

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 39

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NUMBER 26

Jubilee Celebration, Tuesday

EAST JORDAN MASONIC LODGE IN FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Next Tuesday, July 2, East Jordan Lodge No. 379 F. & A. M. celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

East Jordan Lodge was organized in the pioneer days of Charlevoix County. In 1884 a dispensation was given by the Grand Lodge looking forward to a chartered Lodge in East Jordan but it was not until the meeting of the State Grand Lodge in 1885 that the Charter was granted. The records of the local Lodge record that a vote of gratitude was extended to Willard A. Smith, of Charlevoix, for his assistance in securing the charter.

The first members of the Lodge were:—
Eugene A. H. Cole, Worthy Master
R. W. Round, Frank H. Ranney
James A. Keat, Harrison Mitchell
Wm. J. Weikel, J. B. Palminter
Wm. F. Empey, Alfred Westgate
Jonas Bowman, W. L. Marshall
Daniel Payton

As East Jordan grew in size the Lodge also grew in size and in usefulness. During the years it has been a center of fraternity and of helpfulness. Closely associated with it has been the East Jordan Lodge of Eastern Stars that has ever been a splendid factor in the social life of the Masonic group and of the community.

William H. Sloan is the present Worthy Master, George W. Bechtold is the Secretary and Martin Ruhling is Treasurer.

The celebration next Tuesday is planned for Tourists' Park at 6:30 p. m. There will be a dinner to which are invited the members and wives of Charlevoix and Boyne City Lodges, and members and husbands of the local Eastern Star Chapter.

The dinner will be followed by a program. Two Past Grand Masters have sent word that they expect to be present and they will be the speakers of the occasion. They are Hon. H. B. McPherson, of Pontiac, who is at present Grand Treasurer; and Judge L. H. Fead, of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.

The East Jordan Lodge is happy to have the prospect of these speakers and is looking forward to a joyful celebration.

Notice To Relief Clients

In the future, work relief checks will be mailed from the office instead of being delivered as heretofore. Workers should receive their checks on Monday or Tuesday of the week following the closing of the pay rolls on Thursday night.

Beginning July 1st, the practice of having an office open in Boyne City and East Jordan for a short time each day will be discontinued. These offices will not be used, and case workers are being instructed that they are not to make calls except in the clients' homes and at the regular monthly intervals. Matters of a welfare nature which arise between these monthly calls should be taken up with the office BY LETTER. All doctors have been authorized to make one emergency call, so there should be no reason to see the case worker except at the time of the regular monthly visit.

Harold F. Lamb
ERA Administrator
Charlevoix County.

Negro Woman (applying for a position as cook): "I seen yo' aduh-tisement in de newspaper, lady."

Lady (interrupting): "But I advertised for a Scandinavian."

Negro Woman: "I knows dat, lady. But jess so a pussen can cook, what difference does religion make?"

Beginners Band Class Organized With Twenty-five Members

The largest beginners class in the two years existence of our School Band is organized with 25 members. They meet every Monday afternoon in the bandroom at 1 o'clock.

Two or three more members are wanted on snare drum.

No new members are taken in after July 15th.

The members are:—
Clarettes: Anna Nelson, Virginia Davis, Irene Brintnall, Clarence Healey, Ilene Hathaway, Marah Leigh Farmer, Wm. Dolezel.

Trumpets: Harry Watson, Wm. Stanek.

Saxophones: Ruth Darbee, Rebecca Bowman, Louise Bechtold, Betty Strehl.

Mellophones: Margaret Strehl, Minnie Nelson, Jean Simmons, Jean Stroebel.

Trombones: Phillis Inman, Ardis Hathaway, Jean Carney, Keith Rogers.

Tenor: Wm. Hofman.

Bass: Mike Hitchcock.

Drums: James and Jean Bugai.

All Relief In Charlevoix County To Be Worked For

It will be the policy of the Charlevoix ERA office to have all relief given to able bodied men worked for. We feel that any man who is forced to accept relief should be very willing to work for the help he receives whether it is groceries, clothing, fuel or relief in any other form. The only way we will consider direct relief to able bodied men justified will be in cases where we may have no work available.

At the present time, we are faced with the possibility of not having work because of the County Road Commission's failure to make definite arrangements regarding its pledge. This matter has been unsettled for at least five months, and the state office feels that definite arrangements should be made at once.

Of course, if the matter of the above pledge is not settled, we will be forced to give direct relief to able bodied men who might better be at work on a road project. There is also the fact that the Road Commission has been officially notified that the projects are closed which makes it impossible for the ERA office to use their funds to pay for the labor. Also, if the men are kept on the jobs and are paid by the Road Commission, no credit can be allowed because the projects at present are not approved. It is hoped that this matter can be straightened out very shortly, both for the benefit of the men who find it necessary to accept work relief, and for the sake of the county as a whole, which can use the labor to good advantage.

Harold F. Lamb
ERA Administrator
Charlevoix County.

Maurice R. Keyworth Killed in Auto Crash

Maurice R. Keyworth, who was to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction, July 1st, died at the Sault Ste. Marie hospital Saturday forenoon, from injuries received in an auto collision in a highway near-by.

The body was taken to Detroit where funeral services from the Hamtramck high school (of which he was superintendent) Tuesday afternoon. Burial services were held at Gaylord, Wednesday.

Home kisses keep lips from angry words.

"King" Strang to Be Assassinated At Charlevoix

HISTORICAL PAGEANT TO BE FEATURE OF THREE DAY CELEBRATION

One of the largest celebrations to be held this year in northern Michigan in connection with the State Centennial Program, will be held at Charlevoix, July 4, 5, 6, the feature of which will be a mammoth historical pageant with episodes depicting the reign and assassination of "King" James J. Strang, Mormon king of historic Beaver Island fame.

The Charlevoix County Homecoming and State Centennial will really get under way July 3, when a motor caravan is scheduled to leave Detroit with Charlevoix as its destination. It will be made up of automobiles carrying members of the Charlevoix-Detroit Club and former residents of Charlevoix County.

It is expected that more than fifty cars will start the trip with numerous additions to the caravan in Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City and other cities through which the procession will pass. According to present plans the unique parade of cars will be led by the Mobile Oil and Gas Sound Car, which will broadcast events on the program at every opportunity on the journey. The caravan will be met at Boyne City by a delegation from Charlevoix and escorted to that city where a brief ceremony will be held in the Pageantorium, in which the key to the city will be turned over to the visitors. This ceremony will be followed by the Coronation of the Queen of the Pageant and concluded with a band concert.

The celebration, literally speaking, will open with a bang on the morning of the Fourth and throughout the day and the following two days will be one continuous round of entertainment. The highlights of the program for the first day will be the big parade, the pageant and fireworks. The parade will be the largest ever witnessed in Charlevoix County, with floats from Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey, Cross Village, Boyne City and East Jordan and a large number to be entered by the Merchants and civic and fraternal organizations of Charlevoix.

The Mammoth historical pageant, the big feature of the entire celebration, will be staged each evening of the three days and calls for a cast of 250 people. It will depict, by a number of episodes, the history of Charlevoix County from the primitive Indian days and the French Missionary period, dwelling at length on the Mormon period, portraying the reign and assassination of "King" James J. Strang, of historic Beaver Island, the only king ever to be crowned and actually rule over a kingdom within the territorial limits of the United States, and the pageant will close with scenes from the lumbering and resort periods.

The pageant will be followed by a display of fireworks, to be set off from the center of round Lake, in the heart of the city. There will be fireworks each evening.

The feature of the program on July 5th, will be the presence and address of Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, who will be guest of honor for the occasion. Other events scheduled include sports on Round Lake in the form of swimming, diving, canoe and boat racing. The baseball game in the afternoon will see the Ford V8 team from Detroit opposed to the Chicky Bar Majors from Grand Rapids. These same teams will be seen on other days of the celebration.

Then there will be good boxing bouts followed by a balloon ascension and after the pageant in the evening the days program will close with a Venetian Boat Parade of nearly 100 beautifully decorated boats participating and set off with a display of fireworks imitating a sham naval battle.

Saturday, July 6th, will be featured by a huge ox roast in the city park on the shore of Lake Michigan, where thousands of sandwiches will be served. The balloon ascension this afternoon will feature a triple parachute drop and a rescue of the balloonist from the lake by the coast guard. Athletic events will have a place on the days program as well as the boxing, wrestling, baseball, pageant and the Venetian Boat parade again in the evening.

There will be a continuous program of entertainment during each of the three days at the pageantorium, with accommodations for about 5,000. This will include band concerts, a well known troupe of minstrel singers and actors, clown and other acts. Boat excursions on Round Lake, Lake Charlevoix and Lake Michigan and to Beaver Island will also feature the program for the entire three days.

To make the occasion live long in the memory of those who attended a complete 75 page history of Char-

Production Credit Associations Confer at Traverse City

Problems arising out of short term credit provisions for farmers through Production Credit Associations and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul were discussed at a conference of Farm Credit Administration officials and local directors and officers at Traverse City, June 17.

The conference was held at the Park Place hotel and was attended by directors of the Traverse City and Gaylord Production Credit Associations.

Those attending the meeting as representatives of the Farm Credit Administration were: George Susens, president of the Production Credit Corporation which supervises the associations in this state and in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota; P. L. Klyver, treasurer, and Edgar Wagar, assistant secretary, of the Intermediate Credit Bank.

The 15 associations in Michigan have made short term loans to more than 4,600 farmer-members for a total of \$1,917,000. In the 4 states there are 78 of these associations, which are locally controlled co-operative credit organizations, with more than 20,000 members, each one of whom is a stock holder in an association and a borrower from it.

The conference at Traverse City dealt with loan policies, procedure, and other matters in which the associations are concerned. Funds are furnished to the associations upon the pooled and indorsed loans of the members, the loans being discounted with the Intermediate Credit Bank by the local association. This is one of a series of similar conferences being held in this and the other states of the 7th Farm Credit Administration district.

Special Holiday Shows At Temple This Week

The Temple Theatre of East Jordan is announcing a week of gala holiday entertainment starting Friday and reaching a climax next Friday with the stage presentation of the world famous Hilton Sisters, original American Siamese Twins, with their entire company of sixteen people. The complete announcement is as follows:—

Friday - Saturday: Lee Tracy, Sally Eilers, Jimmy Durante in "Carnival."

Sun - Mon - Tues: Wallace Beery, Adolphe Menjou in "The Mighty Barnum."

Wed - Thur., July 3 - 4: Dick Powell and Gloria Stuart in "The Gold Diggers of 1935."

Friday only, July 5th: The Hilton Sisters and company of sixteen on the stage.

In addition to the regular Saturday and Sunday matinees there will be a special matinee on Thursday, July 4th and also an extra matinee on Friday presenting a complete Hilton Sisters stage show and a feature picture.

Small Game Violators Face Added Penalties

Loss of license for at least a year may be an added penalty for violators of Michigan's small-game hunting and trapping laws.

The general game bill adopted by the 58th state legislature and signed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, amends the game laws as follows:

"That any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act relating to small-game hunting and trapping shall not, if so ordered by the court, be eligible to secure and shall not secure a small game hunting and trapping license during remainder of the license year in which such person shall be so convicted and during the next succeeding year."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy shown us during our recent bereavement and for the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Gullick Jensen, and Family.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the many acts of kindness extended by our friends during the illness and at the death of our wife and mother. Also the many beautiful flowers.

Mr. George Etcher, and Children.

Chevrolet Dealers Endorse Newspaper Advertising

Seventy-four of Chevrolet's leading dealers, who together accounted for the sales of 38,116 new cars and trucks last year, attending a two-day conference at Detroit on sales and advertising plans for the remainder of 1935, went on record as unanimously endorsing the Chevrolet Motor Company's decision, announced at the closing session, to retain the newspaper as the backbone of the company's advertising media.

The announcement that Chevrolet intended to adhere to this time-tried policy was made by C. P. Fiske, advertising manager, who spoke in enthusiastic terms of the results the company has obtained through newspaper advertising, in which it has long been a conspicuous leader.

"We are constantly on the lookout for any means of making our appeal to the public more effective," said Mr. Fiske, "but up to date we have found nothing to compare with the newspaper as the 'main highway' for our advertising expenditure."

The day's sessions were in the nature of round-table discussions, and the subject was referred to the dealers for expressions of opinion. At the close of the discussion, which was strongly in support of the plan, the dealers voted their unanimous endorsement.

The conference, held under the supervision of William E. Holler, vice president and general sales manager, sought to obtain free interchange of ideas on the mutual problems of the company and its dealers. Several round-table discussions were on the program, and dealers were invited to offer constructive suggestions on advertising and other subjects relating to their business. Several suggestions on advertising and other subjects relating to their business. Several suggestions on advertising and other subjects relating to their business. Several suggestions on advertising and other subjects relating to their business.

"What's the shortest route to -----?" is the average tourist's query as he starts from his hotel each morning. Naturally, the shortest route between two cities is also the most congested with traffic, especially with commercial vehicles and buses; also, it is the most built-up, and therefore traverses more low-speed zones and has more enforced halts. The shortest route, in fact, is not necessarily the quickest way between two points.

The alternative routes may be longer in distance, but often are shorter in time; however, even if they require more time, they repay the motorist by their pleasanter motoring. Not only do they avoid the dense traffic and the enforced halts of the main routes, but in many cases they make the extra time well worth while because they are more interesting in scenery, and less trying to drive.

Unfortunately, the kind of road map supplied for use in the United States falls short of helping the tourist in his search for the scenic and picturesque routes. European road maps make a special point of showing the tourist how to avoid the ordinary main road in favor of other routes that will reward him with superior scenery and interesting historic landmarks or natural wonders. Picturesque stretches of road are edged with green ink; special symbols mark points where there are particularly interesting views over the country, or indicate the exact location of ancient ruins, battlefields, caverns, and other attractions to tourists.

With no such maps as these to guide them, American tourists must rely on advice collected en route. The information bureaus of automobile clubs can be relied on to give the tourist tips on routes from point to point. The motorist, at each overnight stop, will do well to call on the club bureau for advice on alternative routes to his next objective; oftentimes, by asking for the most interesting route, instead of for the shortest, he will be directed over highways that will add immeasurably to his pleasure.

Planning the tour so that each day's run will bring the motorist to a pleasant or interesting overnight stopping place is another point frequently neglected by vacationists. Because many a large city can be bypassed en route, at a great saving of time, over-night halts in smaller cities are advantageous. Many small cities now have hotels that are quite as comfortable for a short halt as the larger hotels in the big cities. Those who make practice of staying in the smaller towns urge as advantages the absence of parking difficulties, the ease of finding a garage, the lower cost, and the great saving in time in getting away from the hotel in the morning, and in finding the route out of town.

EASIER TO READ! Full-Size Pages of Comics in Color Every Sunday in The CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER. Every Member of The Family Will Enjoy These FULL-SIZE PAGES OF COMICS.

MARRIAGES

Hild - Wilke

The following wedding announcement, taken from the Albion Evening Recorder, is of interest to East Jordan residents. The bride, Miss Wilke, taught in our Public School grades for some six years and the past year was at Gaylord in a like capacity. The bridesmaid, Miss Brown also taught in our grade schools some two years ago.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Wilke, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John Fiss, Maple street, and Mr. J. Arthur Hild of Beulah, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hild of Ohio, Illinois, was solemnized Friday afternoon, June 21, at four o'clock at the bride's home. Rev. A. G. Spiegel of the Lutheran church officiated.

The couple were attended by Miss Mildred Brown, Mackinaw City, and Mr. Kenneth Hoover, Hillsdale.

The bride wore an attractive afternoon gown of a pastel shade with white accessories. She carried Briarcliffe roses combined with feverfew and coral bell. Miss Brown was becomingly dressed in a light shell pink gown with a corsage similar to the bride's.

Miss Wilke was graduated from Albion high school in 1925, and Western State Teachers' college in 1928. For the past seven years she has been an instructor in the East Jordan and Gaylord public schools.

Mr. Hild is associated with the Brown Construction company in Beulah where the couple will reside.

Tips to Tourists

Motor touring in the vacation-period should be a pleasure trip from beginning to end. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that the average motorist gives little consideration to obtaining the maximum pleasure by selecting the most interesting route for each day's run.

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DAISY AND VIOLET HILTON, world famous Siamese Twins who are appearing at the Temple Theatre, on Friday, July 5th, with their company of 16 entertainers.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Offers Higher Tax and Wealth Reduction Program—Social Security and Wagner-Connelly Labor Bills Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

SPURRED on by the White House, the house, after a hot debate, passed the Wagner-Connelly labor disputes bill by acclamation, and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor hailed it as a "magna charta of labor." As is well known, the federation is the chief beneficiary of the measure, and Green and other labor union leaders had worked unceasingly for its passage.



Opponents of this bill, including constitutional authorities in both parties, have asserted repeatedly that it is unconstitutional, and it is most probable that it will be carried to the Supreme court for an early test.

Every attempt to give the employer an even break with labor was voted down, but the house did accept an amendment making the new labor board an independent agency instead of a part of the Department of Labor as Secretary Perkins had demanded.

As passed by the house, the Wagner-Connelly bill provides:

1. For the setting up of a permanent labor relations board of three members, appointed by the President, as an independent agency. The board, or its agencies or agents, is authorized to supervise elections, conduct hearings, and issue cease and desist orders for "unfair labor practices," which are enforceable by the courts.
2. That representatives selected by a majority of a unit of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining shall have the exclusive right to negotiate with the employer. The board may determine the appropriate unit for collective bargaining, whether by plant or craft, etc.
3. That it is an unfair labor practice for employers to restrain, coerce, or interfere with employees in their organization for collective bargaining.
4. That it is an unfair labor practice for employers to "dominate" or contribute financially to any labor organization.
5. That it is an unfair labor practice to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization for the purpose of making closed shop agreements.
6. A fine of \$5,000 or a year in prison for anyone interfering with agents of the board, such as refusing to permit access to books and records.

EVEN Huey Long cheered when President Roosevelt's unexpected message on redistribution of wealth and increase of taxation for the rich was read to congress. The Chief Executive offered a program that he hopes will pay part of the vast expenses of the New Deal and at the same time break up some huge fortunes and check the growth of big corporations. He doesn't expect congress to do the entire job at this session, and the administration leaders at once set about stopping the radicals who wanted immediate enactment.

The President's taxation plan is frankly aimed against the wealthy, especially the men with million-dollar incomes. Of these there were 46 in 1933.

The following legislation he recommended for enactment during the present session in order to obtain ample revenue without hampering enterprise and to distribute tax burdens equitably:

1. High inheritance and gift taxes on "all very large amounts received by any one legatee or beneficiary." Segregation of this revenue for reduction of the national debt.
 2. Tax levies to restrict "very great individual net incomes."
 3. Substitution of a graduated corporation tax ranging from 10% to 16% per cent for the existing 13% per cent rate.
- For consideration at the next session of congress the President proposed:
1. Elimination "of unnecessary holding companies in all lines of business," by discriminatory taxation.
 2. Discouragement of "unwieldy and unnecessary corporate surpluses."
 3. An amendment of the Constitution to abolish tax exempt securities by authorizing the federal government to tax subsequently issued state and local obligations and state and local governments to tax federal securities.

Treasury officials estimated that about one billion dollars could be expected ultimately from the tax plan submitted. Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee promptly called that body together to consider the proposals.

WITH only six senators voting in the negative, the senate passed the tremendously important social security bill that already had gone through the house. During the five days of debate a number of members, Democrats and Republicans like, had argued earnestly that this measure never would stand up in the Supreme court, but when their names were called nearly every one of them voted for it. The only consistent ones were

Moore of New Jersey, Democrat, and Hastings of Delaware, Hale of Maine, Metcalf of Rhode Island, Austin of Vermont and Townsend of Delaware, Republicans. This social security measure will affect about 30,000,000 beneficiaries in the immediate future and by 1950, it is estimated, will cost the federal government more than \$3,000,000,000 a year.

These are its main features:

1. An appropriation of \$98,491,000 for the fiscal year 1936, including \$49,750,000 for grants in aid to states for old age assistance. In addition there are authorized annual appropriations for the old age reserve fund, graduated from \$255,000,000 in 1937 to \$2,180,000,000 in 1950.
2. Income tax on employees and excise tax on employers, for old age benefits, beginning in each case at 1 per cent of the pay roll in 1937 and reaching the maximum of 3 per cent in 1949. In addition there is a pay roll tax on employers for unemployment insurance, beginning at 1 per cent in 1936, increasing to 2 per cent in 1937, and to 3 per cent, the maximum, in 1938.
3. Grants in aid to states on a matching basis for assistance to persons sixty-five or older, the government's contribution not to exceed \$15 per month.
4. Old age benefits after January 1, 1942, ranging from \$10 to \$85 per month, depending upon the total amount of wages earned after December 1, 1936, and before reaching sixty-five years of age.
5. A 90 per cent credit to employers for taxes paid into state unemployment insurance funds, the other 10 per cent to be apportioned among the states for administration of their unemployment insurance laws.
6. Grants in aid to states for aid to dependent children, the federal government putting up \$1 to the state's \$2. An appropriation of \$24,750,000 is authorized for the fiscal year 1936.
7. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for maternal and child health services. An annual appropriation of \$3,800,000 is authorized.
8. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for the care of crippled children. An annual appropriation of \$2,850,000 is authorized.
9. An annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 through the children's bureau for aiding state public welfare agencies in the care of homeless or neglected children.
10. An annual appropriation of \$1,938,000 to be apportioned among the states for vocational rehabilitation.
11. An annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 to be apportioned among the states for public health services.
12. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for assistance to the blind. An annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 is authorized.
13. A social security board of three members in the Department of Labor, to be appointed by the President, each member receiving \$10,000 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN'S realistic government finds the best path toward general peace in Europe is conciliation of Germany, so it has yielded to Hitler's naval demands and concluded a bilateral pact with the reich, disregarding entirely the desires and fears of France. The agreement acknowledges Germany's right to build a fleet up to 35 per cent of the tonnage of the British empire, and, what is more important, permits Germany 45 per cent, and in certain circumstances, parity with the empire in submarine tonnage. Submarines were forbidden to Germany by the treaty of Versailles.

