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Will Meet at Ellsworth

TRI-COUNTY FIRST ANNUAL FARM BUREAU MEET AUGUST 28

The newly organized Tri-County Farm Bureau group will meet at the new Community Hall at Ellsworth on the evening of Wednesday, August 28, announces John DeYoung of Ellsworth, secretary. It will be the first annual meeting. A board of directors and officers will be elected and the by-laws formally approved. Peter Wieland of Ellsworth is president. The new group, which at present numbers over 200 members, was organized early in July when representatives of the Farm Bureau members in the counties of Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix met at Ellsworth and decided to combine their forces. At that time temporary officers were named and the by-laws tentatively approved.

The group will be governed by a board of directors. This board will be made up of members elected at large and representatives from affiliated cooperative corporations. The officers are named by the board.

Aside from the business session, those in charge announce that a fine program of entertainment has been arranged with refreshments to be served following the meeting.

Prizes are being offered by co-operatives for those bringing the largest number of folks to the meeting and for those coming the longest distance.

Farmers who may not be Farm Bureau members at present but who are interested are invited to attend.

State Ginsing Growers Hold Annual Meeting At Orrin Bartlett Farm

The Ginsing Growers of Michigan held their annual meeting at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Bartlett, Thursday, August 15.

A one o'clock dinner was served to the twenty six guests, after which they viewed the gardens at the Bartlett home. They were then taken up the river and made the trip down the Jordan by boat, which was greatly enjoyed by all. A tour of inspection was then made through the canning factory, which proved to be very interesting. Representatives were present from Charlotte, Tustin, Lake City, McBain, Branch, Cadillac, Scott Boardman, Scottville and Reed City.

This is the first time this meeting has been held in northern Michigan.

Michigan Bell Issues Fourth Edition Police Telephone Directory

Michigan law enforcement officers are being supplied with copies of the fourth edition of the Police Telephone Directory by the Michigan Bell Telephone company. The book contains the names, and residence and office telephone numbers of peace officers throughout the state and is designed primarily as a telephone reference list for their use in getting in touch with each other quickly, day or night, either at nearby or distant points. It is being distributed free to those state, county and municipal police officials listed in the book.

The first section of the directory lists the location, commander, in charge and telephone number of all state police detachments. The second contains an alphabetical list of Michigan's 83 counties, the names of the sheriffs, and their home and office telephone numbers. Next are listed, alphabetically, the more important Michigan cities and villages, with the names of the police chiefs and their residence and office telephone numbers.

In the center of the book is a cross reference table giving rates for station-to-station long distance telephone calls between 36 points representative of every section of the state. There also are pages of reference to police use of the teletypewriter, a map of the Wayne county teletypewriter system, information with respect to long distance telephone-conference service, and sheets for listing frequently used telephone numbers.

What A Change Just A Few Years Make

Freedom-loving people have long since learned that too much power is dangerous in the hands of any group, be it social, economic, religious or political. Concentration of any governmental power in one individual is a constant menace to the peace and security of any people. — Senator Black (Dem.) of Alabama.

He was speaking in 1930 about enlarging the powers of a Republican President under the flexible tariff law, not of the present day administration.

The average freight train, each hour of its trip, performs a service equal to hauling 10,974 tons of freight one mile.

Miss Fern V. Gidley And Elmer D. Brudy In Church Wedding

The First Presbyterian Church of East Jordan was the scene of a charming wedding Tuesday evening, August 20th, when Miss Fern V. Gidley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley of this city, and Mr. Elmer D. Brudy of Gaylord plighted their troth.

Rev. Maurice Grigsby, pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian church, Detroit, an uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by Rev. C. W. Sidebotham, pastor of the local church. The double ring ceremony was used.

The ceremony was preceded by the following musical program given by Mrs. Flora Lewis, organist, and Mrs. Adolph Drapeau, soprano, of Detroit. Organ solo "Venetian Love Song" from "Venezia" (Nevin) Mrs. Flora Lewis.

Vocal solo — "I Love You Truly" (Jacobs-Bond) Mrs. Adolph Drapeau. "At Dawning" — organ (Cadmian) — Mrs. Lewis.

"O. Promise Me" from "Robin Hood" (De Koven) — Mrs. Drapeau. To the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" the bridal party, under the supervision of the bride's cousin, Miss Marjorie Suleeba of Grand Rapids, entered the church and took their places before the altar.

The bride wore an attractive model of white taffeta, her veil being held in place with a coronet of seed pearls and orange blossoms, and carried an arm bouquet of lilies and gypsophila. She was given in marriage by her father.

She was attended by Mrs. Frederick George of Midland, as matron of honor, who wore a gown of white shadow-striped organdy.

The bridesmaids were the bride's sister, Miss Faith Gidley, attired in blue organdy; Miss Wilma Brudy, sister of the groom, who wore a gown of yellow organdy; Miss Esther Suitor, a fellow teacher of the bride's in Boyne City, wore a pink organdy model and Miss Margaret Staley's gown was of shell pink shadow-striped organdy.

All five attendants carried arm bouquets of garden flowers.

The rings were carried on a white satin pillow by master James Lewis, attired in a white suit, and little Miss Patricia Simmons, in a dainty gown of pink organdy, was the flower girl.

Mrs. Gidley chose white crepe with matching accessories and Mrs. George Brudy, mother of the groom, wore an attractive coral pink knitted costume.

The groom was assisted by his friend, Frederick George, of Midland, Mich., and the ushers were Harold and Hugh Gidley, brothers of the bride, William Porter, and Gilbert Joynt.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held in the church after which thirty eight immediate relatives and members of the wedding party were served with a dainty luncheon in the church basement.

Later in the evening the bridal pair left by auto for a honeymoon trip through northern Canada, returning by Niagara Falls, to Gaylord, where they will reside.

Out of town guests included Mrs. T. S. Suleeba and daughter Marjorie of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Grigsby of Hastings; Rev. and Mrs. Maurice Grigsby of Detroit; John Grigsby of Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Chris Robinson and son, Wilbur, of Eastport; Lyle Robinson of Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. George Brudy, parents of the groom, and daughter Wilma, the Misses Dorothy and Edna Scott, cousins of the groom, Mrs. Peterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Souton, all of Wolverine.

The bride graduated from the local schools in 1926, afterwards completing a teachers course in the commercial department of Ferris Institute, and has taught commercial work in the Boyne City schools for the past six years.

The groom is a graduate of the Wolverine High School. He afterwards completed a pharmacy course in Ferris Institute and is employed in the John Berry Pharmacy in Gaylord.

The best wishes of their many friends go with them to their new home for many years of wedded happiness.

Bussler — Atkinson

The marriage of Idora Atkinson and Roy Bussler was performed at Charlevoix Saturday, August 10 by Rev. Rauch of the Baptist church. They were attended by Nellie Atkinson and Richard Carson. A reception was given them in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson, brother of the bride.

The young couple will reside in Ellsworth, as Mr. Bussler will teach school near that place this fall.

They have the best wishes of their friends for a long and happy wedded life.

Rogers — Stokes

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rogers announce the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite Ann, to Donald A. Stokes at Gary, Ind., June 22, 1935.

School Opens In E. J. Sept. 9th

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS AND EMPLOYEES SELECTED

The East Jordan Rural Agricultural School will begin the 1935-36 session Monday, Sept. 9th with the following corps of teachers and employees:

E. E. Wade — Superintendent High School
Merton G. Roberts — principal
Russell Eggert — Agriculture
Letha Perkins — English
Alvin Bippus, Jr. — History
Lester Walcutt — Science and Junior High principal.
William Stueltel — shop
Marjory Smitton — domestic arts
Abe Cohn — coach
Thelma Westfall — commercial
John Ter Wee — band and orchestra
Gertrude Cook — Latin

Grades

Bertha Clark — 6th grade and principal
Gerald DeForest — 5th and 6th grades and playground director.
Julia Hager — 4th grade
Letha Larson — 5th grade

Drivers

Gilbert Sturgill — mechanic.
William Inman — Carl Grutsch
Claude Sweet — Leslie Gibbard
Clarence LaLonde

Janitors

William Snyder — George Green

Dr. Gardner Preaches Here Next Sunday

Dr. John Gardner, pastor of the Congregational Church of Garden City, Long Island, will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning. It is three years since Dr. Gardner has preached in East Jordan, and it may be a few years before he will visit this region again. Dr. Gardner has always been highly appreciated when he has preached here. He is the father of Mrs. George Buttrick.

Prof. J. W. Thompson will play the organ, Miss Mowry of Sequenota will play the violin and Frank Taylor, Jr. of Oak Park, Ill., is expected to sing.

Locals Trim Mancelona By 25 to 6 Score At Central Lake Saturday

The locals traveled to Central Lake Saturday and played Mancelona. When the game was over the locals were out in front by the score of 25 to 6. The locals collected 20 hits off the Mancy hurlers while the local hurlers held them to 12 hits. The 3rd inning was the big inning for the locals when they pushed 10 runs across the plate. Yeager, a former pitcher of the locals, Hegerberg and L. Sommerville each connected for a home run while R. Walker made one for Mancelona. It was a game filled with plenty of errors on both sides.

The winning battery was Johns and Yeager pitching with Swafford catching. The losing was Wood, Strange, Zimmerman and Nothstine pitching with Kitter catching.

L. Sommerville led the locals hitting with 5 hits in 6 trips to the plate. R. Walker led for Mancelona with 4 hits in 5 times at bat.

East Jordan (25)	AB.	R.	H.
A. Morgan lf and 1b	6	3	2
Cihak rf	1	1	0
Quinn rf	3	1	0
Swafford c	5	2	4
L. Sommerville, cf	6	3	5
Gee, 2b	5	2	1
Wilkins, rf	0	1	0
Hegerberg 1b	3	4	2
"Pewee" Gee 2b	0	0	0
Beamer ss	6	2	1
Hayes 3b	4	2	2
Yeager p	2	3	2
Johns p	2	1	1
Totals	43	25	20

Mancelona (6)	AB.	R.	H.
R. Walker ss	5	2	4
Zimmerman p	3	0	0
O. Walker lf	2	0	1
Whiteford 3b	5	2	1
Smith 1b	3	0	0
Austin 1b	2	0	0
Strange 2b & p	5	0	1
Kitter c & cf	4	0	0
Nothstine 1b & p	5	0	1
Denison rf	4	1	1
Wood p	4	1	3
Totals	42	6	12

AN APPRECIATION

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all who had an active part in the play "Listen To Me" to the merchants for the advertising and all those who have helped to make it a success. Thank You!

ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

The modern prodigal son comes home on three flat tires.

Mackey Family Hold Reunion

MANY GATHER HERE FROM VARIOUS POINTS

The descendants of Robert Mackey of County Antrim, Ireland, held a reunion Saturday, August 17th, 1935.

Guests began to arrive the Saturday before and continued to come all week. In addition to the large local contingent from Central Lake and East Jordan, relatives came from as widely separated points as Toronto, Canada, Melbourne, Florida, and Ironwood in the Upper Peninsula. Others came from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ionia, Muskegon and Alpena.

Fishing, swimming, golf, baseball and cards have been enjoyed all week. Each evening Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey of Grand Rapids have entertained the guests at dinner served on the spacious lawn of their summer home at East Jordan, located on Third Street.

The climax of the week's festivities came Saturday at the big reunion dinner followed by a dance at Roscoe Mackey's.

The guest register revealed the following list of assembled relatives:

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey and daughter, Marjorie — Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackey, Ionia.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. Glen Richards and daughters Beatrice and Elizabeth — Birmingham, Mich.

Vernon Richards — Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crowell and sons Roscoe and Frank, East Jordan.

Mrs. Fred Kowalske and sons Fred, Jr.; Lewis, Richard and William of Melbourne, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mackey; Mrs. Harold Fleak; Henry Mackey; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fisher; Mrs. Charles Thompson; Mrs. Thomas Worden; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rutherford and sons Bobby and Tommie — Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Burns and son Lloyd; Mrs. John Shepard; Miss Blanche Cowan — Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burns — Palmerston, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Burns; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Burns, sons Lloyd, Doyle, and Versile; Mr. and Mrs. Dale Burns and Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacDonald — Central Lake.

Mrs. F. C. Derenzy — Alpena.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Burns, children Robert, Dorr, Jean, Margaret, Gayle; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Burns, sons Gerald, Dale, Clare — Ironwood.

Mrs. Gerald DeForest, children Grey, Marinaan; Mrs. Thomas Joynt, children Dorothy, Gilbert, Robert Thomas — East Jordan.

Mrs. Nova Williams, Miss Jessie Williams — Bellaire.

Mrs. John McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wilson; Miss Agnes and Goldie McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Cedric McDonald, sons Jack, Kenneth — Muskegon, Mich.

Mrs. Milton DeLaud — Kokomo, Indiana.

Miss Mabel McDonald — Cadillac.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McDonald — Dearborn.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the Common Council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Aug. 19, 1935. Meeting called to order by the mayor.

Roll call — present: Aldermen Dudley, Hathaway, Hipp, Maddock, Sturgill, and Mayor Carson. Absent: Alderman Rogers.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented for payment: LeRoy Sherman, labor and material — \$15.75

Standard Oil Co., gas — 2.90

Will Richardson, hauling dirt — 1.00

General Fire Hose Co., hose and gaskets — 5.31

Mich. Public Service Co., lights and pumping — 316.44

West Side Filling Station, gas and oil — 12.25

East Jordan Lumber Co., posts — 32

East Jordan Lumber Co., supplies — 34.60

Standard Oil Co., gas — 2.72

Win Nichols, labor — 16.50

Frank Creswell, labor — 7.20

Irvin Hiatt, labor — 7.80

Anthony Kenny, cleaning st. — 4.00

John Whiteford, labor, 2 wks. — 35.00

Wm. Prause, labor — 12.90

Win Nichols, labor — 3.00

Lance Kemp, labor — 29.60

Will Richards, labor — 10.50

Tony Galmore, labor — 11.10

Ed. Thompson, labor — 11.10

Geo. Wright, labor — 6.00

Ed. Thompson, labor — 7.50

Rex Hickox, labor — 4.50

John Whiteford, labor — 18.00

John Whiteford, opening grave — 4.50

Wm. Prause, labor — 12.90

M. J. Williams, painting streets — 6.50

Henry Scholls, janitor — 7.50

Mich. Bell Telephone Co. — 13.11

Moved by Maddock, seconded by Sturgill, that the bills be allowed and paid. Carried by an aye vote.

Moved by Dudley that the meeting adjourn.

R. G. WATSON, City Clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vance Celebrate Their Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. George Vance celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Friday, August 16, at the Tourist Park with their seven children, seventeen grandchildren, and four great grand children besides several other relatives and friends present.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance sat at a prettily decorated table with a wedding cake as a center piece. About 60 ate dinner after which Rev. C. W. Sidebotham performed the golden wedding ceremony, including the presentation of a ring to the bride. The little folks were pleased to see grandmother in a dress made after the style of fifty years ago.

An impromptu program followed composed of music, songs, and readings given by the grandchildren, after which refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Among those present were their sons and families: —

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vance and sons of Grand Rapids; Ernest Vance of Miami, Florida; Ethel Vance of Wash. D. C.; Mrs. Mary Carpenter and four children of Lansing; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vance and four children of Conklin; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vance and son of Lake City; and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance and four children of East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Vance and son of Flint; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vance and family of Flint; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Vance and family of Bellaire; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Vance and daughter of Barnard; Harold Aenis, Mrs. Frances Washburn and daughter Katherine of Central Lake; Mrs. Harry Clark of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson and children of Central Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Alexander of Melvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance were married a half century ago at the Marsh School House in Echo township, J. T. Iddings of Charlevoix performing the ceremony.

Ira Bradshaw of East Jordan was the only guest present who was also present at the first wedding, being then but a small lad.

It was a happy occasion and the "bride and groom" appreciate and will remember through their remaining years, the kindness and thoughtfulness of friends who sent and brought gifts, cards and good wishes for many more years of happily wedded life.

