

Charlevoix County Herald.

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Win One-- Lose One

E. J. TEAM DEFEAT CHICKYS -- LOSE TO T. C.

The East Jordan baseball nine won over the Chickys of Grand Rapids at the Fair Grounds Friday, July 19, by the score of 4 to 1.

The colored Giants scored their lone run in the first inning without getting a hit. The first man up was hit by a pitched ball and scored on 2 infield plays.

The locals scored 2 runs in both the 4th and 5th innings. L. Sommerville started the rally in the 4th inning by tripling into deep center field. Hegerberg then walked and went down to second. Art Morgan then singled driving Leo and Arne across the plate. In the fifth Swafford started off with a single then Gee and Leo S. walked to fill the bases. Art Morgan again came to bat and slammed out another single driving in two more runs. Besides driving in all the locals runs, Art was the leading hitter of the day with 3 hits in 4 trips to the plate. No one man of the Giants got more than one hit.

Rambsey pitched for the locals and set down the hard hitting colored boys with 4 hits and sent nine of them down swinging. Swafford worked behind the plate for the locals. Mitchell, Cook and Farmer worked for the visitors.

EAST JORDAN	AB.	R.	H.
F. Morgan ss	5	0	0
Swafford c	5	1	2
Gee, 2b	4	1	2
L. Sommerville, cf	4	1	2
Hegerberg, 1b	3	1	0
A. Morgan, lf	4	0	3
Hayes 3b	4	0	0
Quinn rf	4	0	1
Mambsey p.	3	0	1
Totals	36	4	11

CHICKY BARS	AB.	R.	H.
Wallace, ss	3	1	1
Wilson, 2b	4	0	1
Farmer c.	3	0	0
Cook, 1b & p	4	0	1
Giles, 3b	4	0	1
Mitchell, p. & 1b	3	0	0
Kelly, rf	3	0	0
Jasper lf	3	0	0
Swiger cf	3	0	0
Totals	30	1	4

LOCALS LOSE TO TRAVERSE CITY, SUNDAY

The locals lost Sunday at the Fair Grounds to the strong Traverse City nine by the score of 2 to 0. The visitors scored the first run in the first inning when Saxton forced in a run when walking a man with the bases loaded. They scored their other run in the 6th on 2 singles. The locals were unable to hit in the pinches and thus were blocked by Tally, a left handed twirler. Each team collected 7 hits.

The winning battery was Tally and Barley, the losing was Saxton and Swafford. Art Morgan kept up his hitting pace and again led the locals hitting getting 2 hits in 4 times at bat. Barley and Tally led the hitting for the visitors with 2 hits in 4 times at bat.

EAST JORDAN	AB.	R.	H.
F. Morgan, ss	4	0	1
Swafford c.	3	0	1
Gee, 2b	4	0	1
L. Sommerville, cf	4	0	0
A. Morgan, lf	4	0	2
A. Hegerberg, 1b	4	0	0
Cihak, 3b	4	0	1
Quinn rf	4	0	1
Sexton p.	3	0	0
Totals	34	0	7

TRAVERSE	AB.	R.	H.
W. Ott 3b	4	1	1
Spoore cf	4	0	0
Moran 2b	4	0	0
A. Ott, lf	4	0	1
Brief 1b	3	0	0
Corrall, ss	3	1	1
Keller, rf	4	0	0
Barley, c	4	0	2
Tally p.	4	0	2
Totals	34	2	7

Suicide At Horton Bay

The body of Raymond Weller, about 54, Horton Bay farmer missing since Saturday, July 13th, was found at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 17th, by his son, Otto, on the bank of Horton Creek near his home. Weller's head was partially blown off by the discharge of a shotgun, borrowed Saturday from a neighbor named Robertson, which lay near the body.

Coroner F. F. McMillan of Charlevoix returned a verdict of suicide, which the family attributed to despondency over the recent death of a daughter. The widow and four children survive.

A person who does a lot of talking is bound to be right—sometimes.

Four Childhood Type Cases of Tuberculosis Found In East Jordan

Four childhood type cases and one inactive adult type case of tuberculosis were discovered among 130 East Jordan persons recently tested in a tuberculin test X-ray examination, the Michigan Tuberculosis Association announced this week.

The four childhood type cases were found among 113 school-children examined and the inactive adult type case among twelve older persons.

The childhood type case of tuberculosis, according to experts, is not infectious or dangerous in itself, but if allowed to go undiscovered or neglected entirely, is apt to be a forerunner of serious disease later on. The childhood type is not a killer while the adult type, if active and untreated, may be.

All told, 986 persons were examined for tuberculosis in the county. The survey was made possible by tuberculosis Christmas Seal funds and the chest X-rays necessary were made with the portable X-ray machine of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. John Van Ess Preaches Sunday

Next Sunday morning Dr. John Van Ess, of Arabia, will speak at the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Van Ess is one of the most illustrious missionaries of the 20th century. He is a graduate of Hope College and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He refused opportunities for eminence in University work and in metropolitan churches that he might "carry on" the missionary work in Arabia. He is commissioned by the Dutch Reformed denomination.

His work is within a hour's drive of Ur, of the Chaldees, birthplace of Abraham; of ancient Babylon and of Ninevah. His knowledge of conditions in Arabia, combined with his ability and integrity, has brought to him flattering opportunities for entering diplomatic service but he has remained steadfast in being true to his conception of the privilege of missionary work.

Dr. VanEss ranks in recognized missionary influence with the foremost missionaries of the world.

Do You Know That

More injuries occur in baseball than in any other sport.

Motor vehicle registration increased by 1,106,100 in 1934 over 1933. The average American city family spends only one-third of its income for food.

The amount of water in all the oceans is around 327,672,000 cubic miles and one cubic mile contains over 1,100,000,000 gallons.

During 1934 more persons met death in farm accidents than in any other occupation.

Various European nations now owe Uncle Sam more than \$13,000,000,000 in war debts, including principal and interest.

More than 500,000,000 ounces of gold, worth about \$15,000,000,000 at present prices, have been lost during the past 440 years.

Of the 6,000,000 farms in this country only 800,000 are electrified and less than 650,000 have "high line" service.

Most lawns are cut too often and too short.

Open Hunting Season

Dates of the open hunting seasons on the respective species of game birds and animals for the coming fall and winter are as follows:

- xIndicates Upper Peninsula
- xxLower Peninsula.
- Deer—xNov. 15 to Nov. 30, xxNov. 15 to Nov. 30.
- Bear—xNov. 15 to Nov. 30, xxNov. 15 to Nov. 30.
- Rabbits, hares—xOct. 1 to Jan. 31, xxOct. 15 to Jan. 31 North of north line of Townline 16. (Oct. 15 to Jan. 1 south of Northline of Townline 16)
- Ringnecked pheasants—x Closed, xxOct. 15 to Oct. 27.
- Ruffed grouse—xOct. 1 to Oct. 12, xxOct. 15 to Oct. 27.
- Sharp-tailed grouse—xOct. 1 to Oct. 12, xxOct. 15 to Oct. 27.
- Prairie Chickens—xOct. 1 to Oct. 12, xxOct. 15 to Oct. 27.
- (*Season closed south of northline of Townline 16 by legislature).

THE GIRL MEN TALKED ABOUT

Opening chapters of a startling novel by Maysie Greig, illustrated with an attractive picture in full color by the distinguished artist, Charles D. Mitchell. See The American Weekly with Sunday's Detroit Times.

Week's Add-a-Laff

News item in the Lincoln County (Kans.) News—O. E. Lessenden had car trouble last week. The gear gathered and broke on the outside after which he got relief.

ANTRIM COUNTY EXTENSION NEWS

K. Ousterhout, Agent

Week of July 22, 1935

GAYLORD 4-H CAMP

The 4-H Camp at Gaylord will be held there next week beginning Monday and continuing through Friday. The week will be one full of instruction and play for the young folks of northern Michigan.

Tuesday night will be candle lighting service and service club initiation; Wednesday night will be the 4-H Club dinner, style show, movies and other features; Thursday night will be "Fund Night" under the direction of Professor C. H. Nickle.

Parents and friends are invited to attend these programs.

Antrim County will be represented by about 30 young folks and leaders.

BEEF CATTLE

The present favorable prices for beef are creating a greater demand for beef cattle on the part of farmers of the county.

Many of our farmers in the county have, in the past, been dairying and because of the wrong set-up, so far as family labor and equipment, have found it undesirable. Some of these are now turning to beef cattle. I believe farmers with an abundance of pasture and roughage and with a shortage of family labor may profitably turn to the production of feeder calves. I doubt if the production of beef is profitable because of our long winter feeding season.

Some recent purchases of beef bulls by Antrim County farmers are Francis Nemeck of East Jordan who purchased a purebred Shorthorn bull of Fred Hutchinson of Onaway. George Tobias of Alba purchased a purebred Hereford bull near Ionia.

Both of these animals are good individuals for their breed and should be closely watched by the livestock men of the community.

State Club Leader Meets 4-H Crops Club Members

Mr. F. G. Lundin, Assistant State Club Leader, spent Saturday, July 20th in meeting with three different crops clubs in the county. At 9:30 at Marion Center Grange Hall the members of the Kiwanis 4H group were met, and in the afternoon at 1:00 the boys of the Tainter Club and Peninsula Club met at Whiting Park.

Mr. Lundin gave the boys a splendid survey of the activities to be considered in the crop projects. The most interesting part of the discussion was that of judging. In this work samples of corn, beans, wheat and potatoes were looked at. Very briefly all points to be considered were discussed and for the first time many of the boys discovered that it takes a lot of practice to judge.

The latter part of each meeting was devoted to visiting fields of potatoes and identifying various diseases, and to the elimination of off type plants. Many boys are planning on attending the Club Camp at Gaylord which begins next week Monday.

Charlevoix County will have a fine delegation of boys who will enter the judging contest at Gaylord. The three highest scoring boys will represent this area at the Michigan State Fair.

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

Victor Hugo Classic On New Bill At Temple

One of the worlds greatest pieces of literature has been transferred to the screen, Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" with a cast that includes Fredric March, Charles Laughton and John Beal and the Temple Theatre of East Jordan will present this masterpiece Sun-Mon-Tues. It should not be necessary to urge anyone to attend a showing of this remarkable film for the deep understanding of human frailties evidenced by the author has been wholly retained and transformed by the screen to such a drama that few will ever forget. It is a picture that the Motion Picture may well be proud of. The entire bill for the week is as follows:

- Fri-Sat: George O'Brien in "The Cowboy Millionaire."
- Sun-Mon-Tues: Charles Laughton, Fredric March in "Les Miserables."
- Wed. only: Walter Baxter in "Under the Pampus Moon."

Engages Consulting Engineer

Charlevoix County Road Commission has secured the services of A. Lewis, Burrige, consulting engineer of Cadillac to assist this County in the new federal and state highway work relief program. Mr. Burrige has made a similar arrangement with seven other counties in this part of the state for similar services.

Rail Taxes 44% of School Fund

MEET YEAR'S SCHOOL COSTS OF 82,005 CHILDREN

The taxes of Michigan's railroads make up 44% of Charlevoix County's share of the state primary school fund, according to a study by Floyd E. Drake, executive secretary of the Michigan Railroad Employees and Citizens League.

This county's current allocation of the fund totals \$48,958.23 Drake explains, which is at the rate of \$10.41 for each of its 4,703 school-age children. Of the \$14,444,239.35 in the fund, the railroads through taxes paid \$6,385,723.40, or a sum equal to 44% of the total. On the basis railroad taxes made up \$21,644.15 of this county's share of the fund.

"The primary school fund is one of our state's most sacred funds and, basically, finances the education currently of 1,387,735 Michigan children," Drake said. "Without this fund their education would be seriously impaired. The biggest contributors to the fund are the railroads, whose taxes by law go directly into it. Thus, of the \$10.41 the state gives through the fund toward the schooling of each child, \$4.58 is supplied from the railroads' taxes. Based on an average annual per pupil cost of \$77.87 for education in this state, the railroads' taxes equal a year's education for \$2,005 of our children. On the basis of rural school district costs, the railroads' taxes would meet the annual educational expense of well over 100,000 children.

"These rail contributions to our schools are further proof of the vital part the lines play in our economic life, a part now threatened by the competitive inequality the excessively regulated railroads are being subjected to by unregulated other forms of transportation, none of which, incidentally, contribute a penny to public education in this state."

Homemakers' Corner

By Home Economics Specialists Michigan State College

The combination of hot weather and the extra changes of clothing needed combine to make wash day dreaded by most women, but the drudgery of the day can be lightened by methods recommended by home economics specialists at Michigan State College.

Hard water is one of the bad features of wash day which can be avoided by the use of homemade water softeners and cost the least. Lye and ammonia are not so desirable, and borax is expensive although it is especially suitable for washing wool and silk.

The amount of softener to use depends upon the hardness of the water. Soft water needs none, fairly soft water should be treated with one or two level teaspoonfuls of sal soda or one of trisodium phosphate for each 10 gallons. Moderately hard water requires three or four teaspoonfuls of sal soda or two of trisodium to each 10 gallons, and very hard water will need five to seven teaspoonfuls of sal soda or four of trisodium for each 10 gallons.

The hardness of the water can be tested by adding not over a half spoonful of the softener to the amount of water needed for washing. Permit to stand for five minutes and then dip out and test a pint of the water with one or two teaspoonfuls of soap. If suds form, the water is soft enough; if no suds form, add more softener and test again after allowing the softener time to react. When the proper amount of softener has been found, the amount can be recorded and used in the future.

The cost of the softener can not be charged as entire added expense because its use permits the saving of soap, more of which is required for laundering done with hard water.

Thirteen Hours Devotion In St. Joseph Church

This beautiful devotion is held in each Catholic Church and chapel once every year, and is welcomed by every parish and religious community as a period of special graces and blessings. The devotion has for its object the solemn adoration of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, including thanksgiving, reparation, propitiation and impetration. The worship of Jesus in the Eucharist is the primary devotion of Holy Mother Church, before which all other devotions pale as the stars at the coming dawn.

The opening services will begin Tuesday morning, July 30th at 8:00 o'clock and the closing service will begin at 8:00 P. M. There will be a number of outside clergy to help take part in this service.

The early bird catches the dickens when he mows the lawn.

Nineteen Charlevoix County Women Attend Farm Womens' Week

Charlevoix County this year is represented by the largest number of ladies yet to attend Farm Womens' Week. Sixteen ladies left by bus from Boyne City at 10:00 Sunday forenoon. In addition two women from this county will meet the delegates upon their arrival at East Lansing, and another left Monday by car, which makes a total of nineteen.

The program starts Sunday night with a welcome address by President R. S. Shaw of Michigan State College and will continue until Friday. The women have a selection of the subjects they are most deeply interested in are the following: clothing, foods and nutrition, home furnishing, home managing, and child development. In combination with the above mentioned are discussions on poultry, landscape gardening, flowers, nature series, speech, and community problems. Certainly the ladies have an opportunity for study that is very much worth while. Not the least important are the opportunities for social activity. It is expected that fully 500 women will be present this week from all sections of the state. The various extension groups in this county are to be congratulated on their effort in sending representatives to Farm Womens' Week. It is an experience greatly anticipated. This conference has as its objective the study of home and community problems, the making of new friends, the enjoyment of one of the most beautiful campuses in the country, the gaining of inspiration the better to carry on future problems.

The following ladies represent this county: Miss Bernice Bashaw, Miss Mabel Addis, Mrs. Rosetta Guntolus, Mrs. Ida Kinsey, Mrs. Clara Liskum, Mrs. George Meggison, Mrs. Julia LaKies, Mrs. Countis Mascho, Miss Martha Fett, Mrs. Lewis Lockman, Mrs. Florence Hosmer, Mrs. Mabel Russ, Mrs. Verna Hartnell, Mrs. Cecilia Belt, Mrs. Edith Bowers, Mrs. Bert Woodward, Mrs. Ione Simpson, Miss Grace Halloran, Mrs. Harriet Baker.

B. C. Mellencamp, County Agr'l Agent

Let This Percolate Thru

President Roosevelt estimates that his administration will have spent \$24,206,535,000 for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. Expenditures of government from Washington to Wilson (1789 to 1913) amounting to \$24,521,845,000. Thus the Roosevelt regime has spent in a period of three years almost as much as was spent in the first 124 years of the nation's history. Instead of following the doctrines he preached during his campaign, he has brought about the greatest spending orgy this country has ever witnessed. — Butler, Mo., Republican Press.

