

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 40.

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936.

NUMBER 24

Milstein Now C. of C. Head

PLANNING ACTIVITIES TO PUSH TOWN TO FRONT

At a recent meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce, Barney Milstein was elected President for the coming year. Other officers elected were:

1st Vice President — E. K. Reuling
2nd Vice Pres. — Joe Bugai
3rd Vice Pres. — R. A. Campbell
Sec'y - Treasurer — Geo. Secord.

For some time the club has been working to get a garment plant into East Jordan. Several contacts are being made and it is hoped one of them may materialize. A plant of this type would mean practically year around employment to some thirty to thirty-five people.

This year is the silver anniversary of East Jordan as a city and some commemorative program may be worked out in honor of the event.

Pres. Milstein says a membership drive will be put on soon and it is figured that East Jordan can forge ahead with an attractive summer program which will attract out of town visitors this summer.

Notice To Employers of Children With Working Permits

Section 657, Paragraph 8325—of the General School Laws of the State of Michigan, Revision of 1934, concerning working permits states: "Such permits shall be returned immediately to the issuing officer by the employer or when such child leaves such employment prior to reaching the age of eighteen years. A child shall be considered as having withdrawn from his employment when he or she shall have absented himself or herself from work for five such days without explanation."

E. E. WADE,
Superintendent of Schools.

C. H. McQuaid Age 72 Years Suddenly Passes Away

C. H. McQuaid passed away rather suddenly at his home on the West Side Friday, June 5th, from an attack of heart trouble.

Mr. McQuaid was born at Stanton, Mich., 72 years ago. He came to East Jordan from Gaylord some eight years ago and has conducted a jewelers repair shop here since then. He purchased a frame building on the West Side and made extensive repairs on same, conducting his work-shop in the front.

Besides the wife, deceased leaves eight sons and daughters— Mrs. Bessie Peters, Clyde and Donald McQuaid, and Mrs. Beatrice Frasier, of Onaway; Mrs. Ethel Stewart of Newberry; Mrs. Sadie Falis and Mrs. Letha Peterson of Midland; and Claude McQuaid of Indiana.

Funeral services were held from the Watson Funeral Home Monday afternoon, conducted by Rev. C. W. Sidebotham, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The remains were taken to Onaway for interment.

Bohumil Stanek Seriously Injured In Auto Collision

Bohumil Stanek, 40, was seriously injured Monday afternoon in an auto accident and is now confined to the Charlevoix hospital where his condition is reported critical.

The accident was at the intersection of State-st and the Fair Ground Rd. An auto driven by George Rogers approached the corner from the south at the same Mr. Stanek was driving his auto in from the east. The impact threw Mr. Stanek clear of his car to the ground. He suffered critical injuries about his head.

Muskegon Grays To Play Here This Saturday and Sunday

The local baseball club under WPA worker R. Swafford has booked three ball games for this week end. At 4:00 o'clock Saturday at the West Side Ball Park the locals take on Muskegon Grays, a fast colored team. Amos Johns, local south paw, will start on the mound for the locals with Swafford behind the plate. On Sunday these two teams will meet at 1:30 o'clock for a double header. Denemy may pitch one of these games for the locals. Mr. Swafford will do the backstopping in both games.

"Under Two Flags" At Temple Starting Sunday

One of the most pretentious ever to reach the screen comes to the Temple this Sunday for a three day showing with the presentation of Quida's romantic story of the French Foreign Legion, "Under Two Flags." The cast of over ten thousand is headed by Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen, Rosalind Russell, Herbert Mundin and Nigel Bruce who brings this world-famous story to stirring life.

Two other exceptional pictures are also offered on the current bill and will be shown according to the following schedule:

Friday Saturday: Jack Holt and Robert Armstrong in "Dangerous Waters."

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday: "Under Two Flags."

Wednesday, Thursday (Family Nights): Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married A Doctor."

Recreation Planned

A new recreational program will get under way June 15, in the forenoon from 10 o'clock to 12. Chas. Dennis and Raymond Swafford will be in charge of a program for small boys under high school age, which will include soft and hard ball games. A baseball team for boys from 6 to 12 years of age will be organized. All boys interested in this team come to the school house and bring all the equipment you can get. In the afternoon a program for the older fellows will be run off from 2 o'clock till 5.

Recital - - Graduation

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE RECITAL GIVEN BY THE PIANO PUPILS OF IRENE J. BASHAW

At The High School Auditorium, East Jordan, Mich.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1936

Commencing At 8:00 o'clock

PROGRAM PART ONE

"LA ZINGANA" (The Gypsy)	Carl Bohm
Piano I - Betty Vogel	Piano II - Marcella Muma
"IN RANK AND FILE" March	Helen Whiteford
"PLAYFUL RONDO"	Donna Gay
"SHEPHERD'S DREAM"	Dora May Clark
"HEAR DEM BELLS"	Bruce Miles
"FROLIC IN THE FOREST"	Evelyn Collins
"THE SWEET VIOLET"	Emily Gunther
Vocal Solo "CUNNIN' LI'L THING"	Virginia Patterson
"ORANGE BLOSSOMS WALTZ"	Nancy LaLonde
"LA CASCADE" (The Waterfall)	Peggy Drew
"THE OLD REFRAIN"	Blanche Davis
"WEDDING OF THE PAINTED DOLL"	Irene Bugai
"SPANISH DANCE"	Jean Bugai
"THE MYRTLES"	Alice Pinney
"VALSE JEANETTE"	Ardith Moore
"EVENING STAR" (Wagner)	Clare Wade
"GRANDE VALSE DE CONCERT" (Matti)	Jacklyn Cook
"NARCISSUS" (Nevin)	Josephine Moore
"MOONLIGHT ON THE HUDSON" (Wilson)	Katherine MacDonadd
"JAPANESE SANDMAN"	Arr. Eddy Duchin
Piano I - Marcella Muma	Piano II - Betty Vogel

PART TWO

Graduation From The High School Course In Piano Music	
"LOVE DREAMS"	A. L. Brown
"WALTZ IN D FLAT"	Chopin
"PRELUDE IN G MINOR"	Rachmaninoff
Geraldine Palmiter	

Adjusted Service Bonds To Be Delivered This Coming Week

Postmaster F. H. Crowell has been advised that adjusted service bonds are to be mailed from the Chicago offices on June 15th and will probably be in the East Jordan office for delivery by next Tuesday or Wednesday. These will come by registered letters and deliveries can be made to the addressee only. If the person is unknown at the local postoffice witnesses for identification must accompany the applicant.

Owners of bonds desiring to cash same must fill out an application blank at the postoffice. This form, together with the bonds, will be sent to the Detroit office where checks will be issued and mailed to the applicant direct.

John Edward Green Dies At Lansing

John E. Green, son of Mrs. Margaret Green of East Jordan, passed away at Lansing last Friday, June 5. Deceased was born at Ludington on Aug. 9th, 1882, his parents being Felix and Margaret Green. He came to East Jordan some 38 years ago with his parents and made his home here for several years. He was united in marriage to Miss Laura Green of Manelona who passed away a few years following their marriage. Later on he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Boismur of Lansing.

Beside the wife, deceased is survived by a son, Paul Green, of Lansing; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Green of East Jordan; three sisters and two brothers— Miss Alice Green of East Jordan; Miss Helen and Agnes of Detroit; James and Felix Green of East Jordan.

At the time of his death, he was engineer at the Michigan State College at East Lansing. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Funeral services were held from the Holy Cross church at Lansing, on Monday, June 8th. Burial was at that city.

Those from East Jordan to attend the funeral were Mrs. Margaret Green, Miss Alice Green, James and Gerald Green.

Cutworm Poison Bait Being Distributed Here

Starting last Monday cutworm poison bait has been available to the public at the small price of 10c per bushel. One bushel weighs around 50 pounds and should cover at least two acres.

This material can be secured from the mixing station located adjacent to the East Jordan Co-op. Chas. Murphy is in charge and will be open for business from 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 5:00 o'clock daily.

This bait should be broadcast in the evening. Spread as thinly as possible. In fact 10 to 15 lbs. per acre is ample. Be sure to keep away from livestock as it is deadly poison.

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

Summer Work Under Way

The 4-H summer club work is well under way with a very fine enrollment. There are a large number of different projects being carried on such as canning, food preparation, 4-H girl entertainers, dairy, poultry, swine, beans, corn, garden and potatoes.

There are seventeen communities in which club work has been definitely organized. It is hoped that we can get some summer club-demonstration team organized in the near future.