Charles F. Steenbergh Passes Away At Detroit

Charles Fremont Steenbergh was born October 20, 1856 in New York State and departed this life August 11, 1935, in Grace Hospital, Detroit, of a complication of diseases.

At the age of six with his parents John and Chronia Steenbergh, two brothers and one sister he moved to Michigan.

He was united in marriage to Mary Jane Savage of Capac, Michigan, August 14, 1878, who preceded him in death 7 years ago. To this union were born five children — Mrs. Grace Batchelder, Mrs. Mabel Glassford, Omar Steenbergh, Mrs. Elsie Jaquays and Mrs. Iva Metcalf, all of Detroit.

After his marriage he lived a number of years in Antrim county, Mich., later moving to Detroit. He was converted about 57 years ago and has been a member of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church for the past 15 years.

Besides the five children he leaves one brother, Henry Steenbergh, of Yale, Mich., and one sister, Mrs. Charles Willard of Detroit, Mich., 21 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren besides a host of friends and relatives.

The services were conducted at the Mennonite Church and the remains were laid in the Oakview Cemetery, Royal Oak, Mich., to await the resurrection morning.

Dear Father how we miss you When we see that empty chair But we know that you're in heaven Awaiting for us there.

How sad, how sad the parting When you left us here on earth, But oh! We aim to meet you In that land of joyful mirth.

"Mud" Lakes In Michigan

There are too many inland lakes in Michigan by the name of "Mud," the Montmorency County board of supervisors believes, and so it is asking that the name of one of its inland lakes be changed.

Montmorency's "Mud" lake will be known as McCormick lake if a formal request to the national board of geographic names is approved. The application has been passed upon favorably by the state board.

There are 197 "Mud" lakes in Michigan. Montmorency's "Mud" lake would be named in honor of Michael McCormick, a pioneer.

As soon as a genius is bored with his work he isn't a genius.

County Picnic Labor Day

4-H CLUB EXHIBITS, BASEBALL GAMES, SPORTS AND RACES

Great preparations are being made for the huge crowd that will be enjoying the 13th Annual County Picnic on Labor Day, September 2nd, when all interests in the county will unite for the occasion.

There will be something doing every minute of the day. In the afternoon sports, running races, tug of war, and many new stunts thrown in for good measure. Among the stunts will be chicken catching where several cockerels will be released, the successful catchers to have possession of of the bird.

Then there will be a ball game between two junior teams from the county. One of the teams will be the newly organized junior team from Marion Center. These boys are raring to go. More details will be given next week.

Another big feature of the day will be the 4-H Club Canning exhibit in which there will be eleven different clubs competing for top honors. There will be at least 500 quarts of fruits, vegetables, jam, jellies, and canned meats-on-display. In addition there will be approximately 35 dairy animals exhibited by as many 4-H Club members throughout the county.

Music will be furnished throughout the day by one of the leading organizations in the county

The American Legion Posts in the county will be on hand to quench your thirst and satisfy your appetite, and don't forget you are invited to enjoy your picnic dinner at noon.

Whiting County Park has been developed from year to year until Charlevoix County can be proud of having such a beautiful park. Make your plans now to attend this big picnic. This event is for you and yours. Watch the paper for further details next week.

County Agr'l Agt.

Mrs. Jennie Hayward Born In East Jordan Dies In Echo Twp.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lobby Committees Quarrel Over Magnate Hopson—President Signs Social Security Act—Tri-Power Conference on Italo-Ethiopian Question.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

WILL ROGERS, famous actor and humorist, and **Wiley Post**, one of the best known fliers in the world, crashed to their death in a plane while flying from Fairbanks to Point Barrow, Alaska. The two men, close friends, had been enjoying an aerial vacation trip in the North, and Post intended later to fly to Asia. News of the fatal accident was sent to Seattle by Sergt. Stanley R. Morgan, signal corps operator at Point Barrow. He said he had recovered the bodies from the wreckage.

RIVALRY in the matter of publicity, the house and senate committees on the activities of lobbyists got into a tangle that certainly didn't enhance their dignity. Howard C. Hopson, the long sought head of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities system, permitted the emissary of the house committee to find him, and Senator Hugo Black flew into a rage and had his committee threaten Hopson with contempt proceedings unless he appeared before it. Chairman O'Connor of the house body was angered by this and declared: "Hopson is in my custody. I've got him. Nobody else has got him. Nobody else is going to get him."

The elusive, chunky utilities magnate told the house committee about his various companies and related the saga of his travels while he was being sought. But he politely refused to answer questions concerning the sources and amount of his income. He testified that he "believed" the Associated Gas system had spent "eight or nine hundred thousand dollars" in opposition to the Wheeler-Dayburn utility control bill.

"That's just a small fraction of the \$300,000,000 equity in our companies which would be destroyed if the bill becomes law and remains law," he declared.

To one question by Cox of Georgia Hopson replied: "I resent that inquiry. No gentleman would have asked it." Whereupon Cox threatened to kick him out of the room unless he withdrew the answer, and Hopson mildly withdrew it.

O'Connor introduced in the house a resolution that severely slammed the senate, but it dropped when word came that Senator Black would wait to take Hopson after O'Connor's bunch was through with him. However, it gave opportunity for a ridiculous quarrel between the New Yorker and Rankin of Texas.

Late in the day Hopson calmly walked into Black's committee room and asked: "Is some one here looking for me?" Black and his committee then questioned the utilities man for an hour or two and got mighty little out of him except smooth sarcasm that made the chairman quite furious. At that time both Hopson and his attorney had been served with contempt citation.

GOV. MARTIN L. DAVEY of Ohio has "pulled a fast one" on the Republicans in behalf of the Democratic party. The G. O. P. leaders were demanding a state-wide election in Ohio to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative-at-Large Charles V. Truax, believing the result would demonstrate, even more clearly than did the Rhode Island election, the waning strength of the administration. But Governor Davey went to Washington and consulted with President Roosevelt and then announced that he would not call and could not be compelled to call a special congressional election until next year. His declared reason was the cost, not fear of party defeat. Court action to force the calling of the election has been started but Davey says there is no restriction of his discretion in fixing the time of the election.

SURROUNDED by a group of notables and in the glare of photographers' flashlights, President Roosevelt put his signature on the social security act, of which he said: "If the senate and house of representatives in this long and arduous session had done nothing more than pass this bill the session would be regarded as historic for all time."

Among those who were present were Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Representative John Lewis of Maryland, who jointly drafted the bill; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who had a hand in its making, and Senators Pat Harrison, William King and Edward P. Costigan.

In a talk intended for reproduction on the sound screens of the country, the President said:

"This social security measure gives at least some protection to 30,000,000 of our citizens who will reap direct benefits through unemployment compensation, through old age pensions and through increased services for the protection of children and the prevention of ill health.

"We can never insure 100 per cent

of the population against 100 per cent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.

"This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete—a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy—a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation—in other words a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness."

CAPT. ANTHONY EDEN of England, Premier Pierre Laval of France and Baron Poppel Aloisi of Italy met in Paris, as arranged, to see if they couldn't devise a way to avert the Italo-Ethiopian war, due to begin in September. Eden had a plan all prepared and after outlining it to Laval he laid it before Baron Aloisi. The latter, of course, had no power to assent but was compelled to submit the proposals to Premier Mussolini. That Il Duce would accept it without change was considered unlikely, but it formed a basis for discussion.

According to the best information, the Eden plan embraced these chief points:

1. Important economic concessions for Italy in Ethiopia.
2. A proposal that Italy be given the right to colonize and exploit rich, sparsely inhabited portions of the Ethiopian uplands probably under a League of Nations mandate as is provided for former German colonies in article XXII of the League of Nations covenant.
3. The offer of an outlet direct to the sea for Ethiopia, as a measure of compensation for its concessions.

It was understood in Paris that Mussolini still demanded what would amount to a mandate over Ethiopia so that he would have political as well as economic control over the country. This Great Britain does not like, and France is rather on the fence. The British insist that in any case there must be an immediate show-down. One correspondent said if Great Britain adhered to the policy at which Eden hinted in his conversation with Laval, it would mean either dissolution of the League of Nations or else collective sanctions against Mussolini, involving the risk of a European war.

NOBODY liked the new tax bill that congress was working on, and the senate finance committee had hard work making up its mind as to the form it would recommend. First it altered almost every provision of the bill passed by the house and changed it from a "soak the rich" measure to one which would soak practically every one. This was done by lowering personal income tax exemptions and starting the surtax increases at \$3,000 instead of \$50,000. The latter feature was proposed by Senator La Follette and was adopted to keep him in line. Also, the inheritance taxes which President Roosevelt had asked for were eliminated.

Protests against increasing the taxes on little incomes came immediately, from senators, representatives and the country at large. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska were among the "Independents" who expressed their disapproval. Mr. Borah especially was vocal in opposition.

"Families with these small incomes are now paying more than their proportionate share of taxes and at the same time are facing higher prices for food, clothes, fuel and rents," he said.

So the committee suddenly reversed itself abruptly, rejected the La Follette plan by a vote of 8 to 7.

The bill which the committee reported was passed by the senate by a vote of 57 to 22. It contains new provisions to compensate for those eliminated from the house bill and the estimated revenue is only \$1,000,000 less. This is divided in the senate bill as follows:

Graduated corporation income tax	\$ 60,000,000
Corporation excess profits and capital stock taxes	65,000,000
Intercorporate dividend taxes	39,000,000
Increased estate taxes with related gift taxes	100,000,000
Increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000	5,000,000
Total	\$269,000,000

The bill thus more closely follows the demands of President Roosevelt than the house measure.

FIFTY commissioners representing the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Protestant church have been in session in Evanston, Ill., and have agreed upon a form of union that is to be submitted to the general conferences of the three churches and, if ratified by them, to all the annual conferences. The new organization, it was agreed, would be called the United Methodist church and would consist of six jurisdictional or regional conferences.

FARMERS who believe that their individual rights are being encroached upon by the administration's agricultural policies are offered a chance to get together by the organization and incorporation in Chicago of the Farmers' Independent Council of America. Dan D. Casement, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., is president of the body. Stanley F. Morse, South Carolina farmer and consulting agriculturist, is executive vice president and Chris J. Abbott, Nebraska stockman and farmer, and Clyde O. Patterson, Illinois Jersey breeder, were incorporators. Dr. Charles W. Burkett, agricultural authority of New York and formerly director of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, and L. G. Tolles, farmer and past master of the Connecticut State Grange, are other vice presidents of the council, and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, representative of the Country Gentleman, District of Columbia, is secretary-treasurer; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan congressman and farm owner; E. E. Dorsett, farmer and past-master Pennsylvania State Grange, and Kurt Greenwood, farm manager and agricultural engineer, New York, are directors.

"To me there is but one issue, whether we are going to have a constitutional government or have a dictatorship regime," said Charles E. Collins, Colorado cattleman and president of the American National Live Stock association, regional vice president of the new organization.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has changed his mind about the production of wheat acreage for 1936. Instead of asking the farmers for a cut of 15 per cent, as was announced recently, the figure is now placed at 5 per cent.

Wallace told reporters that the change was decided upon after the government's August 1 survey of crop conditions indicated that total wheat production this year would amount to only 608,000,000 bushels as compared with domestic requirements of 635,000,000 bushels.

The step was taken, he asserted, to assure ample supplies for domestic consumers. He said that it was expected to place the country in a "strengthened position" in the export market. He added the change in policy will not result in any marked reduction in benefit payment to farmers. He did not say what the exact reductions in the payments would amount to.

AAA officials estimated that approximately 52,000,000 acres would be placed under contract this year. They asserted that the government is given "adequate powers" to deal with the situation if a bumper wheat harvest should result in 1936.

WHEN the President's social security bill was finally enacted into law, the senate adopting the conference report already agreed to by the house, probably many thousands of men and women all over the country began figuring on the pensions they would receive under its terms. It is unlikely that one in a thousand has any clear idea of how the new program's pension system will work, so we reprint here a neat summary prepared by the Associated Press showing its operation as applied to "Bill Jones":

"Suppose young Bill is twenty when the law goes into effect and makes an average monthly salary of \$100 until he is sixty-five. He will get a monthly pension, until his death, of \$53.75.

"In detail, here is what will happen to him:

"In the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 he will pay a salary tax of 1 per cent, or a total of \$30 for the three years. In 1940, 1941, 1942 he will pay 1 1/2 per cent, or \$54. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 the tax will be 2 per cent, or \$72. In 1946, 1947, and 1948 the tax will be 2 1/2 per cent, or \$90. From 1949 to 1951, inclusive, the tax will be 3 per cent, or a total of \$1,188.

"Thus, in 45 years, Bill Jones will have paid in \$1,440. All the time his employer will have been matching his tax payments, so the total paid to the federal treasury will be \$2,880.

"At sixty-five Bill Jones can expect to live perhaps 10 years more. If he does, he will get back \$6,450.

"When Bill Jones dies this is what will happen:

"His average annual salary will be multiplied by the number of years he paid taxes. In other words, if he dies after he has paid taxes for 45 years, \$1,200 will be multiplied by 45—giving a total of \$54,000. Arbitrarily, the bill stipulates that Bill Jones' estate shall be entitled to 3 1/2 per cent of that, or \$1,890—less any amount he received in pensions before he died.

"If Jones dies before he gets back \$1,890 in pensions, what he actually received is deducted from \$1,890 and the remainder paid to his heirs. If he lives until he gets back all of the \$1,890 and more, his heirs get nothing.

"If Jones should die before he reaches sixty-five, his heirs would be entitled to a payment of 3 1/2 per cent of the total wages on which taxes had been paid."

WILL ROGERS

Greatly Loved American

Born Nov. 4, 1879—Died Aug. 16, 1935

Will Rogers, Oklahoma cowboy whose homely philosophy endeared him to the hearts of millions, is dead. The wreckage of the plane in which he and Wiley Post, famous flier, were seeking new adventures was found where it had fallen about 15 miles south of Point Barrow, Alaska, northernmost white settlement in America.

Thus ended in tragedy the career of the ranch hand who had made millions laugh—probably the greatest and best known comedian of his day. His intense interest in aviation caused him to undertake the hazardous flight with Post over the wilds of the Far North. For many years he had traveled the skyways, and in his newspaper column had been one of commercial aviation's strongest supporters. That flying should have caused his death is one of fate's grim ironies.

Rogers' career reads almost like fiction. He was born at Ollagah in Indian territory, November 4, 1879. He attended the Wille Hassell school at Neesho, Mo., and also the Kemper Military academy at Boonville for a short time. From that humble beginning he rose to become the intimate companion of the great men of the world.

His stage career began in vaudeville at the old Hammerstein roof garden



Will Rogers

In New York in 1905. At first his act was purely a routine of rope tricks, and he is still considered one of the world's rope experts. Finally he began to insert homely observations on current events into his act, and enthusiastic audiences begged for more.

Rogers began to receive national recognition when he was engaged by Ziegfeld for the Follies and the Night Frolics in 1914. The ever present chewing gum, his crooked grin, and the lock of hair which dangled in his eyes were known to everyone. Whether he talked to audiences of thousands, to Presidents and cabinet ministers, or to a group of ranch hands he still had the manner of the Oklahoma cowboy sitting on a corral fence and commenting on the weather and the affairs of the nation.

It was through his writings, however, that he was best known and loved. His daily newspaper feature was read by millions, and his weekly column carried by the nation's largest dailies and also syndicated to weeklies by Western Newspaper Union carried his observations into the majority of American homes. No matter how busy he might be, or what affairs were pressing he always took time to prepare his column himself. A motion picture might be in the making, with expenses of hundreds of dollars each minute going on, but Rogers never failed his newspaper readers. Each day he would retire to some corner of the set, and while directors fumed and producers wailed, he turned out his regular stint.

Few people today realize the extent of Rogers' writings. Among the books he wrote were *Rogerisms—The Cowboy Philosopher on Prohibition*; *Rogerisms—The Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference, 1919*; *Rogerisms—What We Laugh At*; *Illiterate Digest*; *Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President*, and *There's Not a Bathing Suit in Russia*.

