

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Congress Quits as Long's Filibuster Kills Deficiency Appropriation—Russia Rejects America's Protest Against Communist Subversive Activities.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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CONGRESS ended its session at midnight Monday—after the clock hands had been moved back three times—the house hilarious with refreshment, song and rustic antics, the senate furious because Huey Long of Louisiana had conducted a lone filibuster for seven hours and talked to death the third deficiency appropriation bill. This measure carried \$93,000,000 tax to pay pensions to the aged, retirement pay to railroad workers and money for crippled children.

The Kingfish defeated all efforts to silence him and was adamant to please that he was cutting off funds for humanitarian purposes. He was insisting that the house be forced to vote on the cotton and wheat loan amendments to the bill which the senate had inserted but which the lower chamber had rejected. A compromise had been reached between the administration and the bloc of cotton state senators by which the cotton raisers were to get government loans of 10 cents a pound, and the wheat farmers were left out. Long would not stand for the elimination of the amendments thus arranged.

The Democratic leaders were afraid that if submitted to the house government loans not only on wheat and cotton but on other commodities would be voted at a cost of upward of \$2,000,000,000.

They determined to let the appropriation bill fall rather than submit to Long's terms, although Robinson stated that information from the controller general's office indicated there would be no available funds for the social security program unless the deficiency measure were passed.

The compromise cotton plan was accepted reluctantly by the AAA, and many of the southern senators were dissatisfied with it. The senators from the wheat states were disgruntled because the wheat loan policy was completely abandoned.

SOME of the congressional leaders lingered in Washington long enough to hold a conference with President Roosevelt and Comptroller General McCarl on ways of obtaining funds cut off by failure of the third deficiency bill. They came to the conclusion that the administrative agencies provided for in the social security act, as well as the other agencies scheduled to receive appropriations in the deficiency bill, could be set up with money either from the work relief or other unexpended funds.

However, Mr. McCarl advised, and the congressmen agreed, that grants in aid to states for old age assistance, the blind and dependent children, cannot be paid out of the work relief fund, because such activities would not create employment.

This restriction, it was concluded, would not apply to grants to states for the setting up of administrations for unemployment insurance and other activities contemplated by the social security bill, for this would provide jobs.

"It is apparent that the Long filibuster will work a great hardship, but a study is being made with a view to proceeding wherever it is possible with a preparation for the administration of the social security, the railroad retirement law and other measures provided for in the deficiency bill," said Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general protest by newspapers against the financing of paper mill construction by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, on the ground that government control of print paper supply threatens the freedom of the press, Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC intimated that this practice may be extended and at the same time said this question was for congress to decide. He produced figures showing that 500,000 tons of paper pulp is imported annually.

"Every governmental loan to industry competes with private capital, and it is for congress to determine how long it wishes such loans made," Jones said, in a formal statement on RFC cash supplied to the Crossett Lumber company of Alabama to make paper.

Jones recalled that the house representatives on January 29 rejected an amendment to the RFC extension bill which would have eliminated loans to paper mills. He inferred that this action gave the RFC a free hand to engage in financing of paper mills.

The application of the Crossett company is the only one received by the RFC thus far, Jones said, and added that the security behind the loan was worth \$12,000,000, whereas the loan itself was for only \$3,850,000. The

company's previous earning record, including the last few years, assures its payment, he argued.

RECONSTRUCTION Finance corporation announced that, in order to encourage the construction of new homes and to assist the housing administration, it will buy and sell insured mortgages. Chairman Jones said a \$10,000,000 revolving fund had been made available to the RFC mortgage company for this purpose. The mortgage company also was authorized to lend money to companies formed for the purpose of helping property owners pay taxes.

Jones also said that debt burdened school and reclamation districts have become eligible for loans. Advances to them will be on much the same principle as loans to aid drainage and levee districts in refinancing, he said. Both will be expected to compromise their debts with bondholders and then the corporation will refinance them on a lower level.

FRIENDLY diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, established in November 1933, will not longer be maintained unless the Soviet government mends its ways and keeps its solemn pledges to prevent Communist organizations on its soil or under its control from plotting to overthrow the government of the United States. This was the warning handed to N. N. Krestinsky, assistant foreign affairs commissar of the U. S. S. R. by Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Moscow, whose note was written by direction of the Department of State in Washington.

The language of the note was not quite so blunt as the above, but it did not mince words and its implications were not to be doubted. It said the United States "anticipates the most serious consequences if the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is unwilling, or unable, to take appropriate measures to prevent further acts in disregard of the solemn pledge given by it to the government of the United States."

Within two days the Soviet government replied, through Krestinsky, with a coldly worded note flatly "rejecting" the American protest. It was based on the old and more than dubious contention that the Moscow government is not and cannot be held responsible in any way for the doings of the Communist Internationale, and continued: "Thus the statement about a violation by the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of its obligations contained in the note of November 10, 1933, does not follow from the obligations assumed mutually by both parties, in view of which I cannot accept your protest and am compelled to reject it."

Krestinsky concluded by declaring the Soviet government is striving for "further development of friendly co-operation" between the Soviet union and the United States.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI, in an interview granted to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, declared flatly:

"It should be realized without the possibility of misunderstanding that whoever applies sanctions (penalties for treaty violations) against Italy will be met by the armed hostility of our country."

The duke added that if the League of Nations voted sanctions against Italy, his country would at once leave the league.

This was enough for France, which has been sitting on the fence, trying to retain the friendship of both Italy and Great Britain. Premier Laval called the cabinet together and was empowered by it to oppose the application of sanctions by the League of Nations against Italy. He expounded to the ministers his plan to persuade the council of the league to look upon Italy's projected attack on Ethiopia as a "colonial expedition" rather than a war. This would permit the league to slide out of a situation that gravely threatens its prestige. It was understood that Laval told the cabinet England was less determined to act drastically, having realized the danger in Mussolini's stand that sanctions would mean war. He also said that the duke's agreement to present the case at Geneva indicated his desire to avoid a quarrel with the great powers or a break with the league.

So, at this writing, it appears poor Ethiopia is left to her own resources in opposing Mussolini's rapacity. His intentions were clearly stated in the interview quoted.

In reply to a direct question whether there is the slightest possibility of his changing his attitude, Mussolini replied in the negative, saying "none at all—unless Ethiopia gives in." Opening up of the vast Ethiopian interior, he said would benefit "all civilized states." Colonization of Ethiopia by Italy would "completely fulfill all colonial aspirations of Italy."

JOHN N. WILLYS, long prominent in the automobile industry and ambassador to Poland for two years in the Hoover administration, died in New York at the age of sixty-one. He had been ill since last May when he suffered a heart attack. Mr. Willys, forced into business at eighteen by the death of his father, made his first fortune in selling bicycles. In 1908 he took over the Overland Automobile company, which was about to go into the hands of a receiver, and organized the Willys-Overland company at Indianapolis. Later he purchased the Pope-Toledo company at Toledo, Ohio, and moved the Willys-Overland plant there. He sold his automobile holdings to a syndicate in 1929, the deal involving several million dollars.

Thomas Alva Edison, Jr., eldest son of the famous inventor, died suddenly in Springfield, Mass. He was head of the research engineering department of the Edison plant at West Orange, N. J.

IN HIS radio address to the convention of Young Democrats clubs in Milwaukee President Roosevelt insisted that he was not speaking with any political motive but was saying "precisely what I would say were I addressing a convention of the youth of the Republican party." He justified the New Deal as an intervention by government to protect and aid common men in the complex scheme of modern existence, and asserted its aim was not socialism, but regulated individualism.

Championing a philosophy of change, the President said that "rules are not necessarily sacred—principles are. The methods of the old order are not, as some would have you believe, above the challenge of youth."

"To the American youth of all parties I submit a message of confidence—unity and challenge."

Under the auspices of the Republican national committee, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York spoke over the radio in direct reply to the President's appeal to youth—for both parties are making strenuous endeavors to capture the allegiance of the young men and women. Mr. Snell argued that a change in the Constitution abolishing rights of individual citizens would place "those who possess the power, the wealth and the cunning" in control of the government.

"Surely the youth of America," he said, "are not prepared to endorse any administration which is seeking to bring about such a condition."

JOHN G. WINANT, former governor of New Hampshire and a Republican, has been appointed chairman of the social security board, the body that will direct the part of the New Deal of which the President is proudest and which he declares is one of the outstanding social reforms in the history of the government. Mr. Winant's two associates on the board are to be Arthur J. Altmeyer of Wisconsin, who has been serving as an assistant secretary of labor, and Vincent Morgan Miles of Fort Smith, Ark., an attorney who has been associated with the Public Works administration. Each is to receive an annual salary of \$10,000.

In sending his nominations to the senate the President stipulated that Winant will serve six years, Altmeyer will serve four years and Miles one year. All appointments date from last August 13 when the social security bill reached the White House.

As chairman of the new national labor relations board, operating under the Wagner act, the President named Joseph Madden, a Pittsburgh attorney. The other members appointed are John M. Carmody of New York and Edwin S. Smith of Massachusetts. J. D. Ross was nominated as a member of the securities and exchange commission, a job that it had been thought would be given to Benjamin Cohen.

APPLICATIONS for money from the four billion dollar works relief fund must be in by September 12, according to an executive order issued by the President. In addition, he directed all agencies—federal, state or municipal—to be prepared either to ask for bids or begin works operations by October 22.

The President has set November 1 as the date for putting his works program into high gear and taking all the unemployed off the relief rolls. The new orders, issued to the heads of all departments and emergency agencies, were regarded as moves to realize that goal.

JAMES A. MOFFETT has resigned as federal housing commissioner, carrying out his long expressed desire to return to private business. It was presumed in Washington that he would be succeeded by Stewart McDonald.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Moffett told the President that, despite necessary delays in getting the housing program under way, the housing administration was insuring construction and repair loans at the rate of \$80,000,000 a month.

He also quoted bureau of labor statistics to show that residential building permits through the country in July had increased 214 per cent in value as compared with July, 1934. Nonresidential permits were up 18.4 per cent, he said, while alteration and repair permits had jumped 35.9 per cent.

NEWS from MICHIGAN

Traverse City—Cherryland Drive, a new pavement along the Peninsula which leads into the heart of the greatest sour cherry growing section in the world, will be formally dedicated Saturday, Sept. 28, the State Highway Commission has decided.

Ann Arbor—Five thousand dollars of the \$68,000 estate of Mrs. Luella Jenkins Brandon, of Chicago, was left to the University of Michigan. Terms provided the income be used "for the comfort and convenience of students as the board of directors may decide."

Saginaw—Delinquent tax payments during the first 21 days of August brought \$102,220 into the treasury. During the same period a year ago collections totaled \$34,616. Of those paying delinquent taxes, 80 per cent are taking advantage of the 10-year moratorium plan.

Coldwater — Jed Chapman, Sherwood farmer, has killed many snakes in his life, but never was called upon to do hand to hand combat with one until recently. Stepping from his boat after fishing, he encountered a large rattler and was so close upon him he had no chance to move. As the snake uncoiled, he seized it and struck its head on the ground.

Pontiac — To prevent a building spree to meet a housing shortage caused by an influx of families through expansion activities of the General Motors Corp., three groups are undertaking a study of needs here. Committees of the Federal Housing Administration, directors of the Board of Commerce and General Motors officials will make the survey.

Harbor Beach—A desk that William Hunter, Harbor Beach antique dealer, bought for a trifling sum from a Detroit storage firm has yielded \$200 in bank notes, dating back to 1795. He found the bills, 34 of them, in denominations ranging from \$1 to \$10, wedged behind a drawer. The notes were issued by private banks and the most recent was dated 1860.

Lansing—The State Public Debt commission has approved the refunding of \$4,262,000 City of Detroit water bonds, \$180,000 of City of Highland Park school bonds, \$136,000 City of Muskegon general bonds. The State loan board authorized loans of \$100,000 by Bay City, \$20,000 for Baraga County and \$7,263 for the Lakeview consolidated school district, Battle Creek.

Lansing—Fifty-six Michigan WPA projects totaling \$2,723,191, of which \$1,403,750 is to be used to improve farm-to-market roads, have been forwarded to Washington for approval. Of the amount, local contributions would total \$472,000. The new projects bring the total submitted to Washington to 348, with an estimated cost of \$37,340,489, the entire sum to provide work for 40,245 persons. The majority of the jobs would last 12 months.

Saugatuck — Experts in forestry from all parts of the world come to this summer resort on the banks of the Kalamazoo near Lake Michigan to study Mt. Baldhead, opposite the village. Once a traveling dune, Mt. Baldhead is one of the few spots on earth where science has successfully combated wind erosion. Sturdy locust trees and poplars, and a rip-rapping of brush over the lakeward side of Baldhead now hold Michigan highest dune solidly in place.

