

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 40

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936.

NUMBER 5

## Midway Mark of Basketball

### NORTHERN MICHIGAN CLASS 'C' CONFERENCE IS GETTING "HOTTER"

The Northern Michigan "C" Conference basketball race is becoming "hotter" as the midway mark has been reached. Grayling is still leading after a tough game with Gaylord last Tuesday night. The score, 15-14, indicates what kind of clash they had. Charlevoix has reached their stride after a slow start before Christmas, and it's going to be hard for anyone to knock them over. East Jordan is still in there after taking Boyne City and after having a rest last Friday night when Kalkaska could not come over on account of the snowstorm. Boyne City and Gaylord are next in line with high class teams and Harbor Springs has given all teams a battle and is just being nosed out in all of their games.

The standings at present are:

Team	Won	Lost	Av.
Grayling	7	0	1.000
East Jordan	4	1	.800
Charlevoix	3	1	.750
Gaylord	3	2	.600
Boyne City	2	3	.400
Harbor Springs	0	4	.000
Mancelona	0	4	.000
Kalkaska	0	4	.000

Results of games played during week of January 24th—

Grayling 15 — Gaylord 14  
 Charlevoix 21 — Mancelona 11  
 Boyne City 19 — Harbor Springs 16  
 Petoskey 14 — Cheboygan 11  
 Rogers City 19 — Mackinaw City 15  
 Grayling 29 — Alpena 22  
 East Jordan — Kalkaska. Game postponed because of snowstorm.

Games this week, January 31st:—  
 East Jordan vs Harbor Springs at Harbor Springs, Friday, Jan. 31.  
 Charlevoix at Boyne City, Tuesday, January 28.

Grayling at Boyne City, Fri., Jan. 31.  
 Kalkaska at Mancelona, Fri., Jan. 31.  
 East Jordan at Grayling, Tues., Feb. 4.

## Ladies Extension Club Met With Mrs. Blanche Thompson

The fourth regular meeting of the Ladies' Home Extension Club of East Jordan was held January 29, 1936 at the home of Mrs. Blanche Thompson. Mrs. Rosetta Gunsolus and Mrs. Clara Hudson assisted in serving a very delicious dinner at noon.

The meeting was called to order by chairman Mrs. Earl Ruhlking. Roll call was taken and minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Motion made by Mrs. Gunsolus, seconded by Mrs. Hilda Cook, that our next special meeting be held in the evening as a cake walk. It is to be held some time in February, the date and place to be decided on by the appointed committee, Miss Bernice Bashaw, and Mrs. Paul Lisk. A place has not been appointed for our next meeting so an article will appear later concerning it. There being no further business, the meeting was turned over to the leaders.

Miss Bashaw and Mrs. Thompson gave out lesson leaflets on fire prevention and burns and their care. Miss Bashaw also read a few articles on the same subject. The leaders will visit each members home sometime in the next month before the next leaders meeting to get records of the requirements for the Homemakers Certificate.

—Mrs. Paul Lisk, Sec'y.

## South Arm Extension Club Met Wednesday, Jan. 22

The South Arm Extension Club met at the home of Mrs. Charles Murphy for an all day meeting last Wednesday, Jan. 22. Due to the hard storm and frigid weather, there were only six members present.

The subject was "Safety in the Home", and the leader was Mrs. Jean Liskum, who discussed the many common ways in which accidents occur and means of preventing them. We all parted at early eve, complimenting Mrs. Murphy for the use of her home and good time had by all, and Jean, for giving the lesson so well.

Mrs. A. M. Murphy, Sec'y.

## 4-H Scouters Hold Meeting

The 4-H Handicraft Club held its meeting Saturday evening at the home of Raymond Richardson.

A short business meeting preceded a period of games and serving of refreshments.

Three new members, Clifford Gibbard, Carl Kamradt, and Clarence Healey were admitted.

The next meeting will be at the home of Robert and LeRoy Sloop.

—Scout Scribe.

"Don't mind me, lady. I'm drowning my sorrow in gin." I'm reaching the girl you want is out of reach, I suppose?"

"No, because the whiskey I want is out of reach."

## East Jordan Cannery Turn Back Central Lake By a 43 to 31 Score

The East Jordan Cannery took a 43 to 31 decision from a scrappy quintet from Central Lake in the latter gym Wednesday, January 29th. Central Lake drew first blood, but didn't stay in front very long as the Cannery came back with a duce to tie things up, and kept ahead to lead the quarter 10 to 6. The Cannery kept in the lead, and both teams left the floor at the half with the score board showing East Jordan 20, Central Lake 16. Starting off the second half, East Jordan got the first basket to increase the lead, but Central Lake came back to stay close behind. The Cannery then rang up two more baskets to be leading 26 - 18, but the Cannery kept going and led 31 to 23 at the end of the third quarter. Now the Cannery opened up on the Central Lake quintet and with five minutes to play were leading 37 to 21 but showed signs of tiring, they still hung on and rang up two baskets while Central Lake tried a last three minute rally and connected with the hoop, but the lead was too much to overcome, and were on the small end of the score when the game ended.

### "UNBEATEN CANNERS"

Team	FG.	FT.	TP.
East Jordan	3	0	6
Swafford, rf.	3	0	6
H. Somerville, lf.	4	2	10
Hegerberg, c.	3	4	10
Taylor, rg.	3	1	7
Cihak, lf.	4	0	8
Kenny, lg.	1	0	2
Totals	18	7	43

Team	FG.	FT.	TP.
Central Lake	7	3	17
Davis, rf.	7	3	17
Stevens, lf.	2	0	4
Peebles, c.	2	1	5
Harter, rg.	0	0	0
Martin, rg.	1	0	2
Johnstone, lg.	1	1	3
Totals	13	5	31

Referee — Cornell from Ellsworth.

Score by Quarters:—  
 East Jordan 10 10 11 12 — 43  
 Central Lake 6 10 7 8 — 21

## State Bank of East Jordan Holds Annual Meeting

Stockholders of the State Bank of East Jordan held their annual meeting on Tuesday, January 14th. Directors elected were W. P. Porter, Howard E. Porter, William E. Malpass, Robert A. Campbell, Charles H. Pray, Fred Smith and James Gidley.

In the organization of the Board of Directors, W. P. Porter was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Porter has been president of the Bank since 1901 when it was organized as a State Bank and has been active in chartering the business course of the Bank for the past thirty-five years.

Other officers elected were:—  
 President — Howard P. Porter.  
 Vice President — William E. Malpass.  
 Cashier — Robert A. Campbell.  
 Assistant Cashiers — Howard C. Darbee and W. Gregory Boswell.

## Great Array of Stars In New Shows At Temple

The new bills announced for the Temple Theatre this week are noteworthy both for story content and star value and offer some very unusual entertainment. The first feature is "Village Tale" this Friday and Saturday with Randolph Scott, Kay Johnson, Andy Clyde, T. Roy Barnes and "Big Boy" Williams all doing extra fine work in this powerful drama of American small town life.

The second bill is scheduled for a three day run starting Sunday and presents Pat O'Brien, Jean Muir, Frank McHugh, James Melton, Jane Froman and Phil Regan in "Stars Over Broadway." James Melton and Jane Froman are the famous radio personalities and are making their first starring appearances before the camera.

The third bill is the special Family Nite presentation for next Wednesday and Thursday, "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" starring Jack Benny, Gene Raymond, and Nanct Carroll.

## Auto License Deadline Friday, January 31st

Atwood Schaeffer, auto license branch manager of Boyne City, has been notified by the Secretary of State's office that the dead line for 1935 license plates is this Friday, Jan'y 31st. One days grace will be given. Officers have been notified that, commencing Feb'y 2nd, all drivers with '35 plates shall be given a ticket.

## MODERN WITCHES AND SUPERSTITIONS

Exciting revelations of present-day superstitions that rival beliefs of the Middle Ages — including facts of rites conducted with the "dust of murderer's bones" to compel love and get rid of troublesome husbands. Read the article in The American Weekly with Sunday's Times.

## Quack Grass Pest Tamed

### CULTIVATE IT UNDER FORCED GROWTH SAYS EXPERT

H. C. Rather, head of the farm crops department at Michigan State college, revealed Sunday his staff has developed a method of taming the quack grass pest.

By actually cultivating it for a year under forced growth, he explained, the weed is compelled to take the strength out of its own roots, and the farmer gets himself a crop of quack grass hay that is palatable for forage purposes and rich in crude proteins. The weakened roots of the grass are much more easily destroyed.

The experiments, under the direction of S. T. Dexter, research associate, open a new field for the agricultural expert, Rather said. Experiments will be conducted in every county of the upper peninsula next summer to determine whether it might be easier and less expensive to try to domesticate quack grass than to kill. The pest has been unusually bad in the northern counties.

### Weakens Root System

The first year showed, Rather said, that a heavy application of nitrogen fertilizer before the quack grass has started its growth will do the trick. It should be made about March, he said. The nitrogen stimulates the plant's top growth, compelling it to draw heavily upon its roots for the carbohydrates necessary to maintain its strength. It is an unequal struggle, however, Rather explained, the plant using carbohydrates faster than it can generate them. Thus, the root is starved, preventing it from forming the tough underground formation that is the farmer's despair.

When harvested before it has matured sufficiently to form heads. Rather said, the grass is tender and rich in food value.

In the past the most effective method of ridding a farm of quack grass was to resort to the expensive process of summer fallowing. That is to plant no crop throughout the growing year, meanwhile working the ground repeatedly to break up the quack grass roots and weed them out.

## Harbor Springs Winter Sports Carnival Feb. 1-2

The Harbor Springs winter sports carnival will be held Saturday, February 1 and Sunday, February 2.

From 1:30 to 4:00 Saturday afternoon amateur skating races will be held on the Harbor Springs rink, and will be open to all northern Michigan amateurs. There will be three prizes for each event. From 4:00 to 6:00 there will be coasting on the Moll Moose hill.

Saturday night at 8:30 the grand carnival ball will open in the high school gymnasium. At 10:00 Miss Shirley Squier, Michigan's winter queen, will be crowned by the Honorable Edward H. Fenlon as queen of the Harbor Springs carnival. Admission to the ball is \$1.00 per couple. Balcony seats will be available for spectators at 25c per person.

On Sunday morning there will be skating, skiing and snow shoeing parties for the public. At 2:00 in the afternoon the Petoskey fancy skating club will put on an exhibition on the Harbor Springs rink. There will be supervised coasting from 4:00 to 6:00 and from 7:00 to 11:00.

Miss Squier is 17 years old and is a senior in Harbor Springs high school. She is a striking blond, weighing 120 pounds and is 5 feet 5 1/2 inches tall. Her court will consist of Misses Eloise Coburn, Susan Jane Bradford, Helen Bricker and Theresa Gibbs.

All of northern Michigan is invited to attend this carnival.



EDWARD O'NEAL

President of the American Farm Bureau federation, will be the principal speaker on Thursday afternoon, February 6, during Farmers' Week at Michigan State College.

## Good Rules For Autoists

### MICHIGAN SAFETY COUNCIL CLASSIFIES CITY ACCIDENTS

Detroit traffic fatalities for January thus far are running 18.8 per cent under the same period of 1935, although 477 persons have been injured to date in accidents as against only 426 in the first 17 days of last year.

A singular circumstance of such accidents thus far proves the increased danger of night driving. While 11 persons have been killed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., only two have met death between 6 a. m. and noon and none in the afternoon.

Among 86 cities whose casualty records are reported to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Detroit had traffic death rate inside the city limits of 15.4 per 100,000 population in the 52 weeks ending Dec. 21, Grand Rapids 12.5, and Flint 22.2, as against an average for the entire group of 86 cities of 18.3.

This places Grand Rapids eleventh on the list of cities reporting, Detroit thirtieth, and Flint fifty-ninth.

The International Harvester Co. has issued a 64-page booklet under the title "I Drive Safely" giving instructions in non-technical language to drivers of trucks and buses.

### MAJOR WARNINGS

Approach slippery curves as you would traffic lights.

Go down hills in second or low gear.

Remember in climbing hills than an engine develops less horse power the higher the car rises.

Get into the right traffic lane for a turn at least two blocks ahead.

Use an inside adjustable sun visor and a good non-glare rear vision mirror.

Head lamps that throw considerable light to the side are helpful.

Hug your edge of the pavement in passing at night and you will not crowd the other fellow. In fog particularly, stay at the edge of the road.

Check tire inflation pressures at least once a week. Have casings removed and inspected every 5,000 miles. Approximately one-half of the motor vehicles on the road are running with defective or inadequate tires.

If an axle is designed to carry a maximum of 3,000 pounds, don't put 6,000 pounds on it and expect it to travel forcefull over railroad tracks and rough roads without causing some trouble.

In passing another truck, make sure there are no oncoming cars close at hand.

If you are going 40 miles an hour and attempt to pass another truck doing 30 miles an hour, you must travel 600 feet while the other car is going 450 — the equivalent to passing a stationary line of 18 trucks each 25 feet long, standing bumper to bumper.

Taking a 15,000-pound truck around a curve with a 500-foot radius at 20 miles an hour, the truck has to overcome a centrifugal force of only about 800 pounds but at 30 miles an hour this force has grown to 1,815 pounds and at 50 miles an hour it is six times as great as at 20 — more than 5,037 pounds trying their best to push the truck off the road.

Bear in mind that at a braking rate of 22 feet a second, a motor vehicle going 20 miles an hour can be stopped in 19.5 feet, but if we double the speed to 40 miles, 78.2 feet is required to stop.

A vehicle traveling 40 miles an hour is capable of inflicting four times the damage of one of the same weight traveling 20 miles an hour, and at 60 miles an hour its damage capacity is nine times that at 20.

Do not overload tires. Remember that an increase of speed from 30 to 60 miles an hour gives only 60 per cent normal tire service, and increase in temperature from 70 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit reduces tire life to only 60 per cent of normal. After each speed trial Malcolm Campbell replaces old tires with new.

Indicative of what legislation may be expected in the event that the present national safety campaign fails, a bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature to compel pedestrians to carry lights at night.

## Former E. J. Resident Passes Away At Ellsworth

Henry Willis, 88, native of Canada, died Saturday, January 25, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Gilbert LaClair at Ellsworth. He came to the United States 71 years ago, settling in Charlevoix county. Surviving are two other daughters, Mrs. Henry M. Roberts of Traverse City and Miss Guy Thompson of Bellevue, Ida, and a son Carnelius Willis of Horton Bay, thirteen grandchildren and four great grandchildren, besides a host of friends. Funeral at 10:00 Tuesday morning at Horton Bay, burial at Undine Cemetery.

Rivers have a right bank and left bank. The right bank is the one on your right as you face down-stream.

## Ford Motor Co. Issues 1936 "Farm Almanac And Facts Book"

Publication of a "Farm Almanac and Facts Book" which will be distributed to the rural population in all parts of the country was announced today by the Ford Motor Company.

The book is of a convenient pocket size, containing 48 pages. It is unusual in makeup and content, presenting an extensive array of handy tables, statistics and charts for the assistance of the farmer and business man. Other sections are designed to aid the farm wife.

This first Ford Almanac is published for 1936 and is now being distributed. It carries a readily available calendar on the back cover and contains tables showing the time of rise and set of sun and moon in all parts of the country every day of the year. Other helpful and interesting astrological and astronomical information is included.

Among the other prominent sections of the book are: A list of memorable historic events for each day of the year, facts about the universe, explanations of physical phenomena, a list of important festivals and anniversaries for the year, rules for forecasting weather conditions, population statistics, facts and records on farming as an industry, discussion of the farm of the future, information on citizenship and naturalization, a brief review of the history and development of the United States, "do's and don'ts" for use in emergencies, poisons and their antidotes, instructions for flower and vegetable gardening, crop seed sowing instructions, a list of places of interest to the tourist, parcel post rules and regulations, temperature and rainfall chart, dates of killing frosts in all parts of the country, and a table of distances between the principal cities of the country.

Stories of the founding and development of the Ford Motor Company and about the Ford Rouge Plant, word pictures of famous Edison Institute Museum and quaint Greenfield Village, established within a few miles of the Rouge Plant, are other features of the Ford Farm Almanac.

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## Notice of South Arm Township Annual Primary Election

To the Voters of South Arm Twp.: The annual Township Primary Election will be held Monday, March 2, 1936, at the Township Hall. The following officers will be voted on:— Supervisor, Township Clerk, Treasurer, Commissioner of Highways, Justice of Peace (full term), and Member Board of Review.

The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be placed on Ticket No. 1. The candidate receiving the next highest number of votes shall be placed on Ticket No. 2.

The Polls at said Primary Election will open at 1 o'clock and will close at 6 o'clock p. m.

Candidates for office must have their petitions filed with the Township Clerk on or before February 11th, 1936.

Persons who are not registered and wish to vote at the Primary must register on or before February 21, 1936.

LAWRENCE ADDIS, Clerk of South Arm Twp.

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## Mark M. Chaplin Former E. J. Resident Dies At Petoskey

(From Petoskey News of Monday, January 27).

Funeral services for Mark M. Chaplin, who died Saturday afternoon following a week's illness, will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the Levering Methodist church, Rev. E. C. Finkbeiner, pastor, will conduct the services. The body will be brought to Greenwood vault and interment will take place next spring in the family lot of the East Jordan cemetery.

Mr. Chaplin has been a member of the sales staff of the Bremmey-Bain Hardware for 10 years. Previous to coming to Petoskey he had resided in East Jordan 33 years and for many years was with the East Jordan Lumber Company.

He was born in New Hampshire, March 24, 1883, and when nine years of age came with the family to Northern Michigan. He was married to Miss Bertha Moyer, April 24, 1934, and for two years resided in Levering, where Mrs. Chaplin and her father, Aaron Moyer, reside. In addition he leaves one sister, Mrs. James Milford of Petoskey.

The body is to be taken to the Methodist church at Levering at 1 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. Friends may call there between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

Queer and Almost Unbelievable Accidents That Happened in 1935. Story After Story That Makes Fiction Seem Dull. In The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With NEXT SUNDAY'S CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

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## Homemakers' Corner

### High Heels, Poor Bodily Postures, Are Companions

High-heeled shoes make for inferior body postures if worn for any length of time, a study conducted by the Home Economics Department at Michigan State College, East Lansing shows.

The study, conducted by Miss Julia Tear, revealed there is a definite relation between increased heel height and poor body posture. It indicated, too, that an inferior standard of posture was more evident when the heel height exceeded 1 1/2 inches than when low and medium heels were used.

Fashions in other types of clothing may be followed with no fear of injurious effects so far as health is concerned, but unfortunately, poorly shaped and poorly fitted shoes often bring about results that seriously affect one's health and comfort.

Miss Tear recently questioned 100 women and learned that 67 per cent admitted difficulty with their feet and that 65 per cent gave their shoes away before they were worn out. Some gave as many as 10 pairs of shoes away in one year, she added.

Comfortable shoes should have: Adequate length from ball of foot to toe, ample width at the ball of the foot, room for fourth and fifth toes to extend forward normally, a flat inner sole without bumps and raises, and an inner line sufficiently straight to avoid deviation of the great toe.

Some health and fashion hints in choosing shoes are:—  
 Shoes should be comfortable as well as fashionable and good looking;  
 Shoes are a part of a costume and the color, design, and general type of the shoe should harmonize with the ensemble;

Simplicity of design in shoes is desirable because it is in better taste and also more economical in the long run;

Shoes receive hard wear and the kind and quality of the materials used in the shoe influence the general satisfaction from them.