EWING Y. MITCHELL, whom President Roosevelt ousted from the position of assistant secretary of commerce because he could not work in harmony with Secretary Roper, retaliated with public charges that "special interests" dominate the Commerce department. He cited especially a government contract with the United States lines for the permanent lay-up of the steamship Leviathan, asserting that it was against the public interest and that "those interested in the company, including P. A. S. Franklin, John M. Franklin, Vincent Astor and Kermit Roosevelt" stood to benefit by it. He also severely criticized the bureau of air commerce and the steamship inspection service.



No one in the administration seemed disturbed by Mr. Mitchell's outbreak, but the senate committee on commerce at once summoned him to explain and expand his charges. Mr. Mitchell turned out to be an excitable gentleman, prone to jump to conclusions and to voice his opinions rather than facts. He talked a lot about inefficiency, "sinks of corruption," "favoritism and graft" and such things, but he didn't tell the committee much that it didn't already know. He asserted the United States lines, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile marine, had received a "gift" of \$1,721,000 through the retirement of the Leviathan.

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan has given to the federal government \$550,000 to finance a 1,000-acre residence colony for part time industrial workers in the Detroit area. A tract has been purchased nine miles south and west of Pontiac. The project will be controlled by a non-profit corporation and Senator Couzens will have nothing to do with its management.

FORTY prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing staged a spectacular revolt against what they said was poor food, and refused to come out of the prison coal mine until their demands were granted. They built fires to keep the guards away from the shaft, but the smoke from these was turned backward and the mutineers tamely surrendered.

POOR old NRA, now just a thing of skin and bones, has a new set of managers. President Roosevelt issued an executive order extending the emaciated affair until April 1 next, in accordance with the resolution adopted by congress, and then announced that James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guarantee Trust company of New York, would serve as administrator. Assisting the banker in the effort to persuade the public, business men and labor to abide voluntarily by the codes no longer enforceable, and in the assembling of statistics, are Leon C. Marshall, director of the division of review; Prentiss L. Cooney, director of the division of business co-operation, and George L. Berry, assistant to the administrator, representing labor. Mr. Berry, who has been serving as a code administrator, is president of the International Pressmen's union and was once a candidate for nomination for Vice President of the United States.



O'Neill, Marshall and Cooney were made directly responsible to the President. An advisory council of six members was named to help them. On this council are Charles Edison and Howell Cheney for industry; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, for labor, and Emily Newell Blair and Walton H. Hamilton for consumers.

AFTER three bloody riots in Omaha's street car strike, in which one man was killed and nearly two hundred were injured, Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska took charge of the situation. State troops were called out to preserve the public peace and the governor, meeting with representatives of the traction company, the central labor union and the strikers, ordered that the dispute be arbitrated immediately.

ILLINOIS National Guardsmen were sent to Freeport where strikers at the Stover Manufacturing plant had fought with deputy sheriffs. Gov. Henry Horner intervened and a basis was reached for settling the strike, which had been in force since May 7. The men were granted a wage increase at least until September 1 next.

President Roosevelt succeeded in averting the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners. Both the operators and the United Mine Workers agreed to a truce until June 30, before which time it is hoped a new wage scale can be formulated and accepted.

SECRETARY OF WAR DERN expressed Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois of blame for the army air-mail fiasco and merely directed that he be reprimanded for making "inexact, unfair and misleading" statements to the house military affairs committee. This didn't suit certain members of the committee who insist the general should be removed from his command of the army air corps. Representatives William H. Rogers of New Hampshire and Lister Hill of Alabama said they would carry the matter to the floor of the house and there review the evidence the committee took.



In holding that Foulois should receive more drastic punishment than a reprimand, Representative Rogers made public a letter from Secretary Dern to the committee. The letter followed an official War department statement clearing Foulois, whose friends insisted he was being made a scapegoat for the administration air-mail blunder.

"It is affirmatively established," Dern's letter read, "that General Foulois violated the ethics and standards of military service in making statements before your committee which not only were unfair and misleading to the committee itself but which also reflected upon the integrity of his brother officers."

PRESIDENT CARDENAS of Mexico appeared to have come victorious out of a crisis that was precipitated by Plutarco Elias Calles, who was opposing Cardenas' economic policies. The young president forced his entire cabinet to resign and formed another that would support him wholeheartedly.

The Mexican City Catholics, who are pretty much suppressed, took advantage of the presence in the capital of thousands of Rotarians attending their international convention, and held a monster parade with speeches calling for religious liberty.

NEWS from MICHIGAN

Bellevue—Retirement of Charles Dolph July 1 will remove the last of the rural mail carriers who went into service when the first rural routes were established out of Bellevue 82 years ago.

Adrian—A 15 per cent dividend, amounting to \$102,350, to depositors of the Lenawee County Savings Bank has been announced by trustees of the segregated assets. It is the first since the bank reopened two years ago.

Olivet—Outstanding among Commencement activities at Olivet College was the reunion of the class of 1880, all of whom are living. The five members of the class came from two outside states for their fifty-fifth anniversary. The class has but one woman.

Lansing—The Department of State has called attention to a law providing that private detective agencies in Michigan must be licensed. The department states that although the law was enacted in 1927 the first prosecution under it was made this year in Detroit.

Lansing—Three Navy lieutenants from Michigan are among the 225 who have been approved for promotion by President Roosevelt. They will be made lieutenant-commanders as soon as vacancies occur. The three are C. S. Isgrig of Traverse City, R. C. Hudson, Big Rapids, and G. B. H. Hall of Kalamazoo.

Lansing—Members of the Michigan Crime Commission plan for a statewide conference of judges and law enforcement officials on new anti-crime legislation. Atty.-Gen. Harry S. Toy, the chairman, said 13 commission-sponsored bills became law at the last session of the Legislature. The proposed conference is designed as a means of explaining their provisions and discussing the best ways in which they may be used.

Hillsdale—One of the most valued possessions of B. F. McLouth, eighty-six-year-old mason of Moscow Township, is a worn trowel which spread the mortar on the first stone in the foundation of Lansing's State Capitol Building 62 years ago. He was one of the craftsmen who helped to erect the structure in 1873 and has used the trowel in his trade throughout the years. It is now worn down from 15 inches to eight inches in thickness.

Lansing—Sizable increases in gasoline tax collections assure Michigan of her full share of Federal highway money, it was declared by Murray D. Van Wagoner, highway commissioner. He estimates that gas tax income will be at least \$1,000,000 higher in 1935 than in 1934. Since it is from this source that the State obtains the money to match Federal grants, officials are highly pleased with reports of rising collections.

Flint—Members of the Genesee County Farmers' Union are considering plans for the operation of a dairy plant and a milk exchange in Flint. Formation of a \$200,000 corporation has been voted by the directors and it either will build a plant or buy a building. The decision to start a co-operative dairy is said to have been made rather than to undertake a milk strike voted at a meeting some time ago unless satisfactory prices for milk were obtained.

Lansing—The State Highway Department gradually is completing development of U. S. 12 as an east-west highway across Michigan. Two projects now on the highway are being completed. One is a direct cut-off west of Battle Creek and the second will eliminate a dangerous portion of the highway between Jackson and Chelsea. The paving of 9.134 miles of the highway between Galesburg and Battle Creek should be completed July 15. It will cost \$227,425.


Pontiac—When a broken wheel on a gondola loaded with scrap steel, crumpled under its load 500 feet north of the Andersonville Road crossing recently, the car careened down the tracks, tearing up the ties, for half a mile. About 200 feet south of the crossing, the gondola catapulted down the embankment, dragging 14 freight cars with it. The engine remained upright on the tracks although spectators claimed it swayed as the cars mushroomed up less than 150 feet behind it.

Lansing—All State employees stationed temporarily in smaller Michigan cities are now allowed an increase of 50 cents a day for living expenses. In cities or towns with a population of less than \$30,000, the rate becomes \$4 a day, but it will remain \$4 a day for larger cities. For trips out of the state, executive officers will be allowed the customary \$5.50 a day and other employees the usual \$4.50 a day. A flat allowance of 5 cents a mile will be permitted for private automobiles used on State business.

Escanaba—Faced with the announcement by the National Park Service in Washington, that no Federal money is available for acquisition of land on Isle Royale, the Isle Royale National Park Association is launching a campaign to seek donation of a portion of the lands held by private owners and to solicit funds from individuals for the purchase of additional tracts. The interest of the Government in establishment of CCC camps on the Island to protect its forests and wild life will also be sought.

Washington Digest

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



Trouble for Roosevelt

Washington.—President Roosevelt appears to be facing a considerable amount of trouble as his plans move forward for administration of the \$5,000,000,000 works-relief fund. The difficulties confronting the President are of two kinds, each likely to prove embarrassing. At this writing it is impossible to forecast what the end will be but the circumstances of the situation that has been brewing some weeks seem to warrant a recital of the facts.

It will be remembered that during the long drawn out congressional fight preceding passage of the \$5,000,000,000 appropriation there were numerous open accusations and many more mumbly understatements that the fund would be used by the administration to some extent at least for political purposes. Most observers thought at that time that the accusations were simply representative of a boiling political pot. It was felt also that opponents of the President were fomenting discontent and defections in his ranks in order to establish a record for later political campaigning.

Now, however, a different aspect appears. The patronage question has bobbed up. It is coupled with complaints in many states against federal encroachment upon states' rights. So, it is made to appear that Mr. Roosevelt is faced with a determined element which is battling against his policies not so much because he is a New Dealer as because they believe federal power has been extended to a new boundary and this breeds a fear of further subordination and subjugation of state authorities. The recent meeting of the governors' conference at Biloxi, Miss., constitutes ample proof, if further evidence be needed, of the uprising out in the states against encroachment on state affairs by the Washington administration. History records numerous instances where heretofore the Washington government has sought to extend the scope of its power in one way or another, usually in minor matters. In every instance this move has been met by a solid phalanx of state officials and state leaders who have promptly put the federal government back in its constitutional place. As far as research discloses, however, the Biloxi governors' conference is the first instance in which the chief executives of states have come out so openly with their declarations that the federal government had gone too far. The Biloxi pronouncements take on added significance as well through the fact that leaders who were the most critical of President Roosevelt in that meeting were governors of traditionally Democratic states.

The other phase of the difficulties faced by Mr. Roosevelt links possibly more directly with the politics in the situation than does that which I have just discussed. While the states' rights question and the potentialities of a further subordination of state authorities to the will of the federal government ties in directly with the President's expressed desire for constitutional revision, the second factor carries possibilities of important political defections in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Again, the governors' conference gives a clue. State officials must maintain their own political organizations. Unless they do so they sink quickly into oblivion. During the last fifteen years the office of governor in a good many states has been looked upon as a stepping stone to the senate or to the Presidency. Consequently, unless the governor who has political ambitions holds his own lines fast his chances are gone. Since the federal government has so much money to spend in each one of the states it becomes obvious that the governors look with longing eyes at the cash. If they control the expenditure they wield an enormous power. The trouble is under Mr. Roosevelt's policies the governors in most states are not being allowed a voice in this expenditure.

Aubrey Williams, assistant emergency relief administrator here, let the cat out of the bag in his speech to the governors at Biloxi. Few plainer words could have been chosen than were used by Mr. Williams in imparting to the governors' conference the information that Relief Administrator Hopkins and Works Administrator Ickes were going to pick their own men in most, if not all, states. Naturally, the governors began to wonder what was left for them. When they discovered they were holding an empty bag containing no checks which they can sign, their wrath knew no bounds.

And there are further complications in the works relief spending program. It will be recalled that a good many senators and representatives did not conceal their antagonism for Secretary Ickes while the \$5,000,000,000 bill was before them. Indeed, some of them laid down an irrevocable position demanding that Mr. Ickes, public works administrator under the old order, should have nothing to do with the new fund, whereupon the President soothed their hurts by saying that he himself would

direct the spending, and his promises are regarded as having saved the day.

When the new set-up was announced, however, Mr. Ickes was found to be a part of it. It is true that theoretically his position is of less consequence than that of Relief Administrator Hopkins and that he is also subordinate in a way to Frank C. Walker, who was brought in as a new co-ordinating element. As the program develops Mr. Hopkins appears more and more to be the big shot. His influence predominates. It must be added, however, that his policies and those enumerated by Mr. Ickes are not in accord.

The divergence of views between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes was shown in illuminating fashion the other day when these two officials held press conferences on the same day.

Mr. Ickes, who believes the administration never has made a real try at "pump priming" by use of its public works program, argued the impossibility of conducting real public works on any substantial scale under the present Roosevelt program of spending. Mr. Hopkins, on the other hand, discoursed at length on his favorite theme, the necessity of planning projects from the standpoint of potentials in providing employment. The Hopkins policy takes no account of the question of permanence of the projects. It contemplates only the factors involved in getting immediate work. Mr. Ickes takes the position that recovery cannot be gained unless public works projects serve not only to give jobs but to induce other lines of businesses to commence operation. Mr. Hopkins points to previous experiences in the present administration with these attempts at priming the pump and causing related jobs to prosper, while Mr. Ickes inferentially, at least, holds that it is better to continue trying to prime the pump than to give up the job or use the money in the Hopkins fashion. While this little difference of opinion between the two high ranking officials may not seem important, the consensus is that it has had the effect of slowing up the work of spending the vast sum of money. Most folks believe it will take much longer than a year in which to spend the \$5,000,000,000 anyway so that any additional delay puts further back the ultimate consummation of the works relief program.

There is another element of this situation deserving of consideration. It is Mr. Hopkins who is picking the President's representatives in the various states where the federal government has taken over the management of relief expenditures. Mr. Hopkins is not a politician, has never had experience in that field and gives every appearance of being wholly unconcerned about political advice. The result naturally is that Mr. Roosevelt is being "placed on the spot" in a number of instances through Mr. Hopkins' appointments.

Political observers are watching these developments closely because they see in them the germs of bitter political enmity that may not serve Mr. Roosevelt so well in the next election.

The sleepy Republicans show signs of arousing. The administration has been trying to ignore the Springfield conference of "Grass Roots" Republicans

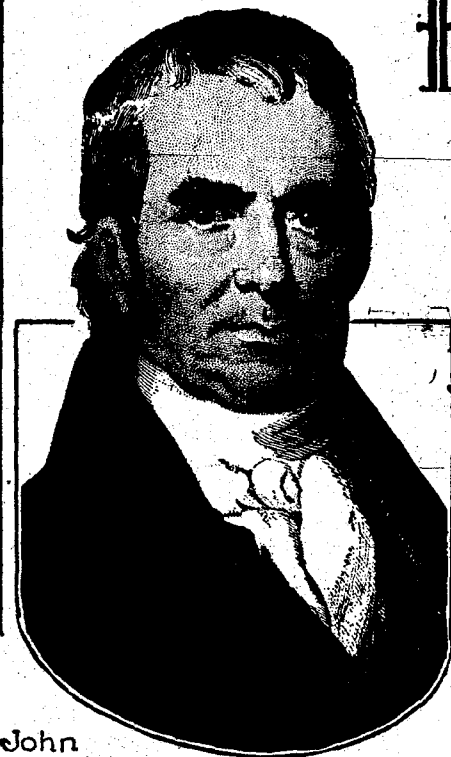
and has succeeded except for Spokesman Farley. Mr. Farley, as head of the Democratic national committee and postmaster general and political patronage dispenser, had to shoot back in his characteristic fashion. Other than his outburst, silent treatment has been the medicine prescribed respecting the Republican uprising.

If Mr. Roosevelt kept his radio turned on while the Springfield meeting of Republicans was in session, he must have harkened back to a similar circumstance involving his predecessor, Herbert Hoover. Political writers in Washington and a good many of the franker politicians could not resist drawing a parallel on the Springfield meeting and the straining which the Democrats gave Mr. Hoover. Of course, every one knew then that Mr. Hoover was too thin-skinned politically to stand up under such machine gun fire. Few of us expected that Mr. Roosevelt had the same characteristic because he had been under political gun fire much more than Mr. Hoover. Notwithstanding White House silence on the Springfield meeting, however, the word leaks out that the President has been much irked, if not disgusted, by the attack on fundamentals of the New Deal. It will be remembered that for the first time the Republican opposition singled out what the opponents believe to be eighteen vulnerable spots in the New Deal program.

Here in Washington observers are watching closely to discover how the President intends to offset the Republican criticism. If and when he fights back, it is believed his general tactical plan for 1935 will be disclosed. Republicans also are watching. There are to be more of these so-called "Grass Roots" conferences and if by any chance the President tips his hand before these other meetings are held, insiders among the Republicans insist they are prepared to take full advantage of the disclosures.

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John Marshall and the Liberty Bell



John Marshall

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ON JULY 2, 1776, the members of the Continental congress, meeting in Philadelphia, voted in favor of a resolution, offered by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

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On July 8 the ringing of a bell summoned the citizens of Philadelphia to the state house yard to hear an important announcement read. When they had assembled, Col. John Nixon ascended to a crude platform, built in the yard by the Philosophical society in 1769 for astronomical observations and left standing there for occasional use as a public rostrum.

A moment later his voice boomed out the opening words of an immortal document—"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

The bell which had summoned the people to hear this document had been known heretofore as the Province bell. Here, in brief, was its history up to that historic moment:

Cast by Thomas Lester (or Lister) of Whitechapel, London, upon order of the Pennsylvania assembly, it arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1752. But, to the dismay of the provincial authorities, the bell proved defective and it had to be recast twice by two ingenious workmen, John Pass, and Charles Stow, Jr. In recasting the bell they substituted their own names for that of the original English maker and also changed the date on the bell from 1752 to 1753. But more important was the fact that the inscription, composed by Isaac Norris, chairman of the superintendents of the state house, was retained in it. It was from the Bible, Leviticus XXV, 10—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Prophetic of the role it was to play in the struggle for liberty were such occasions, when it was rung, as these:

It first sounded on the afternoon of August 27, 1753, to call the provincial assembly together and in that session the assembly resolved to make and continue the use of Province money contrary to the orders of the lords justices of the crown.

On February 3, 1757, it called the assembly together again when they directed "Mr. Franklin" to "go home to England" to ask for redress of colonial grievances.

On October 5, 1765, it was muffled and tolled when the ship Royal Charlotte, bearing the hated stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware came up the river under convoy of a royal British warship and it summoned the citizens to a town-meeting where they resolved not to permit the stamps to be landed.

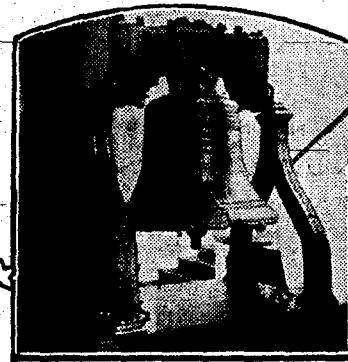
On September 27, 1770, it assembled the people in the state house yard and they there resolved that the claims of parliament to tax the colonies trespassed upon their constitutional rights, that the union of the colonies ought to be maintained and that anyone who imported English goods into Philadelphia, contrary to these resolutions, was an enemy to the peace and good order of the city.

On June 1, 1774, the bell was muffled and tolled again in sympathy with the people of Boston on the closing of their port by the crown authorities.

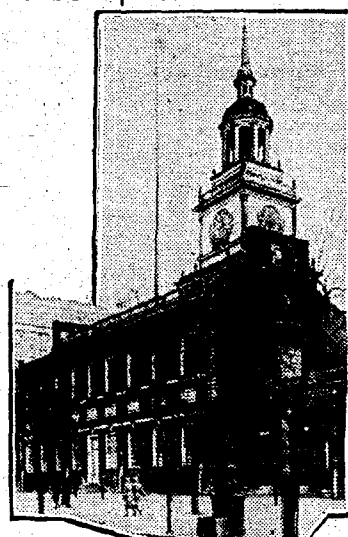
On April 25, 1775, after the news of the Battle of Lexington had been received, the bell called together "eight thousand people by computation" and they unanimously agreed "to associate for the purpose of defending with arms, their lives, liberty and property against all attempts to deprive them of them."

Thus in the clear notes of this famous old bell can be traced the successive steps leading up to that historic day, July 8, 1776, when the bell rang out once more—loudly, joyously—"proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Before this time it had been the Province Bell. From that time on, forever, it was the Liberty Bell.

On September 11, 1777, Gen. George Washington and his 14,000 Continentals were defeated by General Howe and his 18,000 British at the Battle of Brandywine. In Washington's army was a young Virginian named John Marshall, the son of Col. Thomas Marshall, who before the Revolution opened had foreseen the coming of



"Liberty Bell"



Independence Hall

Chief among the patriotic shrines of America is Independence Hall in Philadelphia because of its intimate association with the beginnings of the nation. Here the Continental congress met, here Washington made commander-in-chief of the Continental army and here the Declaration of Independence was adopted. It is now maintained as a museum of Revolutionary relics and most venerated of them all is the bell which once "proclaimed liberty throughout all the land."

the struggle for liberty and had himself trained his sons in the use of arms.

The defeat at Brandywine threw Philadelphia in a panic. Howe was marching on the city. The Continental congress hastily adjourned to Lancaster. In order to save the Liberty Bell from capture by the British, it was taken down from the steeple of the state house and, under cover of darkness, taken to Allentown where it was secreted under the floor of Zion Reformed church. There it remained for nearly a year—until the British evacuated Philadelphia. On June 27, 1778, it was returned to that city and later was hung again in the tower of the state house.

In the meantime young John Marshall had fought in the Battle of Germantown and had gone with Washington to his winter quarters at Valley Forge. He went to Valley Forge a Virginian; he came out of it an American. On June 28, 1778, the day after the Liberty Bell was returned to Philadelphia, he had a part in the American victory at Monmouth and from that time on until the final victory came at Yorktown he served valourously in the Continental service.