Lansing—The State wrote its general fund balance in the black instead of red on August 21 for the first time since 1931. State Treasurer Theodore I. Fry reported that the close of the day's business showed a favorable balance of \$991,834 out of a total of \$2,960,826 on hand. Helping pull out of the hole were deposits of \$2,000,000 of sales tax money, \$1,567,072 from chain store taxes, \$33,899 from operators' and chauffeur fees, and \$343,629 in miscellaneous Department of State revenue.

Lansing—The State Highway Department has served notice on transient roadside stands which sell fruits, vegetables, hot dogs, worms and trinkets that they will have to close. Highway Commissioner Murray D. Van Wagoner stated that the transient stands, which pay no taxes, were unfair competition to legitimate business. He emphasized, however, that he had no intention of disturbing stands operated by farmers on their own property, or permanent business establishments.

Caro—For the first time in 15 years, army worms are on the march in Tuscola County. Reports have been received from several growers by L. R. Stewart, manager of the Caro plant of the Michigan Sugar Co., that the pest is at work in beet fields. The worm is classed as the Western army cut worm. In all of the reports filed with Stewart, the worm first appeared in fields of sweet clover. After stripping the foliage from the clover plants, the worms moved over to the beet fields.

Pontiac — Four Oakland County municipalities are entirely free of debt, according to a survey conducted by the Michigan Municipal League. The four municipalities are the City of Bloomfield Hills, and the villages of Clarkston, Leonard and Ortonville. Pontiac, with a per capita general obligation indebtedness of \$59.62, stands ninety-ninth in the ranking of all Michigan cities on this basis. Melvindale is 110th and last in the list with a per capita debt of \$288.90. Hillsdale has the smallest debt per capita, 26 cents.

Washington Digest

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

Washington—Politics being inseparable from governmental administration under our system, it becomes pertinent at this time to examine what has happened in the late session of congress. In a nation where a two-party political structure obtains, politics cannot be segregated from the administration in the larger sense. It is not with a critical attitude, therefore, that the magnifying glass is held over the doings of President Roosevelt, his cabinet and brain trust advisers and the congress that has lately adjourned.

I believe it will be agreed that politics has predominated in the management of our national affairs during the last eight months especially. The fervor and appeal that was held for recovery by all of us during the earlier days of the Roosevelt administration seems to have been largely dissipated. That is not to say that no one wants to see recovery accomplished. It is to say, however, that this fervor and this appeal has been somewhat subordinated. Thus, it can be summarized in a brief sentence: The administration, looking to the elections of 1936, has been engaged in building campaign battle lines and forging campaign ammunition.

The 1934 congressional elections presented to the country an issue based on the performances and the future program of President Roosevelt. It was accorded a proposition where citizens were voting either to give the New Deal a future mandate and the President authority to proceed as he thought best or to vote a mandate that would call a halt on those same performances and policies. The country supported Mr. Roosevelt, some of his advisers since have told me, in a manner even more substantial than he had anticipated. He emerged from that campaign with a larger Democratic majority in the house than he had before. In addition he was accorded much more than a necessary two-thirds of the senate. The picture looked rosy.

Though the congress that has just ended its session gave the President many anxious hours, I think that on the whole it can be regarded as having provided him with a record of rather arduous and faithful response to his wishes. He did not obtain quite all that he wanted nor did he obtain that portion of his program exactly in the form he desired. But, again, politics in congress is almost a matter of general compromise anyway so that the President can be said to have come out very well. He can proceed now to any plans for that session of congress which convenes next January and which, in accordance with nearly all precedents, will adjourn ahead of the national political conventions next June.

Politics being the game that it is, one must look into the future to discover the ultimate goal. So, looking into the future, one discerns several objects of interest to the individual voters.

In the first place, the consensus surely is that Mr. Roosevelt has built a legislative and administrative structure in our government that presents a concrete and unqualified issue to the American people, namely, to proceed along New Deal lines and make the necessary changes in the Constitution to permit execution of those policies or to throw the whole thing overboard. There can be no equivocation. As the structure stands at this time and as it will stand until the next session of congress is under way, many New Deal propositions are of doubtful constitutionality. If they are so held by the Supreme court of the United States then Mr. Roosevelt is believed certain to turn to the country and request Constitutional revision.

His latest and perhaps his most definite move in this direction was in connection with the so-called Guffey coal bill. It will be recalled that, in placing that piece of legislation on the "must" list of measures to be acted on before congress adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt advised house leaders that he wanted it passed and he did not care particularly whether some members of congress had "reasonable doubts" about its constitutionality. In effect, therefore, the President commanded passage of legislation that must place before the Supreme court a vital question for determination. It will be tested. Of that there is no doubt. If the law is held unconstitutional, it merely means that its provisions form another part of the campaign battleground observed to be shaping.

Mr. Roosevelt also succeeded in forcing through congress the legislation destroying the public utility holding companies. It was a tough fight but the President was victorious. Now, I hear from many sources that court examination of the legislation likewise will come because some folks are convinced it is confiscatory. If it is, it is unconstitutional.

And so it is in the case of several other pieces of legislation enacting New Deal ideas into statutes. One by one, it appears they will get before courts for review.

Thus, the line of cleavage is marked.

While the President has remained silent, neither denying nor confirming the undecurrent of information that I have reported here, one cannot fail to reach the conclusion that if many of the New Deal measures are held invalid, the President and his New Deal supporters, of necessity, must go to the country in the next election seeking constitutional modification to permit the use of policies now inimical to our form of government. That is the issue which the voters will be called upon to decide.

Since we have examined the circumstances from the New Deal side, let us likewise see what the Republicans and other oppositionists are doing. Lately, I have talked with some of the recognized Republican wheel horses. Whether they speak the sentiment of the masses of Republican voters or whether they voiced only their own views is not important here. Political straws do show which way the political winds are blowing. So when these veterans of many political battles say that they welcome the creation by the New Dealers of an issue, they evidently see in the situation worthwhile opportunities. When they say that they are willing to go to the country in defense of the Constitution as it stands and the traditions it represents, they evidently feel they are on firm ground.

Much water can go over the dam between now and November, 1936, and much sentiment can be changed in that time. But the Republicans thus far have done very little in the way of building up their case. While they appear to be enthusiastic about their chances against Mr. Roosevelt in 1936, they have thus far failed to develop even a nucleus of an organization.

It may be their strategy not to start their cannonading too early. Indeed, I have heard the thought expressed that it would be unwise to use ammunition too far in advance. At any rate, there have been only a scattered few direct attacks on what certainly must be the issue of 1936, the question of revision or retention of our Constitution. It is to be noted in this connection that those Republicans who have let go with a few shots have been of the ultraconservative type. I think it is generally agreed that the Republican set-up next year will be managed not by the old ultraconservatives but by those who have pulled away to some extent and who are willing to admit that times have changed conditions and a new model, perhaps not streamlined, is necessary.

One argument advanced why Republican leadership has not been more active is that if a start is made too early, the Roosevelt administration will have an opportunity to answer all of the criticism. Said one Republican leader: "We would be utterly foolish to permit the New Dealers to know all of our arguments too far in advance. I, for one, am content to let them proceed with their socialistic regimentation because I know that every time a calf is given too much rope, it chokes itself to death."

Then there is another factor which I understand is responsible for the delay in Republican attacks. A good many Republicans have a hope, at least, that a campaign based on a plea for maintenance of our Constitution and the traditions and modes of living which it represents will draw to the Republican candidate a certain segment of Democrats who are unsympathetic with the New Deal. There has been plenty of evidence in the session of congress just adjourned that at heart numerous Democrats lean to the conservative as distinguished from the New Deal method of government. The closing hours of the congressional session seemed to belie this. But anyone who mingled among old time Democrats in the house could not fail to have observed existence of a doubt as to the wisdom of many New Deal policies. Those men were forced to line up behind the Presidential program not because they believed in it fully but for two other reasons. These reasons were: first, they still entertained some fear that if they broke with the President it might mean their political defeat for renomination and reelection, and second, they were harassed and physically and mentally tired and wanted to go home.

The late summer and fall months during which these representatives and senators naturally will be among their constituents is rather likely to provide them with a better knowledge of where they stand. They will come back next January either convinced that they must tie fast to the New Deal or they will be more obstreperous than they have been in the recent session. If the strength appears to be on the Roosevelt side, the next session of congress will be simply a rubber stamp for the Chief Executive. If, on the other hand, they find that the enthusiasm for the New Deal has waned, I think it is fair to predict that the next session of congress will be one of the most troublesome with which any President has yet been confronted.

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Senator Long



Rep. Snell



Ambassador Bullitt



J. G. Winant



Jesse Jones

The King of the Filibusterers

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

DAWN OF a September morning 75 years ago. Along the beach outside the seaport of Trujillo in Honduras, straggled a file of swarthy-faced soldiers, their rifles slanting across the shoulders of their dirty-white uniforms, their bare feet kicking up little spurts of sand as they shuffled along.

In their midst was another little man, but unlike his captors he was light-haired (a "cotton-head" they called him back in his native Tennessee), freckle-faced, almost boyishly slender for all of his thirty-six years. His old flannel shirt was open at the throat, his ragged trousers were tucked into worn boots and in his hand he carried a battered, faded old black hat.

Beside him walked a tall black-robed Spanish priest who held a crucifix in front of the little blonde man's face. But it is doubtful if his cold gray eyes saw it. They were looking away across the fringe of the tropical jungle to the black and purple-shadowed mountains which the rays of the morning sun were beginning to paint with gold.

"Halt!" The line of marching men stopped, but only the little man in the center obeyed the command with true military precision. Another sharp command and the slouching rifle-bearers formed a ragged line along the beach. An officer came forward with a handkerchief in his hand, but the little man waved him aside. As he looked into the black mouths of the rifles pointed at his heart, he spoke slowly, gently:

"The war which I made upon you was wrong, and I want to avail myself of this last opportunity to beg your forgiveness. That done, I die resigned. I would like to think that my life and my death will have been for the good of society."

"Fire!" As the little man sagged down to the ground, another volley of bullets rained upon his crumpled form. Then a single soldier walked forward, placed the muzzle of his gun close to the little man's head and fired.

Thus died William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," "the nineteenth-century Cortez," "the Napoleon of Central America." He was all of these and much more, for this tow-headed soldier of fortune was one of the most remarkable characters in American history. There was a time when his doings were a matter of international concern, when he was a figure in the slavery dispute which led to the Civil war and when "he occupied more columns of news and editorials in American and British journals than Presidents Pierce and Buchanan or Queen Victoria. No man ever so dazzled the American mind and heart as this quiet little man. He was the beginning of that peculiar madness which affects New York city whenever a hero visits there."

There was nothing in Walker's early career, unless it was the versatility of the man, to indicate the important role he was destined to play on the stage of world affairs. The son of a Scotch Presbyterian banker in Nashville, Tenn., Walker was a precocious child who was graduated from the University of Nashville at the age of seventeen. His father wanted him to be a minister but his inclination was to medicine. Studying for two years in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, he then went abroad to complete his education at Edinburgh and Paris. At the age of twenty-one he was back in Nashville "the most accomplished surgeon that ever visited the city."

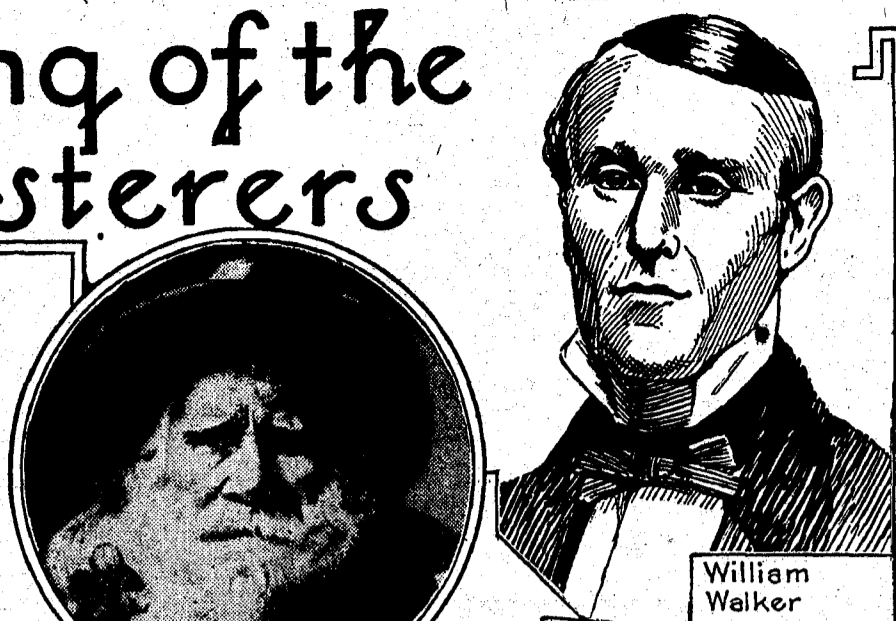
But he soon tired of medicine and next took up the study of law. As soon as he was ready to practice, he moved to New Orleans but because of his retiring disposition, which resulted in a lack of clients, he gave up the law for journalism. In 1848 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the Crescent which soon became an important newspaper in that city. At that time New Orleans was the outfitting place for many filibustering expeditions in Latin-American waters and countries. Considering Walker's later career it seems strange that his editorial policy concerning such expeditions was an extremely conservative one. But it was and that had something to do with the failure of his paper.

