested branding crash cars as a warning to other drivers to give him a wide berth on the highway. We've seen some crash cars where there wasn't a piece left big enough to be branded.

Government is not something apart from us. Government is we, ourselves. It is a reflection of mass thinking and action—not the maker of them. We have been placing entirely too much expectancy in our government and legislative mechanism. The thing we must realize is that we cannot set up an instrument made from our own bone and sinew and then expect it to counteract our own foolishness. —Felix Hinkle.

If dust storms continue some of those western states will be accused of trying to secede from the Union.

The essential idea in democracy is that of respect for personality—the consideration of people as persons and not as things. If we are to develop in America a democratic society, the school cannot escape partial responsibility. All the relations of the school must conform to this principle in practice as well as in theory. The idea of growth through critical thinking fits in with democracy since it conditions human action upon wise self-expression. —Glenn Frank.

Church News

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

Sunday, June 16th, 1935.
8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.
3:00 p. m. — Vespers.

First M. E. Church
Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor
11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.
12:15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

Presbyterian Church
C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor
"A Church for Folks."
11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship.
12:15 — Sunday School.

Latter Day Saints Church
C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.
10:00 a. m.—Church School: Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.
8:00 p. m.—Evening Services.
8:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

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

Wonder if Mr. Insull is just as anxious now to spend his declining days in Greece as he was a couple years ago?


Little Known Facts About Banking

An Interesting Fact to be Remembered

It is not generally known that the banks outside the larger cities of the country have granted, all through the depression, far more loans, proportionately, than the banks from which "loan statistics" are usually gathered.

In fact, had it not been for the splendid cooperation of the independent, home-owned, home-managed banks in the smaller cities and communities, local enterprise would have suffered more than it did.

The so-called "country banker" by his knowledge of local conditions, his intimate acquaintance with his customers and his willingness to "go along" with worthy borrowers, helped far more than is generally known to cushion the heaviest blow ever felt by the American people.



STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN
"The Bank on the Corner"

In other words, Senator Vandenberg would like to see the G. O. P. turn the elephant in on something with streamlines.

There's nothing like the radio to feed a man's ego until he believes he's a financier, industrialist, labor leader, statesman, philosopher and prophet all in one.

It takes a certain amount of "sand" to get along in the world, but not the air-borne variety shipped in from Kansas.

A pioneer is a fellow who can remember back when the women of the hamlet held an indignation meeting whenever the town saloon remained open after ten o'clock.

TEMPLE THEATRE East Jordan

FRIDAY - SATURDAY, June 14 - 15
Charles Laughton - Zasu Pitts - Charlie Ruggles

RUGGLES OF RED GAP

SUN. - MON. - TUES., June 16 - 17 - 18
Rudy Vallee - Ann Dvorak - Ned Sparks

SWEET MUSIC

WED. - THUR., June 19 - 20 "FAMILY NITES"
RICARDO CORTEZ — JEAN MUIR

THE WHITE COCKATOO

FAMILY NITE PRICES ARE 2 FOR 25c!

MATINEES ON SAT. and SUNDAY 10c — 15c EVENINGS 7 and 9 10c — 25c	JOIN THE MID-NIGHT CREW - ATTEND The Sat. Night Owl Show. AND SEE THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PROGRAM AS OUR GUEST 2 SHOWS — ONE PRICE
---	---

100 Persons Wanted

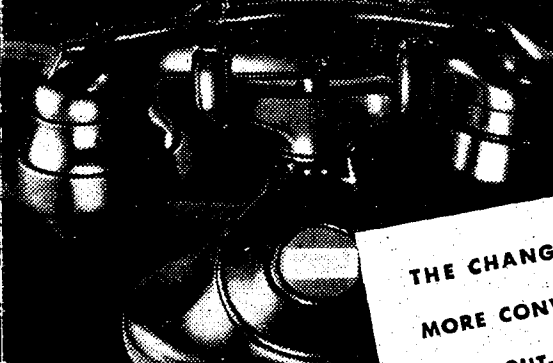
to Impersonate Radio Stars for the famous
"Barnyard Jamboree"

TRY-OUTS AT LEGION HALL, EAST JORDAN
Thursday, Friday, Saturday beginning at 7:30 p. m.
and on Sunday at 2:00 p. m.

Sponsored by Am. Legion Post No. 227

If you can sing, dance, play a fiddle, guitar, sax, trumpet, traps, accordion, harmonica, or any other instrument, or any home-made instrument, or any one who has talent suitable for radio, be at this try-out. A special radio representative will be on hand to conduct try-out. This may be the chance you have been waiting for!

Long Distance night rates now begin at 7 P. M. instead of 8:30



THE CHANGE IN TIME OFFERS YOU MORE CONVENIENT HOURS TO MAKE YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN TELEPHONE CALLS

NIGHT rates on station-to-station calls, which are about 40% less than day rates, are now in effect from 7 P.M. to 4:30 A.M. on most calls for which the day rate is over 35c.*

The table at the right shows the comparative cost of station-to-station calls made before and after 7 P.M.

With minimum rates to most points effective 1 1/2 hours earlier, today's quick, clear, low-cost Long Distance service now offers more time and more convenient hours in which to make your night calls.

*Reduced night rates apply only to station-to-station Long Distance calls.

TYPICAL THREE-MINUTE, STATION-TO-STATION RATES		
EAST JORDAN TO:	4:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.	7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
MANISTEE . . .	\$.65	\$.35
MUSKEGON95	.50
GRAND RAPIDS . . .	1.00	.50
MILWAUKEE, WIS. . .	1.05	.60
SOUTH HAVEN . . .	1.20	.60
TOLEDO, OHIO . . .	1.20	.70
CHICAGO, ILL. . .	1.25	.75
DETROIT	1.30	.65
CLEVELAND O. . .	1.45	.85
INDIANAPOLIS, I. . .	1.70	1.00

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

YU'AN HEE SEE LAUGHS

By SAX ROHMER

Copyright by Sax Rohmer.
WNU Service.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued

"I'm expecting him at any moment." "Good enough. Have you ever heard of a man called Hassan es-Suk in connection with Keneh?"

"No." The British consul shook his head thoughtfully. "But they may know in Cairo. I'm having you met there."

Alone in the single, rocking coach of the special train chartered by the British consul, Dawson Haig sat, grimaced, planning—planning—planning. That the duty appointed to the fortune teller, now nailed in the box designed for himself, had been to dispose of his body and then report to a certain Hassan es-Suk in Keneh was clear enough.