When Will The Spending of The \$5,000,000,000 Begin?

There is a growing suspicion in the minds of Democratic senators and congressmen that President Roosevelt is deliberately holding back relief funds until he gets from Congress all the "must" legislation on his program. With this policy Democrats disagree. A companion suspicion that a major part of the \$4,880,000,000 appropriated for relief still will be available for expenditure when the general campaign opens in the fall of 1936 meets with less Democratic disapproval. The efficacy of federal relief as a political influence was given a try-out in the campaign of 1934.

President Roosevelt's second relief program was submitted to Congress early in January. The billions have been available since April 8th. But only dribbles have thus far found their way into the pockets of men transferred from relief to work rolls. The President still is "perfecting" his new relief organization. Vast new bureaus are being set up to supervise the new program of spending, & new rules being promulgated and amended daily. Dirt, notwithstanding presidential promises, has not yet begun to fly. Congress is asking, "Why all the delay?"

To meet stubborn resistance in Congress and to facilitate passage of his relief bill, the President, through House leaders, announced that he personally would do the allocating of relief funds. Since the relief bill was passed no allocation has been made without his personal sanction. Responsibility for the delay, in view of the record, is not hard to fix.

"The Girl Men Talked About!" — The Thrilling Story of a Modern Cinderella Who Really Married a Prince — Begins in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With Next SUNDAY'S CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER.

Idle money makes idle men.

Many Details Worked Out

MICHIGAN AUTO STICKER PLAN ADDS WORK, NOT CASH

With the approach of August 1st, the deadline after which all automobiles operated on highways must be equipped with 1935 plates, rather than half-year permits or stickers, few of the hundreds of thousands of car owners using stickers have ever stopped to realize the consideration that successive legislatures have given the problem of keeping as many cars operating as possible, for the benefit not only of the owners themselves, but the state which collects the gasoline tax, and every dealer in cars, parts, gasoline, and accessories.

Even fewer car owners have any conception of the details which must be worked out in the operation of the deferred payment plan of weight tax collection. While the state adds not a penny to the tax collected from individual owners using stickers, the work of collection increases, and as a result, the cost of collection increases. The system presents a large scale example of extending payments in meeting obligations, without added cost to the payer. The operation of some 150 branch offices of the Secretary of State, together with the office in the state capital, is made vastly more involved, however.

With the passage of money into a window, for sticker or plates, the chain of events is only about one-third completed, however. Out of the preparations which placed the plates in the branch offices, flow the daily reports to Lansing that branch managers make, as to plates sold and money collected. Important, however, is the fact that no cash is sent to Lansing. Duplicate deposit slips on local banks are sent; the State Department draws on these banks to the State Treasury, from which it is transferred to the account of the auditor general.

By law, the entire weight tax is returned by the state to the 83 counties of Michigan, for highway purposes. The sum collected from each of the counties forms the basis of the allocation—still in the form of credit or checks—of the weight tax return by the State Highway Department. It is only when the money is expended by the ultimate receiver that actual cash, not seen from the time the car owner paid his in, finally reappears and goes into circulation. Bandits would find the state of Michigan slim picking.

Bring Up Baby Humming Birds On A Bottle

At the Sunset View Farm of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow west of Boyne City a novel experiment is taking place. On their front porch some humming-birds built a nest and two baby birds were hatched. Mr. and Mrs. Dow noticed the mother bird had disappeared and later on Mr. Dow found the dead bird in his garage—killed flying against a window. Now they are attempting to save the lives of the two babies by feeding them diluted honey through an eyedropper.

CHEVROLET SALES

In announcing the new Chevrolet lines for 1935, officials of the Chevrolet Motor Company predicted last January that the country's gradual recovery of buying power would create a heavy demand for the new improved Standard models, which combined the advantages of performance and economy with low first cost.

How correct they were in this prediction may be gauged by figures just released by W. E. Holler, vice president and general sales manager of Chevrolet, Sales of Standard models through June, Mr. Holler said, totaled 137,128 units. This is a gain of more than 356 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period in 1934.

"Automobile buying is following fairly closely along the lines indicated by our advance surveys," Mr. Holler said. "Thousands of individuals whom economic conditions had deprived of their cars entirely are returning to the market, buying, for the most part, used cars. Other thousands, located in the financial stratum just above these, are graduating from used cars to new cars in the lowest price range, notably Chevrolet Standard models. It is this general increase of purchasing power, all along the line, that has brought about the sharp increase in Standard sales, we believe."

One reason why Chevrolet has been able to secure so much of this business in the lowest priced field, Mr. Holler added, has been the marked improvement in performance engineered into the Standard line. Its engine develops 23 per cent more power than in 1934, and economy and durability also are substantially improved.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

New Deal Badly Hurt by Ruling That AAA Processing Taxes Are Unconstitutional—Democratic Senators Score Schall of Minnesota.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union

TWO to one against the New Deal was the week's score in Federal court decisions. The administration court suffered severely. The Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati first held unconstitutional the condemnation of land by the PWA for slum clearance. Then the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston dealt the AAA a terrific blow by declaring unconstitutional the processing and flour taxes. The one favorable decision was by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and was that the sale of cheap electric power by the Tennessee Valley authority was constitutional.

Harold Ickes, who is PWA administrator, said the slum clearance work would be carried on, though necessarily in modified form. But Chester Davis, AAA administrator, openly admitted that "the end of the processing taxes would mean the end of the Agricultural Adjustment administration in all its important aspects." He would not confess that he believed for a minute the Supreme court would confirm the ruling of the court at Boston. He asserted he had expected that decision to be adverse, saying: "That section around Boston is a hotbed of resistance to the processing taxes. Why, it's right up there among all those cotton manufacturers." This was most extraordinary comment from a high government official, but the Appeals court in Boston has not yet cited Davis for contempt.

Most well informed and unbiased persons have never believed the processing taxes would stand up under court test. The Guffey coal bill has some similar features, so that those who debate it should read these paragraphs in the Boston decision: "The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to do so by taxing products either of agriculture or industry before they enter interstate commerce, or otherwise to control their production merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce. "The issue is not, as the government contended, whether congress can appropriate funds for any purpose deemed by congress in furtherance of the 'general welfare,' but whether congress has any power to control or regulate matters left to the state and lay a special tax for that purpose."

Several hundred suits to enforce collection of the processing taxes have been filed in Federal courts by processors. If they pay the taxes and the act is held unconstitutional by the Supreme court, they will not be able to recover, under a provision of the pending amendments prohibiting recovery suits against the government.

DROPPING all their rebellious indignation, the Democrats of the house did everything the administration wished in considering the social security bill as altered by the senate. The conferees had settled all differences after two weeks of hard work, but one of the amendments they accepted was that permitting private pension systems to function under the measure. The majority members of the house were informed that President Roosevelt was opposed to this, so they refused to accept it. The senate would not permit the elimination of the amendment, so back to conference went the bill.

THOMAS D. SCHALL, the blind senator from Minnesota, has been one of the sharpest tongued critics of the administration in the senate. Recently he described President Roosevelt as a "megalomaniac," and, though the word was subsequently eliminated from the Record, the Democratic senators were decidedly miffed. So a little later Senators Robinson, Black and Bone found opportunity to tell Schall what they think of him and to demand that he conform to the rules of "decency."

The argument started when Schall had read by a clerk an editorial from a Texas editor, and an address of his own—all critical of the administration. Robinson protested. He asserted "when one whose moral obligations are so great as are those of the senator from Minnesota, it becomes necessary for some one to object." He added Schall "cannot shield himself behind an unfortunate allusion."

The Schall speech said President Roosevelt was imitating Mussolini, and that Ben Cohen, an administration aid and bill drafter, had "assumed the legislative functions usurped by the Executive." Robinson called Schall the "misrepresentative from Minnesota" and expressed the opinion the senator had "employed" some one to write his speeches.

"It is small business and only could be done by a man of small mentality," said the Arkansas senator. Replying, Schall said, "If the people knew what was behind this government they would not stand for it a minute."

SENDING floods of telegrams to senators or representatives for or against pending legislation will not be so effective in the future, as a result of the disclosures before the senate lobby investigators. They heard evidence to the effect that large numbers of telegrams against the utilities bill were sent from Warren, Pa., by an employee of the Associated Gas and Electric system, that the messages were signed with names taken from a city directory and that the originals were destroyed at Warren. The senate committee, evidently planning a nation-wide inquiry, asked the Western Union Telegraph company to prohibit the destruction of any messages transmitted during the last year, and officials of the company promised to co-operate.

TWENTY months of apparently futile moves to revitalize the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, and then suddenly Washington announces that the two nations had concluded a one-year trade agreement under which the Soviet Republics agreed to increase their American imports by 150 per cent. In return for purchase of \$30,000,000 worth of American goods Russia is to be granted wide tariff concessions by the United States.

Russia will buy railroad equipment, machinery for making new automobile models and other products of heavy industry. In addition the Soviets will buy cotton. The railroad equipment is needed badly for modernization of a weak transportation system. In return Russia expects to sell sausage casings, certain grades of iron ore, manganese, furs and dairy products in large quantities to the United States.

The pact, concluded by the exchange of notes between Ambassador Bullitt in Moscow and Maxim Litvinov, commissar for foreign affairs, provides for no further loans to Russia and makes no mention of the more than \$700,000,000 in debts contracted by former Russian governments. It is in line with Secretary Hull's policy of trade agreements. For these two reasons especially it is attacked by many Republicans and not a few Democrats in congress. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada was one of the angriest of these gentlemen. He declared Secretary Hull was a "prize diplomatic dupe" and announced that he would demand an immediate modification of the reciprocal tariff act to rescind powers under which Hull is negotiating such treaties. Key Pittman, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, also is earnestly opposed to Hull's trade program.

SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois, a member of the foreign relations committee, long has urged that Great Britain be persuaded to cede to the United States her island possessions in the Caribbean sea in payment of her war debt. The other day he was moved to bring the subject up again and delivered an interesting speech in the senate. This time he based his proposal upon the "peace offer" of England to cede a portion of her territory in Somaliland to Ethiopia, which in turn would cede certain territory to Italy with a view of averting the impending war between those countries.

The senator also suggested that England surrender all rights she claims to privileges of constructing a Nicaraguan canal, recalling, as a precedent, that England compelled France to yield all claims to territory adjacent to the Suez canal. The British islands in the West Indies, the senator said, are both useful as defense and necessary as protection for the United States. They "could be seized in time of war between nations fighting among themselves to possess the Caribbean and Southern seas. They could be used as the backyard of the United States from which supplies could be stored to be used in assault on America."

CHARLES TAUSSIG, who had served the administration for two years without official title or position, has been appointed chairman of the advisory committee of the National Youth administration. In announcing the creation of the NYA the President allocated to it \$50,000,000 of work-relief funds.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE appeared before the Ethiopian parliament and made an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to fight Italy to the death, declaring he had prepared himself to die in the contest if need be.

"Ethiopia knows how to fight to preserve its independence and its sovereignty," he said. "Soldiers! Follow the example of your warrior ancestors. Soldiers! Traders! Peasants! Young and old, men and women! Unite to face the invader! Your sovereign will be among you and will not hesitate to give his blood for the independence of his country."

Though the League of Nations council was scheduled to meet for consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel between July 25 and August 2, there were indications that the European nations were about ready to abandon Ethiopia to its fate and that if "The Lion of Judah" doesn't give in completely, Mussolini will be permitted to have his way with him. That probably will mean a long guerrilla warfare the details of which will not be pleasant reading.

Newspapers of northern Italy intimated that Premier Mussolini might abandon his projected war with Ethiopia if he could find a way of backing out without losing face. But the Roman public was quite sure the duke's aggressive policy would be unimpaired. This opinion was strengthened by the sending of more troops to East Africa.

Secretary of State Hull entered the picture again with a rather mild statement expressing America's abhorrence of war and confidence in the Kellogg pact. The Italians didn't like this at all.

SENATOR HUEY LONG has the political fate of his chief opponent, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsey of New Orleans, in the palm of his hand. But he is forcing the people of the city to put the mayor out. A majority of Walmsey's followers, tired of the conflict, formally deserted him when the commission council adopted a resolution endorsing recent statements of two commissioners calling for the city to make peace with Long. The mayor, standing almost alone, declined to yield. He told the council he "would not deal with men who have been called 'crooks and thieves' by every member of the commission council."

In a caucus preceding the council session, 13 of Walmsey's 17 ward leaders voted for his resignation "for the good of the city." The mayor told them he was "going to stick from here to breakfast."

WHEN Chinese rivers overflow they do the thing in a big way. The Han, which joins the Yangtze near Hankow, broke through the dikes and rushed through the densely populated land, drowning about 10,000 men, women and children.

UNOFFICIALLY and informally, the general opinion seems to be that the Wagner labor disputes act is unconstitutional and will be so declared by the United States Supreme court when that tribunal is called on for a decision. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges labor leaders to pay no attention to claims that the law is invalid. "Leading legal authorities of the nation are of the opinion that the act is Constitutional in every respect," he wrote, but added in a letter that he expects a court test and that the American Federation of Labor will get "the best legal talent."

Even if the Wagner law is knocked out by the Supreme court, the administration believes it has a plan that will avert at least 90 per cent of the usual number of strikes, walk-outs, lock-outs and other disorders. It is being launched in Toledo, Ohio, and has been called the "Toledo plan" because it was conceived by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady when he was trying to settle a dispute in that Ohio city. It has no sectional characteristics; carries no federal compulsion, and rests solely upon the willingness of workers and employers in every city that adopts the plan, to abandon the harsh economic weapons of old and substitute peaceful discussion for violence. Here again Green throws a monkey-wrench into the machinery. He says the A. F. of L. will not co-operate in promoting the McGrady plan because it provides that the mediation panels would include on the labor side representatives of company unions and of independent and rival unions. Under Green's leadership the policy of the A. F. of L. evidently is all for the federation, or nothing for anyone.

WITH the approval of the house labor committee a new bill intended to replace the NRA was brought forward in congress, but its chances of passage at this session were small. It would create a federal commission to license industries sending goods or commodities into interstate commerce. To obtain a federal license, an industry would be compelled to: Work employees not more than 30 hours a week, provide wages adequate for "a decent and comfortable standard of living," accept collective bargaining, outlaw dealings with parties to "yellow dog" contracts and ban workers under sixteen years of age and convict or forced labor.

NEWS from MICHIGAN

Lansing—The 800-acre tract of virgin pine near Grayling, known as the Hartwick Pines, has been formally turned over to the State. The property is the gift of the Hartwick family.

Lansing—Revenues to the State from the spring race meeting at the State Fair Grounds in Detroit amounted to \$136,653.25. The spring revenues included \$97,500 in daily license fees and taxes of \$39,153.25 on paid admissions. Another \$6,000 in ground rentals also was collected.

East Lansing—Four girls won the right to represent Southern Michigan in the state Four-H Club style show of garments made as Four-H Club projects. They are Jean Bovill, 15 years old, of Dearborn; Arlouene Furu, 15, of Climax; Gertrude Armstrong, 17, of Hillsdale, and Helen Taylor, 16, of Coral.

Grand Rapids—Three couples who were married in a triple wedding here 15 years ago, have returned from widely separated homes to celebrate their anniversary together. They are the Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Bronkema, of Orange City, Ia.; the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Dykstra, missionaries home from China on furlough, and the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Moes, of Minnesota.

Lansing—Aid from the Department of Labor and Industry in the collection of wages due needy workers will be increased when a new statute becomes effective Sept. 24. About \$20,000 in small wage claims have been collected through the department since Jan. 1. Under the new statute the way will be open for prosecutions when the child labor or women's labor laws have been violated.

Lansing—Work projects totaling \$2,000,000 have been sent to Washington for approval, bringing Michigan's total to \$9,500,000, it has been announced by Harry L. Pierson, WPA administrator for Michigan. The additional projects do not include any in Wayne County but are spread through the State. Included are repairs to buildings at the University of Michigan, work in State parks and a traffic survey of State roads.