His writings were unique. Under their cloak of humor there was an underlying common-sense that came from a man raised close to the soil. He knew the people of America and his sage comments—often only a few lines—often carried more wisdom and more weight than pages by another. Although his fame was world-wide, and his income enormous he never lost the common touch. To the end he was Will Rogers, and his line "All I know is what I read in the newspapers" became almost a trademark.

Just before he left on the fatal flight, he told correspondents that he was going to spend the winter with some of Alaska's old sourdoughs—swapping stories, hearing their tales of adventures—and finding in their association the old pioneer humor of his boyhood days. And because he was Will Rogers he would have found it just as entertaining as though he had never found success beyond his wildest dreams.

America is better because of Will Rogers. He brought a viewpoint that is almost lost today—that of those sturdy people who forged their way into the West, their slow, dry humor and their hard headed attitude toward life. Millions will feel a personal loss when they pick up the paper and Rogers' comment is no longer there.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—While two congressional committees have been seeking newspaper publicity for themselves in legislative investigations of legislative lobbies, the Federal Trade Commission has quietly taken the position that "legislative activities" on the part of individuals or business interests are not so bad. Strangely enough, the commission heretofore has been labeled as rather radical but in this instance it has taken a much more conservative view of efforts of private citizens to protect themselves than have the members of congress.

The commission made known its position in only one case, but the understanding is that it represents a view of a majority of the commission members and that in all probability there will not be much fuss or furor again respecting the efforts of private citizens to engage the attention of their elected legislators when their pocket-books are in danger.

No such attitude is in evidence at the Capitol. Certainly, no such evidence has been given by Alabama's Senator Black and his senate investigating committee. The house investigating committee, under the chairmanship of John J. O'Connor of New York, has not been quite so ferocious but it has not overlooked opportunities to get on the front page of newspapers whenever possible.

The two congressional investigations have come to be regarded by Washington correspondents largely as farcical. I reported to you some weeks ago that the probable result of the congressional investigations would be the smearing of many men of wealth and the exposing of any shortcomings of corporations on which the committees could lay their hands. That has been the result to date and the outlook has not been changed. As far as anyone can see now, neither committee is going to adduce any evidence or testimony that will be helpful in the framing of legislation—that is the basis upon which congressional investigations proceed and it is the only basis in law they have for such inquiries.

In support of the assertion that there is much publicity sought, one needs only to reflect on the circumstance in those two committees engaged in a battle to obtain the testimony of Howard C. Hopson, the big shot of the Associated Gas and Electric company. Mr. Hopson has been sought to give testimony respecting his company's lobbying activities and was looked upon by the chairman of each committee as a star witness—a star because he is one of the biggest men in the utilities field and therefore good headline material.

We here in Washington saw the spectacle of subpoena bearers from each committee chasing through the streets in a race to hotels where Mr. Hopson was reported seen. The elusive Mr. Hopson was not discovered in any of the three hotels where rumor said he was quartered. Then rumor got busy again and a process server raced wildly over the Virginia roads to the nearby estate of Attorney Patrick J. Hurley, who was secretary of war in President Hoover's administration and who has served as attorney here for the Associated Gas and Electric company at times past. It turned out that Mr. Hopson was not at the Hurley home, and the faithful process server was forced to return empty handed.

But to get back to the Federal Trade Commission. Its position may yet be regarded as detestable only on the merit of an individual case or circumstance. That is to say the commission probably has not condoned sharp practices in the relationships between private business and official agencies.

The action of the commission in this instance was with reference to a motion of counsel for the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. The attorneys asked that the commission strike out of the complaint against the association three paragraphs which charged association officers and members with attempting to urge legislation and local ordinances "in bad faith." That question, of course, is very delicate. It presents a collateral question as to whether when an individual seeks legislation of a protective character for his own interests or legislation that will aid him in his business, he has done so "in bad faith." Undoubtedly, there may be times when bad faith could be properly charged. But in discussing this phase of the situation in many quarters in Washington, I found the consensus to be that protection of property can hardly be cataloged as effort made in bad faith.

Nevertheless, the politicians at the Capitol take a different attitude and they do not hesitate to follow through any scent they obtain of information which, when published, will hit newspaper front pages.

The reason I regard the action of the Federal Trade Commission as being so significant is that the commis-

sion deals with literally thousands of individual businesses each year. It has jurisdiction to order elimination of unfair trade practices and to expose just plain cheating in private business. Therefore, the commission may be said to have a vital influence on the lives and businesses of those whose operations may be characterized as small and important only in small communities, as well as on the great masses of capital and national trade associations. Since the commission has shown a willingness to consider the rights of individuals to foster their own interests, some observers believe that its prestige will be enhanced and that we may find in the future that the commission will be a popular governmental unit rather than one which business looks upon with fear.

Throughout the Roosevelt administration we have observed almost daily announcements that the President has done this, that or the other thing "by executive order." In the rush of legislation designed to help us over the emergency in 1933, executive orders came thick and fast. No one thought a great deal about them. It was unusual for them to emerge from the White House in such numbers but I believe it was the general desire to forget the precedent that was being established, numerically at least, in the issuing of executive orders because of the acute conditions in the country.

Subsequently, attention was called officially to the great number of these orders and that they had the force and effect of law. It was the more important because the Supreme court of the United States called attention to the facts. The court digressed far enough in a weighty opinion which it rendered to suggest that it was impossible for the average individual to know what these executive orders contained; what prohibitions or prohibitions were prescribed and what rights, if any, a citizen had left.

The American Liberty league, which is addressing itself consistently to analysis of governmental affairs, informs me that between March 4, 1933, and the end of July, 1935, Mr. Roosevelt issued more than one thousand two hundred and fifty executive orders. The league offices also say that this is a greater total than the number of executive orders issued over the preceding 10 years.

Some fifty new agencies and additional branches of existing agencies or departments have been created by the simple expedient of an executive order. These new agencies have embarked upon all sorts of projects never even discussed at the time of the enactment of the law under which they were issued.

In addition to the executive orders, it is claimed that something like twenty thousand administrative orders have been issued by officials of various agencies whose sole legal basis for their acts was an executive order signed by the President.

"The examples of executive orders which have been cited show clearly a usurpation of legislative power," the league commented in a statement issued the other day. "By no stretch of the imagination can many of these orders be regarded merely as ministerial acts in execution of laws enacted by the congress. Policies are involved which under the principles of democracy should be passed upon by the congress, members of which reflect the varying viewpoints of citizens of different areas and schools of thought. So long as the judgment of the entire membership of the congress is applied to important questions a balance will be maintained in the public interest. It is contrary to our scheme of government to place supreme power in the hands of a single individual as has been done in European countries where parliamentary bodies have become nonentities. Encroachment by the executive upon legislative prerogatives, a violation of the letter or even of the intent of the Constitution, smacks of autocracy and despotism. It is subversive of popular government."

So long as executive orders and administrative regulations issued under them involve only administrative practices, there is seldom much public interest in them. Always, after enactment of legislation, the administrative agencies designed to carry out the provisions of the legislation issue rules and regulations interpreting the statute. But it is to be remembered that in such cases, the authority is in a statute and that statute is in printed form and widely distributed. In other words, individuals have an opportunity to know what the law is and have no excuse for violations of it. Such is not the case, however, with executive orders. They are issued from the White House and copies are filed with the Department of State. Ordinarily, they get no further publicity and the average man in the street has little opportunity to know what they are.

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The Story of a Famous Hoax



The First Instalment of "The Moon Hoax"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago this month both America and Europe were buzzing with excitement. An English astronomer had invented a wonderful new telescope and with it had made the most extraordinary discoveries in every planet of our solar system; had discovered planets in other solar systems; had obtained a distinct view of objects in the moon, fully equal to that which the unaided eye commands of terrestrial objects at the distance of 100 yards; had affirmatively settled the question whether this satellite be inhabited, and by what order of beings; had firmly established a new theory of cometary phenomena; and had solved or corrected nearly every leading problem of mathematical astronomy.

It was an American newspaper, the New York Sun, which made this astounding revelation. The Sun had been founded by Benjamin H. Day in 1833 as the first of the penny newspapers in the United States.

On August 21, 1835, the second page of the Sun carried this small news item: "CELESTIAL DISCOVERIES—The Edinburgh Courant says—'We have just learnt from an eminent publisher in this city that Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope, has made some astronomical discoveries of the most wonderful description, by means of an immense telescope of an entirely new principle.'" It was true that Sir John Frederick William Herschel, the greatest astronomer of his time, had gone to South Africa in January, 1834, and established an observatory near Cape Town to complete the first telescopic survey ever attempted of the whole surface of the visible heavens. So that much of the story was true.

On August 25 three columns of the first page of the Sun were devoted to an article which appeared under a modest headline of "GREAT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES—Lately Made by Sir John Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.—at the Cape of Good Hope." This article was credited to the "Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science." It was true that there had once been an Edinburgh Journal of Science but the readers of the Sun did not know that it had suspended publication several years previously.

This first article was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the importance of Sir John's discoveries. He had "paused several hours before he commenced his observations, that he might prepare his own mind for discoveries which he knew would fill the minds of myriads of his fellow men with astonishment. And well might he pause! From the hour the first human pair opened their eyes to the glories of the blue firmament above them, there has been no accession to human knowledge at all comparable in sublime interest to that which he has been the honored agent in supplying. Well might he pause! He was about to become the sole depository of wondrous secrets which had been hid from the eyes of all men that had lived since the birth of time."

All of which was an excellent "build-up" to whet the interest of the Sun's readers in what was to follow. But it did not give any definite information about the astronomer's discoveries so there was nothing for its readers to get excited about yet. But on August 28 the Sun printed four columns of vivid description of what was to be seen on the moon. The astronomers reported:

"In the shade of the woods on the southeastern side we beheld continuous herds of brown quadrupeds, having all the external characteristics of the bison, but more diminutive than any species of the bos genus in our natural history. Its tail was like that of our bos grunlicus; but in its semi-circular horns, the hump on its shoulders, the depth of its dewlap, and the length of its shaggy hair, it closely resembled the species to which we have compared it.

"It had, however, one widely distinctive feature, which we afterward found common to nearly every lunar quadruped we have discovered; namely, a remarkable fleshy appendage over the eyes, crossing the whole breadth of the forehead and united to the ears. We could most distinctly perceive this hairy veil, which was shaped like the upper front outline of the cap known to the ladies as Mary Queen of Scots cap, lifted and lowered by means of the ears. It immediately occurred to the acute mind of Dr. Herschel that this was a providential contrivance to protect the eyes of the animal from the great extremes of light and darkness to which all the inhabitants of our side of the moon are periodically subjected."

On that day the moon story in the Sun became the talk of New York. But more was to follow for the next day's account introduced the Sun's readers to new regions of the moon—the Vagabond mountains, the Lake of Death, craters of extinct volcanoes and luxuriant forests divided by open plains "in which waved an ocean of verdure, and which were probably prairies like those of North America." Of animals there were classified "nine species of mamalia and five of

oviparia." But the Sun's readers were waiting eagerly to know if there was human life on the distant planet, and on August 28 that curiosity was satisfied. The astronomers were looking upon the cliffs and crags of a new part of the satellite: "But whilst gazing upon them we were thrilled with astonishment to perceive four successive flocks of birds descend with a slow, even motion from the cliffs on the western side and alight upon the plain. . . . About half of the first party had passed from our canvas, but of all the others we had a perfectly distinct and deliberate view. They averaged four feet in height, were covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair, and had wings composed of a thin membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs, from the top of the shoulders to the calves of the legs.

"The face, which was of a yellowish flesh-color, was a slight improvement upon that of the orang-utan, being more open and intelligent in its expression, and having a much greater expanse of forehead. The mouth, however, was very prominent, though somewhat relieved by a thick beard upon the lower jaw, and by lips far more human than those of any species of the Simia genus. . . . These creatures were evidently engaged in conversation; their gesticulation, more particularly the varied action of the hands and arms, appeared impassioned and emphatic. We hence inferred that they were rational beings, and, although not so high an order as others which we discovered the next month on the shores of the Bay of Rainbows, that they were capable of producing works of art and contrivance. . . . We scientifically denominated them the vesperidillo-homo, or man-bat; and they are doubtless innocent and happy creatures."

The Sun's circulation sky-rocketed to 15,000, to 16,000, to 18,000—on up to 19,360, the "largest of any daily in the world." Its press had to run 10 hours a day to turn out enough papers to meet the demand.

The next installment comprising 11,000 words was printed on the three succeeding days. In it was revealed the discovery of the great Temple of the Moon, built of polished sapphire, with a roof of some yellow metal, supported by columns 70 feet high and six feet in diameter. In the valley of the temple a new set of man-bats was discovered. Then one night, when the astronomers finished work, they negligently left the telescope facing the eastern horizon. The rising sun burned a hole 15 feet in circumference through the reflecting chamber, and ruined part of the observatory. When the damage was repaired the moon was invisible, and the narrative came to an end.

Although the story had ended, echoes of it were being heard far outside the Sun's circulation territory. In Paris the Sun articles were translated into French and issued as illustrated pamphlets. The same thing was being done in London, Glasgow—and even in Edinburgh, the home of the fictitious "Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science."

And then came revelation that the whole thing was a gigantic hoax! A reporter on the New York Journal of Commerce named Finn met a reporter on the Sun named Richard Adams Locke. Finn told Locke that his editor had instructed him to get extra copies of the Sun containing the moon story because the Journal of Commerce was going to reprint it the next day. "Don't print it right away," said Locke. "You know, I wrote that story myself."

Instead of being grateful for being saved from printing the fake, the Journal of Commerce immediately denounced the story as a hoax. Other newspapers took up the cry.

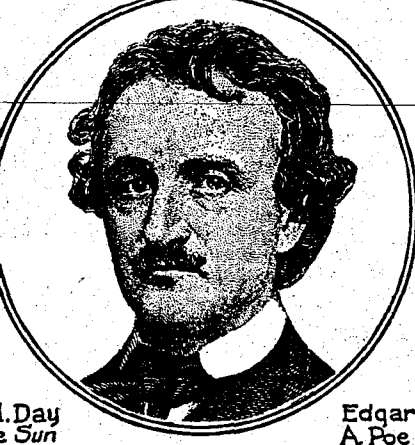
But the Sun did not immediately confess how it had fooled not only its own readers but almost the whole scientific world. Finally on September 18 it printed a long editorial discussing the moon stories and mentioning the widespread interest they had aroused. It said: "Some persons of little faith but great good nature, who consider the 'moon story,' as it is vulgarly called, an adroit fiction of our own, are



Richard Adams Locke



Benjamin H. Day Founder of The Sun



Edgar A. Poe

quite of the opinion that this was the amiable moral which the writer had in view. Other readers, however, construe the whole as an elaborate satire upon the monstrous fabrications of the political press of the country and the various genera and species of its party editors. In the blue goat with the single horn, mentioned as it is in connection with the royal arms of England, many persons fancy they perceive the characteristics of a notorious foreigner who is the supervising editor of one of our largest morning papers." This "notorious foreigner" was James Gordon Bennett, born in Scotland, who had shocked not only the conservatives of New York but some of his journalistic contemporaries by the sensationalism of his Herald.

The "Moon Hoax" had the curious effect of spilling a promising tale by a man destined to become one of America's greatest writers. Edgar Allan Poe had started a fanciful tale of a similar nature under the title of "Hans Pfaal." But when he "found that he could add very little to the minute and authentic account of Sir John Herschel," he tore up the second installment of his story. In later years he took pleasure in picking to pieces the Sun's moon story. He wrote: "That the public were misled, even for an instant, merely proves the gross ignorance which, 10 or 12 years ago, was so prevalent on astronomical topics. And yet it was, on the whole, the greatest hit in the way of sensation—of merely popular sensation—ever made by any similar fiction either in America or Europe. From the epoch of the hoax, the Sun shone with unmitigated splendor. Its success firmly established the 'penny system' throughout the country, and (through the Sun) consequently we are indebted to the genius of Mr. Locke for one of the most important steps ever yet taken in the pathway of human progress."