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## Grafters Already Afield Claiming To Represent Republican National Com.

Learning that individuals unknown to the Republican National Committee, and not authorized to act for it, have taken the field in an attempt to graft upon Republicans disposed to make party campaign contributions, Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, and W. B. Bell, chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee, joined in issuing the following warning:—

"It has been reported to us that several individuals have been actively soliciting funds in several states, ostensibly for the Republican National Committee, with requests that checks be made payable to a magazine which they claim is being published, or to be published, in the interests of the Republican Party. None of these individuals has any authority whatever to collect funds on behalf of the Republican National Committee. Persons desiring or intending to contribute funds to the Republican National Committee are requested to demand from solicitors of funds evidence of their authority from the Republican National Committee or the Republican National Finance Committee to solicit. The magazine in whose name funds are being solicited has neither an official nor an unofficial relation to or connection with the Republican National Committee or the Republican National Finance Committee.

"Republicans who may wish to support a Republican magazine on its own merits with the knowledge that it is wholly a private venture and in no position to speak with any degree of authority for the Republican Party are, of course, at liberty to do so. For the protection of those who may be imposed upon by any representations to the contrary, this warning is issued."

IT'S EASY TO TELL 'EM

A father and mother were anxious to know what their son wanted to do in life. He had been three terms in college and did not seem to know yet.

Finally the father said, "I'll find out, you wait and see."

Then he placed on the table three articles,—one dollar bill, a bottle of whiskey and a Bible. He said, "if he takes the dollar bill he will be a thief, if he takes the whiskey he will be a boot-legger, if he takes the Bible he will be a minister."

When he came in the son put the dollar bill in his pocket, drank the whiskey,



# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Edward VIII Becomes Ruler of the British Empire; Substitute for Unconstitutional AAA Rejected by Senate Subcommittee.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© Western Newspaper Union.

GEORGE V, king of Great Britain and emperor of India, died in Sandringham house, peacefully and painlessly, in his seventy-first year. Immediately on his passing, his eldest son, Edward Albert, who had been prince of Wales, succeeded to the throne, which, by British law, is never vacant. Next morning the state council, consisting of the queen and her four sons, which had been created by a decree which George signed a few hours before his death, proclaimed the accession of the new ruler as Edward VIII. His first official act was to notify the lord mayor of London of his father's demise.

King George, who had been on the throne almost twenty-five years, was the best loved and most democratic of the world's monarchs, always just, solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, and living a simple and almost faultless domestic and official life. The new king, a confirmed bachelor, knows his vast empire intimately, having visited practically every part of it, some regions many times. Decidedly different from his father in his tastes and ways of life, he still, as the prince of Wales, has been a great favorite of the people, and in recent years, realizing that he would soon have to mount the throne, he steadied down and took an increasing interest in the affairs of the empire. He is especially liked by the laboring classes, in whose welfare he often has shown deep sympathy. That he never married has been a disappointment to the British people. Now for the first time since the reign of William IV there is no prince of Wales. Next in the line of succession is the king's brother, the duke of York, and second comes the duke's little daughter, Princess Elizabeth. There will be six months or more of official mourning for George's death, and Edward VIII will not be crowned for about one year.

The body of the dead ruler was removed from Sandringham house to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in Sandringham. Thence it was to be taken to Westminster abbey, there to lie in state. Interment is to be in the Albert Memorial chapel at Windsor, beside the tombs of George's father and mother.

THE New Deal's substitute for the unconstitutional AAA, a bill empowering the secretary of agriculture to pay farmers who co-operate voluntarily in a program of soil conservation, was introduced in congress by Senator John B. Bankhead, Democrat, and Representative Marvin Jones, Democrat, Texas. The bill was referred to a senate subcommittee. The members of the subcommittee doubted the constitutionality of the new measure and directed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to write a new bill. The bill rejected by the committee stated as its purposes:

1. Preservation and improvement of soil fertility.
2. Promotion of the economic use of land.
3. Diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil resources.
4. Provision for and maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers.
5. Re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power.

Secretary Wallace was requested to write a new act that would provide a plan of co-operation with each of the 48 states, and set up a permanent program on AAA policies. Chairman Smith, Democrat, said. Saying he spoke for the committee. Smith explained:

"We said in effect to Secretary Wallace, 'Make it constitutional,' because we have the responsibility to pass it."

THE compromise bill providing payment of the soldier bonus, whipped through congress by crushing majorities, was passed on to the President, who is expected to veto it.

Congressional action on the measure was completed when the house voted 346 to 59 to accept the senate substitute for the bill it had previously passed. The senate vote was 74 to 16. Leaders of both houses claim they have sufficient votes to override a veto.

The original house bill did not provide a method for paying the cost of the bonus, which is estimated at \$2,337,000,000. The senate suggested the issuance of the \$50 "baby bonds" which will bear interest of 3 per cent annually until 1945 if the veteran elects to hold on to them.

Each veteran will receive the 1945 value of his adjusted compensation certificate in \$50 bonds with a government check for odd amounts. In-

terest owed by veterans upon loans unpaid on their certificates is canceled, but there will be no refund of interest paid upon such loans.

THE present federal relief program, depending principally on work relief, CCC and public works, is alone costing approximately as much as the fourfold program which went before and which embraced these three items plus direct relief which has now been returned to the states, according to a study of the relief problem and the government finances by Kendall K. Hoyt in the Analyst.

For immediate purposes, at least, there is no prospect of much reduction in the rate of federal expenditure, according to Mr. Hoyt. In order to prevent the states from trooping back for more relief funds the government must keep its pledge to employ the arbitrary three and one-half millions of persons which have been carried since last November principally under WPA and CCC. In dollar terms this means that, according to budget estimates, the outlay for recovery and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, will be almost the same as that for the preceding fiscal year, namely, three billions in round numbers, or an average of 250 millions per month.

It is within expectancy, therefore, that costs to the country will reach a new high unless economic conditions improve more rapidly than can now be foreseen.

APPARENTLY "authentic" administration sources are credited, according to Democrats in congress, with a report that Jesse Jones, RFC chairman, may become secretary of the treasury. It was said that Henry Morgenthau, present secretary of the treasury, may be made confidential adviser to the President.

One congressman, who keeps abreast of developments in government financial circles, said he was reasonably sure the change already has received some consideration from President Roosevelt. Another added that it was a "100-to-1 shot that it is under consideration."

The reports were discounted to some extent, however, by the fact that the President has just renominated Jones for two more years as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

One Democratic representative argued that on the basis of his past record Jones could carry into the treasury the respect and confidence of both big business and "the man in the street." He described the RFC chairman as sufficiently liberal to command the support of liberal elements and yet not leaning so far in that direction as to alarm conservatives.

PREMIER NESSIM PASHA, weary of his job since the anti-British riots started November 13, has handed the resignation of his cabinet to King Fuad I. The resignation was accepted.

Nessim found it exhausting to keep an equilibrium between the conflicting forces of the throne, the British residency, the nationalists and their patriots. But the final blow, dealt him by the British government at London, was the thinly veiled ultimatum to Egyptian Nationalism, in the form of verbal instructions for negotiations for an Angli-Egyptian treaty. The sting to Egyptian pride was in the warning that if the present negotiations fail, the British consider their hands will be free and will revise their Egyptian policy.

FACTORY sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States rose to 407,804 in December, bringing the year's total to 4,009,486, the Department of Commerce reports. The total compares with 2,753,111 in 1934. At the same time the department reported an increase of \$7,483,914 in exports of automotive products during the month of November from the preceding month. November auto exports reached a valuation of \$22,403,722. This is the peak figure for any corresponding month since 1929, when the export total amounted to \$27,129,963.

AFTER several months of governmental stability Premier Pierre Laval has handed to Albert Lebrun, president of France, the resignation of the entire cabinet. Leaders expressed fear of a financial crisis.

The radical Socialists: Minister of State Edouard Herriot, Minister of Commerce George Bonnet, Minister of Mercantile Marine William Bertrand, and Minister of Interior Joseph Paganon, composed a letter of resignation condemning the domestic and foreign policies of Laval. Their colleagues, Minister of Finance Marcel Regnier and Minister of Pensions Maupouil, refused to sign, declaring they would resign only with the cabinet as a whole. The Nationalist Minister of State Louis Marin, also dissented from the resignation.

Laval, informed of what was going on, handed the president the resignation of the entire cabinet.

HUEY LONG'S lieutenants, following the victory of their primary state in Louisiana, declared that the late senator's fight on the Roosevelt administration would be pushed, with the share-the-wealth program as the spearhead of attack. Returns on the primary indicate a majority of more than 100,000 for senator, governor and other state officers. Nomination is equivalent to election.

ALL the world rejoiced over the news that Lincoln Ellsworth, noted explorer, and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, had been found safe and well in Little America and were on board the rescue ship Discovery II which was sent jointly by the British and Australian governments. The two men had been missing since November 23 when they started on a bold airplane flight across the Antarctic continent. In this they succeeded, but they ran out of fuel and were forced to land at the bay of Whales. They had a considerable supply of provisions, but this was almost exhausted when they were found. No word had come from them because their radio transmitter was disabled.

RECENT League of Nations developments have gone heavily against Italy's aspirations for African conquest. Of four major actions taken by the assembled powers, led again by Anthony Eden of Great Britain, two definitely were antagonistic to Italy, one was a draw and one was somewhat in the Fascist state's favor. They were:

1. The league council decided to move toward an oil embargo against Italy. A committee of experts was appointed to ascertain if oil sanctions could be made effective.

2. Britain announced a military alliance with France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia and these nations pledged aid should Italy attack Britain because of sanctions. Rumania and Czechoslovakia promptly joined this group, making seven nations pledged to combined action against Italy should war come over efforts to stop the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

3. The league declined to send a neutral investigating body to Ethiopia, which Ethiopia asked and to which Italy consented.

4. The league conciliation committee published a report that no new peace proposals are possible at the present time, and that the league should pursue a policy of watchful waiting.

SUMMARILY overruling the government's petition for a rehearing of the Louisiana rice millers' cases, involving the refund of some 200 million dollars in processing taxes held in escrow, the United States Supreme court issued its mandate ordering the return of the funds to the taxpayers.

The court also issued its mandate in the Hoosac mills cases, in which the Agricultural Adjustment act was held unconstitutional and thereby closed the door to petitions for a rehearing in that case. In a third action the court ordered arguments on February 4 on the New Deal's motion to dismiss a suit brought by the state of Georgia to test the constitutionality of the Bankhead compulsory cotton control act.

The expected decision in the TVA case was not handed down.

UNDERSECRETARY of the Treasury Thomas Jefferson Coolidge resigned his position suddenly and unexpectedly, because he did not agree with all the policies of the administration. At the same time Assistant Secretary Lawrence W. Robert resigned. President Roosevelt accepted both resignations. It was understood there was no connection between the two withdrawals. Mr. Robert had been expected for some time to quit his post.

In his treasury position Mr. Coolidge, long a New England banker, has been in charge of such government financial affairs as the huge borrowings of money to meet heavy government expenditures. He was understood to be in accord with most Roosevelt policies but felt he was unable to give his full support to the general New Deal program.

INTRODUCED in the house by Chairman Rayburn of the Interstate commerce committee is a bill for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal trade commission to prevent unfair and deceptive trade practices. It proposed these four major changes in the present law:

1. Declares "deceptive acts and practices" unlawful in addition to the "unfair methods of competition" now specified.
2. Includes "trusts" in the scope of the law along with corporations.
3. Gives the Circuit Court of Appeals power to restrain practices involved in a commission proceeding pending final court decision.
4. Limits to 60 days from the date of a commission order the time in which application may be made to the Circuit court for review of the order.

CONGRESSMAN CONNERY of Massachusetts, chairman of the house labor committee, says that body has approved a bill designed to impose the 30-hour week on industry operating in interstate commerce, and that he hopes it will have the support of the President. The measure would license all interstate business and without licenses from firms which work employees more than 30 hours a week, fall to provide a wage sufficient to maintain a decent and comfortable standard of living, deny workers the right to join unions or bargain collectively, or employ persons under sixteen years of age.

## MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFS

Atlanta—There are only 196 "Mud" lakes left in Michigan now. Mud Lake in Montmorency county has been changed to McCormick Lake.

Northville—Northville has joined the Wayne County police teletype system for rapid exchange of information, the twenty-third suburb to join the network.

Marshall—With the hope of making Marshall the largest livestock shipping center in Michigan outside of Detroit, local groups have started a campaign. Livestock is now trucked to Marshall for railroad shipment from a large area in Southern Michigan.

Flint—The Flint Board of Education has named a committee to weed out "tuition spongers" attending Flint schools. Out of 500 non-resident pupils receiving free tuition, it was estimated 200 had no right to the privilege. The annual tuition for the senior high school grades is \$130.

Lansing—The Chamber of Commerce pointed to another indication of prosperity, a survey showing that industrial employment in this city set a new high record for the month in December. The survey showed an average employment through the month of 15,178 persons. The previous high was 13,937 in 1928.

West Branch—Circuit Judge Fred W. George, of Port Huron, ruled in a decision of far-reaching effect that the State cannot reserve oil and mineral rights on lands it has sold for taxes. Attorneys said that thousands of acres of land in the Michigan oil area would be affected by the decision, which will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Saginaw—Dog licenses paid a pretty profit to Saginaw County in 1935, according to the county treasurer. In an attempt to get licenses on all the dogs possible in the county the supervisors were paid 10 cents for every dog in their respective townships they listed. A total of 10,624 dogs were licensed and the county general fund is \$1,720.98 richer.

Mackinac City—Streets in this tourist town through which the majority of Upper Peninsula-bound vacationists pass are to be beautified and improved by the WPA at a cost of \$5,550. Two thousand spruce trees will be set out along two and one-half miles of streets. Unightly dead trees and stumps will be removed, surfaces levelled, and oversize stones picked off gravel pavements.

Detroit—The periodic census of Michigan business, to collect facts on employment, volume, payroll and other activities during 1935, under auspices of the United States Department of Commerce, is now under way. It has been disclosed that the purpose of such a survey is to bring up to date material collected in the 1933 census, the last taken in Michigan. Preliminary reports probably will be ready by July.

Kalamazoo—To John C. Hoekje, registrar of Western State Teachers College, belongs the distinction of being the first man in the United States to be elected to membership in Phi Delta Kappa, national professional fraternity in education, under a new ruling which permits honorary memberships for those who have done outstanding work in education. The organization is primarily for graduate students in education.

Lansing—Plans to refund \$400,000 worth of Hamtramck school district bonds at an interest rate reduction of ½ to 1 per cent received the approval of the Public Debt Commission. The new bonds will mature serially between 1937 and 1948. Outstanding bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity. A similar \$611,000 refunding of bonds issued by Southfield and Farmington Townships in Oakland County and Redford and Livonia Townships in Wayne County also was approved.

Lansing—Michigan's traffic survey, a WPA project, got under way when traffic recorders at 32 strategic points in various parts of the state began counting motor vehicles. About 4,000 watching posts will be utilized and at 14 points watchers will be on duty 24 hours a day for the next year. Trucks and buses not only will be counted but, in some cases, stopped and weighed. The survey is expected to supply basic information for a comprehensive road program for the next 15 or 20 years.

Stanton—The payment of one dollar for a six-inch strip of land is believed to have constituted the smallest real estate deal in Montcalm County history. The deal has the added dignity of being made out from the Board of Supervisors to the State Highway Department. The land is along a proposed Federal-aid State trunk-line highway in Belvidere Township. The parcel was necessary to complete a 100-foot right-of-way. The strip, incidentally, was 80 rods—a quarter of a mile—long.

Lansing—Approval of Highway Commissioner Murray D. Van Wagener's \$7,675,500 Federal aid construction program was voted by the State Administrative Board recently. Included in the construction program are projects which will complete the paving of U. S. 27 from the Indiana line to the Straits of Mackinac, provide a three-lane highway over the entire distance from Detroit to Lansing, and make U. S. 12 a 31-foot pavement from Jackson to Ann Arbor, except for four and a half miles near Chelsea.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART

Washington—Headline hunting—a term originated by the distinguished writer, Floyd Gibbons—has long been a senatorial pastime. It is a practice, a game, which has been used by some senators over and over again to obtain for themselves personal publicity, usually at the expense of private interests which always is smeared in senatorial investigations whether justified or not.

Lately, however, headline hunting, as a pastime, took an awful blow on the chin. And when headline hunting was the recipient of a flare-back from its own devices, it caught two well-known senate figures in the whirlpool of the reaction. Probably one of the senators was largely responsible for the terrific explosion that took place and he caught the full force and effect of his own statements as they came in reverse gear.

The incident to which I refer occurred in connection with the investigation of munitions makers and bankers by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and the special committee of which he is chairman. This investigation has gone on for some fifteen months and has cost approximately \$183,000, \$68,000 of which came out of funds appropriated to feed the hungry of New York city. It has disclosed some questionable practices by some of the small dealers in munitions. But as a whole, I believe the consensus in Washington is that Mr. Nye's investigation, called a fishing expedition by many newspaper correspondents, has added little or nothing of a constructive character.

Once before in these columns I reported to you how Senator Nye was proceeding about the country making speeches in which he charged munitions makers and international bankers and even aircraft and shipbuilders with being instrumental in promoting war. Indeed, he asserted numerous times that bankers and munitions makers had forced the United States into the World War. He and investigators, employed by the committee, were constantly engaged in telling capital correspondents of terrible things which they mullied through private files of banks and business houses. These brought plenty of headlines, but now that the munitions investigation is virtually over, one can hardly agree in making a fair appraisal of the committee's work that the charges have been substantiated.

Senator Nye is an advocate of peace and he had many opportunities, therefore, to appear in the roll of a peace leader in speeches before various organizations interested. It developed, however, that he received honoraria, gifts of money or fees, for the speeches. But to get back to the headline hunting and how it flared back, the climax of the munitions inquiry was the investigation of the gigantic New York financial house of J. P. Morgan and company. It was while the Morgan partners were on the witness stand that the explosion came—and it did not involve Morgan in any way. The incident around which the storm blew hardest came when Senator Clark of Missouri, a son of the distinguished late Speaker Clark, read into the committee record documents showing how President Wilson had diplomatically evaded informing a senate committee of the existence of treaties among the allies by which there would be a division of the colonies of Germany and Austria-Hungary if the allies won the World War. Subsequently, documents showed that Mr. Wilson was aware of those treaties and when this was disclosed, Senator Nye charged in a committee hearing that Mr. Wilson had falsified the records.

There followed the explosion. Word reached the floor of the senate, then in session, and Senator Connolly, Texas Democrat, blew off the lid. He openly accused Senator Nye of besmirching the names of Mr. Wilson and the late Secretary of State Lansing, and charged at the same time that the North Dakota senator was a publicity seeker. Senator Clark was criticized also and the inference was cast out in the vicious senate debate that the Missouri senator was indirectly biased because his father had lost the Presidential nomination to Mr. Wilson in that famous and bitter 1912 Democratic convention. Thus Senator Clark got caught in the mess but not to such an extent as did Senator Nye because Senator Glass, the Virginia Democrat and a leader in the Wilson administration, also took up the cudgels and lambasted the youthful North Dakotan without the benefit of gloves. On top of this, Senator Pope of Idaho, and Senator George of Georgia, both stalwart Democrats, withdrew from the Nye committee proceedings. In doing so they read a statement explaining their position which, though tactful, was none the less direct in expressing their dissatisfaction.