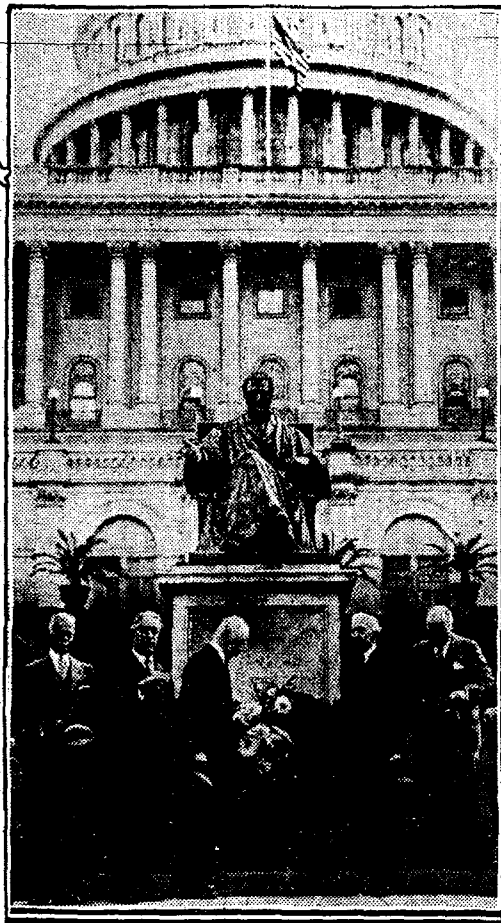
Back in Philadelphia on October 24, 1781, the Liberty Bell was being rung to announce to the people that "Cornwallis is taken!"

On April 16, 1783, it rang out the news that the treaty of peace had been signed.

As for young John Marshall, he had gone back to his home in Virginia and started on the career which was to make him one of America's greatest. Granted a license to practice law, he took the steps in rapid succession which carried him to the top of his profession—election to the Virginia assembly, the executive council, the state legislature and the federal convention which met in 1788 to discuss the ratification of the Constitution.

"All these bodies knew the intelligent co-operation of young Mr. Marshall, whose convincing arguments, it is said, did much to overthrow all obstacles to the adoption of the Constitution. In relation to the much contested Jay Treaty, too, John Marshall's arguments indicated his strong belief in the necessity for building up a central government.

"And so he climbed and climbed in position and influence. He, with Elbridge Gerry and Charles Pinckney, was a special envoy to France, leaving a tactful impression upon a troubled scene. Then he was elected to congress, where he led the forces of the administration and took a leading part in the debates. In 1800 he became President Jefferson's secretary of state, and but one year later was appointed first chief justice of the United States, which exalted office he held for more than 30 years. In the Supreme court were exercised those qualities which enabled him to leave a lofty and a lasting mark upon American forms and modes of government: his breadth of understanding, his



John Marshall Statue at Washington



A Lesson in Patriotism

tolerance and moderation, his truly original viewpoint, his staunch defense of the Federal Constitution at a time when the powers of that document were but ill-defined."

Meanwhile the Liberty Bell had continued to mark with its deep tones important periods in American history.

On December 18, 1799, it was muffled and tolled in mourning for the death of the great Washington.

On February 19, 1801, it rang to announce the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States.

On September 29, 1824, it rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence.

On July 4, 1826, it ushered in the year of the jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of American independence. On that day John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died. But it was not until July 26 that "the bell which had proclaimed Jefferson's immortal masterpiece and had hailed his advent to the Presidency of the republic, whose birth it had signaled, now sounded his death knell."

On February 22, 1832, the centenary of Washington's birth, the bell was rung for the last time in honor of the Father of His Country. During that year it also tolled for the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration.

On July 21, 1834, it was tolled for the death of Lafayette.

"The Revolutionary mission of the bell here reaches its completion. Of the great actors in the drama, few survived. The author of the Declaration was dead; the leader of its armies was dead, and he who wrote the resolutions of our independence was dead, the colossus of its debates, its diplomatist and its financier, were dead; its orator was dead—Jefferson, Washington, Lee, Adams, Franklin, Morris and Henry were dead—and of all that immortal list of names, not one remained. . . . of the greater actors of that struggle, one, John Marshall of Virginia, survived; he sat in judgment on the finished work and gave the measure of its strength and power for the people."

The year is 1835—just 100 years ago. On July 6 John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, breathed his last in Philadelphia.

On July 8, the precise anniversary of the day that the bell had proclaimed liberty "to the citizens of Philadelphia, a solemn cortege passed through the streets of that city. They were taking John Marshall back to his final resting place among the Virginia hills."

Slowly tolling during these rites, the Liberty Bell cracked. Perhaps there is more than mere coincidence in that fact!

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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, and of the Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 30

LIBERTY UNDER LAW (Temperance Lesson)

LESSON TEXT—Romans 14:13-21; I Corinthians 8:9-13. GOLDEN TEXT—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Romans 14:21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Giving Up Our Own Way.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Royal Law. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Attitude of a Good Citizen Toward Law.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Personal Liberty and Law.

A more appropriate title for this lesson would be "The Christian's Obligations in Matters of Conscience." The Scripture reference from Romans sets forth fraternal duties in matters of conscience. The background for these obligations is to be found in the fact that there were some in the Church who were very conscientious in regard to the eating of flesh. Likely, these were Christian Jews who were scrupulous in the observance of dietary laws given by Moses. Others in the Church ate what was set before them without question. There were some also who had particular regard for fast days and holy days. Others regarded every day alike. Differences and disputes arose. In dealing with this situation the apostle enumerates the following obligations:

I. Neither Party is to Sit in Judgment Upon the Other (14:1-13).

This instruction applies to things which are indifferent in themselves. The passing of judgment in such cases is wrong, because:

1. Every man is responsible to God alone (v. 4).

2. Every man must decide for himself what is right for him to do (vv. 5-7). Concerning matters of indifference in themselves, an action which may be right for one may be sinful for another.

3. Every man lives not unto himself, but unto the Lord (vv. 8, 9). The supreme purpose of Christ's death and resurrection was that he might be the Christian's Lord, both in life and death.

4. Every man must give an account to God (vv. 10-12). Every man must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ, and render an account of himself unto God.

II. A Stumblingblock Should Not Be Placed in the Way of Another (14:13-23).

In many things the Christian has liberty so far as he personally is concerned, but that very liberty may become an occasion of stumbling to another. The following urgent reasons are given:

1. The weak brother for whom Christ died may be destroyed (v. 15). If it was worth while for Christ to die for a man, surely it is worth while that we should deny ourselves some privileges for his sake.

2. Good should not be evil spoken of (vv. 16-18). One's manner of life determines the measure of his influence over his fellow men. Such life will be characterized by:

a. Righteousness, or moral rectitude. b. Living in peace among brethren. c. Joy in the Holy Ghost, the usual characteristic of the saved man.

3. That which makes for peace and edification should be followed (v. 19). He who causes the weak brother to stumble through the exercise of his liberty destroys the work of God.

4. We should exercise faith in God and abstain from meats and wine which offend the weak brother (vv. 21, 22).

III. Personal Liberty to Be Abridged (I Cor. 8:9-13).

Love is to be the governing principle of the life. Love is more important than knowledge. This love will move one

1. To abridge his liberty for the sake of the weak brother (vv. 10, 11). While the one who has proper knowledge can eat meat with impunity, if his eating would cause his weak brother to stumble he should desist from eating.

2. To exercise liberty in such case is to sin against the brethren (v. 13). Sinning against our brother for whom Christ died is to sin against Christ. The great question in all our acts should be "Will they harm our brethren?" This obligation is enforced by three important considerations.

a. The fate of the weak brother (v. 11). It may cause him to perish. Such a possible loss shows the responsibility of our actions. b. The relation of the man to his slayer (v. 11). He is his brother. c. What Christ did for the weak brother. Christ died for him. If Christ was willing to die for the man, we ought to be willing to deny ourselves our personal rights for his sake.

Purpose

The longer I live, the more deeply am I convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another, between the weak and the powerful, the great and indigent, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed and then death or victory—Nowell Buxton.

The Right

Do the right and your ideal of it grows and perfects itself. Do the wrong, and your ideal of it breaks up and vanishes.—Martineau.

Appeals to Those of Mature Figure

PATTERN 9342



9342

Capes? Everybody loves them—they've descended upon fashion like April showers. All sorts of capes. In this charming dress the cape influence is minimized, but it is used to advantage. Joining in front like a raglan sleeve, and cut in one with the yoke in back, these capes, sleeves give grace and proper proportioning to the mature figure. A small bow, adroitly placed, adds a winsome touch at the bodice. You'll find the cut of the skirt excellent, too. It's a grand dress to make up in a flower print or a solid sheer, or in voile or lawn for the heat waves to come. The capes may contrast.

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Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

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JUST FALS

"Jackson and Williams had a terrible row last night at the club," said Wilson.

His companion looked surprised. "That's strange," he said. "I thought those two were inseparable." "They were," said Wilson; "it took six of us to drag them apart."

Too True

She—I don't think that women have always been vain. You know, women were made before mirrors.

He—Yes, and they've been before them most of the time since.

Small Help

"Is Von Scribbler's wife of much help to him in his writings?"

"Not much. She gets mad and leaves him occasionally, but never stays away for over a week!"

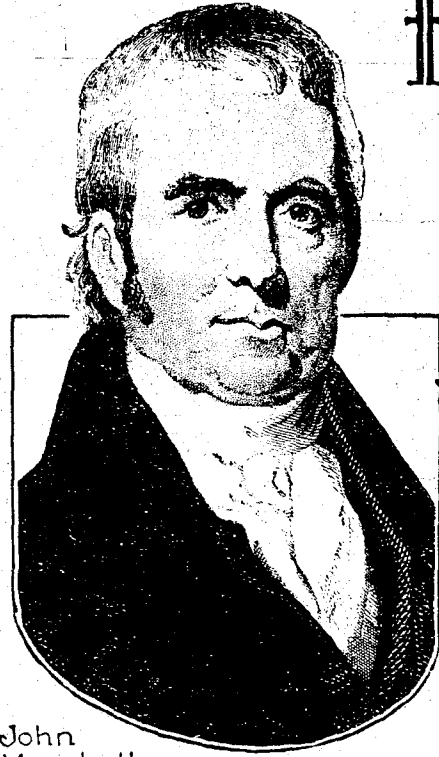
Worse Than That

Son—Dad, is "politics" plural?

Dad—No; there isn't anything in the world more singular than politics.

ENJOY WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM THE PERFECT GUM QUALITY GUM

John Marshall and the Liberty Bell



John Marshall

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



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First by Thomas Lester (or Lester) of White chapel, London, upon order of the Pennsylvania assembly, it arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1776, to the dismay of the provincial authorities, the bell proved defective and it had to be recast twice by two ingenious workmen, John Pass, and Charles Stow, Jr. In recasting the bell they substituted their own names for that of the original English maker and also changed the date on the bell from 1752 to 1776. But more important was the fact that the inscription, composed by Isaac Norris, chairman of the superintendents of the state house, was retained on it. It was from the Bible, Leviticus, XXV,—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Prophetic of the 50th it was to play in the struggle for liberty there were such occasions, when it was rung as these:

It first sounded on the afternoon of August 27, 1776, to call the provincial assembly together and in that session the assembly resolved to move and continue the use of Province money contrary to the orders of the lords justices of the crown.

On February 3, 1777, it called the assembly together again when they debated "Mr. Franklin" to "go home to England," to ask for redress of colonial grievances.

On October 5, 1776, it was muffled and tolled when the ship Royal Charlotte, bearing the hated stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware came up the river under convoy of a royal British warship and it summoned the citizens to a town meeting where they resolved not to permit the stamps to be landed.

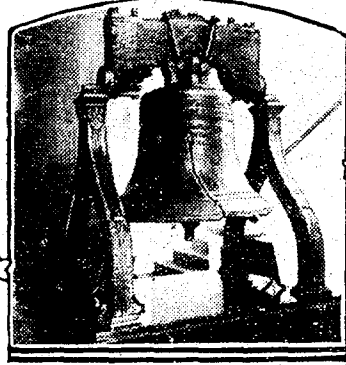
On September 27, 1777, it assembled the people in the state house yard and they there resolved that the claims of parliament to tax the colonies, repressed upon their constitutional rights, that the union of the colonies ought to be maintained and that anyone who imported English goods into Philadelphia, contrary to these resolutions, was an enemy to the peace and good order of the city.

On June 1, 1774, the bell was muffled and tolled again in sympathy with the people of Boston in the closing of their port by the crown authorities.

On April 25, 1775, after the news of the Battle of Lexington had been received, the bell called together "several thousand people by comparison" and they unanimously agreed "to associate for the purpose of defending with arms, their lives, liberty and property, against all attempts to deprive them of them."

Thus in the clear notes of this famous old bell can be traced the successive steps leading up to that historic day, July 8, 1776, when the bell rang out once more—loudly, joyously—"proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Before this time it had been the Province bell. From that time on, forever, it was the Liberty Bell.

On September 11, 1777, Gen. George Washington and his 14,000 Continentals were defeated by General Howe and his 18,000 British at the Battle of Brandywine. In Washington's army was a young Virginian named John Marshall, the son of Col. Thomas Marshall, who before the Revolution opened had foreseen the coming of



"Liberty Bell"



Independence Hall

Chief among the patriotic shrines of America is Independence Hall in Philadelphia because of its intimate association with the beginnings of the nation. Here the Continental congress met, here Washington was made commander-in-chief of the Continental army and here the Declaration of Independence was adopted. It is now maintained as a museum of Revolutionary relics and most venerated of them all is the bell which once "proclaimed liberty throughout all the land."

the struggle for liberty and had himself trained his sons in the use of arms.

The defeat at Brandywine threw Philadelphia in a panic. Howe was marching on the city. The Continental congress hastily adjourned to Lancaster. In order to save the Liberty Bell from capture by the British, it was taken down from the steeple of the state house and, under cover of darkness, taken to Allentown where it was secreted under the floor of Zion Reformed church. There it remained for nearly a year—until the British evacuated Philadelphia. On June 27, 1778, it was returned to that city and later was being again in the tower of the state house.

In the meantime young John Marshall had fought in the Battle of Germantown and had gone with Washington to his winter quarters at Valley Forge. He went to Valley Forge, a Virginian; he came out of it an American. On June 28, 1778, the day after the Liberty Bell was returned to Philadelphia, he had a part in the American victory at Monmouth and from that time on until the final victory came at Yorktown he served valorously in the Continental service.

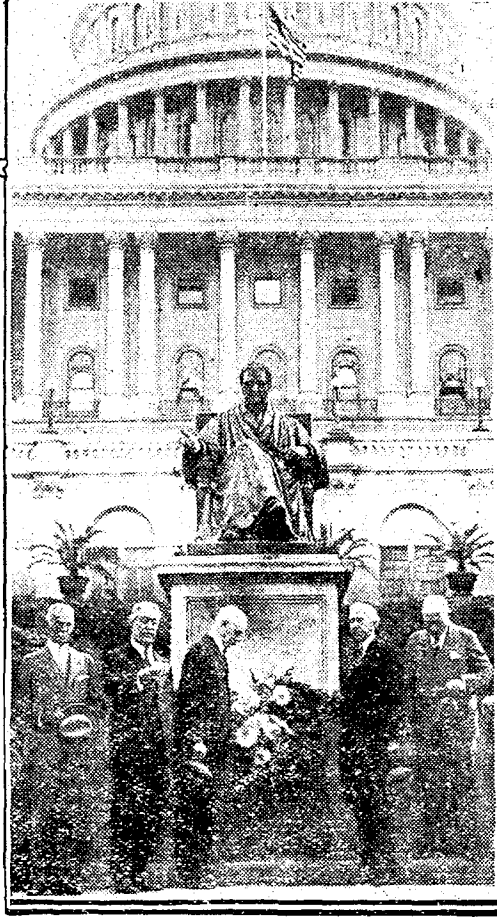
Back in Philadelphia on October 21, 1781, the Liberty Bell was being rung to announce to the people that "Cornwallis is taken."

On April 16, 1783, it rang out the news that the treaty of peace had been signed.

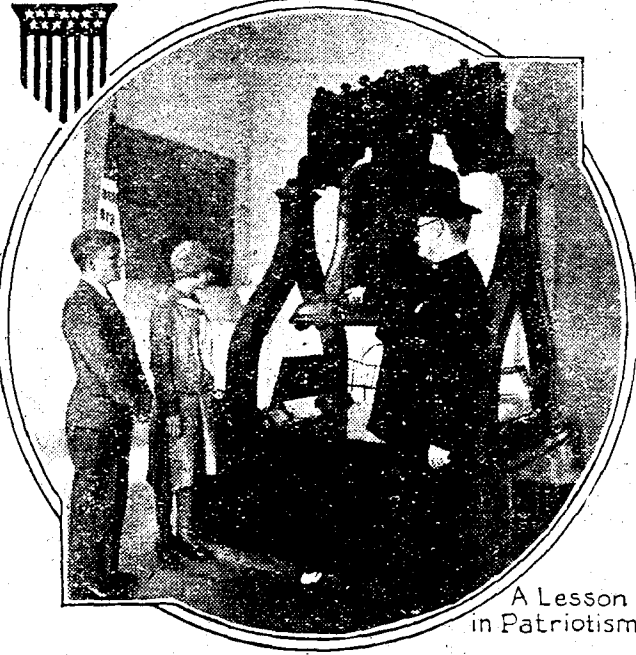
As for young John Marshall, he had gone back to his home in Virginia and started on the career which was to make him one of America's greatest. Granted a license to practice law, he took the steps in rapid succession which carried him to the top of his profession—election to the Virginia assembly, the executive council, the state legislature and the federal convention which met in 1788 to discuss the ratification of the Constitution.

All these ladies knew the intelligent co-operation of young Mr. Marshall, whose convincing arguments, it is said, did much to overthrow all obstacles to the adoption of the Constitution. In relation to the much contested Jay Treaty, too, John Marshall's arguments indicated his strong belief in the necessity for building up a central government.

"And so he climbed and climbed in position and influence. He, with Ellbridge Gerry and Charles Pinckney, was a special envoy to France, leaving a tacit impression upon a troubled scene. Then he was elected to congress, where he led the forces of the administration and took a leading part in the debates. In 1800 he became President Jefferson's secretary of state, and but one year later was appointed first chief justice of the United States, which exalted office he held for more than 30 years. In the Supreme court were exercised those qualities which enabled him to leave a lofty and a lasting mark upon American forms and modes of government: his breadth of understanding, his



John Marshall Statue at Washington



A Lesson in Patriotism

tolerance and moderation, his truly original viewpoint, his staunch defense of the Federal Constitution at a time when the powers of that document were but ill-defined."

Meanwhile the Liberty Bell had continued to mark with its deep tones important periods in American history.

On December 18, 1790, it was muffled and tolled in mourning for the death of the great Washington.

On February 19, 1801, it rang to announce the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States.

On September 29, 1824, it rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence.

On July 4, 1826, it ushered in the year of the jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of American independence. On that day John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died. But it was not until July 26 that "the bell which had proclaimed Jefferson's immortal masterpiece and had hailed his advent to the Presidency of the republic, whose birth it had signified, now sounded its death knell."

On February 22, 1832, the centenary of Washington's birth, the bell was rung for the last time in honor of the Father of His Country. During that year it also tolled for the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration.

On July 21, 1834, it was tolled for the death of Lafayette.

"The Revolutionary mission of the bell here reaches its completion. Of the great actors in the drama, few survived. The author of the Declaration was dead; the leader of its armies was dead, and he who wrote the resolutions of our independence was dead, the colossus of its debates, its diplomatist and its financier, were dead; its orator was dead—Jefferson, Washington, Lee, Adams, Franklin, Morris and Henry were dead and of all that immortal list of names, not one remained. . . . of the greater actors of that struggle, one, John Marshall of Virginia, survived; he sat in judgment on the finished work and gave the measure of its strength and power for the people."

The year is 1835—just 100 years ago.

On July 6 John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, breathed his last in Philadelphia.

On July 8, the precise anniversary of the day that the bell had proclaimed liberty "to the citizens of Philadelphia, a solemn cortege passed through the streets of that city. They were taking John Marshall back to his final resting place among the Virginia hills."

Slowly tolling during these rites, the Liberty Bell cracked.

Perhaps there is more than mere coincidence in that fact!

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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 30

LIBERTY UNDER LAW (Temperance Lesson)

LESSON TEXT—Romans 14:13-21; I Corinthians 8:9-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Romans 14:21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Giving Up Our Own Way.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Royal Law.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Attitude of a Good Citizen Toward Law.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Personal Liberty and Law.

A more appropriate title for this lesson would be "The Christian's Obligations in Matters of Conscience." The Scripture reference from Romans sets forth fraternal duties in matters of conscience. The background for these obligations is to be found in the fact that there were some in the Church who were very conscientious in regard to the eating of flesh. Likely, these were Christian Jews who were scrupulous in the observance of dietary laws given by Moses. Others in the Church ate what was set before them without question. There were some also who had particular regard for feast days and holy days. Differences and disputes arose. In dealing with this situation the apostle enumerates the following obligations:

1. Neither Party is to Sit in Judgment Upon the Other (14:1-13).

This instruction applies to things which are indifferent in themselves. The passing of judgment in such cases is wrong, because:

1. Every man is responsible to God alone (v. 1).

2. Every man must decide for himself what is right for him to do (vv. 5-7). Concerning matters indifferent in themselves, an action which may be right for one may be sinful for another.

3. Every man lives not unto himself, but unto the Lord (vv. 8, 9). The supreme purpose of Christ's death and resurrection was that he might be the Christian's Lord, both in life and death.

4. Every man must give an account to God (vv. 10, 12). Every man must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ, and render an account of himself unto God.

II. A Stumblingblock Should Not Be Placed in the Way of Another (14:13-23).

In many things the Christian has liberty so far as he personally is concerned, but that very liberty may become an occasion of stumbling to another. The following urgent reasons are given:

1. The weak brother for whom Christ died may be destroyed (v. 15). If it was worth while for Christ to die for a man, surely it is worth while that we should deny ourselves some privileges for his sake.

2. Good should not be evil spoken of (vv. 16-18). One's manner of life determines the measure of his influence over his fellow men. Such life will be characterized by:

a. Righteousness, or moral rectitude.

b. Living in peace among brethren.

c. Joy in the Holy Ghost, the usual characteristic of the saved man.