A brief note—presumably that "letter of travel" referred to—had been in the man's inside pocket. It consisted of an unsealed envelope simply addressed, "For Joseph." The super-scription was typed, and the enclosed note also. This ran: "Report at once to Hassan es-Suk at Keneh. This is your introduction. Tickets herewith." And it was signed, in ink: "Chief."

A second-class ticket, Port Said to Cairo, and another Cairo to Keneh, were folded inside the note. "The girl is safely on the way. . . ." Those words, overheard, Haig had never forgotten. They drummed through his brain in tune with the clatter of the train.

There was no other clue amongst Joseph's possessions, but Haig had removed and retained the man's greasy tarbush.

Eileen, perhaps, had been taken to Keneh! That she had been lured into the "Bath of Feathers" Haig was not prepared to believe. Yu'an Hee See had not ordered her death, but had ordered her to be taken—living.

What for?

The answer was one which Haig hadn't the courage to face. He was in possession of evidence indicating that Yu'an Hee See was a slave dealer on a large scale, possibly the most important trader now left in that evil traffic. Stories had reached his ears, during his previous pursuit of this elusive Chinaman, of midnight caravans out on the old slave route—of hidden camps in the desert—of a central clearing house at some spot unidentified—of unhappy negroes from Central Africa, rounded up by the fierce Arabs who from time immemorial have looked upon blackbirding as a legitimate trade. That thousands of such wretched captives were distributed around the oriental world, performing menial tasks upon the estates of great landowners, was a generally accepted fact.

But that white slaves were bought and sold by this organization he had never even suspected; even now was not prepared to believe. What answer, therefore, remained to his question?

To sell a cultured woman, daughter of a United States official, as black slaves were sold, would be utterly impossible. The most reckless buyer would hesitate to bid for such merchandise. Such a slave would be difficult to retain, impossible to subjugate.



The Long Dark Eyes of Orange Blossom Narrowed and Narrowed.

And the risks were incalculable. Only one living man had the power and the audacity to perpetrate such an outrage.

Dawson Haig clenched his fists and gritted his teeth at the thought. He stared out of the window, striving for composure. . . . And there, steaming slowly along the Canal on her way down to Suez, was the Wallaroo! He stood up in his excitement. The passengers were waving their hands.

He dropped back into his seat as the big ship was lost from view. A grim foreboding, a foreboding in which were the qualities of terror, seized upon him remorselessly. Something—a voice undeniable—told him that never again

in life would he set eyes upon the R. M. S. Wallaroo. . . .

The long, dark eyes of Orange Blossom narrowed and narrowed, until they were merely slits in her small, pale face. She stood in a tiny room peering down through a little lattice into a lacquered bedroom.

She was watching a girl scantily clad; a girl whose hair in the reflected sunlight gleamed like polished copper, whose slim shape, which was at least as nearly perfect as her own, yet had a symmetry which was different; whose skin—whose skin, she thought—was so poisonous white.

Yes, she was beautiful—a beauty totally dissimilar from Orange Blossom's—a rose-like western beauty, which, in its quality, belonged to those cold, clammy countries which Orange Blossom so heartily detested. And the room had been refurbished. . . .

Below, Eileen was moving from place to place, trying the doors, leaning over the balcony—breathing quickly, almost panting.

Her eyes were wide open. "Hideously beautiful blue eyes—although her lashes," thought Orange Blossom, "are not as long as mine. But all the same they are long and dark, and make her eyes look like sapphires. She has very beautiful arms!"

Very, very softly, Orange Blossom closed the little grill behind the lattice. And, her small hands with their pink tinted nails tightly clenched turned away. A shadow blocked the entrance to the cupboard-like room. She moved forward . . . to confront Yu'an Hee See.

"Little flower, what are you doing here?"

"What you came to do," she replied. "I have been watching her—the white girl."

"Does she please you?"

"She is pretty as a lotus, my lord, tender and delicate. . . . She is dangerous merchandise, Yu'an; you take too many risks."

"You think so, Little Blossom? Have I ever failed in my trading?"

The woman's long dark eyes were almost closed; she held her imperious little head very high. The eyes of Yu'an Hee See to all appearances were

said Winter blankly. "But a most extraordinary thing has happened. Come up to the captain's room; he's expecting you. Neither of the berths occupied by the parties you've come out to arrest were slept in last night!"

"Not slept in! But. . . ." "I don't know if they dropped into the canal and swam ashore, or what happened—but neither Doctor Oestler nor Miss Ednam is on board!"

Towards dusk, a motor boat raced towards a tiny port of the Red sea. This port, untouched by the most enterprising tramps, neglected, since it was almost unknown, and protected by unnavigable reefs, was too small to afford anchorage to any craft larger than a dhow.

Past a wooden pier the motor boat sped, swung around perilously, checked, and ran in to where ancient stone steps led up to a wharf. Two men sprang ashore and assisted a woman to mount the steps. One man went back on board; the other and the woman climbed an unpaved street in silence for a time.

Doctor Oestler broke this long silence. "I wonder, Valerie," he said, speaking in German, "what our reception will be?"

"We have done our best," the woman answered sulkily. "We are lucky to be here."

"We may be lucky, my dear," the doctor amended. "But if this unfortunate interference with Mr. King's plans means failure for those plans, then, I fear. . . ."

The two travelers pursued their way up the stairs, the furtive, furtive town behind them. A high white wall broke a line of funeral trees on the right, and presently, in turn, was broken by a pointed gateway of sun-bleached oak. One wing of this gateway was open. Doctor Oestler and Valerie Ednam entered a large courtyard.

A very high wall lay immediately in front, and on the left, a lofty building, with two tiers of murrubrayeh windows. They were brightly lighted and spilled a great smudge of amber light upon the paved courtyard.

From the threshold of a doorway beyond which might be glimpsed a richly furnished room stepped a gigantic negro in uniform. There was a brief

exchange of glances, but the man, who, unlike the rest, did not smoke cigarettes. . . . an Arab, apparently, muffed up in many-colored rags, and crouched in a dim corner. A glass rested upon a small stool beside him.

And this eccentric Arab in the corner smoked a meerscham pipe!

"Hassan es-Suk," said Haig sharply. The negro nodded, retired into darkness, and presently returned. He indicated that Haig should follow. Haig crossed the railing little room, almost brushing the garments of the meerscham smoker. A door on the right of an uncarpeted passage was open, four steps descending to a sunken chamber. As the negro withdrew, Haig watched the curtained doorway. The first test was about to come.

Another door at the further end of the room opened, and a venerable Arab entered, his peering face a wrinkled mass of cunning; but his first words lifted a great load from the inspector's mind.