In the meantime, the Morgan partners, headed by J. P. Morgan himself, sat in the witness chairs with nothing to do. They sat for three days with virtually no questions being put to them.

From their standpoint, I believe their climactic appearance as witnesses was quite fitting. The committee that had started out with bales and bales of records from which the investigators were going to prove how terrible was the House of Morgan had found it was giving them a rather clean bill of health. They found that the committee, instead of proving that they had brought on the war, was proving for the House of Morgan that it had served the United States government; that its policies were of more value to this country than they ever had been publicly shown to be before and that in the end they had enabled the governments of Great Britain and France to maintain their strength and fight off the Central Powers until the men and money from the United States were brought into play.

Through the long years that J. P. Morgan and company has operated in New York, the name has been synonymous with Wall Street. It was synonymous with Wall Street because demagogues and those politicians who profit by baiting big business as a popular sport had created that impression. Always when it was profitable for a representative or senator to conjure up a picture to win votes for himself you could find allusions to the "mighty power of Morgan."

It will be recalled how in recent years two former senators, Brookhart, Republican of Iowa, and Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, made mince meat of the "money changers of Wall Street." Always, the "money changers" were headed up by the house of Morgan. I mention these two former senators because their attacks are typical. There are those in the senate today who do the same thing and for exactly the same purposes.

The committee investigation of the House of Morgan showed that the institution had profited by acting as commercial agents for the allies and that in handling about three billion dollars in purchases of wheat, cotton, coal, oil, shells and other munitions of war for the allies, a commission of 1 per cent had been paid to the House of Morgan. The inquiry also revealed the extent to which Morgan and company had taken bonds of the French and British governments and had sold them here. Evidence showed that after the United States entered the war, the United States government took over the job of financing those nations whose business and financial transactions had been handled by the House of Morgan prior to April 6, 1917.

So, the munitions investigation, instead of smearing the House of Morgan, apparently has told for the first time the details of how it functioned during a period when the United States government could do nothing, a period when the vast majority of our citizens were proved to have been sympathetic with the allies against the central powers.

At the outset I said this investigation had flared back on its sponsors. Time alone will tell how significant this explosion has been, and time alone disclose whether it will have the effect of reducing the number of senatorial excursions into the affairs of private business.

The senate has vast powers and they are susceptible to abuse. There are many unbiased students of government who hold the conviction that there have been unwarranted investigations by the senate and that these investigations amount to persecution of private business. Obviously, some inquiries have turned up real dirt. Take the oil scandal that came out of the Harding administration, for example. The facts in that conspiracy probably never would have been disclosed except for the vigorous job done by the late Senator Walsh, Montana Democrat. There are other illustrations of the truth of the statement that some investigations are valuable. On the other hand, it seems to me that headline hunting as such, represents a game somewhat outside of the rules of fair play.

If the bitter feeling that was developed from the situation centering around President Wilson's war-time actions serves as a lesson for the future, I feel sure that there will be fewer senatorial inquiries. It shows, or ought to show, that there should be some basis established before a senate committee goes whole hog after the hides of any business men, whether they be great or small.

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Headline Hunting

The Great Flare-Back

Time alone will tell how significant this explosion has been, and time alone disclose whether it will have the effect of reducing the number of senatorial excursions into the affairs of private business.

Senatorial Inquiries

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Birth of Holmes

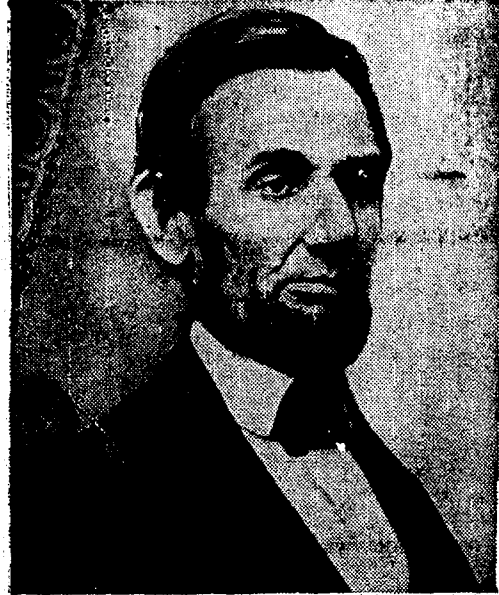
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston's famous physician, author and wit, father of the late justice of the same name, was born August 29, 1809, and, it seems that when born, he was treated as but a mere trifling incident by his own father. For, on the leaf of an old almanac, opposite the date, August 29, his father put an asterisk and at the foot of the page, "Son b." and that is all.

Sunrise in the Virgin Islands

Early risers in the Virgin Islands see the sun come up at the moment people see it set in the Philippines.



# Abraham Lincoln Goes to Washington



Abraham Lincoln (FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1861)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FEBRUARY 12, 1936... a red-letter day in America's calendar... a holiday in most of the states of the Union... a day of remembrance, of eulogy, of "flinging his name against the stars."

For this is Lincoln's birthday. But let us go back to another Lincoln's birthday... to February 12, 1861.

A short, little locomotive with a flat-topped smokestack, is puffing along the single track that winds among the gently-rolling hills of Ohio. Back there in one of the wooden coaches a tall, gaunt man sits by a window gazing out over the bleak winter landscape.

Yesterday he had stood on the rear platform of a train at the brick railway station in Springfield, Ill. A crowd of nearly a thousand people, silent, bareheaded in the cold, drizzle of rain, had listened to these words:

"Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands.

"Here I have lived from my youth till now I am an old man. Here the most sacred trusts of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind.

"Today I leave you; I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind and the same almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me, I shall not fail; I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you will all invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

"With these few words I must leave you—for how long, I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

"Now I am an old man," he had said. Yes, Abraham Lincoln is fifty-two years old this twelfth day of February, 1861. But he has come a long way in those 52 years.

This should be a happy birthday for Abraham Lincoln. But his three boys, Bob and Willie and Tad, hear the sigh that escapes from his lips as he turns from the window and they hush their noisy play. And Mary Todd Lincoln sees in the deep-set eyes that look of sadness which will shadow the face of this "Man of Sorrows" for the next four years.

Yes, he is President-elect of the United States of America... or should he say "the Disunited States"?

Six weeks after his election South Carolina had passed its ordinance of secession. During the next month Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida had followed the Palmetto state's lead. On February 4 representatives from these states had met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the "Confederate States of America."

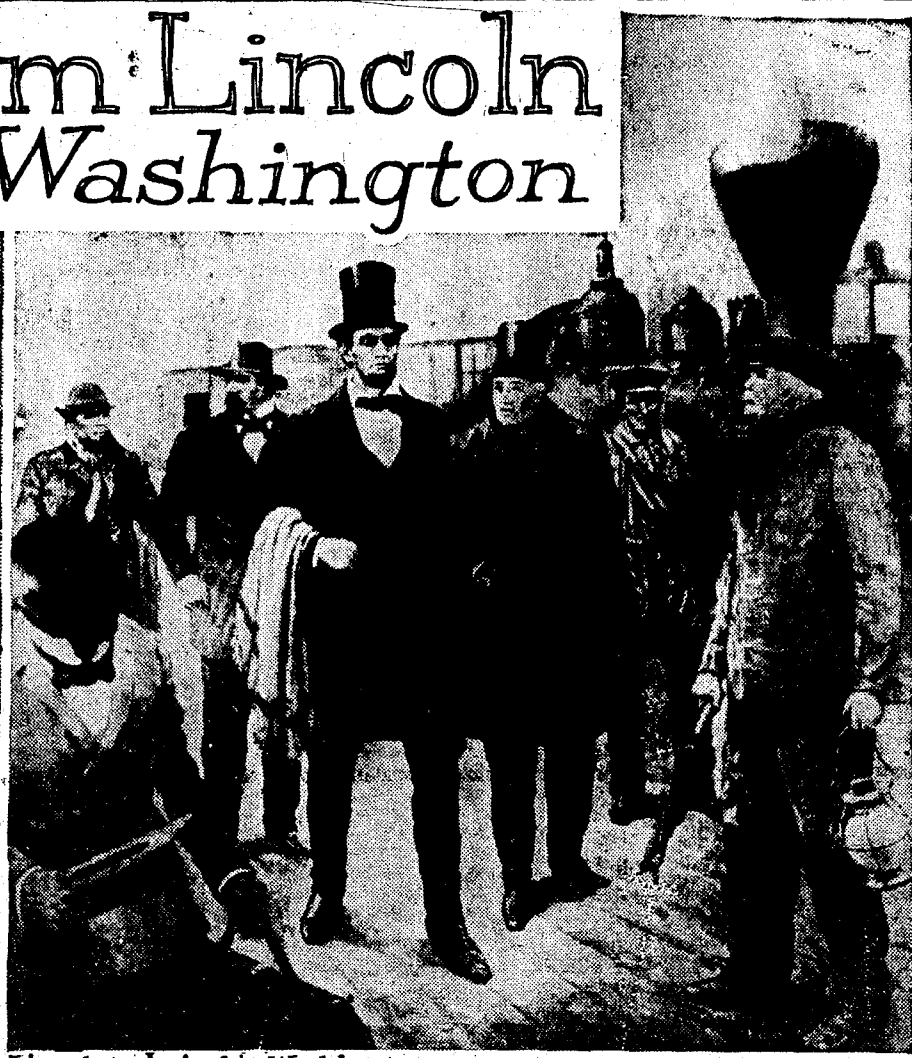
Five more, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, were almost certain to join the six that had already departed from the Union. The future course of three "border states," Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, as well as the northern slave state of Delaware, was doubtful. And always in the background loomed the threat of a fratricidal war between the North and the South.

So much depended upon what he said and how he said it that he had toiled, night and day, for three weeks over his inaugural address.

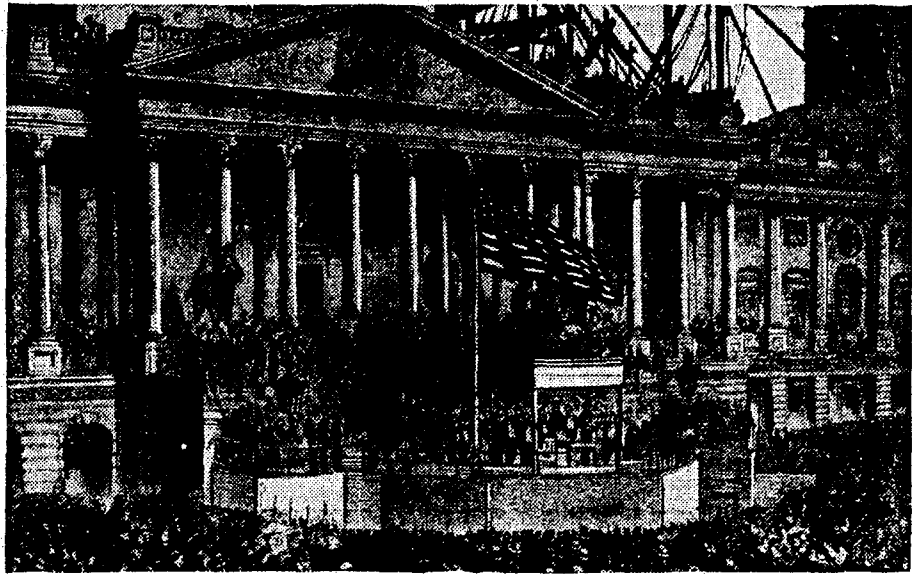
"He wrote it as a composer writes a symphony," says Don Glassman in the Washington Star. "He marshaled all the melody in words, all the rhythm of speech and euphony of language to build a monument out of cold syllables... He weighed every one on a musical scale. He employed them as full notes and half notes. He would pronounce each word separately and feel convinced of its necessity both as to thought and style. By the time he finished a sentence it would harbor no contradictory thought or coarse note. The words were riveted together, so that to strike out an adjective or syllable would upset the thought and leave a gaping hole in the sentence."

Ever since his election, his mail had been full of letters bearing southern postmarks. Some were signed with the names and addresses of the senders; others were anonymous. They were filled with such words as "Black Republican," "mulatto scamps," "jail-birds," "rascals" and "thieves."

"Caesar had his Brutus! Charles the First his Cromwell. And the President may profit by their example," warned another, which was signed "from one of a sworn band of 10 who have resolved to shoot you from the south side of the avenue in the inaugural procession on the fourth of March, 1861." And still another declared: "This is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you."



Lincoln's Arrival in Washington. (FROM THE PAINTING BY H. D. STITT)



The First Inauguration. (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

Sir— This is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you. For Bradley, for Perkins, Mike O'Brien

### A Letter From the South

their example," warned another, which was signed "from one of a sworn band of 10 who have resolved to shoot you from the south side of the avenue in the inaugural procession on the fourth of March, 1861." And still another declared: "This is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you."

It was hard for him to believe that anyone should desire his death. But conviction came at last. More disturbing, though, were the rumors of men in high places who were about to turn traitor to their country and who might have guilty knowledge of plans for reducing it to a state of anarchy. So he sent the adjutant-general of Illinois to Washington to sound out Gen. Winfield Scott, head of the army. Scott was a Virginian and his loyalty was suspected. Back came the reply from that doctored old fighter: "Tell Mr. Lincoln that, if necessary, I'll plant cannon at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue, and if any show their heads or even venture to raise a finger, I'll blow 'em to hell!"

But not even such reassurance could bring peace to Lincoln's troubled mind. As the train bore him nearer and nearer to the capital and to the day when he would take the oath of office, his despair deepened.

"To the anxious, listening country his speeches on the journey to Washington were disappointing," writes Nathaniel W. Stephenson in "The Chronicles of America." "Perhaps his strangely sensitive mind felt too powerfully the fatefulness of the moment and reacted with a sort of lightness that did not really represent the real man."

Arriving in Philadelphia he was informed that Allan Pinkerton's Secret Service men had uncovered indisputable evidence of a well-laid plot to assassinate him. He was urged to leave the City of Brotherly Love that night. His reply was: "I have promised to raise the flag over Independence hall tomorrow morning and visit the legislature at Harrisburg. Beyond that I have no engagements."

After the Harrisburg reception a special train consisting of a locomotive, baggage car and coach sped back to Philadelphia. There Allan Pinkerton met the President-elect with a well-guarded carriage in which he was taken swiftly across the city to another station where he boarded a sleeping car.

On the morning of February 23 the wires hummed with the news that the new President had made a secret entrance into the capital. "The Prince of Rails sneaked in under the cover

of night," sneered some of his enemies. Others called him "that Illinois ape."

Thus Abraham Lincoln came to Washington. Never before nor since has a President-elect entered the nation's capital to assume the duties of his high office under such circumstances.

The next eight days were a nightmare—of persistent annoyance by a horde of job-seekers, of rumors of disasters that were about to befall, of threats, of sneers, of countless indignities.

March 4 dawned a "blue Monday." It had been raining. Pennsylvania avenue was a broad highway of spattery mud. Silence hung heavy over the crowd massed around the Willard hotel as President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln entered an open barouche and started up the avenue toward the Capitol. Sharpshooters were stationed on the house-tops with orders to sweep the avenue with their fire if there was any uprising. In the side streets troops were massed ready for action. Other detachments were stationed beside the Capitol steps and near the north entrance a battery of artillery was ready to unleash a blast of death if need be.

Still unfinished, the Capitol dome was surmounted by huge derricks held in place by steel cables. "People might have drawn a striking parallel between the condition of the republic and its chief building... On a level with the spectators stood the bronze figure of Liberty which would later surmount the dome. Perhaps she was making silent appeal to the man in black."

He stepped forward until he stood beneath a canopy surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. For the first time a wave of cheering swept over the crowd of 30,000 massed on the Capitol steps and in front.

"Fellow citizens of the United States!" There was emphasis on that word "United." The murmur of the crowd was hushed as his firm, clear, far-carrying voice went on: "The Union will endure forever... no state upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union... I therefore consider that the Union is unbroken... there need be no bloodshed or violence... In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous question of civil war... The government will not assail you... You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend'..."

And so on to the end: "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

A roar of applause... from friend and enemy alike. Chief Justice Taney stepped forward holding a gold-clasped Bible. Then two men repeated together: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God!"

Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States.

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## Leap Year Is With Us Again, and Here's What Causes It

### Keeps Seasons in Order, Gives Fair Maidens Their Chance.

This is leap year and February 29 is the cause of it. But the cause of February 29 dates back to 46 B. C. when the astronomers of Julius Caesar figured out that the solar year (the time it takes the earth to complete its orbit around the sun) was 365 days and six hours.

The six hours stumped them until they decided to add an extra day to every fourth year and make that 366th day February 29. This is "leap" year because the extra day causes the calendar to leap over a day of the week after February 29. Ordinarily the calendar rotates just one day because 365 is one over 52 seven day weeks. Thus, March 1 fell on Friday last year, but will fall on Sunday instead of Saturday this year.

### Pope Suppresses Ten Days.

The Julian astronomers didn't have the thing down pat, however, for the solar year is actually 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds. By the time Pope Gregory XIII decided to act in 1582 A. D. the dates of the year had shifted 10 days out of season. To correct this Pope Gregory ordered that October 5, 1582, be made October 15, 1582. To take care of the discrepancy occurring thereafter Pope Gregory's astronomers decided that leap year should be omitted on every century year not divisible by 400. Leap year won't be suppressed again until 2100 A. D.

Anyway, leap year has a more romantic aspect. By tradition, if not by practice, it is the time a woman can propose marriage to a man. The origin of this counter attack in the love suit is less satisfactorily explained than the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

But apparently Margaret of Norway, who became queen of Scotland, started the thing in 1283 A. D. by saying there ought to be a law. She decreed that during the leap years of her reign every "mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae

liberte to bespeake ye man she likes." And if a bachelor didn't like taking the proposition to be his lawful "wyte" he could be "mulcted" (fined) one pound or less. His only "out" was to be already engaged.

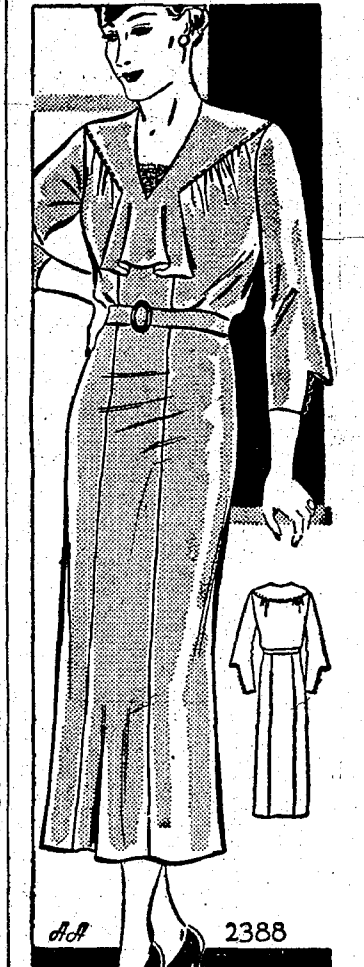
### Calendar Accepted Rapidly.

The Gregorian calendar was accepted in Italy, Spain, and Portugal on the same day it was ordered in Rome. In France it was accepted before the year was ended and in 1583 by the Catholic states of Germany. The German Protestant states retained the Julian calendar until 1700 when Sweden and Denmark also changed to the Gregorian or "new style" calendar. Russia held to the Julian calendar until the soviet union was formed.

In Great Britain the Julian calendar was abolished by the act of 1750. That same year saw the change in the British colonies in America. The birthday of George Washington, which was February 11 under the Julian calendar, became February 22 when the change occurred.—Chicago Tribune.