3. That which makes for peace and edification should be followed (v. 19). He who causes the weak brother to stumble through the exercise of his liberty destroys the work of God.

4. We should exercise faith in God and abstain from meats and wine which offend the weak brother (vv. 21, 22).

III. Personal Liberty to Be Abridged (I Cor. 8:9-13).

Love is to be the governing principle of the life. Love is more important than knowledge. This love will move one

1. To abridge his liberty for the sake of the weak brother (vv. 10, 11). While the one who has proper knowledge can eat meat with impunity, if his eating would cause his weak brother to stumble he should desist from eating.

2. To exercise liberty in such case is to sin against the brethren (v. 13). Sinning against our brother for whom Christ died is to sin against Christ. The great question in all our nets should be "Will they harm our brethren?" This obligation is enforced by three important considerations.

a. The fate of the weak brother (v. 11). It may cause him to perish. Such a possible loss shows the responsibility of our actions. b. The relation of the man to his slayer (v. 11). He is his brother. c. What Christ did for the weak brother. Christ died for him. If Christ was willing to die for the man, we ought to be willing to deny ourselves our personal rights for his sake.

Purpose

The longer I live, the more deeply am I convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another, between the weak and the powerful, the great and indigent, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed and then death or victory.—Nowell Buxton.

The Right

Do the right and your ideal of it grows and perfects itself. Do the wrong, and your ideal of it breaks up and vanishes.—Martineau.

Appeals to Those of Mature Figure

PATTERN 9342



9342

Capes? Everybody loves them—they've descended upon fashion like April showers. All sorts of capes. In this charming dress the cape influence is minimized, but it is used to advantage. Joining in front like a ruffled sleeve, and cut in one with the yoke in back, these cape sleeves give grace and proper proportioning to the mature figure. A small bow, adroitly placed, adds a winsome touch at the bodice. You'll find the cut of the skirt excellent, too. It's a grand dress to make up in a flower print or a solid sheer, or in voile or lawn for the heat waves to come. The capes may contrast.

Pattern 9342 may be ordered only in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34. Size 26 requires 3 3/4 yards 20 inch fabric.

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

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York.



JUST PALS

"Jackson and Williams had a terrible row last night at the club," said Wilson.

His companion looked surprised. "That's strange," he said. "I thought those two were inseparable."

"They were," said Wilson. "It took six of us to drag them apart."

Too True

She—I don't think that women have always been vain. You know, women were made before mirrors.

He—Yes, and they've been before them most of the time since.

Small Help

"Is Von Scribner's wife of much help to him in his writings?"

"Not much. She gets mad and leaves him occasionally, but never stays away for over a week."

Worse Than That

Son—Dad, is "politics" plural?

Dad—No; there isn't anything in the world more singular than politics.



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, Freepost, Ill. 23x4

WANTED

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

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Reo Truck and Wood Saw. Priced reasonable. Inquire of MRS. W. S. CARR. 26x2

THE FINEST EQUIPPED Repair Laboratory in Northern Michigan. Mr. S. D. Eilenberger, 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. 10f

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

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

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 JANSVILLE FILM SERVICE - Janesville, Wis. E31 Individual attention to each picture

First Farmer: "You say our new neighbor came from the city. Does he know much about farming?"
 Second Farmer: "Say, he is so green that he thinks a Rhode Island Red is a New England Communist."

Charlevoix County Herald

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PLEASANT HILL

(Edited by Mildred Hayward)

Mrs. Altie Hayward was a Saturday caller of Maremus Hayward and family.

John Schroeder called on Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney, Thursday forenoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney called on Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee, Thursday evening.

Jim Free worked planting potatoes for Lucius Hayward Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Sam Lewis was a visitor of Mrs. Joe Ruckle one day last week.

Bill VanDeventer was a Saturday afternoon caller on Joe Ruckle.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moore called on Harlem Hayward, also Anson Hayward, Wednesday evening.

Lucius and Maremus Hayward planted corn for Bill Murphy, Friday.

Bill Murphy called on Lucius Hayward Tuesday evening.

Jack Schroeder called at the Anson Hayward home Sunday afternoon.

Will VanDeventer was a Monday evening caller on Lucius Hayward.

(Delayed)

Mrs. LeRoy Beals and son, Leland, called on Mr. and Mrs. Henry VanDeventer and family, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hayward were Sunday dinner guests of Henry VanDeventer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Maremus Hayward were Sunday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Harlem Hayward.

Mrs. Maremus Hayward and daughter, Elaine, were Wednesday dinner guests of Mrs. Anson Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moore took Sunday dinner with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Jubb.

Seth Jubb called at the Anson Hayward home, also Joe Ruckle's home, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney took Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward.

Russell Lewis called on Henry VanDeventer Sunday afternoon.

Miss Aveya Hayward was a Friday visitor of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward, also Mrs. Floyd Stickney.

Armies should be for defence not for defiance.

The real problem of your leisure is to keep other people from using it.

EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Sunday callers at Coopers were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and daughter, Patty; Mrs. Jake Brock and Howard Whaling.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherman, Sunday.

Mary Wright is staying with Mrs. Cooper for a while.

The older children in the neighborhood had a party at the Clark home Saturday evening. All enjoyed a good time.

Several have been sick with bad colds or the summer flu.

The boys met at the Swanson home last Friday evening and joined the 4-H Camp Club. They elected officers: Harold Fisher, president; Richard Clark, vice president; Harold Carney, secretary; and Elliot Howe, treasurer. The leader hasn't been appointed as yet.

Mrs. Allie Doby and son Joe, also her daughter and family are visiting at the home of her brother, Wilber Spidle.

Mrs. Griffin, son Julius, daughter Norma and family spent Sunday at the home of Russell Thomas.

Mrs. Goodin, daughter, Bina, and son, Bob, of Mancelona called on her daughter, Mrs. Everett Spidle, Saturday evening.

(Delayed)

Will Walker and son Burl sprayed Mrs. Cooper's cherry orchard Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Vaun Orvis called on Mrs. Cooper Thursday evening.

Little Betty Orvis is to be taken to Ann Arbor again soon for treatment on her foot.

Vaun Orvis did some work with his tractor for Wilber Spidle and Lee Danforth last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherman had dinner Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy LaValley called on Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker recently.

Emma J. Mable, and Edna Clark called on Mrs. Cooper Thursday afternoon and gave her a helping hand with her work.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker and sons Burl and Billie called on Mr. Walker's cousin, John Strothers, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Fisher and son Raymond called at the Walter Clark home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knudsen and four youngest children spent a few days visiting in the southern part of the state and Chicago. Emma Jane Clark cared for Mr. Knudsen's young turkeys and chickens in her absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark called on Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker, Tuesday evening.

Richardson Hill District

(Edited by Mrs. Lillian Kortanek)

Mr. O. A. Holley and son of East Jordan called on Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Atkinson and son Carl also Mrs. Emma Douglass and children, all of Kalkaska, spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Atkinson's daughter, Mrs. Ervin Hart.

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

Mrs. Belle Peterson and daughters, Esther and Julia of Holly, Mich. called on Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thorsen, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zoulek and daughter of Rock Elm district visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek, Sunday afternoon.

The Misses Nancy and Clara Londe, of East Jordan visited at the home of their uncle, Emil Thorsen, Sunday afternoon.

Gale Brinthal spent the first of the week at the Boy Scouts Camp at Sturgeon Bay. He returned home, Thursday.

Mrs. Arthur Brinthal spent Thursday at Traverse City visiting relatives.

George Newell of Gaylord is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Decker.

Roy Bishaw of East Jordan is working for Emil Thorsen this week.

Mrs. James Kortanek called on Mrs. Emil Thorsen, Tuesday morning.

SOUTH WILSON

(Edited by Marie Trojanek)

Mrs. Emma Doyle and friend, of Glendale, California is spending the summer months visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson were: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ulyund, Mrs. Nell Blair and daughter Honorine and son Orlando.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haney and family visited Mr. and Mrs. John Lenoskey Sunday afternoon.

Albert Trojanek visited at the home of his brother, Joe Trojanek, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lenoskey and family were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. William Atkinson of Chicago are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson.

Mrs. Albert Trojanek and daughter Marie visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek last Sunday.

Joe Trojanek, Joe Chihak and sons Albert and Rudolph picked strawberries for Albert Trojanek, Monday.

Albert Trojanek and daughter Marie and son Dan, and Mrs. G. Brown were Petoskey business visitors last week.

PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mr. and Mrs. R. Eggert and son of East Jordan were on the Peninsula, Wednesday, getting project reports to forward to Lansing, soon.

D. A. Hayden of Boyne Falls called on his mother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden at Orchard Hill, Thursday morning.

Miss Minnie McDonald of Three Bells District was operated on for appendicitis at Lockwood hospital in Petoskey, Tuesday, and is getting along fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Staley returned to Traverse City, Wednesday after spending a week with relatives on the Peninsula, part of the time with the Joel Bennett family at Honey Slope farm, and part time with the Geo. Staley family at Stony Ridge farm.

F. H. Wangeman of Three Bells Dist. reports seeing a fine doe feeding with his cattle in the pasture when he went to milk Sunday morning. The pasture is nearly a mile from any residence, on the old Hilligas place.

Lyle Wangeman, who is employed by the State Highway Department motored up Friday evening to visit his family who now occupy the stone bungalow on the F. H. Wangeman farm. He returned to Ann Arbor, Sunday.

Edwin Jones of the Jones Dist. who has been in the Charlevoix hospital, being treated for a bad knee for several weeks is now with his aunt and family, the Geo. Staley family at Stony Ridge farm, but has to go to see the doctor three times a week yet.

Miss Vera Staley of Stony Ridge farm has been quite ill for a week but it better now.

A car load of young people from the Peninsula attended a dance at the J. E. Jones farm East of Boyne City, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Brace and Jimmie Golden of above the Jordan called on Geo. Jarman and his housekeeper, Mrs. Brace at Gravel Hill, south side, Sunday. Mr. Jarman and

Mrs. Brace were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Webb at Pleasant View farm, Sunday.

Mrs. L. Gabrielson, who takes care of Mrs. Will Webb at Pleasant View farm spent Saturday night with her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Hayden and family at Hayden cottage, returning to her patient Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Lorch of Boyne City and Mrs. C. A. Crane of Cedar Lodge went on a pleasure trip to Charlevoix, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and 2 children of Three Bells Dist. and some friends from Petoskey made up a dinner party with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slate in Mountain Dist. Sunday. There were 16 in the party.

Elmer Faust and family of Three Bells Dist. spent Saturday evening with the Hayden family at Orchard Hill.

At the ball game with Boyne Falls at Whiting Park, Sunday afternoon with the locals the score was 16 to 12 in favor of Boyne Falls.

Mrs. Joe Perry of Boyne City gave a birthday party for her sister, Mrs. Harriet Russell of Maple Lawn farm, Saturday evening, at her home in Boyne City. Cards were the amusement. S. A. Hayden of Hayden Cottage won first prize for the men and Mrs. Russell of Maple Lawn farm, first for the women, and Mrs. Charles Arnott drew the booby for the women and Fred Crowell of Dave Staley Hill the booby for the men. They all report a delightful time.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock of East Jordan spent Sunday evening with the F. K. Hayden family at the Log Cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Beyer of Chaddock Dist. were Friday evening visitors and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer of Chaddock Dist. were Saturday evening callers.

The callers at Orchard Hill Sunday evening were, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey McDonald and little daughter of Mountain Dist., the Misses Lucy and Anne Reich of Lone Ash farm, and

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hayden and family and Mr. and Mrs. Del Lloyd and family of Boyne Falls.

Miss Lucy Reich of Lone Ash farm spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Frank Leshar and family at Petoskey, she came home Saturday evening and got a call Sunday evening to come back to a job beginning Monday a. m.

After 11 days of almost steady rain and cloudy weather the sun shone out bright and warm Sunday. We all hoped for sunshine as much as we hoped for rain 2 weeks ago. While the rain stopped all planting for 11 days, what was in the ground came on splendid and hay and pastures are coming fine as are weeds also.

The old patches of strawberries are ripening in fine shape but the outcrops are doing an immense amount of damage to the ripe fruit; rot is also taking a large toll. Everyone should take advantage of the free cutworm bait to save their crops.

Luther Follette Boyne City To Stand Circuit Court Trial

Luther Follette was arrested Saturday night, June 15, by Undersheriff Roderick upon complaint of Mrs. Follette who charged her husband with attempt murder by chloroform. She charged that he secured a quantity of chloroform at a local druggist, secured a ladder and entered their home about 1:00 a. m. through an upstairs window where, she states, he attempted to use the chloroform on his sleeping wife. Mr. Follette claimed to Undersheriff Roderick that he had gone to the house on Marl-st where he was arrested, to effect a reconciliation with his wife.

In Justice Court at Charlevoix, Tuesday forenoon, July 18, Mr. Follette was bound over to the August term of Circuit Court on an attempt murder charge. Bail bond was set at \$3,500.

YOU ALWAYS GET BETTER QUALITY AT NO HIGHER PRICE WHEN YOU BUY A FIRESTONE TIRE WITH FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE

TIRES may look alike on the outside, but on the inside where blowouts start, they are different. Firestone Tires are made blowout-proof by Gum-Dipping, a patented extra process which soaks every cotton cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber. In fact, every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight additional pounds of liquid rubber. This special process prevents internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped, yet you pay no more for Firestone blowout-proof protection than you are asked to pay for tires built without this patented safety construction feature.

The make of tires you buy for your car becomes a matter of vital importance when you realize that there were 882,000 automobile accidents in 1934 injuring 954,000 people and killing 36,000 and that 43,000 of these accidents were caused by blowouts, punctures and skidding.

Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for safety, speed, mileage and endurance. These records emphasize the undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof but give greatest protection against skidding.

1 University tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.

2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.

3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

\$7.45 4.50-20

MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION
HIGH SPEED TYPE
 Gum-Dipped
 Made with the highest grade of rubber and cotton. Accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|
| 4.50-21 | \$7.75 | 4.75-19 HD | \$6.95 |
| 4.75-19 | \$6.40 | 5.00-19 HD | \$7.95 |
| 5.00-19 | \$6.25 | 5.25-18 HD | \$8.30 |
| 5.25-18 | \$6.75 | 5.50-17 HD | \$7.75 |
| 5.50-17 | \$6.70 | 6.00-17 HD | \$4.30 |
| 6.00-16 | \$2.95 | 6.50-19 HD | \$7.45 |

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF WHAT TIRES TO BUY

1 "Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes.

For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.

2 "Are they blowout-proof?"

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-proof of any tires ever built. In the gruelling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Kelly Pettilo won the race and broke the record over this 26-year-old rough brick track without tire trouble—in fact, not one of the 33 drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles in 23 1/2 hours, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.

3 "Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile. This is made possible by the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This thick, rugged, scientifically designed tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread. This is a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

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Sea-Lilies Not Flowers; Are Related to Starfish

Zoology has revealed no organism more at variance with the popular conception of animals than the sea-lilies, or crinoids, found in the waters of Australia, according to a correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. When seen for the first time it is difficult to believe that they are not flowers; yet in all but the stately form they are animals, belonging to the same family as does the starfish.

The crinoids grow in clusters like the beds of tiger-lilies, and from the bed a jointed stalk rises, sometimes to a height of several feet, before the "lily" is produced. Surmounting the stem is a disk that bears the mouth, as in the case of the anemones; but the tentacles are much longer, and rise around the margins of the disk in such a manner as to stipulate a lily with marvellous perfection.

Unlike most of the anemones the crinoids live in deep water, and some of them have been dredged up from depths in which it seems impossible for such tender and delicate things to exist. They were among the earliest types of animal life on earth, and their fossils are very common. They are in such preservation that they were called "stone lilies" before their true nature was understood.

Caterpillars Big Eaters; Weave Own Silken Cocoon

Caterpillars eat very heartily. It has been said that one may eat seven times his own weight in a day. As they eat, they grow. And as they grow, they frequently shed their skins and grow new ones. Finally, writes J. H. Furbay, in the Missouri Farmer, after shedding their skins and enlarging themselves several times, they reach their full size.

When this full size is attained, they cease eating, and fasten themselves to twigs or other objects. Often they hang head downward, supported by a silken thread which they have manufactured within their bodies. After one more molt, or change of skin, they manufacture more of this silken thread, and completely wind themselves up in it.

Inside this silken case, which we call the cocoon, the caterpillar loses its legs and mouth-parts. Then it remains in this little prison until it has developed two pairs of wings, three pairs of legs, long antennae on the head, and new mouth-parts consisting of a coiled tube for sucking nectar from flowers. These great changes require various lengths of time. In some cases, only a few days are required; while in others, it takes all winter.

U. S. Volunteer Life Savers

The United States volunteer life-saving corps was formed in 1870 and instructs in rescue work from drowning, resuscitation and first aid, places life-saving equipment, surf boats, life buoys and so on, at the most dangerous places throughout the United States, and grants medals and certificates. Its work has been adopted by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Red Cross and practically all municipal life guards in the country, as well as army, navy and other branches of the government, each organization modifying the work. The corps has over 100,000 rescues to its credit and countless first aid cases since its inception. Its membership approximates 75,000 and is active in many states throughout the Union. The headquarters are at Providence, R. I.

Croats Became a Subject State

In the eighth century the Croats became a subject state in the western Empire of Charlemagne, and for the next 150 years remained under the domination of one or another of their western or eastern neighbors. In 924, Tomislav won the independence of a large portion of Croatia, and it is to him that the Yugoslavs look back on a thousand years of history. In 1102, Croatia was joined with Hungary as an autonomous kingdom under the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, and remained so until the World War.

Meaning of Word "Rand"

Rand is a Dutch word in use in South Africa, meaning rim, edge, edge of hills. Specifically it is an abbreviated form of Witwaters Rand, an elevated ridge in South Transvaal, forming the water-parting between the Vaal and the Orange rivers. The Rand is famous for its auriferous reefs and the word is often used as a synonym for the extensive gold mining industry of this area, or for Johannesburg, the city which the industry created.

Use Only Chinese Signs

A regulation announced by the Nanking municipal government orders that all signboards before Chinese shops in the capital may bear only Chinese characters. No English or other language may be employed.

Fish With Divided Eyes

The queer "four-eyed" fish of Central America has its eyes divided in two, the upper part being for sight above water, and the lower for underwater sight.

Painted Post, N. Y.

Painted Post, N. Y., was so named because of a painted monument erected by the Indians over the grave of their chief, Captain Montour.

Revolutionary Calendar of the French Republic

The revolutionary calendar was the calendar of the first French republic, says a writer in the Indianapolis News. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar by a decree of the national convention in 1793. The 22nd of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, was the date of the new calendar. The year began at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, and was divided into twelve months of 30 days, with five additional days (sans-culottides) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months with their English significance, and the approximate dates of their commencement, are as follows: Vendémiaire (vintage), September 22; Brumaire (fog), October 22; Frimaire (frost), November 21; Nivose (snow), December 21; Pluviose (rain), January 20; Ventose (wind), February 19; Germinal (seed), March 21; Floreal (blossom), April 20; Prairial (pasture), May 20; Messidor (harvest), June 19; Thermidor or Ferydor (heat), July 19; Fructidor (fruit), August 18. The five regular sans-culottides were dedicated respectively to the Virtues, Genius, Labor, Opinion and Rewards. This calendar was abolished by Napoleon at the end of 1803.

Numerous Varieties of Bothersome Cockroaches

While there are many varieties of cockroaches belonging to the same family, among which are the German and Australian, the American is the most common and widely distributed species in the corn belt, according to an authority in the Missouri Farmer.

About eleven months' time is required for a cockroach to hatch and grow to maturity. The female lays a number of eggs which she deposits in a brown capsule. This capsule she retains in her body until the young are about ready to hatch, whereupon she deposits it along the run-ways of the insect. When the young hatch they live for a time with the old pair. At night they sneak into kitchen and pantry and track around over the food. They excrete a material over food and in their run-ways that has a foreign and very offensive odor. That they are exceedingly filthy and dangerous to human health is obvious when it is known that they eat and track over anything from a dead mouse, a bed bug, an empty egg capsule, to all kinds of human foods.

Knew Their Winds

The ancient Greek navigators knew enough about the seasons and directions of certain winds, such as the trade winds and the Indian monsoons, to utilize them in making voyages that could have been difficult or impossible without such knowledge, states a writer in the New York Tribune. After the fifteenth century the trade wind of the Atlantic and the Pacific were similarly turned to account. At the close of the seventeenth century the earliest attempt to chart ocean winds was made by Halley, the English astronomer, whose crude map of the trade winds and monsoons implies that he had a certain amount of statistical information at his disposal.

Water as Food

Commonly speaking, foods are those substances eaten or drunk for the building up and maintenance of the human body and to supply energy for its activities. In the more exact scientific sense, only those constituents of the foods consumed which are actually assimilated are considered foods, the remainder being waste. Water may be regarded as the most important of foods, constituting nearly 70 per cent of the human body. It is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of life. The average weight of water consumed per day, only part of which is assimilated, exceeds the dry weight of all the other foods combined.

Patchwork Quilts

Patchwork is older than history, originating doubtless through primitive economic need of utilizing scraps of cloth. It was one of the first decorative arts practiced by such ancient civilizations as the Egyptian and Chinese. In Europe it was flourishing at the time of the Crusades when applique was employed in the making of battle banners and draperies. In America the handicraft arrived with the earliest settlers, being a direct heritage from England.

Most Widely Used Word

The world's most widely used word is "Amen," the old Hebrew expression meaning "So it is" or "So be it." It is employed by nearly one billion Christians, Jews and Mohammedans, or just half of the population of the world, says S. D. Kent, Seattle, in Collier's Weekly. The Mohammedans even end their letters and other manuscripts with it.

The "Cool Spell"

Geologists state that the earth has been having a period of cool summers for the last 4,500 years. This "cool spell" will last for 6,500 more years.