However, an unfortunate love affair was the principal reason for his leaving New Orleans and seeking his fortune in the California gold fields. He soon drifted into journalism again, this time as editor of the San Francisco Daily Herald.

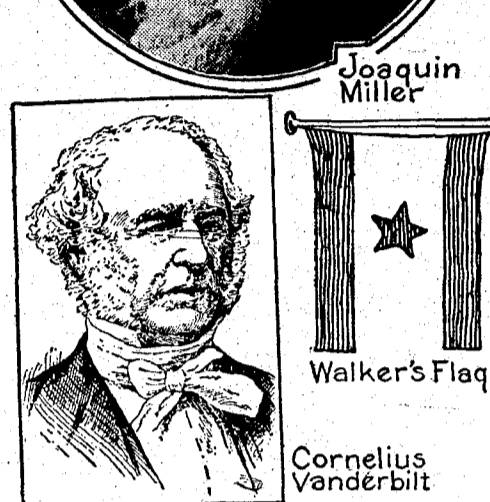
At this time down in Central America Nicaragua was undergoing one of its periodical revolutions, a war in which the Democrats and Legitimists were struggling for control. Walker wrote to General Castellon, head of the Democrats, offering the service of 300 American colonists "liable to military service if they would agree to provide land for them." Castellon was delighted to have such allies and readily signed the agreement, so in May, 1855, Walker at the head of 56 adventurers sailed from San Francisco aboard the S. S. Vesta which had been secretly loaded with arms and ammunition. Arriving in Realejo, the American leader hastened to Leon, the Democrats' base, where he was warmly welcomed by Castellon, who made him a colonel and placed him in command of the "American Phalanx."

Supported by a force of several hundred Democrat soldiers, Walker, acting under orders from Castellon, marched to the attack of Rivas, one of the leading cities of Nicaragua, which was defended by some 600 Legitimist troops. But during the march Walker's Nicaraguan allies began deserting and by the time he reached the city they had dwindled to 100, all of whom fled at the first fire of the Legitimists. Despite this defection, Walker led his 56 Americans on to the capture of the city, losing 6 dead and 12 wounded.

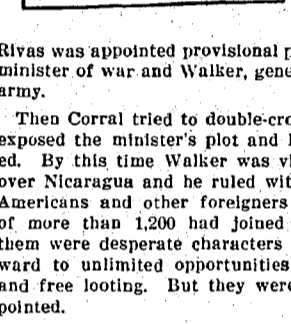
Unable to hold the city with his tiny force, Walker retreated to Leon, where he threatened to leave Castellon's service and enlist under the banner of the president of Honduras. But their difficulties were patched up and Walker went on from victory to victory, the climax coming in his capture of Granada, the principal city of Nicaragua, by a surprise attack made from a steamer on Lake Nicaragua. Soon afterwards he signed a peace agreement with General Corral, leader of the Legitimists, by which Don Patricio



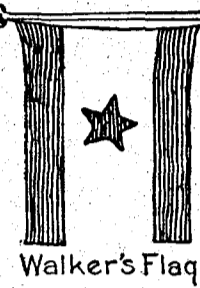
William Walker



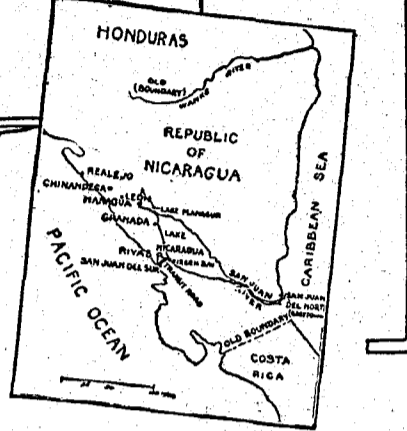
Joaquin Miller



Cornelius Vanderbilt



Walker's Flag



Rivas was appointed provisional president, Corral minister of war and Walker, generalissimo of the army.

Then Corral tried to double-cross Walker, who exposed the minister's plot and had him executed. By this time Walker was virtually dictator over Nicaragua and he ruled with an iron hand. Americans and other foreigners to the number of more than 1,200 had joined him. Some of them were desperate characters who looked forward to unlimited opportunities for free living and free looting. But they were bitterly disappointed.

While Walker was master of Nicaragua that country enjoyed a peace and contentment it had not known for years. But trouble was brewing for him on the outside. The other Central American republics, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, were becoming alarmed over the prospect of his forming a "United States of Central America," as he was dreaming of doing, and extending his influence over their countries.

Great Britain was also becoming concerned over his growing power. If the United States secured control of Nicaragua and dug a Nicaraguan canal, England's commercial supremacy would be threatened. If he extended his power throughout Central America, it meant a lessening of England's influence there. And France and Spain agreed with Britain that the expansion of the United States in that quarter was undesirable.

As a matter of fact their fears were groundless so far as Walker's having an official standing as an agent of American imperialism was concerned. For he was persona non grata with his own country as much as he was with the others. William L. Marcy, secretary of state, looked upon him as little more than a criminal and one whose example might stimulate filibustering and embroil the United States in endless difficulties with her southern neighbors. In the South he was something of a hero but in the North where anti-slavery sentiment was growing, his pro-slavery views were causing suspicion and alarm. But even though it is doubtful if Walker had any idea of trying to aid the extension of slavery, he made the fatal mistake of antagonizing the powerful financial interests of the North, notably the group of men headed by old Cornelius Vanderbilt who had been exploiting Nicaragua.

They were the owners of the Transit company which had a contract to dig a Nicaraguan canal and which was running a line of steamers from New York to Nicaragua on the Atlantic side and another line from that country up to San Francisco on the Pacific side. This company had agreed to pay Nicaragua \$10,000 and 10 per cent of its profits each year in return for a monopoly of the carrying trade to and from that country.

Walker, believing that the Transit company had been cheating his adopted country, started an investigation. The result was that he demanded a settlement of \$250,000 which the financiers refused. Thereupon he seized the company's property as security for the debt, revoked its charter and granted a new one to a rival company. Old Cornelius Vanderbilt was furious. He resolved to smash Walker.

Costa Rica had already started war against Nicaragua and Honduras was preparing to take up arms. Both of the hostile countries were being supplied with arms, if not financial support, by England. It is said that the necessary financial support was given by Vanderbilt and his colleagues. In a preliminary skirmish a Costa Rican force, led by the Prussian general, Von Bulow, and made up of mercenaries as well as natives of Costa Rica, defeated a force of Nicaraguans and filibusterers, led by one of Walker's subordinates, and captured Rivas.

But it was a different story when Walker rode out from Granada in April, 1856, with 500 men, four-fifths of them Americans, to give battle to the army of 3,200 Costa Ricans. Although he was driven from the battlefield, he inflicted such heavy losses on the enemy that they were glad to withdraw.

A mixed army of Leonese and Hondurans next menaced him from the north but by quick work he repulsed it, then turned his attention to internal affairs. He became a candidate for the presidency of Nicaragua and in July, 1856, won the election with the largest vote ever cast for that office. But he was not allowed to enjoy his

triumph very long. Soon his enemies were crossing the border again. There followed a series of defeats which forced him to evacuate Granada and he destroyed it to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Finally with a remnant of the army which had followed him so devotedly, he was cornered in a coast town. In April, 1857, the American warship St. Mary's sailed into the harbor and Captain Davis, its commander, demanded that Walker surrender "in the name of humanity." Walker refused, but when he saw that his small force was doomed to be overwhelmed by the enemy he was willing to accept the safe convoy which Davis offered him.

Going aboard the St. Mary's he was taken to Panama and from there made his way to New York, where he was received in triumph. Hastening on to Washington, he demanded that the United States government support him in restoring to him the presidency of Nicaragua to which he had been legally elected. But Washington turned a deaf ear to his pleas. He went on into the South where he was received with the wildest enthusiasm and the papers of that period are filled with news of his schemes for regaining the power he had once held.

In the meantime Nicaragua had elected another president but Walker was not willing to accept this evidence that the southern republic was through with its "gringo presidente." He organized another filibustering expedition, was arrested for doing so but, when brought to trial, was acquitted. Within two weeks he had sailed from New Orleans with a force of 150 men, landed his munitions at San Juan del Norte and captured Castle Viejo.

In December Commodore Paulding arrived in the United States frigate Washah, landed a force of 350 men, trained his guns on Walker's camp and demanded his surrender. Walker was taken to Washington as a prisoner of war. But the federal government refused to receive him and President Buchanan even rebuked Paulding for his act and suspended him from duty. Although Walker was turned free, a public proclamation forbade his interfering with Central American affairs again.

By now the presidency of Nicaragua had become an obsession with Walker. For two years he made several attempts to lead another expedition to Nicaragua but he was too closely watched by both the American and British governments to succeed. Unable to go there direct, he decided to get into the country by way of Honduras. In August, 1860, he sailed from Mobile with 100 devoted followers. Within two weeks he had entered Nicaragua and captured the town of Trujillo.

Then a warship appeared—this time a British vessel, the Icarus, commanded by Captain Salmon. Declaring that Walker was interfering with British rights in the town, Salmon demanded the filibusterer's surrender. Walker refused but when a force of Hondurans commanded by General Alvarez began to mass to recapture the town, Walker evacuated it and with 70 men retreated down the coast. The Honduran leader and his British ally followed and cornered the filibusterers at Rio Negro.

Walker surrendered to Salmon on his promise not to turn him over to the Hondurans, a promise which the British officer broke as soon as they returned to Trujillo. Walker and his men were delivered into the hands of Alvarez. His followers were released through the intercession of the British officer but when Salmon told Walker "if you will appeal to me as an American citizen I will save you with the rest." Walker's reply was "The President of Nicaragua is a citizen of Nicaragua." Facing death, he would not give up his dream of being a ruler.

The Hondurans, who looked upon him as an alien tyrant whose ambition threatened the security of their country and all Central American republics, court-martialed him and sentenced him to death. So on the morning of September 12, 1860, he walked bravely to his death in front of a firing squad.

Joaquin Miller, that queer genius who was a follower of the "king of the filibusterers" and who later became famous as the "Poet of the Sierras," sought to immortalize him in a long poem, "With Walker in Nicaragua," but it is doubtful if his poem is any better known today than is the subject of its inspiration. In his day William Walker was a "lost leader." Today he is a "forgotten man" nor has the recent talk of dictators served to revive even for a little while the memory of this ill-fated dictator over the destinies of an American republic.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, & Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for September 8

LYDIA AND PRISCILLA

LESSON TEXT—Acts 16:11-15: 18:1-2, 24-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her works praise her in the gates.—Proverbs 31:31.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Meeting Out of Doors.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Meeting by the River Side.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Serving God in Our Daily Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Women in Industrial Life.

The central teaching of this lesson does not so much concern Christian women in industrial life as it does the gospel of Christ finding them while in the pursuit of their chosen callings.

1. The Conversion of Lydia (Acts 16:11-15).

So far as recorded, she was the first convert in Europe and in a real sense hers is a typical conversion. Observe the steps therein.

1. Attendance at the place of prayer (v. 13). There being no synagogue here, the accustomed place of prayer was at the river side. The accustomed place today is the church. However, the worship of God is not restricted to set places.

2. Listening to the preaching of the Word of God (v. 14). Paul took advantage of the opportunity afforded him by the assemblage of this group of devoted women to preach Christ to them. He was always alert and prized highly the opportunity to tell the people about Christ.

3. Her heart was opened by the Lord (v. 14). The individual may place himself near to the means of grace and the preacher may preach the Word of God, but there is no hope of salvation till the heart is opened by the Lord (John 6:44, 45). While the salvation of everyone is dependent upon this sovereign act of God, yet we can be sure that he is willing at all times to do this for those who place themselves in the way of saving grace.

4. She was baptized (v. 15). The ordinance of baptism follows belief in Christ. The invariable rule in the early church was for believers to be baptized. While there is no salvation in the water of baptism, yet hearty obedience should be rendered in this respect.