"It surely can be none other than Joseph who delights my eyes!" he said in excellent Biblical English. "You are late, Joseph—but welcome. Give me the letter, son."

Haig silently placed the letter in the claw-like hand of the old Arab. Hassan es-Suk barely glanced at it, but, plunging his fingers beneath his robe, produced another, identical in appearance.

"It is well, Joseph," he said. "The wise man cultivates paucity of speech but abundance of observation." He watched, as Haig, noting that the second envelope bore the same typewritten superscription: "For Joseph"—opened it and took out the slip of paper it contained. This was what he read:

"You will leave immediately by car for Koseir. Report at the house of Dr. Julian Hess, Chief."

Dawson Haig nodded, and placed letter and envelope in his pocket. "I am ready, Hassan," he said, "to obey my orders, when I have cooled my body and moistened my throat."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

First Flood of Literature
The first great flood of literature for the masses was the "chap-books," which were sold from door to door by chapmen, or peddlers, in England, Scotland and the American colonies during the Eighteenth century. These cheap little pamphlets, which covered a wide variety of popular subjects, were eagerly bought by the common people, who could not afford or understand the expensive and erudite books and magazines of that time—Collier's Weekly.

England's Foggiest Spot
In London, the empire's foggiest spot, statistics show that each of the inhabitants pays, on an average, a fog bill of about 30 shillings. This sum is expended between October and February in heavier lighting expenses and extra transport fares. It does not include chemists' and doctors' bills incurred through coughs, colds, and sore throats caused by fog.—Answers Magazine.

A tired-looking horse in the shafts of an arabiyyeh waited outside the station; and to the driver Dawson Haig said briefly, "Cafe Magrabi."

The Cafe Magrabi fronted upon a street in which there were tawdry places of entertainment. Painted women's faces peered out from upper windows. Soon Haig stood staring into a

sort of cave in a high wall—presumably the Cafe Magrabi.

There was a wooden seat along one side, and a few low stools. There were no tables and there was nothing in the nature of a bar or counter. Four or five Arabs crouched in the shadows of the place. Outside on the footpath, two chairs were set. Haig, dropping down upon one of these, peered into the semi-darkness of the place anxiously.

The tall "Arab" who had come from Cairo was approaching with long, leisurely strides. A slovenly-looking negro emerged from the blackness at the end of the cave and approached.

But Haig had not yet discovered his man. Then he observed a customer



The Effect Was Not So Bad.

who, unlike the rest, did not smoke cigarettes. . . . an Arab, apparently, muffed up in many-colored rags, and crouched in a dim corner. A glass rested upon a small stool beside him.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

FOR NEW READERS: THE STORY FROM THE OPENING CHAPTER

Matt Kearney, young American living in London, says good-by to his sister Eileen, on board the Wallaroo bound for Colombo. The Wallaroo is conveying £2,000,000 in gold to Australia. Kearney meets Inspector Dawson Haig, of Scotland Yard, very much in love with Eileen. Haig, convinced opium is concealed in Jo Lung's warehouse, delegates Kearney, with Detective Norwich, to visit the place and find out what he can. While there, Kearney picks up a notebook, Yu'an Hee See, whom Haig has long been seeking as the leader of a band of international thieves, is at Jo Lung's. Discovering the loss of his notebook, he sends two of his followers after Norwich and Kearney, one of whom he realizes must have picked it up. Norwich is found murdered. Haig is puzzled over cryptic notes in the book. While he is poring over them, a weird creature enters, seizes the book, and escapes. Matt's story of hearing horrible laughter at Jo Lung's satisfies Haig his quarry was there, he recognizing the peculiar malignancy of Yu'an's laugh. At Marseilles the inspector boards the Wallaroo, disguised. From radio messages he decodes, he realizes passengers on board are members of Yu'an's gang and that they have recognized him. A Chinaman tries to throw Haig overboard but goes over himself. At Port Said Haig, trailing Eileen, is lured into a "bath of feathers." Eileen disappears. Haig escapes the deadly trap, and shoots Joseph, one of the plotters. Eileen, drugged, regains consciousness in Yu'an's headquarters.

closed entirely. Yet these two watched each other, standing perfectly motionless; until:

"Have I offended my lord?" the woman asked softly.

"Only in disobedience," came the flute tones, "which I have learned to expect of you. This slight fault can easily be remedied by an exercise of that virtue of silence which I have frequently recommended." His stillness was alarming. His arms were locked behind him.

Orange Blossom smiled disdainfully, caught up her jade-green robe, gathering it more closely about her. Walking slowly, she passed Yu'an Hee See where he stood. She crossed the polished mahogany floor to a curtained doorway, and through this she went out.

The curtains were still swaying when Yu'an Hee See began to laugh. . . .

The Wallaroo was nearing the end of the Bitter Lakes when Doctor Oestler entered the Marconi room. The operator, with fixed earpieces, was listening-in to a message, and continued to scribble industriously.

The message which came ticking out read as follows:

"Commander RMS Wallaroo on authority Scotland Yard following passengers will be arrested at Suez stop Doctor Oestler Miss Valerie Ednam stop Signed Robert Shale British consul Port Said."

Jackson, the operator, pushing back his earpiece, looked up at Doctor Oestler. "Excuse me, doctor. Message for the commander." And he pulled aside a curtain communicating with an inner room. "Davis!" he shouted. "Carry on. I've got to go up to the bridge."

challenge in Arabic, a reply, and the big negro stepped further out into the courtyard, raising a black hand and pointing.

Above the tiers of lighted windows, higher yet upon the third floor of the great mansion, light shone out through the intricate pattern of a lattice window.

Doctor Oestler nodded in comprehension. He and the woman entered the room.

Behind that high window, Yu'an Hee See, blue-robed and spectacled, bent over his Arab writing table. Aswami Pasha stood beside him.

Yu'an Hee See was studying a number of messages, or, rather, staring at them through the lenses of his glasses with unseeing eyes. At last:

"Since the man Haig is dead, how can this be?" he asked Aswami Pasha. "The message from the consul states clearly 'upon authority of Scotland Yard.' What can this mean? It is certain that he is dead?"

"Mohammed reported it," said the Egyptian. "The doctor confirmed the news, telling us that Haig was not on board when the Wallaroo left Port Said. Then came his last radio from the ship advising us that the police awaited his arrival at Suez. Finally, as my lord knows, we received a message notifying us that he was back at Ismailia and claiming emergency air transport. My own Fokker was under orders to leave Heliopolis for Koseir. I got a message through to my pilot—or I did my best to do so. It is received it in time, he will have alighted behind Ismailia to pick up the doctor. . . ."