Grand Rapids—Michigan's contribution to the Federal Government jumped 35 per cent in the fiscal year just closed, the Federal Treasury has revealed. The state's taxpayers gave Uncle Sam \$135,153,037.82, as compared with \$100,579,295 a year ago. Only seven states paid more. Only 10 per cent of the state's total tax payment was obtained from individual incomes. Michigan industries contributed more than \$35,000,000 in income taxes at the present 13 1/2 per cent rate.

Lansing—Next time Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morlok of Lansing, parents of one of the two complete sets of quadruplets in the United States, have difficulty in distinguishing Edna A. from Sarah C. or Wilma B. from Helen D. all they'll have to do is call the police to find out. State Police have taken the fingerprints of the five-year-old girls at the parents' request. A marked similarity in the ridges and whorls of Edna and Sarah, and likewise in those of Wilma and Helen was found.

East Lansing—Michigan State College, experimenting with one new and superior strain of potatoes suitable for growth in Michigan climate, has developed another. The Department of Agriculture brought out the Kattahdin by crossing four strains of potatoes. When the experiment was turned over to Michigan State College, crossing of the plants brought out a larger tuber which had smooth light skin and shallow eyes. The new potato was refined and given the name of Chippewa.

Lansing—Michigan's industrial condition has improved distinctly since the NRA was abolished on May 27th, according to a report by the Department of Labor and Industry. In June the average weekly wage of workers in 795 Michigan manufacturing plants was 12.1 per cent higher than in June in 1934. The total of wages rose 15.2 per cent. The number of workers went up 3 per cent. Food prices gained 12 per cent, but total wages paid and average weekly earnings showed a greater increase than living costs.

Port Huron—For the next three years, J. P. Lodge, a retired salt water sailor, plans to make his home on an old 20-foot converted lifeboat, undertaking a round-the-world trip that if completed will net him \$53,000 in prizes. Most of his trip will be near or along coast lines. His boat, named "Valley Camp," is an old lifeboat which was once part of the equipment of the steamship Callender. It is equipped with a mainsail and jib, has cooking equipment and adequate locker space for stores. The boat has no engine.

Jackson—It has been determined by experiments during the past year which kind of carrot yields the greatest amount of vitamin A or carotene. From a chart compiled on tests made from several varieties of carrots raised on the prison farms it was revealed that the carotene content varies from 46.8 grams to 162.5 grams per ton. It also shows that the soil has much to do with the amount of carotene in a carrot, while fertilizer makes no perceptible difference. Carotene is used in milk to increase its nutritive value.

Washington Digest

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

Washington.—Politics varies little from week to week or from administration to administration. There is much the same reaction to smart maneuvers and much the same consequence when a politician makes a bonehead play. Those who make the mistakes pay the penalties and just now one hears an abundance of discussion in Washington as to whether Mr. Roosevelt has made a political mistake that may cost him dearly later on.

Mistakes Are Costly
It will be recalled how in 1928 Senator William E. Borah of Idaho exacted a pledge from candidate Herbert Hoover that if Mr. Hoover were elected he would immediately call a special session of congress to deal with the agricultural tariff. Mr. Hoover carried out his promise and in so doing brought about his eventual downfall. He asked congress for a specific thing, namely, revision of the tariff affecting agricultural imports so that American agriculture could live. But congress, as congress does so many times, refused to stay in bounds. It got out of hand so badly that when the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill finally was enacted into law it turned out to be a boomerang of the worst kind. It overwhelmed Mr. Hoover and all of those who attempted to justify it.

Now to bring the parallel to date, Mr. Roosevelt has asked congress for a three point tax program. It is another one of those specific things. No sooner had his special message landed at the Capitol than house and senate members began going around to see how it could be expanded. Each member had his own ideas and each member began insisting and continues to insist on having those ideas included in the Roosevelt tax bill. From this tax program will result, a good many observers believe, a flareback on the President and his aspirations for reelection next year.

The efforts to expand the tax bill—and a good many of them are going to be successful—represent only the beginning. The thing is like a snowball and snowballs have a way of getting too large to manage. Sometimes they roll down upon the boy who started to make them. When the President first tossed his tax message into what was presumed to be the last stage of the session, he explained that the purpose of the new taxes was ultimately to balance the budget and at the same time to lay a foundation for redistribution of wealth. After the first flurry in which the administration spokesmen at the Capitol tried to rush through a bill, examination disclosed that the schedules he had proposed accomplished neither a balanced budget nor the objective of redistributed wealth. The potential yield of the income tax on the greater incomes failed in any way to produce a wealth redistribution. Nor did the proposed tax on inheritances and gifts yield a great return because in none of the instances are there large sources of revenue to tap.

When the President offered his tax bill he suggested informally that the probable yield would be about \$341,000,000 annually. Congressional examination of the schedules developed a conviction among leaders at the Capitol that the yield would not be in excess of \$100,000,000 annually. Then, along came Secretary Morgenthau who expressed various and sundry ideas about taxation but made no recommendations whatsoever. That, according to the trained political observers here, was another mistake. It left the door wide open and naturally there was forthcoming a perfect deluge of the tax ideas born among individual members after the President's message was delivered.

While it is too early yet to predict the final form of the tax legislation, it appears on the basis of present circumstances that the new bill will tax the incomes of a great many hundreds of thousands of persons at a heavier rate than they now are paying. They will get the full force and effect of these tax rates next March 15 when the first installment of taxes on incomes of 1935 is due.

Thereby hang the possible political consequences of the President's tax message. People never like to pay taxes, and to pay taxes now, with economic conditions what they are, is much more distasteful than in prosperous days. So, the political observers in their discussion around Washington now contend that Mr. Roosevelt will have much to answer for if the Republicans and New Deal opposition have the ability to utilize the material made available to them. Previously, in these columns, I have referred to the possible strategy of the President in seeking reelection through an appeal to the masses. This course has been freely charged by those who contend that the \$5,000,000,000 public works-relief fund which he has available to spend as he sees fit may be used to advantage in a political way.

Now that congress has given every indication of its determination to go beyond the President's tax proposal and assess taxes against most of us, the new phases of a political character referred to earlier have become much more significant. Although little blood has yet been shed, there has been a major casualty already in the clash between Ethiopia to Be Buried and Italy. It appears that the Pact of Paris, otherwise known as the Kellogg pact and the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, is about ready to be buried in an East African grave. With an eye toward the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy, Secretary Hull of our State department has proclaimed new America's belief in the sanctity of the treaty arranged during the term of office of Secretary Frank B. Kellogg and Foreign Minister Briand, of France. He has said very definitely that the United States looks to both Italy and Ethiopia to live up to their obligations under that treaty because each nation is a signatory thereto. But, while Mr. Hull's pronouncement must be regarded as a most commendable thing and his attitude must be accepted as properly representative of American conscience, the fact that the United States expects the two nations to live up to their obligations does not insure that result. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Kellogg pact is about to become, if it has not already become, just another scrap of paper. In frequent conversations, one hears the question asked: Why is the United States taking such interest in the controversy between Italy and Ethiopia? Those nations are thousands of miles away. They represent little that has a direct contact with our economic or political life as they stand today. Why, then, should the American government interest itself in that controversy except on a basis of the American people's natural love for peace? The answer is simple. One can go back through history and discover where every important war had its beginning over issues of no more concern to other nations directly than the issues between Ethiopia and Italy. One must become a bit disturbed in examining the political structure obtaining throughout the world today. It is in the nature of a keg of powder. Japan and Russia are at bayonet points because Russia feels Japan is expanding in the Far East and is seeking eventually to take over a portion of the territory so long under control of the Russian Bear. Besides there is a Chinese question in the Far East with the Japanese encroachment upon Chinese affairs. This condition has left a bad taste in the mouths of many statesmen and it will be influential if and when there is a realignment resulting from the crisis in Africa.

President Roosevelt has taken some notice of the plaint of members of house and senate who have been feeling the effects of Washington's intense heat. He has partially redefined the list of "must" legislation that he wants passed before congress adjourns. Heading this list, of course, is the tax legislation and it is more than intimated that he will not agree to an adjournment until a new tax law has been passed and signed.

Mr. Roosevelt also is inclined to insist that congress enact the bill which will deny corporations or citizens the right to sue the federal government on account of losses allegedly sustained through the government's gold policy. This legislation, from the administration's standpoint, is imperative because unless courts are denied jurisdiction in such suits it is an undoubted fact that there will be many of them filed before congress reconvenes next January. Thus, if the administration desires to avoid serious court battles in the face of the Supreme court's decision in the famous gold cases, it must prevent the filing of those suits. Once they are filed, an act of congress cannot prevent the rendering of a final decision and the adjudication of damages if any are found. Another measure which the President wants enacted is the banking act of 1935. It has undergone considerable revision at the hands of the senate sub-committee, presided over by Senator Glass of Virginia, but the latest word from the White House is that the administration will not insist upon the radical provisions originally written into the bill by Governor Eccles, of the Federal Reserve board. The Eccles plan, it will be recalled, was regarded by many as certain to result in placing control of the banking structure in a politically minded Federal Reserve board. The Glass revision is considered to have eliminated that danger.

The President has encountered a serious obstacle in the banking bill, however, that is related to political questions. As the bill now stands, banks would be permitted to underwrite issues of corporate securities, that is, to act as agent for the sale of those securities. Mr. Roosevelt is seeking to find some way by which the underwriting bank can be prevented from investing its own funds in those securities, a danger he regards as grave.

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The Riflemen of the Revolution

THE VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND COMPANIES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IN THE cool dawn of a summer morning 180 years ago a boy awoke and looked out from the window of his home in a little Massachusetts village. And this is what he saw:

"Suddenly, as though by magic summoned, the whole street was filled with men, marching silently and swiftly, with moccasined feet, their racoon caps pushed back, the green thrums tossing on sleeve and thigh."

The boy rubbed his eyes. He must be dreaming! And yet—

"On they came, rank on rank, like brown deer herding through a rock run; and on the hunting-shirts, lettered in white across each breast appeared the words: 'Liberty or Death!'"

Spell-bound, the boy continued to watch that "torrent of dusty riflemen passing without a break." In another moment they were gone—their long loping stride had carried them through the village and out of sight around the bend of the road which led to Cambridge. But in the years to come, when that boy became a grandfather, he would tell his grandchildren: "Yes, I saw the riflemen as they marched north to help George Washington drive General Gage and his Britishers out of Boston-town."

On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress passed a resolution that "six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in the Colony of Pennsylvania, two in the Colony of Maryland and two in the Colony of Virginia, and that each company as soon as completed shall march to join the army near Boston, to be there employed as light infantry under the command of the chief officer of that army." Pennsylvania's response was immediate and generous. She raised nine companies instead of six and by the middle of July her riflemen were on the march. By the end of that month two of the companies had reached Cambridge and by the middle of August the entire "Battalion of Riflemen," commanded by Col. William Thompson, Lieut. Col. Edward Hand, Maj. Robert Magaw and Captains John Lowdon, Michael Doude, George Nagel, Abraham Miller, Robert Cluggage, James Chambers, William Hendricks, James Ross and Matthew Smith, had reported to Washington and had become the "Second Regiment of the Army of the United States."

Swift as had been the northward march of the Pennsylvania frontiersmen, they found, upon their arrival, that the riflemen of Virginia and Maryland had been no less prompt in answering the call of Congress. Among the first of the sharpshooting gentry to reach the scene of action was a company from Frederick county, Virginia, commanded by a stalwart fellow whose leadership of these men who bore the long rifle would make him forever famous. He was Daniel Morgan.

Within ten days after receiving his commission, Morgan had raised a company of 96 Frederick county men, many of whom had served with him in the Dunmore war. On July 14, 1775, he started north from Winchester. His marching orders, according to tradition, was the laconic and alliterative command: "A bee-line for Boston, boys!" Within 21 days he covered the distance of 600 miles, an average of nearly 30 miles a day, without losing a single man through sickness or desertion.

"The achievement of Morgan and his 96 men," says Nickerson in his book, "The Turning Point of the Revolution," "can be paralleled only by that of the five hundred men of Marseilles who in July, 1792, marched 500 miles from the thrid Mediterranean to Paris, dragging with them two little cannon, at the rate of 18 miles a day, and arrived like Morgan's company without losing a man. A third example of rapid and spontaneous organization combined with such astonishing endurance would be hard to find."

When the Frederick county riflemen reached Cambridge, there occurred a dramatic incident in which there was a touch of pathos as well. For these Virginians from the beautiful Shenandoah valley and the wooded slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains were George Washington's neighbors. Their coming gave that harassed com-



"FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE POTOMAC, SIR!"

erick county, Virginia, were speeding north with Dan'l Morgan, another company of sharpshooters from another Frederick county—Maryland—was also on the march. It was commanded by Capt. Michael Cresap, the son of Col. Thomas Cresap, a well-known Maryland pioneer. Young Cresap had been an Indian trader at Redstone, near the present site of Brownsville, Pa., in 1772. The next year found him making his first bid for fame as a settler on lands beyond the Ohio, claimed by George Washington. Here he persisted in staying, despite Washington's offer to pay him for any improvements he had made if he would depart and despite the threat of a lawsuit if he didn't move.

But it remained for an incident at the opening of the Dunmore war to make the name of Michael Cresap famous all along the frontier. For he was unjustly accused of murdering the family of the great Mingo chief, Logan, who had confused that massacre with another killing in which Cresap, as leader of a party of rangers, had been involved.

Cresap and his riflemen, 22 of whom had served with him in the Dunmore war, left Frederick on July 18, 1775, and marched the 500 miles to Cambridge between that date and August 8. It would be interesting to know what Washington's feelings were when this erstwhile squatter on his Ohio lands entered his camp in Cambridge. Did His Excellency welcome his arrival any the less gratefully than he had that of the Virginia and Pennsylvania sharpshooters. It is not likely that he did, for in the greatness of George Washington there was no room for petty prejudices.

These riflemen, be they Marylanders, Virginians or Pennsylvanians, were men of the same stripe. They were, as Washington Irving describes them, "stark hunters and bushfighters, such stalwart fellows as Washington had known in his early campaigns." Incidentally, in all Washington's orders he persisted in calling them "Rifle Companies"—proving again that he was better as a general than as a speller!

Now that Washington's "Rifle Men" are here, take a look at them as they swagger through the shady streets of Cambridge town, "exciting," so Irving tells us, "much gaze and wonder among the rustic visitors to the camp."

They are dressed for the most part in flannel shirts, cloth or buckskin breeches, buckskin leggings and moccasins. Over these they wear fringed hunting shirts, some of brown linen, some of buckskin, bleached white, and a few of linsey woolsey. On their heads rest small round hats or coonskin caps, the sign and symbol of the frontiersman.

But the most striking part of their costume is the display on it of the words "Liberty or Death!" Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," says that the legend was spread in great letters across their hunting shirts, whereas Graham, Morgan's chief biographer, places it on their headgear. But the place where it appeared is immaterial. The sentiment was the thing that counted most and it was Patrick Henry's stirring speech in old St. John's church in Richmond which gave them the motto that was their rallying cry on many a hard-fought field of the Revolution.

The remainder of their costume is in keeping with its Indian origin, even though not all of them, like Cresap's men, are painted like red men. Into the leather belt which holds the hunting shirt in at the waist are thrust the tomahawk and that keen-edged weapon which has caused their redskin enemies to call all frontiersmen the "Long Knives" or "Big Knives." The shot pouch, which contains the small round balls of lead, the bullet, mold and some flax or tow for cleaning the rifle, hangs from a strap across the shoulder. There, too, is the powder horn, scraped and scraped until it is almost as thin and transparent as isinglass.

In the hollow of their arms or slanting across their brawny shoulders is fossed carelessly the long rifle which is so soon to become the terror of "Tommy Gage's Lobsterbacks." For, during the siege of Boston, many a British soldier learned to his sorrow that it was not safe to show his head within 200 yards of these "d-d widow and orphan-makers," as they called the riflemen. Significant of their deadly accuracy is the statement of Thatcher that "at a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of 250 yards."