5. She brought her household to Christ (v. 15). This was as it always should be.

6. Her expression of gratitude (v. 15). She thus showed signs of the new life in showing gratitude to those who had been instrumental in her conversion by constraining them to share the hospitality of her home.

II. Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth (Acts 18:1-3).

1. Why there (v. 1). They were expelled from Rome by the cruel edict of Claudius against the Jews.

2. What they were doing (v. 3). Though recently arrived, they had already settled down to the pursuit of their trade, the making of tents.

3. Paul finding a home (v. 3). While carrying on an evangelistic campaign in Corinth and needing work for his support, he found a job at his trade in the shop with Aquila and Priscilla. It was perhaps as he piled the needle that he related to his fellow workmen the wonderful story of his salvation.

4. Valued helpers to Paul. He more than found a home with them; he found priceless fellow-workers of the gospel. This was a most devoted couple. They are never mentioned separately.

III. Aquila and Priscilla instructing Apollos (Acts 18:24-28).

Having been instructed by Paul, they were able not only to discern Apollos' lack of understanding of the gospel but to expound to him the way of God more perfectly. Here is a case where an eloquent preacher and mighty in the Scriptures was perfected in instruction by a humble couple of manual laborers.

IV. Aquila and Priscilla Were Active Christian Workers (Rom. 16:3).

Perhaps because of business success they occupied a place of prominence in the community, but they were prominently known as zealous workers for Christ.

V. Aquila and Priscilla Endangered Their Lives for Paul (Rom. 16:4).

They seemed at some critical time to have endangered their lives for Paul's sake. They were so loyal to Paul that they are described as having been actually martyred for him.

VI. Aquila and Priscilla Had a Sanctified Home (Rom. 16:5).

When poverty and persecution made the house of worship impossible, the home of this godly couple became the meeting place of the saints. A private home may be made a sacred edifice and is so indeed when the saints gather there to worship God.

Work

Do your work—not just your work and no more, but a little more for the lavishing's sake; that little more which is worth all the rest. And if you suffer as you must, and if you doubt as you must, do your work. Put your heart into it and the sky will clear. Then out of your very doubt and suffering will be born the supreme joy of life.—Dean Briggs.

True Wisdom

True wisdom is to know what is best worth while.—Humphreys.

Several Such Dresses Solve Sports Problem

PATTERN 2345



Having everything "under control" is the best way to put in a poised, charming appearance on every occasion. That calls for a wardrobe extensive enough to fill the increased demands for which we nominate this dandy "Handy Sport" pattern. The clean-cut neckline is achieved with unique sleeve sections running right across a trimly tailored neck band. Darts over the bust lend a flattering note of softness and the pockets are a welcome change from the usual square. Shantung, sports silk, linen, plique would all be good whether you make it as is, or with contrasting yoke, sleeves, belt and pocket.

Pattern 2345 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 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 all orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.



REVENGE

"I don't care," said the little girl who had not been invited to the party. "I'll be even with them."

"What will you do?" asked her mother.

"When I grow up I'll give a great big party and I won't invite anyone."

Didn't Work

"But why don't you yawn when he stays so long? He'll take the hint and go."

"I did yawn—but all he did was to tell me what beautiful teeth I had."—Stray Stories Magazine.

With a Speedy Recovery

Hewitt—You don't seem to think much of him.
Jewett—If he had his conscience taken out it would be a minor operation.—Arcanum Bulletin.

Buried

First Girl—Where were you on your vacation?
Second Girl (listlessly)—No man's land.

WNU—O 36—35

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM
THE PERFECT GUM

AFTER EVERY MEAL

Charlevoix County Herald
 G. A. LISK, Publisher.
 Subscription Rate—\$1.50 per year.
 Member National Press Association.
 Member Michigan Editorial Ass'n.
 Entered at the Postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

Worth Knowing

Interesting circumstances regarding motor vehicle accidents which last year claimed 36,000 lives in this country, are brought out in the recent publication of the National Safety Council's "Accident Facts". For example:

1. Only one or two percent of the drivers in fatal accidents were physically defective.
2. About 2,100 drivers were intoxicated or "had been drinking" in fatal cases.
3. About 350 drivers were dozing or asleep at the time they were killed.
4. Three to five percent of the pedestrians involved in fatalities were physically defective. Seven to eight percent had been drinking.
5. The highest death toll occurred among drivers around eighteen or nineteen years of age.
6. About 78 percent of the motor vehicles involved in fatal accidents were passenger cars, seventeen percent trucks.
7. A comparatively small percent of the cars in fatal accidents were defective.
8. Skidding accounted for around 2,000 of the deaths.
9. Blow-outs figured in about 350 fatalities.
10. Seven to eight p.m. was the peak hour for fatal accidents.
11. Saturday and Sunday were the high fatality days on the road.
12. October had the most deaths over a five-year average with November second.
13. Four out of five fatal accidents occurred on dry roads and also four-fifths of the accidents occurred in clear weather.

A Pennsylvania girl spent the past five years learning how to bounce a ball 7,000 times without a miss. Off-hand, this sounds like a foolish thing to have done, but on the other hand what have you accomplished in the past five years?

In attempting to prove her theory that women are more intelligent than men, a woman writer points out that nine times in ten a woman is winner in an argument with a man. But, my dear, you haven't proved anything; intelligent men don't argue with women.

EVELINE
 (Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. Max Graham and children from Detroit are spending a two week's vacation with his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Harnden.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Boyd and daughter and Roy Boyd of Detroit are spending a week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lew Harnden.

Mr. Everett Spidle went to Detroit, Sunday and took his aunt, Mrs. Allie Duby and her son home.

The threshers are busy in our neighborhood. The grain is better than was expected.

Eveline Orchards started clipping cherries Monday and are trucking them to Detroit with their new truck. Will Walker is trucking cherries for Mrs. Cooper.

Charles Cooper came Monday from Flint to spend a week here with his mother. He expects to take his wife and son home with him.

Johnny Cooper has improved so he can bend his knee and is better than was expected to be in this length of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kowalske and grand-daughter, Jean Wilson, from Rogers City spent the week end here with Mr. Kowalske's folks, Coopers, Kowalskes, and Bartletts.

Mrs. Bernice McMillen and Mrs. Vera Gardner and daughter Jane from Detroit spent a week here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherman.

John Nowland and Miss Rineheart from Detroit were in the neighborhood calling on old neighbors and friends.

Miss Dorothy Johnson who has been visiting friends here returned to her home in Grand Rapids.

Charlie Cooper drove a motorcycle up from Flint by Everett Combest.

George Whaling is canvassing our neighborhood for a magazine company.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Fisher and children were callers Sunday evening at the Clark home.

Enna Jane Clark is working in the canning factory at Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitfield got up a farewell party Saturday evening at the Rock Elm Grange Hall for Mrs. Ralph Collins who is moving to Detroit to join her husband who has been working there for some time. They have purchased a home at Wayne, Michigan.

Our school started September 3rd. Mrs. Walter Clark and Mrs. Clifford Boyd called at Darbee's Monday evening.

Mrs. Walter Clark cleaned the school house this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Boyne and children are here visiting relatives.

Mrs. W. Pedersen who had the misfortune to break her arm is improv-

ing. Mable Clark spent a few days at Amos Nason helping Mrs. Nason with her work this week.

About the best thing some people do is to take an occasional day off. Another reason there's so much profanity is because people talk about the weather so much.

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
 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—REAL ESTATE
 FOR SALE — 20 acre Farm. Ideal soil and location for small fruits and gardening; house, barn, etc. Must sell, need money. — A. C. JACKSON, 1 mile north East Jordan, Route 2. 35x2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
 FOR SALE — 1929 Chevrolet Coupe in good condition. Inquire of AL THORSEN, East Jordan. 36-1

FOR RENT — Furnished House to small family. ALICE JOYNT 6x2

FOR SALE — White Leghorns and Barred Rock Pullets — four months old. — CHERRYVALE HATCHERY. 36-1

FOR SALE — 16-in. Dry Mill Wood, 90% Hardwood @ \$2.00 per cord in 5-cord lots. M. C. BRICKER & SONS, R. F. D. 4, E. Jordan. 36-8

THREE COWS for sale. — HENRY SAVAGE, R. 3 East Jordan. 36x2

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

WILSON TOWNSHIP
 (Edited by C. M. Nowland)

Mr. and Mrs. Will Scott of Vanderbilt were Sunday visitors of his brother Mr. and Mrs. Omar Scott a week ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Conn Nowland and children of Five Mile Creek visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland and other relatives and friends a few days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Zinck, sons Edgar, Harly, wife and two children of Turtle Creek, Pa., returned home Friday after a six day visit with the former's daughter Mrs. Eugene Kurchinski, sons Roy and Carl Zinck and their families.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nowland were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newman of Petoskey.

Mrs. Mary Kaborek has recovered from her illness from summer flu. Many others have suffered from an attack of it.

Mrs. Will LaValley and daughters Frances and Helena were Sunday guests a week ago of Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons and daughter Eleanor. LaValleys left for their home in Detroit Saturday after resorting at Glenwood Beach this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Garberson of Marquette, their daughter Mrs. John Morrissy and son Jimmy of Grand Marais visited Mrs. Garberson's sister Mrs. S. R. Nowland and Mrs. Lewis Trojanek and other relatives this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eisenman, son Howard, of Rochester, Indiana, daughter Miss Viola Eisenman of South Bend, Ind., and Mrs. Minnie Durke of Rochester, Ind., were Monday supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland. They are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holt and other relatives this week.

NORTH WILSON
 (Edited by Mrs. C. Bergman)

Mrs. Edith Collier of Chicago visited her father Alfred Dow and brother Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waters and son of Chicago visited a week at the August Knop home and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Moore and Mrs. Myrtle Marshall of Charlevoix were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bugdt and daughter of Alma spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burdt Sr.

Miss Mary Behling returned home from Chicago.

We'd have no objection to certain vacationists going to the mountains and sleeping under three blankets, if they didn't wake up and write us about it.

PENINSULA
 (Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaunt of Flint who have spent their vacation in the Upper Peninsula and at Whiting Park spent Wednesday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt in Three Bells District and called on numerous other relatives. They returned to Flint Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bub" Hawkins and three children returned to their home at St. Ignace Thursday after spending several weeks with Mrs. Hawkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer in Chaddock district. They picked cherries and string beans while here.

Mrs. L. Gabrielson, who has been caring for Mrs. Will Webb at Pleasant View farm since early in May, spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Hayden and family at Hayden cottage but returned Wednesday to the sick bed of Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Will Powell, who came to care for Mrs. Webb, returned to her home in North Boyne. Mrs. Powell was unable to care for Mrs. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Johnson (nee Ellen Reich) who spent last week with relatives in the Upper Peninsula returned Saturday evening and spent the night with Mrs. Johnson's grand mother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden at Orchard Hill and had Sunday dinner with Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich at Lone Ash farm returning to their home in Lansing Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lasher and two children and Mrs. Lucy Reich were also guests of the A. Reich family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son Clare, and Mrs. Claudia Nichols and Mrs. Trombley of Boyne City were guests of Mrs. Bogart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennet at Honey Slope farm Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earling Holman of Detroit motored up Saturday and spent the night and Sunday with Mrs. Holman's sister, Mrs. S. A. Hayden and family at Hayden cottage. They brought Miss Betty Hayden who has been in Ann Arbor and Detroit most of the summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Nicaire (nee Eva Sweet) and sons motored up Saturday from Detroit and spent the night with Mrs. Nicaire's aunt, Mrs. Ray Loomis and family at Gravel Hill North Side. Mrs. Caroline Loomis and granddaughters Betty Loomis and Mrs. Ted Donsick (nee Junita Loomis) and little son motored up from Detroit Saturday and spent the night with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnot and family at Maple Row farm on Sunday. The Arnotts and their guests were guests of the Ray Loomis family at Gravel Hill North Side. In the evening the Nicaire family went to the home of Mrs. Nicaire's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Sweet, in Ad-

vance. Mrs. Caroline Loomis and granddaughter Miss Betty Loomis remained with the Ray Loomis family and the Donsick family are staying at the Charles Arnot home, Maple Row farm. Mr. and Mrs. Gene Inman and Mr. and Mrs. Clifton and two children of Boyne City were also guests of the Ray Loomis family.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Deitz and son Clare of Muskegon motored up Sunday and will spend Labor Day with Mrs. Dietz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDonald in Three Bells District.

Miss Nita McDonald who has spent a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDonald in Three Bells District returned to her school duties in Monroe Saturday.