One of the new projects started in Charlevoix county is the Forestry Club at Boyne Falls. This club has an enrollment of 18 boys. The work carried on this spring consisted of thinning of ¼ acre of woodland. Some time during the past winter the district forester marked the trees that were to be removed. With the aid of Mr. Finley of Wolverine and two conservation officers, Mr. Mellencamp and Mr. Walker, the boys cleared out about 6 cords of wood. Beside this, each club member must plant 500 trees this fall or in early spring. The club plans on thinning out a small plot each year. The club project is being conducted through the Boyne Falls School, and with the aid of the superintendent, Mr. Snyder.

O. F. Walker,
District Club Agent.

W. P. A. Progress

The school play ground has been improved by NYA boys under the supervision of R. Swafford and Chas. Dennis. The tennis courts have been painted and the wiring repaired. A horseshoe pitching pit has been installed just east of the tennis courts. Swings are brought from the West Side School are being installed behind the ones already there. The basketball backboards and poles have received a new coat of paint. Within the next month a great many improvements will be made.

Visible For Many Miles

EAST JORDAN TO HAVE BLAZING NEW LAND MARK

We have just learned from Mr. Drew, manager of the Temple Theatre, that installation of a new roof sign will be completed early in July. The new sign will be forty nine feet in length with characters six feet high in red neon lighting and will rise some twelve feet above the theatre roof. At night the sign will be visible for many miles and will serve as a guide for many tourists and travelers during the season. This installation will give East Jordan the largest neon display in the north and one of the largest in the state.

Township Committees Preparing Maps and Approving Work Sheets

The Soil Conservation program is progressing as rapidly as can be expected. From day to day new interpretations and new procedure, but this is expected in all programs of this type. All work sheets have been completed for the county, and at the present time the various township committees are meeting with Mr. Ferris, the secretary and treasurer, to approve the clerical corrections and recommendations. Also the township plat has to be prepared which indicates the location of all farms covered by work sheets and other land not farm land such as woods, state land and other non crop land.

Owing to the numerous inquiries that reach the office relative to compliance it seems important to mention two problems. The first one deals with summer fallow. In the first place a person can meet half of their soil conservation payment with summer fallow. However, regulations make it necessary that summer fallow must be started before June 15 and followed by a crop classified as soil conserving, seeded without a nurse crop before Sept. 1, 1936. Before you start summer fallow, it is necessary that you have your nearest county committeeman visit your farm and see the field. He will then give you written approval to the effect that the perennial noxious weeds exist to such an extent as to have constituted a menace upon the farm. The following weeds are designated by the state committee. They are bind weed or wild morning glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, pepper grass, sowthistle, horse nettle, quack grass and white weed. Therefore please notify your county committeemen to visit your farm before June 15, or better yet, before you start your summer fallow, and receive written permission from him.

The nearest of the four county committeemen would be most convenient and they are Lee Sneathen, Charlevoix; Levern McGahn, Charlevoix; Elmer Hott, East Jordan; Carl Clark, Boyne Falls.

Also many farmers seem to think that plowing under sweet clover earns a soil building payment. This is not true, as the only crops that can be plowed under for soil building payments are annual legumes such as soy beans, field peas, field beans, and cow peas, provided, they are plowed under as green manure crops on or before Sept. 30 1936.

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

Annual Cherry Festival Entering Contestants For Amateur Night

Two National Cherry Festival events, the Mummer's Parade and the Cherry Pickers Amateur Night, are already taking shape, according to the festival executive committee.

Cherry Pickers Amateur Night, an innovation of this year's festival, will be held the first evening of the festival, July 15. Although arrangements have not yet been completed, John Minnema, chairman of the amateur night committee, hopes to award the winner an appearance on Major Bowes' amateur hour.

Application blanks for the competition may be obtained from the National Cherry Festival secretary. All pickers are eligible who produce a letter from a grower certifying the performer has picked cherries.

Fifteen prizes will be offered competitors in the Mummer's Parade, according to Gene Sampson, chairman of the parade committee. First and second awards will be \$50 and \$25 respectively.

As in past festivals, the Mummer's Parade will top the three-day program, July 15, 16 and 17. Festival custom decrees a grand finale of fun, what with pie-eating, peanut-rolling and other novel contests.

Entries for parade stunts may also be submitted to the festival secretary or the chairman of the parade committee.

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MARRIAGES

Barnett — Nowland

Cuthbert (Bill) Barnett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barnett, and Miss Pauline Nowland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nowland, were united in marriage at the M. E. Parsonage Thursday evening, June 4th, the pastor, Rev. John Cermak, performing the ceremony. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kidder.

The young couple are making their home at the Hiley Ensign residence at 508 Third-st.

Shepard — Bader

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shepard Sunday afternoon, June 7, at four o'clock when their daughter, Bernice, was united in marriage to Harold K. Bader, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kiley Bader of this city. Elder C. H. McKinnon officiated using the ring service. The ceremony was performed before a beautiful flower arch.

The bride looked charming wearing the veil and white taffeta gown which was worn by her mother twenty years ago. She carried an arm bouquet of rose buds and white snapdragons. Miss Doris Shepard, sister of the bride, attired in pastel blue crepe was her attendant, and Mr. John Dolezel of Flint acted as best man.

Following the ceremony dainty refreshments were served to about twenty guests, after which the newly-weds departed for a trip in the Upper Peninsula.

Both young people are popular residents of East Jordan and are graduates of the local high school. The best wishes of a host of friends are extended to them.

Drenching Sheep Cuts Worm Loss

Parasitic flocks eliminate all possibility of Michigan flock owners realizing any profits as their share in the state's ten million dollar sheep and wool industry, warns the animal husbandry department at Michigan State College in advocating drenching of sheep and lambs at monthly intervals this summer to prevent infestation by stomach and tape worms.

When lambs go to market, those which have not been drenched for protection against worms weigh but two thirds as much as healthy lambs. The underweight animals command usually but two thirds the price per pound. Yet costs of drenching are less than half a cent for a mature animal and lambs can be treated for a fourth of a cent.

Treatment is comparatively simple. A soda pop bottle is most commonly used although some sheepmen use a syringe. One ounce of copper sulphate and one ounce of nicotine sulphate are mixed in three quarts of warm water. Of this three quart solution adult sheep receive four ounces, 75 pound lambs should get three ounces, 50 pound lambs get two ounces and 25 pound lambs one ounce.

The sheep is backed into a corner and the operator straddles the neck of the animal. Holding the nose no higher than the level of the eyes, the bottle is worked up and down in the mouth of the sheep so that the solution is swallowed slowly.

Although sheep on dry lot feeding should be kept off feed for 12 to 18 hours before treating, this is not necessary for sheep in pasture, but all sheep should have access to water at all times before and after treatment. A simple job of drenching sheep once a month in the summer may mean profit instead of loss for Michigan farmers.

PATTERNS OF WOLFPEN



Harlan Hatcher

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Saul Pattern was the first to come to Wolfpen. Striding through the Kentucky Cumberlands in 1785, he climbed a huge rock pinnacle to gaze spellbound at the marvelous panorama of virgin country beneath him. Four generations later the Patterns still revel in the complete isolation of their beautiful mountain valley. But an air of impending tragedy now spreads over Wolfpen as the world closes in... threateningly.

The Vital Story of a Fine Kentucky Family
READ IT SERIALLY IN THIS NEWSPAPER

THE CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Sudden Death of Speaker Byrns—Rome Hails Badoglio While London Cheers Haile Selassie—Rural Housewives of World Convene.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

DEATH, sudden and unexpected, came to Joseph Wellington Byrns, speaker of the house of representatives, and put an end to a notable career. The veteran Tennessee congressman suffered a heart attack, followed by a cerebral hemorrhage, and passed away within a few hours in his apartment in the Mayflower hotel, Washington. For 27 years Mr. Byrns had represented the "Hermitage district" of Tennessee in the house, and he was elected speaker when the Seventy-fourth congress convened in January, 1935. He was a master of parliamentary strategy and so fair-minded a presiding officer that all, even his political opponents, praised and admired him. Before becoming speaker he served long years on the appropriations committee, as member and chairman, and he also was leader of the Democratic majority and chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee.



J. W. Byrns

Grief for Mr. Byrns' death was general and sincere in Washington officialdom. "I am shocked beyond all imagination," said Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, the minority leader. "It is a terrible thing. It is an almost irreparable loss."

President Roosevelt in a statement from the White House expressed well the high esteem in which Mr. Byrns was held. Said he:

"Fearless, incorruptible, unselfish with a high sense of justice, wise in counsel, broad of vision, calm in adversity, and modest in victory, he served his state and the nation with fidelity, honor, and great usefulness. I personally mourn the passing of a steadfast friend of many years."