An Early Passion Play

A Passion Play was performed in Lucerne as early as 1470, in the Weinmarkt square. Clergymen and town councilors played the chief roles.

Banks Fishing Gets Its Name From Ocean Bottom

Banks fishing gets its name from the banks or hilly portions of the ocean bottom, found between the shore and the deep waters of the Atlantic. The main banks range from the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland to the George's Banks, off Nova Scotia. Deep sea vessels are very sturdily built. Most of them are driven by sails, supplemented by auxiliary power, but some of them are steam driven, having a relatively large displacement of from 250 to 300 tons gross.

The fish taken in banks fisheries, says the Montreal Herald, are mainly cod, haddock, hake and pollock, and are caught for the dried fish trade. The long line method is chiefly used. Ten or more dories are usually carried by each boat and these are put to sea with two fishermen in each boat. The long line or trawl has attached to it, at intervals of about six feet, a succession of short lines, each carrying a hook. One of the dory fishermen baits the hooks and pays out the line as the other rows. Sometimes the line reaches a mile or more in length. It is buoyed and anchored at both ends and is allowed to stay in the water for half an hour or so, then hauled in. The dory goes back to the vessel, unloads the fish and repeats the process. These "bankers" sometimes remain in the fishing grounds as long as two months, until a full cargo has been obtained, before returning to the home port.

Charivari, Mock Serenade, Once Used for Newlyweds

Charivari is pronounced Sha-va-ree, as in father, e as in end, accent on third syllable, or colloquially as if it were spelled chiv-ee-ree. It is a mock serenade of a newly married couple. It originated in the Middle Ages in France where it was customary to raise the charivari only against persons just married for the second time, says a writer in the Indianapolis News.

Neighbors would gather round the home of the couple, and make a tumultuous noise by shouting, whistling, hissing, groaning, ringing bells, beating tin pans, etc. The crowd, generally in masks and special costumes, would not stop the charivari until the newly married couple bought their peace with a ransom, which usually consisted of food and drink, or supply money to buy it. The charivari of the rural districts of the United States is similar, except it is raised against any newly married couple. In German it is called "katzenmusik," which means "cat's concert."

Desert Yields Precious Stones

Precious stones weighing as much as five pounds have been found in the Libyan desert. They are of a beautiful greenish-yellow color and extremely hard. It is believed that they were formed out of desert sand by the terrific heat of a great aerolite or meteoric which fell long ago in this district. Similar stones have been found around a meteoric crater at Wabar, Arabia. These are supposed to be remains of a broken planet. The crater is similar to the nineteen discovered in 1931 in the Central Australian desert, blasted out by giant meteorites. Some of these craters are more than 200 yards in diameter. Scattered around are fragments of the meteorites, composed of pure nickel and iron.

Liverpool Once Watch Center

Liverpool, England, was the home of many large watch manufacturers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; here lovely watches were made and many of them came to America; these were all open faced and rather large. Women wore them on black silk cords and they were wound with tiny gold keys. The cases were receptacles for pictures of loved ones. The tiny screw holes in the works were often set with semi-precious stones, and many of them, although nearly two hundred years old, still keep correct time.—Boston Transcript.

Roger Bacon's Prophecy

Approximately 700 years ago Roger Bacon said: "Machines for navigating are possible without rowers, so that great ships suited to river or ocean, guided by one man, may be borne with greater speed than if they were full of men. Likewise cars may be made . . . so that without a draught animal they may be moved with inestimable speed . . . and flying machines are possible so that a man may sit in the middle turning some device by which artificial wings may beat the air in the manner of a flying bird."

The Name "Dolphin"

The name "dolphin" is a misnomer, and properly belongs to the group of cetaceans known as porpoises, which are not fish. The "dolphin" is built for speed. The body is elongated and compressed and the head elevated. The dorsal fin has no spine and extends practically the entire length of the body. It inhabits the high seas of warm climates and is an excellent food fish.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Most Beautiful Cemetery

Santiago, Chile, claims only one superlative for itself: possession of the most beautiful cemetery in the world. It is truly a city of the dead. Beyond the entrance are stately chapels and streets laid out at right angles. Some of the avenues, says the Detroit News, are lined with statues and columns. All are shaded by flowering magnolias, rosewoods and orange trees.

DEER LAKE (Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Roscoe Barber of Porter's farm is spending a week visiting at the Oral Barber and Lester Hardy homes. Miss Sidney Lumley and mother called at the Sutton home Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Bert Lumley spending the afternoon at the home of her father, M. Hardy.

Dr. LeRoy Hardy attended a Chiropractic Convention in Detroit the latter part of the week. Earl Martin of Boyne City accompanied him and called on relatives there and also in Flint. Mrs. Oattie Sheffels who has been visiting there for the past few weeks accompanied them home and is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Warden.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Falls and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. W. McGeorge and M. Hardy were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy. In the afternoon they called on Mr. and Mrs. Royal Barber of Porter's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Raymond and baby spent the latter part of the week with relatives in Detroit. Herbert Sutton hauled wood for Chas. Shedine of East Jordan, Tuesday. Mrs. Charles Shepard and Mrs. Charles Hayner called on Mrs. Joel and Herbert Sutton, Sunday forenoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Frost and daughters of East Jordan called on Dr. and Mrs. LeRoy Hardy and family, Monday afternoon. Cristobel Sutton of Boyne City spent the latter part of the week with her grandmother and aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton.

NORTH WILSON (Edited by Mrs. C. Bergman)

Chicken thieves are abroad — Beware! Thursday night F. A. Behling lost about 30 hens and corn was taken from the crib to feed them. Both eggs and corn are a good price. A dose of shot might help such depredations.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stenke of South Arm were Sunday dinner guests of her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behling and callers of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Behling, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Albert St. John were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Knop.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Heller and son Clayton of Elk Rapids were Wednesday afternoon visitors at the home of A. J. Weldy and sister, Mrs. B. Lenoskey.

Wesley Peck of Dearborn spent the week end at his home and his brother, Victor. Fred Schroeder Jr. who was employed on the warehouse being built by F. A. Behling Jr. in Boyne City stepped on a spike running it nearly through his foot. He is laid up with it.

Mrs. Emma Boyle of Glendale, Calif. is here visiting for the summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey and brother, Albert Lenoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fine and children of Clarion, Mr. and Mrs. George Papeau of Boyne City were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy La-Croix. Johnny Lenoskey spent the week end with his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenoskey.

WILSON TOWNSHIP (Edited by C. M. Nowland)

Wednesday evening, Basil Holland was surprised by a number coming to remind him it was his 15th birthday anniversary. Three tables of cards were played and a delicious lunch was served. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newman of Petoskey were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nowland.

Miss Edna Goddard returned a week ago Saturday to her home in Traverse City after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Herbert Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Vere Hawkins and daughter of Petoskey were Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and sons of Jordan township were Sunday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland. Tom Shepard of Peninsula was a Sunday caller on Nowland Hill. Miss Eleanor Simmons spent a few days last week with Frances and Helen LaValley at Glenwood Beach. Miss Virginia visited her sister, Mrs. Frank Provost and friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Will Vrondran was quite ill with the flu last week. Mrs. Louise Bergman returned to the home of her son, Fred Bergman of Charlevoix after a weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Martin.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Francisco and family of East Jordan called on Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Evans, Sunday.

Burdett Evans and grandson, Wesley Zimmerman, and Jerry Moblo attended the funeral of one of our neighbors last Friday, Gullick Jensen. Mrs. Burdett Evans was taken very sick Sunday after dinner and a doctor was called but at this writing she is better again.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Colter called on Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hott, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Elmer Reed Sr. and little daughter, Gloria, of East Jordan called on her folks, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Raymond and daughter Nellie Raymond called on Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moblo, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Addis and family were Sunday dinner guests of her folks, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zoulek in Chaddock District.

Grandma was helping Peggy make out a list of little guests for her birthday party.

"How about the Morton twins?" grandma asked. "Well, there's no need to ask them both," Peggy answered; "they're 'actly alike."

Advertisement shown here is one of a series appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Liberty, Time, etc.

HOT ON THE TRAIL OF TIRE KILLERS THIS RELENTLESS SLEUTH RAN DOWN THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH ABOUT G-3

Inspector Faurot of New York Police who trailed G-3 users across the entire United States—gathered facts which show this tire stands up better than claimed.

GOOD YEAR

PROVED—GREATER SAFETY AND 43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE

For your July 4th trip—and many, many trips to come—invest now in the SAFETY of this Greatest Goodyear Tire Ever Built. Come see the wider, flatter, thicker tread—closer-nested non-skid blocks and riding ribs—and other features that explain its Extra Safety, Extra Mileage, Extra Value.

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EVIDENCE PILES UP... PROVED! 43% MORE MILES OF REAL NON-SKID—frequently exceeded. PROVED! GOODYEAR MARGIN of SAFETY stops cars quicker in emergency. PROVED! SUPER-T W I S T CORD gives PROTECTION against blowouts. Yet this Amazing Tire—Guaranteed against road hazards and defects COSTS YOU NO EXTRA PRICE.

TO MARK 300TH YEAR OF BOSTON COMMON

Pageant Next Summer to Depict Historic Events.

Boston.—Saved from modern road builders and street widenings only by the high-powered indignation of the Boston Common society, the tercentenary of fifty acres of cowpaths, lawns and shrubbery, uncrossed by rapid transit line or highway, will be celebrated next summer.

Of course, thousands of persons are inconvenienced each day because of the disinclination of Boston antiquarians to let go another foot of land from the Common for needed street widenings or permit the building of roads across it, but other thousands revere it for its place in American history and the breathing space it affords in the heart of downtown Boston.

For this reason, a committee is now raising a fund, tentatively placed at \$300,000, to reconstruct the scenes and homes of vanished days, the duels, ducking stools and hangings, during the 1935 celebration of its three hundredth anniversary.

As It Was 300 Years Ago.

With the help of the Emergency Relief administration, the committee, headed by Everett B. Mero, hopes to draw from the past a representation of three hundred years of history—to show the plot as it was when Quakers and pirates dangled from its elms; as it was when young Woodbridge and his rival dueled at forty paces for the favors of a Boston belle.

The committee, if sufficient funds are raised, hopes to reproduce the Common's ducking stool; show the smokers' circle where "henpecked" devotees of nicotine repaired when driven from the home; reproduce the spinning bee of 1753 when young ladies revealed their matronly traits for the edification of their swains. The anti-slavery meeting of the '50s, Earl Percy and his Redcoats before the Revolution; William Blaxton (or Blackstone), Boston's first settler who sold his land, now the Common, to a community which he found too crowded and moved to Rhode Island; Beacon street "when respectability stalked unchecked"; the coming of the railroad in 1830; the water celebration in 1848, when a public system was first installed; the arrival of Lafayette on the Common, June 17, 1825, when he came to attend the Bunker Hill exercises; recruiting for the Civil War in tents near Tremont street—all this and much more is in the scope of a celebration which could almost depict a nation's history and progress as well as a city's.

First Woman in Boston.

ANNA Pollard, a woman noted for her plain face, her fine tavern on Beacon street, and the fact that she was the first woman in Boston, may well find some mention in the ceremonies. She was a favorite of the Harvard class of 1638 as well as of 1639 and 1640, and others who loved her entertainment until at last she went to her reward. In those days Beacon Hill, according to a recent description, was "the tenderloin district."

More than sixty of America's great—soldiers, poets, statesmen, Presidents, preachers, architects—were wont to roam in leisure hours the routes that criss-cross this patch of tree-studded green in the heart of a city.

Bridge-Playing Parents

Necessitate Curfew Law

Clay Centre, Kan.—The town marshal wishes the New Deal would do something about reducing the surplus of bridge-playing parents. Since bridge lessons went on the air and every newspaper is carrying free instructions the corner store checker-board is deserted and, according to the marshal, "some of the old birds who used to play a pretty good hand at poker" are contract fans.

But the worst trouble is in the family circle. The parents seldom stay at home, and if they do they are so busy playing bridge youngsters have the run of the streets. There is so much loitering by children at night that a curfew law will be invoked as soon as the council can agree on the type of alarm.

In Morganville, where the bridge enthusiasm is just as warm, the curfew sends the youngsters scampering home at eight o'clock.

Married Girl No Longer

Under Parents' Control

Portsmouth, Ohio.—When a girl gets married she no longer belongs to her parents. So ruled Judge Vernon Smith in juvenile court here.

Floyd Wise, nineteen, and Harlette Bernthold, nineteen, went to Greenup, Ky., and became man and wife. When they went to the bride's home for her clothes her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Bernthold, refused to let her accompany her husband.

The young husband and his father, Elbert Wise, obtained a writ of habeas corpus and Sheriff Al Bridwell went to the Bernthold home and delivered the bride to her husband.

Largest Prime Number

Chicago.—Dr. Samuel I. Krieger wore out six pencils, used 72 sheets of legal size note paper and frazzled his nerves quite badly but he was able to announce that 231,584,178,474,632,300,847,141,970,017,375,815,706,539,909,331,231,128,978,915,828,259,279,871 is the largest known prime number.

A prime number is any figure divisible only by itself or 1.

CHANGES URGED IN BANKING BILL

Business Men and Bankers Agree in Objecting to Political Control Over Banks.

AMENDMENTS ARE SUGGESTED

Political Domination of Federal Reserve Board Declared to Be Undesirable for Depositors as Well as Their Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business men and bankers alike who have appeared before committees of Congress to present views regarding the Banking Act of 1935 have found common cause for criticism in those provisions which they agree would create the means for undesirable political control over the Federal Reserve System and thereby over individual banks throughout the United States. They have made the point that this undesirable condition would affect depositors in banks even more than the banks themselves.

This view has been stressed in criticisms by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the question of partisan control over banking was the central theme of a statement presented by R. S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association, who appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency hearings here. Mr. Hecht declared that his organization is actuated by a desire to be helpful to Congress "in enacting effective and workable banking legislation in the interests of all our people." He said in part:

"If it is finally decided that it is necessary to carry this legislation through at this session, we are strongly of the opinion that special care should be taken to keep our credit control and banking mechanism free from any sort of political considerations.

"In making this statement I do not wish to appear to question the propriety of the Government's exerting a certain amount of control over banking operations so far as they affect the nation's currency and general monetary policy. Nor do we object to broad powers of supervision over the operation of our banking institutions because of the semi-public responsibilities they carry. But when it comes to such matters as the granting of credit and the making of investments by our banks, these are questions of business policies that surely should not be under the sole control of a board so constituted as to be dependent upon partisan or political considerations under any administration.

The Basis of Sound Credit

"The real conditions that create the necessity for the expansion or contraction of credit arise from the needs of agriculture, industry and trade themselves, wholly independent of the administrative policies of the party which happens to be in power. We feel that the financial requirements of the nation's business constitute a continuing economic process that is not related to political changes. The fundamental principles of sound credit do not vary with variations in public thought. All experience teaches that the quality of credit is sound only so long as it is based purely on the requirements of sound business. It is not sound when any other considerations or motives enter into its composition.

"The Banking Act would centralize in the Federal Reserve Board at Washington means aimed to control the supply of money in the country, which term includes the sum total of currency in circulation and demand deposits in the banks which become current through checks. The powers which it is proposed to give the Board are intended to enable it to influence the quantity of this deposit money through open market operations, the discount rate and reserve requirements.

The Need for Independence

"That is the reason why we are so strongly in favor of making the Federal Reserve Board a body of such independence and prestige that it would be definitely removed from all political thought, influence and dictation. Its members should be free to study and to act in accordance with the needs and conditions of agriculture, industry and trade. The policies of the board should have no reference to the politics or the changes in politics of the national administration.

"In our studies of the bank bill, we have been strongly impressed with the fact that it would set up a situation under which the Federal Reserve Board and its policies might be subject to control from the political administration of the country. In saying this I do not charge that it is the intention of the present administration to bring about any undue control over the nation's banking mechanism. The point is that if the bill passed as now proposed, opportunity for control would be there for the use of the present or whatever future administration might be in power.

"Our criticisms of the bill are not aimed, therefore, at the motives of the present administration, but they are wholly impersonal and non-political and are aimed entirely at the basic principles involved."

Desirable Changes Proposed

Careful study by his organization, Mr. Hecht said, had resulted in a number of suggestions for constructive revisions in the bill which he submitted to Congress. On the other hand, he de-

clared that many of the changes proposed by the act in existing laws "are of a constructive nature and should have the support of bankers, if the method of appointment and the tenure of office of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, in whose hands it is planned to concentrate greater power than ever before, could be so altered as to insure, as far as possible, the absolute independence of the Board from partisan or political considerations." He added:

Supreme Court of Banking "Since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act over 20 years ago, opinion in Congress and among bankers has been striving towards the ideal of making the Federal Reserve Board a body of such independence and prestige that it might be described as the Supreme Court of Finance and Banking. We believe there is greater need now than ever before for realizing this ideal."



R. S. HECHT

Mr. Hecht emphasized that it is "the genuine desire of the banking fraternity to be helpful and constructive in making suggestions in connection with this pending legislation. The changes we are urging are we believe essential to the continued independence of the Federal Reserve System."

"We have made it clear that we do not object to a measure of public control in the national interest for proper coordination of our manifold credit operations," he said, "and we do not believe the sponsors of the legislation desire any political domination over these activities through our Federal Reserve System.

"Under such circumstances we feel that our recommendations should be favorably acted upon because they would enable the reconstructed Federal Reserve Board to function freely as a nonpolitical body actuated only by the dictates of sound financial and economic policies conceived in the interest of all of our people.

"The adoption of our suggestions would both place operation of the Federal Reserve System wholly and distinctly apart from the fluctuations and vicissitudes of political conditions and free from undue influence by banking opinion only. Such a solution would thus have a stabilizing and confidence inspiring effect on the entire business situation."

BANKS RAPIDLY REDUCE DEBT

Although the sum of \$1,860,000,000 has been advanced to banks and trust companies by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since it began operations in February, 1932, down to April 30, 1935, these institutions have repaid no less than \$1,340,000,000, or more than 72%. This rate of repayment is reported as being considerably in excess of that made by any other type of borrower.

Loans were authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to 7,396 banks and trust companies in an aggregate amount of \$2,350,000,000, but of this sum \$345,000,000 was withdrawn or cancelled and \$140,000,000 has not yet been taken out by the borrowers.

Simplification of Bank Checks

New York.—In a bulletin issued by the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association, plans are described for carrying on the simplification of bank checks, notes, drafts and similar instruments in respect to size and uniformity of arrangement of subject matter.

Detailed recommendations for this end were formulated by the association about ten years ago, the bulletin says, and promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce among banks, business houses using large numbers of checks, commercial stationers and lithographers. As a result about 85 per cent adherence to the recommendations was brought about. The present bulletin, which describes the standard specifications in full, is issued to maintain this high level of adherence to the recommendations.

National Bank Notes

Changes in our money on the scale of about \$800,000,000 are now going on through the retirement of national bank notes. This is reflected in increasing deposits in the Treasury of lawful money to replace bonds held against outstanding notes which will require some time for withdrawal from circulation.

The change in the currency will require a considerable shift of bank funds in many cases, but it is doubtful if so large a volume of currency has ever been retired and replaced in any country with so little disturbance.

Origin of English Toy

Spaniel Much Disputed

Retrouse nose, abundant coat and highly intelligent expression—these are the chief characteristics of the English Toy Spaniel, observes an authority in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There are four classes of English Toy Spaniels—King Charles, Blenheim, Ruby and Prince Charles. King Charles have a black and tan coat; Blenheim have a red and white coat; Ruby a solid red and Prince Charles a tricolor coat.

Under an American Kennel club ruling in 1902 English Toy Spaniels were classed together in a general group. Another standard for the breed was adopted by the Toy Spaniel Club of America in 1909.

The origin of the Toy Spaniel is so much disputed that Pug, Maltese, Pekingese, Jap and even the Bulldog have been credited with a share in its ancestry. A cross probably was used to obtain the present short-faced specimen.

Toy Spaniels date back to the sixteenth century. They were in high favor before the restoration of the House of Stuart in England.

Since the days of King Charles whose name they bear, they have been closely associated with royalty. They reached the zenith of their popularity during the reign of James II, who bred them extensively.

Mice Destroy Thousands

of Acres of Farm Crops

Mouse plagues disastrous as they are, are of minor importance in comparison with the steady yearly drain on crops by the mice over the country at large in normal years, says the Montreal Herald. Even as few as ten meadow mice to the acre on 100 acres of meadow would take about 11 tons of grass or 5 1/2 tons of hay a year. This number, on the 65,000,000 acres of hay raised in the United States would cause a loss of over 3,000,000 tons of hay a year, or a money loss of some \$80,000,000 annually in hay alone. The number of young in a litter ranges from two to nine, and one pair averages five to the litter. At this rate of increase, allowing equal numbers of males and females, and the young beginning to breed at 46 days old the total increase from one pair if all lived and bred would be over 1,000,000 individuals at the end of a year if all were confined to one acre of ground, this would mean over 20 mice to every square foot.

Now that modern civilization boasts of sky trains is it going to mean the time is coming when we'll have to post traffic cops all the way to the pearly gates?

Noted Explorers

Some noted explorers of the world during the last fifty years, their nationality, date and country explored include A. W. Greely, American, Greenland coast 1882; Admiral Robert E. Peary, American, Greenland coast 1892; Fridtjof Nansen, Norway, north of Franz Josef land, Frederick G. Jackson, English, 1894-7; Franz Josef Land, Captain (Capt. Duke of Abruzzi), Italy, north of Franz Josef Land, 1911; Robert E. Peary, American, Minnelli Land, 1902-09; Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norway, north of Greenland, 1925; Richard E. Byrd, American, Spitzbergen to Alaska, 1926; Amundsen-Ellsworth Noble expedition Spitzbergen to Alaska, 1928; Capt. Sir George H. Wilkins, American, Point Barrow to Spitzbergen, 1928; Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italy, Spitzbergen to North pole, 1928 Antarctic expeditions are: Roald Amundsen, Norway, 1911; Capt. Robert E. Scott, England, 1912; Richard E. Byrd, 1929, 1933.