## All-Occasion Frock That Is Flattering

PATTERN 2388



2388

Here's an all-occasion frock of great charm and versatility which you can make with very little effort, and at a surprising saving. There's flattery—there's loveliness, in every line, whether you've a naturally youthful silhouette, or one more generously proportioned. Don't you love the smooth simplicity of a V-shaped yoke, and the dainty bit of rich lace at the throat? It's grand and warm in sheer wool—dresses in novelty crepe, lustrous or dull satin.

Pattern 2388 is available in sizes 10, 12, 20, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric, and 1/2 yard 4 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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## Smiles

### Worth It

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"Yes," replied Brown, "and it cost me \$5,000."

"Quite expensive, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but it cost only \$2,000 to have it looked up. The other \$3,000 was what I paid to have it hushed up."—Baltimore Sun.

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"Young Dick says his heart is lacerated." "Who's the lass?"—Answers Magazine.

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"And you swore you'd always treat me like a queen!" "Well, 'ang it, I ain't 'Enry the Eighth."—Bystander, London.

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Wife—I wonder why it is that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh longer than a mile on land?

Hubby—Well, darling, that's very simple. You know things swell in water.

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"It is said that we shall pass away as a tale that is told."

"But tales that are told don't pass away; they are forever being told again."—Exchange.

### Atta Boy!

Overheard on a dance floor the other night:

Him—Say, little girl, do your eyes bother you?

Her—No—why?

Him—Well, they bother me!—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. Text: "YOU COULDN'T WISH FOR BETTER FLAVOR THAN WRIGLEY'S". "WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM". "AIDS DIGESTION".

### UNTIL THEN

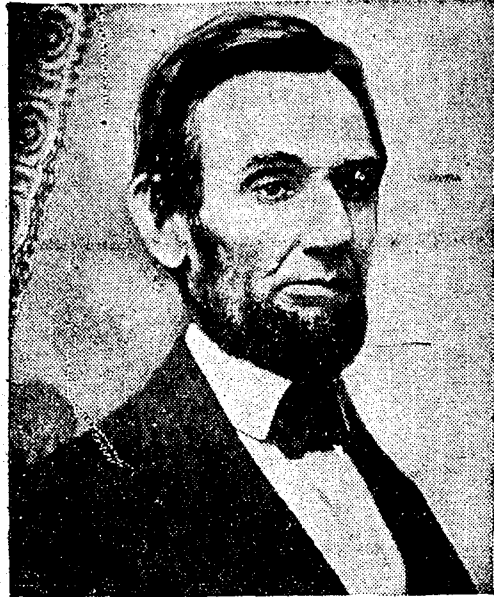


"I thought you and the Smiths were the best of friends." "We were, until we tried to spend a month with our families in the same summer cottage."

In the Suburbs Sailor—How far is your house from the car line? Girl—About five minutes' walk, if you run.



# Abraham Lincoln Goes to Washington



Abraham Lincoln (FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1861)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FEBRUARY 12, 1936 . . . a red-letter day in America's calendar . . . a holiday in most of the states of the Union . . . a day of remembrance, of eulogy, of "flinging his name against the stars."

For this is Lincoln's birthday.

But let us go back to another Lincoln's birthday . . . to February 12, 1861.

A short, little locomotive with a flat-topped smokestack, is puffing along the single track that winds among the gently-rolling hills of Ohio. Back there in one of the wooden coaches a tall, gaunt man sits by a window gazing out over the bleak winter landscape.

Yesterday he had stood on the rear platform of a train at the brick railway station in Springfield, Ill. A crowd of nearly a thousand people, silent, bareheaded in the cold, drizzle of rain, had listened to these words:

"Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands.

"Here I have lived from my youth till now I am an old man. Here the most sacred trusts of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind.

"Today I leave you; I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind and the same almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me, I shall not fail; I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you will all invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

"With these few words I must leave you—for how long, I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

"Now I am an old man," he had said. Yes, Abraham Lincoln is fifty-two years old this twelfth day of February, 1861. But he has come a long way in those 52 years.

This should be a happy birthday for Abraham Lincoln. But his three sons, Rob and Willie and Tad, bear the sigh that escapes from his lips as he turns from the window and they hush their noisy play. And Mary Todd Lincoln sees in the deep-set eyes that look of sadness which will shadow the face of this "Man of Sorrows" for the next four years.

Yes, he is President-elect of the United States of America . . . or should he say "the Disunited States"?

Six weeks after his election South Carolina had passed its ordinance of secession. During the next month Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida had followed the Palmetto state's lead. On February 4 representatives from these states had met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the "Confederate States of America."

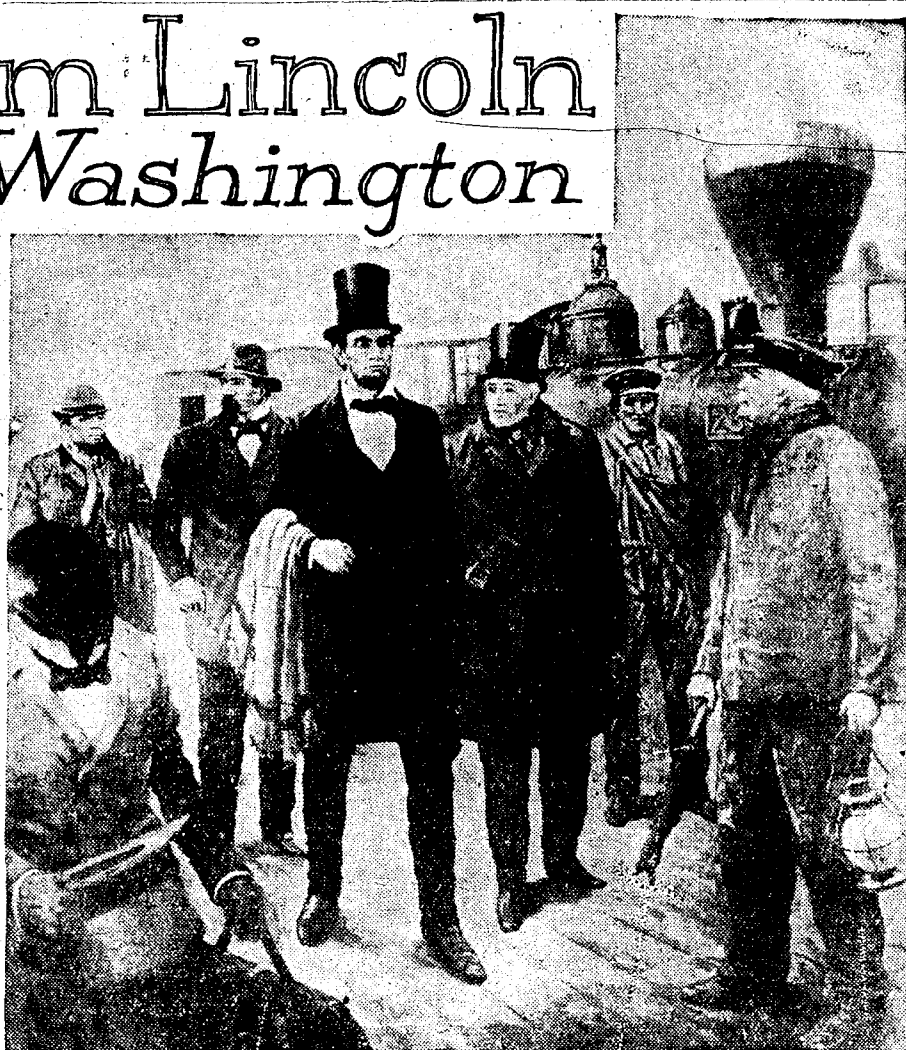
Five more, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, were almost certain to join the six that had already departed from the Union. The future course of these "border states," Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, as well as the northern slave state of Delaware, was doubtful. And always in the background loomed the threat of a fratricidal war between the North and the South.

So much depended upon what he said and how he said it that he had toiled, night and day, for three weeks over his inaugural address.

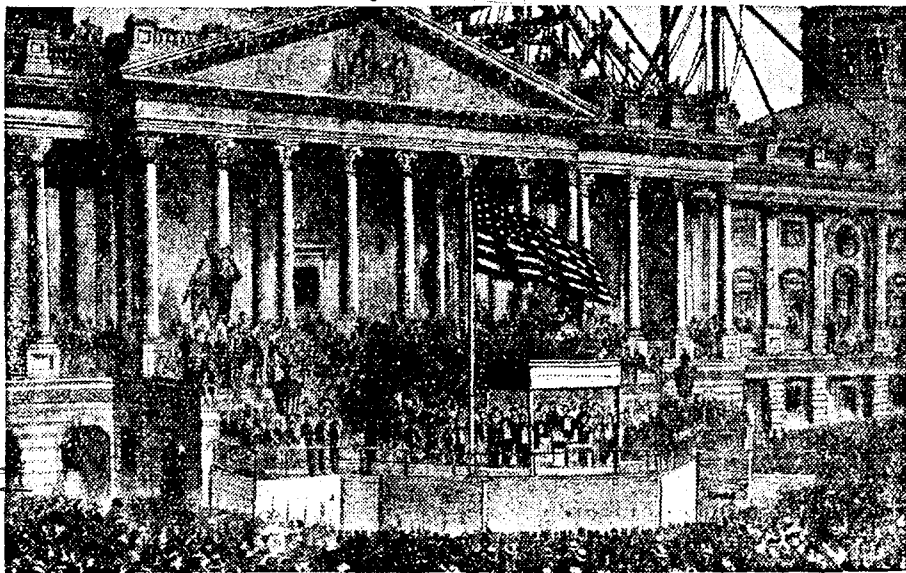
"He wrote it as a composer writes a symphony," says Don Glassman in the Washington Star. "He marshaled all the melody in words, all the rhythm of speech and euphony of language to build a monument out of cold syllables . . . He weighed every one on a musical scale. He employed them as full notes and half notes. He would pronounce each word separately and feel convinced of its necessity, both as to thought and style. By the time he finished a sentence it would harbor no contradictory thought or coarse note. The words were riveted together, so that to strike out an adjective or syllable would upset the thought and leave a gaping hole in the sentence."

Ever since his election, his mail had been full of letters bearing southern postmarks. Some were signed with the names and addresses of the senders; others were anonymous. They were filled with such words as "Black Republican," "mulatto scamps," "jail-birds," "rascals" and "thieves."

"Caesar had his Brutus! Charles the First his Cromwell. And the President may profit by



Lincoln's Arrival in Washington (FROM THE PAINTING BY H. D. STITT)



The First Inauguration (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

Sir - This is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you. Joe Bradley, Joe Perkins, Mike O'Brien

### A Letter From the South

their example," warned another, which was signed "from one of a sworn band of 10 who have resolved to shoot you from the south side of the avenue in the inaugural procession on the fourth of March, 1861." And still another declared: "This is to inform you that there is a club of 200 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you."

It was hard for him to believe that anyone should desire his death. But conviction came at last. More disturbing, though, were the rumors of men in high places who were about to turn traitor to their country and who might have guilty knowledge of plans for reducing it to a state of anarchy. So he sent the adjutant-general of Illinois to Washington to sound out Gen. Winfield Scott, head of the army. Scott was a Virginian and his loyalty was suspected. Back came the reply from that doughty old fighter: "Tell Mr. Lincoln that, if necessary, I'll plant cannon at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue, and if any show their heads or even venture to raise a finger, I'll blow 'em to hell!"

But not even such reassurance could bring peace to Lincoln's troubled mind. As the train bore him nearer and nearer to the capital and to the day when he would take the oath of office, his despair deepened.

"To the anxious, listening country his speeches on the journey to Washington were disappointing," writes Nathaniel W. Stephenson in "The Chronicles of America." "Perhaps his strangely sensitive mind felt too powerfully the fatefulness of the moment and reacted with a sort of lightness that did not really represent the real man."

Arriving in Philadelphia he was informed that Allan Pinkerton's Secret Service men had uncovered indisputable evidence of a well-laid plot to assassinate him. He was urged to leave the City of Brotherly Love that night. His reply was: "I have promised to raise the flag over Independence hall tomorrow morning and visit the legislature at Harrisburg; beyond that I have no engagements."

After the Harrisburg reception a special train consisting of a locomotive, baggage car and coach sped back to Philadelphia. There Allan Pinkerton met the President-elect with a well-guarded carriage in which he was taken swiftly across the city to another station where he boarded a sleeping car.

On the morning of February 23 the wires hummed with the news that the new President had made a secret entrance into the capital. "The Prince of Italy sneaked in under the cover

of night," sneered some of his enemies. Others called him "that Illinois ape."

Thus Abraham Lincoln came to Washington. Never before nor since has a President-elect entered the nation's capital to assume the duties of his high office under such circumstances.

The next eight days were a nightmare—of persistent annoyance by a horde of job-seekers, of rumors of disasters that were about to befall, of threats of sneers, of countless indignities.

March 4 dawned a "blue Monday." It had been raining. Pennsylvania avenue was a broad highway of spattery mud. Silence hung heavy over the crowd massed around the Willard hotel as President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln entered an open barouche and started up the avenue toward the Capitol. Sharpshooters were stationed on the house-tops with orders to sweep the avenue with their fire if there was any uprising. In the side streets troops were massed ready for action. Other detachments were stationed beside the Capitol steps and near the north entrance a battery of artillery was ready to unleash a blast of death if need be.

Still unfinished, the Capitol dome was surrounded by huge derricks held in place by steel cables. "People might have drawn a striking parallel between the condition of the republic and its chief building . . . On a level with the spectators stood the bronze figure of Liberty which would later surmount the dome. Perhaps she was making silent appeal to the man to be back."

He stepped forward until he stood beneath a canopy surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. For the first time a wave of cheering swept over the crowd of 20,000 massed on the Capitol steps and in front.

"Fellow citizens of the United States!" There was emphasis on that word "United." The murmur of the crowd was hushed as his firm, clear, far-carrying voice went on:

"The Union will endure forever . . . no state upon its own mere motion can lawfully secede out of the Union . . . I therefore consider that the Union is unbroken . . . there need be no bloodshed or violence . . . In your hands, my disaffected countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous question of civil war . . . The government will not assual you . . . You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend' . . ."

And so on to the end: "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

A roar of applause . . . from friend and enemy alike. Chief Justice Taney stepped forward holding a gold-clasped Bible. Then two men repeated together: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God!"

Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States.

© Western Newspaper Union

## Leap Year Is With Us Again, and Here's What Causes It

### Keeps Seasons in Order, Gives Fair Maidens Their Chance.

This is leap year and February 29 is the cause of it. But the cause of February 29 dates back to 46 B. C. when the astronomers of Julius Caesar figured out that the solar year (the time it takes the earth to complete its orbit around the sun) was 365 days and six hours.

The six hours stumped them until they decided to add an extra day to every fourth year and make that 366th day February 29. This is "leap" year because the extra day causes the calendar to leap over a day of the week after February 29. Ordinarily the calendar rotates just one day because 365 is one over 52 seven day weeks. Thus, March 1 fell on Friday last year, but will fall on Sunday instead of Saturday this year.

### Pope Suppresses Ten Days.

The Julian astronomers didn't have the thing down pat, however, for the solar year is actually 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds. By the time Pope Gregory XIII decided to act in 1582 A. D. the dates of the year had shifted 10 days out of season. To correct this Pope Gregory ordered that October 5, 1582, be made October 15, 1582. To take care of the discrepancy occurring thereafter Pope Gregory's astronomers decided that leap year should be omitted on every century year not divisible by 400. Leap year won't be suppressed again until 2100 A. D.

Anyway, leap year has a more romantic aspect. By tradition, if not by practice, it is the time a woman can propose marriage to a man. The origin of this counter attack in the love suit is less satisfactorily explained than the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

But apparently Margaret of Norway, who became queen of Scotland, started the thing in 1288 A. D. by saying there ought to be a law. She decreed that during the leap years of her reign every "mayden ladye of bothe hize and lowe estate shall hae

liberte to bespeake ye man she likes." And if a bachelor didn't like taking the proponent to be his lawful "wyfe" he could be "mulcted" (fined) one pound or less. His only "out" was to be already engaged.

### Calendar Accepted Rapidly.

The Gregorian calendar was accepted in Italy, Spain, and Portugal on the same day it was ordered in Rome. In France it was accepted before the year was ended and in 1583 by the Catholic states of Germany. The German Protestant states retained the Julian calendar until 1700 when Sweden and Denmark also changed to the Gregorian or "new style" calendar. Russia held to the Julian calendar until the soviet union was formed.

In Great Britain the Julian calendar was abolished by the act of 1752. That same year saw the change in the British colonies in America. The birthday of George Washington, which was February 11 under the Julian calendar, became February 22 when the change occurred.—Chicago Tribune.

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2388

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WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM  
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Girl—About five minutes' walk, if you run.



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**DEER LAKE**

(Edited by Mrs. Roy Hardy)

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hardy were Sunday dinner guests of his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy.

Johnny Guznick of Wolverine C CC Camp spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Guznick.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nowland and George Cooper called on Mrs. Chrissie Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Sutton, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Barber and son Roscoe of Hitchcock were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lumley and sister, Miss Sidney Lumley.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Johnson of Petoskey, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sutton of Boyne City were Sunday supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Wheaton of Boyne City, Herman Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fall and children were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lem Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hardy spent Saturday evening at the home of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McGeorge playing cards after which the hostess served lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Gals Sumners returned to Elsie Wednesday after a visit with her grandmother, Mrs. J. L. Sutton and father Archie Sutton in Boyne City. While here they attended the wedding of her sister, Bessie Sutton and Richard Johnson of Petoskey at her father's home in Boyne City, Monday, January 20.

**Timber Wolves Are Not "Man Killers"**

Although possibly large enough and strong enough to bring down an unarmed man in combat, the timber wolves of Michigan's upper peninsula are not mankillers, say the Department of Conservation game men after investigating the latest "bad wolf" story.

A report of mysterious origin recently had it that a timber wolf had attacked and eaten a lumberjack four miles south of McMillan in Luce county.

On hearing the report, state Conservation Officers from Newberry investigated, but in checking the county coroner, sheriff's office, physicians and undertaking parlors, they were unable to find any clues of the supposedly missing man or as to how the story of the wolf attack originated.

"The upper peninsula doubtless has a few timber wolves, but they are not man-killers or man-eaters," said mammalogist Paul Hiekie of the Department of Conservation. "In fact, we know of no authentic case in which a timber wolf attacked and killed a human being in the wild anywhere in the country."

**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.

**LOST AND FOUND**

LOST — A bunch of Keys. Will finder please notify E. N. CLINK. 5x1

**WANTED**

WANTED — About ten cords of clear beech or maple green block wood, suitable for splitting for kitchen range. — G. A. LISK, 3tf.

**HELP WANTED**

MAN AND WIFE — to run local coffee agency. Earnings up to \$300 in a month. I send everything needed. No money risk. Ford Sedan given if you qualify. Details free. ALBERT MILLS, 49 Mannouth, Cineannatti, O. 5x1

**MEN WANTED for Raleigh Routes**

of 800 families. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today. Raleigh, Dept. MCA-121-S, Freeport, Ill. 3x3

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

FOR SALE — Wood Timber, beech and maple tops; will sell in small lots. — O. H. BURLEW, R. 1, East Jordan. 5tf.