During the autumn of 1775 three companies of riflemen—Morgan's Virginians and Smith's and Hendricks' Pennsylvanians—accompanied Arnold and Montgomery on the expedition to Quebec. Hendricks was killed during the assault in December and Morgan and most of the riflemen were taken prisoners. On January 1, 1776, the army was reorganized, the Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen became the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental army and were placed under the command of Edward Hand as colonel. Later in the year Morgan returned to the army through an exchange of prisoners and became colonel of the Eleventh Virginia regiment (later designated as the Seventh) composed of

remnants of the company he had led north from Frederick at the opening of the war and other sharpshooters recruited for the regiment.

In June, 1777, Washington, convinced that the sharpshooting ability of these frontiersmen from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia might prove a decisive factor in the war if concentrated in one unit and led by the right officers, decided to organize such a corps. As a result the "Corps of Riflemen" or the "Corps of Rangers," (Washington used both names in referring to it) came into existence. It was also known as "Morgan's Riflemen" and "Morgan's Parolan Corps" because its colonel was Daniel Morgan. Richard Butler of the Ninth Pennsylvania was made lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Joseph Morris of New Jersey became major.

The captains, according to Wilkinson's Memoirs, were Samuel J. Cabell, Thomas Posey, Gabriel Long of Maryland (other authorities list him as a Virginian), Van Swearingen of the Eighth Pennsylvania, James Parr of the First Pennsylvania, Hawkins Boone of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, Matthew Henderson of the Ninth Pennsylvania and a Captain Knox whose former affiliation is unknown. The corps consisted of approximately 500 men, transferred from the various regiments serving in the Continental line. Of this number Pennsylvanians supplied 193 officers and men, Virginia, 163, and Maryland, 65.

The riflemen soon justified Washington's faith in their ability and they behaved so gallantly as to win special mention from His Excellency in a letter to Congress. In it he spoke of "cheerful conduct and bravery where they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior in numbers and well secured behind redoubts."

When the threat of Burgoyne's invasion loomed on the northern horizon, the commander-in-chief decided that General Gates needed these rangers more than he did. In a letter to Gov. George Clinton of New York he said: "I am forwarding as fast as possible to join the Northern Army, Col. Morgan's Corps of Riflemen, amounting to five hundred. These are all chosen men selected from the army at large, well acquainted with the use of rifles, and with that mode of fighting which is necessary to make them a good counterpoise to the Indians, and they have distinguished themselves on a variety of occasions since the formation of the corps, in skirmishes with the enemy."

Morgan and his men were destined to distinguish themselves even more in the Saratoga campaign. They were invaluable both in the desultory sniping attacks on Burgoyne's camp and in pitched battle. Under the leadership of the dashing Benedict Arnold they won laurels on the bloody field of Freeman's Farm and added to them at the decisive Battle of Stillwater, although Gates basely deprived both Morgan and Arnold of the credit that was justly theirs. In fact, it was at Stillwater that one of the riflemen fired another "shot heard 'round the world." For when a ball from the rifle of Timothy Murphy, the Pennsylvanian, struck down Gen. Simon Fraser, Burgoyne's ablest subordinate, he sealed the doom of luckless "Gentleman Johnny's" army and made Saratoga the "turning point of the Revolution."

Early in 1778 Morgan, whose health had been broken by the hardships he had undergone, returned to his home in Virginia to recuperate. Thereupon Major Posey, successor to Major Morris, who had been killed in an engagement during the winter of 1777, became commander. But the "Old Wagoner" was back in the field in time to lead his riflemen to further honors at the Battle of Monmouth. Soon afterwards he gave up the command again. The corps was broken up and various companies assigned to different regiments.

The disbandment of Morgan's Rifle Corps prevented the establishment of what might have been a splendid tradition in the history of American arms. A recent historian has pointed out that "some 35 years before Congress authorized the raising of ten companies of border riflemen, George II had looked to the highland border of north Britain for a regiment to have the virtues peculiar to the frontier, and ten companies were raised from the Highlanders whose duty had been to 'watch upon the braes' This regiment became the Black Watch, famous today. The famous American rifle corps would have had its identity preserved in the American army if a similar useful traditionalism had prevailed in the United States. It has not and there are no Morgan's Rifles."

It is true that there are no "Morgan's Rifles" in the American army today. But the glory of that name is imperishably preserved in the record of their achievements on the battlefields of Saratoga and Monmouth and along the trail which Sullivan, the "Town Destroyer," blazed through the gloomy forests of the Iroquois country from Tloga to Genesee Castle. And so long as the story of the struggle for American liberty is repeated, so long will "The Riflemen of the Revolution" be a shining name in the annals of our nation.

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Golden Phantoms

FASCINATING TALES OF LOST MINES

By Editha L. Watson

THE HILL OF SILVER

A FEW years more than a century ago, a company of eleven men set out from San Antonio, Texas, to search for a wonderful silver mine. This mine was supposed to be near the old fort of San Luis de las Amarillas, on the San Saba river. It was known to legend as the Hill of Silver, and a vast fortune in that valuable metal awaited the man, or men, who should be lucky enough to find it.

It—or something like it—had been "found" many times before. The Indians knew about it, and rumors of its wonders had reached the Spaniards of Mexico as early as the Eighteenth century. The Apaches indicated its direction; the Lipans brought silver from its veins to San Antonio; the Comanches knew its location, and the Caddos, Wacos, and Tehuacanas, who survive only by their names on maps of the south, fought off the white men who traveled near it. Don Fernando de Miranda, lieutenant general of the province of Texas, found a mine which he claimed was of vast extent, and from which he brought samples of ore, and reported that he had been told of even richer mines farther on. Early eastern adventurers established a little smelter for gold and silver; some distance away they had a mine, which they claimed had been worked by the Spaniards; all this was somewhere in the extensive territory of the Hill of Silver.

The little group of eleven men from San Antonio were not hunting blindly. Their leaders were James and Resin Bowie, who were supposed to have seen with their own eyes the fabulous wealth of this hidden mine to which they were going. James Bowie, who was to become one of the martyred heroes of the Alamo, was said to have joined the tribe of Lipans who guarded the mine, for the express purpose of learning its location. Having succeeded, he organized this company to go back, fight off the Indians, and secure as much as they could of the rich ore.

The old fort was only 150 miles from San Antonio; both BOWIES had been at the mine. Putting these facts together, one might suppose that the travelers would head straight for the source of the treasure. But for some obscure reason, they wandered about for three weeks, following James Bowie, who was "looking over the lay of the land," and finally wound up about six miles east of the fort—where they were attacked by a large band of hostile Indians. A day or so before, a friendly Comanche had warned them of the projected raid, so they were prepared to fight, but one man was killed and three were wounded, and there were no means of caring for the injured. So, as soon as they could move them, they took their casualties back to San Antonio, making the trip, though crippled and halting, in ten days.

Perhaps reasoning that if he had gone straight on to his objective the expedition would have met success, James Bowie organized another party, of thirty men this time, and started out again for the silver treasure. This time he led them to the right location, but legend disagrees as to whether he found the mine or not.

That there actually is a Hill of Silver in that region is substantiated by records in the archives of Mexico. According to these records, the mine was worked in the early days of the San Saba mission. When the local Indians arose and killed everyone at the mine, it was considered politic to abandon the place for a while, until it should be safe to return and continue operations. But during the years after this massacre, so many things of great importance occurred to the Spaniards, and so many of those who knew the location of the mine were killed or returned to Mexico, that the Hill of Silver became actually lost.

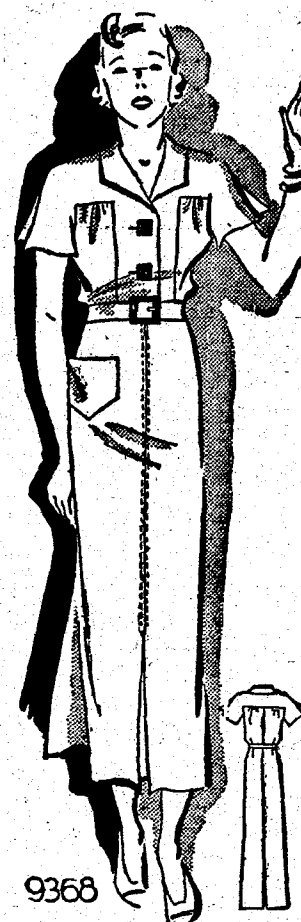
Several years ago silver bullets were found in the bottom of San Saba springs, and this find served to bring the lost site to notice again. It is said that treasure-seekers are now hunting over an area of more than 2,500 square miles, hoping to find the wonderful silver hill.

Other lost and hidden treasures of Texas include the famous "Nigger-head," in the wild country along the Rio Grande border. There is not much of a story to go on in the search for this mine, but it is said that a negro who worked for a ranch below Sanderson found the ore and brought specimens of it into camp. He disappeared shortly afterward, and ever since then the hunt has been keen, but with no results. Then there is that deep spring one hundred miles southwest of San Antonio, where "seven jackloads of silver" were thrown in early days when bandits attacked the transporting party. Not long ago drought caused the water to become much lower than ever before, and a bucket which scraped the bottom of the spring brought up a Spanish silver coin dated 1742.

After every violent storm along the coast of Texas, Spanish doubloons are found on the islands in the gulf—only a few at a time, of course, but still enough to recall legends of Jean Lafitte, who is supposed to have buried his wealth on some of these islands.

Action in Every Line of This One

PATTERN 9368



9368

Everyone you know—everywhere you go!—Action—Action—Action! The natural expression of youth and good health. Even our clothes are "built for action" these days and here's one that just can't wait to get going. You just know you're "going places" in the fashion world with the free stride the front and back skirt pleat give you. The simple yoke miraculously becomes an action pleated sleeve and anyone can see what subtle flattery is gathered into that bodice. A proper—set-up for your summer wardrobe would be one of striped shirting, another in washable pastel sports silk. The frock is just as appropriate for street and office wear as for sports.

Pattern 9368 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric.

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

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

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

SMILES

FUR, MEANING DISTANT

Teacher—Tommy, can you spell fur?

Tommy—Yes'm, f-u-r, fur.

Teacher—Correct. Now can you tell me what fur is?

Tommy—Yes'm. Fur is an awful long ways off.

Just to Prove That—

"Well, doctor?"

"Twin boys; one weighs five pounds and the other six."

"And I thought that all men were born equal!"—Detroit News.

Open Wide

"Why do they call it a dental parlor?"

"Parlor is another name for drawing room."—Answers Magazine.

Getting Along

Father—You have been courting my daughter for three years. What are you going to do?

Youth—W-why? Ought I to ask her for a k-kiss?

WNU—O 30-35



COOLING



GEN. DANIEL MORGAN

mander one of his few bright moments at a time when the petty bickerings and intrigues of inter-colonial jealousy were making his task of building an army seem well-nigh impossible.

Seeing the dust-covered riflemen file into camp, the commander-in-chief reined in his horse and asked whence they came. Their leader answered with words that must have been music to Washington's ears.

"From the right bank of the Potomac, sir!" said Daniel Morgan, and Washington was so moved by this reply that he dismounted at once and went along the company front, shaking hands with each man while tears rolled down his cheeks.

At the same time that the riflemen of Fred-

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EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Smatts called on Mrs. Minnie Cooper Sunday as did also Rude Kowalske and daughter, Carmon.

Will Walker and son, Lyle, finished spraying Mrs. Coopers cherry orchard, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Kowalske brought a lovely lunch to eat with Minnie, Bea and John Cooper, Sunday evening, also brought 2 beautiful bouquets of flowers.

Mrs. Nuton and two daughters, also her mother, Mrs. Brown of Washington, visited at the Will Walker home last week.

Raymond Kowalske and friend from Roger City called on his aunt, Mrs. Minnie Cooper, recently.

A. L. Drapeau and friends were out looking over the cherry orchards Sunday.

John Clark and brother from Charlevoix were calling on friends and relatives in Evelyn, Sunday.

Joe Clark and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Clark spent Monday afternoon at the Walter Clark home.

Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Livingston and Mr. Pierce Livingston from Toledo Ohio, also Mr. and Mrs. Ben Clark were visitors at the Walter Clark home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark called at the John Knudsen home, Friday evening.

DEER CREEK DIST.

(Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Floyd Lundy and family now occupy their new house, which they have been building.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Olney of Bellaire called on the formers cousin, Tom Kiser and family, also the formers' sister and family, Mrs. Lance Kemp, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee and Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Keller spent one evening of last week visiting Mr. Jacob and Miss Merle Keller.

Marjorie Kiser is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser, this week.

Boyd Keller is helping his grandfather throughout the haying season.

Mrs. Joe Kortanek and Mrs. Tom Kiser called on Mrs. Ray Williams, Friday afternoon.

Mr. M. Hart and Steve Shell have been helping Andrew Franseith with his haying this year.

Mrs. G. Morford and son Robert called on Mrs. Tom Kiser, Monday morning.

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

Notices of Lost, Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, etc., in this Column is 25 cents for one insertion for 25 words or less. Initials count as one word and compound words count as two words. Above this number of words a charge of one cent a word will be made for the first insertion and 1/2 cent for subsequent insertions, with a minimum charge of 15 cents. These rates are for cash only. Ten cents extra per insertion if charged.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE — 80 acres in Wilson Township. Dwelling, barn, good orchard. Under good cultivation. MRS. MARY E. COLE, East Jordan. 29x3

WANTED

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

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Used Lumber, Lath, Doors and Windows, in good condition. — MRS. CLARK BARRIE. x1

FOR SALE — Good Colt — past year old. — MARTIN DECKER x1

EARLY SOUR CHERRIES for sale at \$1.00 per bu. on trees. Five miles north-west of East Jordan. Phone 118-F12. LAWRENCE JEN-SEN. 30-1

FOR SALE — Rag Rugs, mostly small sizes. MRS. CHARLES SHE-DINA, East Jordan 30x1

FOR SALE — 4 White Pigs, 8 weeks old; reasonable if taken now. — JAMES KORTANEK. 30x1

PIANO FOR SALE — A \$450 Warner Piano. Will sell cheap, S. J. BURBANK, 305 Bridge-st. 30x1

FOR SALE — Nesco Gasoline Oil Stove in excellent condition at a bargain. Call at 506 Second-st or Phone 138. 30-1

FOR SALE — 25 acres of standing Hay. Conveniently located. Cheap for cash. — WM. F. BASHAW, Phone 182. 27tf.

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

THE SAME COUNTRY

By ROBERT V. FLEMING
Vice President, American Bankers Association

*There is a growing appreciation, both on the part of the people and the Government, of the earnest and sincere effort, being made by bankers to aid in recovery. It is desirable that we miss no opportunity to foster public understanding of the bankers' problems. We are arriving in an age of complex and upset economic conditions. Our affairs are closely inter-related not only within the confines of our own borders but extend to other countries throughout the world.



R. V. FLEMING

The Greatest Difficulty

I think the greatest difficulty we have to overcome in America today is due to our impatience with the progress we are making toward recovery. We must realize that while the Government can help by directing some measures for relief and recovery, we must help ourselves by doing our share to give impetus to the Government's efforts. We have the same country and basically the same businesses, factories and people we had prior to the depression, and business initiative must step forward if real recovery is to be achieved.

The theory we often hear expressed that banks create business activity is wrong. Banking can only make a supplementary contribution to business activity. Bankers have the facilities and the desire to extend credit, but business must initiate activity by seeking the credit which is readily available to all worthy borrowers.

Let it be said for business, however, that business men are as eager as bankers to contribute towards recovery. I think some of the trouble lies in the fact that too many legislative measures have been proposed for reform which leave an uncertainty in the minds of business leaders as to their eventual outcome and effect. Consequently, they hesitate to expand until the probable effects of such legislation are known.

MAKING IT HARDER FOR BANK ROBBERS

Mechanical Devices That Impede the Work of Bandits Described by Bankers Association Official.

The impediments, which the hard working bank robber now meets in plying his trade among small as well as large banks are described by James E. Baum, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association in charge of its Protective Department, in an article in "Banking" published by his organization.

"Protective equipment will minimize if not prevent loss," Mr. Baum says, "such as the silent automatic type of alarm, approved tear gas systems, several styles of bandit resisting enclosures and timelocks, or safes equipped with timelocks, which can be set for intervals of a few minutes.

"The silent automatic alarms operate in the beginning of a holdup and through actions carried out by the bank employees in obedience to the bandit's own commands. They are adaptable to the smaller banks which continue to be easiest targets for bank robbery.