If Poe's estimate is correct, then Richard Adams Locke is deserving of better than the obscurity into which his name has sunk, except when occasionally his famous hoax is recalled. He was born September 22, 1800, at East Brent, Somersetshire, England, and he was a descendant of John Locke, the famous English philosopher.

Locke was educated by his mother and by private tutors until he was nineteen when he entered Cambridge. As a student there he began his writing as a contributor to the Bee, the Imperial Magazine and other publications. Becoming interested in the experiment in democracy which was being tried by England's erstwhile colonies across the Atlantic, he founded the London Republican to spread the doctrines of the new democracy. But it soon failed.

Devoting himself to literature and science, he next established a periodical called the Cornucopia. In the meantime he had married and when the Cornucopia failed after six months he resolved to seek his fortune in America. In 1832, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he came to New York and went to work for Col. William Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer. While covering the murder trial of a religious fakir named "Matthias the Prophet," Locke became acquainted with Benjamin H. Day, the founder of the Sun.

Finding that Locke was the best reporter there, Day hired him to write a series of feature stories on the religious fakir for the Sun. As a result Webb discharged him for working "on the side" for the lowly penny rival of his paper and Locke was glad to go to work for Day as an editorial writer on the Sun at \$12 a week.

After the Matthias trial ended it was rather a dull time for the New York newspapers. So Locke went to Day with a plan for "stirring up something" and Day readily agreed to what his star writer proposed. The result was the moon story of a century ago, perhaps the most famous hoax of all time and certainly the most important. For, if as Poe says, it firmly established the cheap newspaper in this country then Americans, who enjoy the benefits derived from this "university of the people," as the newspaper has been called, can remember gratefully Richard Adams Locke.

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NEWS from MICHIGAN

Mason—In a national house remodeling and renovating competition conducted by a national magazine, Herbert G. Cooper of Mason, was awarded a bronze medal. The awards were based on photographs with accurate descriptions of the work actually performed.

Lansing—The subsistence gardens of Michigan relief roll clients will provide more than 2,000,000 quarts of canned vegetables and fruits for winter eating this year. Classes to teach newer and simpler methods of canning are being conducted in all counties.

Traverse City—The Con Foster Museum, in which are preserved Indian and pioneer relics and lore of the Grand Traverse region, is now open. The museum is one of the units which make up Clinch Park, Traverse City's waterfront development. It was a CWA project.

Lansing—A total of \$1,753,039.93 from state automobile weight and gasoline taxes has been turned over to Wayne County for road building. One check was for \$1,281,606.56 from weight taxes and another for \$471,433.37 from the gasoline taxes. Both cover receipts for the last six months.

Big Rapids—The proposed airport site on the outskirts of Big Rapids, has received distinct encouragement from a visit and inspection of State officials. The tract consists of 76 acres on US-131, part of which is open plain and part woodland. A park will be made of the timber portion.

Charlotte—Paving of US-23, "The Main Street of Michigan," between Charlotte and Olivet, is on the approved road building program of the State Highway Department. This stretch was not placed on the first 1935 approved list because of its bad curves, necessitating purchase of new right-of-way, for which Federal grant money can not be used.

Lansing—Two hundred and twenty Hungarian partridge were released by the Department of Conservation Game Division in three widely separated sections of southern Michigan during the week of July 20, in line with the program to build up the supply of game birds in the lower peninsula. The "Hunkies" were released near Ithaca, Schoolcraft and Williamston.

Saginaw—Plans for a city hall to replace the one destroyed by fire April 9 have council approval and has been submitted to the Public Works Administration, along with the city's application for a Federal grant to cover 45 per cent of the cost. The estimated cost of the building is \$207,000. The city has \$140,000 in cash toward building costs and equipment. The building will be two stories and will house all municipal offices and the municipal court.

Jamestown—Once a rendezvous of horse thieves, a grove on the outskirts of this tiny West Michigan village has now become the rendezvous of music lovers and picnic parties. The grove was ideal for outlaws in the wild days of early Michigan. Water and grass were abundant and it was remote from settlements. Now with the aid of FERA labor and \$1,500 appropriated by the township the grove has been made into a beauty spot with a shell for band concerts.

Ann Arbor—Announcements from the Astronomy Department of the University of Michigan reveal that the University is breaking ground for a large and powerful solar tower at the MacMath-Hulbert-McMath Observatory at Lake Angelus, near Pontiac, where it is planned to make moving pictures of solar phenomena. Seventy feet long, the Michigan tower, seventh such in the world, will be built of structural steel at a cost of more than \$20,000, with 40 feet above ground and 30 feet below.

Adair—William T. Purcell, the old wood turner here who fashions baseball bats by hand for several of the Detroit Tigers, has found a wood which he believes will make better big-league bludgeons. He declares it is lighter than ash—the usual material for bats—and that it has a better "ring" against a hard-pitched ball. The new timber, however, is scarce, a fact that forces Purcell to scour the timberland for proper trees. Purcell counts among his customers Charley Gehringer, Billy Rogell and Fles Clifton.

Lansing—Michigan dries, heartened by the controversy over present liquor abuses, plan a campaign intended to return the state to the dry column in five years. An interstate campaign to obtain sufficient signatures to a petition for legislative action which would increase prohibitions in the present liquor act will be launched in September. The amendments under consideration provide for sale of intoxicants only to persons over 21 years of age, prohibit the employment of women barmaids and the sale of intoxicants after midnight.

Lansing—Plans for the establishment of a soil erosion control demonstration program in Berrien County have been made by the soil conservation service, following the allocation of \$200,000 to the State for this purpose. The new project will cover approximately 28,800 acres and will be known as the Benton Harbor project, with headquarters established in that town. Work will include terracing, construction of inexpensive check-dams for gully control, sloping and revegetation of gully banks and construction of diversion waterways.

Shirtwaist Frock Simple and Chic

PATTERN 2212



It seems that girls will be girls this season—even in the field of sports! And most welcome, too, is the return to femininity in clothes. That flattering quality is most often achieved through the softness of gathers (as you see in this yoke) or easy freedom of line (like the pleated sleeve with its casual air!) But every important tailored detail is retained making the shirtwaist frock so universally becoming! See how trim the collar—how neat the front closing—how simple the pocket! Make yours of sport silk or cotton.

Pattern 2212 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

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

SMILES

IN GOOD CONSCIENCE

"What are you going to say when the congress meets?"
"I am going to avoid the complications of world economics," answered Senator Sorghum, "and concentrate on a notorious matter of plain fact and simple justice—votes for Washington, D. C."

A Sea of Troubles
"Is feminine influence increasing?"
"It is," answered Miss Cayenne.

"A kingfish is conspicuous, but I shouldn't be surprised to find at any moment that some mermaid has splashed in and crowded him out of the swim."

Under Strict Surveillance
"She says her husband is a man of insight."
"Yes, and, believe me, he never gets out of here."

Stung!
Dick—"Our fencing team lost again last night." Don—"Ah, fooled again."

WNU—O 34—35

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WILSON TOWNSHIP
(Edited by C. M. Nowland)

Nearly all of Wilson Grange members attended the Wilson Grange picnic at Whiting Park, Sunday. All enjoyed a good time. Some had a good time in the water after dinner games were played, and some listened to speeches by Mr. Cox, Mr. Davidail and Mr. Larson.

A surprise party was held on Mrs. Wm. Tate in honor of her birthday, Wednesday evening, Aug. 21. Friends presented her with gifts and a lunch was served after playing cards for entertainment.

Mrs. Chester Shepard of Grand Rapids is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. R. Nowland.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKinnon of Detroit spent the week end with the latter's cousin, Mrs. R. E. Nowland. James and Loyal Watt of Flint spent the week end with their mother and brother.

Lewis Isaman of South Arm was a Sunday forenoon visitor of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and son of Jordan Twp. were Sunday evening visitors. Dolly Kujawski of Boyne City spent this week with her schoolmate, Alda Scott.

Andrew Valler of Kalamazoo spent the week end with his wife and children at the Omar Scott home. All going to Otego Lake on a picnic. Miss Viola Garberson visited Mrs. C. M. Nowland from Thursday till Saturday.

DEER CREEK DIST.
(Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Martinek of Detroit are here visiting their relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Etcher and family called on Mr. and Mrs. Will Zoulek one evening of last week.

The Jordan River Rinky-Dinks held a swimming party and weenie roast last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser and family spent Sunday evening with George Etcher and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Etcher. Mrs. Lee Farmer of Grand Rapids has been visiting her father, Peter Lanway, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thompson, Mrs. Jennie Evans, Mrs. Ray Williams were Petoskey visitors, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Witte of Muskegon were East Jordan visitors over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser and family and Miss Lula Watson took Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser.

Mr. Jacob and Miss Merle Keller spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Denise of Boyne Falls.

Peoples' Wants

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

HELP WANTED

200 MEN WANTED To Cut Pulp Wood. \$2.50 per cord, peeled. Bring tools and camping outfit. A. JORGENSEN, Roscommon, Mich. 32x4

WANTED

WANTED — Good fresh Cows — FRANK SHEPARD — Phone 118-F6, East Jordan. 34x1

RAGS WANTED — Will pay 5c per pound for clean cotton rags, free from buttons or metal fasteners. To be used for wiping rags. HERALD, East Jordan. 31tf.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Five-weeks-old Pigs. — PETER LANWAY, R.1, East Jordan. 34x1

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

FARMERS
Let Us Mill Your Wheat
In Pioneer Style and Leave the Flavor in the Flour
Tues. and Wed. Each Week Special Dates May Be Arranged for Large Crists
Remember: Our Mill is A Short System With A Large Yield.
Yours For Service
The Alba Custom Mills
ALBA, MICH.

PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

William Ehler and 3 children of Champaign, Ill. drove in Monday and spent the week with Mr. Ehler's sister, Mrs. D. D. Tibbits and family at Cherry Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Suderman and sister of Connins, Mich. came Monday to spend some time at Cherry Hill to pick cherries. They brought 40 cherry lugs with them which they will take home with them full of cherries from Cherry Hill.

Mrs. Albert Vougt, nee Hazel Myers and 3 children of Flint came Monday to spend 2 weeks with her mother, Mrs. Helen Myers on South Arm Lake.

Arthur Bradford arrived at his farm in Mountain Dist., Monday after an absence of several years at Kalamazoo.

William Howey of Muskegon who was called to Boyne City by the illness of his mother, Mrs. Geo. Weese, nee Jennie Jarman-Howey, called on his uncle, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill, south side, Thursday evening.

Walter Ross and son Henry of Wetmore, Mich. are staying with Will Gaunt and family at Knoll Krest and picking cherries on the Porter farm. Walter Ross' brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt in Three Bells Dist., Sunday. Mrs. Ross was formerly Miss Josie Clark of Knoll Krest.

Miss Winnifred Golly, the tri-county nurse, was calling on the new mothers of the Peninsula, last week.

The local ball team played the Eagles at Whiting Park, Sunday. The Eagles beat.

During the celebration at Whiting Park, Sunday, which was attended by a very large crowd, the Democrats gave away beer and the Socialists gave away suckers, so they say. The correspondent was not there.

Mrs. Floyd Newville and family returned to their home in Boyne City Sunday, after occupying the Crane Cottage, Cedar Hurst, for a week.

Mrs. Hartnell, Mrs. Magah, Miss Willson and Miss Ruggles of Royal Oak and Detroit came Sunday and will occupy the Crane Cottage, Cedar Hurst on Lake Charlevoix for a week.

C. A. Crane of Cedar Lodge accompanied the Rev. Evans of Walloon Lake to Detroit Sunday. Mr. Crane will be gone for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Richman and 4 children of Wisconsin are spending the week with Mrs. Richman's brother, Richard Beyer and family in Chad-dock Dist. and spent Friday evening with their niece, Mrs. F. K. Hayden and family at the Log Cabin.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKinnon, nee Viva Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Veri Wells of Detroit spent the week end with the Ralph and David Gaunt families in Three Bells District.

Two threshing outfits have been on the Peninsula the last week, the Joe Lew and the Umlor machines.

The cherry picking is drawing to a close with tons of cherries ruined by the shot hole fungus will be left on the trees but an immense crop for all that. The East Jordan Canning Co. have been so swamped with cherries they have shipped tons and tons to Traverse City to be canned.

F. H. Wangeman was the first to complete his cherry picking on Thursday with Duncan McDonald completing Friday.

String beans are coming on at a great rate, now.

A good soaking rain Monday and frequent hard showers during the week has put a stop to the drouth which prevailed or threatened last week, it also put a stop to hauling grain some of which has been standing out 2 weeks. The showers have been accompanied by the nicest warm weather so everything is growing in fine shape. The second cutting of alfalfa is coming in to bloom.

Questions Arise
On Gas Delivery

Many wholesale distributors of gasoline are making inquiry of the Department of State as to requirements for permission to deliver gasoline to retail stations during night hours, after Sept. 21. An act of the 1935 legislature, aimed at possible gas tax evasion by deliveries to retail stations by night, will, on its effective date, Sept. 21, bar such deliveries between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., without permission from the Sec'y of State. Information as to conditions necessary for such certification, is being forwarded to those who ask for it.

It Doesn't Come Out Even

The Democratic National Committee's clip sheet for the week of July 24 goes into rhapsodies over the prosperity which has come to farm hands by reason of the New Deal. It states that "wages of farm hands on July 1, 1935, were exactly 99 per cent of pre-war levels" and the highest in four years.

During the week of July 24 state administrators representing the Federal Relief Administration, in order to find an excuse for the refusal of individuals on relief rolls to accept work in the harvest fields, repeatedly made the statement that farm wages are "below subsistence" levels.

The two official explanations do not jibe. Mr. Farley and Mr. Hopkins should create another New Deal alphabetical bureau for the purpose of reconciling the statements from the Democratic National Committee and the Federal Relief Administration.

Climbing State Fire Towers Is Becoming A Popular Diversion

Climbing state fire towers is becoming a popular diversion among summer visitors in Michigan who are not afraid of altitudes.

At one tower located near Lewiston in Montmorency county there have been approximately 800 visitors so far this year. Among the oldest were Amos Gill, 84 of Lewiston and A. C. Bradley, also 84, of Clarkston. The youngest visitor was an infant, six months of age, who was carried up the tower.

The largest number of visitors in one day was 65. This was recorded on the Fourth of July.

Towerman John Ackles reports that his most unusual visitor was a dog, which climbed the 100-foot structure unassisted.

Towerman and in many instances their children habitually climb the 100-foot towers without hesitation, but many visitors become frightened and turn back after reaching the fourth or fifth landing. The way to climb a tower, says the men who man them, is to keep right on climbing without a look downward. Don't give yourself a chance to become nervous.

Visitors who reach the cabin and register usually are rewarded by a fine view of the surrounding country. Towermen are always glad to have guests.

Chain Store Cards Ready For Mailing

Certificates showing payment of chain store taxes for 1935, are ready for mailing by the Department of State, to operators of 26 chain store firms who recently reached a compromise with the state as to the amount of total chain store taxes owed. More than 3,500 stores are operated in Michigan by the 26 operators; as many certificates will be forwarded when the Attorney General's office gives formal notice of the receipt of the tax payment agreed upon.

In the meantime, the department, following acceptance by the administrative board of an idea proposed by Orville E. Atwood, Secretary of State, has mailed out about 1,400 refund checks for a total of some \$34,000, to the operators of chain stores who had paid their 1933 chain store taxes in full. The 26 litigants settled for about 62 per cent of their 1933 taxes; the refund to some 1,400 other operators was for about 88 percent of the taxes each had paid.

DEER LAKE
(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Deer Lake Grange held a picnic at the State Park, Sunday. The dinner was well sprinkled with rain drops.

Mrs. T. S. Barber of Zephyr Hills, Fla. who is visiting relatives here is confined with a bad cold and cough.