**CUSTOM SAWING**

— We are ready now for custom sawing at our mill on former M-66 — on our farm in Jordan township. — EUGENE SUTTON & EUGENE UMLOR. 3x3

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

**PENINSULA**

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

The ice harvest began Monday with ice about 12 inches thick.

The first early lambs to be reported arrived at Orchard Hill Saturday morning, January 25.

Because of the semester exams there was no school in the East Jordan Consolidated School, Friday.

The snow plow was unable to get through by the Star School Sunday and backed back to the county road.

Because of the condition of the roads there was no pedro party at Star School house Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Stanley spent Saturday evening with Mrs. Eliza Scott and daughter Margy in Mountain District.

Several from the Peninsula attended the funeral of Mrs. Ellen Myers-Bird in East Jordan, Wednesday, in spite of the terrible storm.

The coldest and most severe storm for many years was with us all last week with snow and high winds and temperature close to 8 below zero all the time.

George Jarman and his housekeeper, Mrs. Louisa Brace of Gravel Hill, south side, spent Saturday evening with the Ray Loomis family at Gravel Hill, north side, playing pedro.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden, who had spent the week with Mrs. Hayden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Novak, in East Jordan, walked out Saturday to Orchard Hill to spend a few days.

The Home Extension Club meeting which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. S. A. Hayden last Thursday was postponed because of the family being quarantined for scarlet fever until February 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy McClure of Cadillac motored up Saturday and visited Mrs. McClure's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. McDonald in Three Bells Dist. returning to Cadillac Sunday, Miss Dorothy McDonald accompanied them home for a visit.

Miss Arline and Master Lloyd Hayden of the Log Cabin spent Saturday with Miss Betty and Master Donald Hayden at Orchard Hill where they are staying with their grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden, while the rest of the family are quarantined with scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slate and children of Mountain District took dinner with the David and Ralph Gaunt families in Three Bells District, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers of Mountain District and Miss Eloise and Master Junior Gaunt of Knoll Krest were callers also.

David Gaunt of Three Bells District received a long distance telephone call Sunday afternoon stating his only brother, Joseph Gaunt, had just passed away, but got no particulars. Joseph Gaunt had spent several weeks with the David Gaunt family, returning to the home of his son, Frank on the West Side of South Arm Lake about ten days ago in usual health. Mrs. Joe Gaunt passed away only a few months ago. She was Mrs. David Gaunt's sister. Joe Gaunt was in his 77th year. He came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gaunt and their family of young children to what is now known as the East Shore farm, in 1868 from Ohio and has spent his entire life in Charlevoix County helping to develop this wilderness into the fine country it is at the present time. Of the family of nine children there are still three left; Mrs. Marth Earl of Boyne City, Mrs. Jennie McKee of North Star, and David Gaunt of Three Bells Dist.

**The "I's" Have It**

A few "I's" caught by the ether waves from a speech heard over the radio recently, said speech supposed to reach from coast to coast and from mountain to seashore:

- I am—
- I addressed—
- I recall—
- I would dedicate—
- I devoted—
- I could not—
- I should be—
- I recognize—
- I suggested—
- I trust—
- I realize—
- I have emphasized—
- I speak—
- I go back—
- I appealed—
- I made—
- I spoke—
- I took—
- I am able—
- I said—
- I have said—
- I am confident—
- I recommend—
- I have confidence—
- I repeat—
- I cannot—
- I sat—
- I responded—
- I volunteered—
- I studied—
- I loved—
- I labored—

Drive right and pedestrians will be left.

After an exhaustive study of the species we have come to a conclusion that there is no such thing as a fairly good skier.

**A Menacing Development**

In light of the gross and outrageous uses to which Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have put government dominated mediums of debate and information, there is much that is both ominous and sinister in the replies made (evidently under pressure) by the National Broadcasting Co., and the Columbia Broadcasting System to the communication recently sent them by Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Fletcher put in a perfectly reasonable request for time on the air so that answer may be given the political statements by President Roosevelt in his broadcast address to Congress, and so that certain "dramatizations" can be presented.

The companies turned thumbs down. Both refused to sell time for the "dramatizations," and the general reply from the CBS was stiff.

It flatly refused to sell time for political broadcasts until after the national party conventions which obviously gives the New Dealers the whole field until late in June.

And it undertook to assume the role of Mentor by asserting smugly that "appeals to the electorate should be intellectual and not based on emotion, passion or prejudice," a sally that sounds like one of Jim Farley's jokes in view of some of the things President Roosevelt has said lately.

President Lohr, of the NBC, was a little more moderate. He promised that his company will continue prior to the conventions to provide free facilities to the "responsible spokesmen" of all political parties.

But the announcement by both companies of censorship amounting to curtailment of free speech for opponents of the Roosevelt Administration is quite clear.

This is intolerable and menacing. Do not, however, blame the NBS and the CBS too much. After all it is not really they who have spoken. They are not free agents.

If they were, correction of the situation might be easy.

Elsewhere we used the word "pressure" and there can be no reasonable doubt that the companies have answered Mr. Fletcher in the vein they have used because they have been put on the spot by Washington and are acting under compelling duress.

This duress may be delicately applied. It may have come in the form of a hint or of "advice." But blunt words are not necessary in face of a lively knowledge that the Federal Communications Commission has power of life and death.

To an unarmed man a pistol ostentatiously exposed in a holster is as impressive as a pointed one.

The ultimate source of inspiration for censorship is not difficult to guess, either.

The mind reverts instantly to the desperate though unsuccessful effort made by President Roosevelt to acquire power of regulatory and suppressive censorship over the American press when the NRA newspaper code was being drawn up, and to the abusive anger of the President when he found himself checkmated.

The President has been unable to destroy the freedom of the press, and consequently he views it with ever growing fury. It stands as a perpetual check on dictatorship.

But the great modern medium of free speech, the radio, is another matter. There seems to be a chance to maintain a convenient partial stranglehold on that.

And perhaps with Hitler's Coburg tribute to radio as an instrument of national conquest in the back of his recollection, Mr. Roosevelt seems to have decided definitely that if he can avoid it, there will be no free radio during the coming months.

Indeed, under the philosophy of the New Deal, why should Administration opponents be handed a perfectly preventable opportunity to set forth their cause to the people in an unhampered way and on terms of democratic equality with himself and his aides? The idea is simply ridiculous.

There is no affinity between the New Deal and the Square Deal. The latter is one of Cousin Theodore's notions Franklin doesn't care much for. — Detroit Free Press.

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

10:06 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.  
"The Christian Sabbath" subject will be continued this Sunday night, Feb'y 2, by Elder Leonard Dudley.

It's better to be safety-conscious than unconscious.

**Flattery Now Bait Collectors Favor**

Milwaukee.—The bill collectors in these parts have thought up a new way to catch you at home.

A dulcet professional voice calls on the telephone and asks the name of your favorite radio program. A check, says the voice, is being made on the popularity of broadcasts. Will you be listening to that program tonight?

Thrilled by this attention, you promise to listen in at a certain hour. When that time comes, a bill collector is ringing the front door bell.

**FAIRVIEW-BANKS**

(Edited by H. J. Timmer)

Lots of snow and snowstorms this week.

Days are getting quite a bit longer again and it will soon be spring.

Dr. VanDellen of Ellsworth was a caller in this locality Tuesday afternoon.

William Van Beek of Mitchell was a caller in this locality Monday afternoon.

Harm Fielstra of Pleasant Hill was a caller in this neighborhood Saturday.

Art Wiltse and Gerrit Sloothaak visited with Harry DeGroot Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Oosterbaan visited with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Postma Tuesday.

The County snow plow is quite busy these days and nights keeping our main roads open.

The party who has a lot of nice dry hardwood for his stoves now-a-days will certainly enjoy it.

Our county men who are working on the road at present certainly have some job on hand in this cold weather.

The young people were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Timmer in Charlevoix, Tuesday evening.

Ben Timmer and Harry DeGroot were callers in Maple Hill District, Monday, and report a lot of snow over there.

The Misses Kathryn and Cora Timmer were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Oosterbaan Wednesday evening.

Mr. Frank DeJong, Aldert Postma, Will Timmer and Dick Oosterbaan were callers at the Timmer's residence Wednesday afternoon.

**CARD OF THANKS**

We wish to express our deepest appreciation to the friends and neighbors, for their many acts of kindness, also for the beautiful flowers received in our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Sheldon  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Montroy  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers  
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers  
Claude Myers

Safety often depends on your own wheel — not on the other fellow's.

**Home Care of the Scarlet Fever Patient**

Ninety-five per cent of the cases of scarlet fever in our state occur in children under 15 years of age showing that it is a disease chiefly of school age. Most of our cases usually take place in late winter and early spring. During 1935 our district composed of the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Otsego had 32 cases of scarlet fever compared with 157 in 1934 and 348 in 1933. However, we had one death reported from scarlet fever in 1935 as compared with no deaths in 1934 and seven deaths in 1933. Apparently we need have no alarm at present of an increase in the severity of the disease.

Although some workers have advocated the Dick toxin for active immunization against scarlet fever together with the Dick test, there is some question as to whether adequate protection is given over a long enough period of time to warrant its use. At least we can generally say that our Health Department does not believe in active immunization against scarlet fever as a wholesale measure through the schools or elsewhere. A severe virulent infection with a rapid spreading epidemic might on the other hand necessitate a change of view on this point.

Practically all scarlet fever is spread by discharges from the nose and throat of a scarlet fever case or

carrier entering the nose and throat of a non-immune individual. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid contacts and convalescents from this disease. Of course any disease brings terror into every mother's heart but the fact of its being a contagious disease brings additional fear. The question as to whether a child should be taken to a hospital and whether his presence in the house will endanger other members of the family are many things that worry the parents. While every communicable disease is potentially a dangerous one, with early detection, isolation and careful nursing, many cases may quite safely be nursed in the home.

The patient's room should be isolated if possible and should be sparsely furnished. A set of dishes should be set aside for his use. They should be washed in the bathroom and never returned to the kitchen to be mixed with the regular house dishes. A still better plan is to use when possible paper plates and cups which can be burned after each meal, this leaving only the silverware to be taken care, which can be sterilized by boiling. Food prepared in the kitchen may be brought to the door of the patient's room in covered container and transferred to the patient's dishes. The mother in leaving the patient's room should be extremely careful to acquire such cleanliness that she will not carry any germs. Such home care and precautions as these lessen the liability of transferring the disease to other members of the family.

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH  
**TEMPLE THEATRE** EAST JORDAN  
FRI - SAT. Jan. 31 - Feb. 1 SATURDAY MATINEE  
Randolph Scott - Kay Johnson - T. Roy Barnes  
ANDY CLYDE "BIG BOY" WILLIAMS  
**VILLAGE TALE**  
EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!  
● ● OUR GANG FOLLIES OF 1936 ● ●  
SUN-MON-TUES, Feb. 2-3-4 SUNDAY MATINEE  
Pat O'Brien — Jean Muir — Frank McHugh  
JAMES MELTON — JANE FROMAN — PHIL REGAN  
**Stars Over Broadway**  
EL BRENDAL COMEDY — LATEST NEWS FLASHES  
WED - THUR. Feb. 5-6 FAMILY NITES 2 for 25c  
Jack Benny — Gene Raymond — Nancy Carroll  
**Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round**

**Cheer Up, Mister!!**  
**This is Another Year!!**



**TRY OUR FIRST CLASS PRINTING For BUSINESS ILLS**

- Letterheads
- Business Forms
- Booklets
- Catalogs
- Billheads
- Invoices
- Business Stationery
- Broadsides
- Envelopes
- Business Cards
- Personal Cards

WE are equipped to give you first class workmanship on a ny style printing you may need. We have special type faces, special illustrations and can assist you in selection of paper stock that will give your printed matter character and add to the prestige of your business... Low prices and prompt service prevail.

THE  
**Charlevoix County Herald**  
EAST JORDAN, MICH. PHONE 32

# Local Happenings

Barney Milstein is spending a few days in Lansing.

Joe Evans of Big Rapids was a week end guest of East Jordan friends.

Julius Nachazel of Houghton School of Mines was an East Jordan visitor this week.

Editor Blaine Wilson of the Central Lake Torch was an East Jordan business visitor, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey of Grand Rapids were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crowell the first of the week.

Mrs. Lee Wright, who has been a patient at Charlevoix hospital since the middle of November, is expected home the last of this week.

Jasmine Rebekah Lodge will hold their regular meeting next Wednesday, February 5. There will be initiation and a good attendance is desired.

Mrs. John Patrick returned to her home in Mancelona last Saturday, after spending the week at the home of her grandson, Robert Campbell and family.

Some good Skates 45c, Skis 50c, good safety Razor Blades 5 for 10c, soap 3 for 5c. Skate sharpening and repairing done at Malpass Hdwe. Co's. adv.

Regular meeting of Mark Chapter No. 275 O. E. S. on Friday, February 7, at 8 o'clock sharp. Husbands are invited to come at 9 o'clock for a social game of cards, and refreshments.

Russell Gore, staff writer just returned from a six months' tour of Europe, describes the spectacular life in Germany under Hitler's dictatorship. Read this vivid account in the Feature Section of Sunday's Detroit News.

The young peoples society and members of the prayer meeting group will hold a fellowship supper Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church honoring Miss Helen Malpass, who will soon leave to enroll as a student nurse at Sparrow Hospital, Lansing.

According to word from John Smith, Antrim county EFA administrator, the county board of supervisors there has been told it must contribute \$4,000 toward the caring of the county needy. Thus far the board has refused to turn the money over to the state.

There will be no special session of the legislature to halt the sale of property for non-payment of taxes, Governor Fitzgerald told a delegation this week. After listening to their arguments he said: "There is no use in beating around the bush. As far as I am concerned the tax sale will be held."

Fred DeNise of Boyne Falls called on East Jordan relatives last Thursday.

Ingwald Olson was a business visitor in Saginaw on Tuesday of last week.

Clarence Healey was a Grand Rapids business visitor the first of the week.

Guy Hitchcock of Flint is visiting his mother, Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock and family.

Orrin Bartlett returned home last Saturday from Lockwood hospital, Petoskey.

Nice dry Cedar Kindling Wood and Hay for sale at Malpass Hdwe. Co. av.

Mrs. Joe Nemecek and infant son returned home Wednesday from Lockwood Hospital.

Harry Simmons spent the first of the week in Grand Rapids, returning home Tuesday.

Mrs. Jane Anderson of Charlevoix is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Maddock.

Mrs. Anna Keats has returned from Greenville where she spent several weeks at the home of her daughter.

Mrs. Helen Gould, who lives near Chestonia, is spending a couple of weeks in East Jordan visiting friends.

Miss Beatrice Hitchcock returned home last Thursday from Detroit where she has been employed for the past several weeks.

Residents of North Main Street report a lone robin in that vicinity — quite a contrast to the wintry blast we have been experiencing.

Plans are well under way for the annual Father and Son Banquet, sponsored by the Mens' Fellowship Club, to be given February 13th.

The East Jordan Study Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Richard Malpass Tuesday, February 4th, assisted by Mrs. Margaret Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heise and daughter, Jean, of Charlevoix were guests of her sister, Mrs. Laurence LaLonde and family the first of last week.

A beautiful oak Buffet only \$6.50, beautiful rebuilt large Parlor Heater \$17.50, big Cook Stove \$5.00, also other bargains at Malpass Hdwe. Co. this week. adv.

Mrs. Guy Thompson of Bellevue, Idaho, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gilbert LaClair at Ellsworth, and also Mrs. Roy Nowland of East Jordan, returned home Sunday. She was called here by the death of her father, Henry Willis.

Among those to attend the funeral of Mark Chaplin at Levering, Tuesday afternoon, were, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bartlett and daughter, Lois, John Porter, Ira Bartlett, Mrs. I. W. Bartlett, Orrin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Skrocki and Mrs. Norman Bartlett.

All Detroit high school seniors henceforward will have to pass a test of state and local traffic ordinances before becoming eligible for graduation, according to a plan announced by Frank Cody, superintendent of schools. In addition traffic and safety training will be given all other children in city-supported schools.

Construction of the state's new \$500,000 tubercular sanatorium at Gaylord will commence early next spring, Budget Director George R. Thompson said this week. He was informed that a federal appropriation of \$204,055 has been finally passed upon and made available. The state will add an additional \$250,000 to make a total sufficient for the construction of an institution capable of caring for 100 or more patients.

Harry L. Pierson, Michigan Works Progress Administrator, has instituted an eight hour, four day work week for the state's 95,000 employees now engaged on WPA projects. "We are changing the present five-day week in order that employes on all our projects in the larger communities may have an extra day each week to look for jobs in private industry," Pierson said. "In rural communities the four day week will give workers a chance to cut wood, fish and do odd jobs to supplement their incomes." The shortened work week will be effected February 1.

Better wait a minute at the crossing than forever in the cemetery.

Have your car checked, a part like a broken steering knuckle being sufficient to hurl you into eternity.

Italy will try surplus wine as a fuel in war motors. Drinking out of a carburetor sounds impossible, as a fruit jar was hard enough.

**Why Get Up Nights?**  
This 25c Bladder Laxative Free  
If it fails to flush out impurities and excess acids which cause the irregularity that wakes you up. Get buchu, juniper oil, etc., in little green tablets called Bukets, the bladder laxative. Works on the bladder similar to castor oil on the bowels. Poorly acting bladder can cause scanty flow, frequent desire, burning or backache. In four days if not pleased any druggist will refund your 25c. Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

## Masons — Eastern Stars And Friends Enjoy Dinner Party

One of the most successful social functions of the winter was the dinner party given by the Masons, Jan. 23rd, for the members, their wives, members of the Eastern Star and their husbands. It was under the supervision of the entertainment committee, Al Warda, Ira Bartlett, and Joe Clark.

Mr. Bartlett created an attractive scheme of decoration for the lodge rooms and tables, using the lodge and chapter colors very effectively.

Mr. Warda supervised the excellent dinner and arranged the program which was as follows:

Marimba solo — Bud Porter.  
Readings — Mrs. Palmiter.  
Piano solo "Moonlight Sonata" (slow movement) — Mr. Bippus.  
Duet — Mary Seiler and Ruth Bulow.

One act play, "The son's wife" was presented by the following cast; Mrs. Eleanor Carson, George Secord, Mrs. Clara Kitman, W. H. Sloan, Mrs. Maybelle Carson, Miss Agnes Porter, and Charles Murphy.

Piano duet — Mrs. Gladys Bechtold and Mrs. Mabel Secord.

One act comedy, "The Mirror", (a travesty on women playing cards). The cast was Al. Warda, Alvin Bippus, Merton Roberts and Guy Watson.

This event is to be an annual affair and next year's committee will have to work hard if they surpass this year's entertainment.

## Seasoning of Wood For Fuel Is Important

Wood, as fuel, has always been of importance to the farmers of this country and the last few years have seen an increase in its consumption for this purpose. Because the source of supply is close at hand and where the cost of coal and of other fuels is high, it is chiefly used on farms and in rural communities.

The cutting of the year's fuel supply is generally a sparetime job on the farm during the late fall and winter months. Uneconomical methods of handling the wood after cutting increase the cost and waste the product. Fuel wood is usually handled in two ways; it is cut and split into cordwood lengths of 4 feet and piled to dry, or is cut and split into stove-wood lengths and thrown into piles resembling small haystacks. The latter system is not the best as it prevents the chunks on the inside of the pile from seasoning and they may even rot before they are used.