Impressive funeral services were held in the chamber of the house, the President, members of the cabinet and numerous diplomats being present in addition to all members of congress. The body was then taken to Nashville, Tenn., for burial, and Mr. Roosevelt accompanied the special congressional committee there.

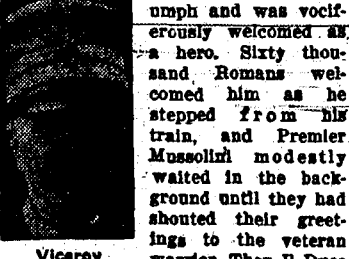
The house elected William B. Bankhead of Alabama speaker for the remainder of the session.

The death of Speaker Byrns followed closely that of another well-known congressman, A. Platt Andrew of Massachusetts, a Republican. He died of influenza at his home in Gloucester at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Andrew, who taught economics at Harvard more than thirty years ago, was director of the mint for a few months under President Taft and then was assistant secretary of the treasury. He was elected to congress in 1921, and supported much of President Roosevelt's early legislation.

MISS CLARA DUTTON NOYES, sixty-six, director of the American Red Cross nursing service, died in Washington a few minutes after she was stricken while driving to work in her car. Miss Noyes was assistant director of the American Red Cross nursing service during the World War. She also had been superintendent of nurses at the Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, whose father developed the farm reaper and who himself helped organize the International Harvester company and was its president for 33 years, died at his home in Lake Forest, Ill., at the age of seventy-seven years. He was noted as a progressive business man, liberal with his employees and always interested actively in public welfare movements. He was rated as one of the wealthiest men in America and gave millions of dollars to educational and charitable organizations.

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, conqueror of Ethiopia and now viceroy of that part of the reconstituted "Roman empire," returned to the Eternal City in triumph and was vociferously welcomed as a hero. Sixty thousand Romans welcomed him as he stepped from his train, and Premier Mussolini modestly waited in the background until they had shouted their greetings to the veteran warrior. Then Il Duce came forward and kissed the viceroy on both cheeks, and the high ranking Fascist military leaders paid homage. With the premier and the picked troops forming the escort of honor were the entire cabinet. Several days later a great military review was held.



Viceroy Badoglio

The other side of the picture was seen in London, where Haile Selassie, the deposed emperor of Ethiopia, arrived in tears and sadness, though he was given an ovation by the cheering thousands that had seldom been accorded to visitors to England. Many of the Londoners carried Ethiopian flags or scarlet banners reading "Welcome to the Emperor" with the white sympathizers were many African chiefs in native robes, Somalis, negroes, Hindus, Chinese, and colored people from all parts of the world.

There was an outburst of wild cheering when Selassie, bareheaded and wearing a long black cape, stepped from his private sleeping car and was greeted by many notables, including O. C. Harvey, private secretary of Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary. Harvey was the lone representative of the British government.

JUST as the "popular front" in France was taking over the government the country was distracted by strikes that spread rapidly to almost all industrial centers and involved all manner of trades. The workers demanded higher wages, a 40-hour week and a closed shop, and they went out by the hundred thousand though they knew they were causing great embarrassment to their own leaders. In many cases the strikers took possession of the closed plants.

In Spain the syndicalists tied up various industries by strikes that involved about 250,000 workers and that were marked by several murders and other outrages. Augusto Barcia, minister of state, said the government planned to outlaw the syndicalists if they persisted in disobeying orders from the ministries of labor and the interior.

J. H. THOMAS, until recently British colonial secretary, was found responsible by a special government tribunal for the leak in budget secrets which enabled some of his friends to profit largely through insurance against tax raises. Final disposition of the case was left to the house of commons. Thomas, once an engine wiper and later a powerful figure in organized labor and politics, termed the tribunal's verdict "cruel." He said: "My own conscience is clear. I repeat what I previously stated upon oath: that I made no disclosures of budget secrets to anybody."

RURAL housewives from many countries began their third triennial conference in Washington with Mrs. Alfred Watt of Canada presiding. Their first meeting was held in 1930 in Vienna, and the second in Stockholm three years later. Secretaries Hull and Wallace and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, extended greetings to the visitors, but beyond that there were no set speeches and little formality. Instead, the farm wives held "exchange of experience" sessions, viewed elaborate exhibits of rural needlework and crafts of organized countrywomen of the participating nations and attended "open houses" held by all branches of the federal government in which countrywomen are particularly interested.

In exchanging experiences the women learned, among other things, that:

- 1. English groups have stimulated a remunerative revival of quilting to supplement the family income.
- 2. Australian countrywomen maintain seaside homes for convalescents.
- 3. Canada's Federated Women's Institute promotes clubs for rural youth and combats maternal and infant mortality.
- 4. By conducting evening classes for young girls Danish countrywomen have helped to check their migration to town to seek factory work.

IN a report just made public the business advisory council proposes a simplified basis for industrial self-regulation through the medium of voluntary joint agreements on unfair trade practices enforceable by the federal trade commission. The report was prepared by the council's committee on unfair trade practices of which Lincoln Filene of Boston is chairman.

Outstanding among the committee's proposals were suggestions that each branch of an industry, such as wholesale, retail, and manufacturing, police the activities of each other through confidential reports to the federal trade commission and that no attempt be made to include trade practice and labor provisions in the same agreements.

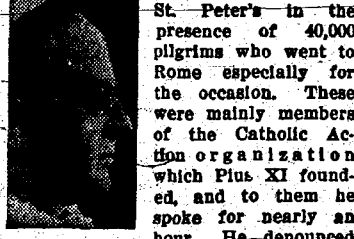
THE so-called industrial mobilization plan of the War department, providing for a military dictatorship over labor, capital and industry, as well as censorship of the press in wartime, was severely condemned in a report to the senate by the munitions committee.

THE senate by a vote of 62 to 14 passed the deficiency bill carrying \$2,575,000,000, of which sum \$1,425,000,000 is handed to the President to spend as he pleases for "relief and work relief." As passed by the house, the measure turned the entire amount of relief money over to WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins.

Three Democratic senators voted against the bill—Byrd of Maryland, Bulkley of Ohio and Byrd of Virginia. By a senate amendment, the bill authorizes the President to order a study of reports on the \$200,000,000 Florida ship canal and allocate another \$10,000,000 to carry on work upon it during the coming fiscal year. Efforts to do anything for the Passamaquoddy tidal project in Maine had proved unavailing.

NEW YORK state's law providing minimum wages for women and minors was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court on the ground that it conflicts with the fourteenth amendment by violating freedom of contract. The decision, written by Justice Butler, was concurred in by Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Roberts. Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo dissented. A number of other states have statutes similar to the one thus held invalid.

CATHOLICS the world over celebrated the seventy-ninth birthday of Pope Pius XI, and the pontiff himself marked the day by attending a solemn mass in St. Peter's in the presence of 40,000 pilgrims who went to Rome especially for the occasion. These were mainly members of the Catholic Action organization which Pius XI founded, and to them he spoke for nearly an hour. He denounced communism, as he has done on other occasions, and declared the Catholic press was one of the best forces in combating the communists.



Pope Pius XI

It was evident to all observers the pope's age is beginning to tell on him and that he found the long ceremony very much of a strain.

NINE of the richest unions in the American Federation of Labor, having more than a million members, probably will be suspended soon by the federation's executive council, and at the next convention they will be expelled if the council can command the necessary two-thirds majority. Thus will come to a crisis the internecine contest between the craft unionists led by President William Green and the industrial unionists who follow John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers.

Green wants to continue to organize industry by skilled groups while Lewis would seek to unite all workers, skilled and unskilled, by industries into one big union.

The craft unionists, it was learned, intend to suspend the charters of the nine industrial unions at the July executive council session, a power granted the council under the A. F. of L. constitution.

Lewis' group of unions includes 400,000 miners, Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, David Dubinsky's International Ladies' Garment Union, the oil workers, typographers, flat glass workers, hat, cap, and millinery workers, mine, mill, and smelter workers, and textile workers.

THERE was every reason to believe that Japan had found, or manufactured, excuses for further encroachments in northern China, and that serious conflict between the two nations would ensue unless China were submissive. The Japanese alleged that a bridge on the railway line between Tangku and Tientsin was destroyed and that there was an attempt to wreck a troop train. The highest Japanese officers in North China were summoned to a conference in Tientsin.

Yakichiro Suma, Japanese consul general in Nanking, declared publicly that China must choose either "mutual interdependence with Japan or war with Japan," and he said he had informed Generalissimo Kai-shek, Chinese dictator, of this viewpoint. "Japan has gone too far to retreat now and must advance straight ahead with immutable convictions," Suma said.