The George Staley family of Stony Ridge farm attended the social dance at the J. E. Jones home east of Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell and son Jackie of Maple Lawn farm spent Sunday evening with the F. K. Hayden family at the Log Cabin.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt and two children of Three Bells District called on the Joe Gaunt and Frank Gaunt families west of Ironton Sunday. They report Mrs. Joe Gaunt as very ill and entirely helpless with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Vannatter of Scottsville called on the Ralph Gaunt family family in Three Bells District Saturday. The Vannatters are camping in the blackberry patch and the Ralph Gaunt family went Thursday with them picking blackberries.

Clarence Johnston of Three Bells District lost one of his farm horses Thursday by it falling into a covered well near the barn. The well still had the cover on when the horse was found.

The continued rains of the past two weeks has been bad for the bean picking and for the second cutting of alfalfa which is all ready to cut and some is cut and bunched. String bean pickers are in great demand.

Cherry picking ceased Wednesday with the trees still loaded with fruit which would not turn the desired color for canning.

C. A. Hayden of Orchard Hill purchased a pure bred ram of George Hanson near Ironton Saturday to put with his ewes.

Everybody picked string beans Sunday and still there are beans to pick.

WILL ROGERS' FUNNIEST WISE-CRACKS

Relating examples of the shrewd philosophy and homely wit and humor which entertained the nation and were ended by Will Rogers' tragic death. An article in The American Weekly with Sunday's Detroit Times.

CHARLEVOIX CO.

FAIR WEEK

Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.
September 10, 11, 12, 13

4 DAYS — EAST JORDAN, MICH. — NIGHTS 4



Grand Midway Side Shows Free Acts
in front of the Grand Stand

Balloon Ascension
Every Afternoon with Triple Parachute Drop
Don't miss seeing this Daredevil Stunt.

Merry-Go-Round, Whip, Ferris Wheel, etc.

Team Pulling Contests

OFFICERS FOR THIS YEAR

President — Dr. C. J. Winder	Charlevoix
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Secretary — F. H. Crowell	East Jordan
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Marshal — Sam Coulter	East Jordan

HORSE RACING!!



3 days

Wed. Thur. Fri.

Exhibits Galore!

AGRICULTURAL
4-H CLUBS
LIVESTOCK
SCHOOL WORK
FANCY WORK



3 - FAST BASEBALL GAMES - 3

Boxing Matches CCC Champs from upper and lower peninsulas to battle for honors.

Good Band Music Day and Night

Thursday is School Day!

Races for Girls and Boys

Nail Driving Contests

Tug of War

Big Livestock Parade

ADMISSION

DAY FAIR — Adults	25c
Children, 10 to 14 years	10c
Autos	25c
NIGHT FAIRS — Adults	25c
Children under 14 years	FREE

COME to the FAIR

1885 — Charlevoix Co. Fair's Golden Anniversary — 1935

Fair Time is here again! Don't fail to see Northern Michigan's Greatest Fair!

Local Happenings

John Dolezel Jr., of Flint, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dolezel.

Mrs. Ray Williams returned home Sunday from a weeks visit at Muskegon.

Ruth Clark left Monday for Big Rapids where she will attend Ferris Institute.

Closing Out Sale on Felts, Tams, and Straw Hats for ten days. All under one dollar, Alice Joynt, adv.

Miss Eunice Liskum leaves this Saturday to resume her teaching duties in the Pontiac public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohn returned first of the week after spending the summer in southern Mich. and Minnesota.

The mother of the Dionne quintuplets tells her life story. Exclusively in The Detroit News starting Sunday. Read It!

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Neskodny and family of Chicago were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stanek were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cihak, Jr., of Jordan Twp.

Mrs. Joseph Cihak and sons were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cihak Jr. of Jordan Twp.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Day with daughter, Betty Ann, of Grand Rapids, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bugai.

Rev. C. W. Sidebotham spent the week end at Brooklyn, Michigan, and preached in the pulpit of his first pastorate there, last Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cobb of Grand Rapids who have been here for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Tom Nowland of Echo township, return home this Friday.

Commencing next Monday, outgoing mail will leave the East Jordan Postoffice at 9:00 and at 12:00 M. All mail for pouching should be in at least 15 minutes earlier.

George Chapman of Flint, former millwright at the Argo Mill here and for several years resident of East Jordan, was calling on former friends in our city, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leu with son Roger returned to their home at Muskegon, Monday, after a week's visit at the home of his mother, Mrs. August Leu of South Arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allison and daughters Catherine, Virginia and Maxine of Muskegon Hts. visited this week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ashland Bowen and family.

Commencing next Monday the East Jordan and Southern R. R. train will leave East Jordan at 12:30 p. m. — eastern standard time — nearly an hour earlier than at present.

Dr. A. R. Raupp of Detroit was an East Jordan visitor this week. Mrs. Raupp, who has been spending the summer at her home here, returned to Detroit with her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Iteen and sons Robert and Kenneth left for their home in Grand Rapids, Tuesday after spending the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hutchins.

Att'y and Mrs. Mark Farrell, with children Mark Jr., Doris and Patrick, together with Mrs. Farrell's mother — Mrs. Anna Myers — were visiting East Jordan friends over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montroy of Detroit were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Montroy and other relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Montroy, who have been visiting here the past two weeks, returned home with them.

Misses May L. and Aurora Stewart left Wednesday to resume their work as teachers — Miss May as instructor in the State Teachers College at Oshkosh, Wis., and Miss Aurora as teacher in the Detroit public schools.

Rev. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun with son, Jay Meredith, arrived here the past week and are making their home on Division-st, West Side. Rev. Calhoun, who has been doing pastoral work for the Pilgrim Holiness Church in Kentucky, has been appointed pastor of the East Jordan church.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunsberger was a homecoming scene over the week end when their son and daughter, together with their families, and a brother of Mrs. Hunsberger, were present. Those here were: Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hunsberger with sons Glenn and Scott of Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Snook with daughters Ruth and Virginia of Flint; and Titus Studt with daughters Ruth and Hazel of Grand Rapids.

Regular communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 379 F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th, 8:00 o'clock. Work in the E. A. degree. Every member is expected to be present.

Mrs. R. T. MacDonald spent the week end at Central Lake.

Orlando Blair spent the week end in East Jordan from the CCC Camp at Moran.

Joe Gillespie left Tuesday for Flint, where he will receive surgical treatment.

Miss Henrietta Russell left Monday for Norwood where she will teach again this year.

Irene Miles is visiting at the home of her brother Paul and family at Sault Ste. Marie.

Lyle Etcher returned home Wednesday after a visit with his grandmother at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kunze of Ann Arbor are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healey.

Margaret Maddock returned home from Bellaire Sunday where she has been employed for the summer.

Marlin Bussler of Cadillac spent the week end at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussler.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Malpass and family left last week for Detroit where they will make their home.

Mrs. Nettie Brezina of Traverse City was a week end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton O'Brien of Pontiac were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Collins.

Mrs. Pauline Richardson of Kalamazoo was a week end guest of her sister, Mrs. Ira Bartlett and family.

Marian Kraemer left Monday for Detroit where she will enter Mercy hospital for a nurses training course.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Howell and children of Detroit spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Streeter.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kaley were guests of Traverse City friends this week and attended the Grand Traverse Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. King and son Bell Don of Kalamazoo were guests at the Sherman Conway home first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Poulson and family of Muskegon were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Mason of Detroit were guests of her sister, Mrs. Thomas St. Charles and family over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sturgill of Benzonia were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Verne Richardson and other relatives.

Orden Keller and daughter, Donna of Battle Creek are visiting at the home of his father J. Keller and other relatives this week.

Miss Susie Healey, a student nurse at Sparrow hospital, Lansing, was a week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healey.

Bert Lanway and son Howard of Clifford were guests last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lanway and of his uncle, Peter Lanway.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Miles were Sunday visitors at Traverse City. Their son, Bruce, who spent the past few days at Traverse, returned home with them.

Mrs. Marian Stevens returned to her home at Newberry after visiting friends and relatives in East Jordan. Mrs. Merle Thompson accompanied her home for a visit.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver were Ira Weaver of Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Alba Brooks and son of Saginaw, and Miss Ardith Brooks of Armada.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland DesJardins of Flint spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Trimble at their farm north of town, also brother, Thomas Webster and family.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Griffin the past several days were their daughters and husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Don Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Burke, of Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knapp and Ernest Olney of Muskegon Heights, also Mrs. Ada Olney and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Olney of Bellaire, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lance Kemp.

Week end guests of Mrs. Clark Barrie were her daughters, Mrs. LeDe Ruhling, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blair and daughter, Virginia, also Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Harvey — all of Flint.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Williams were their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. E. Witte, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rovdy and daughter, Patsy of Muskegon.

Albert Vogt of Flint spent the week end in East Jordan. His wife and children, who have visited her mother, Mrs. Ellen Meyers and other relatives for the past two weeks, returned home with him.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp were Mrs. F. Nixon of Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McLaughlin of Flint; Miss Dorcas Hipp, Louis Miller, and Doris Mix of Petoskey.

CULTURE OF TIMES MIRRORED BY SHIPS

Far Cry From Normandie to the Dugout Canoe.

Washington.—When the Normandie, largest ship afloat, steamed into New York harbor, another thrilling chapter was written in maritime history.

Her quick crossing from Havre to New York, her air-cooling system, illuminated glass decoration, immense swimming pool and scores of other outstanding features will satisfy the modern traveler's craving for speed, size, and luxury.

"In every age, ships have mirrored the culture of their era," says the National Geographic society.

"It's a far cry from the stream-lined Normandie to what was probably the first boat, a tree trunk to which a savage clung. Transitions from a log, to a dugout canoe, to a boat made of planks caulked with pitch were made early in civilization. Soon armored Vikings in their sturdy boats of riveted, overlapping oak timbers rode the green combers of stormy, northern seas, and the oars of long, low galleys flashed in the sunny Mediterranean. Many of the galleys scudded along under a square sail, but they were propelled chiefly by the efforts of weary slaves. Galley slaves persisted as late as 1830, when captives still manned the ships of Barbary pirates.

In the Middle Ages. "The Phoenicians, first sailors to explore the full length and breadth of the Mediterranean, modified the galley. Afraid of being swamped by following seas breaking over it, they raised the stern of the craft.

"During the Middle ages, the desire to travel longer distances led to the abandonment of oars for the crowded sails of the Spanish and Portuguese galleons. In galleons, the high stern reached exaggerated heights. These picturesque but clumsy craft were built primarily to transport large quantities of gold and other precious spoils, not for speed.

"Built for rougher waters and to chase fleet schools of fish, northern boats were sturdier and swifter. Some of the boats which darted like wasps around the ponderous Spanish Armada were the small, fast boats of English fishermen.

"Since the time of Alfred the Great, England has maintained a navy to protect her from attacks by sea. That the king's ships meant business is shown by the fact that until the end of the eighteenth century, their interiors were painted red to make the bloodshed in naval battles less obvious.

"After Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and reached the Malabar coast, fleets of East Indian men began sailing out to India. The ships carried 20 or 30 guns, were massive and rather slow.

"Ships built to run to the West Indies, on the other hand, were faster, because they carried what cynical captains referred to as 'perishable cargoes'—fruit, and slaves packed in 'spoon-fashion' below decks. Trade in slaves, opium, and tea, as well as gold rushes, led to rivalry among American and English shipyards in building large, fast sailing ships. These found their climax in the clipper ships, the first of which was built in Baltimore about 1830. Most of the clippers from New England shipyards carried tea from China, or gold seekers to San Francisco and Australia.

Dramatic River Races.

"With the opening of the Suez canal and the growing use of steamboats, the popularity of clipper ships waned. In 1807, Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed up the Hudson at five miles an hour, while a man on its deck ran about listening. Wherever a hiss told of escaping steam, he stopped up the leak with molten lead. By 1818, steamboats reached the Great Lakes, and by 1832 they moved up the westernmost tributaries of the Missouri, carrying pioneers into the great Northwest. Fueling these wood-burning boats was a problem, as cottonwood trees near the banks made poor fires, and to saw wood inland meant risking attacks by Indians.

"In the latter part of the Nineteenth century, over 2,000 steamboats regularly plied the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From 1850 until the Civil war the winding reaches of the Mississippi resounded with splashing paddle-wheels. Rivalry was intense between passenger steamboat captains, who engaged in races as dramatic as those between clipper ships. Steamboats dashed past each other, furnaces stuffed with tar and resinous wood belching flames that lit up the night skies. In one famous race, when fuel gave out, stateroom partitions, benches, and even fine furniture fed the boiler fires of the winning ship.

"Although primarily a sailing packet that used its sails most of the voyage, and steam only part way, the American ship Savannah is generally credited with being the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. In its wake came a long line of ocean-going liners built in rapid succession and culminating in the present crown of modern maritime achievement, the Normandie."

Robin Disrupts Railroad

Chicago.—A mother robin interrupted a railroad's schedule here when she selected a box car for her nest of four eggs. A brakeman who discovered the nest called his foreman.