Tear Gas Systems

"Tear gas systems have their advantages as self-contained protective units where outside aid is inconvenient or too remote from the bank to be effective. One objection to the use of tear gas in preventing holdup is the need of pressing a lever or button to discharge it. Although this necessary action seems too much to expect of the victims in a crisis where their lives are in jeopardy, the fact remains that tear gas systems have defeated bank robbery. Its deterrent value is also important.

"Different styles of bandit resisting enclosures are available. The lock manufacturers also produce timelocks which can be set to open at intervals of five minutes or longer. These locks are especially adapted for attachment to small safes or chests for safeguarding surplus funds while the bank is open for business."

Stock of Central Banks Usually Privately Owned

Of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The newest central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned.

Agriculture and Industry

Returns for the first quarter of 1935 for industrial corporations publishing quarterly reports show net profits 21 per cent more than for the same in 1934. The total farm value of all important crops, exclusive of livestock, rose in 1934 to \$4,782,423,000, as compared with \$4,114,265,000 in the previous year and \$2,882,195,000 in 1932.

Richardson Hill District
(Edited by Mrs. Lillian Kortanek)

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hart and children attended the party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zoulek, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Orville Czykoski and son of Gaylord called on Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hart Sunday evening, after having been dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thorsen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kortanek were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hite.

Irene Hart and Walter Hart spent Sunday afternoon at the home of their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart of South Arm Dist.

Margaret and Nellie Decker called on Mr. and Mrs. Bill Decker, Sunday afternoon.

Irene and Walter Hart called on Mr. and Mrs. Martin Decker, Sunday morning.

A number of people from this neighborhood have been missing things this past week, such as cream and butter from their cellars and cows being milked while in the pasture at night. It is hoped that the thief will be caught and severely dealt with.

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

PLEASANT HILL

(Edited by Mildred Hayward)

Margaret Hapner called on Altie Hayward Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stickney were Sunday dinner guests of Maremus Hayward and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bolser called on Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ruckle Sunday evening.

Ben Bolser called on Harlem Hayward, Sunday afternoon.

Margaret Hapner was a Sunday visitor of Helen Bennett.

Mrs. Anson Hayward, Mrs. Floyd Stickney, Margaret, Howard, Henry Ruckle also Mrs. Earl Batterbee picked cherries for Harlem Hayward, Monday.

Alvin Ruckle called on Floyd Stickney Tuesday morning.

Harlem Hayward and Alvin Ruckle were business callers in East Jordan, Tuesday forenoon.

Lucius Hayward and Floyd Stickney called on Bill VanDeventer, Monday noon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schroeder were Monday evening visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ruckle and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Maremus Hayward called on Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hayward Saturday evening.

PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Roy Earl of Boyne City, the Bell Telephone trouble man, was out this way Wednesday, looking for trouble which the local trouble man could not locate.

Miss Betty Hamilton, nurse of the Petoskey hospital, visited her father, Billy Hamilton at the Whiting Park fire tower, Thursday.

Mr. L. E. Phillips of Boyne City visited his farm on the Peninsula Friday, and called on the Bennett and Hayden families.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Russell of Ridgeway farms and Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill attended the Cherry Festival in Traverse City and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kamradt.

The Canning Club had a cake walk at the Star school house Saturday evening which netted them more than \$8. The money is to pay expenses to the round up at Gaylord, July 29th.

The Geo. Staley family of Stony Ridge farm spent Sunday fishing and had a picnic dinner on Porter creek.

The cherries on the Olcs cherry orchard are being picked for Marshino cherries, an entirely new industry for this section.

J. H. Waagenman and son Lyle of Three Bells Dist. attended a road meeting in Cadillac, Friday.

Mrs. P. H. Waagenman of Three Bells Dist. spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Mullett and family at Fremont.

Geo. Jarman and Mrs. Brace of Craved Hill, south side, spent Sunday evening with the Fred Wurn family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn and son W. F. accompanied their daughter, Mrs. Elwood Cyr and family of Boyne

City to Thumb Lake Sunday and had a picnic dinner.

Miss Sherly Webb of Grand Rapids came Friday and visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Webb at Pleasant View farm until Sunday.

Mrs. Will Provost and daughter and Lee Lloyd of Charlevoix called on the David Gaunt family in Three Bells Dist., Sunday afternoon. She reports her father, Mr. Mead Benson, very poorly at present.

The Mountain Sunday School is progressing very nicely with a good attendance.

Mrs. David Gaunt and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt spent Sunday evening with the Clarence Johnston family in Three Bells Dist.

Mrs. Louise Gabrielson who has cared for Mrs. Will Webb at Pleasant View farm for several weeks, visited her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Hayden and family at Hayden cottage Saturday, returning to Webb Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. T. Gabrielson and 2 children who are enroute home from a 10 days vacation spent with Mrs. Gabrielson's relatives in the U. P. also arrived Saturday evening at Hayden cottage to spend a day or two with the S. A. Hayden family. Mrs. Hayden is Mr. Gabrielson's sister.

Mrs. F. K. Hayden of the Log Cabin is again able to be out, having motored to East Jordan Saturday afternoon.

The F. K. Hayden family of the Log Cabin spent Sunday evening with Mrs. Hayden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer in Chaddock Dist. The occasion being Master Herman Beyer's birthday.

Clare Bogart of Boyne City, who has been working for his uncle, Orval Bennett at Honey Slope farm went all in with the heat Friday and went to his home.

The hottest day so far this summer at Orchard Hill was Saturday when the mercury stood at 94° for several hours in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hayden and family of Boyne Falls spent Monday evening at Orchard Hill. D. A. and C. A. Hayden of Orchard Hill motored to the Geo. Hanson farm and purchased a purebred ram.

Elmer Faust and C. A. Hayden attended the IOOF banquet in Boyne City, Tuesday evening.

Bill Schroeder of East Jordan has been helping Elmer Faust with his haying the past week.

Geo. Block of near Charlevoix purchased a truck of lambs of D. A. Hayden of Boyne Falls and C. A. Hayden of Orchard Hill, Saturday.

The local ball team played Boyne Falls team Sunday, but I was unable to get the report.

Haying is well underway, some farmers have finished. The weather has been ideal; great quantities of hay have been put in without a drop of rain on it.

The drouth is beginning to tell on

the pastures but other things are not suffering yet and with cooler weather weather.

Early cherries will be on the last part of the week as will raspberries.

AS WE HAVE TAKEN OVER THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH PRODUCTS

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO

Save You Money on all Paints - Varnishes, Stains, Enamels and Lacquers

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

Stop At **Whiteford's Store**

the pastures but other things are not suffering yet and with cooler weather weather. Early cherries will be on the last part of the week as will raspberries.

Notice to Dog Owners

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, and owing to the great increase in damage caused by dogs, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all dogs, 6 months old or over, must be licensed by application made to the County Treasurer, and a license tag must be kept on all dogs at all times.

The Sheriff's Department has been instructed to kill all unlicensed dogs and to prosecute the owners, if licenses are not obtained immediately; also to kill all dogs, whether licensed or not, running at large outside of cities unaccompanied by owner or custodian.

The penalty for owning an unlicensed dog is a fine of not more than \$100.00 or 3 months imprisonment, or both.

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention.

FLOYD W. IKENS,
Sheriff of Charlevoix County

LOOK AT THESE FOOTPRINTS FOR PROOF OF VALUE

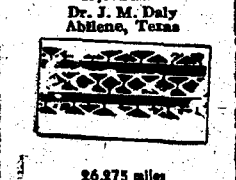
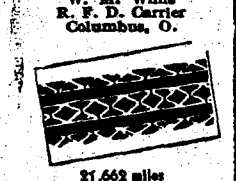


Goodyear's high reputation for quality doesn't mean Goodyear Tires cost more money—it means you get more value at competitive prices. It stands to reason that Goodyear, world's largest tire maker, can give you greater value per dollar. Detective Fauror's investigation proved it—verified that Goodyear's great "G-3" All-Weather delivers more miles, at lowest cost per mile.

SEE EVIDENCE HERE
Let us show you actual footprint records of "G-3's" on your neighbors' cars—cold-turkey evidence that you'll get better than 43% LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE AT NO EXTRA COST!

SEE HOW

—These tread footprints made by "G-3" tires—after the long mileages shown—prove there's still lots of non-skid left in these treads for thousands more miles of safety.



Look at these prices FOR PROOF OF ECONOMY

PATHFINDER
\$5.25
A real Goodyear—with all latest features. Center-traction safety tread. Super-twist Cord body. All new rubber. Excels in many highest priced tires. Used by millions.

SPEEDWAY
\$4.25
Genuine Goodyear-built quality at lowest price. Tough long-wearing rubber. Thick non-skid tread. Super-twist Cord blowout protection in every ply. A thrifty "buy."

CASH PRICES—OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION
DON'T BE FOOLED by trick discounts from padded price lists. BUY NO TIRES until you see how MUCH MORE QUALITY Goodyear gives you FOR THE SAME MONEY—OR LESS!

EASY TERMS

You bet they're Guaranteed against both road hazards and defects—in writing
Prices subject to change without notice. State sales tax additional
EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
Phone 179 — East Jordan, Mich.

AS LOW AS **51¢** A Week

Local Happenings

Phyllis Rogers is visiting friends at Harbor Springs this week.

Fern Gee is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Flint.

Two Trucks for sale, cash or easy payments or trade. C. J. Malpass. adv.

Miss Mary Barden of South Haven is guest of the Misses Porter this week.

Some more of those sweet red juicy Watermelons at the Co's Store for the week end. adv.

Montmorency Cherries! 2 cent a pound on the trees. Ben Smatts, telephone 118-F31. adv.

Harry Walstad was here from Charlevoix, Sunday, for a visit with his mother, Mrs. A. Walstad.

Another good buy at the Co's Store is Round or Sirloin Steak or Beef Roast for only 15c lb. adv.

Some good rebuilt Mowing Machines and Hay Rakes for sale or trade at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

House Paint, second to none in quality at \$2.48 per gallon if bought soon. — C. H. Whittington. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dickie and Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson of Muskegon were calling on East Jordan friends, Monday.

Jean Campbell, Marguerite Clark and Suzanne Porter are at Camp Daggett on Walloon Lake for a couple of weeks.

Do you know any good reason why a woman stands up to iron clothes? See the new Ironing Boards in the Co's Store window. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol L. Hoyt and three children of Iola, Kansas, are here for an extended visit at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

Phyllis Bulow returned Monday from a visit in Flint. While away, she accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Arthur Stewart, and husband on a motor trip through the eastern states.

Mrs. Edd Thorsen returned to her home south of town, Tuesday, after having spent several weeks at the home of her son, Alfred, following her return from Lockwood hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Lester Schultz and husband, visited their daughter, Mrs. Albert Nesman and family at Benzonia, Wednesday.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richards and family were Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hush (parents of Mrs. Richards) of Alliance, Ohio, and Mrs. Richards sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Fredley of Homeworth, Ohio.

Mrs. Eala, who is staying with her son Halle Bala of Lansing, fell and broke her hip just below the joint, Friday, July 12. She was taken to the S. Lawrence Hospital. The physician did not advise putting it in a cast. Mr. Eala is 81 years old. She was a resident of East Jordan for about 25 years. Her condition is fair.

Mrs. Edpa Otte of Traverse City was a Sunday guest at the A. J. Hite home.

Harry Hoover of Detroit spent the week end with his family in East Jordan.

Mrs. Rachel Bartlett is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Chaplain at Levering.

Archie Pringle returned Monday from a business trip through southern Michigan and Ohio.

Marie and John MacDonald of Rose City are guests of their aunt, Mrs. G. Muma and family.

Don't let your milk spoil when you can get a good Separator cheap at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

College Inn Soups are in a class by themselves. Try them at the special price of 2 for 21c at the Co's Store. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kunze of Ann Arbor were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healey.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whiteford of Flint were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whiteford.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Powers of Harbor Springs were guests last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rogers.

Mrs. A. Berg of Petoskey visited her sister, Mrs. A. Walstad and her daughter, Mrs. Ida Bashaw, over the week end.

Mrs. A. R. Raupp (formerly Miss Doris Hayden) of Detroit spent a few days last week at her East Jordan home.

Just the thing for that beach party—some fresh juicy Hamburgs at 2 pounds for a quarter from the Co's Store. adv.

Wall Paper Sale. For two weeks, starting today, all Paper in stock will be sold at a discount. — C. H. Whittington. adv.

Hot weather is hard on tires—buy a guaranteed Seiberling from the Co's Store and get a tube of the same size free. adv.

Mrs. John B. Kelley of Ocean Beach, California is expected here this week to spend a few days calling on old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Livingston, also Pierce Livingston, of Toledo, O., visited East Jordan friends and relatives last week.

The Misses Esther Kaye and Dye had as week end guest at the Dye cottage, Miss Billie Lindley of Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Hazel and Frank McKay who have been visiting at the home of their uncle, Milton McKay, left Monday for their home at LaPeer.

Mrs. Wm. Richards and children returned home last Saturday after spending the past two weeks at the home of the former's parents, at Alliance, Ohio.

Mrs. George Sarkozy of Detroit is guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bulow.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Etcher and family visited her parents near Bellaire, the first of the week.

Follow the Progress of the Tigers by reading H. G. Salsinger, daily and Sunday in The Detroit News.

All kinds of Store Furniture, also Household Furniture for sale on easy payments. C. J. Malpass. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp and niece, Carrie Orvis, were week end guests of Clam River relatives.

Donald Stokes of Flint, spent the week end at the home of his mother, Mrs. Seth LaValley, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Olney of Bellaire were Sunday guests of his sister, Mrs. Lance Kemp and family.

Vern Crawford and sons, Robert and Donald of Muskegon, visited East Jordan relatives last week end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. MacDonald of Detroit are visiting East Jordan and Central Lake friends and relatives.

For your picnic dinner—Bologna—Liver Sausage—or Frankfurts—at 15c per lb. at the Co's Store. adv.

Ruth, Betty and Helen Sturgill of Detroit are guests of their aunt and family, Mrs. Verne Richardson, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Egan of Traverse City are spending the week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hite.

J. Jackson returned home last Sunday after a ten day visit with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Stevens and family of Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. Drapeau and daughter, Miss Drapeau of Detroit were recent guests of their son and brother, A. Drapeau and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stallard and son of Detroit are spending a couple of weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stallard.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dhyse of Flint and Mr. and Mrs. B. Burton of Caro, were guests the latter part of last week of Mrs. Clark Barrie.

Mrs. Clark Barrie has just completed remodeling her home on State-st., with its new coat of paint. It presents a very pleasing appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Beckman and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hilliker, of Detroit were the house guests of the Dye family at their cottage on Lake Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gagnon returned to Detroit, Sunday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hite. Miss Marion Hite accompanied them to Detroit for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark and son, Roy, of Detroit are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Clark, before leaving for Washington, D. C., where Mr. Clark has been transferred.

Mrs. Mae Ward returned to her home in Lansing the first of the week after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. B. Milstein and family, she was accompanied by Mr. Milstein and son, Jimmie.

Did you know that you could get Beef or Veal Stew for 10c per lb. at the Co's Store. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. George Russell of Grand Rapids were here over the week end for a visit at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt. Mr. Russell returned home Monday. Mrs. Russell remaining for a longer visit.

A party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zoulek Saturday evening, July 20th, the occasion being the birthday anniversary of their daughter, Winnifred. A large crowd came and enjoyed dancing and a pot luck lunch at midnight.

The intense heat wave the past week throughout the middle west and felt in a minor degree even in these parts, is driving people in large numbers to the thousands of bathing beaches in Michigan. The many fine beaches along the shores of Lake Charlevoix are drawing their liberal quota of bathers seeking relief in the clear cooling waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dye who opened their cottage for the summer, July 4, were recalled to Detroit July 6 by the sudden death by drowning of Mr. Dye's business associate, Howard C. Chilson, a well-known Detroit attorney. The accident occurred at Auchoz Bay when Mr. Chilson with two friends were cruising about in a motor boat. As he stood in the rear of the boat made a sudden turn, flinging him into the water. The body was not recovered until 24 hours later. Mr. Wendall Phillips accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Dye to East Jordan the following week, the two men returning to Detroit the same day.