"In the interval?"

Aswami Pasha shrugged. "He may have been traced—arrested. I have done my best. Julian Hess has been advised."

Joseph who had died, but he might have passed for one of the lighter skinned natives—for a Turk or for a Green.

He had not availed himself of the accommodation provided by the second-class ticket in the Armenian's possession. He was sole occupant of a first-class sleeper.

The "letter of travel" seemed to indicate that the man called Hassan es-Suk did not know Joseph by sight. But, as the train was nearing Keneh now, one important decision remained to be made: How was "Joseph" to account for his total ignorance of Arabic? Upon the correct solution his life might hang.

The Cairo police had proved to be surprisingly efficient. Keneh had been advised, and a man whose job was to cover all his (Haig's) movements, was in the second-class section. But, fearful above all things for Eileen, he had vetoed any raids or arrests not authorized by himself. He knew something of the resources of Yu'an Hee See. One false move—and she might be lost forever!

As he pushed his way through the jabbering throng, making for the exit at Keneh, his hand rested upon the automatic in his pocket.

A tall Arab jostled him. "Telephone on your right!" said an English voice. It was the man from Cairo.

Haig called up the Mudir, as arranged. "Inspector Dawson Haig speaking," he said. "You have been advised by Cairo?"

"Quite right, inspector," the voice replied; to his great relief that of an Englishman. "I have arranged to have the place watched. It's the Cafe Magrabi. Any one of the drivers outside the station will take you there. One of our fellows is inside. There's nothing conspicuous about him except that he's smoking a very large meerscham pipe! Bump into him on your way out so that he drops his pipe. Stoop to pick it up and give him your next address."

A tired-looking horse in the shafts of an arabiyyeh waited outside the station; and to the driver Dawson Haig said briefly, "Cafe Magrabi."

"EGGS" FROM TREES

When George Grant, of Somerset Parish, Bermuda, is short of eggs to accompany his morning bacon, he goes into his garden and plucks one from a tree, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The tree bears a fruit, the size and color of a pomegranate. The fruit bursts open when ripe and "lays" a nut about the size of a hen's egg yolk. Grant cooks this for five minutes, when it turns a beautiful golden yellow. Garnished with white sauce, it looks exactly like a hard-boiled egg. Grant is the only man in the colony with such a tree. It was brought there years ago by his father. It is a native of Africa, where it is called the Akee.

Ants

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

PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair-Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 6c and 4c. Sold at Druggists. Florence Chemical Works, Pathecoque, N. Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug-stain, Hixco Chemical Works, Pathecoque, N. Y.

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WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles, feel upset and miserable. . . . use Doan's Pills.

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WNU—O 24—35

Morning... Headaches

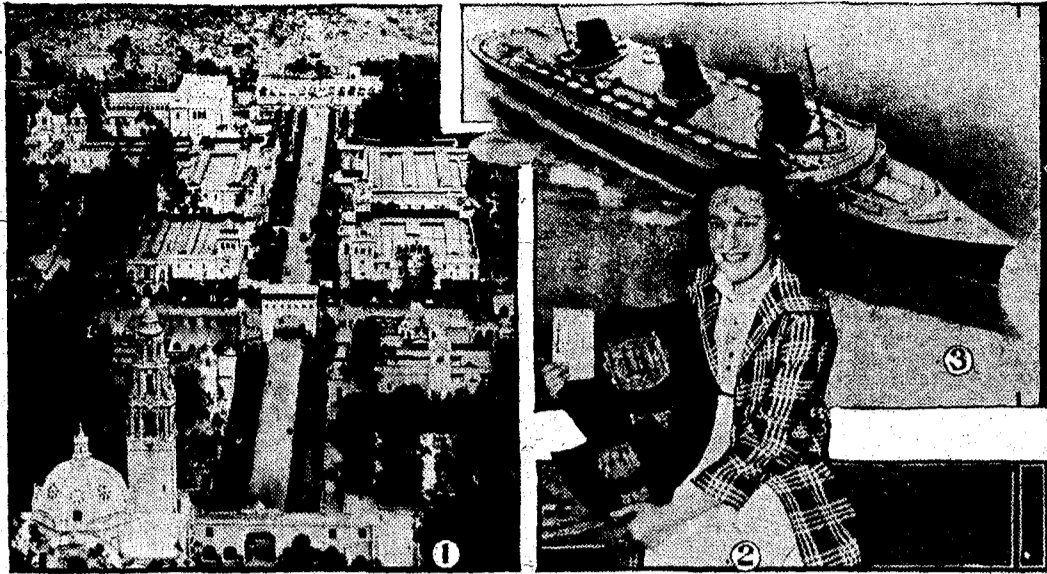
FOR YEARS I've suffered sick headaches in the morning. I didn't realize until the doctor told me how many women are bothered with too much acid, and he recommended Milnesia Wafers. Since I've been using Milnesia I've felt like a new person. Haven't had a cold either, because when you get rid of the acids you don't get colds.

MILNESIA Wafers neutralize the excess acids that cause indigestion, heartburn and sick headaches. Each wafer is a full adult dose, children—one-quarter to one-half. Pleasant to take.

Recommended by thousands of physicians. Buy a package today—at all good druggists.

MILNESIA WAFERS

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Aerial view of part of the grounds of the California Pacific International exposition at San Diego, now open. 2—Clara Mohler, thirteen, of Akron, Ohio, who won the national spelling bee in Washington, receiving two plaques and \$500. 3—Normandie, new French liner, which broke transatlantic records on her maiden voyage to New York.

MAGICIAN AND BRIDE



Howard Thurston, sixty-six-year-old magician, and his bride, as they sailed on their honeymoon from New York. Mrs. Thurston, twenty-seven years old, was Mrs. Pauline Mark and had been acting as the magician's stage assistant.

Duck Lays Black Eggs

Hornell, N. Y.—A duck owned by C. N. Stutton of Big Creek has laid six black-colored eggs.

Giant Liner Establishes New Records

Normandie Given Gala Welcome

New transatlantic records were established as the Normandie, giant French liner, shown above, swept into the New York harbor. The world's largest ship completed the crossing in four days, three hours and five minutes.

Mariners gaped at her high arched, sleekly curved prow and were awed by her size as she rode, flags adflying, into the upper New York bay, while all shipping and hundreds of thousands of landlubbers afloat and ashore noisily proclaimed her. Airplanes roared overhead, dipping in salute, as the Normandie replied with deep throated blasts of her whistle.