Haiti Has Colorful History

Port au Prince is the capital of Haiti, a land where the early slaves revolted and massacred the whites; where voodoo drums once echoed throughout the mountains to proclaim human sacrifice, where ebony monarchs presided over gorgeous royal courts; where negro generals fought their way to pomp and power through more than a century of bloodshed and intrigue. Haiti, high and picturesque, stands out as a colorful spot in the Caribbean.

Collecting Brazil Nuts

One of the most dangerous jobs in the collecting of Brazil nuts in the jungles of the Amazon valley. The peons who gather this world crop, which is neither planted nor picked, are not only beset on all sides by deadly animals, insects, fishes and plants, but they are in constant danger of having their backs broken or skulls cracked by the four-pound pods which are frequently falling around them from a height of 100 feet. Collier's Weekly

Temples of Paestum, Italy

The temples of Paestum in Italy are world-famous, and the ancient city there, founded about 600 B. C., has been thoroughly excavated and explored. Three of the temples known as the Basilica, and the other two respectively dedicated to Ceres and Neptune, date from 570 to 420 B. C. and all belong to the Greek period. The fourth, known as the Temple of Peace is a building of the Roman period.

Happy is the mosquito that can pass the screen test.

Skunks No Longer Public Enemies

The skunk, legally, is no longer a public enemy in Michigan.

The general game bill adopted by the 58th state legislature and recently signed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, takes the skunk from the "vermin" class and treats him to the respectable social rating enjoyed by other species of fur bearing animals.

The skunk may now be taken only from November 1 to January 31, whereas in former years it could be hunted the year-around by sportsmen having small-game licenses and permits to carry firearms in closed game areas.

Prevailing popular belief has been that the skunk was dominantly pre-dacious and that the harm it did outweighed its value as a fur-bearer. Studies of such well-known specialists as Dr. E. C. O'Roke and Prof. Ned Dearborn of University of Michigan have tended to place the skunk in a different light.

Skunks feed primarily on ground-dwelling insects and if they do kill chickens, as many farmers have thought or disturb a pheasant nest, it is the exception rather than the rule.

Plan Sabbath School

Planning to make their work permanent the Bible-Christian evangelists plan to organize a Sabbath school at their hall Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

They plan to have Sabbath school every week on the day they believe is the Bible Sabbath and Lord's day, Saturday. A preaching service will follow at eleven o'clock.

The nightly evangelistic services will continue for a number of weeks taking up various phases of Bible truth.

Donald Myers will speak at the Sabbath service and L. W. Light will speak Sunday night on the reason so many millions keep Sunday as a day of rest.

No meeting will be held on the Fourth of July.

— Contributed.

Mrs. Smythe-Browne was making the final arrangements for her elaborate reception.

"Bridget," she said to her old servant, "for the first thirty minutes after six o'clock I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they arrive."

Bridget's face lit up. "Very well, ma'am," she replied. "I've been wantin' to do that to some of your friends for years."

Men watch the clock most when sleeping on the job.

"WATCH THE FORDS GO BY"

OVER TWO MILLION

Over two million Ford V-8 cars and trucks have been built — over a million within the last year. You see them everywhere. Owners are enthusiastic about the all-round value and economy of the car.

THE REASON

The Ford has made it possible for the average purchaser to have the kind of car that used to be beyond his reach. Fine-car performance, comfort, safety, beauty and convenience are now available to all.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

SEE THE FORD EXHIBITION AT THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO

Local Happenings

Mrs. Bell Kimball is visiting relatives in Kalkaska.

Frank Strehl visited relatives in Mancelona a few days last week.

Beatrice Valencourt is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Bland, and family at Traverse City.

Mrs. Carl Stroebel of Dearborn, Mich., is here for a visit at the W. A. Stroebel home.

Mrs. Mary Pringle received word this week of the death of her son-in-law in Washington.

Gabriel Thomas attended a Chevrolet meeting in Traverse City last Thursday and Friday.

James Isaman received word the fore part of the week of the death of his son, Dorcy, at Dillman, Minn.

Miss Anna Shedina of Grand Rapids and Mary Shedina of Ionia were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shedina.

Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips with children of Pontiac are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips.

Mrs. John P. Seiler attended the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Central State Teachers College at Mt. Pleasant last week end. This week she is visiting friends at Shepard.

The Fire Department of East Jordan was called out Wednesday, because of a fire at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Keller on the West Side. Fortunately the fire was quenched before much damage was done.

Miss Frances Cook, who has been teaching in Battle Creek, spent the past week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook, and expects to leave Sunday, to attend the summer session of Western State Normal, Kalamazoo.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. J. B. Palmer, last Friday, when eighteen members of the Good Will Sunday school class gathered to help her celebrate her eighty-ninth birthday anniversary. Ice cream and cake were served.

The members of the East Jordan Fire Department, also the departments from Harbor Springs, Boyne City, Charlevoix and Alanson, were entertained by the Petoskey fire department Thursday evening, June 20, at their hall. A dinner was served and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Josephine Vogel was very pleasantly surprised last Saturday when a number of the members of the Good Will Sunday school class walked in with well laden baskets to hold a pot luck supper, in celebration of her birthday anniversary — an event of Tuesday, June 18. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

After being closed for repairs and overhauling for about a week the East Jordan Public Library, in charge of Librarian Mrs. Harriet Empey, reopened last Tuesday. The interior has been given an excellent job of redecorating and a thorough job of housecleaning accomplished. The interior is now a most inviting place to spend a few hours in reading or study.

Al Warda
Announces the Opening of the Fourth Season of
Cherryvale Lodge
MONDAY, JULY 1st
Famous For
Chicken Dinners
Entertain your friends here. Parties of any size accommodated. Dinners by reservation only 65c per plate.
Phone — 166-F2

Consider The Name
Of the agency to whom you entrust the protection of your home, your automobile and other valuables. This agency stands for the soundest in insurance protection, and the utmost in fair dealing.
W.G. CORNEIL
Insurance & Surety Bonds

James Sherman returned last Friday from a visit at Lansing.

Mrs. E. C. Plank of New Jersey is guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Lewis.

George Carr spent last week in Grand Rapids, returning home Saturday.

Mrs. Gabriel Thomas and son spent last Friday as guests of Central Lake relatives.

Mrs. John Zeitler and daughter, Mary, spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Eva Votruba.

R. Best has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Peterson, and family at Charlevoix, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis accompanied by Mrs. A. Hillard, were Petoskey visitors, Monday.

Mrs. Otto Evans of Traverse City is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Whiteford.

Mrs. Earl McKeage with children of Flint is visiting at the home of her father, H. T. Bancroft.

Mrs. Wm. Shepard and infant son returned home from Lockwood hospital Petoskey, this week.

Ardis Usher of Charlevoix visited a part of last week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mabel Gay, and family.

Helen and Ann Whiteford were recent guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. McKinnon, and family of Mancelona.

Miss Edith Russell returned from Central Lake last Friday, having spent the week there with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Drappeau and son of Detroit are spending the summer at their cottage on Lake Charlevoix.

Miss Agnes Votruba returned home, Saturday, after spending the week at the home of Jeanne Zeitler at Charlevoix.

Poultry thieves stole about thirty hens and a quantity of corn from the F. A. Behling farm in Wilson township last Thursday night.

Mrs. Martin Beahn and sister-in-law, Mrs. Kyran O'Connor, of Carson City are spending the week at the home of Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Hickox of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Annapolis were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hickox.

Mrs. John Coman returned to her home in New York City last Saturday, having been called here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. E. Thorsen.

Mrs. Charles Menzies of Owosso and Mrs. Margaret Menzies of Vanerbill were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sherman.

Mrs. Margaret Gunton with two grandsons and a grand-daughter of Newberry were guests last week of her sister, Mrs. John Whiteford, and other relatives.

Mrs. Arloene Luther and Arthur Hoag of Grand Rapids are here for a visit at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jones of Jordan township.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caulder of Toronto, Ontario, were here the past week visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Wm. Harrington, and sister, Mrs. Nellie Ewest.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser and grand-daughter of Detroit visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Schneider and other relatives in East Jordan the past week.

Rupert Hughes reveals the origin of the American Eagle emblem in "This Week," the Colorgrave Magazine in Sunday's Detroit News. Be sure to read this article.

Orrin Bartlett and son Keith and daughter, Jean, left last week for a visit at Flint, Jackson and Ann Arbor. Mrs. Bartlett, who has been spending the past two weeks there, will return home with them.

The following young people attended the Northern District Convention of the Lutheran Young People's League at Frankfort, Friday and Saturday: Lois Rude, Ruth Hott, Harriet Conway, Albert Omland, Ernest Rude and Ralph Larsen.

Mrs. Torval Pederson of Holly, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence LaLonde. Mrs. Pederson's two daughters — Misses Esther and Mildred — accompanied their mother here last Saturday, returning to their work at Holly, Sunday.

The following girls, chaperoned by Miss Honorine Blair and Harriet Conway, are spending the week at the Seccord cottage: Jacklyn Cook, Louise Bechtold, Irene Bugai, Shirley Bulow, Jane Davis, Virginia Davis, Clara Wade, Rebecca Bowman, and Anna Jean Sherman.

On account of the R. R. change in time schedule the mail will now leave the East Jordan post office at 12:55 p. m. and arrive at 3:40 p. m., E. S. T. Mail for this dispatch should be in East Jordan P. O. at 12:40 p. m. No change in star route service, which leaves the post office at 9:00 a. m. and arrives at 11:30 a. m., E. S. T.

Church News

First M. E. Church
Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor
10:00 a. m. — Church.
11:00 a. m. — Sunday School.

Presbyterian Church
C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor
"A Church for Folks."
10:00 a. m. — Sunday School.
11:00 a. m. — Morning Worship.

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

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.

Rome's No. 1 Attraction
Is Nero's Town Palace
From Prince Hill in Rome one sees straight across towards St. Peter's dome, the open space that was the Garden of Nero, where crucified Christians expiated their imaginary crime of burning Rome. Though condemned to death by the senate, Nero's remains were buried with honors and a fine tomb reared above it, says a writer in the Detroit News. But soon "demon crows" possessed themselves of his vile ghost — so runs the holy legend — and made Pincine hill hideous with their noises until Pope Paschal himself cut down their roosting trees roundabout and leveling the tomb on its foundations erected a church, Santa Maria del Popolo. It was called, and there it stands today! The marble urn holding the imperial ashes was used as a public measuring cup for salt in the marketplace. No one living has seen that urn.

His temporal home, that magnificent golden house built after the burning of Rome, with mile long porticoes gilded and carved columns, mother-of-pearl inlaid walls, could all imperial palaces in sumptuous luxury Trajan built great baths over its ruins. In the stretches of its game preserves stands the Colosseum. Wings long underground have been cleared, disclosing fine murals. In one room was found four centuries ago, the celebrated Varian group of Laocoon and his sons executed in Nero's time. Visitors enter the ruins of a municipal rose garden.

Natives of Samoa Island
Can All Read and Write
American Samoa consists of the islands of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, Swains Island (which was made part of American Samoa on May 11, 1925), and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island. These islands note a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer became possessions of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899. The census of 1930 gave American Samoa a population of 10,055.

The islands are located about 4,200 miles southwest of San Francisco, and about 2,000 miles east of Australia. The natives can all read and write.

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872, when the harbor on Pago Pago (Island of Tutuila) was ceded to the United States by the native king for a naval and coaling station. This is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific and possibly in the entire Pacific ocean. All of the land on the island is privately owned.

Muskellunge
Wisconsin has been long and favorably known for its muskellunge fish, having acquired a reputation for this sport fish in the lead of any other state. And so when Wisconsin tells you that there is only one way to spell the name of this big game fish it ought to be accepted by the fishing public as being final. The state conservation commission, after considerable research, has decided that the old Chipewewa or Ojibwa name for this fish muskellunge, can be spelled in English in only one way, "Muskellunge" and from now on muskalunge, mas kilunge, muskelonge, maskinunge, mas calunge, mascononge and maskanong are out. It is O. K. if you want to abbreviate to "Muskie" but otherwise stick to Muskellunge.

Golfers Wear Red Coats
There are golf courses in England that compel the golfers to wear red coats. This custom originated when golf first started in England, where, because of the requirement of great open spaces, the common lands, where villagers had grazing rights for cattle, were used. Because of the danger to peasant and live stock from this strange round, white missile, all golfers were required to wear red coats. In this land of tradition, there is one club, only twelve miles from London, where this practice still holds.

Freak Virginia Chimneys

Natural Rock Formations
The Virginia "towers" or "chimneys," as they are called locally, range from 60 to 75 feet in height and at a distance look like the partially wrecked walls of a venerable castle — again like aged chimneys set down in the midst of a grove. There are seven, and they consist of lime-stained limestone and rise perpendicularly from the alluvial borders of the stream which winds about their bases forming a natural monument.

The Virginia chimneys are more regular in their strata than the picturesque Fallsides of New York and appear to have been arranged by nature with perfect workmanship, with projections like dilapidated cornices designed by some noted Grecian architect, according to the Washington Star.

Geologists and scientists believe the chimneys are the products of geological upheavals of thousands of centuries ago. A great lake or river by the might of its turbulent waters many generations ago may have washed and whipped against the sides of those submerged walls of rock and gradually ground them to their present curious configurations. Later, after those waters disappeared, exposure of the limestone towers to weathering and alternating summer heat and winter cold may have completed the phenomenon.

Perfection in Dogs Not Preferred by Dog Owners

In commenting on the high standards set on finely bred dogs, one prominent dog owner says:

"Accepting the 100 per cent standard set for various breeds of dogs, I believe that 75 per cent is top for 999 out of every 1,000 dogs housed by the average dog owner.

"The prospective owner looks for three things: General appearance — does the dog appear true to type; is he unmistakably a setter, Scottie or fox terrier or whatever he is supposed to be; is the dog symmetrical in form, well-balanced, so to speak, from nose to tail, and is he attractive, which can be shown by alertness, attitude to persons looking him over and general appearance.

"If the dog fulfills these three things and is in addition, of registered stock, the average owner is not going to worry about the 100 per cent standard. We must not lose sight of the fact that if all dogs were absolute standard nobody could afford to own one; they would be too perfect and too expensive."

Santo Domingo City

Comparatively few Americans realize that Santo Domingo City has more historical interest than any other place in the Americas, observes a writer in the Washington Post. It was the first city and capital laid out and constructed by Spaniards in the New world and was referred to feebly by the conquistadores as La China or Cradle of America. The original city was founded by Bartolome Columbus, brother of Christopher, on August 4, 1496, on the east bank of the Ozama river, near its mouth. It was named by Bartolome in honor of his father, Domingo Columbus and the fact that the first stone was laid on a Sunday, which was also the day of Saint Sunday, Santo Domingo.

Leads in Mineral Products

Pennsylvania surpasses all other states in the annual value of its mineral products. In 1930 the total value of its mineral output was \$905,336,200; 327,476 persons were engaged in mining industries and 57,639 in clay, glass and stone industries. By far the most valuable and most abundant resource is coal. From 1830 to 1880 Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of the annual tonnage of coal mined in the United States, while the proportion in 1929 was 39.3 per cent of the total output.

King Killed in War

In 1578, King Sebastian of Portugal went to war in Morocco and was killed. His countrymen did not believe he had died and the idea that he would return spread rapidly. Up to 1832, or 254 years later, this idea still gripped Portugal and Brazil and not only was the night sky watched constantly for his reappearance but commodities frequently were sold with the bills to be paid on "the return of Sebastian." — Collier's Weekly.

About the Left-Handed

The word "sinister" whose modern meaning is evil or malign, is simply Latin for "left hand." It was once believed that left-handed persons were generally wicked. But, as an authority points out in the Lancet, that experience does not confirm this view, though it has been discovered in some countries that the percentage of left-handers among criminals is greater than among law-abiding people.

Strange Street Signs

Stone likenesses of the famous persons for whom its streets are named are included by Amsterdam, Holland, in what are probably the strangest street signs ever erected.

Ah, Ha! in the Mirror

"Appearances are never as deceptive," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "as when self-conceit studies itself in a mirror."

The Perfect Travel Money
Travelers' Cheques



Away from home, when carrying ordinary currency, you never know when you may find yourself in a serious and embarrassing predicament — if your money is lost or stolen.

Your personal checks are valueless when you are not known. Certain drafts, certified checks, etc., can only be cashed at specific places.

Travelers' Cheques, on the other hand, give you the perfect travel money — easily cashable, conveniently carried, safe from loss or theft.

Safeguard your summer vacation with Travelers' Cheques, which may be purchased from this bank at a merely nominal cost.

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

The wise politician buries the hatchet with his opponent, but he makes him keep his hands in sight during the ceremony.

In general it seems to be true that men build cities and large municipal buildings more representative of their own character than they like to believe. Those of true beauty and worth live on, becoming more loved and appreciated. — Raymond Buskirk.

Better a small house than a large mortgage.

Maybe by prosperity we mean those periods in national history when the used-car market suddenly overflows with trade-ins.

We can understand the enthusiasm of the motorist who succeeds in getting 21 miles to the gallon — but never the cute Alec who thinks it smart to get 80 m.p.h. out of a quart.

TEMPLE THEATRE EAST JORDAN
FRI. - SAT. JUNE 28 - 29.
LEE TRACY SALLY EILERS JIMMY DURANTE
CARNIVAL
All Color Comedy The Phantom Empire
SUN. - MON. - TUES. JUNE 30 - JULY 1 - 2
WALLACE BEERY — ADOLPHE MENJOU
The Mighty Barnum
Latest News Flashes. Deluxe Novelty
WED. - THUR. JULY 3 - 4 "Family Nites"
Dick Powell — Gloria Stuart — Frank McHugh
Gold Diggers of 1935
Special Matinee Thursday (July 4) 2:30

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| MATINEES | EVES 10c - 25c | SAT. OWL SHOW |
| SUN. SAT. THUR. 10c — 15c | FAMILY NITES Wed. Thr. 2 for 25c | Michigan's Greatest Entertainment Bargain |

ONE DAY ONLY — FRIDAY, JULY 5th
MATINEE 2:30 — EVE 7 AND 9 P. M.
— ON THE STAGE — IN PERSON —
THE WORLD FAMOUS ORIGINAL AMERICAN SIAMESE TWINS
The Hilton Sisters
AND THEIR ENTIRE COMPANY OF
16 — VERSATILE ENTERTAINERS — 16
Matinee 2:30. Adm. 10c — 25c
Eve. 7 and 9 P. M. Adm. 15c and 35c

Big 5c Enamelware
SALE
This Friday and Saturday
BE SURE AND GET YOURS
Whiteford's 5c to \$1.00 Store

Specials For Week End A. & P.
At East Jordan

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Beef Roast | Young Beef | 15c lb |
| Beef Steak | Tender | 19c lb |
| Large Franks | Grade No. 1 | 2 lbs 35c |
| Ring Bologna | Grade No. 1 | 15c lb |

CASTEEL MARKET MANAGER

YU'AN HEE SEE LAUGHS

By SAX ROHMER

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WNU Service.

CHAPTER IX—Continued

She thought of the bathroom, recalling an impression of dim voices, above which had disturbed her in the bath. A warm glow spread all over her body, and filled with a fierce resentment she sprang up, hands tightly clenched, and walked out onto the balcony.

"Cherie," Celeste said earnestly, in a low voice, "it is no good. You must keep yourself in hand for when something may be done. And we are watched. Come in. There is a guard on the spy tower looking this way."

She dragged Eileen back, but not before the latter had stared across that unreal lovely garden to where, upon the high wall, a sort of squat minaret appeared. Looking out from its gallery was a man who wore European dress, with a tarbush.

"Oh, G—d!" whispered Eileen, and clutched Celeste, detaining her. "Oh, G—d! It is! It is!"

She stared and stared, choked down a hysterical sob, and then began wildly waving her hand.

The man was Dawson Haig!
"My child! Stop! Stop! Whatever you've seen, come in!" the Frenchwoman whispered urgently.

Eileen nodded. The beating of her heart seemed to be choking her. They re-entered the lacquered room.

"And so," said Celeste, in a high and cheerful voice, "two good things are to happen. You are to spend the afternoon in the garden until tea-time, and I have permission to sleep on the divan there, if you wish it."

"Oh, Celeste!" Eileen whispered, tears starting to her eyes, "you are an angel! Whatever would have become of me without you?"

Her heart was singing. She was dying to share her knowledge with this friend unexpectedly found in the enemy's camp. But well enough she understood the need for silence.

Billy had found her! Billy had found her!

Escorted by one of the gigantic negroes, she and Celeste presently descended stone steps to the garden. The eunuch dropped back ten paces, allowing the women to stroll undisturbed, and in broken whispers Eileen contrived to convey to the French woman that an English police officer, her friend, was actually here.

"My G—d!" Celeste said, "he is a brave man! I only fear—that Mr. King! Ah! This is not his real name—the man they call Excellency, who owns this house—the town—and all the country around."

"Mr. King?"

"Yes. He is a Chinaman."
"What! A Chinaman?" Sudden horror gripped Eileen. "Is he stoutly built, with very red lips, and a small black mustache?"

"Ah!" Celeste gripped her arm. "You have seen him? He has seen you? I understand. It was so with me—ten years ago, cherie." Then, with a swift change of tone: "Hush! hush! my child—he is here."

Yu'an Hee See was walking along the path towards them. His eyes, in



She Stared and Stared, Choked Down a Hysterical Sob.

that smooth yellow face, resembled oblique black slits. Pausing, he bowed, smiling. Eileen clutched the French woman's hand and stood rigid.

"Our little American guest," came the flute voice. "You are angry with me, I can see. But you do not understand, pale flower, that I have saved you from grave peril. I had not meant to intrude upon your promenade, but it was very pleasant for me to find a new beauty in this beautiful garden."

He bowed, smiling, and departed along a path to the right and from a high, latticed window Orange Blossom watched this scene, her tiny milk-white teeth buried in her lower lip.

CHAPTER X

Dawson Haig felt like a man rejuvenated. He had found her! How imminent Eileen's peril might be he could not know. But whatever the truth, he could do nothing more yet.