According to the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., the stove lengths as well as the cordwood should be loosely piled so that air can circulate around the sticks. The piles should be located in airy places in order that prevailing winds may blow through the sides of the piles rather than through the ends so that rapid seasoning will take place. In other words, the lengths of the pieces should be piled parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds.

The seasoning of wood for fuel is important, because dry wood has a somewhat greater heating value than green wood, and is much more convenient to use, because it is very much lighter in weight. In general it seasons more rapidly in the late spring and summer than during the remainder of the year, and most slowly when cut in late fall.

When green wood is burned, part of the heat that the wood produces is taken up in drying the wood as it burns; this heat is lost and the more water the wood contains, the greater the heat loss. The water in green wood often makes up half of the total weight, especially in sapwood.

In wood, air dried until it contains only 15 to 20 percent moisture, one cord (80 cubic feet) of hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, or cherry will give approximately the same amount of heat as one ton of hard coal. One and one-half cords of shortleaf pine, western hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, or soft maple will equal one ton of coal; while 2 cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, cypress, basswood, spruce, or white pine will give the same amount of heat as one ton of hard coal.

Resin gives twice as much heat as wood, weight for weight; hence such woods as the pines or firs have more heating power per ton than non-resinous woods. The heating value of wood depends, in many cases, not alone upon its heating power, but also upon such qualities as ease of ignition, rapidity of burning, freedom from smoke, and uniformity of heat. As a rule soft woods burn more readily than hard woods, and light woods more readily than heavy woods. The pines give a quicker, hotter fire and are consumed in a shorter time than birch; whereas birch gives a more intense flame than oak. On the other hand, oak gives a more steady heat. A standard cord of hardwood on burning yields only 60 pounds of ashes, whereas a ton of hard coal yields from 200 to 300 pounds of ashes.

**Full Gospel Mission**  
Rev. Horace H. Snider, Pastor  
Sunday School — 11 A. M.  
Morning Worship — 12 M.  
Evangelistic Service — 8 P. M.  
Come and worship with us.

The U. S. Supreme Court has appointed a press contact man. We trust he is not the type who will think up an All-Time All-America Bench.

## Trout Rearing Ponds Being Constructed At Oden By CCC Camp Workers

Construction of two new trout rearing ponds at the Department of Conservation fish hatchery at Oden is one of the major winter activities of Camp Wolverine, a Michigan Emergency Conservation Work CCC camp located in the Hardwood State Forest.

The ponds are 150 feet long, 10 feet wide and four feet deep. Walls are to be rip-rapped native stone, with concrete center wall and tail race along the side. Bottoms are washed gravel, and headers of concrete with sluice boards of conventional design.

Work was started on the project Dec. 5th. Excavation is about 80 percent complete to date. Trees and shrubs removed for the excavation have been carefully preserved and will be planted after completion of the construction to conform to a new landscaping plan. Approximately 200 feet of tile and water line will be installed to insure constant flow of fresh water.

The hatchery is provided with an abundant source of water. Flowing wells are numerous in the area casing at 40 to 90 feet below the surface. Water now being used in the hatchery buildings and ponds is derived from this source.

## Railroads Reducing Forest Fire Losses

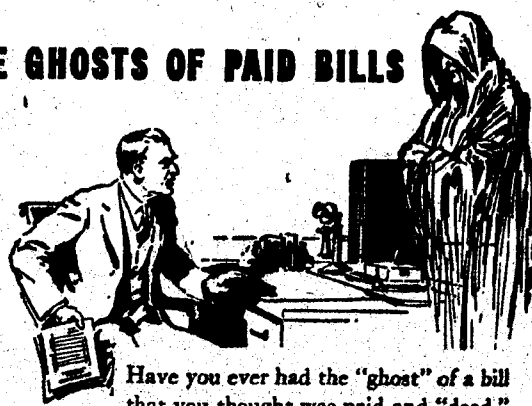
Continued co-operation between railroad lines operating in Michigan and conservation authorities of the state is steadily reducing the number of railroad-caused forest fires.

Ten years ago railroads were accused of starting as much as 30 percent of the annual total number of forest fires in Michigan. Last year, of the 1,457 forest fires in the state, only three percent were railroad caused. Use of spark-arresters on locomotives and other precautionary appliances, together with careful check-ups to see that they're effective, have been responsible for the decrease in the number of railroad fires during the past nine years.

The nine-year record of railroad fires, beginning when state inspection work was started, is as follows:—  
1935 - 47, 1934 - 81, 1933 - 123, 1932 - 102, 1931 - 172, 1930 - 309, 1929 - 304, 1928 - 235, 1927 - 351. Total — 1,724 fires.

Booth Tarkington thinks the novel and short story are doomed. And then where will Hollywood buy a title to write a picture around?

## THE GHOSTS OF PAID BILLS



Have you ever had the "ghost" of a bill that you thought was paid and "dead," pop up for repayment?

You knew you had paid it, but where was the receipt? You hadn't saved it, or you had lost it, and there was nothing to do but to pay the bill the second time.

A checking account will banish all these troublesome "ghosts" and give you absolute evidence of payment.

If you can't afford to pay bills twice, then you can't afford to be without a checking account.



## STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN

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

Sunday, February 2, 1936.

8:30 a. m. — East Jordan.  
10:30 a. m. — Settlement.

**Presbyterian Church**  
C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor  
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor  
"A Church for Folks."

10:30 a. m. — Morning Worship.  
11:45 a. m. — Sunday School.  
6:30 p. m. — Fellowship lunch of the groups that usually meet at 7 and 8 o'clock.

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

12:00 m. — Sunday School.  
11:00 a. m. — Church.  
6:30 p. m. — Epworth League

**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 7:30 p. m.

**Seventh-day Adventist**  
Pastor — L. C. Lee

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

## PUBLIC ENEMIES



They say talk is cheap. Maybe it is—anywhere except behind the steering wheel of an automobile.

The Conversationalist who elects to demonstrate his talents while driving is literally talking himself into trouble—and usually serious trouble.

Driving is a serious business. It can not be combined with debating, sightseeing or kindred diversions.

Good drivers concentrate their attention on the road and let others do the talking.



# what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

**Idolatry of Self-Destruction.**  
**SANTA MONICA, CALIF.**—Once upon a time there was a strange race that, while in some ways quite civilized, yet worshipped a murderous and a monstrous god.

Now this god demanded human sacrifice. He had high priests who ministered to his images; he had countless devotees who traveled about, gathering in the victims to feed his cravings. The feeble and the careless, the aged dodderer and the unwary child—these were the favorite offerings. Yet the collectors spared none at all, neither the strong nor the halt nor the helpless. Often, in their madness, they destroyed one another. Each year the cruel tally mounted—so many thousands dead, so many hundreds of thousands crippled and broken.

These curious people lived in a place called America, and the god they worshipped was called Speed.

**The World-Problem-Solvers.**  
 I'M CONSTANTLY running into somebody who knows exactly what's wrong with the world and what ought to be done about it, but can't make up his mind whether to have his eggs fried on one side or turned over.

At lunch today, I encountered one gentleman who could diagnose all our political and economic ills—just like that—and name the remedies, too. In fact he did name quite a few while I was looking after the check. And yet I know for a positive fact that his wife won't let him pick out his own neckties and he can't be trusted to cross the street by himself, owing to not being able to decide off-hand which automobile he prefers to be hit by.

Sometimes I think one of our troubles is that we have among us too many who know practically everything and too few who can do anything practically.

**The Passing of Kipling.**  
 TWENTY-THREE years ago, I visited Rudyard Kipling at his home in Sussex. Gracious in his hospitality, he nevertheless was already showing signs of the mania for seclusion which, following the death of his only son in the World war, made of him an entrenched recluse.

He shunned people; shunned things; shunned the pugnacity of life. He developed an active dislike for Americans—the people whom he once loved and who constituted perhaps his most loyal following. He became that most lamentable of figures among literary folk—the spot marked "D," denoting where a quenched genius was last seen.

Most of us who write are but assimilators and assemblers. Here was a real creator, and real creators don't happen often. His jungle books and his barrack-room ballads; his Mulvaney and his Kim—these will live while men read English and speak it. May that be *salva* to his passing soul!

**Acting for the Movies.**  
 OUT here on this lot, we're finishing up the first moving picture in which Ye Scribe has had a real chance to give his all to art. The picture's to be called "Everybody's Old Man"—that is unless the producers change their minds at the last minute, as is customary, and re-title it "The Rollo Boys in an Igloo" or something.

None of us seemed to feel it while we were shooting scenes, but if everybody is as tired as the old man is, they won't have to rock anybody to sleep. The head cameraman goes on a rest cure soon, and the director's wife just telephoned that she's a little bit worried about him—he keeps hearing brass bands playing, and a while ago he ran out and tried to stop a runaway horse that wasn't there.

I've found out one thing: acting for the movies provides a complete mental rest, but it's very hard on the feet.

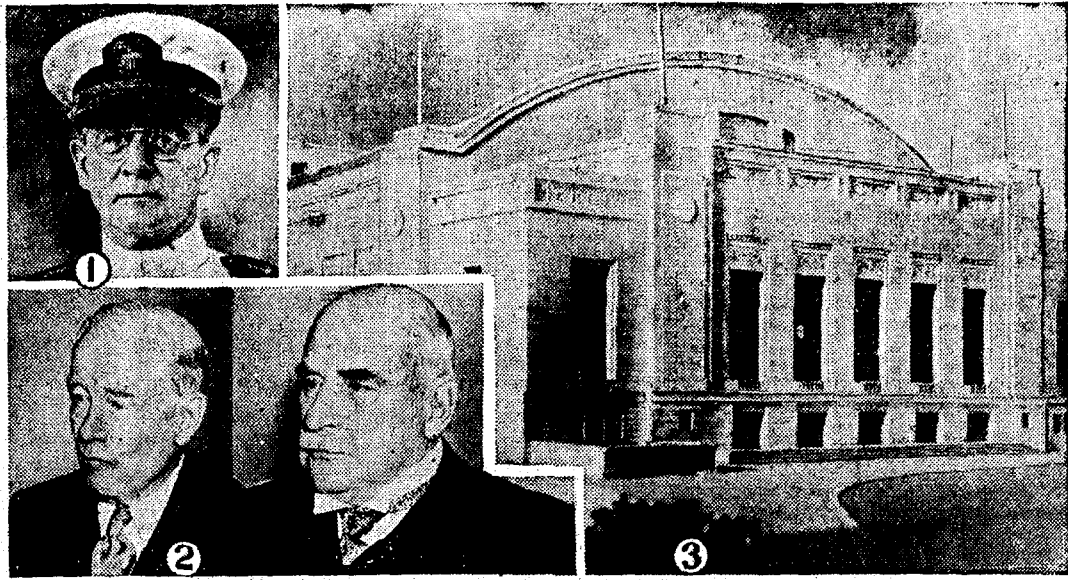
**Tattooed Ladies.**  
 IN a theatrical paper I read that one of the most copiously illustrated tattooed ladies in the business is fixing to be divorced from a husband who's also of the sideshowing profession. I remember the lady well, sitting on a platform and, in response to requests, slowly turning around so the audience could see what she had to say on the other side.

Well, every man to his taste, but I've always figured life would be kind of fascinating with a tattooed lady for a helpmate. Any time you got tired of talking, you could ask her to let you look at the pictures. And what a boon 'twould be for the children, having a comic section for a parent, and vice versa.

**Namesakes of Heroes.**  
 IT'S getting so you can tell when twenty-one years have passed since some great national figure—a president, or maybe a military hero—was at the peak of his popularity. It's when a lot of his namesakes get too old for the reform school and are just the right age for the penitentiary. Once in a while one of the crop goes into the ministry, but apparently not enough of them to make much difference in the grand total.

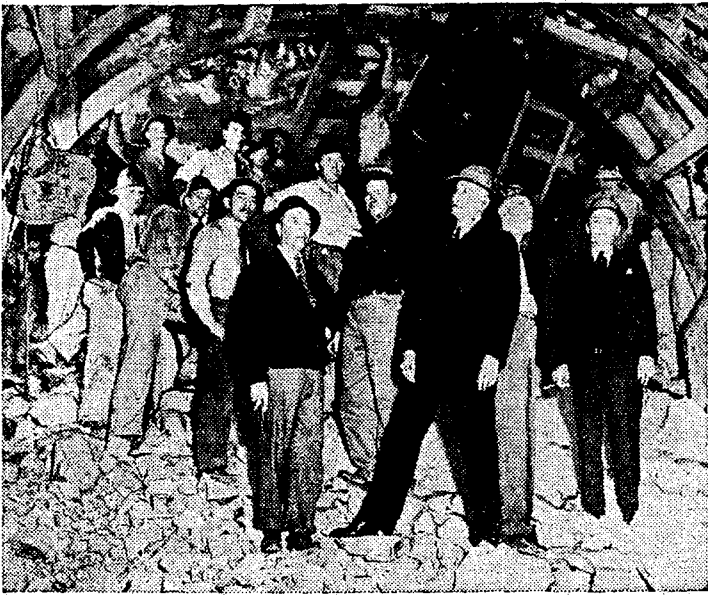
IRVIN S. COBB.  
 © North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.—WNU Service.

## Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Vice Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, commander of the navy scouting force, who has been named to be commander-in-chief of the United States fleet with the rank of admiral. 2—John Pierpont Morgan, right, and his partner, Thomas W. Lamont, at the senate munitions committee hearing where they were questioned on financial operations during the World war. 3—View of the Philadelphia convention hall in which the Democratic national convention will be held starting June 23.

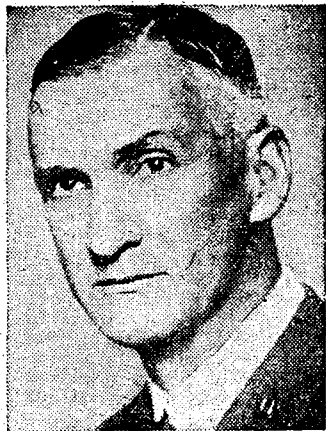
### After Holing-Through Longest Tunnel



Interior of the East Coachella tunnel in California, the longest tunnel in the world, after a charge of dynamite tore out the last barrier of rock and holed-through the 242-mile-long bore. The tunnel will carry water from the Colorado river to Los Angeles. Shown in the picture are some of the engineers and workmen on the project.

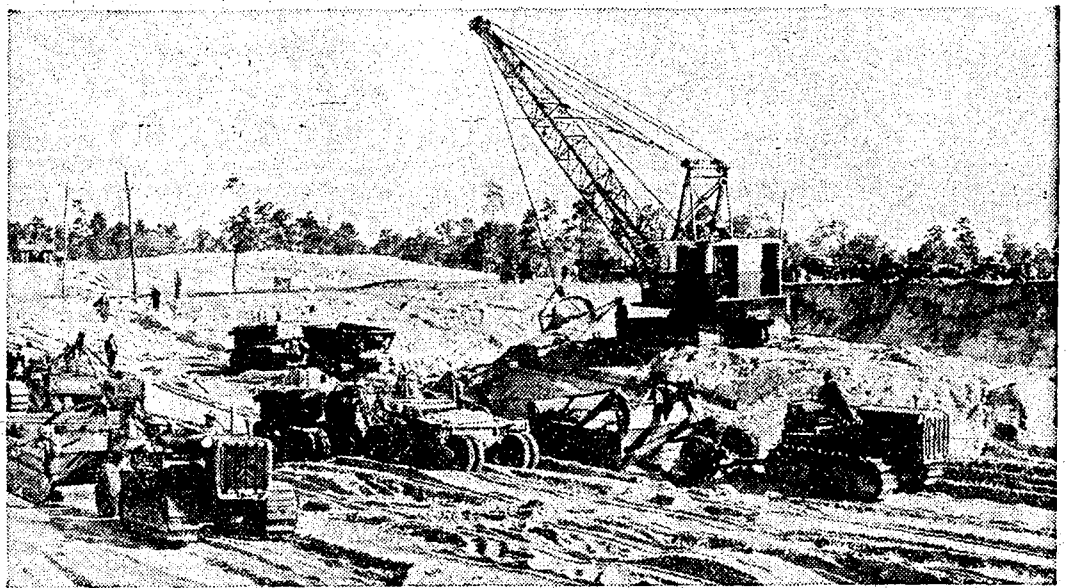
### Brig. Gen. E. T. Conley Made Adjutant General

Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, who was appointed adjutant general of the United States army with the rank of major general. He succeeds Maj. Gen. James F. McKinley, retired. General



Conley, nearing sixty-two, has been several times honored for meritorious service in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and with the A. E. F. in France. He is the author of several books on army tactics.

### Making an Island of Southern Florida



Trucks, tractors and every conceivable dirt remover are helping cut a 205-mile water path through north Florida, thereby saving many days in shipping between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean. Part of the machinery is pictured here. The canal has caused a great dispute among agrarians in Florida who believe that the salt water will ruin their streams. Army geologists point out that the streams may flow into the canal, but not the canal into the streams.

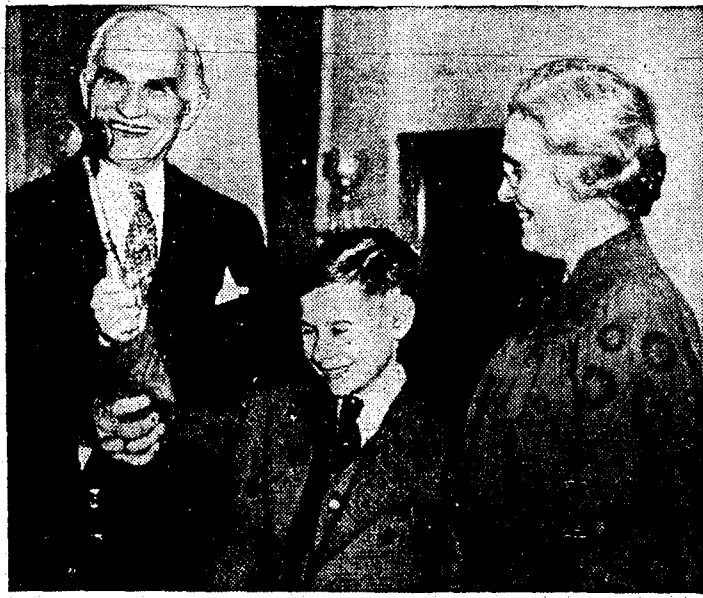
### Uruguay, U.S.S.R. Break; Minkin Given Passport

Alexander Minkin, Soviet minister to Uruguay, who was given his passport when Uruguay severed relations with



Russia. South American newspapers charged that Minkin was responsible for the uprisings in Brazil and other parts of the continent.

### "Boy Orator" Is Now a House Page



Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of the house of representatives is pictured with Robert (Bobby) Parrish, fourteen, newest member of the page personnel of the house, and Bobby's mother, Mrs. Marie Kesler, just after the boy had been enrolled in his new job. Young Parrish, Four-H club member from West Terre Haute, Ind., gained considerable fame as the "Boy Orator of the Wabash."

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

### Lesson for February 2

#### JESUS ENLISTS HELPERS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 5:1-11, 27, 28. GOLDEN TEXT—They forsook all and followed him.—Luke 5:11. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Finds Some Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus and the Fishermen. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Jesus Calls Us. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Call to Serve With Christ.

The work of Jesus had now progressed far enough to make more workers necessary. He, therefore, called and trained the helpers needed. The spread of Christianity depends upon the testimony of men and women who have come into an experiential knowledge of Jesus Christ.