A man, driving along a country road, saw the roof of a farm house ablaze. He gesticulated and called the farmer's wife who was standing in the doorway:

"Hey, your house is afire."
"What?"
"I say your house is afire."
"What did y'say? I'm a little deaf."
"Your house is afire!" he yelled at the top of his lungs.
"Is that all?"
"It's all I can think of just now."

Suspect Incendiarism In Jordan Township Farm Blaze

Incendiarism is suspected in the complete destruction of a large frame barn on the farm of Adam Skroeki in the Bohemian settlement southeast of East Jordan in Jordan township, which burned about 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Skroeki had broken his usual custom of going to town Saturday night and had retired early. The barking of the dog awakened him, but he was able to lead out only the horses and save the set of harness.

Included in the loss were a newly installed hay unloading outfit, a new silo filler and 35 tons of hay. A brick silo adjoining the barn was ruined.

The fact that the building had a steel roof was all that saved the rest of his buildings, as well as those of nearby neighbors. The East Jordan fire department responded to the call and helped protect other buildings.

Albert F. Bridge Former E. J. Merchant Dies At Charlevoix

Albert F. Bridge, 81, president of the Charlevoix County State Bank, died Sunday at the Charlevoix hospital following an illness of several weeks caused by a stroke of paralysis.

He was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1854. He moved to East Jordan in 1895 and engaged in the hardware business until 1903, when he went to Charlevoix to become assistant cashier of the Old Charlevoix County Bank. He had always taken an active part in civic affairs.

Surviving are the widow; two sons, Robert of Charlevoix and Clarence of Midland, and a brother, George S. of Evanston, Ill. Funeral services were held Tuesday.

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.

34 YEARS OF STRENGTH & SERVICE

As we complete our 34th year of service to this community, and look back for a moment, we find ourselves amazed at the tremendous changes which have taken place since our organization July 23, 1901.

In this 34 year interval, since the bank was organized, we have witnessed both the highest peak of the nation's prosperity and its deepest plunge into the worst depression the world has ever seen. In the span of this bank's existence there took place mankind's greatest war, followed by social and economic upheavals, which have changed the very character of our civilization. But through it all, the service of this bank to its own community has gone faithfully on.

That is the big fact in which we take most pride today. It has been a splendid privilege to have devoted 34 years to the service of a community like ours, and we look forward with pleasure and confidence to our second 34 years.

Upon this occasion, we wish to thank all of our friends, old and new, who have done business with this bank. Our best wishes and our best service will be yours in the years ahead.

STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

Dr. John VanEss of Arabia, will preach.

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

Sunday, July 28th, 1935.

8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.
10:00 a. m. — Bellaire.

Seventh-day Adventist
Pastor — L. C. Lee

Sabbath School 10:00 a. m. Saturday
Preaching — 11:00 a. m. Saturday
Meetings in Bible Christian Hall.

Latter Day Saints Church
C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.

8:00 p. m.—Evening Services.
8:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.

All are welcome to attend any of these services.

Pilgrim Holiness Church
Rev. Harley Osborn, Pastor

Sunday, 3:00 p. m. — Afternoon Service.

Friday, 8:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting
Revised popular song: "There's no homelike place."—Log.

ICE CREAM - - 29c quart
15c pint 12 different flavors

This Coupon And 15c Good For ONE DINNER Saturday from 12:00 to 1:00

Try our new Wimpy Hamburgs Only 10c

Groceries — Milk — Whipping Cream Agency for Pott's Laundry

THE COFFEE CUP

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH

TEMPLE THEATRE EAST JORDAN

FRI. - SAT. July 26 - 27 MATINEE SATURDAY
GEORGE O'BRIEN IN
The Cowboy Millionaire
Cartoon Comedy — and — The Phantom Empire

SUN - MON - TUES. July 28 - 29 - 30 Matinee Sun.
Fredric March — Charles Laughton — John Beal
LES MISERABLES
Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
ALL COLOR COMEDY. — LATEST NEWS FLASHES

WED. ONLY July 31st Family Nite 2 for 25c
WARNER BAXTER
UNDER A PAMPAS MOON

MATINEES SAT. and SUN. 2:30 — 10c - 15c
Eves (Except Family Nite) 10c - 25c

HAVE YOU JOINED THE OWLS Sat. Nite is Hooting Time

Free Pickup and Delivery Freight Service

Beginning July 28th the East Jordan & Southern Railroad Company will collect and deliver less than carload freight when such service is desired. You should take advantage of this COMPLETE FREIGHT SERVICE which is furnished by a dependable "Home Owned" industry.

Daily service --- careful handling --- you can expect second day delivery from Grand Rapids and third or fourth day from Chicago.

Typical rates:

100 lbs. first class from Grand Rapids	\$.76
100 lbs. " " Chicago	\$1.01
100 lbs. " " Detroit	\$.91

other classes proportionately lower.

No Extra Charge

For information Phone No. 226

EAST JORDAN & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

There's Always Another Year

MARTHA OSTENSO

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WNU Service.

SYNOPSIS

To the little town of Heron, River comes Anna ("Silver") Grenoble, daughter of "Gentleman Jim," formerly of the community, known as a gambler, news of whose murder in Chicago has reached the town. Sophronia Willard, Jim Grenoble's sister, is at the depot to meet Silver. Her household consists of her husband, and stepsons, Roderick and Jason. The Willards own only half of the farm, the other half being Anna Grenoble's.

CHAPTER I—Continued

But had he been here now he might have prepared himself for Silver's arrival. It would go hard with Roddy if she meant to sell her land for cash. But if she could be persuaded to accept a fair rental . . . Sophronia resolved to take the bull by the horns and suggest it to her before Roddy got home.

The train came to a stop in Heron River. People crowded forward, looking eagerly along the line of coaches. Perhaps for the most part they did not know just what they expected to see when Silver Grenoble stepped down upon the platform.

What they did see was a tallish, thin girl in a tailored suit of dove-gray silk and a felt hat of the same color—a hat that showed beneath it a white, immobile face and enormous dark eyes, and plainly dressed hair that seemed colorless. For a moment she stood looking uncertainly about, and then Sophronia Willard advanced upon her with her black-gloved hand outstretched.

Shad Finney, tearing a little, saw an unmistakable tear glide down the older woman's weathered cheek.

A porter had deposited on the platform two traveling bags of fine black leather, a name stamped on each in silver. Two little boys scampered up to the cases and read the name loudly enough for all to hear.

A murmur moved about the platform. "She goes by the name of Silver, eh? Kind o' funny."

Shad Finney and Nils Ulevik stood at a decent distance, their watery old eyes taking in the scene. They saw the girl seize one of the traveling bags, Sophronia the other. A baggage man spoke to them about a trunk that had been taken off the train, and after a word of instruction, Sophronia moved away with Silver to the steps at the head of the platform.

Jess Melbank had risen from her bench and had ambled forward, to stand surveying the strange girl up and down as she advanced. Sophronia ignored her, and one might have thought that Silver Grenoble did not see either her or anyone else in that gathering.

But just as the two women reached the platform steps, Duke Melbank cleared his throat with a long, profound rumble, and then coughed lightly behind his hand. A titter arose. Sophronia, setting down the suitcase she carried, swung about.

"That was you, wasn't it, Duke?" she said in her explosive voice.

"Me what?" Duke asked innocently. "It was him," a small boy piped, and darted behind his mother's skirts.

"You know what I mean," Sophronia said loudly. "It was you that coughed."

"Can't a guy cough?" Duke demanded with an injured air. Sophronia Willard was not one to mince matters. Her long arm shot forward, and her large, bony fist came accurately home just beneath the soft cleft of Duke Melbank's chin. A gasp rose from the crowd. Duke reeled backward, struck his shoulder blade against the depot wall and uttered a sound half way between a grunt and a whine.

Phronie stood back from him, her face alight with satisfaction. She was about to turn away when Jess Melbank, with amazing alacrity for one of her weight, suddenly stepped between Phronie and Duke.

Jess screamed maledictions. She shook her fist in Sophronia's face. Her language was of the cellar of cellars. She knew—everybody else in Heron River knew—that the daughter of Jim Grenoble was! Small boys stood rooted, little girls sped back in terror. Women turned pale and men's mouths twisted. But Jess Melbank did not strike Phronie Willard. And Phronie remained motionless as granite. While Jess was drawing breath to begin anew, Phronie turned haughtily away, swept up the suitcase and led Silver down the steps. The two old men saw the women get into the old Willard car and vanish down the street.

There had been a moment of dead silence. But now there was the unpleasant babble of human voices. Shad hooked his arm in Nils Ulevik's, and the two made off, sickened a little, wondering much.

CHAPTER II

On that night in July, a night that was moonless but whitely lambent with stars, a southwest wind moved in sultry indolence up across the stupendous void of Dakota, and thence across the state line and over farm lands suddenly lush with yield. It lightly touched Roddy Willard's cheek and stirred his dark, uncovered hair as he drove his car toward Heron River. His thoughts were so intense that every now and then the motor came almost to a halt on the narrow, winding road. At such times he would im-

patiently apply his foot to the accelerator and continue for a while at a reckless speed.

He did not see the road before him. He saw rather the monotonous panorama of his own life, unrolling backward to the years of his adolescence, when his father had sold the farm in the adjoining county, married Sophronia Grenoble, and moved to the Grenoble place, half of which had become his property. "Gentleman Jim" Grenoble, when he had begun his life of vagabondage, had refused to relinquish his section. But now in the foreground of that panorama, bright and excitingly strange, was the face of Corinne Meader.

In one week Corinne would be his wife.

He saw her face as he had seen it that first day, in an ice cream parlor, an hour after he had registered at the State Agricultural college, seven years ago. He had been twenty, older than most of the entrants, and Corinne was seventeen, a freshman in arts at the university. Harry Richter had introduced them, and even now, after everything that had happened, Roddy's heart beat oppressively again as he recalled the widening of Corinne's brown eyes and her slow, thorough survey of him. She had hesitated for a moment and then, glancing with a curious smile at his hand, she had extended her own and in his huge, hard grasp it had been swallowed completely. He had kept his eyes fastened dumbly upon her face and had seen her lids droop in a way that could have been nothing but deliberate coquetry. Roddy had blushed furiously as he heard Harry Richter's amused laugh.

She was the daughter of the banker in Ballantyne. It was something of a wonder that he, Roddy Willard, should have taken her to the movies and to dances a number of times during their college career, a little bewildered, a little uncertain, and very much flattered by the occasional, capricious preference she showed him over all the other admirers who flocked about her.

One summer vacation she had driven over from a house party on Twin Deer lake and had found Roddy on the Willard farm, anxiously ministering to a sick horse in the pasture. Later, Corinne had sat in Sophronia's parlor and had glanced about at the walls. A few days later he had substituted some etchings and water-colors for his stepmother's horrible objets d'art. But Corinne had never come again, and afterwards Roddy had been a little ashamed of his snobbish in removing Phronie's treasures, even though, truth to tell, the walls were more pleasing without the burnt leather image of Pochontas with the calendar beneath.

Roddy wondered now why it was that he had never kissed Corinne during those years while he was seeing her frequently. Perhaps it was his own humility. Perhaps it was because he suspected that it was his physical self alone that appealed to her, and that beyond the satisfaction of an established conquest she would have no use for him. He was in earnest where Corinne was concerned, and he had been afraid of discovering that she was not in earnest about him.

But he knew now that she had been in earnest. A month ago, the local papers had made much of the failure of the bank in Ballantyne, though all had absolved from blame old Edwin Meader, Corinne's father. Roddy had had a number of letters from Corinne after that, and their tone had become increasingly despondent. What was she to do? Her father was completely broken. Her mother had fifty dollars a month of her own to live on. Corinne, who had been one of the Ballantyne smart set, had made efforts to get a position at teaching, even in a country school, but the school boards were flooded with applications. Her last letter had been one of complete despair.

When, early this morning, Roddy had set out for Ballantyne in his car, he had had the curious feeling that the sun was a little too bright, that he could not see as clearly as he had been used to do, over undulating prairies that he knew as well as he knew his own face. But there had been a tense excitement about that journey, and when he had come to its end he had seen Corinne, small and beautifully made, and Corinne's brown eyes with their look of helpless appeal—and within an hour, beneath the grape arbor of the Meader place, he had asked her to marry him. He had told her that he hoped to get the Grenoble land, a richer tract than his own, and that after a while life on a farm would not be as harsh as it was being painted just now.

Corinne had seemed frightened and abashed and timid and thrilled. Then she had thrown her arms about his neck and sobbed that she had always loved him and that she would marry him as soon as he wished.

Her mother, a plump, pink little woman, with soft hands and a disposition to ignore the catastrophe that had befallen the Meaders, gave them her blessing with a bright gale that admitted not the least suspicion of any incongruity in the match. Corinne, of course, must have a proper wedding, even if things were bad. "A quiet little wedding here at home," Mrs. Meader said briskly. "The Congregational church is too big and cold." Roddy had seen through Mrs. Meader's little pretext. But Corinne had looked across at him with widening amusement in her eyes, and he had gravely suppressed a grin.

He had spent the day with the Meaders, although he was uncomfortable with pity for old Edwin, who sat,

oblivious of all that went on about him, in a chair in his study.

Thus it had happened. Roddy pulled himself erect in his car as he came to the turn in the road that led westward past Twin Deer lake. Over there, a mile or so across brush and prairie, blinked the dozen street lights of Heron River. By this time, he reflected, the usual crowd would have left the village and gone their ways. He turned his car away from the highway and headed for the village.

People seated on their screened verandas in the town of Ballantyne observed that a faint breeze had sprung up from the southwest, and although it was pleasant after the heat of the day, it might mean rain for the morrow. With harvest so near at hand . . .

But Corinne Meader, undressing in her mauve and white bedroom, was grateful for the breeze that caressed her hot throat and temples from the open window. She brushed her hair with hurried strokes. But her own beauty—which had availed her nothing!—stared back at her from her mirror, and presently she leaned forward on her palms and gazed long and intently at her own image.

"And so—you are going to marry a farmer, my dear!" her lips said softly. Mrs. Meader opened the door, closed



A Little Bewildered, a Little Uncertain, and Very Much Flattered.

it behind her, and stole into a chair beside Corinne's dressing table as though some conspiracy were afoot.

"Darling," the mother breathed, "you won't mind my sitting for a minute while you get ready for bed? I'm—I'm just as excited as though it were I who was getting married! It's all so unexpected—I had no idea! But Roddy is a dear, Corinne—a perfect dear!"

"He's awfully good-looking," Corinne said with forbearance, and continued to wing out her hair with her brush.

"And he has quite a large farm, too, hasn't he?" Mrs. Meader was saying. "And quite near Maynard. It isn't as though you were going to be marooned on some backwoods homestead for the rest of your days. You can drive over to see us often, too, after you're married."

"I suppose so," Corinne conceded. "Oh, dear—it's going to be terrible giving up this house, darling—if it comes to that. After all these years! But I mustn't talk about such things now—and you so happy."

"You won't have to give up the house, now that I'm provided for," Corinne reminded her cynically.

Mrs. Meader chose to let that pass. "Of course," she observed, "if you had married Sylvester Edgett when he asked you—"

"Mother!" Corinne squealed. "His pimples!"

Mrs. Meader gave a deprecating little laugh. "I didn't mean that seriously, darling, you know that. And anyhow, he's only a bookkeeper."

Corinne, although she was still addressing herself, spoke aloud. "Yes, I could have married Sylvester. Or I could go now and clerk at eleven dollars a week in Ellingbo's dry goods store. And all the girls in town could come in and ask for samples of white satin, and giggle, and tell me it's for their wedding dresses!" No, thanks, I'd rather die than do that!"

Mrs. Meader put a plump arm about Corinne's shoulders, and a round, bright tear trembled on her pink cheek.

"My baby!" she quavered. "To think I am going to lose you—and so soon! And to think that the bank had to—to fall before you got settled in your own home. It's just too—cruel!"

"Now, mother," Corinne said with supreme patience, "don't do that!"