Earl Henderson returned home Tuesday from Mio, Mich. where he has been for the past few months helping his sister with her farm work. His sister brought him home and visited relatives and friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kulik were Sunday guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Guzniczak and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lumley, Miss Sidney Lumley and Mrs. M. Hardy attended a Grange Rally at Traverse City last Thursday.

Mrs. Marie Ranschenberger of Ann Arbor visited at the Barber and Lester-Hardy homes last week.

L. Henderson lost a horse, Tuesday.

Mrs. T. S. Barber and niece Marie Rauschenberger called on Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Hardy, Saturday forenoon.

Mrs. LeRoy Hardy and daughter Evelyn were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Keller of East Jordan, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Sopha Molemicki of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Guzniczak and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Kulik of Petoskey, for a few days.

Joe Sutton of Jackson called on his grandmother, Mrs. Joel Sutton and other relatives, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutton and nephew Joe Sutton were Monday evening callers at the Archie-Sutton home in Boyne City.

M. Hardy left Saturday to visit relatives at Cedar Springs, Pierson, Sand Lake, and Rockford for a few weeks.

PIANO BARGAIN
Made by nationally known manufacturer. Can be had for \$39.50 plus cartage. Write at once to R. J. Lemke, 2335 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis. He will advise where instrument may be seen.

The "Wolverine" Conservation Railway Car Coming Up North

Conservation will be brought to the homes of thousands of residents of northern Michigan this fall when the Department of Conservation railway car "Wolverine" starts its first annual tour with exhibits and moving pictures.

Through the courtesy of the railways operating in this state, the Department will be able to keep the "Wolverine" on the road for 30 days without transportation charges.

In charge of two attendants who will lecture and explain the exhibits, the railway car will cover most of the northern part of Michigan north of a line drawn across the lower peninsula from Bay City to Lake Michigan within the 30 day period.

A schedule of stops has been planned and will be announced later. It is probable that the Wolverine will start its tour in late September, stopping long enough at each town or station for children as well as adults of the community to inspect the exhibits.

Fruit Of The Dole

The following press dispatch from Cleveland should be pasted on the walls of Congress and every office in Washington:—

"Northern Ohio farmers, struggling to harvest bumper crops of hay and wheat, cannot find an adequate labor supply from relief rolls, a survey of 16 Northern Ohio counties indicated today.

"Many unemployed city men scorn the wages and the hard work, while others refuse a temporary job for fear they will lose their dole, according to reports.

"Farmers are meeting the problem by cooperative effort, banding together to help each other through extra hours of toil.

"Wages offered farm hands vary from \$10 to \$35 a month, with board and room. This fails to tempt men on work relief projects, who receive from \$8 to \$15 weekly."

Here is the harvested fruit of relief. It is the more abundant life as lived in these glorious days of the New Deal. It is the natural product of a policy of government which tells the shiftless that the world owes them a living, and that the President will see to it that the world provides it. Of all the destructive features of the new regime, it is the worst. — Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer.

State Hunting Laws In Digest Form Soon Available

Pocket-size digests of Michigan's hunting laws for 1935-1936 are now in the hands of the printer and are expected to be ready for distribution by September 1.

Approximately 600,000 copies are to be printed. As soon as they are off the press, supplies of the digests will be sent to the 1,800 license dealers and 140 conservation officers from whom they will be available to sportsmen without charge.

To aid hunters in the identification of game, the digest will contain several new illustrations this year. In addition to the photographs of prairie chickens, sharpshinned and ruffed grouse, which may be hunted legally in season, and the cuts of bufflehead, ruddy and wood-ducks, which are protected by law, the digest will have illustrations of Hungarian partridge, quail and hen pheasant. The last three-named birds are protected at all times.

Regulations governing the hunting of migratory waterfowl, however, will not appear in the digest this year due to the fact that the copy was in the hands of the printer before the regulations were announced and that commission action was found necessary to adapt some of the regulations to Michigan.

Holding Back Relief Funds For Use Next Campaign?

The House of Representatives passed the resolution appropriating \$4,800,000,000 for work relief January 24, 1935. The President assured Congress in his message asking for the money that "ever since the adjournment of the 73rd Congress" the Administration had been studying the problem of work relief from every angle, and had arrived at very certain and definite conclusions as to the amount of money that would be necessary and the sort of projects that would be constructive. The resolution passed the Senate March 23, went through the conference committees, and was approved by the President and became effective April 8.

On July 24, six months after the House passed the resolution, the records of the Works Progress Administration show that exclusive of "administrative help" (which is another name for Democratic political appointees who are holding down soft jobs in offices) 15,000 men have been put to work on projects.

September First is the last day to pay your taxes for 1932 and prior years without interest or penalty!

AND now, after years of postponement and delay, the time has come for you to pay your taxes.

You can't put off this duty any longer. Your peace of mind and domestic security demand it.

Fortunate, indeed, are the tax-payers of Michigan. A thoughtful legislature has acted boldly to lighten their burden. Never before has the tax-payer met with such prime consideration.

You, who still owe taxes for 1932 and previous years can now pay in the original amount. Although years have passed you need pay no interest or penalties, here alone saving yourself from 27% to 45%, and even more.

But your law-makers have not stopped at merely cutting interest and penalties. Well they know that debts piled up with the years can not be met over night, even if the totals are reduced. So They Created The "10-Year Plan"!

Now you can pay your back taxes for 1932 and prior years so as to take advantage of big and worthwhile savings. If you cannot pay in full at this time you can pay as little as one-tenth and pay the balance over a period of years, with only a small carrying charge.

September first is the last day to pay back taxes for 1932 and prior years without interest or penalties. Do not delay! Act Now! Your County Treasurer will quickly tell you the exact amount of your tax. He will accept your payments and restore you to good standing as a faithful tax-payer of a great State.

Save Your Home!

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD:



John J. O'Hara
Assistant General

David A. Thompson
Governor

Local Happenings

Gabriel Thomas was a Flint business visitor the past week.

Ruth Bulow returned Saturday from a ten days visit in Detroit.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Murphy a daughter, Shirley Ann, Sunday, August 18.

The Lutheran Aid Society will meet at the Tourist Park on Thursday August 29th.

Isabel Murray of Muskegon is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Lanway and other relatives.

Will pay highest price for fresh Cows. Frank Shepard, phone 118-F6, East Jordan. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Graham and sons of Detroit are visiting their parents for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Perkins of Alma were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lon Shaw first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Batterbee and family of Flint were week end guests of East Jordan relatives.

Mrs. Henry Alexander, daughter, Miss Ruth, and son Edgar of Sparta visited East Jordan friends this week.

James Palmiter returned to Detroit first of the week after a ten weeks visit with East Jordan relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Secord of Ann Arbor are spending a few days at the home of their mother, Mrs. Mabel Secord.

Mrs. Wiley Amberg and granddaughter returned last week from a visit of several weeks in Sparta, Flint and other southern points.

Prof. and Mrs. Evan L. Mahaffey of Columbus, O., were one night guests of Mr. Mahaffey's cousin, Mrs. Mabel Secord, last Thursday.

Guests the past week at the home of Mrs. M. B. Palmiter, were, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Halbrink of Clare and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Paulson of Saginaw.

Miss Juanita Secord, who has just been granted an A. B. degree from W.S.T.C., is spending a couple of weeks with her mother, Mrs. Mabel Secord.

More Tiger Pictures — a Full Page of Rotogravure portraits and action pictures of Tiger outfielders appears in Next Sunday's Detroit News. Don't miss them.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jones over the week end were the latter's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Sturmau and daughter of Wixon.

Mrs. Mattie Jones, who has been visiting her sister and niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Trimble and Mrs. C. J. Bennett, left for her home at San Pedro, California, Sunday.

Mrs. D. D. Isaman and sons Donald and Darcy, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Isaman, returned to their home at Dilworth, Minn., Wednesday.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simmons over the week end were: — Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tape and son Gerald of Ypsilanti, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Priebe of Petoskey.

The East Jordan School Band, John Ter Wee director, was one of the attractions at the Central Lake Homecoming last Thursday and Saturday.

Miss Marie Neher and Miss Julianne Schaffer of Chicago arrived in East Jordan on August 16 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagbo. Miss Schaffer's parents will arrive on August 22.

Mrs. Alonzo Thompson and two daughters, Miss Alice and Silna, of Canton, Ohio, called on her cousins, Mrs. Elizabeth Trimble and Mrs. C. J. Bennett, north of town. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. B. Thompson of that city, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart of Joliet, Ill.

Funeral of Mrs. Momberger This Saturday Afternoon From Methodist Church

Mrs. John Momberger, who has been seriously ill for some time, passed away at her home on the West Side about noon, Wednesday. Funeral service will be held from the M. E. Church this Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. James Leitch, former pastor, will conduct the services.

George Waneck of Detroit is guest of his grandfather, V. Waneck.

Lyle Etcher left Monday for a visit with his grand mother, Mrs. Swartz at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McFee of Pontiac are guests of her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Hite and family.

Wm. Kitsman of Dewey, Oklahoma, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kitsman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sarkozy of Detroit are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bulow.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burnett of Grand Rapids were recent guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd LaLonde returned to Chicago, Monday, after a visit with East Jordan relatives and friends.

Mrs. Grace Richards and daughter, Mae, returned to Chicago, Monday, after visiting East Jordan relatives and friends the past three weeks.

Ann Votruba of St. Lawrence hospital, Lansing, is spending her vacation at the home of her mother, Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Mrs. Marcie Farmer returned to Grand Rapids, Tuesday, after visiting her father, Peter Lanway, and brother, Ernest Lanway and wife.

Guests of Supt. and Mrs. E. E. Wade the past week were, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wade, Vernon Wade, and Mrs. Clarence McCutchan of Borden, Ind.

R. M. Burr of Ann Arbor was a week end guest at the Orrin Bartlett home. Mrs. Burr, who has been a guest there for the past week, returned home with him, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Sweet and son, Dean, returned to their home at Woodland last week after a months visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ida Pinney, and other relatives.

Mrs. Clark Barrie spent the week end in Flint. Accompanying her home were her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edd Barrie, also her great-granddaughter, Rosemary Ebby, for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Carroll and sons, Eugene, Martin and Donald from Flint spent the past week in town visiting old friends. Mrs. Carroll was Miss Marie Lameurix. When a small girl she lived in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coates and son Donald of Grand Rapids are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ter Wee. Their daughter, Iris, who has spent the summer here, will return to Grand Rapids with them. Mrs. Ter Wee will also go with them for a visit in Grand Rapids.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley the past week include: Rev. and Mrs. Maurice Grigsby of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Grigsby, Hastings; Mrs. T. S. Suleeba and daughter, Miriam, of Grand Rapids; and John Grigsby of Toledo, Ohio.

City Tax Notice

Time for paying taxes has been extended to Sept. 1st, after which date 2% penalty will be added.
G. E. BOSWELL, Treasurer.

Church News

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.
Dr. John Gardner, of the Congregational Church of Garden City, Long Island will preach. Prof. J. W. Thompson will play the organ; Miss Mowry, of Sequenota, will play the violin and Frank Taylor, Jr., of Oak Park, Ill., is expected to sing.

St. Joseph Church

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

Sunday, August 25th, 1935.

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

First M. E. Church

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

Seventh-day Adventist

Pastor — L. C. Lee
Sabbath School 10:00 a. m. Saturday
Preaching — 11:00 a. m. Saturday

Pilgrim Holiness Church

Rev. Harley Osborn, Pastor
Sunday, 3:00 p. m. — Afternoon Service.
Friday, 8:00 p. m. — Prayer Meeting

Latter Day Saints Church

C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.
10:00 a. m. — Sunday 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.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

U. S. Railroads yearly buy 23 percent of America's annual output of bituminous coal; 19% of the fuel oil; 16% of the timber and 17% of the iron and steel.

In 1933, U. S. railroads abandoned 1,876 miles of main track and retired 2,904 locomotives, 117,556 freight cars and 3,431 passenger cars from service.

Railroads in the U. S. earned only 1.83% return upon their combined property investment in 1933.

The loss and damage to freight on U. S. railroads now averages only 52 cents per car loaded with revenue freight, as against \$1.10 in 1932.

The tractive power of the average U. S. locomotive is 46,500 pounds, or 40% greater than 12 years ago.

The railroads are among America's biggest shoppers. In normal years they have purchased up to \$1,739,000,000 of materials and supplies.

Humming Bird Is Victor in Fight Against Eagle

Kernville, Calif. His Highness, the large golden eagle, who is often seen floating majestically high above the hills in this section, hung his head recently and brooded.

The reason for his sorrow, according to H. M. Calkins, local resort owner, is a good and sufficient one.

While in the mountains Calkins observed the eagle perched high up in a pine tree, twisting about flapping its great wings and giving vent to an occasional "squawk." Approaching, it was discovered that the huge bird was attempting to fend off the vicious attacks of a humming bird, smallest of feathered creatures.

The David and Goliath battle evidently had been going on for some time, Calkins reports, as the eagle fled shortly in complete rout.

Dog Stays by His "Pal" Until Human Aid Arrives

Canon City, Colo. — The humanity of two prospectors and the loyalty of another dog saved the life of a shepherd dog in the Wet Mountain valley country near here recently.

The two dogs had been missing for a week when the prospectors came upon one of them running about an abandoned boiler. Investigating, they found the second dog unable to extricate himself from the boiler.

The animal was released by making a hole in the rusting iron with picks. It was nearly starved and had worn the claws off its front paws in attempting to scratch its way out.

Chicken Snakes Have Unusual Entertainment

Raleigh, N. C. — When life grows dull for a couple of chicken snakes in the state museum here they amuse themselves by trying to swallow each other.

Recently the smaller snake, some thing over six feet long, managed to swallow his cellmate's head, neck and shoulders — about two feet all told. The victim finally hooked his tail in the wire walls of their cage and pulled himself out.

"With an ordinary deck of cards you can have 40 different straight flushes." But that's with just an ordinary, unprofessional deck of cards.

Junk Car Racket Already Solved By State Dept.

As the result of co-operation of the Detroit Police Department, the Secretary of State's Department, automobile insurance companies and United States Department of Justice operatives, the "junked car" racket has been placed in the category of kidnaping — you can't get away with it.

This announcement, sanctioned by officials of the Detroit Police Department, has been made by the Department of State at Lansing, following the recent broadcasting of a news story which received wide attention throughout the Eastern half of the United States for its description of the details of the racket supposedly "foolproof."

The story related the tactics of a gang of motor thieves whose agents, buying up late model junked or wrecked cars, came into possession of the titles. The next step was to steal a car virtually identical to the one junked. The serial numbers of the stolen cars would be changed to agree with those of the junked car, as shown by the title. Shortly thereafter the title would be transferred, legally, from the name of the original owner to that of an agent of the gang. From that point on, open sale of the car was possible.

In the moves made to combat the racket, it was noted that most of the wrecks were bought in Detroit, though the new cars stolen to replace them might later be traced to distant states. Herman R. McConnell, head of the Title Division of the Department of State and Inspector William Dwyer, in charge of the auto squad of the Detroit Police Department, conferred.

The plan evolved is simple. Every member of the Detroit Police Department has been charged with reporting every badly wrecked car he spots anywhere. Two detectives, Elmer Busse and Ray Dardy, who have been assigned exclusively to checking wrecks reported; the details are noted, and a memorandum filed at once with McConnell. Thereafter, no transfer of that title will be made to any other person. If and when such application is made, it is certain that the applicant will give his correct address so that the title may be mailed to him. The title won't come, but police will. If the applicant is innocent, he can tell the police where he purchased the car.

One application for transfer of a title already "flagged" in the records at Lansing, led to the arrest in Detroit of 16 men and the recovery of 80 stolen cars, mostly stolen before the new system was installed.

Some thieves have worked the

INSURE And Be Sure SMALL PREMIUMS SAVE BIG LOSSES

Protect YOURSELF YOUR FAMILY YOUR HOUSE YOUR BUSINESS YOUR CAR YOUR TIME

Against FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS DEATH TORNADO HAIL

Insurance of all kinds in old reliable companies. Prompt settlements. Lowest rates. Best service.

STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

junked car racket in Detroit for some time past. Records show 44 men convicted within the past year of offenses involving junked cars. Federal Dept. of Justice operatives have co-operated where men are arrested for violation of the Federal Dyer Act, which defines transportation of stolen cars across state boundaries as a felony. Other offenses punished as the result of tracing wrecked cars, include grand larceny and unlawfully driving away automobiles.

Insurance companies have been advised to co-operate by notifying the Department of State when they pay total loss claims on wrecked cars.

The feat of a Baltimorean in downing a half-gallon of beer in 27.6 seconds shows what can be done when the legal closing hour is only a minute away.

Gentlemen who prefer blondes seem seldom to miss a golden opportunity to prove it.

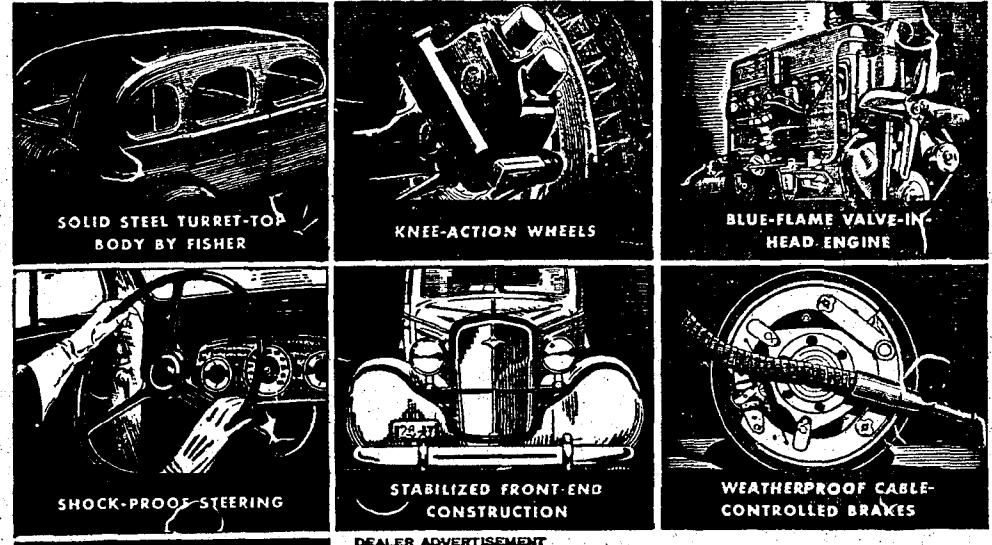
The mind of a single-track kind should carry a tail light to avoid rear-end collisions.

Having pretty definitely concluded who would be the death of the party in '36, the GOP is interesting in finding a suitable selection for the life.

Kodak Film Developed

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

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There's Always Another Year

MARTHA OSTENSO

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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. On Silver's arrival Duke Melbank, shiftless youth, makes himself obnoxious. Roderick is on the eve of marriage to Corinne Meader. Silver declares her eagerness to live with her aunt, on the farm, and will not sell her portion. She meets Roddy, by chance, that night. Silver tells Sophronia ("Phronie," by request) something—but by no means all—of her relations with Gerald Lucas, gambler friend of her father. Roddy marries Corinne, and brings her home. Corinne has a maid, Paula, who seems to attract Jason. Silver again meets Gerald Lucas, who has established a gambling resort near the town. She is compelled to introduce him to Corinne Willard much against her will.

CHAPTER V—Continued

"Corinne Willard?" Gerald repeated. "And where have you been all my life?"

"Where nice girls always are," Corinne replied archly. "Living at home with mother."

"Just a nice, old-fashioned girl," Gerald bantered amiably. "Well, come along out to Emerald bay some night when mother isn't around. Bring her out with you, Silver."

Silver stepped to the side of the car.

"Gerald," she said, "you're going to be late for your appointment. And besides—"

"Right-o, Silver!" Gerald put in immediately. "I was forgetting. See you both later."

The car shot into the road and vanished beyond the thicket where the highway turned to the south.

"Well—I must say—you have a way of dismissing people—" Corinne observed.

"I just happen to know Gerald," Silver said quietly.

"So I have heard," Corinne remarked. "He's not at all what I imagined him. And he is awfully good-looking, isn't he?"

Silver was thoughtful for a moment.

"Corinne," she said at last, "I don't want Gerald around here at all."

"Well, it's no affair of mine, my dear," Corinne said lazily, and began calling to her dog, who was exploring the underbrush on the hill.

Something deep within Silver trembled. She saw Corinne turn away and go toward the house. From among the shadows under the great oak came the sound of Jason playing a quaint old lullaby. The music, mingling with the unbroken churring of the frogs, seemed to come from far away, from a past of half-remembered, half-forgotten things.

CHAPTER VI

Just before sundown, Silver rode out to bring the cattle in from the pasture. On the way home she paused beside a stripped field of barley where the men were at work. A couple of them waved to her. Jason stood on one stack, pitching the sheaves to the man who fed the machine. Roddy stood beside the separator, attending to the bagging of the grain as it flowed from the spout. He waved to her and Silver, waving back, remembered irrelevantly that Corinne had not been present at the midday meal. She had gone to luncheon at the Richters', in their cottage on Twin Deer lake.

Silver shook her bride reins and was about to turn away when she heard a scream from the field. She swung around quickly and saw Roddy jumping toward a tow-headed youth who was standing near him. The engine stopped instantly and the men hurried to where Roddy was leaning over the boy. Silver slipped down from her horse and in a moment had crept under the fence and was beside Roddy. The boy had stumbled and caught two fingers of one hand in a cog-wheel of the thrasher.

The fingers were two bloody tatters hanging from the hand. The boy was lying on the ground now, his face a deathlike pallor under the sunburn, his lips writhing back from his clenched teeth.

"Where's the first-aid kit?" Roddy shouted to the men who were crowding about him.

Jason had already gone in search of it. "D—n it, we've forgotten it!" he called as he came running back.

Roddy looked up. "Has anyone a clean handkerchief?"

Nobody responded. Silver had knelt beside Roddy, who was keeping a vise-like grip on the bleeding hand.

"Use this, Roddy," she said quickly, and whipped off her clean white linen blouse. With her shoulders bared to the rosy light of the low sun, she tore the material into strips and gave them to Roddy while he made a bandage and a tourniquet for the boy's mangled hand.

"All right, Jimmie!" Roddy said at last, and lifted the boy gently to his feet. "Start the truck, Jason. You'd better go down to Maynard and let Doc Woodward attend to it."

In a minute the truck had rattled away. It had all happened so quickly, it seemed to Silver that she had scarcely

ly drawn a breath. Roddy was coming back to her from the wagon that stood off a short distance from the thrashing machine. He was carrying his own grimy jacket. She permitted him to button it up to her breast, while she thrust her hands down into the pockets in an effort to control their trembling.

"That wasn't very pleasant, was it?" he said with a grim smile. "But those things happen now and then." When she did not reply, he laid his hand on her shoulder. "You were a brick, Silver—do what you did. But you're pretty unstrung. Perhaps you'd better ride home in the wagon with me. Rusty will find his way back alone."

In another moment, she knew, she would burst into nervous tears. Without looking at him she said hurriedly, "No, thanks, Roddy. I'm—all right."

She turned away abruptly and rushed back to the fence, crawled under it and called to the horse, who had wandered off a short distance.

All the way home, beneath Silver's shuddering memory of the ragged clots of the boy's fingers, dwelt the thought of Roddy's dark face and his kindling, changed eyes.

While Roddy was washing in the tin basin on the bench outside the house—placed there for the use of the crew—Phronie came out of the kitchen.

"What's this I hear about the Healy boy?" she asked. "What happened?" Roddy told her.

"Well, I declare it just seems something has to happen every year," Phronie said. "And he's such a nice boy, too. Well, hurry up and get washed. Supper is ready."

"Is Corinne home yet?" Roddy asked. "She's upstairs changin' her clothes. Have you seen Silver anywhere? She went to fetch the cows, but I haven't seen her since."

Roddy told her then of the part Silver had played in getting the boy ready to go to Maynard with Jason.

"Well—that girl beats me!" Phronie declared. "But then—she's just like her mother. I remember—"

"You'd better go in and look after things, ma," Roddy interrupted.

Roddy hastened upstairs to put on clean clothing before he sat down to supper. On the landing he met Corinne. She was dressed in a clinging green chiffon gown that came almost to her beautifully shod feet.

"Hello, lovely!" he greeted her in a low voice.

She laughed and ruffled his hair. "There's a corn roast and a dance over at the lake tonight, darling," she told him. "I thought I might as well dress now. Aren't you going to kiss me?"

Roddy grinned, then drew her to him and kissed her throat.

"You've washed already?" she asked, surprised. "Don't tell me you washed in that tin basin outside."

"Certainly. Why not? I've done it for years."

"You have a bathroom upstairs, haven't you?"

"Listen, kid," he protested. "You don't know it, but the men are funny about such things. I don't want them to feel—well, you know what I mean."

"I don't know at all," she objected. "I should think—"

He swung her to him and held her close for a moment. "You're much too pretty to talk to me in that tone," he remonstrated. "Go on down—I'll be with you in a jiffy."

But as soon as he had left her, his mood grew sober again. He could not forget young Jim Healy and his poor crushed hand. Then, curiously, with an obscure lightening of his spirit, there came to him the vision of Silver Grenoble, in her riding breeches, kneeling there on the field in the sunset, her shoulders bare above a plain silk bodice. Perhaps he had been all wrong about her. Perhaps she belonged here as essentially as he did himself.

Roddy entered the dining room. Before he took his place at the table, he glanced over at Corinne, daintily presiding at its head and smiling graciously upon her overalled and plaid-shirted guests. Phronie and Paula stood, one on either side of the table, serving the men when necessary, or replenishing some dish or other from the kitchen. Silver had remained at the stone house, to make supper for old Roderick, who had not been feeling well for the past week.

It was Corinne's first appearance at table with the thrashing crew. Roddy winced, in spite of himself, as he saw her draw back quickly when a brawny arm reached across her bosom in a lunge toward the butter dish. Finally someone made a too graphic comment on the day's accident, and Corinne covered her eyes. It was the last time she sat at the table with the men.

An evening or two later, Roddy returned from visiting the Healy boy to find Corinne impatiently awaiting him.

"I thought you'd never get back," she complained as soon as he entered the house.

"What's wrong?" he asked.

"The Richters called up this afternoon and I promised we'd be over tonight. It's their last party before they go back to town."

"Corrie," Roddy said in a voice that was slow with weariness, "I've been out to parties till I'm ready to drop. I'm fed up with it. How do you expect a man to do his work and go out to some d—n fool party four or five times a week?"

For a moment there was silence. Then Corinne said, "But I promised them we'd be there."

"I can't help it," Roddy protested. "If you want to go, take the car and

run over for an hour or so. I'm so doggone tired I could—"

"Harry and his sister will come for me—if you won't take me," Corinne replied distantly.

"Corrie!" Her name, as he uttered it, was a vehement plea. But she did not answer. She had already left the room and gone into the hall to telephone.

Roddy sat for a minute where he was and listened to Corinne's voice as she talked to Harry Richter and made her own elaborate excuses for her husband. Then he got up and went to the kitchen.

He was sitting there a half hour later when Corinne came and stood in the kitchen doorway. She was dressed for the party. Roddy looked up.

"Give my regards to Harry," he said, "and tell him to bring you home early."

Corinne frowned. "I didn't think you could be so stubborn."

Roddy got up and put his arm about her. "It isn't stubbornness, dear," he said quietly. "Lord, can't you tell when a man is dog-tired?"

"You're not too tired to go, if you really wanted to," she persisted. "It's just that you don't like the people who are going to be there."

"Well—they're not my idea of a steady diet, exactly," he admitted. She drew her lips tight as she returned his look. "You are very funny sometimes," she said coldly. "I simply can't understand you."

"Don't try, kid," he said and patted her on the shoulder. "Go ahead and



"I Don't Know at All," She Objected. "I Should Think—"

have a good time. I'll put in a couple of hours checking up on that new corn."

"You're not too tired for that," she retorted.

"But that has to be done," he told her. "There's Harry now."

There was the sound of a car coming to a stop before the door. Corinne turned away immediately and was gone. Roddy went to the window and watched until the car was out of sight.

Silver gathered her tweed jacket about her and seated herself beside a clump of Juneberry bushes on the hill. It was quite late, but she had been unable to go to bed on such a night as this.

It did not seem possible that Gerald Lucas could be only a few miles away. She found herself wondering, idly, what he would do to amuse himself presently with the leisure his new enterprise would give him. His effort to restore their relationship would not be repeated, she knew. He had not made any attempt to communicate with her during the past several days, and so far as Silver knew, Corinne had not met him again. But that moment in the sultry moon-rise, when Corinne and Gerald had looked at each other for the first time, remained in her mind still, haunting and ominous.

There was a sound of someone moving out of the brush to the left. Silver glanced up and saw Roddy standing a few feet away, looking down at her.

"Why Roddy?" she exclaimed. "I thought you and Corinne had gone to the party."

For a moment he hesitated. "Corinne went," he told her. "The Richters came for her." He sat down near by. "I took a night off and spent it bringing some of my records up to date."

"I wish," said Silver wistfully, "that I had studied plant pathology and those things instead of languages. Every time I go into your laboratory I feel so darned inferior!"

He laughed indulgently.

"Well, you're certainly young enough to learn," he remarked, "if you're still bent on being a farmer. And it's beginning to look as though you are."

He got his pipe from his overall pocket, packed and lighted it. "Except that you ought to be in bed at this hour. You worked pretty hard today, Phronie told me."

"This is lots better than sleeping," Silver said, and waved her hand toward the clouds of mist that were drifting low under the waning moon.

"And not such a waste of time," he declared. "When I saw you walking up here I was leaving the shop—I thought I'd sneak along and get an eyeful of it for myself."

They sat in silence watching the thin wreaths blending, parting, blending, in the hollows below.

"You want to see the Healy boy

today, weren't you?" Silver asked finally. "I was thinking about him today. Couldn't we give a barn dance or something and collect enough money to pay Doctor Woodward? The Micheners told me the Heals haven't a dollar to spare for anything like this."

"That's an idea, Silver," Roddy exclaimed with enthusiasm. "I've been wondering what we could do to help out. Old Doc Woodward won't be so hard to satisfy. I can probably fix that myself. But the family is up against it, and without the boy's wages, they'll be in a bad way. I'll speak to Corrie about it. I'm sure she'll take to the idea."

"It would be fun," Silver said. And perhaps wretched for herself, she thought with a pang. Except for the Flatheas, a Norwegian family on the south and the Micheners, frugal but free-spirited Germans up near the lake, she had so far made friends of none of the people in and around Heron River.

Roddy turned and looked at her suddenly. "You know—that's the kind of thing that makes you likeable, Silver."

"What kind of thing?"

"You're always thinking about somebody else. The other day in the field, when you tore off your blouse—"

She was smiling at him. "I shall probably grow up to be a nice old maid—loved for my good deeds."

Roddy laughed and put his arm about her shoulder.

"You're a great little kid!" he exclaimed. "After old lady Folds, and then—this bird Lucas cropping up—or I should say flying in—"

"Now, Roddy, please don't start applauding me, or I may cry. Besides—I'll be twenty in November, so I haven't much credit coming to me."

"You will? Well, well! And I suppose Phie Michener thinks you're just about the right age to settle down, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know about that," Silver replied loftily. "I like his sister, and I like him. They are real people, Roddy. They more than make up for—women like Mrs. Folds."

"And men like Gerald Lucas?" There was a curious note in Roddy's voice, half gentle, half embarrassed, the banter gone out of it.

Silver clasped her hands together before her. "Yes," she said. "Although Gerald isn't an evil as Mrs. Folds is, Roddy. He is an evil for me, that's all. Or he was, I should say. But you know by this time that I don't run away from—from that sort of thing—any more."

Roddy cleared his throat. "You were in love with him, weren't you?" he asked abruptly.

For fully a half minute, Silver gazed down upon the wavering shelves of mist.