The Japanese military command, meanwhile, disclosed frankly some of their demands upon China. These included:

- 1. Privilege of building railroads, military and civilian air bases and army barracks.
- 2. Establishment of regular air service between China and Japan.
- 3. An economic, political and military position for Japan in China.

STEWART McDONALD, federal housing administrator, outlined to newspaper men a new program which provides for the construction of "garden homes" outside of large cities that will aid in the gradual movement of industrial workers from urban and suburban areas to small plots several miles out in the country. He said President Roosevelt was enthusiastic over the plan. Emphasizing that "this is not anything in the way of a benevolent proposition" and that no grants of federal funds were involved, Mr. McDonald said it would be accomplished through a broadening of FEA regulations to permit government insurance of mortgages on such property. This will enable bankers and other lenders to advance funds for the development of these "in between" areas for residential purposes.

FROM AROUND MICHIGAN

Jackson—As a part of the economy program of Jackson Prison, No. 8 cell block will be closed. The prison count the last of May was 4,625. The peak population was 5,784 in 1932.

Lansing—Representatives of hospitals who appeared before the State Board of Tax Administration to ask that their institutions be exempted from the 3 per cent sales tax on purchases lost their plea.

Grand Rapids—Sixty veteran employees, with service records ranging from 25 to 45 years, were honored by the Leonard Refrigerator Co., celebrating its fifty-fifth anniversary here recently. Gold watches were presented to 33 of the guests.

Detour—Drummond Island will have a new 100-foot steel fire tower built this summer by CCC boys from Camp Moran. They also will build a towerman's cabin, five miles of telephone line and a mile of truck trail.

Lansing—Due to lack of funds the Ludington and Indian State Parks, two of Michigan's newest, will not be open this summer. P. J. Hoffmaster, director of Conservation, announces. Fifty-three State parks were made available for public use beginning May 31.

Detroit—Growing out of the murder of Charles A. Poole, a WPA worker, investigations are being made to determine the extent and character of the organization and activities of a terrorist band known in Michigan as the Black Legion. A Federal investigation of the Black Legion and similar organizations is probable.

Clinton—St. John's Episcopal church, one of the oldest churches in Michigan, observed its centennial on June 4. The small white frame building remains the same as when built, with the exception of an added chancel, vestibule and vestry room. The church is one of four Episcopal churches established by the Rev. W. N. Lister, Irish missionary, in the 1830's.

Lansing—The State of Michigan may be in the business of house-renting this summer at Mackinac Island. The finance committee of the State Administrative Board has made \$6,000 available to be used to repair five State-owned houses on the island. The chairman of the Mackinac Park Commission estimates that profits from rentals would yield the State \$1,000 a year.

Tecumseh—Rattlesnakes are increasing rapidly in this section, as a result of thousands of acres being devoted to the raising of soy beans. Previously cows were turned out to pasture along the river bottoms and the grass never grew high. Rattlesnakes had no place to hide, and they were controlled easily. Two rattlers have been killed in the village recently and farm employees are under orders not to enter some sections without shoes.

Houghton—The Western Montana Rockies will be the scene of the geology-research trip taken for seven weeks this summer by a dozen upperclassmen of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology. The mining and geology students will set up their base camp 75 miles west of Helena. In addition to mapping areas near Butte, Helena, and in the Little Belt Mountains, they will go underground for mine trips and will visit several smelters.

Belding—In 1910 Walter Kingsley started carrying mail on the dusty, treeless street that led up Peck's Hill here. As a hot summer sun beat down on his head, it presently hatched an idea. Kingsley would make some shade! He began planting seeds and seedlings, but it was slow work for one man, so he recruited the Boy Scouts. This spring Kingsley resigned, but for several years he was able to walk up Peck's Hill in the shade of a man's idea.

Lansing—Recent steps of Lansing officials toward construction of a sewage disposal plant have proven satisfactory to the State, officials of the Michigan Stream Control Commission have indicated. The City Council recently employed consulting engineers to draft detailed plans and created a fund to finance the \$900,000 project from delinquent taxes. The City has applied for Federal funds to assist in building the treatment plant, which would end pollution of Grand River.

Mt. Clemens—There is still a possibility that Mt. Clemens may be designated as a site for the \$1,400,000 veterans' hospital. The local Board of Commerce has renewed its fight for the project, after temporarily slowing up on receipt of word that the Veterans Administration had approved a site donated by Henry Ford in Detroit. Proximity of the mineral baths to the Mt. Clemens site, especially since many veterans suffer from rheumatic ailments, was believed to be a factor in favor of Mt. Clemens.

Lansing—A four-year program for improvement of Michigan State hospitals, involving appropriations of \$20,000,000, was recommended to Gov. Fitzgerald by the State Hospital Commission. The report of the commission said that hospital facilities are inadequate and that some of the buildings were subject to serious fire hazards. Gov. Fitzgerald promised to submit the program to the Legislature, but expressed the opinion that the costs should be modified by spreading the expenditures over a longer term of years.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART



Washington—A great many persons were mystified a few weeks ago by the treasury announcement that it had entered into an agreement to buy Chinese silver. On the surface, it appeared to be an action by the American government that was wholly a part of its domestic silver policy—a policy that thus far has resulted in no economic benefits at all but has cost American taxpayers rather dearly. Beneath the surface, however, the Chinese silver purchase agreement is one of the most significant moves yet to be made in our foreign policies. I believe it has potential consequences as great or greater than any foreign relations pronouncement to come from the Washington government since World War controversies were liquidated.

To understand the importance of the silver purchase agreement with China, one must examine international relationships over a wide scope. They involve, first and most important of all, the steady inroad made by the Japanese into the Chinese political and economic structure. They embrace, as well, relations of Soviet Russia with China and Japan, and the whole Far Eastern situation for that matter, and the continued efforts of the British to obtain for their nationals additional or restored spheres of influence in China.

Lastly, these international relationships involve, indeed, directly affect, the open door policy respecting Chinese trade. The United States has consistently maintained that China must be open to world trade and in this attitude our nation has had support of the British and some other white nations. On the other hand, the Japanese, while adhering to the open door policy on the surface, have consistently attempted to undermine it directly or by use of the military.

Before the World War it used to be said in China that the international competition there took the form of diplomacy operated through banks and railways. Now, we see the additions of currencies and tariffs to the methods used by the diplomats. The United States is using the currency method—a method attempted by the British without success two years ago—and through this influence, this nation is seeking to expand its trade with China. The Japanese are employing the tariffs to protect their own interests in China and to keep the British and the Americans on the outside.

So, for the first time since 1898, the battle among the nations for the rich lure of China trade is on an economic basis of competition—and it must be said, Japan is in the lead. The Japanese are ahead in this economic warfare chiefly because of their proximity to the territory which is so rich in potential trade.

A year or more ago, the British sent Sir Frederick Leith-Ross of the British treasury to Shanghai to aid the Chinese ministry of finance in the establishment of a currency system. It was not announced, of course, but the real purpose of Sir Frederick's visit was to stabilize Chinese money and link it to the British pound sterling. Diplomats watched the maneuver with great interest because it was expected that Japan's control in the North China provinces would be loosened through British currency influence. But it failed to work that way. The North China provinces simply were separated further from China proper and the Japanese tightened their grip.

Japan Will Oppose—Now, the Americans have tried something of the same scheme. They worked it out on the basis of silver purchase from China but they prescribed that as the American treasury buys Chinese silver, the dollars paid therefor will be deposited in a branch of the Bank of China, which will be established in New York. It will result in easy transfers of money where American exporters ship to China.

No one can tell what the consequences will be. In the first instance, Japan can be expected to exert every power her nationals have to thwart the effect of the program. In the next instance, the British are not going to be enthusiastic about the arrangements because the competition between British and American traders has been increasingly sharper since the World War.

There is still the further circumstance of Japan's smuggling into China.

Wily Japanese—Having had control of the Chinese tariffs, the wily Japanese proceeded to enforce tariff duties rigidly against everyone except themselves. Stories coming out of North China through diplomatic channels as well as from commercial interests tell of vast smuggling operations by the Japanese. In other words, the Japanese have proceeded to find scores of landing places on Chinese soil where they neglected to place customs houses. The net result is, of course, that the Chinese are being supplied with Japanese goods without the payment of a tariff whereas all other imports from foreign shores must carry the tariff load.

know at this time whether the Japanese will attempt further military movements in North China, it certainly can be said unequivocally that the open door for China foreign trade is at stake in this conflict. Most authorities on foreign affairs with whom I have talked tell me that there is little hope to prevent Japanese political supremacy in China. They cannot move northward because in that direction they butt their heads against the Soviet Russian frontier. The Soviet is armed to the teeth on the border of Manchukuo, but to the south and in the area known as North China, no present method appears for curtailing Japanese power.