The giant vessel can transport 2,170 passengers without crowding and is staffed by a crew of 1,320 men and women.

TEST OF NEW BALL



Alex Ednie, pro at Shelter Rock Country Club, Long Island, recently drove a spun latex ball through a phone book almost an inch and containing more than 500 pages. Standing the book on end without support 4 feet in front of the tee, Ednie sent the ball through with such force that it carried and rolled 100 yards beyond. Traveling at the rate of approximately 114 miles an hour, the ball was averaging 167 feet a second when it hit the book. The drive, declared impossible by golfer and nongolfer alike, was made to test the new spun latex golf ball, a United States rubber product. Made of materials never before used in golf ball construction, the new ball is notable for its power and distance. These qualities are acquired primarily from a high-power winding of thread spun direct from liquid latex, the natural milk of the rubber tree.

Steam Shovel Unearths Den of 700 Rattlesnakes

Medicine Park, Okla.—Workmen on a highway project in the Wichita mountains here killed more than 700 rattlesnakes in one day.

The snakes ranged in size from five inches to several feet in length and were discovered when a huge power shovel scooped into their den.

Many other rattlesnakes have been killed by the workmen, but never so many on a single day. Workmen believed the blasting of the highway up the side of Mount Scott, in the Wichita national forest and game preserve, drove the snakes to the surface.

Expert Warns of Worm Damage

Severest Outbreak Foreseen by Leading Entomologist in Illinois

By W. F. Flint, Chief Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey.—WNU Service. One of the most severe outbreaks of army worms that Illinois has had in recent years is threatened, and farmers should be on guard to protect their crops.

Although the outbreak will be spotted and will not occur in all sections of the state, severe damage will be done in many areas. It will be well to keep careful watch on all heavy stands of grain or heavy bluegrass pastures and get the worms before they cause serious damage.

While army worms may destroy entire areas of bluegrass pasture or fields of small grain or young corn in a short time, they can be completely and cheaply controlled by the use of poisoned bran baits. The bait that has been most generally used has a base of one pound of paris green mixed dry with 25 pounds of bran. When this is thoroughly mixed, there is added three gallons of water in which two quarts of cheap molasses, preferably black strap, has been thoroughly dissolved.

A new bait, with which J. H. Bigger, field entomologist of the Illinois state natural history survey, has been working during the past year for cutworm control, uses oil instead of water and molasses. This bait is made by thoroughly mixing 25 pounds of bran and one pound of paris green or white arsenic. Then two quarts of a light grade oil of an S. A. E. 20 viscosity is added. No water or molasses is used. The bait should be thoroughly mixed so that the oil gets on every particle of the bran.

Early Fighting of Moth Important to Fruit Men

The codling moth can almost certainly be counted on as the number one apple insect pest this year, asserts a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture. Growers spend enormous sums to combat it, but this pest has become increasingly destructive, according to Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Strong attributes this increase to the greater age of apple trees; to the abandonment of some orchards and to weather favorable to moth development.

A great many codling moths have been wintering in cocoons in crevices beneath the loose bark of trees, in coarse trash on the ground, in containers—used to handle wormy fruit and in packing sheds. Cleaning up all these places while the moths are inactive is the ounce of prevention that is worth many times over, the pound of cure in the form of insecticides. Measures other than spraying, therefore, are very important. One of the best, Strong says, is a thorough housecleaning of orchards and packing houses early in the season.

Examine the Clover

Red clover cut for hay in 1934 and left over for 1935 may prove to be a serious disappointment, warn agronomists at Purdue university. They say that very often root borers are present when clover is left for the third year, which will destroy the crop. Farmers are advised to watch their clover carefully in the early part of the growing season. If plants begin to wither and the stand starts to thin out, it will be advisable to plow up the clover and seed to soy beans or some other crop. If the clover keeps right on growing, with no sign of injury, the crop should be saved.

Large Udders

Cows of high production almost invariably have large udders and, as a rule, the udders of such cows remain large throughout most of the lactation period. The size decreases somewhat, following each milking. Extending forward from the udder on the under side of the body are the milk veins which carry blood from the udder toward the heart and in high-producing cows usually are large. They ordinarily increase in size from first calving up to maturity. A well-developed, large udder and large milk veins are good indications of dairy capacity, although they are not infallible guides.

Care of Berries

To produce at their best, berry bushes must be properly pruned and trained. In general, the aim in pruning should be to accomplish two things: First, to remove old canes which have produced their crop and are, therefore, of no more value to the plant, and to cut off the tips of new canes of certain varieties which have borne fruit; second, to provide a supply of new shoots for berry production the following season. The system will vary with varieties and according to the wire trellis support used.

Grazing Lespedeza

Land in winter grains on which lespedeza has been spring sown may be pastured after the grain is cut, without much damage to the lespedeza if animals are kept off when the field is too wet. This has been the result of experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture and the experience of farmers. It may be necessary to help the lespedeza get started by stopping pasturing for a short time after the grain crop has been grazed down or harvested.

Tanning Is No Indication of Health, Expert Asserts

"I cannot emphasize the fact too strongly that tanning is in no sense an indication of health. It merely announces to those who know that the person who is tanned has been exposed to strong sunlight, and that his protective mechanism has operated to the fullest extent."

Having uttered these debunking words, John Seaverns, of Boston, a spokesman for the American Chemical Society, proceeds with some timely remarks about the disadvantages and perils of sunburn, which is the penalty reckless people pay for not being able to tan.

"In spite of all that has appeared in the public print, and all of the broadcasts that have been given, there will be thousands of adults and children exposed unnecessarily and unwisely to the summer sun this year," Mr. Seaverns said, adding this emphatic statement:

"It is little short of a crime for anybody to send a light-haired child out into the sunlight to play, practically nude."

That unquestionably is high heresy; but we have a pretty definite notion that it is sound sense, by which the wise and pitiful will profit. And just why the Boston chemist speaks as he does, he explains when he says:

"It takes from two to six days before the effect of deep sunburn heals, and during this time that portion of the skin that has been burned does not function. Further, if the burn is deep enough, permanent injury to the skin may result which may impair the health of the victim for the rest of his life."

"Taken altogether, the sunburn is a much more serious thing than most people believe and should be looked upon as a source of great possible danger in place of being something to joke about."

So if you and your children are blonds who do not tan quickly but do burn easily, be wise and acknowledge that the ultra violet ray is an enemy bound to come out best in any rash encounter. If you must have sun baths, make them short and guarded until you have succeeded in establishing some sort of immunity. You may even live longer in case you do.