"Switch the car to a siding," the foreman ordered. "We can't disturb that family."

SUMMER RESORT TO GLEAM WITH CANNON

Germany Plans New Stronghold in North Sea.

Washington, D. C.—Sylt island may become a modern Helgoland of the North sea. Like Helgoland, whose cliffs gleamed with steel battlements until the close of the World war, Sylt may be made into a naval and air stronghold by the German government, according to recent news reports.

"Sylt, one of the North Frisian group of islands, is the largest German-owned land spot in the North sea," says the National Geographic society.

"A glance at a map of the island reveals its shape as that of a kangaroo facing the border line between Denmark and Germany. Its area is about one-half that of the District of Columbia with its widest portion only about seven miles wide.

Summer Resort.

"Recreation, not war, has recently been Sylt's dominant feature. Only seven miles of water separate it from the continent. Its palatial hotels and bathing beaches have long been popular among German and other northern Europe vacationists who also are lured to it by the simplicity of life among the rural Frisian inhabitants who live contented in their straw-roofed houses. Next to recreation, farming and stock-raising is the island's chief industry.

"In the summer frequent steamer service from Hamburg brings merry throngs to Sylt, and for those whose curiosity would lead them inland there is a railroad which runs almost the entire length of the island, touching important towns and villages. Spurs lead to quaint spots off the main right-of-way, where ancient Sylt customs survive: For the motorist there also are good roads that link the chief towns.

"Normally Sylt's population is about 6,000, but torrid sun's rays and hot breezes in continental cities cause several thousand people to make the island their summer retreat. Nearly half of the 6,000 live in the town of Westerland, the Sylt metropolis which lies about midway the western shoreline.

Oldest Oyster Banks.

"Off the southern coast are oyster banks which the natives will tell you are among the oldest in Europe. They were, it is averred, discovered 800 years ago by Knut the Great. Their commercial value led Frederick II, Duke of Holstein Gotorp, to seize and make them a royal possession.

"Sylt, also like Helgoland, annually gives up a portion of its unprotected coast to the storm tides of the North sea. Like a giant steam shovel the waves tear gaps into the island's rim annually. Many miles of walls have been built to protect the coastline, especially near the towns, while in sandy portions of the island dunes have been strengthened to curb the devastation of the relentless sea.

"Fohr island, lying south of Sylt, is about 30 miles in area and has a population nearly equal to its larger neighbor. Fohr and Arrmum, both of which also are popular playgrounds are the only other important islands of the North Frisian archipelago which includes many low, small, sandy as well as grass-covered land spots that appear as though they are floating on the North sea waves."

Indians Block Traffic in Paris; Provide Thrill

Paris.—Fourteen Sioux Indians, with war paint and all of the fixings, descended from the steamship Bremen boat train to block traffic and to give Parisians a real thrill. The French, after seeing American films, are convinced that 75 per cent of the population of the United States is made up of Indians and gangsters.

Outfitted with tepees and similar trappings, they came all the way from Pine Ridge, S. D., to set up a typical Sioux village at the Brussels exposition to show the world Indian customs and war dances.

With typical Indian stolidism they marched past astounded porters and fellow passengers who lined the platform. They called a halt when accosted by a group of photographers and reporters, who were undaunted by the ferocious war paint. Daniel Black Horn, seventy-two-year-old chief, introduced Sam Lone Bear, their interpreter.

Lone Bear proved to be fluent in several languages. "I speak French and German as well as English," he announced. "I've visited Europe off and on for years, you know, and learn languages in my spare time. One of my first trips here was with Buffalo Bill in 1910. We were in a wild west show and went up the Eiffel tower. If we didn't have to leave Paris so soon I'd like to take a look at that tower again."


Inch Yearly of Top Soil Is Eroded From Farms

Pullman, Wash.—Natural wind and rain erosion in the rich central Washington wheat belt is carrying away as much as an inch a year of soil, according to W. A. Rockle, regional director of the 100,000-acre northwest erosion control project.

Where formerly only wheat was grown, farmers are now planting grasses and legumes and feeding sheep and cattle. Planting of trees and cover crops is expected to help curb the yearly damage to wheatlands, many of them lying fallow under the AAA wheat-acreage reduction program.

Service

That is Built on Mutual Confidence



STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

God helps those who help themselves, and Uncle Sam helps the others.

The man who takes the cork out of a bottle by pushing it in is apt to do everything else on the same principle.

A correspondence school keeps asking, "How do you know you can't write?" Well, 50,000 editors can't be wrong.

A distinguished physician says that young babies need quiet and rest. Well, they stand a better chance of getting them than their parents do.

Mrs. Newlywed—And, dear, drop in at Dacy's and see if you can match this silk. If it's so common I don't want any more of it.

Conditions are getting better. The other day we heard of a trust company which hadn't laid off a vice president for three weeks.

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH EAST

TEMPLE THEATRE JORDAN

THUR — FRI — SAT. — Sept. 5 - 6 - 7

2 SMASHING FEATURES 2

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Millions Have Called It The Strangest Romance Ever Dreamed of!
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S H E

A STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE — WITH A CAST OF 5000 —

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MIGHTY ROARING DRAMA OF THE COAL FIELDS
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Wallace Beery — Jean Harlow — Clark Gable

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Acclaimed From Coast To Coast — 1935's Greatest

Eves 7 & 9 p. m. 10c - 25c — Sun. Mat. 2:30, 10c - 15c

THE WILD YOUTH OF TODAY TRAPPED IN THE WEB OF IGNORANCE

MOTHERS AND FATHERS WARN YOUR CHILDREN OF THE ACTUAL REALITIES OF LIFE!

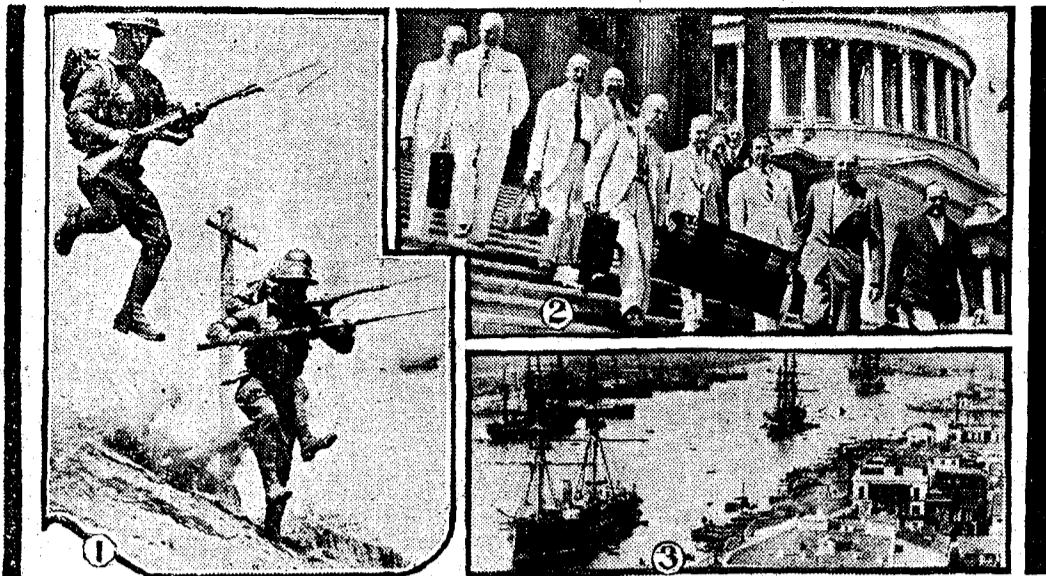
GUILTY PARENTS



HER FIRST FALSE STEP, HER DISGRACE AND RUINATION

CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOT ADMITTED Unless Accompanied by Parents or Guardian

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Men of the One Hundred and Eighth infantry going over the top in a bayonet charge during the army maneuvers at Pine camp, N. Y. 2—Members of the house of representatives leaving the Capitol in Washington for their homes immediately after the adjournment of congress. 3—View of Port Said and the Suez canal, object of solicitude on the part of Great Britain because of the Italo-Ethiopian war threat.

Australia Gets New Governor

Brig. Gen. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, an Englishman, is to succeed Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs as governor general.



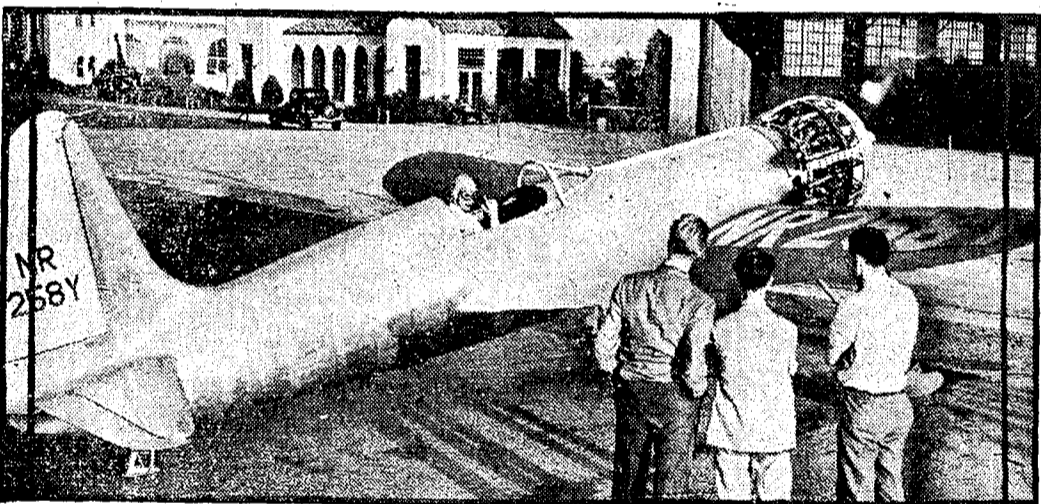
eral of the Commonwealth of Australia. The appointment was made by King George on the recommendation of Joseph Lyons, prime minister of Australia.

He Finds Romance Again at 90



Twice a widower after marriages which lasted 28 and 38 years respectively, David L. Selke, ninety-year-old head of the congressional information bureau, was wed to Sally Mason, fifty-nine-year-old music teacher of California and Washington. Mr. Selke said he had no so many children that he had stopped counting them. The bride and groom are shown above.

Howard Hughes Tests New Pursuit Plane



Surprising a huge crowd of pilots and airplane manufacturers, Howard Hughes, wealthy sportsman and film producer, permitted his new mystery racing ship to be photographed at Municipal airport, Los Angeles. The low-wing monoplane, powered by a 14-cylinder twin row Wasp engine, has an expected top speed of 305 miles per hour with a cruising speed of 350 miles per hour. Built over a period of two years, the plane is estimated to have cost more than \$100,000. It is equipped with retractable landing gear and a tail skid, and has wing flaps and air brakes.

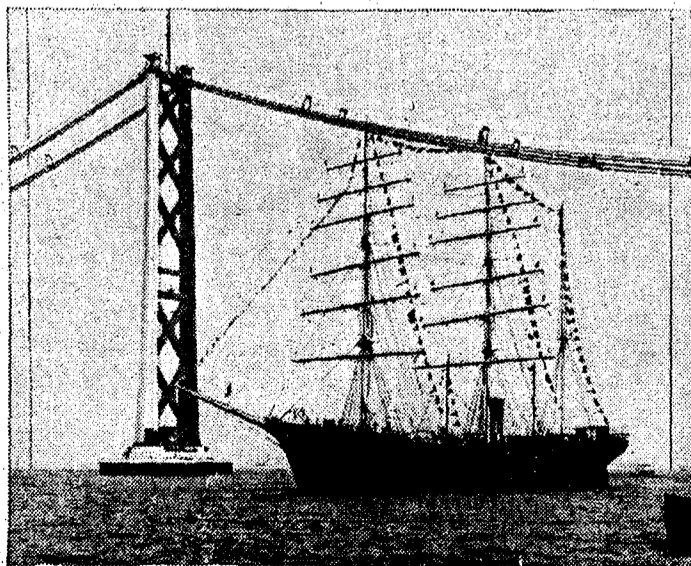
Going Down? Then Holler for Elsie!

Elsie Fischl of New York city has the distinction of being the only woman life guard in New York state, if not



the entire country. Miss Fischl, who is twenty years old, has 16 rescues to her credit, and is a member of the staff of the Washington Baths in Coney Island.

Star of Finland Led the Parade



As part of the annual Harbor day celebration at San Francisco the last of the old square-rigged vessels on the bay, the Star of Finland, was decked out in flags and bunting and towed by a tug at the head of the gigantic marine parade. The Star of Finland is the old sloop which it is planned to buy and anchor at the waterfront for use as an old time sea museum. Here the square rigger is passing under the catwalks of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge. The sight of a square-rigger is one that will be passing entirely from our ken before long, but there will be many sights in these same waters far more unusual in 1938, the year when a new World's Fair will celebrate the opening of the two great bridges now being built at San Francisco.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

By VIC YARDMAN

© Associated Newspapers. WNU Service.