Thus, history appears to be repeating itself. The battle for concession that took place in 1898 seems about to be revived and undoubtedly the climax to this conflict has been hastened by the American agreement to acquire Chinese silver.

Few authorities are willing to venture a prediction as to where this new policy, promulgated by President Roosevelt, will lead us. Some insist that it is in accordance with the attitude the United States has held for nearly forty years insofar as Chinese relations are concerned. Others claim that, since Japan has grown to such importance as a world power, the silver agreement may eventually lead us further into the Far Eastern controversy, so far, indeed, that the questions later to arise may involve national honor—and national honor oftentimes is a prelude to war.

While we are looking over Japanese activities in the Far East, we ought not to forget that

Japs Invade Philippines—only a year ago, our congress, under a political lash and the pressure of selfish interests, voted the Philippines their independence. Of course, the Philippine Islands are still under our protection and will be so for several years, but it is most interesting to know that already the Japanese have set about the colonization of portions of the Philippine Islands.

Through the last 20 years, American officials stationed in Manila have kept a watchful eye open to detect any signs of Japanese encroachments. It was not military movements by the Japanese that were feared. It was their well-known capacity for creeping under the edge of the tent and suddenly developing into an economic power.

Official reports now are reaching Washington which indicate amazingly rapid encroachment by the Japanese upon affairs of the islands. One official document shows that Japanese colonists have virtually swallowed up one large Philippine valley. By devious ways, legal and illegal, Japanese farmers have filtered through and have obtained all of the land that is tillable in the Dava valley.

Philippine laws, sponsored by Americans before independence was voted, have been designed to check Japanese colonization and the battle against this has gone on unremittingly since the days of the World War when the Tokyo government first exhibited definite ability to expand its spheres of influence through colonization methods. It should be said, however, that the American officials have been somewhat lax in enforcement of the anti-Japanese laws and the result has been that small colonies of Japanese were planted in various parts of the islands.

Now, it is shown that these colonies have developed into great numerical and economic strength. They seem to have unlimited credit from somewhere for their operations and in the Dava valley, for example, they actually control the price of hemp which is the main agricultural product of that section.

The Japanese are operating in another fashion in the Philippines. It is a well established fact that when legislation is being considered by the Philippine legislative body, it is confronted with a powerful lobby if it is inimical to Japanese interests. Existence of this lobby is known and recognized and many of the Japanese representatives are fearful of consequences to their political careers if they go contrary to the lobby's position.

Such penetration as this into the Philippine economic structure may not be as serious from a world standpoint as the Japanese penetration of North China. Yet it seems to me that the American government cannot ignore the activity. It may be that Japan has no thought of eventual military and political supremacy over the Philippines but the surface indications at this time are those that have always preceded political and military subjugation of territories and possessions.

It will be recalled, as well, that just such a condition or circumstance as we now see was among the fears expressed by those representatives and senators in our congress who opposed Philippine independence. The opponents of the independence bill in congress dared not openly assert that Japan would be a menace to the island independence. To have done so would have meant international complications.

The American Farmer—Trapped!



SCHOOL GETS AIRING
Arlington, Mass.—Thanks to WPA, the Locke school here is by this time probably the most renovated institution of learning in the United States. In a 40-page report of Massachusetts projects which have been officially approved appear the following items:
Page 7: "Arlington—Renovate Locke school building, \$374."
Page 10: "Arlington—Renovate Locke school building, \$1,202."
Page 15: "Arlington—Renovate Locke school building, \$453."
Page 19: "Arlington—Renovate Locke school building, \$944."

Taxes Rise 1 1/2 Times; Income Drops One-Third

Washington.—How taxes, due largely to spending by the Roosevelt administration, have become 1 1/2 times what they were in 1928, while income has dwindled to only about two-thirds of what it was then, was revealed by Sen. Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware in a senate speech in which he accused the President and Postmaster General, Farley of making false statements about the prosperity of the country.

"In the year 1928 the national income was \$0 billion dollars," he said, "or about \$840 for every man, woman and child in America. The cost of government for the fiscal year 1928 was \$3 billion dollars, or a little over \$24 per capita."

"In the year 1935 the national income was approximately \$4 billion 500 million dollars, or \$436 per capita, while the cost of the government, it is estimated, will be about 7 billion, 500 million dollars, or \$60 per capita."

"So, in 1928, if each person paid his proportionate share of the taxes, he would have \$806 left. In 1935, after he paid his proportionate share of the taxes, he had only \$376 left."

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. In the Matter of the Estate of Catherine Walsh, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 11th day of May, 1936.

Present: Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Margaret Hefferan having been appointed Administratrix,

It is Ordered, That four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 11th day of September, 1936, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

ERVAN A. RUEGSEGGER, Judge of Probate.

FLOUR AND MEAL Grinding Schedule
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1936
On Wednesday Each Week
The Alba Custom Mills
ALBA, MICH.

Insure Your Farm Property

In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1935 a net gain of over \$7,000,000 in property at risk. A gain of over \$36,800 in net assets after material reduction in assessment rates. Total net assets over \$288,250.00. Owns U. S. Government Bonds and other Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Government valued at \$113,124.38, which is more than any other farm mutual fire insurance company of Michigan, earning interest annually of \$3,765.00. Interest earned annually on other investments \$1,737.70, making an interest income of \$15.08 every time the sun goes down.

Insurance Department writes, "Your members are to be congratulated on the efficiency of your management of their business. The progress shown in the increase of insurance and the very moderate cost of procuring this increased business is evidence of thorough knowledge of the business and attention to detail."

Michigan State Board of Agriculture carries insurance on State Experimental Farms in this company. First company to write a blanket policy on farm personal property which often pays double the amount of classified policy. First farm mutual insurance company of Michigan to employ full time inspectors. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection, eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazards. Assessment rate as low as \$2.94 per \$1,000. Reasonable terms granted to all members.

For further information see nearest representative, or write the Home Office.

TED NELSON — MANCELONA

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Michigan

Home Office 702 Church St., Flint, Mich.
W. V. BURRAS, President H. K. FISK, Secretary

AUTOMOBILE LOANS

NEW OR USED CARS. YOU CAN BORROW MONEY TO PAY YOUR PRESENT LOAN. SMALLER MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

City Building W. G. CORNEIL East Jordan

When a flood receded in Tennessee, five and ten-dollar bills were found in the reeds. Perhaps some PWA paymaster had better examine his petty cash.

When Cupid hits his mark he Mrs. it.—Everybody's. Everything we have is taxed—even our credulity and patience.—Florence Herald.

French New Deal May Bring Panic

Public Fear Parallels U. S. After Roosevelt Victory in Fall of 1932.

Chicago.—Threatened with the establishment of a radical government—"a sort of New Deal on the American pattern"—France is experiencing a wave of public fear that is described by Howard Wood, prominent economic writer, as similar to the financial panic which swept the United States between the election of the New Deal in November, 1932, and the date of the inauguration in March, 1933.

"In France," Mr. Wood reports, "the 'little fellows' are trying to protect their savings by hoarding. Runs on the banks have reduced deposits. Capital is leaving France as fast as there are ships available to carry gold. Disclosure of plans to 'soak the thrifty' and schemes for vast political expenditures have intensified the scramble."

"Similarly in the United States," Mr. Woods adds, "the panic did not begin until the interval between the election of the New Deal and the date of its taking office, and culminated in the nation-wide bank moratorium of March, 1933."

Observers of business and industrial conditions have already established the fact that the low-point of the depression was passed during the summer of 1932, and the upward climb to prosperity was already under way in the fall of the year. Fears that arose from the proposals of New Dealers for large public expenditures, their opposition to budget balancing plans and comments favoring inflation stopped recovery, and brought on the panic.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE READING

Washington.—Now one of the New Deal's federal bureaus is going to tell you how much gin to put into a martini or how much "sing" goes into a "Singapore Sling." Alcohol Control Administrator W. S. Alexander has called in the nation's outstanding experts on the art of mixing cocktails to determine for him the proper standard of contents for various highballs, fizzes and other mixed drinks. The resulting testimony will be published in a sort of federal "bartender's guide," to sell for five cents.

Maybe the experts will tell the bureaucrats what to do for a headache after November 3.

Canadian Farm Exports to U. S. Rise Sharply

Ottawa, Ont.—As a result of President Roosevelt's trade agreement with Canada, Canadian exports to the United States have shown marked increases during the first four months of 1936, according to the report of the department of trade and commerce. "Some of the increases were as high as 300 per cent, heaviest gains being made in agricultural products and lumber."