#### I. Jesus Teaching by the Seaside (vv. 1-3).

His fame was now so widespread that the people pressed upon him to hear the Word of God. The manner and matter of his teaching gained the attention of the people, for he taught as one having authority and not as the Scribes. The people came to hear the Word of God. It is true today that people will flock to hear the preaching of the Word of God. The people will not flock to hear the preacher discourse on politics, literature, current events, and human philosophy. These people were hearing the living Word expounding the written Word.

#### II. The Mighty Draught of Fishes (vv. 4-7).

Before these disciples were called into the Lord's service, it was necessary that, in a most concrete way, they be shown the wisdom and power of Jesus Christ.

1. Christ's command (v. 4). It was to launch out into the deep and let down their nets for a draught of fishes. It was necessary for them to learn that if fish were to be caught they must cast their nets where the fish were.

2. The disciples' hesitant obedience (v. 5). Peter as spokesman explained that they had a night of disheartening failure. They had given themselves to a whole night of exhausting toil, with no success. While they acknowledged their failure and unwillingness to continue on the ground of their own judgment, they expressed willingness to proceed on a new ground of action; namely, "At thy word." Happy are they, who are willing to go forth with unflinching courage on the ground of Christ's commandment.

3. Reward for obedience (vv. 6, 7). By Jesus' guidance they were able to take such a draught of fishes that their nets broke and the boats were in danger of sinking. Abundant success will crown the efforts of the disciples who render implicit obedience to the commands of the Lord Jesus Christ.

#### III. The Disciples Called to Higher Service (vv. 8-11).

1. The effect of the miracle upon the disciples (vv. 8-10). This miracle was so manifestly the work of supernatural power that Peter acknowledged himself to be in the presence of a divine being, even expressing the fear that comes to all when brought face to face with God.

2. Their new vocation (v. 10). Jesus not only spoke words of good cheer to the disciples, but made clear to them their work in the coming years. They no longer were to spend their time in catching fish, but henceforth were to be fishers of men. Literally, they were to catch men alive. This is the exalted calling of every one who is Christ's real disciple.

3. Response to the call (v. 11). They left all and followed Jesus. They had such a marvelous demonstration of wisdom and power of Christ that they were now willing to give up their temporal interests and give themselves to the new work; that of winning men to Christ. Obedience to Christ meant not only sacrifice, but a life of fruitful service in winning souls for him.

#### IV. The Calling of Matthew (vv. 27, 28).

Matthew was a despised tax-gatherer. He was called from a remunerative position to give up all and follow Jesus. He, together with James, John, and Peter, gave up all to follow Jesus. He had the courage of his convictions, for he made a great feast to which he invited his old friends so that he might introduce them to Jesus Christ. This act of Matthew was a result of mature deliberation, for considerable time had elapsed since his call. His experience with Jesus was so blessedly real that he desired that his friends should have a like blessing. Men and women of reputation and influence should capitalize on them for the salvation of the lost, introducing their friends to Jesus Christ. Christ is not only able to save all kinds of sinners, but to use them when saved in his work.

#### Prayer

Prayer without watching is hypocrisy; and watching without prayer is presumption.—Jay.

#### The Depths of Beauty

The fountain of beauty is the heart, and every thought illustrates the wall of your chamber.

#### Goodness

He whose goodness is part of himself, is what is called a real man.—Mencius.

## All Around the House

Flower pots used in the house are made very decorative if painted with water color paints.

A noted chemist gives us the information that science has discovered that it is not dangerous to leave canned foods in the can after it has been opened. They remain in better condition until eaten if the unused portion is kept in the can. There is nothing about the can that will contribute to the spoilage of food.

A bottle of furniture polish rubbed into clean dry mop will give hardwood floors an excellent polish.

When postage stamps stick together lay a thin paper over them and run a hot iron over the paper. The heat does not remove mucilage.

Maple sirup mixed with confectioners sugar to which a little butter or cream is added makes a delicious frosting for cakes.

To keep the coffee pot sweet fill it with water to which one tablespoon of soda has been added and set on the stove until water boils.

Keep a large shaker containing six parts salt to one part pepper on the shelf of your kitchen range to use in seasoning foods.

Neck pieces of beef and lamb make delicious soups and stews.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove indelible ink marks from white fabrics.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

## Do You Ever Wonder

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

Ask Your Doctor and Find Out

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

He will tell you that before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, safe relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it safe for the average person to use regularly. In your own interest remember this.

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this—and see that you get what you want.

Bayer Aspirin



Forgive Graciously If you must forgive, forgive graciously.

## CONSTIPATION MADE WORK MISERY

IT IS DISCOVERED ALL VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE. For years he suffered with constipation. Blamed it on his work. Then a friend told him about the natural

all-vegetable corrective, Nature's Remedy. MR. Tablets contain a balanced combination of the laxatives provided by nature in plants and vegetables. See for yourself. Note how differently they work. No griping. Gentle but thorough action, leaving you refreshed, alive. Wonderful for headaches, bilious spells, Non-habit forming. Only 25c.—all druggists.



## Babies Need a Pure NURSERY SOAP

Soothe and comfort baby's skin with delicately medicated Cuticura Soap—famous the world over for purity and mildness. After bathing, dust on Cuticura Talcum. For chafing, rashes and other externally caused skin irritations, use Cuticura Ointment, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c, Talcum 25c.



The Mind Meter • By LOWELL HENDERSON

The True-False Test

In the following test, ten statements are made, some of which are false. It is not necessary to correct the statements. Simply write the letter T after the true statements, and the letter F after the false ones.

- 1. The Seventy-third congress is now in session.
2. Chicago is the capital of Illinois.
3. The Missouri river is the longest river in the United States.
4. The Philadelphia Athletics are in the National League.
5. Enervate means to pep up, strengthen.
6. Rhode Island was one of the Original Thirteen states.
7. "Ivanhoe" was written by Sir Walter Scott.
8. Kentucky is farther south than Tennessee.
9. The Battle of Ticonderoga was fought in the Revolutionary war.
10. Giuseppe Verdi composed the opera "Il Trovatore."

- Answers—
1. False.
2. False.
3. True.
4. False.
5. False.
6. True.
7. True.
8. False.
9. True.
10. True.

I FEEL FINE

Mothers read this:



A CONSTIPATED child is so easily straightened out, it's a pity more mothers don't know the remedy.

Liquid laxative is the answer, mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A liquid can be measured. The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need. Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child and with any adult. Doctors use liquid laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. And today, there are fully a million families that will have no other kind in the house.

The liquid-laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is a doctor's prescription, now so widely known that you can get it all ready for use at any drugstore.

Don't be BALD!

Don't give up! Faithful use of Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap for the shampoo has saved many from Baldness. Kills Dandruff germs; stops excessive falling. Hair promotes scalp health. Ask your Barber. Start to-day!

GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE

BLOTCHY, ROUGH complexions Improved, and smooth skin often restored by daily treatment with Resinol

BEFORE BABY COMES

Elimination of Body Waste is Doubly Important

In the crucial months before baby arrives it is vitally important that the body be rid of waste matter. Your intestines must function regularly, completely without griping.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—such pleasanter to take than liquid. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system, and insure regular, complete elimination without pain or effort.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 40, at 35c and 60c, respectively, and in convenient time for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today! Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Select Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.



The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers

CAUGHT in the WILD

By ROBERT AMES BENNET

WNU Service Copyright by Robert Ames Bennet

CHAPTER IX

Murder.

In the morning Garth for the first time showed haste. The dawn was far too beautifully rose. He made sure that Lilith's blankets were back in her cockpit before he handed her aboard. He fitted the glass wind cowl to the cockpit rim, which came up almost level with her eyes.

"If we strike into a blizzard, get your cap over your ears, and blanket yourself, head and all," he warned. "You don't want to lose your ears and nose."

The constable was already snug under his own cowl. Garth swung into his pilot cockpit. Old Tobin gave the propeller a spin for him.

This time Garth needed no circling in order to trace the air route. Aboard the cabin monoplane he had watched Huxby's instruments and noted the landmarks from above. He now knew the way in by air. He did not even have to follow the zigzag course that he had been forced to grope along in guiding Huxby. His mental map of all those turns, bearings and distances enabled him to draw a direct air line to the lost valley. He headed along it as straight as the crow flies.

By the time the lovely rose dawn glared into an angry red sunrise, the roaring plane had flown all the way across that weary desolation of muskegs and broken-ridged lower mountains. Close ahead loomed the last range in front of the Selwyns. The summits that had reared up so bare and brown under the summer sun now gleamed with a white mantle. The only dark spots were precipices too steep to hold the snow.

Thickening clouds foretold another storm. But Garth had outraced it. Instead of swinging in around the out-thrust mountain to the pass, he banked and drove past the east side of the mountain, on a long upslant.

A few miles north from the pass, he banked to the west and headed for the lowest notch in the jagged east-side wall of the valley. Above the great barrier the plane bumped like a boat in a choppy sea. Garth paid no conscious heed to the rough passage. His hands and feet adjusted the controls with automatic precision, leaving his attention free to center upon what lay ahead.

His first glimpse into the valley showed him a column of smoke above the black belt of spruce at the far end of the lake. Much thicker and darker than ordinary camp-fire smoke, it stood out distinct against the vivid white of the snow-sheeted tundra slope.

As the plane drove clear above the saddle between the peaks, he shoved the stick forward and cut the gun. With the roar of the engine stilled, the plane swooped down at the lake like a monstrous bird of prey. Relatively speaking, it was driving at its quarry as noiselessly as a great horned owl of the North stoops to strike a rabbit. Also, by entering the valley over this distant saddle, instead of through the pass, Garth felt sure the plane would not be seen.

His next problem was to effect a landing without the roar of the re-started motor. He had already made out Huxby's big cabin plane, moored at the mouth of the glacier stream. That was the only safe mooring place.

The lake had already skimmed over with this ice except where the out-rushing glacier torrent kept a water lane free, well out from shore. Huxby undoubtedly had been shrewd enough to foresee a freeze-up if he moored his plane below the foot of the glacier trough.

Absence of any smoke near the plane told that the miners were capped at the placer. The stream mouth was too far from the diggings for the hurried workers to tramp back and forth every night and morning. Besides, there would be snowdrifts to wade through.

From every indication, the claim-jumper could be surprised and taken before he realized that any other party than his own had come to the valley. The one need was to avoid using the plane's engine. Its roar would be heard for miles.

Garth calculated the airplane angle with his utmost skill. If he hit the water too soon, the propeller would have to be used to pull the plane in to the landing; if he held on too long, there might be a crackup.

It was a matter of fractions of seconds. He allowed for the fact that the slight wind was abeam, instead of sucking down from the glacier. His one failure was to notice in time the shrunken volume of the glacier stream.

The plane took to the water smoothly, at almost the exact distance off-shore that he had planned. The difficulty was that the outswirling current lacked the force he expected. Instead of slowing down or stopping short, the three-seater drove in hard at the cabin plane.

The stream mouth lacked width enough for the small plane to squeeze past the large one. Nor was there room to maneuver between the offshore rocks. Garth acted with instant decision. He swerved the three-seater to clear the tail of the cabin plane. As he stripped off his goggles and swung

down from his cockpit with the mooring line, the pontoon stems smashed like eggshells on a waterworn rock, across the narrow channel from the tail of the other plane.

Before the current could float the three-seater back into deep water, Garth leaped ashore. Lilith had opened the cowl of her cockpit and was starting to climb out. Garth glanced at the threatening sky.

"She has settled down hard and fast, Miss Ramill. Better stay snug aboard until we return."

The girl's reply was to scramble forward on the shoreward wing of the plane. Garth waded out in the icy water and had her hand down his rifle, the three pairs of snowshoes, and all the blankets. He tossed everything to Dillon, then took the girl on his shoulder.

The policeman had started upstream with the outfit. He walked across the now shallow ford without getting a drop of water over the tops of his heavily greased snowpecks. Garth slung Lilith on his shoulder like a sack of meal and splashed across after Dillon.

At the far bank Dillon stopped to put on a pair of snowshoes. Garth lowered the girl upon a bare rock, and ran down the left bank to swing aboard the cabin plane. With him he took the blankets. When he came ashore, he had on dry socks and moccasins.

He frowned at Lilith. She was flopping awkwardly along on snowshoes behind the policeman.

"Take off those webs and get into the cabin," he ordered. "I will not," she refused. "I'm going with you. I came to see that beast arrested."

"Don't be a fool. We'll be there and back before you're more than get started. There's no time to wait for you. Blizzard may swoop down any minute."

He had slipped on the third pair of snowshoes. He took his rifle from Dillon and started off as guide. The constable followed at the same rapid gait. He was an experienced snowshoe runner. Lilith tried to imitate their deft swinging stride with the webs. She tripped and plunged face-down into a drift.

Instead of turning back at the girl's cry of appeal, Garth quickened his stride to a run. A severe blizzard would thicken the skim ice and close the water lane out from the stream mouth. That would mean a wait until the stream ran dry with the freeze-up of the glacier. Not until then would the lake ice become thick enough for the cabin plane's pontoons to be chipped free and pried up on the surface.

Above the site of his old camp Garth halted and signed for his companion to listen. Down through the snowy stillness came a clear ring of metal on metal.

"They're drilling below the frost-line to blast a shaft," he said. "Richer gravel on bedrock, at the foot of the placer trough."

Dillon forged into the lead. "You'll trail me now, sir."

Without any protest, Garth fell in behind. The Law was now in command. A few strides brought them to the dyke of igneous rock that walled the lower end of the placer trough. From behind a stunted spruce, they peered across the treeless width of rock to where a large fire was flaming at the edge of the matted timberline scrub.

Over the fire hung three big iron kettles. Beside it stood a small cradle for rocking gravel. But there was no one working the rocker, nor was there anyone in sight. Ever the ring of sledge on drill in the newly dug pit, just beyond the fire, had ceased.

"Not so good," Garth murmured. "I'm not so sure it's a surprise."

"You'll stay here, sir."

"No."

Constable Dillon spoke with cool logic: "If it's a surprise, I need no assistance. If he is warned and prepared to resist, better for you to support me from cover."

"Well—perhaps."

"The only way, sir. You stood responsible for bringing the young lady."

That clinched the argument against Garth. Having brought the willful girl with him, he now had to look out for her.

"Very well, Dillon," he agreed. "Wait till I take position."

He shifted to the left side of the stunted spruce and crouched down where he could peer between the lower branches. At the other side, the constable stood up and stepped out into the open. Hardly was he clear of cover when a harsh shout came from the scrub beside the fire:

"Halt! Throw up your hands."

Garth caught the menace in Huxby's voice, and leveled his rifle. There was nothing of the four-finger about the engineer. He was a coldblooded killer.

Constable Dillon paused. But he did not put up his hands. The Northwest police do not surrender. Dillon merely swung the barrel of his carbine backward under his arm, and made quiet reply:

"I have here a warrant for the arrest of Vivian Huxby for theft and assault to murder. Any persons who interfere with his arrest will make themselves liable."

"Bah, you cock-capped red jay, you can't bluff me," Huxby glibbed. "You're covered. Move, and you get a bullet through you. Drop that gun and shove up your hands."

A sideward jumping down-throw would have put the constable back in cover. But he was a member of the Northwest mounted police. Retreat could no more be considered by him than surrender. Also, he had no authority to shoot his man. The warrant called only for the arrest of the accused. He had to do his duty at whatever risk.

"You will be well advised not to resist," he said.

With that, he raised his right snowshoe and slid it up a low cross-drift in a forward step. As he bent forward to bring up the other web, a rifle roared in the dense scrub.

Garth fired into the faint haze-puff of smokeless powder. Back came a bullet that clipped a branch at his left elbow. He shifted sideways towards the tree trunk, and rose to peer through a higher opening. A slight movement of a spruce spray in the scrub brought his rifle to his shoulder. He paused a moment to peer over the sights, his finger kissing the trigger.

Another twitch of that spruce twig. His finger tightened on the trigger—Crash! He hurred down on his right side. The first thought that flashed into his mind was that his rifle had burst. His right arm had gone numb as if broken by the shock.

Luckily, he did not at once try to spring up. As he paused to feel at the numb arm with his left hand, the bark flew from a limb close over his head. The scar of white wood showed that the bullet had been fired from off to his left.

He flattened down and crawled into the snowless hollow alongside the tree trunk. In the hollow lay his rifle. It



He Swung the Body of the Constable Across His Shoulders.

had not burst. But that was no consolation. The first shot from off to the left had struck square against the side of the breech and smashed the magazine.

One look at the weapon showed that it was ruined. He wormed past it to the far side of the tree trunk. During all the many seconds that had passed since the firing of the first shot, he had heard no call nor any sound whatever from Constable Dillon. He peered out under the low drooped spruce boughs on that side of the tree.

As he expected, the worst had happened. The policeman lay on his back. He had been shot through the heart. One glance told Garth the fact that his companion was beyond all aid.

He looked for the constable's carbine. It was nowhere in sight. The low drift behind which Dillon had fallen gave Garth enough cover to crawl out beside the body. But the carbine was not under its owner.

Garth pulled the snowshoes from the feet of the dead man. On the heel of one web he perched the constable's cap. He reached out sideways and lifted the cap so that it peeped above the top of the drift. The cap flipped back off the snowshoe, pierced through by a bullet from the scrub beside the fire.

At the roar of the shot, Garth bobbed up, three feet to the left, to look for the missing carbine. It lay half buried in the snow, a long 10 feet away. When shot, Dillon must have flung out his hands as he pitched over backwards. In the midst of the convulsive jerk, death had loosened his grip on the carbine.

Huxby had proved he could shoot a rifle with deadly accuracy, and his men were nearly as expert. To make a dash for the carbine would be equivalent to committing suicide. To lie quiet would give the killers time to realize there was no rifle waiting to meet their attack. The fourth man

might already be circling to creep in from the rear.

With his knife Garth slashed out the webs of Dillon's snowshoes. Then, worming his way backwards, he started to drag the body downslope. The tree put him under cover from the two killers near the fire. A drift enabled him to crawl to another tree without being seen by the man off to the left.

A sideward shift brought him to the shallow channel of the frozen spring rill. Down the channel a few yards, an up-jut of rock offered a complete cover. He swung the body of the constable across his shoulders, stepped into his snowshoes, and ran aslant downslope.

Every few seconds that passed without the roar of a rifle behind him, meant a widened margin of safety. The pursuers must have failed to notice his broken rifle in under the spruce, or else they thought he was hiding in the rill channel, waiting for them to come within range of the constable's service pistol.

Whatever the cause of their delay, he had gained a long start before more yells told him they had cut his trail. At the outburst, Garth eased off a little on the desperate speed of his running.

His fast mushing had already covered three-fourths of the distance to the stream. It was now a simple matter of running on to increase his handicap over the killers. Only a little time would be needed to cast free the cabin plane. As she drifted out in the current, the cross-wind would swing her around. Then a quick run out the water lane, and the take-off—

Close ahead, he caught sight of Lilith Ramill. She was sitting on her snowshoes. Her right foot was drawn up on her left knee, and she was rubbing hard at the ankle.

At sight of the limp body on Garth's shoulders, she started up, horrified. "Oh, oh, Alan! Is—is he hurt?"

"Murdered. And you—G—!—you here, all this way from the plane. Rifle gone. They're coming. Get up—go back."