Way Off to One Side

A country storekeeper from Missouri visited New York city recently. On his return, he was the center of attraction around the stove in his store the first evening. "New York is some town all right," he told his listeners. "Cars scootin' like light-

nin' over yer head, dash-burned long trains a-divin' underground, buildin's so blamed high ye can't see the tops of 'em, millions o' miles o' paved streets, an' autos a-chasin' ye all over the street. It's a big town, all right, as I say, but it'll never be a success. It's too far away."

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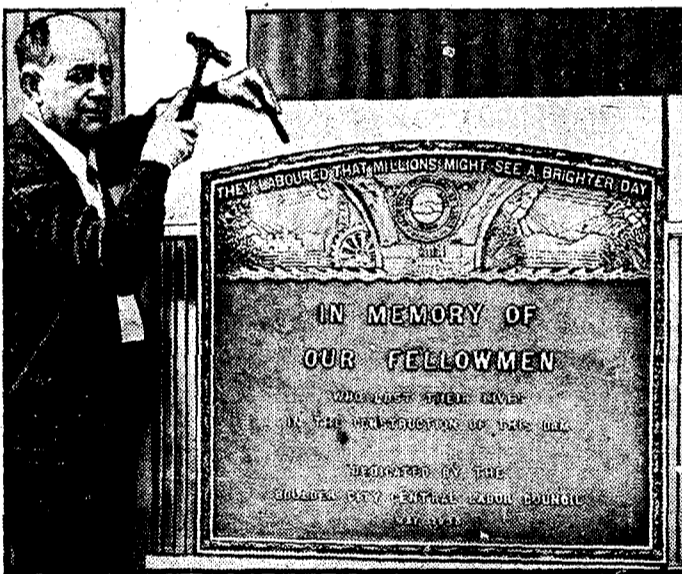
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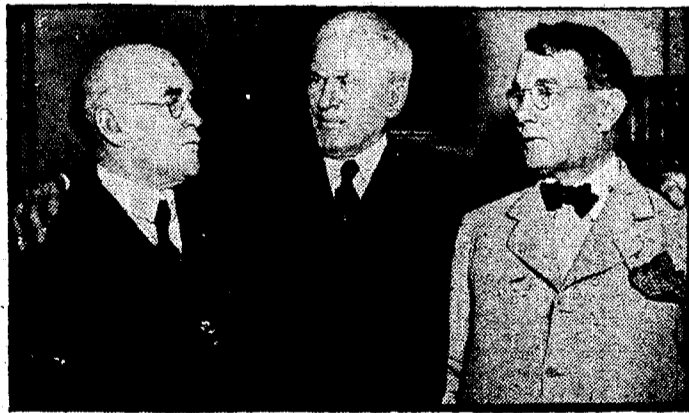
Memorial for Boulder Dam's Dead



Wiley Rabun putting the finishing touches to the bronze plaque which has been set in the Nevada canyon wall near Boulder dam as a memorial for the men who have lost their lives in the construction of that great project.

Congressmen Were Once Schoolmates

Three classmates of the University of Alabama, who are now in congress, talk over the good times they had when college men. Left to right are: Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Congressman O. H. Cross of Texas, and Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. No other institution in the country can claim the honor of having had as many in congress from the same class.



"Corkscrew" Airplane Built in South Dakota



This corkscrew-shaped airplane-Zeppelin, called the Aerozep, is scheduled to make its test flights this summer at Rapid City and its inventors, Rev. C. H. Locke and Lorin Hansen, expect it to show a speed of 800 miles an hour. An all-metal dirigible, with vanes running around it, the contrivance revolves in a steel frame 1,000 times a minute. It has wings like an airplane and a large rudder.

MOTORISTS WISE

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Always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener—and enjoy the pleasure of driving a new looking car for years.

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Parents Urged to Watch Their Children of Pre-School Age

When the baby gets through his "second summer", even though he is still less than two years old, the mother usually feels that her worst job is over. After he passes his second birthday, she is likely to think that she can at last relax her vigilance a bit—that he has safely weathered the storms of babyhood and may now be left to "just grow", like Topsy. For this reason the period from 2 to 6—the preschool age—has been called the neglected age.

Because of the swift changes taking place between the period of infancy and the school age, it is important that the preschool child should have careful supervision. Physical examinations of school children have shown that defects are common in the lowest grades. Recent studies made by public health authorities reveal that enlarged tonsils and glands were most prevalent at six to seven years of age as were adenoids at this age. Poor posture was found to be common in children from two to six, and visual defects are found in children from four to seven. These facts all indicate that the preschool age is a fertile field for the growth of physical defects.

The child from two to six years should have a physical examination at least every six months and should be taken to the dentist quite as often. The baby teeth should be well cared for and any defect due to decay should be repaired. A good dentist will not extract these teeth unless he feels obliged to, because he knows the child needs them for proper mastication, and that the second set of teeth will suffer from the premature

loss of the first teeth. The feeding of the little one from two to six should be as carefully controlled as that of the infant. He should receive an adequate amount of starches, fats and proteins, and the vitamins and minerals must occupy their proper place in his diet. Milk, butter, fruits and vegetables—especially green leafy vegetables—with eggs, and a little meat, fish or poultry, all belong to the diet of this age period. Since he needs his three meals a day, do not let the child acquire the habit of going without breakfast.

The proper amount of rest is just as essential as watching the child's diet. Do not forget that the little runabout child needs rest as well as exercise. Keep up the daily nap habit through this age period, and see that the child goes early to bed. Let sunshine and fresh air do their part in bringing health to the preschool child.

The parent-teachers association and other agencies in this district are making arrangements to round up the children who are about to enter school and arrange for their examination so that as many defects as possible may be corrected before entrance. Watch for further notice of the preschool clinic to be held in this community soon and in the meantime, watch your preschool child!

District Health Department

It's a rugged individualist who will dare attempt to give June graduates any advice these days.

Maybe the reason why modern brides don't insist on a trip to Niagara Falls is because they can't afford to go both there and to Reno during the same year.

TRENDS FAVORABLE IN STATE BANKING

Recent Figures Indicate Large Increases in Deposits and Invested Funds

Improvement in the condition of state banks in almost every respect during 1934 is shown by statistics recently assembled, Robert M. Hanes, President Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, points out in an article in "Banking" published by the American Bankers Association. The figures on which this statement is based were gathered by the Committee on State Bank Research of the association from reports furnished by state bank supervisors throughout the country.