"All right, I'm sorry, darling," her mother whimpered, and dabbed her nose with a bit of lace and chiffon. "But I can't help thinking of all the chances you've had to marry well—of course they weren't good enough! But if Harry Richter's father hadn't been so against Harry's marrying just now—"

Corinne stood up, sighed. "Please, mother! You're talking as though I were being sold in a slave market. Harry knows what he wants. It's his father's business he wants—and his father's money—not me. Anyhow, I'm not in love with Harry. It's just that you've been expecting great things of me—and the miracle didn't come off! Now, be a good girl and go to bed. I'm tired."

She kissed her mother, and with her arms about her propelled her gently toward the door. Mrs. Meader murmured a reluctant and tender good

night and Corinne was alone.

She went back to the oval glass of her ivory dressing-table. When she glanced at her reflection, it was with a small, curled smile of satisfaction, in contemplating the fine tapering of her eyebrows, the back-sweep of glossy waves, patrician-wise, from her forehead, and the natural, provocative poise of her red lips.

Finally, she lit a cigarette, got into bed, and switched off the light. She stretched out sinuously, enjoying the smoke and the smooth coolness of the fine linen sheets, and thinking luxuriously, with frank, rather delicious excitement, of Roddy Willard.

CHAPTER III

Sophronia Willard had driven a half mile from the limits of Heron River before she spoke to the girl who sat beside her, straight and white as an icicle.

Then Phronie said, between her long white teeth, "D—n them! The ignoramus. Don't you mind 'em, child! You've done nothin' wrong. Don't you let 'em scare you!"

The girl laughed softly. Sophronia glanced at her in surprise, and thought suddenly that she looked in some way much more than nineteen.

"I'm not a child, Aunt Sophronia," she said. Her voice was low and oddly measured, as though she herself were listening to it. "They didn't frighten me. I am only sorry they upset you on my account."

Phronie was discomfited and a bit irritated. "They get away with too much, those gals!" she said loudly. "A stranger can't come here that they don't act up like a pack o' hoodlums!"

Silver did not reply. Her aunt ventured a glance at her as she jerked the old car around a corner. The girl's face, with its rather small features, was like marble, no life in anything but her eyes, and they stared straight ahead of her as though she saw something nameless beyond the dark of the windshield. Qualms were unusual with Phronie, but she experienced them now.

"But we won't do any talking to-night, Silver," she said presently. "You must get a good rest. I am sorry Roddy—he's my eldest stepson—I'm sorry he's away in the good car. This is an awful rattle-trap for you to be comin' home in!"

Silver seemed to have been thinking her own thoughts. "Your stepson—Roddy," she ventured, "will he mind very much—my coming?"

"He won't mind anything, unless you sell your land to a cash buyer," Sophronia said grimly, and then could have bitten her tongue out. She had just said that tonight they wouldn't do any talking!

"I don't think I shall want to sell the land, Aunt Sophronia," Silver said monotonously. "If you will just let me stay with you, I'll be ever so grateful."

Sophronia's heart leaped. Well, if it was going to be as simple as that! "Stay!" she exclaimed. "Isn't this your rightful home? And ain't I your closest kin? I'd be a fine one, I would, if I didn't insist on your living with me!"

"Thank you, Aunt Sophronia," Silver said. "I can't say any more."

"You don't need to," Sophronia remarked tersely. "And don't call me 'Sophronia!' It's too much like me. I get 'Phronie' from them that likes me. You can cut out the 'aunt,' too. It makes me feel old."

"Phronie," Silver repeated thoughtfully. "Dad called you that, but I wasn't sure—"

Phronie was not particularly intuitive, but she sensed that the girl Silver had drawn back into that curious immobility of hers.

Out of the sultry darkness, old Roderick came toward them from the big house, where one light was burning in the living room. Sophronia saw his arms outstretched toward Jim's daughter, and heard the booming greeting of his voice, and was suddenly afraid. But Jim's daughter did not break down. There was something uncanny about the girl, Sophronia thought in confusion.

In the house, Phronie relieved Silver Grenoble of her wraps and the men took her luggage upstairs. With the firm belief in the efficacy of food to dull the sharp edge of grief, Phronie then busied herself preparing a plate of sandwiches. Jason went to the cooler in the vegetable cellar outside, and brought in a stone jug of ginger beer, while old Roderick kept Silver company in the living room.

When Sophronia returned with the sandwiches, she saw a bit of color on Silver's cheeks, and although her eyes were darting about the room like dark flames, they were no longer the eyes of some stricken animal.

Sophronia placed the sandwiches and glasses on the table with its crocheted dolly, and Jason poured ginger beer into the glasses.

"Now, Silver," she said stoutly, "you must have a bite. That darned old car must have played you out—it sure did me."

The men helped themselves, reaching out to the decked table in painful fastidiousness with their large brown hands.

Sophronia took in Silver's appearance in detail. The girl was slender, but not as frail as Phronie had at first supposed. Her eyes were probably a very dark blue, although by the light of the acetylene lamp they seemed almost black. Her hair was what would be called ash-blond, she decided, and it waved slightly and was dressed in a plain fashion low upon her neck.

Then Sophronia looked about the room and saw it, in a twinkling, as she had not seen it in years. She saw it now because she was wondering what Jim's daughter was thinking about it. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Horses, Mules Get Sleeping Sickness

Animals Are Affected During Warm Weather; Serum Recommended.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

During warm weather, horse owners are advised to be on the lookout for encephalomyelitis, an infectious disease affecting the brain and spinal cord of both horses and mules and sometimes called "sleeping sickness" or "blind staggers." It has caused serious losses in recent years to farmers in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and several midwestern and western states, and may spread to new areas.

Use of the commercially prepared anti-encephalomyelitis serum is warranted where the disease appears. However, the immunity which this produces is of short duration and treatment must be repeated at intervals. The serum should be administered by a competent veterinarian.

The first noticeable symptoms of encephalomyelitis are disturbance of the appetite, lack of spirit, and weakness. These are quickly followed by sleepiness, grinding of the teeth, walking in a circle, or trying to push or plunge through any obstacle with which the animal comes in contact. Later the animal may go down and although unable to rise may thrash violently with the feet and head. After reaching this stage the animal usually dies.

The department recommends that affected animals be isolated and that stables and other equipment be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a formalin or lye solution. Evidence indicates that mosquitoes or other blood-sucking insects carry the infection. Where the disease exists horses, when not in use, should be housed in clean stables and protected from insects.

Investigations by the department and other agencies during recent outbreaks have been aimed at the development of an effective tissue vaccine. Some progress has been made and a vaccine developed will be tested further in areas where the disease occurred in 1934. The vaccination consists of an injection of a "dead" virus. Apparently many animals, but not all, may be protected by this vaccine.

No Increase Foreseen in Bacterial Wilt of Corn

Little if any increase in bacterial wilt of sweet corn (Stewart's Disease) for 1935 is foreseen by Dr. Nell Stevens of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is purely an experimental forecast, based upon studies of winter temperatures. Dr. Stevens believes that a mild winter, or several mild winters are likely to be followed by outbreaks of the disease in the northeastern states. His conclusions are based upon and supported by winter temperatures and occurrence of the disease since 1900.

He found that when the average temperature for December, January, and February was 30 degrees or below, the disease was not serious in the following growing season, but when the average was 34 degrees or more, heavy losses occurred.

The past winter was slightly warmer in the northeastern states and slightly colder in the north central states, than the previous winter, but temperature did not average above the danger mark, except where resistant varieties already are grown for commercial use.

Good Pasture Paddocks

It is very important to have good pasture paddocks near barns. Nearness of pastures in which work horses and mules are to be grazed at night is a first consideration, advises a writer in the Missouri Farmer. Two to four small pastures, from three to six acres in size should be fenced off near the barns with smooth or woven wire. There should be lanes running to them so that the animals may be turned out in any of the pastures without difficulty or delay. Fresh water should be provided in each of these pasture paddocks, and they should be reserved exclusively for the work stock at night and on holidays. Where animals are to be idle longer, they should be thrown back into the larger pastures on some other part of the farm, as it is the purpose to conserve the small pasture paddocks near the barn for use of work animals.

Fighting Flies

Fly time is here, so one of the jobs which should be finished is the hauling of manure from the barnyard. Flies lay their eggs in manure heaps and in accumulations of filth containing moisture. If there is not time to take the manure to the field at frequent intervals, it helps to cover the manure heap with air slacked lime or to soak it with some coal tar disinfectant solution. Also darken the stable by means of gunny sacks hung over the windows and over the upper part of the doorway.—Wallace Farmer.

Tuberculosis on Decline

Two-thirds of all counties in the United States now are virtually free of bovine tuberculosis, according to the Agricultural department. Since tuberculosis testing began in 1917, infection among cattle has been reduced to a minimum in 2,035 counties, or 66.3 per cent of all counties, the department said. Eighteen states have been designated officially as modified accredited areas, signifying that tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent.

WISE IS HE WHO PICKS HIS STEPS ON LIFE'S PATH

From his place at the side of the road the Philosopher sees the world go by. One man, with strained face and clenched hands, dashes on, without regard to the rights of others on the road, trying vainly to overtake the happiness that will always elude him.

Another, plodding wearily, stooped with the burden of his possessions, looks neither to the right nor the left, seeks only for firm ground under his feet. He is unable to see that the way is pleasant; that the sky is blue overhead, and that from the side of the road friendly hands are outstretched toward him. His journey is a lonely one.

The Philosopher, in his resting place, sighs that so many persons, in their blind search for the Holy Grail of happiness, in their frantic struggle for the great joy that they foolishly imagine is to be found in the great things, fail to grasp the happiness that is to be found all along the way.

Some, heedless and careless, dance and sing along the road, and the flowers they pick from the roadside fade and die. In their friendships is little of friendliness. When night comes they have no place to lay their heads and no one to comfort them.

And finally the wise man passes. He neither hurries nor loiters, but in leisurely fashion makes sure passage; finding time for work, play, and true friendships among those who line the highway. He finds warmth in the sun and coolness in the rain; the flowers and the songs of birds assuage his thirst for beauty. His hardships, being shared by others, become less burdensome, his joys greater because others may find part in them, and the Holy Grail of happiness is always at his hand.

The old Philosopher sighs with regret that it is late, and that he may not join this wise man in his journey.—Detroit News.

Swords Made History

Two historic swords have been made national treasures in Japan. The first is that worn by the late Fleet Admiral Togo at the Battle of the Japan sea, originally the gift of the late Emperor Taisho when his majesty was crown prince. The second is a samurai sword called "Bizen Fukuoka Ichimonji," which was presented to Viscount Chokel Okabe, former feudal lord of Kishiwada, by the city of Kishiwada. Both will be displayed in museums in Tokyo.

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Scenes and Persons in the Current News

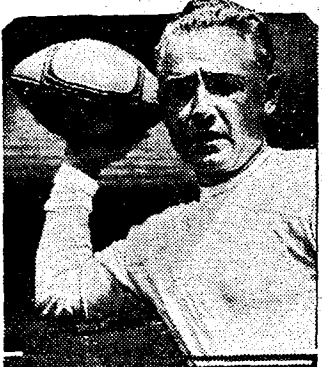


1—National Guardsmen in Tacoma, Wash., dispersing with gas bombs strike pickets who were intercepting workers in lumber mills where the union men are on strike. 2—Some of the 35,000 Puerto Ricans who demonstrated before the capitol in San Juan demanding legislation for the permanent reconstruction of the island government. 3—Mickey Ladd, son of a former United States senator, who has succeeded Melvin Purvis as head of the Justice department's investigation forces in Chicago.

Non-Skid Ball Aids Rainy Day Grid Contests

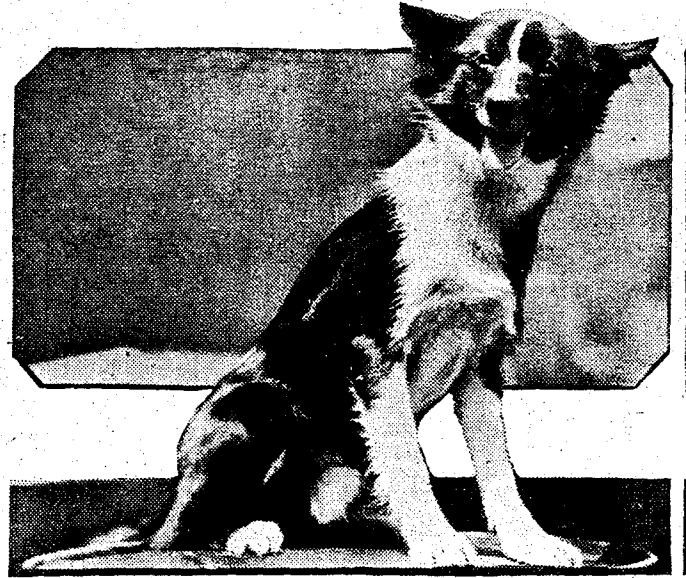
There'll be fewer fumbles on the battlefields of football when the rain comes down in torrents if this ball is adopted, say its inventors.

Arthur "Dutch" Bergman, football coach of Catholic university, Wash-



ington, D. C., is shown holding the new dewy day pigskin which is being considered. The ball was demonstrated during a convention of coaches.

Finds Strange Animal in Alaska



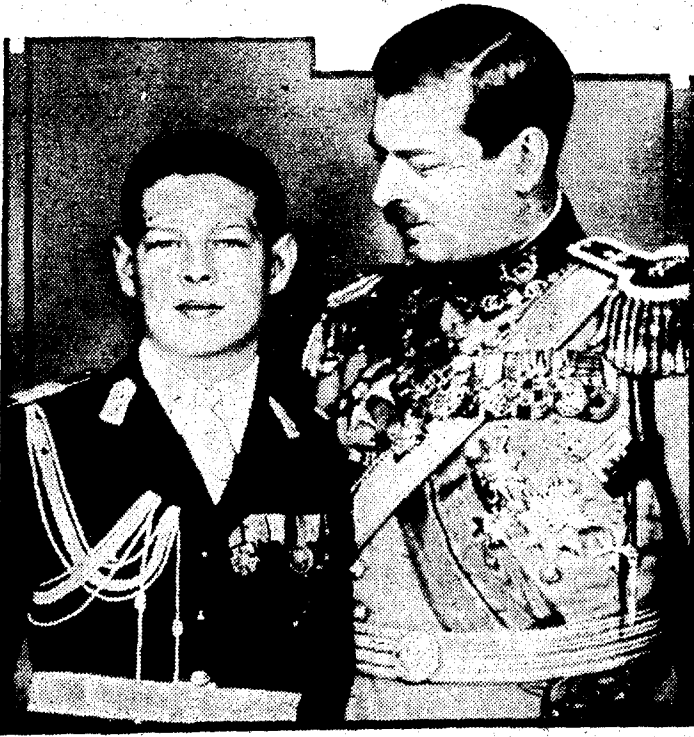
Edward Lowe, Jr., of San Francisco, has returned from a big game hunting trip in Alaska and brought with him the peculiar animal shown above. It is a cross between the malamute and the fox. These animals are possessed in large numbers by a tribe of Tahltan Indians that Mr. Lowe found between the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers. They hunt in packs of 50 or more when in the wild state.

League of Nations of Beauty Meets in Paris



The winners of the national beauty contests throughout Europe all came together in Paris and, having lunched in the Bois de Boulogne, were photographed in this lovely setting.

Rumania's King and His Son



Latest portrait of King Carol II of Rumania and his husky fourteen-year-old son, Crown Prince Michael, heir to the throne

Send Specialist to Addis Ababa

Some indication of the concern with which the State department viewed the prospect of war between Italy and Ethiopia was given by the shifting of



Cornelius Van H. Engert, a specialist in near eastern affairs, from the post of first secretary of the legation at Cairo, Egypt, to that of charge d'affaires and consul general at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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 July 28

AMOS

LESSON TEXT—Amos 1:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT—But let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream.—Amos 5:24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Hero Preacher. JUNIOR TOPIC—When God Needed a Hero.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Standing for the Right. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God's Plumb Line and Our Social Order.

Amos was a herdsman called of God to be a prophet. A prophet is one who speaks forth the message of God. He convicts the people of their sins, pleads for them to get right with God. The only effective way to correct wrong social usage is to bring the people into right relationship with God.

I. The Call of Amos (1:1). He was a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore fruit (7:14). He was not a prophet by succession, neither was he trained in the prophetic schools.