The ease with which he had penetrated to this secret headquarters at first had astonished him. No doubt the box containing the real Joseph had been dropped in the Mediterranean, and with it had gone his big risk of detection.

He had been allotted quarters in a palm-thatched hut. These quarters he shared with a sinister-looking Creole, the Jackal, who spoke a sort of bastard French. He had no other companionship, and could gather nothing that was essential from his saturnine confere.

His duties were simple. Armed with a knobkerry resembling the night club of an American policeman, and Mauser magazine pistol belted to his hip, he took sea watches with the Creole, four hours on and four off, patrolling the vast gardens of the palace. In short, he was employed as a killer.

The Jackal, who also answered to the name of Jacques, spent his hours of leisure injecting cocaine into a syringe-spotted left arm. Under the influence of the drug—and he was rarely otherwise—the Jackal became a dangerous homicidal maniac.

There were three separate enclosed gardens, shut off from the rest, and opening out from the southern front of the old palace. A narrow causeway bordered the outer wall which circled these enclosures, having steps at intervals of twenty yards leading up to little watch towers.

In one of these harem gardens he had seen a number of women—orientals, languorous but contented. The second had proved to be empty. But, on a balcony overlooking the third, he had seen Eileen.

When the Jackal relieved him he gave Haig a warning. "No go up steps of women's gardens. Only Uncle Tom and other eunuchs. If see. . . ." Significantly he drew a yellow finger across his throat. . . .

As Jack Rattray paced morosely up and down the bridge of the Wallaroo,

an whose qualities answer these specifications—"he tapped a tapering finger on the paper—"would be difficult to obtain in so short a time, even under the most advantageous circumstances!"

Many other matters had been discussed before the Egyptian left the apartment of his formidable chief. His route led him through part of the gardens. And as he passed a shady arbor, a hand lightly touched his sleeve. Orange Blossom stood at his elbow.

"Aswami," she said softly, "a word with you."

A chill struck at the heart of the Egyptian. More times than he could remember, a mad desire for the delicate ivory beauty of this woman had possessed him. But always—always—

He glanced about swiftly and then stepped into the shadows with her.

"Stand still," Orange Blossom commanded, "and listen. This afternoon you set out on a journey. Is it true?"

"It is true, lady," said Aswami Pasha.

"Walk now up to the small salon and wait for me. Go at once."

Between fear and triumph his brain was a wasp's nest. He had dared greatly all his life. But this he knew was the greatest risk he had ever taken. Mounting stairs where none met him, he came to the room adjoining which was that cupboard overlooking the apartments occupied by Eileen Kearney. A faint rustling made him turn.

Orange Blossom, an ivory statuette enveloped in mist, came in, her finger raised to her lips. With a key she carried, she opened the door of a tiny anteroom, and indicated that he should move forward. A dimly lighted grille appeared on the level of his eyes.

"Look down. . . ."

Eileen, wrapped in a delicate oriental robe, lay upon the divan smoking. Celeste, the Frenchwoman, sat beside her.

"You see?" Orange Blossom whispered softly. "This is a choice treasure, my friend."

Aswami Pasha, a connoisseur, filled his eyes with the gracious beauty of Eileen. He nodded slowly.

Slender fingers gripped his arm and drew him away. Orange Blossom faced him in the room beyond. The woman in the lacquered room was deliciously pretty. "She is Yu'an's new toy," he

ling alone to the stronghold of the enemy.

One clear fact he had grasped. The men allotted patrol duty were no more than watchdogs, probably selected for their known savagery. Haig wondered if his predecessor had been promoted or assassinated; for his, obviously, was one of the lowliest tasks. From the great mansion itself he was excluded.

Burned up by impatience—not daring to speculate about Eileen—he walked slowly towards the northern extremity of his patrol. And a curious fact obtruded itself. All the eunuchs had disappeared!

And now, coming in sight of the wall which marked the boundary on the north, he heard again, dimly, that babel of many tongues. . . . but outside, in the distant tree-bordered street which led down to the town. . . .

At one point an old lebbek tree overhung the great wall. Haig ran to it, mounted to the lower-most branches, climbed higher, and could see over the wall. A straggling procession was winding down the street towards the port below! The eunuchs he could identify by their liveries, but there were many others who wore no distinguishing dress.

There had been an exodus from the great house. Could he take advantage of it? Along a path bordered by almond trees, he walked. Above everything—he must keep cool. Always, Eileen came into the foreground—but he knew, and his conscience cried out, that even greater stakes were being played for.

A state of the wildest excitement prevailed aboard the Wallaroo. What had happened? Had war suddenly been declared? The underwater craft bore no distinguishing number and flew no flag. Then, a smartly dressed man wearing a tarbush had come off in her boat.

Up in the captain's room, Aswami Pasha stood by the desk, smiling. He had beard the Wallaroo alone, and apparently unarmed, leaving one man, a recognizable puglist, on duty at the ladder head. There was something terrifying in the Egyptian's smiling audacity. Captain Peterson's gray face was very grim.

"I carry three hundred passengers,"

Rattray, taking up the glasses, searched again, anxiously. He was about to drop the glasses again, when: "By G—d, sir!" he said, "look—quick—under our port bow!"

The conning towers of a big submarine were rising above the surface! A Marconi operator came bounding onto the bridge with a message. Rattray grabbed it. He, the captain, and the third officer read it together:

"COMMANDER RMS WALLAROO AM SENDING BOAT FOR SURGEON STOP LIE TO URGENT STOP JOHN KENDALL MASTER SS MOUNT JUPITER."

Captain Peterson glanced from face to face. "What's this?" he repeated huskily.

"It's a message we daren't disobey, sir!" Rattray replied. "If anybody else picks it up it sounds harmless enough. Don't you understand?"

The mysterious vessel, now on the surface, ran along beside them, two German quick-firers trained upon the Wallaroo—then came the shrill howl of a shell; the shattering bark of one of the four-inch guns.

The mainmast of the Wallaroo carrying the wireless, crashed with its rigging to the deck.

There were shouts—shrieks—execrations. Captain Peterson, a very old and haggard man, walked to the telegraph and jerked it to "Stop." The Wallaroo lay almost motionless upon an oily sea. The submarine, running alongside within hailing distance, rang off at the same moment, and lay there beside the liner.

There was a sudden bustle on her deck. They were putting a boat off. . . . The dhow drew nearer.

Dawson Haig went on duty at noon. His "beat" was some two miles in extent. But in all the vast gardens and orchards, pavilions and outhouses it embraced, he met with nothing except numbers of those magnificently proportioned negroes who seemed to grow upon the estate of Yu'an Hee See as freely as palms.

These were the eunuchs to whom Kid Brown had referred contemptuously. But Haig realized that they could be very formidable opponents.

The sinister Jackal would soon be safe in a drug-induced sleep. Four hours lay before him in which to justify his foolhardy enterprise of penetrat-

ed him, "a hundred and eighty of them women and children—or, by G—d! I'd take you at your word."

The Egyptian shrugged his shoulders. "We are both under orders of my commander in the submarine, and you, at the moment, under mine."

"It appears to me, sir," Rattray said, turning to Captain Peterson, "that this thing's an unholy great bluff."

Through a window of the captain's cabin Aswami Pasha pointed to where the wreckage of the mainmast lay, half over the starboard rails.

"You see, we do not hesitate," he murmured. "The dhow has reached position," the Egyptian went on, "and



Len Chow, the Second in Command, Delivered Them.

—glancing at a jeweled wrist watch—"I must notify you that you now have exactly three minutes in which to make up your mind, Captain."

A boat, packed with negroes and manned by four Arab rowers, was coming from the dhow. The captain exchanged glances with Jack Rattray.

"No alternative, sir—none whatever," said the latter savagely. "Passengers come first. We daren't risk it."

The skipper nodded, and crossing, swung open the door of a safe. He handed keys to the purser.

And so, from the bullion room between decks, two millions of minted money was removed, taken down the ladder, and transferred to the dhow. It was contained in wooden boxes, each holding five thousand pounds, and not too heavy for one man to carry. The work was done by a team of huge negroes. In a constant procession, coming and going like magnified black ants, they worked, until all the boxes were removed from the Wallaroo.

The transshipment, carried out with admirable dispatch under the orders of Aswami Pasha at the head of the ladder, was completed in less than a quarter of an hour.

CHAPTER XI

In the control room of the submarine Yu'an Hee See received constant messages from an unnamed source: Len Chow, the second in command, delivered them:

"P & O BENDIGO INWARD TWENTY MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST"

"BIBBY LINER OXFORDSHIRE OUTWARD FIFTEEN MILES NORTHWEST"

"AMERICAN FREIGHTER JOHN CLAY ADEN TO SUEZ TEN MILES DUE SOUTH"

On receipt of this third message, Yu'an Hee See spoke into a tube. "There is too much delay," he said. "Signal to all to draw off in the dhow."

He studied the scene on the Wallaroo. Aswami, at the head of the ladder, raised his hand signifying that the order had already reached him. Three negroes carrying chests, the last of the consignment, climbed into the boat. Aswami followed.

Behind a four-inch quick-firer trained on the liner, the crack German gunner waited and watched. Jo Lung and the Wasp had other duties.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Who Said It First?

Various explanations of the origin of the phrase "by hook or crook" have been urged; but the simplest, and probably the best, is that formerly poor people were allowed to collect firewood in the woods of a neighboring manor, both for personal use and for sale, and they often carried a hook or a crook with which to bring down withered and rotten boughs.

A much more far-fetched explanation is that the phrase implies "foolly, like a thief," or "righteously, like a bishop," the hook being the instrument used by footpads to lay hold of unwary travelers, and the crook being the bishop's crosier.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

HOW ABOUT IT, PARENTS?

A physician decided to help the unemployment situation the other day by giving his young nephew, who had just passed his bar examination, some of his bills to collect. He instructed him to make a report on each of the debtors.

One morning the physician found in his mail the following note:

"Dear Uncle—I went to see Mr. X yesterday to collect the \$20 he owed you. I found that he had five children but no assets. Bill."

—New York Sun.



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CONQUERED

By R. H. WILKINSON
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Guests at the Alpine House were thrilled when Neal Leonard and his party arrived for the climbing season. Leonard was rated among the most accomplished climbers of the day. And every one knew that the veteran's heart was set on conquering Mount Glacier.

No living man had ever reached Glacier's lofty summit. It was one of the few remaining ascents that still held out an insuperable defense to the strength and endurance of man.

One after another of the world's greatest pinnacles had succumbed to the skill and perseverance of the great Leonard. Lesser peaks, they were, but testing his skill and that of others to the utmost. And now Mount Glacier! Hundreds of others had failed. It had been said that no living man would ever reach its summit. And yet to accomplish that very end had become an obsession with Neal Leonard. It meant the crowning achievement of his career.

There were three in Leonard's party—Turner Cameron, who had scaled the most precipitous trail up the Matterhorn in record time; Orris Markham, whose name was a byword of achievement among mountain climbers of the Alps, and Leonard himself. Both Cameron and Markham were comparatively young. They were not as sober and concerned about the success of the attempt as was their leader. To them it was a glorious adventure; to Leonard the accomplishment of a burning ambition.

The trio set out early one morning in late spring, following a farewell party sponsored by guests at the Alpine House as tribute to the three daring men. It took the party a week to reach Glacier's base; a week of climbing that would have taxed the skill of unladen men, let alone these three who were forced to struggle over lesser ridges, each bearing on his back a minimum of 40 pounds of food and equipment.

Leonard had chosen his companions with foresight. When the base camp was established, both Markham and Cameron were as eager for the ascent as when they started. The discomfort of the week's "preparatory" work had not discouraged them in the slightest.

Following a day's rest, the party awoke before daylight and prepared to make their first ascent—the south wall. At the first flush of dawn they set out. Roped together, with Leonard in the lead, they made quick time over the comparatively easy southern defense. Once atop the wall they rested, ate and began climbing again by two in the afternoon. High above them towered the cone-shaped summit.

Their present encumbrance was a nob known as the Camel's Hump. At first the slope was easy; the snow well packed for climbing purposes. But by late afternoon, with the hump's top still a good hour away, the trail became more precipitous. The slope shot upward at a dangerous angle.

Leonard kept in the lead, digging out footholds with his ax with studious care. He surmounted one ledge after another, gave his companions the advantage of a tight rope whenever possible, and finally, just as daylight began to fade, reached the top of the final ledge, and halted.

They made camp on the wind-blown summit of the Camel's Hump and went immediately to bed.

At dawn they were up and ready to begin again. Caching a quantity of their food supply, they began at once the ascent of the dangerous Pupit Rock. The rock presented the first real difficulties of the climb. It was accomplished by hitching the body up through a series of chimneys—narrow crevices with an almost perpendicular climb. Leonard, as usual in the lead, reached the last chimney's top at 1:30 in the afternoon. Below him his companions were obscured from view by an angle of rock.

Alone, with a hundred miles an hour wind threatening at any moment to unseat him from his precarious perch, the veteran confronted and overcame one of the most hazardous of all ascents.

At the chimney's top a flat slab of rock, smooth as glass, sloped upward at a nearly perpendicular angle for a distance of 15 feet. A barely visible crack, not large enough for a man to insert in it his finger tips, extended the length of the slab. It looked impossible, but Leonard knew it had to be done.

Inserting the point of his climbing ax in the crack and making it secure by twisting the handle outward, he hoisted up his body, clung to the sheer face of the slab for a breathless instant while he loosened the point and repeated the maneuver, and again pulled himself up. In this manner, miraculously, he reached the ledge above. When his two companions arrived at the chimney's top, they ascended the slab easily with the help of Leonard's light rope.

That night the party camped on a ledge scarcely wide enough for all three of them to lay down side by side. Directly beneath them was a drop of some thousands of feet. Above, the summit was scarcely 700 feet away, a good half mile of climbing. The temperature was far below freezing. The air had become light and was difficult to breathe. Every step during the past three or four hours of climbing had been torture, lung-racking. A rest was required every few feet.

Leonard's eyes began to burn with a strange light. No man had yet reached the height to which the three had ascended. The summit, realization of a lifetime of dreaming, was in their grasp.

As usual they were up before dawn, and at the faintest hint of daylight had begun the climb. Progress was snail-like, every foot gained meant a tremendous struggle. A slip now would mean destruction to all three, so precarious were footholds. By noon they had accomplished but a scant 200 feet. An hour later a heavy mist enshrouded them. Leonard knew the signs, and great as was his eagerness, he was not a fool. He led his companions back to the upper camp, and for two days they remained inside the shroud of a tent that was their camp, while a fierce storm raged without.

On the third day it cleared, and again they attempted to gain the summit. But again a storm overtook them and they were forced to retreat.

That night they held a conference. It was, they agreed, an impossibility for all three to gain the summit. Some one must be left behind. Another camp would have to be established further up, and it would be out of the question to transport enough food and equipment for three.

Cameron and Markham were younger. They realized that if the thing could be done, it would fall to them. And yet they hesitated, knowing the obsession that fairly haunted the mind of Neal Leonard.

Leonard was silent for a long time. But at last he looked into the eyes of his two youthful companions and nodded. The two youths carried a memory of that look for many a year afterward.

Early the next morning Cameron and Markham started out. All day long Leonard waited in the camp below with his thoughts. At dusk the two youths returned. It was impossible, they said, to gain the summit. An insurmountable overhanging ledge jutted out and prevented progress from all angles.

Leonard listened to the pair and said nothing. The next morning he announced he was going to attempt the ascent alone. Markham and Cameron tried to dissuade him, but the old veteran was obstinate. He departed with his companion's pleas still ringing in his ears.

At night their companion had not returned, and Markham and Cameron fell into a doze. By noon of the next day they began to lose hope. By mid-afternoon they knew that no living thing would have been able to withstand the ravages of exposure for so long a period.

They held on for another day, however, and then descended to the next camp. Here they waited three days more and then sorrowfully began fighting their way downward.

That was the last time Neal Leonard has ever been seen. The following spring two aviators announced their intention of flying over Glacier's summit, no small feat in itself. And in May of the same year the act was accomplished.

Among other things the aviators reported seeing something that looked like a torn piece of jacket plastered against a tiny mount on the summit. Markham and Cameron, both of whom heard the announcement, exchanged startled glances. And, then, joyfully, they knew. Old Neal Leonard had realized his ambition. Mount Glacier had been conquered!

Road Builders in Italy Find Triumph Arch Ruin

Many of the numerous triumphal arches have disappeared long ago. Among them was that of Diocletian. It was erected on the Via Flaminia, one of the main streets of the present-day city, writes a Rome United Press correspondent.

The arch of Diocletian was standing in the early Middle Ages and some of its ruins survived until the Renaissance, when they were destroyed to make room for the Church of Santa Maria in Via Lata, which then was rebuilt. Some of the marble fragments belonging to the arch then were removed to the Villa Medici, now the French Academy, where they still are preserved.

In the course of road improvement work now undertaken on this site, at a depth five meters below the level of the modern street, further marble fragments of the arch were discovered. The recovery of remaining ones still buried under the foundations of modern buildings is being attempted.

The fragments so far unearthed consist of portions of the cornice, vaulting and bas-reliefs decorating the arch of Diocletian. The bas-reliefs represent the incomplete figure of a winged victory and historical scene with a male head crowned with a laurel wreath.

Recovered Eyesight Disappointing

Occasionally persons who regain their eyesight after having been blind from infancy are greatly disillusioned and disappointed. Some dislike human faces, while others can no longer bear to touch objects they have used for years, or cannot continue to eat certain foods because of their appearance. A few even regret that they can see again.—Collier's Weekly.

Mails Delayed

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution were submitted to the states at the close of the Civil war. Delaware turned down all three but 33 years later, in 1901, reconsidered and passed them. Thirty-four years after ratification, the State department at Washington was notified of that action by Delaware's secretary of state. No explanation of the delay was made.

Lace Goes Everywhere This Season

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



IN THE progress of fashion there is ever one dominating note which gives impetus to the season's style trends. This spring and summer it's lace. What with the featuring of fashions this season which include everything from bathing suits, beach outfits, sports clothes and daytime attire to fine millinery and gracious evening array made all of lace, and after that amazingly beautiful lace ball which was recently given in New York where everyone wore lace, the guests as well as those who took part in the gorgeous pageantry which was staged so picturesquely, we are coming to know more about lace than we have ever known before.

When all has been said and done, the present season will go down in history as an era in which lace really came into its own—as a period which marks the development of a new appreciation for lace, a new feeling, a new lace sense as it were. Up to now, in the minds of most of us lace had its limitations, was rather a luxury to be reserved for occasions of more or less dress-up tendency. Henceforth, with modern laces being that versatile they range from sturdiest sporty cotton and hardy linen types to be used in a fabric way, to laces so delicate and of so fragile a beauty the traditional cobweb will have to look to its laurels, theories in regard to the restricted possibilities of lace have had to give way to lasting conviction that the practicability and the adaptability of lace to every phase of fashion, measures up 100 per cent to that of any other member in the fabric realm.

So it is we find lace going everywhere this season, no matter how formal or how informal the event. Than lace, either cotton or linen, you can choose nothing smarter for your tailored suit or your simple daytime frock.

A most fetching idea is to wear a blouse of monotone chiffon (chiffon is the rage for blouses) with your tailored-of-lace jacket suit. See cen-

tered in the picture this partnership of chiffon blouse and lace two-piece suit. Here we have an afternoon ensemble in brown lace in neat allover patterning. Pearl buttons and a peasant gathered neckline are contributing style features to the blouse of chiffon. You will find a costume such as this a perfect joy in the summer wardrobe, being cool and lovely and fairly bubbling over with swank. The hat is fashioned of the same lace as the suit, with a brown straw facing to accent its charm.

The stunning costume to the right in the group demonstrates how beautifully and appropriately lace can be used for spectator sports wear. It is of natural color cotton lace with a bright green silk tie. Which reminds, if you would trek along fashion's high-style path, wear vivid green accessories with your green or your beige or your pure white costumes this summer. Notice the very good-looking hat which tops this spectator-sports outfit. It is made entirely of starched lace in the same pattern as that used for the suit with which it is worn.

A bit dressier, yet not too dressy for going about places during the daytime hours is that most attractive frock which the young woman seated is wearing. The lace is smart white linen with accents of blue in the sleeve and collar binding and the bows down the front also the tie-belt. A large blue straw hat completes the ensemble.

By the way, have you a lace cape in your summer collection of prettiest clothes? You really must not overlook this intriguing item of fashion. Border it with a double fold of net in matching color and finish the neck with a huge pleated ruch of the net. It is practical in black and in pastel colors—well, just try it out for yourself.

© Western Newspaper Union.

SUMMER COAT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



A swagger coat worn over the summer frock is the last word in chic. Seems as if these swagger woolen coats were never so swagger as they are in the beautiful, soft textured fabrics of this year. These pastel coats in finger tip or three-quarter length are particularly in high fashion favor made of such fabrics as novelty rabbit wools which are as smooth to the touch as a kitten's ear. These include shadow-checked weaves of featherweight but firm textured, also surfer constructions that delineate striped, diagonal or chevron designs. The fabric used for the coat pictured is a fine herringbone patterned rabbit woolen of super-light weight. It is in a lovely pastel yellow.

HOSE ARE ADAPTED TO CUT-OUT SANDALS

Sandal shoppers who have been buying all the newest models in these most revealing trifles masquerading as summer footwear have possibly been more than a little troubled by the problem of proper stockings to wear with these high fashion slippers. But the hosiery designers have kept in step, and the last arrivals ready for sandal-collectors are the semi-sandal hose.

As you may surmise, the extra thickness is distributed over the area where it will do the most good, but so cleverly restrained that even the most cut-out of sandals show only the sheerest part of the hose. Heel re-enforcements, as well as the toe sections and the long, very narrow panel under the foot, make them ideal numbers. Very sheer and not so sheer stockings in all the newest of summer tints, tones, and shades, with a flock of fancy new names, are now ready.

Lanvin-Designed Draperies Fall in Swirled Festoons

Lanvin, this season, designs draperies which fall in portiere-like drapes of swirled festoons. From three great gold rings at the front drape to the evening gown she swings drapery of rich black silk crepe falling to the floor.