The number of horses shipped to the United States rose to 8,700, compared with 1,900 during the corresponding period a year ago. The export value of swine increased from \$3,000 to \$390,000 and cattle exports increased \$1,400,000. Cheese exported to the United States rose from \$21,000 to \$407,000 and exports of patent leather increased \$37,000.

Advances in the export of lumber were marked, soft wood lumber increasing from \$1,642,000 to \$3,227,000. Hardwood exports showed an increase of almost 100 per cent to \$307,000, square shingles increased from \$1,189,000 to \$1,510,000, wood pulp from \$6,724,000 to \$7,995,000 and newsprint from \$20,315,000 to \$23,589,000.

How New Deal Spends.

Washington.—Until 1917, the federal government never spent as much as a billion dollars a year. The Roosevelt administration has spent an average of 7 1/2 billions a year, with no cessation indicated.

Where the Taxes Go

Washington.—Although Adelino, N. M., doesn't rate a United States post office, it did manage to wangle a \$6,000 school gymnasium out of the WPA. The treasury will put up \$4,438.

How to Get a WPA Job

WPA NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WILLIAM H. KERRAN, CHAIRMAN
WALTER P. GARDNER, JR., VICE-CHAIRMAN
DAVID L. WALKER, SECRETARY
ALBERT E. SMITH, JR., TREASURER
THOMAS M. KERRAN, DISTRICT CHAIRMAN
EDWARD P. CONNELLEY, DISTRICT SECRETARY
EDWARD W. BERRY, DISTRICT SECRETARY
ROBERT CLARK, DISTRICT SECRETARY
MORRIS J. BROWN, DISTRICT SECRETARY
ABRAHAM LINDBERG, DISTRICT SECRETARY
BENJAMIN S. BROWN, DISTRICT SECRETARY
PETER S. BROWN, DISTRICT SECRETARY
EDWARD P. CONNELLEY, DISTRICT SECRETARY

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

April 15, 1936

Mr. Thomas M. Kerran
8202 Baynton Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kerran:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 7th.

Senator Guffey has nothing to do with the filling of positions in the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania. This matter is handled entirely by Honorable Edward M. Jones, State Administrator, Works Progress Administration, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I would therefore suggest that you contact your local Democratic leaders with a view to having them recommend your appointment to Mr. Jones who will, I feel sure, give your application and their recommendation every possible consideration.

Sincerely yours,

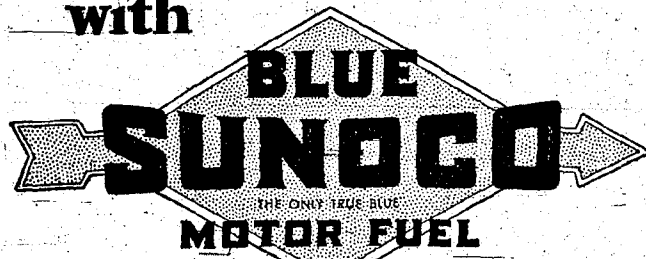
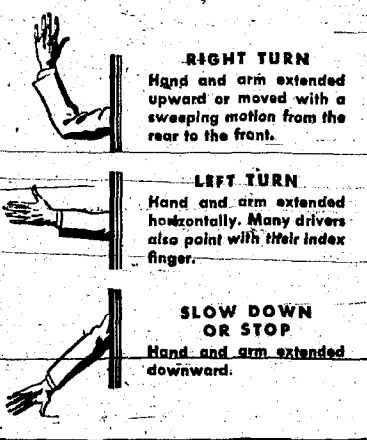
ROBERT BARRY
Secretary to Senator Guffey

Here is a little advice to an unemployed, disabled veteran who wrote to Sen. Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, whose "coal industry NRA" bill which bore his name has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The vet wanted a WPA job. The reply, on stationery of the United States senate and signed by Guffey's secretary, tells the needy veteran to get the blessing of the local Democratic politicians if he wants federal work relief. (Reproduced by permission of the Pittsburg Inquirer.)



HAND SIGNALS FOR DRIVERS

(as revised and approved by the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1934)



- it insures safer driving

Careful handling of your car is only one of the things which makes driving safer. Your car must also be ready to do what you want it to do—when you want it. That's where Blue Sunoco comes in. It never lets you down.

Blue Sunoco takes you smoothly up and over the steepest hills... lets you slow down on curves... then leap ahead again without shifting gears or taking your hands from the wheel. Drive cautiously! Use good judgment! Use Blue Sunoco!

INSTANT ACCELERATION... FULL POWER... always

EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
PHONE-179 EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Charlevoix County Herald
G. A. LISK, Publisher.
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Member National Editorial Ass'n.

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Coffee Cups Win

The local Coffee Cup base-ball team managed by Recreation worker C. Dennis defeated Boyne Falls Sunday, June 7, by a 12 to 1 score. The winning battery was Kenny pitching with Shepard catching, the losing battery was Pearson pitching with Rolls catching.

Girl Scouts Enjoyed Outing Last Friday

The Girl Scouts went on a camping trip Friday, June 5. The location was near Sears' Fox Farm. About 18 girls and two leaders, Mrs. Walcutt and Marian Kraemer went camping. Mr. Walcutt helped get settled the first day. Friday was used mostly for putting up tents and getting settled. Saturday the weather began to look like rain and a wood pile was put under cover. Nobody minded the storm Saturday night, but in the morning everything was wet that had been put anywhere near the tent sides. The girls managed to keep dry, however, and most of them slept well, along with their bed-fellows, the bugs. Sunday morning the girls were taken home.

Muriel Galmore was chosen honor scout and was presented with a flashlight.

We want to thank those people who made this trip possible for us by patronizing the girl scout bake sale.

Try A Herald Want Ad. Now!

CLOSING TIME ON THE HERALD

All contributors of copy for your Charlevoix County Herald should endeavor to get same into this office as early in the week of publication as possible.

FRONT PAGE — All articles intended for the first page must be in the office by Wednesday noon to insure publication.

MAT SERVICE — Those having mats for casting MUST have these in the office Tuesday noon for the current week's issue.

LOCALS — Please phone your local items to No. 152 where Mrs. Sherman Conway — who covers these columns — will care for them. These should be in not later than 10:00 a. m. of Thursdays.

Your Herald publisher is endeavoring to get each week's issue in the mails on Thursday afternoons. Your co-operation in getting news and advertising copy in our hands as early in the week as possible will be greatly appreciated.

Peoples' Wants

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

HELP WANTED

AVAILABLE AT ONCE — Rawleigh Route of 800 families in Kalkaska, Crawford Counties and Boyne City. Only reliable men need apply. Can earn \$25 or more weekly. No cash required. Write today. Rawleigh's, Dept. MCE-121-Z, Freepost, Ill. 1f

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Ford Coupe, Model A. Strehl's Garage. 24x1

FOR SALE — Beginning Saturday, June 13, and continuing until all articles are sold. — All Clocks, Watches and Jewelry in stock at closing out prices. — MRS. ROSE McQUAID. 24x2

FOR SALE CHEAP — 2 Rockers without arms, 1 large iron Bed and Springs, 3 Tables 1 with drop leaves, Ice Box, plush 2 seater Setee, wood Porch Shade 6x8 ft., Velvet Rug 10x10 1/2 ft. — MRS. R. K. GUNTHER. 24x1

FOR SALE — Couch. Leather upholstered and in good shape. PAUL LISK, 606 Third St. 20tf

FOR SALE — Green 16 in. Mill Wood, 100 % Hardwood, \$2.00 per cord; Dry 16 in. Mill Wood, 100 % Hardwood, \$2.25 per cord; Dry 16 in. Edgings, good kitchen wood, \$2.50 per cord. All delivered in 4 or 5 cord loads. Write J. H. BRICKER, East Jordan, Mich. 29-Z

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

PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm spent Thursday in Chaddock Dist. helping Mrs. Mose LaLonde do some repair work on her well.

S. A. Hayden had the misfortune to dislocate his right shoulder Thursday noon while attempting to start the well engine at the Pine Lake Golf Course.

Otto Novack of Cadillac called on his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden at Orchard Hill, Friday evening.

Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill worked at the Pine Lake Golf Course Friday and Saturday forenoon because of S. A. Hayden's accident.

David Johnston of Three Bells Dist. made an unusual record in school the past year and got all B's and C's, was out of school 32 days because of illness and to help with the farm work, read ten extra books of from 250 to 500 pages each for the Michigan Reading Circle and got a gold seal.

School closed Friday. Arlene and Lloyd Hayden, of Pleasant View farm spent Tuesday night with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bennett and family motored up from Flint Saturday afternoon and spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer of Chaddock Dist. had for supper guests Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aenas of Central Lake, Bert Sinclair and son Adam and daughter Emma of Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Leu and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and family of Pleasant View farm, and Mrs. Elsie Rose and another young lady, 27 in all with their own family.