BALDY MONTGOMERY rode into Devil's Gap with but a single purpose in mind: To satisfy the craving of six months for excitement in large and frequent quantities. For six long months he had nursed cows in a lonely range camp on the land of the Double O Bar cattle outfit. Six months of storing up a surplus of desire and craving for the best excitement that Devil's Gap could offer.

Baldy was new in the country, but brother cow waddles of the Double O Bar had advised him that Devil's Gap could satisfy any man's longing for diversion from the monotonous task of nursing cows and long-horned steers.

Hence the youth's spirits soared as the outlying buildings of the squat little town reared themselves on the horizon. With something like smug satisfaction on his features, he patted the bulge in his overall's pocket, a bulge which represented a little more than \$200 in nice, crisp greenbacks. Six months wages! And six months of stored-up energy with which to spend it.

Baldy clucked to his tired mount and waved in friendly fashion as he passed the first dwelling and beheld an aged native sucking contentedly on his pipe before the door stoop.

Minutes later he was passing down the town's main street, with false-fronted business houses on either hand. His eye caught a sign, suggesting that behind a pair of green, swinging doors liquid refreshments could be had for the asking. Eagerly he turned his mount in that direction.

At his approach, a few loungers on the veranda of the saloon leaped suddenly to their feet and peered at him in excited fashion. Abruptly, one of them jerked out his six-shooter, deliberately aimed it and fired. Baldy's ten-gallon sombrero left his head and went soaring down the street, revealing the egg-like cerebellum from which the cowboy derived his sobriquet.

"It's him!" yelled one of the loungers. "It's him!"

The cry was repeated and relayed inside the saloon. More men appeared on the veranda. A fusillade of shots began to hum and whiz about Baldy's ears.

Baldy's first reaction was that the thing was a joke, that this was the Devil's Gap manner of greeting him. But when one of the bullets nipped a button off his shirt front, he changed his mind. These hombres were in dead earnest, no mistake.

Without pausing to give the matter immediate thought, Baldy leaped from



Baldy Opened His Mouth For One Last Frantic Appeal.

the back of his sorrel and sprinted for the safety of a rubbish pile across the way. Bullets kicked up little dust clouds at his feet.

Once ensconced in temporary safety behind the boxes and barrels, Baldy produced his own six-shooter and began to take pot shots at whatever parts of human anatomy were visible on the saloon veranda. The odds, however, were very much against him. He knew he'd have to get out of there, and get out of there fast, if he desired to retain a whole hide, which he very much wished to do.

For just an instant Baldy thought of the peace and quiet of the Double O Bar range, and wished he were back there. Then his eye glimpsed an alley-way beyond the rubbish pile, and he decided to make a break in that direction.

After weighing his chances, briefly, he decided that the present was as good a time as any. His first leap carried him almost to the alley entrance. His next leap completed the journey. And, then, abruptly, he stopped. A half dozen men, guns ready, were crouched in the alley-way.

At sight of him they let up a shout and leaped forward. Baldy didn't have a chance. He was disarmed and bound before he could repeat his name twice. From across the street an angry mob of men swarmed from the saloon. They set up joyous shouts of glee at sight of the helpless victim, and laid ungentle hands upon him.

Baldy found himself being led down the main street of the town toward a cottonwood, with a rope around his neck. The purpose of the mob was plain. And it was plain also that they had mistaken him for some one else, a fact which they didn't, for one moment, seem to take into consideration. Baldy made one desperate attempt to explain who he was, and received a belt across his mouth that rattled his teeth. Thereafter he remained silent.

One end of the rope was thrown over a limb of the cottonwood. Baldy was

placed atop his own mount, and the rope drawn tight.

"Baldy Simmons," said the spokesman of the group, "if you know how to pray, start now. You've led a low-down, mean life. In hanging you till you're dead, we're doing a service to humanity that can never be repaid. Boys, pull the rope!"

Baldy opened his mouth for one last, frantic appeal. But at that moment, from the other end of the street, a hoarse shout was heard. Horsemen, riding hell-bent, guns drawn threateningly, were bearing down on the lynching party. The man who held the rope dropped it and set up a shout.

"It's Baldy's henchmen! Come to rescue him! Get to cover, everyone!"

There was a mad scramble. Baldy suddenly found himself alone, with a ferocious looking bunch of horsemen riding like mad in his general direction. As the horsemen drew near, the concealed lynching party opened fire. The riders returned bullet for bullet. Leaden slugs for the second time began to whistle and hum about Baldy's ears. Then, suddenly he felt the rope about his neck grow slack. The things that bound his wrists dropped away. The sorrel leaped forward.

Hardly aware of what was taking place, Baldy grasped the reins and guided his mount behind the protecting shelter of a group of buildings. The sorrel seemed to appreciate the seriousness of his task, and stretched out in a dead run, pointing his nose toward the Double O Bar and the lonely range camp.

Behind him Baldy heard the continued fighting of the lynching party and the raiders. The firing grew fainter and fainter, eventually fading into nothingness.

At length, Baldy drew the racing sorrel to a halt, rubbed his chafed wrists, heaved a great and vast sigh of relief and rolled himself a brown paper cigarette.

"Well," he soliloquized, "I'll be d—d!"

He turned once to stare back in the general direction of Devil's Gap, and shook his head.

"Giddup," he said, speaking to the sorrel. "I've had my six months of pent-up desire for excitement satisfied in six short minutes. We're going home and get the craving all over again."

The sorrel whinnied understandingly and, despite its fatigue, set off at a rapid trot. Both horse and rider seemed eager to reach once more the peace and quiet of the Double O Bar range.

Time Saved in Producing Disease-Resistant Plants

To satisfy the urgent and often frantic demands of canners and seedsmen for vegetables resistant to disease—but of good quality—federal plant breeders are developing new varieties in about one-third the usual time by growing several generations in one year. Wilt-resistant peas and mosaic-tolerant beans are examples. In 1934 investigators in the United States Department of Agriculture were able to produce four generations of beans—three in the greenhouse and one in the field, and four generations of peas—one in the greenhouse and three in the field.

Ordinarily 15 to 20 generations are needed to produce a resistant variety, fix the type and increase it to where there is seed enough for commercial distribution. With only one generation a year, growers are in distress, because invasion of disease, may be forced to abandon certain lands or the crop itself before the plant breeder can give aid.

To develop pure strains of quality, it usually is necessary to cross with less desirable—but resistant—types, and then make repeated selections for seven to twelve generations. Most of this can be done in the greenhouse until the production of seed in quantities begins.

Rapid increase of the seed outdoors may be done in a number of interesting ways. Growing seed crops south of the equator during northern winters is theoretically the best, but high costs, long sea voyages, and local unfamiliarity with American varieties are drawbacks. American peas have been successfully grown in New Zealand, and growing off-season crops in Argentina or other southern countries has been investigated.

Three generations of peas can even be grown in North America in one year, by harvesting in Mexico in March, in California in June and in Colorado in time for planting in Mexico in November.

The problem of growing and harvesting more than one generation of beans a year without greenhouse conditions, is more difficult, as they are sensitive to low temperatures.

Puppet Shows
Puppet shows were common among the Greeks, from whom the Romans received them. Xenophon, Aristotle, Gellius, Horace and others mention them. Such exhibitions, which are so pleasing to children and the uneducated, have naturally passed through various degrees of perfection in different ages. In 1674 there was a puppet opera at Paris which met with great applause.

Ancients Used Paint
Paint was, and still is, one of the most durable of decorative finishes. In ancient Egyptian tombs, wood furniture and mummy cases have been discovered that are still in good condition although they were painted over 5,000 years ago. Often wall paintings are found intact, where unpainted wood and stone have disintegrated.

"Sunburst" Collar and Cuff Set for Fall

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



This Collar and Cuff set is quite a departure from the many models shown in open net work. The solid work gives the pieces more definite form and very little starching is necessary to hold the shape. Collar and Cuff sets are going to add attraction to fall dresses more than they did last spring so a little time given your crochet now will find you ready when the season makes its change.

Package No. 711 contains sufficient white Mountain Craft crochet cotton to complete this three piece set. Complete instructions and set illustrated on a model are also included.

Send 25 cents and you receive this package by mail postpaid. Instructions and illustrations will be mailed for 10 cents.

Address Home Craft Co., Dept. B., Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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

Wear Gold Mustaches
Chiefs in Nias island, Dutch East Indies, now wear solid gold mustaches at festivals.

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brings new hope to the hard of hearing

This is perhaps the most unusual book ever offered to the deafened.

It makes no attempt to sell any hearing device. It discusses your problems from a sane point of view. It tells exactly how others have successfully readjusted themselves to what at first seemed a crushing affliction.

"Defeating Deafness" is for every man or woman who sensibly realizes that deafness is not only a social inconvenience, but a definite handicap in the business world—and would like to find the correct thing to do about it.

With this booklet will be sent a brief description of "bone conduction"—the new method which is now enabling even those whose eardrums have been destroyed to hear clearly and without strain. But whether or not this radical development interests you, we would like you to read "Defeating Deafness" for your own sake. There is no obligation. For your free copy, simply write to ACUSTICON, Dept. 1172, 580 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair-Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Keeps Hair Soft and Silky—Prevents Itching—Fits on Scalp—Keeps Hair Clean—50c. at Drug Stores, Grocers, etc. or by mail for 50c. in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 50 cents by mail or at drug stores, Hiscoc Chemical Works, Pathtown, N. Y.

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MUSEUM OF "G" MEN IS FULL OF HORROR

Meant to Show That Outlawry Does Not Pay.

Washington.—The federal bureau of investigation, Department of Justice, is operating a museum of crime—admission free—which makes the celebrated Mimi Tussaud's waxwork horrors seem tame by comparison.

There's no wax in the government's museum. The blood is real. So are the bullet holes.

The display is housed in the modernistic reception room of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the "G" men. There in glass cases surrounded by all four walls are mementos of some of the most notorious desperadoes in recent history—and how they met their ends.

In the place of prominence is the bloody straw hat of John Dillinger, who was shot to death in front of a Chicago movie theater. Beside it is a cheap cigar he had in his pocket, a broken gold frame from the eye-glasses he wore as a disguise, and a plaster cast of his face, showing the bullet holes.

Missing—and asked about by most visitors—is the famous wooden gun which Dillinger is supposed to have carved in his leisure moments and used to make his escape from the Crown Point (Ind.) jail. There seems to be some doubt now whether such an imitation gun ever existed.

Outlaw Arms.

Near by is gruesome evidence of many a kidnaping, murder and bank robbery. Case after case is filled with machine guns, shotguns, revolvers and knives taken from criminals. There are pieces of hangmen's ropes, which tightened around some of their necks.

It is interesting to note that many of the weapons are stamped with the insignia of the United States army, showing that they were stolen by underworldlings from National Guard armories. The Department of Justice even now is waging a vigorous campaign to force the states to keep their armories locked tight against marauding gangsters.

Another major display is the green thermos jug in which the kidnapers hid part of the \$200,000 ransom money they obtained from Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City business man. The jug was dug up from a cornfield in Texas.

Girl's Wig Shown.

Draped beside it is the red wig which a feminine member of the Urschel kidnap gang wore when she was captured in Memphis, Tenn.

It is a dull day when 100 or more persons do not sign the register at the display. Most of them take a regular tour of the Justice department, spending most of their time in the seventh-floor laboratories, where science works amazingly in the war against crime.

There are the shops where faces and hands and sometimes whole bodies are reconstructed in plaster and painted so realistically that they seem real. There is the fingerprint division, which contains the everlasting signatures of several million Americans, most of them lawbreakers, although the division also has a non-criminal fingerprint division for the protection of any law-abiding citizen who wants to make use of it.

A photograph laboratory, a microscopic division, which can look at a bullet and tell what kind of gun it came from, and even identify the gun, an experimental radio plant, and a general chemical laboratory complete the layout.

Bullet-Proof Vests Are Found to Be Inadequate

Toledo, Ohio.—Bullet-proof vests with which peace officers are equipped are no longer a protection against some firearms and munitions, in the belief of Sheriff James O'Reilly of Lucas county.

For that reason government limitation on velocity of ammunition was urged by him in a letter sent by Prosecutor Frazier Reams to Congressman Warren J. Duffy of Toledo.

The sheriff, citing the making of super-powered firearms and munitions said that should officers arm themselves with equally powerful weapons, lives of bystanders would be endangered by ricocheted bullets.