II. To Whom Amos Was Sent (1:1). Though he was from Judah, his ministry was to be primarily to Israel.

III. Amos' Message.

1. Sins denounced (2:6-8; 6:1-6).

a. Avaricious greed (2:6-8).

(1) Sold the righteous for silver (v. 6). The judge, for a bribe of silver, declared the innocent to be guilty.

(2) Sold the poor for a pair of shoes (v. 6). It doubtless referred to the practice of selling into slavery the debtor who could not pay for a pair of shoes which he had been sold on credit.

(3) Pants after the dust of the earth (v. 7). So avaricious had these men become that they even grasped after the earth which the downtrodden poor cast upon their head in their mourning because of their misery.

(4) Turned aside the way of the meek (v. 7). These grasping rich men turned aside the meek, that is, those who did not stand up for their rights.

(5) Licentiousness (v. 7). So notorious were the immoralities practiced that they were even guilty of incestuous prostitution. How adequately this pictures the licentiousness of our present age.

b. Reckless security (6:1-3). They closed their eyes to the approaching judgment predicted by the prophet.

c. Luxury (6:4-6). Their luxury expressed itself in:

(1) Extravagant furniture. They had beds of ivory, which means, doubtless, wood inlaid with ivory.

(2) Laziness (v. 4). Many stretched themselves on their couches, thus living lives of indolence.

(3) Feasted on delicacies (v. 4). They bought what they desired, regardless of its cost.

(4) Adorned their feasts with music (v. 5). They sang idle songs, even inventing musical instruments for this purpose.

(5) They drank wine (v. 6). They drank from bowls, indicating excessive drinking.

d. They failed to grieve for Joseph. Many are today indulging in luxury, entirely indifferent to the crying needs of others.

2. The remedy proposed (5:4-9). The prophet called upon them to return to God. The time to repent is while divine judgment is stayed. In their turning to God they were to renounce:

a. Idolatry (vv. 5, 8). They were to turn away from the places of idolatry—Bethel, Gilgal, and Beer-sheba.

b. Seeking to pervert judgment (v. 7). Turning judgment to wormwood implies the bitterness of the perversion of judgment to the injured.

c. Seeking to dethrone righteousness (v. 7). "Leaving off righteousness" is thought to mean that unrighteousness was allowed to take its place.

IV. Intercedes for the People (7:1-9). The prophet stands here not merely as the proclaimer of judgment, but as the intercessor for the people.

V. Opposed by Amaziah the Priest (7:10-17).

1. Message sent to Jeroboam (vv. 10, 11). The priest sought to hinder the prophet by informing the king of the judgment which Amos proclaimed.

2. He attempted to silence the prophet (vv. 12, 13).

3. The prophet's bold reply (vv. 14-17).

a. He declared that he had received his commission from God directly (vv. 14, 15). The one who has heard the call of God must be faithful in the declaration of his message even though opposed by ecclesiastical and political leaders.

b. Doom pronounced (vv. 16, 17). He set forth the shame and distress of the Babylonian captivity, which came upon them because of their unfaithfulness to God.

An Overwhelming Thought

How could we bear that overwhelming thought "Thou knowest"—the thought that there is certainly somewhere, unless also we had the conviction warm at our hearts, "Thou lovest"—the certainty that the deepest certainty of all is the love of him who orders all.—W. Charles.

Better Thoughts

A single gentle rain makes the grass many shades greener; so our prospects brighten on the influx of better thoughts.

Joys and Duties of Holiday Time

Child Needs Adjustment to Home During Period of Vacation.

Now that vacation days are here, children feel a marvelous freedom from restraint, and from tasks. It is a period of readjustment, just as much as is the beginning of school in the fall. It is well for parents to appreciate this, for by so doing they will spare themselves and their offspring some difficult moments.

Many young children will be inclined to rely upon mother to direct their time by suggesting games, or little helpful tasks made attractive through the idea of relieving her of work. The rest will strain at the leash of any restraint, believing that as school was their expected and peculiar occupation, that vacation means all play and no work. They will be irked by requests to do minor jobs, quite within their ability, or to run errands, however few, or, perhaps, even to have pleasant suggestions about recreational diversions.

It requires careful thought on the part of a mother to prevent the children from leaning on her too much, in the first instance, and from becoming a bit too aloof, in the second. It is well for the mother to have it definitely understood that she expects to be told when any one of the children goes out, and where the place is. Many adults believe it is a wise precaution to leave such word at home, since sometimes it is desirable or necessary to get in touch with them, and some one in the house should know their whereabouts.

It is well, also, to expect children to be home promptly for meals—which then should be served promptly. If the children find themselves unexpectedly invited to meals with their friends, then the telephone should be used to inform the home of their plans—and in younger children permission should be asked for and granted, if possible, or refused if necessary. Mothers' plans may have to be adjusted to suit such changes, or perhaps children have forgotten other engagements and can then be reminded of them.

Children can learn, in tender years, that the home is a circle made of different units, and while each unit has the right to individual freedom of wide latitude there remains the ties of the family, which should be respected. There must be co-operation, and vacation days can foster this, however old or young the members.

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Serial "Takes Hold"

If you live out in the peaceful, happy country, nothing happens during the week to make you forget the last installment of the serial in your home newspaper.

SAFETY PROVISION

A course in cooking should be given to everyone at college. You never know when you may have to be well informed about it.

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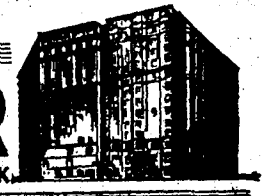
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TELLS HOW BANKS AIDED PROGRESS

Economist Describes the Ways Banking Institutions Have Contributed to Development of United States

OMAHA, Neb.—Privately owned banking, despite its faults, has served America well, William A. Irwin, Professor of Economics, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, declared in a recent address here on "Banking in a Changing World."

"Under the leadership of individuals banking has helped to bring this country to a foremost place in economic development among the nations of the world," he said. "The small community has been developed by the individual bank. The frontiers of America have been pushed forward by the help and counsel of the individual banker. The shocks of wars and depressions in a century and a half have been withstood with the assistance of the individual banker."

Change May Be Necessary

"It may be that we have reached a tide in the affairs of America when new methods are needed. It may be that we have come to a point where the individual should be submerged for the greatest good of the greatest number."

"It may even be that complete centralization of the banking system has become an economic necessity in our complicated social life. But the banker ought to be satisfied that these things are so before he should give up his fight for the system we have known. We came to greatness under that kind of banking; we should not give it up without unmistakable proof of the absolute necessity of such a change."

The American Pattern

Professor Irwin said that the proposal which has been advanced for coordinating banking operations in the national interest under a "Supreme Court" for banking is typically American and ought to have the most serious consideration of those elements which are clamoring for political control, which is typically un-American. It is not wise, he said, to oppose changes as such, but that bankers should "see to it that change, if and when it does come, shall preserve all that is good in the past and stick as closely as possible to the American pattern of things."

Banking is properly a conservative profession, he pointed out, and should cling to practices and principles of banking that are, and always have been, fundamentally sound.

"It is to its credit that so large a group of its members never faltered, even in boom times, in their allegiance to those sound principles," he declared. "We probably owe our salvation from chaos to that fact."

BANKS AND COLLEGE LAUNCH NEW SCHOOL

Aims to Offer Studies in Advanced Banking Subjects to Bank Executives—Public Duties of Banks Stressed

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — The Graduate School of Banking, an unprecedented educational project, operated under the joint auspices of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association and Rutgers University, with 220 enrolled students from 35 states and the District of Columbia, inaugurated here in June its first resident session.

The states represented and the number of registrants from each were as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 2; Connecticut, 9; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 9; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 5; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 31; New York, 50; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 7; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 5; Virginia, 6; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Wyoming, 1.

The annual resident sessions of the graduate school will be supplemented between periods by continued extension work for the students at their homes. The purpose of the school is described as being to offer in a three year course a comprehensive approach to an advanced study of the various administrative problems in banking and trust institutions. The teaching procedure is a combination of the case system and the lecture discussion method.

The Curriculum

The curriculum embraces banking administrative problems and policies, bank investment problems, legal and managerial aspects of trust business, legal phases of bank administration and economic problems in the field of money and credit. The public relations and responsibilities of banks and methods for meeting these obligations are emphasized in the courses.

It is planned to set up similar schools in cooperation with other universities in various parts of the country. The school will add 200 registrants each year for two years until 600 are enrolled.

The trustees of the Educational Foundation of the American Bankers Association have set aside funds from the foundation to grant 100 loan scholarships of \$150 each to qualified applicants for attendance at the school.

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 stimulate a lily with marvelous 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 silk 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 Jugoslavs 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 Olifants 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 Nanjing 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.

SEES INFLATION A SLOW PROCESS

A Real Danger for the Future, Col. Ayres Tells Banking Groups.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Present prospects do not indicate that inflation severe enough to cause further dollar devaluation will come soon in this country, but as an ultimate development it seems to be a very real danger, Leonard P. Ayres, Vice President Cleveland Trust Company, said here tonight in an address before the Graduate School of Banking. He believed this statement to be true "unless the government enters frankly upon a policy of issuing fiat money with which to meet its expenses." At present that does not seem to be in sight, he said.

The Graduate School is operated jointly by the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association and Rutgers University to offer advanced studies for bank officers.

"We have so enormously increased the capacity of our banking system for credit expansion that it is difficult to see how we could have a vigorous business revival without having it develop into a credit inflation," Colonel Ayres declared.

Inflation a Slow Process

If inflation does come it will be a slow process, he said, pointing out that in Germany, France, Belgium and Italy it took about five years to develop from the time when the governments entered upon policies of financing large peace-time deficits by bank credit up to the time when the public generally began to spend money rapidly because of fear that it would still further depreciate in purchasing power.

"If we are to go through such a period here it would seem likely that it might last rather longer than the corresponding periods did abroad," he said. "Its beginning would date from the spring of 1933 when we left the old gold basis for our money and entered upon the policy of financing large governmental deficits by the sale of Federal securities mainly to banks rather than to private investors."

"The method that we are following is the one that proved disastrous in Europe for in all those countries including Germany, the increasing issues of money that caused the inflations were not mere printing press issues of fiat currency, but were secured by government bonds and notes discounted at the banks. Nevertheless, the process is inherently a slow one."

Among the clearest lessons taught by the European experience, Colonel Ayres asserted, is that there are "no good hedges against inflation." He added:

Did Not Lighten Debt Burdens

"One of the strange facts about these inflations is that while they destroyed the values of most existing debts, they did not succeed in lightening the debt burdens of either the people as a whole, or of the corporations.

"Inflation destroys the value of bonds and mortgages and so confiscates the property of these holders of obligations and hands it over to the shareholders and the equity owners. However, it introduces so many new economic difficulties that these share and equity holders are at once forced to incur new indebtedness so that when stabilization comes the problems of debt are about as troublesome as they were before, or even more so."

The five requisites of inflation were listed by Colonel Ayres as first, a period of sustained active business; second, a rising stock market; third, real credit expansion; fourth, greater outflow of gold "than we can tolerate which would force us to cut our currency—entirely free from gold"; and fifth, continued large budget deficits in government operation.

A PROPHECY

Significant economic developments to be expected in the next decade are listed by a prominent business writer as follows: (1) Higher standard of living. (2) Continued advances in technical processes of production. (3) Factory built houses, better and cheaper than hand made houses. (4) Somewhat cheaper money. (5) Faster travel. (6) News printed by radio. (7) Mechanical cotton picker, revolutionizing the South. (8) Cheaper electric power. (9) Better distribution of goods; more chain stores. (10) Another depression five or six years hence, preceded by an inflationary boom.

TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Why is it that one farmer raises 100 bushels of corn to the acre, and the other one, on the other side of the fence, raises 25 bushels to the acre? Why is it that one farmer produces 100 pounds of pork on five bushels of corn, and another uses 25 bushels? Not until power machinery, scientific principles of soil fertilization and restoration, rotation of crops, diversification of crops and economical feeding are applied to the farm, will the farmers' problem be solved, says a farm authority.

BANKING READY

NEW YORK. — There is abundant evidence that banks are in an unusually favorable position to finance a period of industrial growth, says the June issue of "Banking" published by the American Bankers Association.

An official survey on June 10 indicated that the Government of the United States, through its loans, was the potential owner of more than half of the existing world stocks of American cotton.

GOVERNMENT BANK UNSUITED TO U. S.

Would Serve Politics Rather Than Business Needs, Says R. S. Hecht, Citing Previous Experiences.

QUOTES PRESIDENT JACKSON

Extent and Diversity of This Country Presents Different Situation From Europe and Makes Regional Banking Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A refutation of arguments in favor of a government-owned central bank system for the United States is presented in a statement by R. S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association, based on exhaustive studies of European central banks. He also points out the disastrous consequences of previous central bank experiments in the United States.

"Our present regional Federal Reserve System under private ownership is infinitely better for this country than would be a government-owned and controlled central bank," Mr. Hecht says. "If history teaches us anything, it is that it is almost certain that a central bank so owned would be run to meet the varying exigencies of the government in power rather than to serve the commercial needs of the country."

Central banking has been tried twice in the United States, but was finally abolished because the credit control which the central banks exercised became objectionable and unpopular, he goes on to say.

What Andrew Jackson Said

"The continued existence of the Second Bank finally became a bitter political issue and President Jackson succeeded in abolishing it," Mr. Hecht says. "Permit me to quote from his farewell address: 'The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could seriously injure, if not destroy the business of any of them which might incur its resentment. . . . It you had not conquered, the government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret control, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it.'"

When the Wilson Administration con-

sidered banking reform it carefully kept away from vesting central banking powers in a single institution and instead introduced the regional idea by creating twelve reserve banks located in different economic and geographical sections of the country. Mr. Hecht says a plan that has worked exceedingly well because the separate banks are under the guidance of men chosen on account of their intimate acquaintance with the problems and needs of their respective territories. He continues:

"The great size and diversity of America tends to make a central bank undesirable. The central banks of Europe such as the Banks of England, France and Germany, cover areas not as large as some of our states. A central bank in the United States on the other hand would be called upon to administer the financial policies of an area larger than all of Europe, in which there are quite a number of central banks.

Subservient to Popular Demands

"Moreover, history has proven that any banking system entirely owned and dominated by the government usually demonstrates much greater ability in aiding expansion of credit than in putting on the brakes at the right time to prevent undue inflation by restraining and contracting credit. This is easy to understand because in times of depression everyone is urging the government to make money and credit easy and to encourage expansion.

"On the other hand, it always has been and always will be a difficult task for any government to call a halt in time of apparent prosperity because in the very nature of things the government would be very sensitive to public criticism and would hesitate to take any action which would tend to curtail business activity. It is such undue susceptibility to popular demands which makes government banking inherently weak.

"Our studies show that of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The newest central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned."

The American Bankers Association Mr. Hecht says, is convinced that a central bank would not be in the interest of the public or the banks. His position, he added, is well understood by the President and the leaders in his Administration for we have been absolutely frank with them in all our discussions and have missed no opportunity for emphasizing that in our opinion no banking system will, in the long run, be sound if it is dominated entirely by the ever changing political administrations. We should do all we can to keep our banking mechanism as far removed from partisan politics as possible."

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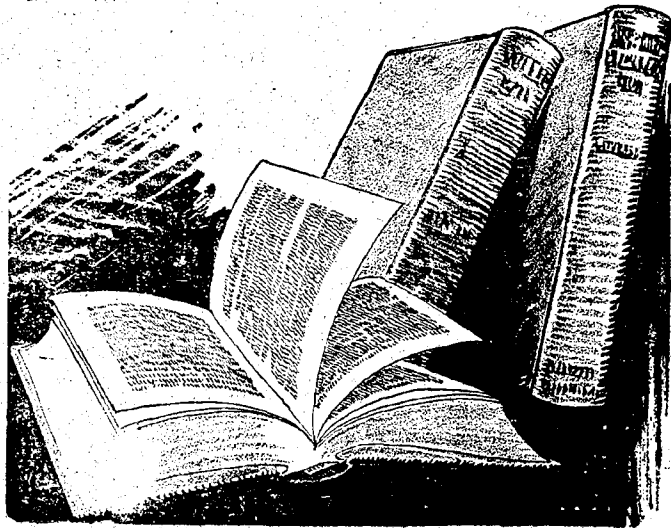
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