"I went and stayed at his apartment," she said tonelessly. "For a week or so—while dad was away. Perhaps I was in love with him. I don't know. But now that I am here I know that it wasn't the right kind of love. I must have known that even then, because I wouldn't marry him. Gerald wanted to marry me. He was more decent than I was. He still is, in a way. He fascinated me, but I knew, all the time, underneath, that his life could never be mine. That's all there is to it, Roddy."

At first, Roddy continued to turn the bowl of his pipe about in his hand. Then, slowly, his eyes moved toward the girl beside him.

"Does Phronie know this?" he asked quietly.

"No. I have never told anyone but you. I—I didn't even tell dad the whole truth. I don't know why I've told you this," she went on broodingly. "But it seems to me the land has something to do with it. It has been like telling it to the land—starting over again, honestly. It's hard to explain—"

"I've hardly deserved your confidence," Roddy broke in with a short and ironic laugh. "My feelings toward you have been anything but generous, Silver."

"I think I've understood them, though," she replied thoughtfully.

"When you've worked a piece of land until you have your roots in it—"

He stopped suddenly, and bent toward her with his hand outstretched. "This is just my clumsy way of apologizing to you for being a fool, Silver."

She laid her hand in his and he drew her to her feet. Silver, meeting his eyes, experienced a frightening contraction of her throat. Roddy pressed his lips together and drew a deep breath, as though some profound unease had settled within him.

Together they walked down into the yard, and their simple good night was taken coolly into the silence.

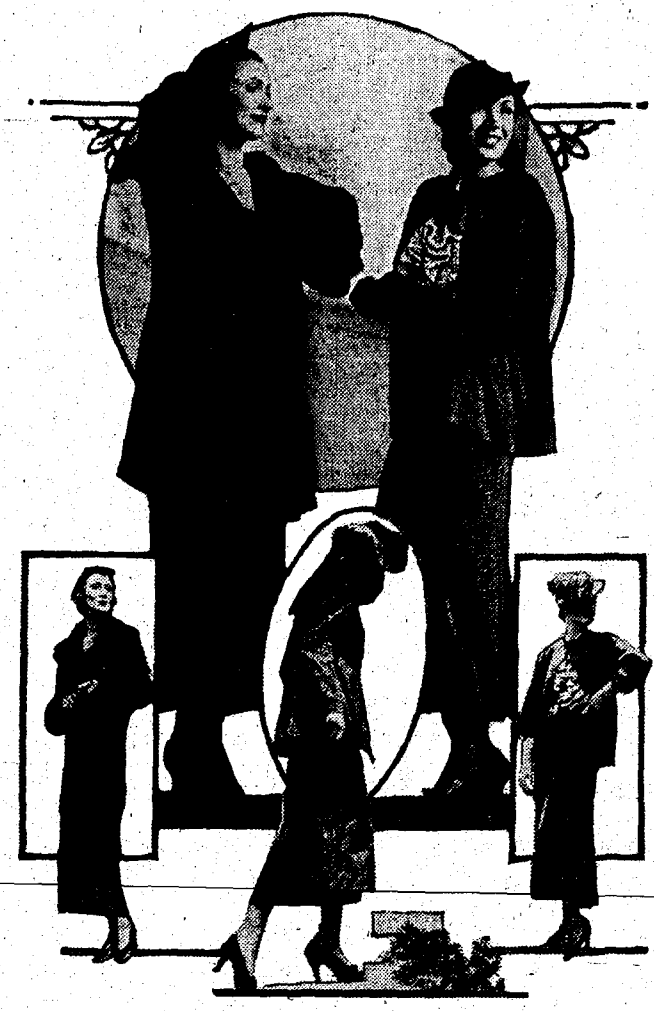
Harry Richter and his sister Evelyn, Corinne reflected with a secret flip of contempt, were still—and perhaps always would be, in spite of their advantages of money and travel—just a pair of noisy and slightly vulgar cubs. But of course their father owned most of the town of Maynard, and the family mansion there was the pride of the district. Harry and Evelyn cheerily preferred this "little place on the lake" and even in winter frequently gave week-end parties here.

Corinne sat in a deep chair in the shadowed corner of the sprawling room, and as she gave a sidelong glance at the amused profile of Gerald Lucas, who stood beside her in an indolent, provocative attitude, smoking a cigarette, it seemed to her that Harry's friends were a little pathetic, even rustic. Corinne was coolly excited by the realization that never before in her life had she met anyone so polished, so cynically debonair as Gerald Lucas. She felt, with merely the least thrill of danger, their mutual understanding.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Fall Styles Highspot Silk Suits

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



HERE'S news as is real style news—silk suits for autumn "firsts." According to the Concours d'Elegance, in the morning and the Prix des Drags in the afternoon (the two most elegant displays of clothes in the grand fortnight of Paris racing) the emphasis is on silks of every description.

The couture is dividing attention between rich heavy types of silk and the light sheers which are so happily wearable during the milder mid-season days. Among the silks which have attained prominence in the early showings silk serge is outstanding. A heavily crinkled silk taffeta is also launched.—Then there are such interesting silks as satin-faced silk gabardine for street dresses and silk alpaca, and that which is most interesting, a collection of silks which look almost as if they were wool but which are in reality "pure silk." It is needless to say that these heavier silks tailor superbly and are ideal for the autumn suit. The fall feeling is stimulated with details of luxurious furs and a wealth of costume jewelry together with touches of exquisite lace, all of which forecasts the coming season as one of elegance in dress.

Just to give some idea of the smart and active doings going on in the realm of silks we are grouping in our illustration reproductions of a few snapshots taken at random of models recently displayed in the French couture showing held by the International silk guild.

To the left, a charming afternoon suit made of sherritone silk with a mat surface, has a three-quarter jacket. Flowers lined with brown leather are at the neck. Petal pieces at the hemline of both coat and skirt carry out

the floral motif. Fitch-dyed sable makes the collar and cuffs. A second view of this smart outfit is given below to the left.

The model centered below assures us that silk taffeta will continue to rustle this fall. This stunning outfit is of black taffeta in a faconne dot. It boasts a sealskin capelet collar. The jacket and skirt feature inverted pleats at the back.

Novelty silk crepe in a rich green, fashions the suit to the right above. Points of interest are the collarless jacket and the graceful three-quarter sleeves. Just below, this same suit is pictured with different hat and gloves. The fact that midday is wearing long suede gloves is important as a forerunner of their survival this fall.

In the new silks the rich colors of the Italian renaissance are given prominence. Vivid clear reds, deep purples, hunter and olive greens, warm browns, all are represented. The use of black is also encouraged, in most instances with a vivid contrast touch to enliven it.

In three-piece suits loose jackets and pleated skirts, also the many gored skirt with contrasting blouses, are in the lead. Afternoon dresses feature long slender lines with lavish use of dressmaker detail. Evening gowns that are draped in Hindu or Greek fashion, with slenderness somehow preserved, are the favorites and the new supple crepes and silks yield admirably to this treatment. Just now all white with gold accessories reflecting Greek classic influence is a favorite theme with smart Parisiennes for evening. A very striking feature in connection with evening gowns is the wide brilliant sashes that are being worn.

© Western Newspaper Union.

MORE TAFFETA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



With the rustling of fall leaves comes the rustle of more taffeta. Which is to say that taffeta is listed high among voguish silks for the new season. To conform the message of taffeta for fall comes this striking evening ensemble from Paris, to enter in a showing here in America to a select clientele. It is of steel gray silk taffeta. An intricately worked skirt fullness develops into an imposing train. Rows and rows of stitching border the cape edge, the full collar and form the belt. The cape and dress both have neckline ruffles of green silk taffeta. Matching capes are going to be more in fashion than ever.

WOOL-LIKE SILKS POPULAR FOR FALL

Silks resembling wools are important. This is the first year that the texture of these fabrics has been perfected, giving them the depth and heavy "hand" of woolsens and at the same time the lightness and luxury characteristics of quality silks. They lend themselves beautifully to tailoring and the dressmaker detail of the prevailing mode and are ideal choices for early autumn costumes where a "fall" look but cool texture is still desired. Later they may be worn in steam-heated rooms with the perfect comfort demanded by the American woman.

The outstanding types are in very high twist, novelty constructions, both sides of the silk dull. Many are in heavy sheer constructions. Some have very flat finishes, continuing the surface influence of the taffetas and chiffons.

Wool-like silks are being shown in the early American design collections for jacket suits and tailored dresses and some evening gowns. They are being made up in evening gowns and fur-trimmed suits.

Silk Alpaca Is Revived in First Autumn Collections

Among the fabric revivals deserving of favorable comment is silk alpaca, a fabric so old it is new again. It is appearing in the first autumn collections now being shown and gives lively promise. It seems particularly ideal for the two-piece dress—whether jacket or skirt—and is just the sort of thing for traveling, whether the occasion calls for a "going away gown" or is a solo expedition.

From behind the scenes in showrooms it seems there is the possibility of the contrastless costume. It has been such a long time since women chose to wear monotonous that it seems about time to stop playing with color schemes.

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 August 25

BARNABAS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:36, 37; 11:19-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—He was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith.—Acts 11:24.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Barnabas' Love Gift.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Friendly Barnabas.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Used His Possessions.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—In Partnership With God.

The explanatory title given by the lesson committee, "Barnabas (A Consecrated Man of Means)," is not entirely satisfactory, as it emphasizes only one of his many excellent qualities.

I. Barnabas the Man (Acts 4:36).
 His original name was Joseph. When he became a Christian he was by the apostles renamed Barnabas, which doubtless signifies the change from the old life to the new. This was a common custom, e. g., Simon to Peter and Saul to Paul. The name means "son of prophecy" or "son of exhortation and consolation." This shows not only the nature and spirit of Barnabas but indicates that he possessed a gift of hortatory preaching.

II. Barnabas the Philanthropist (Acts 4:37).
 So fully had the divine love permeated the very being of Barnabas, that, seeing the need of his fellow believers, he sold his property and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet. He was in no sense obliged to do this as there was no such binding law of a community of goods in the early Church. Private ownership of property was recognized (Acts 5:4).

III. Barnabas the Christian Statesman (Acts 9:26-30; 11:19-30).

1. Befriended Saul (9:26, 27). After Saul's conversion he came to Jerusalem and tried to join himself to the disciples, but they were afraid of him. Barnabas saw that Saul was really a converted man. Being a good man he could see there was good in Saul. To be able to judge personality is the first mark of a Christian statesman.

2. Sent to Antioch (Acts 11:22-24). Violent persecutions of the Church sent many disciples to the regions about the Mediterranean sea. As they went they preached the gospel and churches were established. The most conspicuous of these was at Antioch, the capital of Syria, becoming the most important center in the spread of Christianity. Everything went well as long as the gospel was preached to the Jews only, but certain of these disciples deliberately preached Christ among the Greeks. They announced to them that God had become incarnated in a man, that that man, after a ministry of love and grace, had died a sacrificial death on the cross, and that salvation was now offered to all who would accept him.

Tidings having reached the ears of the Jerusalem Church that a great work of grace was expressing itself through the Grecians who were preaching the Lord Jesus Christ at Antioch, Barnabas was sent to look after it. Barnabas was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith. He, therefore, had spiritual discernment and broad sympathy. Those who have grace in themselves will be able to see grace in others. He exhorted them and urged them forward in their work.

3. Goes after Saul (11:25, 26). The work at Antioch so prospered that help was needed; therefore, Barnabas went after Saul. Barnabas thus introduced Saul to his great work as the apostle to the Gentiles. The gifts of both of these men were needed on that field. Different temperaments when brought into harmony by God's grace are needed in the church.

4. Disciples called Christians first in Antioch (v. 26). After a year of teaching by Paul and Barnabas the name "Christian" was given to the disciples. Observe that the name was associated with the teaching. Paul taught the vital oneness of the believer with Christ; therefore, it was natural that the disciples should be called Christians. The notion that the name "Christian" was given in derision has no factual basis.

IV. Barnabas the Dispenser of Alms (vv. 27-30). Because of the oneness of Christians with Christ and with one another, the distress of the brethren at Jerusalem must be relieved by the gifts of believers at Antioch. The Spirit of God, through Agabus, made known the coming dearth which was to prevail throughout all the world. The disciples were therefore moved, according to their ability, to send relief unto the brethren in Judea. These gifts had a powerful effect in removing the suspicions of the brethren at Jerusalem.

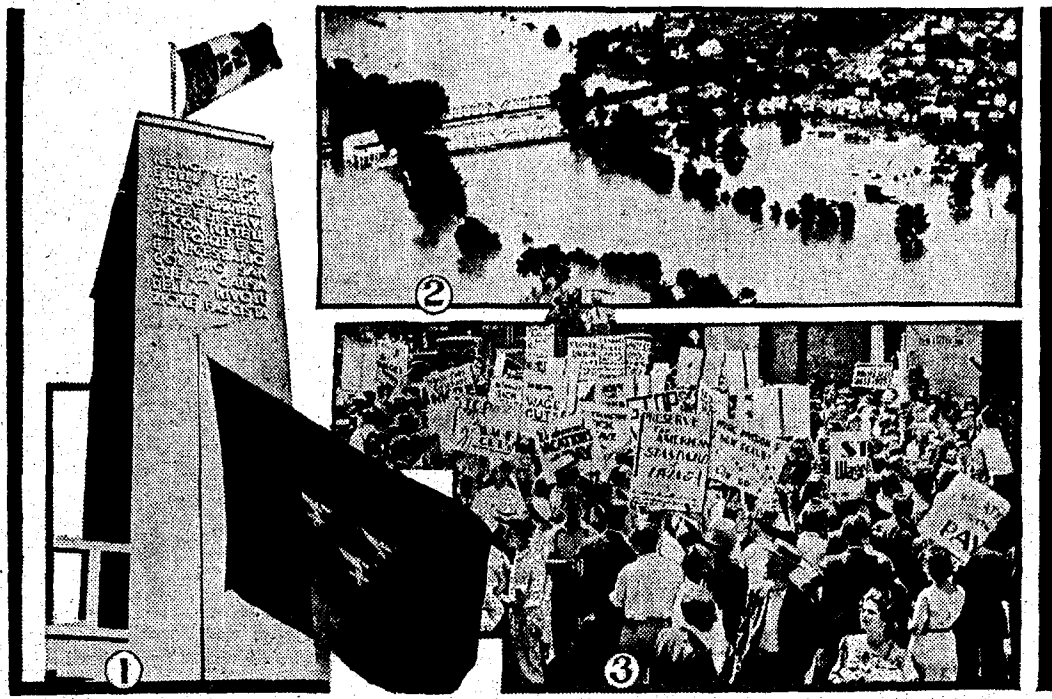
A Strong Will

If we have need of a strong will in order to do good, it is more necessary still for us in order not to do evil; from which it often results that the most modest life is that where the force of will is most exercised.—Count Moltke.

Lies

One lie in word or act opens the door to a thousand. Truth is the magician's circle, to cross which is to break the spell and turn all to darkness.—O. S. Marden.

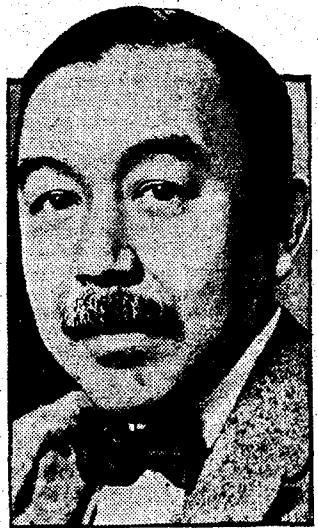
Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Italy's Tower of Faith in Rome, where Fascist soldiers repeat the oath inscribed near the top, pledging their lives to the country and Mussolini. 2—View of the inundated village of Coshocton during the disastrous floods in eastern Ohio. 3—New York strikers against the security wage paid by WPA demonstrating in front of the office of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator for that area.