"Ever since 1921 the number of state banks has been declining," Mr. Hanes says. "Between 1931 and 1934 the decline was rapid. Figures for December 31, 1934, showed that the downward trend has not yet ended, but the decline last year was the smallest in twelve years."

There are now, he says, about ten thousand state banks, which term includes all state chartered institutions with the exception of mutual savings banks. The article continues:

"Even more significant was the ending of the decline of deposits in state banks which had been going on since the collapse of the stock market boom in 1929. In recent years for which figures are available the drop has been particularly abrupt. Total deposits in state banks declined from \$20,395,762,000 on December 31, 1931, to \$15,424,823,000 on December 31, 1933. The record for 1934 shows a recovery to \$17,508,766,000 at the year-end.

Significance of Increased Deposits

"It is particularly gratifying to note the expansion of deposits, since it was their decline which made necessary the liquidation of investments, the calling of loans, and all the other phenomena which go under the name of 'deflation' and have brought banks so much criticism in recent years. It is now plain that this was due to efforts of the banks to place themselves in the possession of enough liquid assets to meet the growing demands of depositors for the return of a part of the money which had been placed on deposit.

"That this is true is borne out by the movement of invested funds of state banks, which has paralleled that of deposits. These invested funds (loans and discounts plus investments) for state banks, dropped from \$20,291,329,000, at the end of 1931, to \$14,915,773,000 at the end of 1933. By December 31, 1934, however, they had recovered to \$15,769,510,000. All of this gain is accounted for by the increase in investments during 1934, the expansion amounting to approximately \$1,300,000,000.

"As for loans and discounts, they registered a slight drop again in 1934, but the rate of decline was much smaller than in previous years, which in itself is progress. Whereas the drop in loans and discounts amounted to approximately \$2,500,000,000 in 1932, and to approximately \$1,300,000,000 in 1933, it was less than \$500,000,000 in 1934.

"In another respect the balance sheet figures for December 31, 1934, were especially impressive. Bills payable and rediscounts of the state banks, which at the end of 1932 had reached a depression high of \$669,709,000, had dropped by the close of last year to the low figure of \$52,101,000. One must search the records as far back as 1917 to find bills payable and rediscounts of state banks at a lower figure. Moreover, it is reasonable to expect a further reduction of such borrowings during the current year."

TO FOIL BANK CROOKS

NEW YORK.—The American Bankers Association Protective Committee has developed a plan of bank inspection to bring out exposure hazards or weak spots in respect to attacks by criminals based on its long-established, nation-wide experience in investigating bank burglaries, holdups and sneak thefts.

The inspection covers eighty leading questions and seventeen recommendations which are instructive in the prevention of such crimes. These relate to such subjects as the use of alarms and other protective equipment, also the condition of windows, doors, skylights and other entrances which have facilitated the early morning entry of bandits who kidnap bank employees from their homes during the night, or break into the bank premises and bind and gag the employees.

BANKERS HELP

"Save the Land and You Save the Man" is the essence of a suggested agricultural program recommended by the Arkansas Bankers Agricultural Committee. "Beware of impoverished soil. It leads to impoverished homes," says a statement sent to the banks to be distributed to their farmer customers. "To help nature save the land, build up the soil, by:

- a. Stopping soil erosion.
- b. Planting legumes.
- c. Raising livestock.
- d. Developing pastures.

"Look ahead with confidence—know what you are doing, therefore:

1. Draw up a farm inventory.
2. Keep a record, daily or weekly.
3. Budget expense, and keep within it."

E. J. H. S. Base Ball Team Takes Last Game of the Season

The local high school baseball nine finished their baseball season for 1935 with a 8 to 3 win over Pellston. As the season ends the locals have a standing of 4 wins against 5 losses. They have victories over Gaylord twice, Alanson, and Pellston, while they dropped 2 games to Charlevoix, 2 to Petoskey and one at Harbor.

"Bugs" Blair finished his last year with the locals, allowing Pellston 4 hits and 3 runs, and led his team in hitting with 3 hits in 4 trips to the plate. Another graduate lost to the team next year is Bob Blair. Bowman worked behind the plate for the locals. Meshoukas, Griswold, and Mayle formed the losing battery.

With the season at a close we find two locals tied for the hitting honors of the season, Umlor and Bowman, each with a batting average of .347. Walton proved to be the outstanding player on defense without an error during the season.

East Jordan H. S.	AB.	R.	H.
Saxton 3b	3	1	0
LaPeer cf	4	0	0
Bowman c	4	1	2
McKeague ss	3	0	1
Walton 1b	3	2	0
Umlor rf	3	3	2
O. Blair p.	4	1	3
Sommerville, 2b	1	0	0
B. Blair lf.	1	0	0

Pellston H. S.	AB.	R.	H.
Mayle, c	4	1	0
A. Boda, 3b	3	1	1
Meires 1b	3	0	1
Meshoukas, p.	3	0	0
F. Boda, 2b	3	0	0
McCrae cf.	3	1	1
Griswold, lf.	3	0	0
Cook, ss	1	0	0
Pero rf.	3	0	1

Totals 26 8 8
Umpires — Wilkins, Hunsberger.

A Bladder Lax

THIS 25c TEST FREE
If it fails. When irritation wakes you up use this bladder lax to flush out impurities and excess acids. Get buchu leaves, juniper oil, etc., in little green "buds" called Bukets. Works on the bladder similar to castor oil on the bowels. Bladder irritation can cause disturbed sleep, frequent desire, scanty flow, burning or backache. In four days, if not pleased any druggist will refund your 25c. Get your regular sleep and feel "full of pep." Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

There are more than eighty-four million acres of idle land in this country all of which should be put to work growing trees.

The Time Is Here!

The Baldwin-Dunckle bill, making it a felony to publicly advocate overthrow of government by force, has been signed by Governor Fitzgerald and is now a part of Michigan's criminal code. We seem to have traveled a long way down the road when it becomes necessary to enact that sort of legislation, but to anyone who has taken the trouble to search into "Red" activities in this State the need for such legislation becomes adequately clear in the average mind. Michigan is one of the great States of the Union. It was founded by a liberty-loving people who sought here inside the Inland Seas a place where the greatest expression of freedom for the individual might be found. In each ensuing struggle to maintain the liberty of a people Michigan has given freely of her sons and her resources. Her record stands supreme among the sister states. With such a glorious past it is but small wonder that the descendants of those patriotic pioneers denounce as un-American communistic activities of every kind. The sooner we realize the danger confronting free institutions the sooner will these agitators who are here to cause trouble be driven outside our gates. It is not a time for compromise—it is a time for ACTION!