S. A. Hayden and family of Hayden Cottage motored to Petoskey Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich and little daughter of Lone Ash farm and Mrs. J. W. Hayden of Orchard Hill motored to Petoskey Sunday morning and joined Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leshner and they all motored to Mackinaw around by Indian River. They had a picnic dinner and a very pleasant time.

Mr. Marvin, the Rawleigh man, was on the Peninsula, Saturday.

The ball game between the locals and East Jordan teams at Whiting Park, Sunday, resulted in a victory 5 to 3.

String beans are being planted this week and ear corn will all be in soon.

Drenching Sheep Cuts Worm Loss



A simple job of drenching sheep once a month in the summer may mean profit instead of loss for Michigan farmers.

Would you favor changing the term of office of the President to one 6-year term with no re-election? Should any president be eligible for a third term? Voters throughout the Nation answered these questions. Read their response in America Speaks in next Sunday's Detroit News.

The professor of law had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer."

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"When coal's bought doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

"Where is Washington?"

"He's dead."

"I mean the Capital of the United States."

"Oh, they loaned it all to Europe."

"Do you promise to support the Constitution?"

"Me—how can I? I've got a wife and six children to support."

Why the Eskimos Prefer Hell to Heaven and Can't Understand Christianity. An Entertaining Story in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed with Next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Mrs. Jones—We are keeping William from returning to college this fall. He is really so young, you know.

Mrs. Brown—Yes, my son flunked, too.

KNITTING TOGETHER CRAZY QUILT INDIA

Mixture of Many Languages, Races and Religions.

Washington.—One-sixth of all the people on the globe, divided among many races, speaking 200 languages, and devotees of a dozen different religions, are gathered under a single unified government for the first time by the new Indian constitution, recently approved by King George V.

"Perhaps the most complicated conglomerate of states anywhere, India through its new constitution becomes the world's largest population unit under a single government, with the possible exception of China," says the National Geographic society.

"India accounts for more than two-thirds of the population of the British empire, and has nearly three times as many people as the United States, although its area is only a little more than half as large.

"But the 351,399,880 Indians crowded into the triangular peninsula that juts out from the bottom of Asia probably are the least unified culturally, religiously, and politically of any group of similar size in the world.

A Crazy Quilt. "India is a veritable crazy quilt of presidencies, native states, provinces, protectorates, tribal areas and even a few foreign-owned patches. Some parts have been governed by modern British law, others by native princes ruling with Arabian Nights' splendor, holding power over life and death, maintaining their own armies, and subject indirectly to the British king-emperor. All now will be more closely united under the new constitution.

"India is usually thought of as an entirely British in its allegiance, but France and Portugal still keep tiny toe holds on the edges of the huge British domain. Of these remnants of the days when all three powers were competing for Indian trade and riches, France has about 200 square miles of colonies along the east and west coasts, while there are 1,461 square miles of Portuguese territory on the western side of the peninsula.

"Broadly speaking, India is divided into two classes for purposes of government—British India, governed directly by the British crown, and the native states under their own rulers who are subject to British influence.

"Great Britain came into possession of the territory that makes up British India in various ways. The nucleus was taken over from the British East India company. To this has been added territory gained by force of arms, by purchase and by cession.

Five Hundred Native States. "There are more than 500 feudatory native states in which every shade of sovereignty exists. Britain interferes little with the local government of the most powerful of these, and is represented at their courts only by residents who are little more than diplomatic envoys.

"The British government has treaty arrangements with the rulers of the states whereby they agree not to send representatives to each other or to enter into alliances (except with Great Britain) in or out of India. They carry on all foreign affairs through Great Britain. There is a greater measure of control over some of the less important states, and some pay an annual cash tribute to the central government.

"To complexities that arise in Indian life from its intricate governmental fabric are added still more bewildering tangles of religion and caste. For example, in some of the provinces, representatives are elected to the legislatures in proportion to the numbers of various religious groups.

"With some 77,000,000 Moslems, India has more followers of Mohammed than Turkey ever ruled, and ranks as the leading Moslem nation. Overwhelming in number, however, are the Hindus, totaling nearly 240,000,000."

Quints May Live Until They're 65, Says Expert

Montreal.—The Dionne quintuplets should, barring accidents, live to be at least sixty-five years old, Dr. L. L. Dublin, life insurance statistician, calculates.

Doctor Dublin bases his prediction on the most recent table representing current American mortality conditions.

"The probability of one girl baby surviving to age of one year is a little over 95 per cent," he said. "The probability of five such babies all surviving to the age of one year is the fifth power of this figure. The same life table shows that the probability of one new-born baby surviving to the age of fifty-one is 78 per cent.

"Thus, even if we assume as favorable a life expectation for the quintuplets as for the average American child, we reach the conclusion that in the first year of life they withstood the degree of life risk ordinarily met with by one female individual in the first fifty-one years of her life."

Rescues Starving Cat, but Contracts Lockjaw

Munich.—Because he loved animals and climbed into a house to rescue a starving cat, a chauffeur at Bad Toelz, southern Bavaria, has contracted lockjaw. He is Joseph Hohendahl, and knowing that the cat had been locked up for two days without food or water he entered the house through a window and tried to make friends with the cat. But the crazed animal turned and scratched him painfully in the hand. Infection set in.

Among M. S. C. Graduates

Included in the list of candidates for degrees for completion of four year courses at Michigan State College at East Lansing are Newton A. Barden, Boyne City, Applied Science, Alpha Chi Sigma; Gwendolen Miller, Charlevoix, Liberal Arts (Applied Music); and Katherine Wageman Pearsall, East Jordan, Physical Education.

The 78th annual Commencement Exercises of this College will be held on Monday, June 15.

Atwood Would Stop Dollar Bill Tide

With each day's mail to the Department of State containing at least several hundred dollar bills, and some days the volume reaching as high as a thousand such bills, Orville E. Atwood, Secretary of State has asked that checks, money orders or some other form of transfer of funds be used.

The primary purpose in seeking more general use of some medium other than currency or coins for the payment of fees of various kinds, is that in case any question arises as to any kind of application, a record of payment can be traced if any negotiable instrument was used in the first place.

Fees of a dollar are paid for a variety of governmental services, including issuance of motor vehicle titles, operators' licenses and the like, and the "dollar tide" is running high at this season. Instances of neglect to mail applications, loss in the mails, and other reasons for loss of applications and other records, can generally be run down if records of payment are involved by the use of money orders and the like.

Where post office money orders are used, they should be drawn on Lansing.

Try Herald Want Ads — They Click

Announcing the Appointment of

C. H. MCKINNON

COR. MILL AND SECOND STREETS — 409 BOYNE AVE. EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

COVERED WAGON Dealer

Come in and see the new streamline Covered Wagon Auto Coaches now on display. Completely appointed—with large Pullman berth and day bed to sleep four or six; perfectly equipped kitchen with ice box, enamel sink, pantry, china cabinet, cooking stove, heating stove, etc.; spacious dining compartment. Ruggedly built for cross continent travel—ideal for camping, hunting, fishing and touring. Travel now for less cost than staying at home.



All mahogany interior of \$785 model complete, equipped with toilet, Pullman and day bed, etc. A room at home with every living comfort.