"Coming!" she cried. "That murderer! He'll kill you too! Go on, Alan. Hurry. I'll follow." She turned around on her right foot without a wince or groan, and bent to slip her moccasins under the toe thongs of the snowshoes. Deceived into thinking her sprain not serious, Garth slied around her and ran on at his best gait. He would get the body of Constable Dillon aboard the plane, and mush back for the girl. If she followed even at an ordinary walking pace, there might yet be time to get away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Ellis Island Once Gay, and Named Oyster Island

In the days when New York was a Dutch possession and known as New Amsterdam—in the Seventeenth century—Ellis Island, the famous immigrant station, was called Oyster Island, and was a "gay and exclusive resort."

"For almost 150 years Oyster Island continued to be New Amsterdam's favorite resort for picnics, oyster roasts, clam bakes, and fishing parties," says Edward Corsi, former United States commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island in his valuable book "In the Shadow of Liberty: The Chronicle of Ellis Island." "It passed finally into the hands of Samuel Ellis, a farmer of Bergen county, New Jersey."

"It later became the property of the state of New York (how, not clear) and in 1808, New York ceded the island to the federal government. It was then used as a powder magazine and arsenal and after various uses by the government, in 1890, it was designated as an immigrant station."

Mr. Corsi notes that during his administration—in 1932—"I was to witness the actual changing of the tide, the first in more than a hundred years, when more people had left our shores than were arriving. The changing tide of immigration was brought about by the depression."

In that year—1932—35,576 persons were admitted, while 103,295 left. In 1928 the figures were: admitted, 307,255; left, 77,457.—Kansas City Star.

Nova Scotia Is Scottish

Nova Scotia, the land of Longfellow's "Evangeline" and popularly believed because of that poem to be largely French and English, is largely Scotch. The opening of Nova Scotia's parliament is accompanied by the skirl of bagpipes, and several newspapers are printed partly in Gaelic. In the Nova Scotian county of Inverness, 72 per cent of the inhabitants speak Gaelic, while less than half of the similarly named county in Scotland can speak that ancient tongue.

Latent Rabies

The length of time during which the virus of rabies may remain latent in the human body before manifesting itself is very remarkable, extreme instances showing a delay of a year. From 20 to 80 days is the usual period of time between the infection and the outbreak (incubation period).

New York City Still Has Its Indians and Farms

There are more people named Cohen in New York than any other name. In fact, there are 10,000 Cohens in the Bronx and Manhattan alone. The Kellys are forgotten and overlooked. Indians like to live in New York city. Seems to agree with them as the number is increasing. There are now 391 of them living there.

There are two buildings that each has five floors below the street level. There is one store for every 76 persons. There is one physician for every 545 persons. More people live in the Bronx than in Los Angeles. New York's quite a farming town. There are 365 families classed in the official census as being farming families. And 2,400 cows are milked every day in New York city.—Homer Croly in Esquire.

Here Lies Buried Hopes "There is no grave so deep as that of Buried Hopes."

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POULTRY TRIBUNE, America's leading poultry magazine, explains all latest methods. Trial subscription 1 year 25c. Poultry Tribune, Box 40, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Just Plain Plain talk is not necessarily sensible.

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No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled. Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

WNU-O 5-38

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## U. S. TREES HEALING SCARS OF LAST WAR

### Douglas Fir and the Sitka Spruce Thrive in Europe.

Washington.—Again the roll of the war drums is being heard on the other side of the world. In 1918 those drums had been stifled forever, so a great many people said. War-torn areas needed healing badly as did the people of the earth.

Americans had thrown their weight into the ending of the war. The healing of wounds was to be a longer process. So, on a January day in 1920, millions of American tree seeds, sacked and ready for shipment, were started from historic Boston common on their way to do their part toward healing the scars of earth. They were presented to the consuls of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree association.

These messengers of international good will, after the routine of germination under the watchful eye of foresters, were to find their way as seedlings not only to the battle areas but to the areas where forests had been cut down to meet the demands of war for timber supplies.

#### Heal War Scars.

Today those Douglas fir and Sitka spruce, millions upon millions of them, which made up the bulk of the first shipment and others that followed in the next four years, are standing in the mothering soil of other countries than their own. Reports received by the American Tree association tell of some of them 15 and 20 feet high and growing better than many native trees. They are thus doing their part admirably in healing the ground scars of the last war.

"Their growth does not bring them into a war market," said Mr. Pack in going over the reports he had received, "but they are doing the job for which they were intended; healing the scars of the last war. Soon they will have grown large enough for commercial use."

"These trees are now standing in France where forests were blasted by shell fire. They are standing in Belgium, too. They are growing in Great Britain where virtually every tree which could be transported was cut down for war needs."

"The British forestry commission reports the growth of the trees and where they are located. They dot the famous lake country in Scotland and areas along the Caledonian canal. They are growing in the forest of Dean in England on the border of North Wales. Other trees are thriving in the King George Jubilee forest in Wales. The forest of Dean is the famous "crown property" and it was this forest which supplied timbers for English ships of war in the old days. The commander of the Spanish Armada was ordered to burn it if he landed in England."

#### Do Well in Scotland.

"Locations of the plantings in Scotland read like an index of a Sir Walter Scott novel. Some of the trees are at Aboyne, Glengarry, South Laggan and Loch Katrine and dozens of other places. John Munro, the forester at Loch Katrine, reports Sitka spruce of 20 feet in height and Douglas fir nearly as high."

"At Inverness James Fraser of the commission reports the American trees along the line of the famous valley to Ouch. They are also thriving in many plantings in northern Ireland where the climatic conditions are similar to those where these species grow best in this country."

"The British forestry commission is now checking the plantings as it does every two years. The reports indicate the Sitka spruce has exceeded any European species in growth and the Douglas fir has done almost as well. The seed was gathered in the Pacific Northwest mostly on the coast side of the Cascade range."

### Arizonian Uses Dogs to Bag 300 Mountain Lions

Prescott, Ariz.—Successful lion hunting, if you believe Giles Goswick, depends on having good "hounds."

Goswick's opinion on anything connected with mountain lions is regarded as gospel in Arizona.

For ten years Goswick has made his living by killing mountain lions, first as a United States biological survey hunter and now as a state-employed predatory game hunter charged with ridding this section of the state of the fierce killers which destroy tens of thousands of dollars worth of live stock each year.

Goswick's pack of "lion dogs" are descended from a hound brought to Arizona 35 years ago by his father. Through successive generations of training, they have lion hunting bred into them.

According to the hunter, he and his pack have killed or captured 300 mountain lions, including a nine-foot male which was believed to be the largest ever killed in the Southwest. This particular lion, he said, was trailed for three days by the dogs before they frightened it into a tree.

### Old Autos Are Sold to Museum of Lumberman

Duluth, Minn.—George A. Sloan of Duluth has sold two ancient automobiles to a Los Angeles museum being developed by a California lumberman. One car was a five-passenger International, the other a sporty one-seater made by an Ohio firm. They had been in storage for 15 or 20 years, Sloan said.

## RED SEA AGAIN IN FOCUS OF INTEREST

### Center of World Events for Many Centuries.

Washington, D. C.—The ancient canal-like Red sea, center of world events from Tutankhamen down to Lawrence of Arabia, is again the stage for history-making as Italian troopships parade to Eritrea and navies of Italy and Britain patrol its waters from Aden to Suez.

"The tides of history, religion, and culture have ebbed and flowed through the Red sea and the countries along its hot, desert coasts since the earliest times," says the National Geographic society.

"Mecca, on its eastern border, was the birthplace of Mohammed, founder of the Moslem religion which now counts more than two hundred million adherents. To this holy city hundreds of thousands of Mohammedans journey yearly. To the north is the Sinai peninsula, where the Children of Israel wandered on the way to the Promised Land, and Moses received the Ten Commandments."

"To the west is Egypt, seat of one of the oldest cultures in the world, with a history extending back more than 5,000 years; while across the Red sea in southern Arabia is the huge Rub al Khali desert whose past and present alike are practically unknown to the outside world."

#### Great Trade Highway.

"With the building of the Suez canal, the 1,200-mile length of the Red sea became one of the earth's great commercial highways. British forces, in Egypt on the north and in Aden and British Somaliland on the south, guard it as an essential link of the trade route to India and the Orient."

"Egypt, most important of the Red sea's hinterlands, is essentially a vast desert through which runs a narrow, fertile strip along the course of the Nile river. Of its 347,340 square miles, only 12,226 are cultivable, but most of this watered area is rich, and irrigation works are enlarging the acreage that can be farmed."

"Egypt borders the Red sea for more than 550 miles, but has no ports of any importance on this coast."

"The Sinai peninsula, through which the Suez canal runs, is a part of Egypt. It is flat and sandy except in the southern part where mountains rise as high as 8,000 feet."

"Egypt's independence was recognized in 1922 by Great Britain, with the proviso that defense of the country should remain under British control."

"South of Egypt lies the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where the British and Egyptian flags fly side-by-side and a British governor general has ruled since 1898. Through these million square miles of territory, ranging from desolate desert in the north to rich tropical farm lands in the south, flows the upper Nile."

"Pushed into a corner between the Sudan and Ethiopia, and cutting the latter off from the Red sea, is the Italian colony of Eritrea, scene of Italian troop concentrations."

"Massaua, the colony's principal port, is one of the hottest spots on earth. There are places where the maximum temperature is greater, but Massaua averages about 86 degrees all the year round. Back from the coastal lowlands, however, where the mountains rise toward Ethiopia, the climate is cool and temperate."

#### Gold in the Hills.

"Eritrea is about the same size as Pennsylvania, with a population of 620,000. The railroad from Massaua to Asmara, the capital, passes through pasture lands where nomad herdsmen tend sheep and cattle. In the hills gold is found and many crops are grown. In the lowlands hundreds of natives are employed in salt works, and divers along the coast gather pearls and mother-of-pearl."

"Commanding the narrow strait of Bab el Mandeb, where the Red sea meets the Indian ocean, is French Somaliland, tiny colony chiefly known as the ocean terminus of the railroad from Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, to Djibouti."

"Midway of the strait is England's little island of Perim, and on the other side the British Protectorate of Aden. The chief city, Aden, is a chief port, fortified, and one of the chief commercial towns of Arabia. Back from the sea stretches a wide, sandy plain with high mountains in the distance and little greenery to be seen."

"North of Aden on the Red Sea's Arabian coast is Yemen, called an Imamate because it is ruled by an Imam. The outside world knows little of Yemen. Triangular in shape, with its base on the Red sea, it is twice the size of Indiana, and thrusts its apex back into the mysterious desert of Inner Arabia."

### Railway Sells for \$35 Farm Which Cost \$5,000

Worcester, Mass.—Twenty years ago the Grand Trunk railway bought a farm for \$5,000 for a right of way. Recently the road sold the farm, over which no train ever passed, for \$35.

#### Town Farm Auctioned

Douglas, Mass.—The old town farm was auctioned because there were only two destitute persons living there. The old Colonial-type farmhouse housed 18 persons.

#### Woman Heads Bank

Larned, Kan.—This town boasts the only Kansas woman bank president. Mrs. A. E. Moffett has been chosen president of the First National bank, succeeding her late husband.

## RECIPES FOR TODAY

By ALICE HALE KENT  
Chief Dietitian and Home Economics Authority, "Michigan" Bakeries, Inc.

### Happy Endings!

The last course of a meal, like the ending of a play or story, leaves a deep impression. The "They lived happily ever after" part of a menu is the dessert. Whether a sweet ending, or a snappy one, such as cheese and toast squares, it doesn't matter. The main thing is, there must be a dessert. Every housewife should have a variety of desserts, for no matter how delicious your dessert may be the first day, interest wanes on the second, and by the third, the once happy ending is merely nibbled! Planning the dessert with the rest of the meal is important for the whole secret of a delightful meal is balance. If the forerunner is heavy and rich, then serve a light dessert; or, if the main course of your dinner turns out to be more filling than you had anticipated, control your propensity to cut large servings.

The recipes I'm giving you today are good the year around, and I'm sure you will want to add them to your cook books:

#### Baked Chocolate Pudding

2 cups scalded milk  
1 1/2 tbsps. butter  
1 1/2 tbsps. cocoa  
1 cup sugar  
2 thick slices white bread, broken  
4 eggs, separated.

Soak the bread a few minutes in cold water. Squeeze out and place in the bottom of a baking dish. Stir the butter, cocoa, and sugar into the hot milk and pour over the bread. When cool, stir in the beaten egg yolks and bake in a slow oven (320°F) until firm, about one hour. When done, spread over the pudding the beaten egg whites which have been mixed with 2 tbsps. sugar. Brown in slow oven.

#### Cheese Rounds

Grate enough deep yellow cheese to make one-half cup and season with chili powder or cayenne pepper. Pile on toast rounds. Put in oven until cheese melts. Serve at once. (To make toast rounds, slice day-old bread thin. Cut into circles or rounds with cookie cutters. Butter lightly and brown in the oven.)

#### Pineapple Rounds

8 slices bread, buttered  
8 slices pineapple  
3 tbsps. chopped walnuts  
salt  
2 egg whites  
4 tbsps. powdered sugar.

Cut bread slices into rounds with cookie cutter and place on buttered baking sheet. Top each bread round with pineapple ring, sprinkle with a little salt and cover with nut meats. Add sugar to the stiffly beaten egg whites and pile in the center of the pineapple. Bake in a slow oven until delicately browned.

#### Maple Toast

Slice day-old bread thin. Cut into squares, circles and diamonds. Toast to a golden brown in the broiler. Spread lightly with butter and over this shave maple sugar, put back under broiler long enough to melt the sugar.

#### Crunches

1 cup sweetened condensed milk  
1 cup fine bread crumbs  
1 cup chopped nut meats  
1/2 tsp. salt  
2 tpsps. cinnamon  
1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Combine all ingredients. Drop onto buttered baking sheet and bake in 375°F oven from 10 to 12 minutes.

#### Date Nut Torte

4 eggs  
1 cup sugar  
1/4 cup bread crumbs  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1/2 cup walnut meats  
1 cup dates, pitted and sliced  
1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Beat egg yolks slightly, add sugar, crumbs, baking powder, nuts and dates. Mix thoroughly. Beat egg whites stiff to fold into mixture. Spread over well greased shallow pan. Bake in slow oven (325°F) for 40 minutes. Cut in squares and serve with whipped cream.

### Come—Let's Make Cookies!

There's something about the crispness and snap of a cookie that sends me scurrying to the kitchen to gather up my mixing bowls every time I find my gaily decorated cookie jar empty! I think most everyone likes cookies, and the sweet, spicy aroma when they're baking is grand — almost too grand, because this fragrance always seems to bring the family to the kitchen on the run, and you have to step over and around them while you finish the baking! A cookie, like everything else, has its secrets, and being a woman, I'll have to pass them on. Space does not permit my going into detail, but I shall give you a few pointers that I believe will be helpful to you:—

1. All cookies have a common desire to be chilled before baking.
2. Most cookies like to be baked at a high temperature.
3. All cookies must be removed from the pan in a hurry, with the exception of the date bar and brownie type.
4. Every cookie should be cooled on a rack.
5. To keep crisp cookies crunchy, place freshly baked cookies in a tight tin box lined with wax paper.
6. To keep drop cookies soft and mellow, tuck in a stone or porcelain

jar with an apple or orange for moisture.

Personally, I like to make ice box cookies for these are truly wifesavers. They may be made and stored in the refrigerator, along with a variety of rolled or ribbon sandwiches, made of white and dark breads, and you are always ready for any guests that might stop in for tea. Here are some of my prized cookie concoctions which I believe you will want to add to your cook book:—

#### Ice Box Cookies

1 cup dry bread crumbs  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
1/2 cup white sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1 egg, well beaten  
1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Combine crumbs, baking powder, salt, sugar and butter. Add well beaten egg and vanilla and mix thoroughly. Shape into a roll. Chill in refrigerator overnight. When ready to bake, slice in thin slices and place on buttered baking sheet several inches apart. Bake in 400°F oven until brown.

#### Snappy Ann

1 cup bread crumbs  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. ginger  
1/2 tsp. soda  
2 eggs, beaten  
1/2 tsp. butter, melted  
1 tsp. vanilla  
1/4 cup molasses.

Combine dry ingredients, add beaten eggs, melted butter, vanilla and molasses. Drop from spoon onto buttered baking sheet. Bake in hot oven 400°F for 15 or 20 minutes or until brown.

#### Crunches

1 cup sweetened condensed milk  
1 cup nuts, chopped  
1 cup dry bread crumbs  
1/2 tsp. salt  
2 tpsps. cinnamon  
1/2 tsp. vanilla.

Combine all ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls onto buttered baking sheet. Bake in oven about 375°F until a golden brown. (About 12 minutes).

The Virginia or white-tailed deer, the moose and the elk are the only members of the deer family in Michigan.

**FLOUR AND MEAL Grinding Schedule**  
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## Drivers' License Sale Stimulated

Most automobile drivers of the state require only a personal reminder that their operators' licenses may have expired, to cause them to investigate and apply for one if necessary.

This is the inescapable conclusion reached by officials of the Department of State as the result of the flow of applications for these licenses during the past two months. Late in 1935, it became publicly known that application blanks for 1936 automobile licenses would contain two questions; one asking the number of the applicant's operator's license; the other, the date of expiration.

The thousands of plate applications flowing across the counters of the department in the capitol and at branch offices throughout the state, furnish the explanation for the recent increase in applications for operators' licenses. Hundreds of applicants for plates give a date late in 1935 as the expiration of their operator's license, showing that they secured them when they realized they would be asked questions about them as they purchased their 1936 plates.

While there are still thousands of operators whose licenses have expired the fact remains that more than 1,000 applications are being received every day; this rate having been averaged for the past two months, with some 40,000 in December, 1935, alone. Chauffeurs licenses took a giant stride, more than 35,000 being issued in those two months, as compared with some 13,000 for the corresponding months a year ago.

## Motor Law Book Ready For Public

The 1936 edition of the state's motor vehicle laws is now available for free distribution from the office of the Secretary of State at Lansing. Only 83 copies of this book will be mailed out without the necessity of a written request to the department, these advance copies going to the prosecuting attorneys of the counties of the state. On request, however, a copy of this book will be mailed, postage paid, to anyone.

For the first time, provisions of two other related laws are included in the compilation of motor vehicle legislation. The other laws included are the Financial Responsibility act, and the Public Carriers' act.

The total value of catches of commercial fish made in Michigan waters of the Great Lakes averages nearly \$2,500,000 a year for the past five years. The record catch for this period was made in 1931 when 31,624,687 pounds of fish were taken, having a total value of \$2,889,888.

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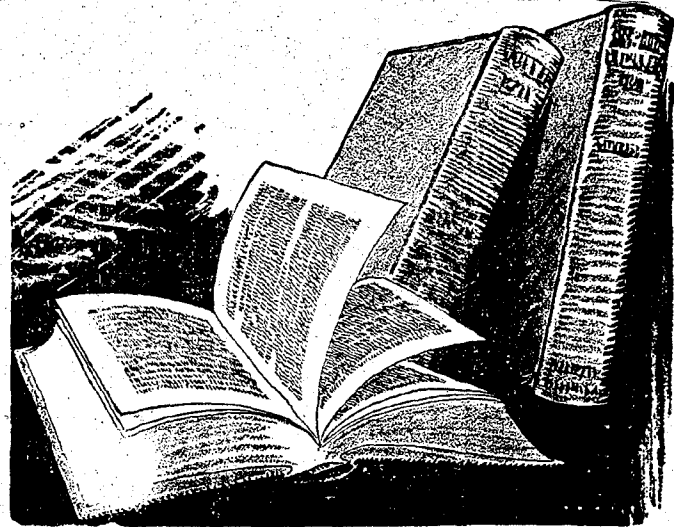
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