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. In the Matter of the Estate of Doris Colden, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 24th day of May, 1935.

Present: Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Helen Colden having been appointed Administratrix,

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 27th day of September, 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.

DR. F. P. RAMSEY
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours:
10:00 - 12:00 A. M.
2:00 - 4:00 P. M.
Evenings and Sunday by Appointment.
Office — Over Hite's Drug Store
Phone — 198-F2

DR. B. J. BEUKER
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours:
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Office Phone — 158-F2
Residence Phone — 158-F3
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MONUMENTS
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

A Michigan judge sentenced a man to prison for stealing two dollars' worth of ties from the town haberdashery. Probably one of those guys who is always complaining about the wife who gave him for Christmas.

OUT AMONG THE PEOPLE WENT THAT FAMOUS DETECTIVE—GATHERING, SIFTING, PILING UP EVIDENCE ABOUT G-3—HIMSELF TRAILED BY A REPORTER WHO COVERED THE HAUPTMANN TRIAL. **READ** full accounts in The Saturday Evening Post, Time, Collier's, Liberty, etc.



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WE'RE not guessing when we tell you the famous "G-3" All-Weather gives more than 43% greater non-skid mileage.
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He found that this greatest Goodyear tire of history is standing up even better than we've claimed. Come see this costliest-to-build tire that costs "OU nothing extra!"
Sure!
GUARANTEED AGAINST ROAD HAZARDS as well as defects.

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Amazing "G-3" Footprint Facts gathered from coast to coast.
PROVED! 43% MORE MILES OF REAL NON-SKID!—frequently exceeded.
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PROVED! SUPER-CORD gives PROTECTION against blowouts.
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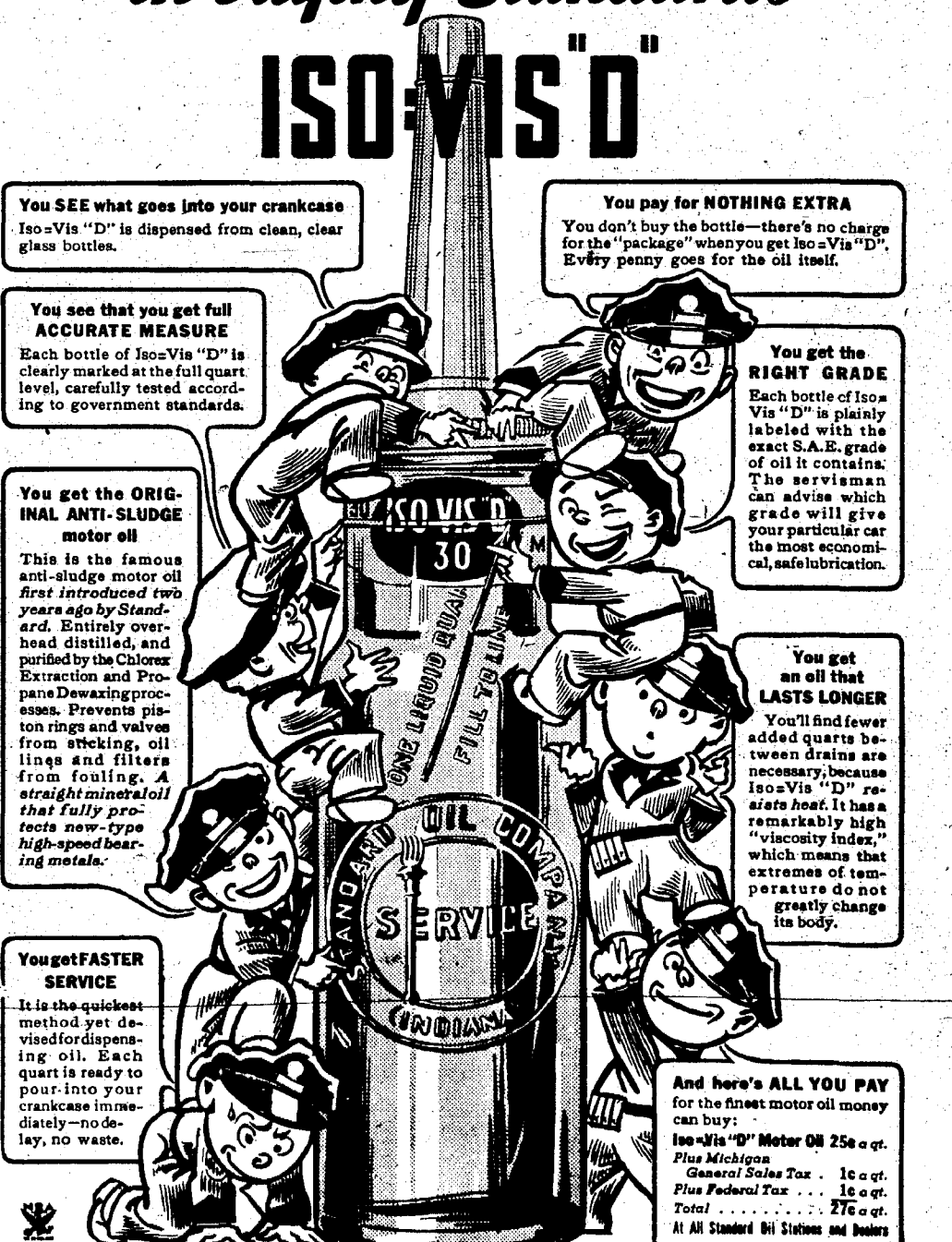
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You SEE what goes into your crankcase
Iso-Vis "D" is dispensed from clean, clear glass bottles.

You pay for NOTHING EXTRA
You don't buy the bottle—there's no charge for the "package" when you get Iso-Vis "D". Every penny goes for the oil itself.

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Each bottle of Iso-Vis "D" is plainly labeled with the exact S.A.E. grade of oil it contains. The serviceman can advise which grade will give you particular car the most economical, safe lubrication.

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This is the famous anti-sludge motor oil first introduced two years ago by Standard. Entirely overhead distilled, and purified by the Chlorox Extraction and Propene Dewaxing processes. Prevents piston rings and valves from sticking, oil films and filters from fouling. A straight mineral oil that fully protects new-type high-speed bearing metals.

You get an oil that LASTS LONGER
You'll find fewer added drains between drains are necessary, because Iso-Vis "D" resists heat. It has a remarkably high "viscosity index," which means that extremes of temperature do not greatly change its body.

You get FASTER SERVICE
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And here's ALL YOU PAY
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