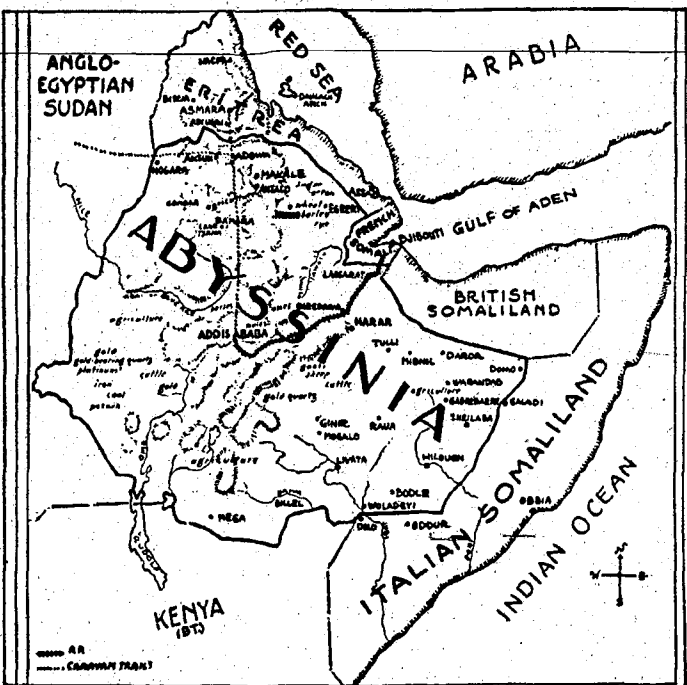
Japanese Is Made World Court Judge

Although three years ago the League of Nations condemned Japan for her outreach into Manchuria, 25 of 36 na-



tions now represented at Geneva have nominated Haraukazi Nagao, a powerful figure in Japan's offstage diplomacy, as judge of the world court at The Hague. That this will alter Japan's attitude toward the league is a question.

Map of the Land Il Duce Covets



This map of Ethiopia shows the wild terrain which, in case of war, the Italian army will have to master to conquer the loyal troops of Haile Selassie. Valuable deposits of minerals and oil are guarded by lofty mountains and dry, oven-like deserts, which in the rainy season become dripping and morass-like. Roads are few and there is but one railroad.

Italy's Camouflaged Tents in East Africa



Enemy planes would have a difficult time spotting these Italian tents which are camouflaged the color of the terrain. The tents are erected in Eritrea, not far from the Ethiopian border. The men are awaiting Mussolini's "Go" before starting their invasion.

Governor Portrays His Ancestor



Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut, in light cloak, standing at center of table, is shown as he portrayed one of his ancestors, in the pageant celebrating the state's tercentenary on the campus of the State college at Storrs.

O'Neill Takes Helm for Cleveland Nine

Steve O'Neill, veteran Cleveland baseball player, was appointed to suc-



ceed Walter Johnson as manager of the Indians for the remainder of the 1935 season. The team has been handicapped by injuries.

INSPIRATION IN DEEDS OF HERO

On the Fourth of July France placed a marble memorial to the honor of John Paul Jones, at the spot where in Paris his body rested from the time of his death in 1792 until his forgotten grave was found and the body brought to the United States in 1905, a period of more than a century of neglect by both countries. The French had not marked his grave nor given it honor and we ourselves were content to do him honor only in our school book histories and occasionally listen to some orator declare that he had "only just begun to fight" for something or other. It now rests in the naval cemetery at Annapolis, its monument a constant inspiration to thousands of cadets, who hope some day to place their names beside his on the scroll of national heroes.

John Paul, which was his right name, Jones being added after he came to America to live in Virginia. In 1773, had a soul for adventure and daring. He fought under the flags of three nations, not as a mere soldier of fortune, but as an adventurous spirit eager to deliver blows where he thought they should be given. Other men of adventurous impulse had under the British flag fought for plunder, as did the notorious Sir Francis Drake, knighted by Queen Elizabeth for the riches he brought to her from plundered Spanish ports and galleons. Jones took no plunder. He even failed to receive much of the regular naval portion of the prize money from captured ships.

France gave him a converted merchant ship for a flagship and then in surprise acclaimed him for defeating in his Bon Homme Richard, named for Benjamin Franklin, the much superior Serapis and capturing her while his own ship was sinking. She voted him a medal and the king bestowed upon him the sword and cross of the Order of Military Merit. Later he was voted a pension, which was never paid. Russia, for whom he fought valiantly and successfully against the Turks, gave him nothing, so far as history shows.

As for the United States, he was promised command of a new 74-gun ship of the line, but he never set foot on her deck or any other fighting ship of the American navy during the last four years of the war. In 1787, five years before his death, Congress voted him a gold medal, and 118 years later we brought his body to this country for honored rest in the naval cemetery. France was in the throes of the great revolution when Jones died and was obscurely buried in Paris, but the United States was not, nor was there anything during that more than a century of neglect by which it could be justified. John Paul Jones, while the most conspicuous, is not the only great hero in our national life who might be cited as proof that "republics are ungrateful." So are monarchies and empires, as his case makes plain. We were not ungrateful, even though our demonstration of honor was long delayed. We were merely neglectful, which,

next to selfishness, is the greatest of man's failings. Even while we long neglected his body, we took constant inspiration from his words and deeds, and perhaps, were he alive to decide, that would please him most.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MOSQUITOES Inject Poison

Mosquitoes live on human blood. Before she can draw your blood, however, the mosquito must first thin it by injecting a poison. Thus mosquitoes annoy—are dangerous, spread serious disease epidemics. Don't take chances. Kill mosquitoes, flies, spiders with FLY-TOX—proved best by 10,000 tests. Accept no substitutes... demand

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YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs; feel nervous, miserable—all upset.

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WHEN THE DOCTOR SAYS YOU HAVE "TOO MUCH ACID"

Health, your doctor will tell you, is based on a delicate balance in the system between alkalinity and acidity. Modern day habits, especially the foods we eat, destroy this balance by creating excess acids. Watch for acid danger signals!

In the mouth acids attack enamel, bring tooth decay and bad breath. In the stomach they attack delicate linings and bring sick headaches, indigestion, gas and constipation, and often chronic disorders.

Neutralize excess acids at once with Milnesia Wafers—original Milk of Magnesia in tasty Wafer form. One Wafer before bedtime, and the whole digestive system, from mouth and gums to intestines, is kept sweet and clean and clear of these harmful acids. Thousands of physicians now recommend Milnesia.

Economical, too! Each Milnesia Wafer contains more Magnesium Hydroxide than all other liquid forms.

MILNESIA WAFERS

MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

DEER HUNTING

IN MICHIGAN

FIRST STATE RESTRICTIVE LAW GOES BACK TO 1859

A chronological history of one phase of deer management in Michigan that goes back to 1859 is being compiled by I. H. Bartlett of the Game Division, Department of Conservation, who is delving into old documents and records on legislation.

Although Michigan in 1850's is reputed to have been a "paradise" to the sportsman, it is evident that even at that early date there were fears for the deer supply, for the legislature of 1859 enacted the first law limiting the hunting of the whitetailed deer. The law restricted legal hunting to the last five months of the year — August, September, October, November and December.

The next legislative act pertaining to deer came in 1863 when the legislature saw need for further changes, a law was passed closing the season from Jan. 15 to Sept. 1, but still there were no restrictions on the "take." A hunter could bag as many deer as he wished of either sex or size and in any manner.

But with civilization advancing farther northward, market hunters appearing in increasing numbers and forest fires laying waste vast areas of deer habitat, the deer apparently continued to diminish. To further conserve the supply the legislature of 1869 restricted the open season to from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive. In 1873 the season was shortened again, legal hunting being permitted only in October, November and December. After two years of that the legislature of 1875 changed the season to from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.

What may have seemed radical changes in those days, however, came in 1881 when the hunting season was restricted to October and November, the use of a pit, pitfall or traps forbidden, the killing of deer in red and spotted coat and while in the water made illegal. The legislature also decreed that deer could be killed only for food and that no deer or parts of deer could be shipped from the state.

Thereafter, as the supply continued to diminish, further restrictions came rapidly. The subsequent changes in the laws were:

1887 — Season restricted to November. Dogging and shining prohibited.

1891 — First counties — VanBuren and Allegan — closed to hunting. Season fixed at from Nov. 5 to Nov. 25.

1893 — Lapeer, Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, St. Clair counties closed for 10 years.

1895 — First deer license, resident 50 cents; non-resident \$25. First bag limit, five deer a season. Season set

from Nov. 1 to Nov. 25.

1897 — Alcona, Allegan, Ottawa closed for six years; Monroe for five. Resident fee raised to 75 cents. Season fixed at from Nov. 8 to Nov. 30.

1901 — Kill limited to three deer. Sale of deer or deer meat in any form prohibited. More counties closed.

1903 — Following counties closed for five years: Lake, Osceola, Clare, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Benzie, Lelanau, Grand Traverse, Oceana, and Gladwin.

1905 — Season shortened to 21 days, Nov. 10 to Nov. 30. Bag limit reduced to two deer. Resident fee raised to \$1.50.

1911 — Season lengthened, Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.

1913 — Season shortened, Nov. 10 to Nov. 30.

1915 — First one-deer law. Bag limit reduced to one deer.

1921 — Department of Conservation organized. Discretionary power act instituted. Deer license set at \$2.50; non-resident, \$50. One-buck law adopted, forbidding killing of deer, except for males with antlers extending not less than three inches above the skull. In 1925 the season was limited to from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30 and in 1931 the resident fee set at \$3.50. In 1933 the legislature reduced the resident fee to \$2.25 and the non-resident fee to \$25.

Is Your Child Prepared To Enter School This Fall?

Every child should enter school as free as possible from physical defects. A child's school progress is influenced largely by his physical condition. If he is handicapped by one or more physical defects, his school life may be interrupted by illnesses and not infrequently he may be required to repeat his first year. This is very discouraging to the child and often leads him to believe that he is different from other children because he cannot keep up with them. On the other hand, if a child enters school in good condition and free from physical defects, he has a much better chance for normal progress and for happiness in his contacts with other children.

Children grow very rapidly during the first six years of life, and during this rapid growth, physical defects are apt to develop which may cause permanent damage if they are not corrected early. For this reason it is wise to have children examined by the family physician at least once a year. This examination should be followed by early correction of physical defects. It is especially important that children be examined and that defects be corrected before the children enter school. The most frequent defects among young children are dental defects, poor nutrition, diseased or enlarged tonsils or adenoids, and poor posture. Poor vision or hearing, defects of heart and lungs, and other abnormal conditions are not quite as frequent.

In 1934, the District Health Department comprising the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Otsego, made an extensive survey of 1,000 preschool examinations in this area in order to find out the leading defects discovered in our preschool age group, of the 480 defects found, 20 per cent were of the nose and throat. Diseased tonsils may not only cause harm in themselves but the infection may spread from the tonsils to other parts of the body. Enlarged adenoids interfere with normal breathing and if not removed result in imperfect development of the upper jaw. Children with enlarged adenoids are as a rule unusually susceptible to colds and other infections of the nose and throat and lungs.

20 per cent of the defects were known to have been in defective teeth. Dental defects often have a very serious effect on the health. Not only do they interfere with nutrition, but infection may extend to the tonsils, to the glands of the neck, to the ears, or to distant part of the body. Therefore, the habit of visiting the dentist regularly should be formed early in life, and defects corrected before they can do serious harm. Inability to see or hear well is a serious handicap for the child beginning school. 11 per cent of the preschool defects were attributed to sight and hearing. Correction of these defects often result in greatly improved school work. In addition to these already mentioned defects, we invariably find defects in nutrition, and defects of posture.

Acute illnesses often delay progress in school. This is particularly true of the diseases such as measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Removal of physical defects often increases resistance to infection, but every child should be given the preventive treatments which are available. No child should enter school without being successfully vaccinated against smallpox and immunized against diphtheria.

Thus with the correction of physical defects and the protection of preventive treatments against smallpox and diphtheria, the child will enter school in good physical condition and be better prepared to hold his own with other children.

Is your child ready for school?

PUTTING YOUR DREAMS TO WORK

Professor Donald A. Laird, Director of Colgate University's Psychological Laboratory, explains, in an article in The American Weekly with next Sunday's Detroit Times, how dreams, if remembered, may solve problems that have baffled the dreamer during his waking hours.

Express Your Talent As A Hog-Husband Caller At The State Fair

If you possess superior ability in the "art" of calling a hog or a husband you will have an opportunity to express your talent at the Michigan State Fair, Aug. 30 to Sept. 8.

Although competition in most of the contests and exhibitions at the Fair is restricted to Michiganites, the Fair board of managers has waived geographical barriers in the calling combats.

"In these contests we know no East no West," says the Fair catalog. Any farmer (or his wife), from anywhere at all is welcome to try his skill at hailing a hog.

"And as for husband calling — well, any member of the gentler sex between the ages of eight and eighty who ever had a husband or expects to have a husband will be permitted to holler down the grove.

"Scoring in the hog-calling contest will be decided as follows:

"Volume. Loudness or carrying capacity of voice. Volume is necessary to reach the ears of the hogs especially if they are in the back eighty and the wind is blowing in the wrong direction.

"Variety. A varied call is always more effective than a monotonous flat call. A clear dulcet call will bring the hogs in happy and light-footed, mentally sound and uninhibited, and will prompt them to eat with more enjoyment.

"Physiognomy. The appearance and facial expressions of the caller will be considered by the judges.

"Point scoring in the husband calling contest will be decided along these lines —

"Volume and carrying Capacity. It should be sufficiently penetrating to reach the innermost recesses of the corner grocery.

"Appeal. It should be sufficiently seductive to woo a spouse away from a game of rummy, poker or checkers.

"Assurance. It should be delivered with the assurance that the subject will respond.

"Originality. It should smack of originality to the end that the husband will distinguish the voice of his wife from that of his neighbor's, thus avoiding distasteful shootings, razors, and hair-pulling contests.

"Clearness of tone. "Music bath charms to sooth the savage beast. "Happy husbands hurry homeward."

Both the hog and the husband calling will be tried in the Grove on the afternoon of the eighth day of the Fair.

Sports Fans Follow The American Boy

Boys and young men of this city who wish to improve their tennis service, their basket-shooting eyes, their forward passing talent, or their crawl stroke, can enlist the aid of the nation's foremost coaches and players by subscribing to THE AMERICAN BOY magazine and following the sports interviews and fiction stories that appear each month.

"When I was in high school," says a famous decathlon champion, "I read a track article in THE AMERICAN BOY that gave me my first clear-cut idea of the western style of high jumping. At practice I laid the open magazine on the grass and studied it as I worked out. That afternoon I increased the height of my jump three inches."

That was a long time ago, but today thousands of future champions just as eagerly follow THE AMERICAN BOY.

"This year," states Griffith Ogdan Ellis, editor "our staff writers have gone to the two greatest football teams of the country — Minnesota and Pittsburgh — for first-hand tips on strategy, blocking, tackling, passing, and the fine points of play. They have interviewed Jack Medina, the world's fastest swimmer, and his coach, Ray Daughters. Gone to Eastern High School of Washington, D. C., Eastern Interscholastic basketball champions. In the past they have followed the Grapefruit Circuit of the major leagues in Florida, sat on the bench at the Rose Bowl, sought out the famous runners, divers, All-American ends, tackles and backfield men, to bring their story of how to play the game to the young men of America.

"In addition to our fiction, adventure, exploration, hobby counsel, and vocational help, we shall continue to encourage young men to improve their game in every line of sport."

Send your subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY, 7430 Second Blvd. Detroit, Mich. Enclose with your name and address \$1 for a year's subscription, \$2 for three years, and add 50 cents a year if you want the subscription to go to a foreign address. On newsstands, 10c a copy.

American dancers, Performing in France, Hereafter had better Wear blouses and pants.

Sophie Tucker, the red hot mama, has made an offer for control of the Boston Braves. It might work out. She could hire Sally Rand to coach on the third-base line. Or sign Mae West to play first base. Then opposing players wouldn't be so anxious to get to second.

We have been trying to find out who is the other senator from Louisiana, but nobody seems to know.

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