Jury Indicts Dead Man on Charge of Murder

Cincinnati.—A dead man was indicted here recently by the Hamilton county grand jury on a charge of first-degree murder. Court attaches said it was the first action of its kind.

The indictment was against Lindsey Cyrus, Morrow, Ohio, shoemaker, who was killed in a gun battle with detectives during an attempted robbery. Cyrus was indicted in order that authorities might bring a charge of conspiracy to rob and murder against his alleged companion, Leland English.

Indian Warriors Caught Hunting Airplane's Eggs

Cabuyaro, Colombia.—Several Indian warriors, caught by a sentry while hunting for something beneath the wings of a tri-motored Ford transport plane, confessed they were looking for the "big bird's eggs."

The savage tribes of this desolate region saw their first planes only recently, when the Colombian government established an airline from Bogota to Puerto Carreño, on the Orinoco river. Awed, they traced the "big bird" to its "nest."

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Julius Jonas was blinded completely by a gun cleaning accident when he was forty-eight years old. He managed to learn Braille, but ahead of him seemed to be only years of broom and mop making—rather a bitter prospect since the accident had not only cost him his sight but a fine income as well. Refusing to accept such a fate, Jonas went to one of the large life insurance companies and applied for a job. He got it. Now at sixty-two, he is one of the most successful life insurance men in the city, his income being far larger than many men with sight. Incidentally, he has never capitalized his infirmity, his selling being strictly on the merits of what he has to offer.

Having proved to himself that it could be done, Mr. Jonas began giving attention to other blind men, his thought being to teach them to help themselves. Having found no Braille books of insurance rates, he had made one for himself. From that, he made copies which he presented to other blind men whom he persuaded to enter the business. At present, there are about 200 in the city. Not satisfied with that, he wrote Braille books on insurance and followed those with books on salesmanship, so that now there is a complete course for the blind. And all because one man refused to surrender to blindness!

In one section of New York, a moth is not merely a household pest but Public Enemy No. 1. It is the crowded blocks between Sixth and Eighth avenues. Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first streets. That is the fur district of the city and in it is concentrated about 75 per cent of the entire fur business of the United States. As the fur business of the country amounts to about half a billion a year at retail prices, it is easy to get an idea of the value of the pelts handled there—and why moths are enemies. More than 12,000 persons are employed by the various fur houses and last year the pay roll amounted to almost \$25,000,000.

Heard about an artist who came to the manager of the syndicate for which he works in great distress. It seems that his wife had learned the size of his weekly check and was furious because he was not earning more. So he wanted to be allowed to pay the accounting department \$5 a week in cash with his check hoisted accordingly, thus causing the wife to believe he had received a raise. The arrangement was entered into and the artist has home peace now. The incident strikes me as curious since with artists and newspaper men, the wife is usually the last to hear of a raise.

Anthony Rocco, who plays a seven-stringed guitar in the El Parlo lounge of the Rockefeller Center Roof, is the same Rocco who played but one note in a recent broadcast. He was engaged to play a long, whining note on his guitar and his transportation was paid from Chicago. At the last moment, the note was eliminated. But the producer was informed he would have to pay Rocco anyway. So the note went back into the score.

Edwin Ross, author of "One Being Living," is an ERB worker, being connected with the drama department of the PWA as a play reader. Born in San Francisco two years before the earthquake, he became an orphan at seventeen. In 1932 he married an orphan. His first work was published during his first year of marriage and his second during his second year which may or may not be an argument for matrimony. He maintains that his latest work was not done on government time.

Heard about a well-known man whose hobby is collecting ash trays without the formality of paying for them. It seems that whenever he encounters one not in his collection, he can't rest until it is acquired. His wife keeps careful track of him and whenever it seems that trouble or embarrassment may ensue, she arranges a settlement which she is careful to keep from him so as not to spoil his pleasure.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service

Mushrooms His Meat

Mechanicsburg, Mo.—George E. Anderson claims the mushroom hunting championship with a record of 512 specimens in one day's hunting.

Dust Storms Reveal Old Indian Flints

Wichita, Kan.—The dust-producing winds from the Southwest, which have eroded farm lands, have brought nothing but ill fortune for most farmers, but for their children they have produced a new sport with a cash angle.

Hundreds of Indian arrowheads, long buried, have been brought to light by the shifting soil and week-end expeditions are organized by school children of southwestern Kansas to hunt for them.

The children report particularly good "pickings" at scenes of early day skirmishes between the pioneers and the Indians. Old camp sites along the Santa Fe trail, Point Rocks, in the extreme southwest corner of the state, and Wagon Bed Springs, down the Cimmaron, are favorite hunting spots.

WEATHER BUREAU TO WATCH HURRICANES

Three Posts Opened to Render Better Service.

Washington.—The big chiefs of the United States weather bureau have moved to divide up the responsibility for forecasting hurricanes.

Too often, it appears, has the hurricane service, centralized in Washington, been caught napping on the advent of a hurricane arising in the distant Caribbean.

To secure quicker and more accurate forecasts the Agricultural department asked congress to appropriate \$80,000 for the weather bureau to establish hurricane forecasting outposts at New Orleans, Jacksonville and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

E. B. Calvert, chief of the hurricane service, has already charted the storm region for allotment among the three stations, as follows:

New Orleans—Covering the Gulf of Mexico and the gulf coast west of longitude 80 W.

Jacksonville—Atlantic coast south of latitude 35 and the gulf and Caribbean areas not otherwise assigned.

San Juan—Caribbean sea and islands east of longitude 75 and south of latitude 20.

In addition Jacksonville will issue daily weather forecasts warning of cold waves and frosts in the fruit belt and take over from Washington a twice daily wind and weather forecast for marines from Cape Hatteras to the western Caribbean.

Teletype will connect Jacksonville and New Orleans with ten gulf coast cities during the five months' hurricane season, while radio will flash signals from co-operating vessels plying the Caribbean.

Black Hen Broth Found Cure in Hiccough Case

Beaumont, Texas.—Hiccoughers needn't suffer long from violent, nerve-racking spasms, P. W. Gillespie, seventy-five, who had them himself, writes.

He was exhausted after four days of violent hiccoughing. Medical aid failed to give him relief. His family appealed to the public for home remedies.

Responses came from Louisiana and Oklahoma by the hundreds. One person telephoned from Kansas City.

The remedies include: Press ears against head for two minutes; hold tongue out for a minute; drink water through linen handkerchief; place brown paper bag over face for five minutes; drink pineapple juice; hold head back and swallow water slowly; turn backward somersault; take flight in airplane.

An unknown sympathizer telegraphed from Ada, Okla., that Gillespie drink black hen broth. He did and the attacks became intermittent and soon stopped.

Gillespie said he always would be grateful to a little black hen.

125-Year-Old Church Is Dissolved by Court Writ

Lisbon, Ohio.—The 125-year-old Trinity Reformed church in Hanover township, near here, was dissolved under an order issued by Columbus county Common Pleas Judge W. F. Lones.

A 40-acre tract was divided. The synod was granted the church and its site. The parsonage was awarded to the Central Theological seminary and the cemetery adjoining the church was assigned to the Trinity Reformed Church Cemetery association.

The parish was established in 1810 by Rev. John Stauzh, a German Lutheran minister. He served as pastor until 1847.

Says One Out of Three Children Auto Victim

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. L. Robinson, safety director of the Philadelphia Automobile club, estimates that at the present rate of traffic accidents one out of every three children born in the United States is destined to be killed or seriously injured by automobiles. He pointed out that 4,200 school children were killed and 140,000 injured in automobile accidents during the last year, an increase of more than 18 per cent.

Dog Beggar Accepts Only Good Nickels

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Plug nickels aren't good enough for Jack, blueblood bird-dog owned by Edgar Long, local hardware merchant.

With the bird season over Jack, to earn a living, becomes a panhandler. He treads the streets of Pauls Valley with a paper sack dangling from his teeth begging merchants from door to door to drop in a nickel so he can buy meat.

Shopkeepers try to dissuade the big English setter with pennies, plugs and washers but he won't accept them. The donation must be a nickel and it cannot go into his sack until he examines it.

When Jack acquires a nickel he goes immediately to a nearby meat market, enters the front door, approaches the meat case and points, true bird-dog fashion, to the meat he wants.

Butchers have learned not to "short weight" the dog nor to sell him tough steaks. He detects discrepancies as readily as does a housewife and refuses to trade with short weight artists.

Church News

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

Sunday, September 8th, 1935.
8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.

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. Thomas Buttrick, of England, will preach.

First M. E. Church
Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor

10:00 a. m. — Church.
11:00 a. m. — Sunday School.

Pilgrim Holiness Church
Rev. John C. Calhoun, Pastor

Sunday School — 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Preaching Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Prayer Meeting 8 p. m.

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

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

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

All are welcome to attend any of these services.

Seventh-day Adventist
Pastor — L. C. Lee

Sabbath School 10:00 a. m. Saturday
Preaching — 11:00 a. m. Saturday

Warning Notice

TAKE NOTICE: Dumping is prohibited in the city, except at the dumping ground and householders and others shall not dump garbage in the alleys. This means all of us and persons violating this order shall be prosecuted and fined according to law.

By Order of Board of Health
35-2 Frank P. Ramsey, M. D.

Constipation

If constipation causes you Gas, Irritation, Headaches, Bad Sleep, Painful Stools, get quick relief with ADLERIKA. Thorough in action yet entirely gentle and safe.

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In Pioneer Style and Leave the Flavor in the Flour

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Physician and Surgeon
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2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Office Phone — 158-F2
Residence Phone — 158-F3

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

DR. F. P. RAMSEY

Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours:
10:00 - 12:00 A. M.
2:00 - 4:00 P. M.
Evenings and Sunday by Appointment.
Office — Over Hite's Drug Store
Phone — 196-F2

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MONUMENTS
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

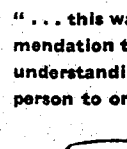
The modern woman's dress has more latitude than longitude. A man never really gets an accurate estimate of himself until he wants to borrow his neighbor's lawn mower.

The Public Looks at its Telephone

(Excerpts from unsolicited letters from Michigan Bell Telephone subscribers)



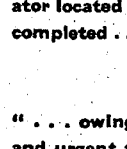
"... did not know his address nor any particular leads we might use in running this fellow down, but we eventually did through the very courteous service of the long-distance operator. . . . I finally reached my party . . . was much impressed by the way in which the operator was anxious to help. . . ."



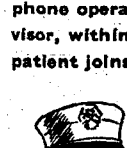
"... this was anything but a simple case, and my reason for offering commendation to your operator is that she handled the whole thing with quick understanding, and quickly converted me from a rather abused sort of person to one who appreciates good service well enough to tell about it."



"Last night about 1 A.M. . . . a serious situation had arisen. . . . A truck had killed some one. A telephone call had been placed by the driver. . . . In his excitement the only information given was that the accident had occurred some six miles out of Fostoria, Ohio. . . . It was imperative that officials know who the driver was. Exactly where was the accident? Were there any others injured? If so, to what hospital were they taken? Would aid need to be sent? . . . All these details must be cleared immediately. . . . A call was placed . . . the operator located the driver at a barbecue stand six miles south of Fostoria. The connection was completed . . . example of splendid personalization and helpfulness in times of emergency."



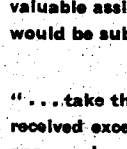
"... owing to a most unfortunate accident, it became very important and urgent that we have medical assistance and we appealed to our telephone operator. . . . Thanks to the efficiency of the operator and supervisor, within ten minutes the doctor had the patient out of danger. The patient joins me in expressing our sincere thanks."



"... I feel as chief of our fire department that a word of commendation to the operators for their co-operation is worthy of mention by us. When we are on the receiving end of an emergency telephone call, our experience has shown that the caller is nearly always in a highly excited state of mind and unable to talk distinctly enough to give us the proper location, and in these cases the operators have rendered very commendable assistance. . . . I write this merely to pass on to you the thanks that we receive from many citizens . . . without the valuable assistance and attention to duty of the telephone girls this very important service would be subject to delay."



"... take this opportunity to extend our appreciation. . . . We have always received excellent and courteous service from all your operators, but this one case in particular warrants merit. This girl . . . about 12:30 A.M., could not possibly have done more if it had been her own house that was on fire."



"This morning about 8 o'clock I was faced with the necessity of reaching, on Long Distance, the general manager of a New York company. . . . They had recently changed managers . . . and we did not have his address. The call was very important, and also on Sunday. Your operator finally located my man in one of the suburban towns of New Jersey, and I could well understand the satisfied tone of the operator when she said, 'I think I have the right man for you.'"

These comments describe the kind of service we wish always to give. In order that we may constantly serve you better, we request a prompt report on any feature of the service unsatisfactory to you.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