She makes a smoke gray crepe afternoon frock with a skirt whose criss-crossed folds swoop from the waist to the hem and back again, and fashions a long-sleeved green crepe evening gown with skirt panels worked in green and gold paillettes like an old mosaic.

Bags Like Cameras

The new bags of polished calf look like camera cases, for they are often deeper than they are wide. They come in rectangular pouches slung from a strap on the wrist and are a distinct departure from the flat "envelope" so long in vogue.

For Succession of Mother's Days

Writer Suggests Things for Sons and Daughters to Remember.

There is the proverbial "food for thought" in these few sentences concerning an institution which Americans are coming to hold almost sacred:

"Passing down a side street a short time after the country's last celebration of Mother's day, what do you think I saw set out right on top of an ash can? A large pink candy box, attached to it a pink carnation and a gold paper heart inscribed 'To My Dear Mother!'"

"A relic of this year's Mother's day. 'Now the candy is eaten and the flowers have passed out the back door, the day is forgotten, and the smoke goes up the chimney just the same!'"

"Oh, of course we don't expect every day to be Mother's day. Mother knows we love her. We're too busy to take every day to call that fact to her attention. And we can't spend our lives in a state of concentration or excitement over it. Mother wouldn't want us to. She wants us to live our own lives."

"That's right, children, she does. I think, however, if we asked all mothers, we should find there is one way in which they would all like every day to be Mother's day, one way in which they would like to be remembered, one subject they would like son or daughter to concentrate on in honor of their mother. And that subject is, son or daughter, themselves."

"In honor of her, or in memory of her, or for her sake, daughter, Mother would like you to remember not to stoop so when you walk. It is that bad carriage that is the one threat to your success as an attractive girl. That's why she always nagged so about your hunching over your books. Do that for Mother. It will mean more to her than all the flowers and candy or any gift in the world that you could give her on Mother's day."

"And you, daughter, if you want to do something for Mother, try to be just a little more reticent in your speech. Between talking too much and not enough, it's always safer to be silent. There is so much charm to your animated little personality. It would be a shame to spoil it by being too voluble. That's all Mother wants of you."

"And son, if you're going to think of Mother any other time besides Mother's day, she would like you to take care of your eyes. The peculiar liking you seem to have for picking the darkest corner of the room to do your reading, it's dangerous, son, and Mother is concerned about it. So if you really want to do something for her, as you said in that sweet little poem you wrote to her on Mother's day, just watch your eyes."

"We haven't space for all the messages we should like to convey, in this column, sons and daughters. But those of you who would like to know Mother's special choice of your evidence of devotion to her—why you might just ask Mother!"

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Hawk "Muscles In"

"Muscling in" is not unknown among birds of prey. Ranger-Naturalist H. B. Mills of Yellowstone National park tells this tale of a hawk, an owl and a mouse:

"The course of the owl over the wet meadow was suddenly cut short by a quick dive into the grass. A marsh hawk, unseen heretofore, came at the owl full speed ahead, knocked it from its position and searched in the grass where the owl struck. Neither bird caught anything, and in a moment they were both on the wing again."

"The owl, not greatly nonplused, struck into the grass again in a few minutes. The hawk was again on him, and this time with more success. The owl had caught a meadow mouse, and the hawk ate it for him, or more truly, a part of it, for we frightened him away before he was through."—Kansas City Times.

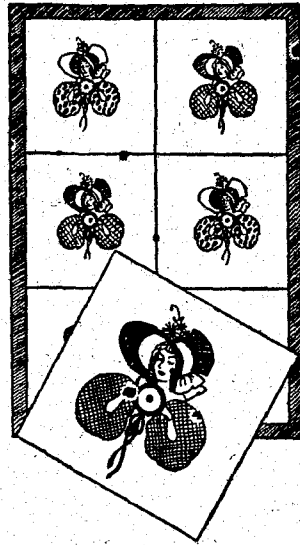
Pre-School Training

"All competent educators will agree that wholesome training should be provided by some one for all children during their pre-school years. Certainly they should be under the direction of intelligent people, competent to shape their development."—Frederick B. Robinson, President College of the City of New York.

A kindergarten conducted by a properly trained kindergarten is invaluable to the little child. Leaflets on the subject may be secured without charge by writing to the National Kindergarten association, 8 West Fortieth street, New York.

COLOR AND LIFE IN "POSTER GIRL"

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



If you want to make a quilt with lots of color and life, the "Poster Girl" will be your selection. The quilt shown above is made from block number 95-A, which is one of the six different girls in which is assortment comes. Make the quilt either by using all the blocks of one design or assorted. The blocks are stamped on white 18-inch squares, and the applique material is stamped with the necessary designs and cutting lines. Twelve 18-inch blocks are generally used for one quilt. With twelve 18-inch blocks, 4-inch strips between blocks and a 9-inch border all around, allowing 3/4 inch for seams, the finished quilt will measure about 77 by 98 inches. Four yards of 36-inch material is sufficient for border and strips.

Send 15 cents to our quilt department for one block No. 95-A like the above. Make this up. You will like the beauty of design and can then decide what designs you want. A picture of the six designs will be mailed with your order, from which to select. Price per set of six stamped blocks with applique patches 75c postpaid.

Address—HOME CRAFT CO.—DEPT. D.—Nineteenth & St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Snoring Described as Disease of Civilization

Snoring, observes the Manchester Guardian, has been called a disease of civilization, on the ground that savages do not snore because the man who gave audible announcement in that way of the presence of himself and other tribesmen in the neighborhood of an enemy would get short shrift. With civilization (runs the argument) came security, and with security those nasal noises of the night—and not of the night only, for Lord Ullswater, when he was speaker, ruled that snoring was out of order in the house of commons.

There are those who draw fine distinctions between different ways of snoring. When Beau Brummell was once traveling from Calais to Paris, he found himself in the company of a king's messenger, who later said that the Beau slept the whole way, and even snored. But the messenger added what he thought was an extenuating circumstance, that "Mr. Brummell snored very much like a gentleman."

IRON THE EASY WAY

IN ONE-THIRD LESS TIME WITH THE

Coleman SELF HEATING IRON

Reduce your ironing time one-third... your labor one-half! Iron any place with the Coleman. It's entirely self-heating. No cords or wires. No weary, endless trips between a hot stove and the ironing board.

The Coleman makes and burns its own gas. Lights instantly—no pre-heating. Operating cost only 1/4¢ an hour. Perfect balance and light weight make ironing just as easy, guiding, gliding motion. See your local hardware or house-furnishing dealer. If he does not handle, write us.

The Coleman Lamp & Stove Company Dept. WU20, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toronto, Ontario, Canada

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—60 and 100¢ at Druggists—Wholesale Chem. Wm. Paterson, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Ellico Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.

SIMONIZ Your CAR

Protects Finish and Makes It Last Longer Every car, new or old, should be Simonized. In fact, it must be if the finish is to stay beautiful. So always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car. If the finish is dull, Simoniz Kleener quickly restores the lustre. Simoniz gives weather-proof protection to the finish, makes it last longer and keeps the colors from fading.

MOTORISTS WISE • SIMONIZ

STATE OF MICHIGAN

In The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the matter of the petition of Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner for the State of Michigan, for condemnation of private property for public highway purposes in South Arm Township, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

At a session of said Court held at the Court House in said County of Charlevoix in said county on the 21st day of June A. D. 1935.

Present: Hon. Ervan A. Rueggsegger, Probate Judge.

It appearing to the Court that Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner for the State of Michigan has this day filed in this Court a petition praying for the appointment of three Court Commissioners to appraise the damages to be paid as compensation for the taking of an easement for public highway purposes in, over, and upon certain private property therein described, and it appearing to the Court that the said Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner for the State of Michigan, did on the 9th day of May A. D. 1935, make and file in his office a written determination of the necessity of improving the highway known as trunk line road number M-66 in South Arm township, Charlevoix County, Michigan, by constructing the necessary grade and drainage structures and surfacing to a width of 20 feet with 2-course oil aggregate, in accordance with a survey thereof and plans and specifications made under the supervision and direction of said State Highway Commissioner, and the necessity for taking an easement for public highway purposes in, over, and upon the particular private property therein described, and the damages which in his opinion should be paid as compensation for the taking of said easement in, over, and upon each parcel of said property, in accordance with the provisions of Act 352, Public Act 1925, as amended, and that all proceedings thereafter were in accordance with said Act as amended, that the said petitioner has taken or is about to take possession of the property described in said determination in, over, and upon which it is necessary to acquire such easement for said public highway purposes, that the said petitioner has been unable to agree with the persons interested as owners or otherwise in any of the said described property on the damages to be paid as compensation for such taking, that the description of said property and the names of the persons interested therein as owners or otherwise, so far as known who reside in the County of Charlevoix and those persons mentioned in the attached descriptions as being residents of other counties, or states, are as follows:

Parcel No. 1 - Sta. 961 plus 78 to 963 plus 18 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the N 140 ft. of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highways. Said parcel contains 0.042 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2459.03' to the point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$10.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$10.00

Parcel No. 1A & 3A - Sta. 961 plus 61 to 961 plus 78 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 17 ft. of the N 157 ft. of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.006 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2459.03' to the point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$10.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$10.00

Parcel No. 1A & 3A - Sta. 961 plus 78 to 963 plus 18 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 17 ft. of the N 157 ft. of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.006 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2459.03' to the point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$10.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$10.00

Parcel No. 1A & 3A - Sta. 961 plus 61 to 961 plus 78 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 17 ft. of the N 157 ft. of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.006 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2459.03' to the point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$10.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$10.00

Parcel No. 3 & 6 - Sta. 942 plus 00 to 942 plus 61 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 1961 ft. of the N 2118 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.765 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2302.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$5.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$5.00

Parcel No. 3 & 6 - Sta. 942 plus 00 to 942 plus 61 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 1961 ft. of the N 2118 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.765 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2302.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$5.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$5.00

Parcel No. 3 & 6 - Sta. 942 plus 00 to 942 plus 61 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 1961 ft. of the N 2118 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.765 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2302.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$5.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$5.00

Parcel No. 3 & 6 - Sta. 942 plus 00 to 942 plus 61 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 1961 ft. of the N 2118 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.765 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2302.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$5.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$5.00

Parcel No. 3 & 6 - Sta. 942 plus 00 to 942 plus 61 W.
A strip of land 50 ft. in width lying W of and adjacent to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 1961 ft. of the N 2118 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highway. Said parcel contains 0.765 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2302.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Harold Locke, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Nettie Locke Wright, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Harold Locke and wife, Flint, Mich.; Fred Wright and wife, address unknown. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$5.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$5.00

Interested Parties: Noble I. Bradshaw and wife, Lucy Ann, East Jordan, Mich. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$90.50
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$90.50
(Includes moving of garage by property owner)

Parcel No. 3 & 6 CR - For Grading - Sta. 948 plus 75 to 951 plus 30 W.
A strip of land 10 ft. in width, for grading purposes only, lying W of and adjacent to a line drawn 50 ft. W of and parallel to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed over and across the S 255 ft. of the N 1443 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich. Said parcel contains 0.058 acres more or less and is to revert to property owner upon completion of construction. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 1271.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Noble I. Bradshaw and wife, Lucy Ann, East Jordan, Mich. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$1.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Awards \$1.00

Parcel No. 8 - Sta. 937 plus 05 to 942 plus 00 E & W.
All that part of the S 495 ft. of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., which lies E of a line drawn 50 ft. W of and parallel to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed, excepting therefrom the right of way of the present highways. Said parcel contains 0.206 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich., thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 341.03 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Maude Quick Hughes, or all her unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns; Conrad F. Hughes, single, c/o Colburn Hotel, Denver, Colorado; Mervin C. Camp No. 65, Marion, Illinois; Arnold B. Hughes, single, Hotel Columbia, Columbia, Louisiana; Ione Hughes Robertson, 111 Bath Street, Bluefield, West Virginia; T. W. Hughes, 418 Helen Street, Detroit, Michigan; known heirs of Maude Quick Hughes. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$10.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$10.00

Parcel No. 12 - Sta. 933 plus 22 to 934 plus 22 E.
All that part of Lots 6 and 7, Block 3, Nettleton's Addition to the Village of South Arm (Now City of East Jordan), Charlevoix Co., Mich., lying W of a line drawn 50 ft. E of and parallel to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed, excepting therefrom the right of way of the existing highways. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the right along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears S 0 deg. 17' 30.91" W. 296.03 ft. to a P. T.; thence S 0 deg. 32' 19" W. 86.97 ft. to a point of ending.

Interested Parties: Bert Gilmer and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich. Bert Gilmer, or all his unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, (last known address), c/o 1661 1/2 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles, California. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$150.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$150.00

Parcel No. 41 - Sta. 963 plus 18 to 968 plus 00 W.
All that part of the E. 181.5 ft. of Government Lot 2 (SE 1/4 of NE 1/4) of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Michigan, being SW 1/4 of the East Jordan-Charlevoix Road that lies NE 1/4 of a line drawn 50 ft. SW 1/4 of and parallel to the center line of M-66 as now surveyed, excepting therefrom the right of way of the present highways. Said parcel contains 0.165 acres more or less. Said center line of M-66 is described as follows: Beginning at a point which is N 89 deg. 47' 19" E. 12.90 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Mich.; thence to the left along the arc of a 0 deg. 10' curve whose chord bears N 0 deg. 4' 59.09" W. 153.97 ft. to a P. T.; thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 2459.03 ft. from the SE corner of Sec. 22, T32N, R7W, South Arm Twp., Charlevoix Co., Michigan, thence N 0 deg. 12' 41" W. 57.74 ft. to the P. T.; thence along the arc of a 14 deg. 20' curve to the left 327.91 ft., thence N 47 deg. 12' 41" W. 50 ft. more or less to the point of ending.

Interested Parties: W. Asa Loveday and wife, Mamie E., 2137 Lake Drive, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Subject to tax interests of the Auditor General, State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Est. Damages \$50.00
Est. Benefits None
Est. Award \$50.00

IT IS ORDERED that the 9th day of July, A. D. 1935 at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Probate Court Room, in the Court House in the City of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Michigan, be and hereby is appointed as the time and place for a hearing on said petition and that the persons mentioned in the attached descriptions who is or are the persons interested in said above described property as owners or otherwise, that the appearance of said persons mentioned in the attached descriptions, and all other persons interested in said above described premises be entered in the above court and cause on or before the date of hearing last above mentioned in person, or by their legal representatives.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published twice within fifteen (15) days prior to said date of hearing in the Charlevoix Co. Herald a newspaper published and circulated in the County of Charlevoix, and that a copy of said order be mailed to each absent or non-resident persons hereinbefore named as being interested as owners or otherwise in the property hereinbefore described, at his last known post office address by registered mail, and a return receipt requested.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be served at least ten (10) days before the said date of hearing upon each of the persons interested in the property hereinbefore described, who are residents of Charlevoix County, and also upon the person or persons in possession of said property or any part thereof.

ERVAN A. RUEGGSEGGER, Probate Judge.

"Money doesn't always bring happiness."
That may be true enough; but it's one of the things we all prefer to learn by personal experience.

CAVEMAN TACTICS WIN HER DIVORCE FROM SIXTH MATE

Aviatix's Marriage to Dowling, After "Love Kidnaping," Is Failure.

Hollywood.—Sensational caveman tactics with which R. C. "Dapper Dan" Dowling, wooed Marjorie Crawford, beautiful aviatrix, might have won her heart six months ago. But—Caveman tactics pursued after marriage were too much—and the blond flyer has obtained a divorce on the grounds of "extreme cruelty."

It was only half a year back that Miss Crawford startled Hollywood with amazing allegations of a sensational "love kidnaping."

She charged that Dowling had carried her off at the point of a gun to Yuma, Ariz., in an effort to win her love.

Dowling, Hollywood dance director, declared the then five-time married aviatrix accompanied him of her own free will.

But Marjorie filed charges, and when Dowling returned voluntarily to Los Angeles from Yuma, he found himself formally accused of kidnaping and felonious assault on two counts.

The hearing was a four days' sensation—and provided Hollywood with plenty of giggles and titlers.

Admits Blow.
Dowling admitted her caveman charges by confessing he had struck her when he called at her home last March and found another man visiting her.

But he said that after he struck her in the face, she had pleaded her love for him.

"I melted like butter in a hot sun," he continued, describing the abatement of his jealous anger.

Love notes written by Miss Crawford to Dowling also were read into the testimony. Each of two letters identified by the fier as having been written by her to Dowling, concluded with: "Oceans of love... I love you... sweet child."

At conclusion of the hearing Dowling was held for trial. But when the case was due for trial Miss Crawford and Dowling appeared at the district attorney's office together. She sat on Dowling's lap and indulged in kiss after kiss for the edification of cameramen—and revealed that they had been married. His caveman tactics had won out.

The court refused to dismiss the charges at first, however. It was not until August that District Attorney Buron Fitts obtained a dismissal in Judge Harry Sewell's court.

Again in Court.
And then—only a few weeks later—Mrs. Dowling was in court again. Married life continued to be as full of caveman tactics as had been her astounding wooing, she declared.

She told Superior Judge Georgia Bullock:

"He cursed me, struck me, threatened to blow my brains out, threatened to throw acid in my face, tore rings off my fingers several times and once slapped me in a cafe when I would not eat pork instead of steak," she testified.

The decree was granted. Property settlement was arranged out of court and Mrs. Dowling did not ask for any alimony.

The caveman tactics which led the pretty blond aviatrix to take off on her sixth romance, when continued during her marital flight made her love take a nose dive.

Does Heavy Farm Work With Bullet in Heart

Halls Summit, Kan.—On November 27, 1930, Virgil Bennett, then eighteen years old, was getting ready to go hunting when the trigger of his rifle struck a door knob and a bullet struck him behind his right ear.

The bullet pierced the mastoid cells and was deflected downward through the esophagus. At first it was believed the lead had reached Virgil's stomach, but an X-ray revealed that it had lodged in the pericardium.

Periodical examinations of Bennett have shown him to be in excellent health and suffering no ill effects from the shot. The bullet has not moved despite Bennett's activity in working on the farm of his parents.

East Jordan Wins Over Harbor Last Sunday

(Delayed)
The local baseball nine won over Harbor Springs Sunday, June 16, at the East Jordan Fair Grounds by a 14 to 7 score. It was a free hitting contest throughout, the locals collecting 17 hits off 3 Harbor moundsmen and the visitors collecting 9 hits off two local hurlers. Elzinga started pitching for the locals but was relieved by Leo Sommerville when he was pounded out in the sixth. Leo was the winning pitcher. Puffer started for Harbor, was relieved by Wyke in the sixth, and Quinn finished the pitching as he came in, in the seventh. Wykes was the losing pitcher.

The locals put on a seventh inning rally to come from behind to win. In this inning they scored 9 runs off 7 hits. Harbor scored all their runs in the 5th and 6th innings.

Quinn led the hitting for the locals with 4 hits in 5 times at bat. Bassett led for the visitors, getting 3 hits in 4 trips to the plate. The outstanding fielding play of the game was Hayer's great pick-up of a line smash in the 5th inning.

By winning, the locals won their third straight game against one loss of the season.

East Jordan (14) AB. R. H.
Quinn rf. 5 2 4
Swafford c. 6 1 1
Hegerberg, 1b 5 2 1
L. Sommerville cf & p 5 1 1
Lee, 2b 4 2 3
Hayes 3b 4 2 1
Morgan, ss 5 2 2
Cihak, lf. 5 2 3
Elzinga, p. 0 0 0
P. Sommerville, rf. 1 0 0
Peck, cf 3 0 1

Totals 43 14 17

Harbor Springs (7) AB. R. H.
Bassitt, 2b 4 2 3
Johnson, ss 4 2 1
Wykes rf. and p 4 1 1
Quinn, cf and p 3 0 0
Lancto, lf. 5 0 0
Puffer p. and ss 4 0 1
Wells, 1b 4 0 0
Allerdering 3b 0 0 0
Woodruff, c 4 1 2
Spink, lf. 3 1 1
Mitchell, 3b 2 0 0

Totals 37 7 9

Score by Innings: R. H. E.
H. Springs 000 034 000 - 7 9 5
E. Jordan 110 003 90x - 14 17 3
Umpire - Winstone, East Jordan.

A pioneer is a fellow who can remember back when the worst trials the railroad encountered was in keeping the woodpeckers from eating up the town depot.

The most enduring love is between those of the same sex.

SPEND BILLION IN 1935 FOR RECOVERY

Great Corporations Plan Extensive Improvements.

New York.—The nation's great corporations will spend a billion dollars next year in long-delayed capital improvements to speed recovery, Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett announced.

Steel, automobile, oil and communication industries are leading the way, Moffett said. The heavy spending is to be done in connection with the government's housing program.

The administrator asserted the United States Steel corporation would devote \$40,000,000 to replacements and modernization, treble the amount expended in 1934.

The automobile industry, exclusive of Henry Ford, he added, would spend \$50,000,000 and Mr. Ford himself \$20,000,000.

Moffett announced that American Telephone and Telegraph had decided to appropriate \$200,000,000 in repairs and betterments and the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had set aside between \$67,000,000 and \$73,000,000.

In an address before an advertising club luncheon here, he said that the Federal Housing Administration already had created \$145,000,000 in new business and that the home construction project would give industry \$20,000,000 more.

Great as is the modernization program, the new construction program provided in the housing administration act is even greater, Moffett said, declaring that 5,000,000 new homes are needed. He continued:

"Five million homes, with the average cost of each home as low as \$4,000, gives us a total of \$20,000,000,000 in new homes as soon as we can get to the job of building them.

"No such market has ever before in all history been offered to industry. And it is your privilege and your opportunity to help industry get the maximum from it."

FULL-SIZE PAGE COMIC SECTION

Every Sunday follow the new Full-Size Page Comic Section with the Detroit Sunday Times! Pages twice as big as before! Easier to read! Larger, clearer pictures! Popeye, Jiggs, Tilly and many other world famous funnies are all in the new Full-Page Comic Section of The Detroit Sunday Times.

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A Bladder Lax THIS 2