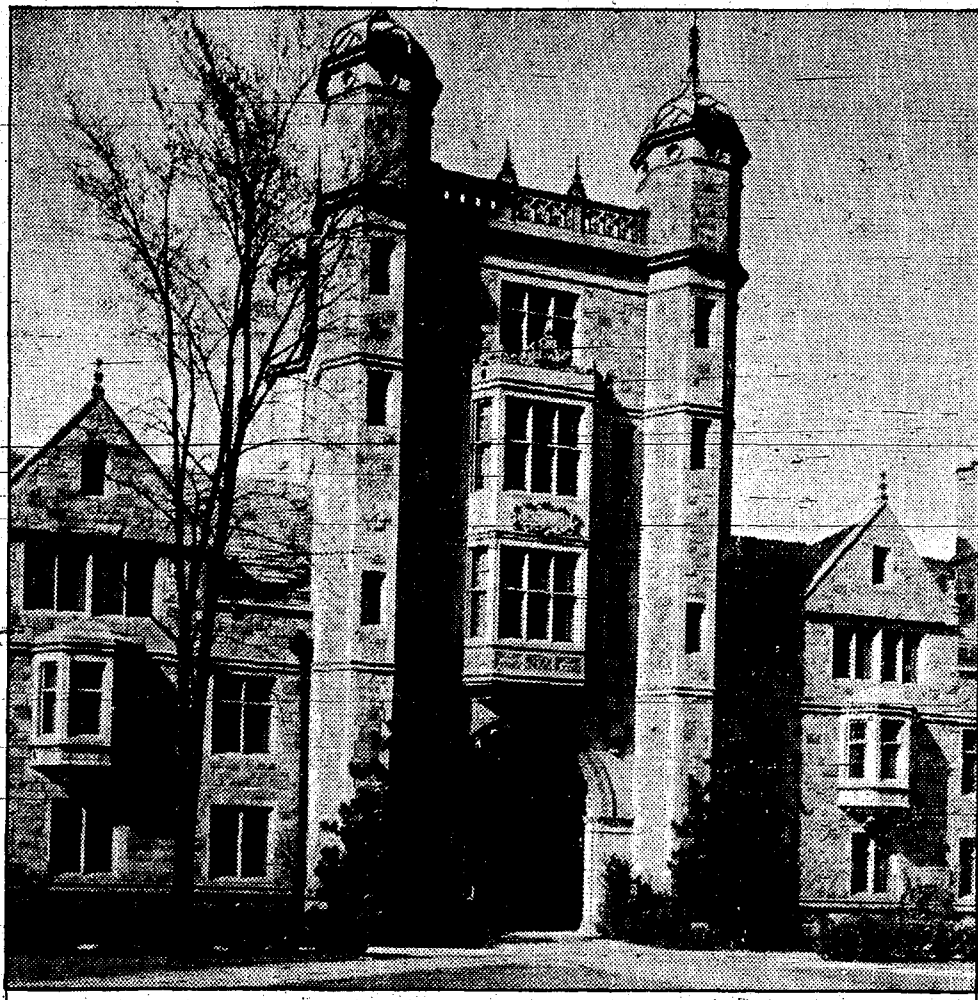


THREE MODELS
\$395 • \$785
\$1185 • f.o.b. Detroit
New Low Time Payment Plan

"Travel by Covered Wagon... and Save!"

One-fourth Grad — Is this the Weather Bureau?
Voice — Yes.
One-fourth Grad — How about a shower to-night?
Voice — It's all right with me, take it if you need it.

Customs Officer (to Chinese immigrant) — What is your name?
Chinese — Sneeze.
"Is that your real name?"
"No. Me translate it into-velly good English."
"Well, what is your native name?"
"Ah Choo."



Law Quadrangle — University of Michigan

See America First —in Michigan!

ARE you ready to begin studying maps? To pick out places you would like to visit, and sights you would like to see during your vacation? Then you can find a wide and wonderful assortment in a map of Michigan. It is the map of a state with an area of fifty-eight thousand square miles. Within its borders you can find many of America's outstanding points of interest. Scenes of historic association; great cities; beautiful modern buildings; vast open country crossed by the finest of highways; primeval forests; five thousand lakes, large and small; scenic beauty of every

kind—all these lures, surpassing many of those which people travel abroad to see, are spread before you when you study a map of the Wolverine State.

We urge you to consider Michigan when planning your vacation. Let your friends in neighboring states know what holiday pleasures can be found here. You will be doing them a favor—and promoting good will for Michigan.

As our part in such promotion, this series of advertisements is being published in newspapers throughout the State by a Michigan organization that can prosper only as the other citizens of Michigan prosper.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Local Happenings



FLAG DAY — SUNDAY, JUNE 14

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold De- does a daughter, Friday, June 5.

Mrs. Lillian Hoover has returned home after spending the winter in Newberry.

Mrs. Edith Bartlett is spending the week in Ann Arbor as guest of her sister, Mrs. Burr.

Jean Bartlett is spending a few weeks visiting relatives and friends in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

Good Cook Stoves \$5.00 up, Ranges \$10.00 and up, and all kinds of Furniture bargains at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Miss Crystal McKay and Fremont Sartain of Bay City were guests over the week end of Mr. and Mrs. Milton McKay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barnett and Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Barnett spent the week end in Muskegon visiting relatives.

John, 12-year-old son of Mrs. Morgan Lewis, received a flesh wound on one of his hands while playing with an explosive Monday afternoon.

All kinds of new Mower Repairs and used Mowers and Hay Rakes for sale or trade at Malpass Hdwe. Co. We guarantee our rebuilt machines. a

Mr. and Mrs. George Ramsey and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelly of Cadillac, were Sunday guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Harry Simmons and family.

L. A. Hoyt and daughter — Mrs. A. E. Wells — were at the Hoyt home here over the week end from Detroit. Mrs. Hoyt planned to enter the Harper hospital this Thursday for treatment to her eyes.

Mrs. Margaret Davis is visiting relatives in Muskegon.

Some bargains in Power Sprayers and Supplies at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Miss Barbara Scott, music and art teacher, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Rose Mowbray and Mrs. Bertha Seating of Kalkaska were guests last week of Mrs. Belle Kimball.

If you buy 4 cans of durable gloss Paint or Enamel at the Malpass Hdwe. you get one free. Any kind. adv.

A. C. Bippus, teacher in the local high school the past year, left Friday for his home in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Lydia Blount, who has been teaching at Wataeka, Ill., returned to her home in East Jordan last week.

Mrs. W. S. Carr visited her daughter, Mrs. H. K. Usher, in Grand Rapids last week, returning home Thursday.

The C. G. B. Club (canning factory) will hold their annual picnic at the Tourist Park, Thursday, June 18, at 6:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Remington of Flat Rock, Mich., were recent guests of Mrs. Mary Clark at Legion Lodge on Intermediate Lake.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kenny were Mr. and Mrs. Edd White and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kenny and family of Muskegon.

Rev. John Cermak is at summer school at Albion College this week, planning to return for the regular services at the M. E. church this Sunday. Mrs. Cermak is visiting her parents at Northport this week.

Church News

St. Joseph Church
East Jordan
St. John's Church
Bohemian Settlement
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor
Sunday, June 14th, 1936.
8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.

Presbyterian Church
C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor
C. E. Harper, Foreign Pastor
"A Church for Folks."
10:30 a. m. — Morning Worship.
Celebration of the Lord's Supper.
11:45 a. m. — Sunday School.
An invitation to attend is extended to all.

First M. E. Church
Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor
11:00 a. m. — Church.
12:00 m. — Sunday School.
6:30 p. m. — Epworth League

Latter Day Saints Church
C. H. McKinnon, Pastor
10:00 a. m. — Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.
8:00 p. m. — Evening Services.
8:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.
All are welcome to attend any of these services.

Pilgrim Holiness Church
Rev. John C. Calhoun, Pastor
Sunday School — 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Preaching Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
Thursday Prayer Meeting 7:45 p. m.

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.

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

"Isn't George ever going to marry?"
"No, I don't think he intends to marry. He is studying for a bachelor's degree."

When Old Customers Bring in New Customers

Most of our new customers come to us through the recommendation of old customers. These introductions take place almost daily, and we confess that nothing gives us more pleasure and inspiration. It is gratifying to know that we have the confidence and loyalty of those we have served for many years. We appreciate their kindly interest in us. At the same time we feel called upon to do our best to measure up in every way to the expectations of the new friends who have come to us through their influence.



STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

DO YOU KNOW

- We have the most complete and up-to-date plant in the North.
- We are in town every Tuesday and Friday. All year round.
- When things look black, call on us.

POTTS LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

PETOSKEY, — — — — — MICHIGAN

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH
TEMPLE THEATRE EAST JORDAN
FRI. - SAT. June 12-13 SATURDAY MATINEE
JACK HOLT — ROBERT ARMSTRONG — CHAS. MURRAY
DANGEROUS WATERS
Also: — MUSICAL COMEDY; CARTOON FUN; DARKEST AFRICA
SUN. MON. TUES. June 14-15-16 SUNDAY MAT.
SURPASSING THEIR OWN MOST GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS!
RONALD COLMAN — CLAUDETTE COLBERT — VICTOR MC LAGLEN — ROSALIND RUSSELL
UNDER TWO FLAGS
WED. THUR. June 17 18 FAMILY NITES 2 for 25c
PAT O'BRIEN — JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
I Married A Doctor
MATINEES 10c - 15c EVES 10c - 25c FAMILY NITES 2 for 25c

E. P. Dunlap has returned home after spending the winter months in Florida.

Walter Cook of Lansing was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Heller last week end.

Get big husky Tomato Plants that the cut worms wont bother at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock and son Burton visited relatives at Roscommon last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sleutel left last Saturday for Grand Haven where they will spend the summer.

A good Sewing Machine for \$7.50 and we repair all kind of machines and keep supplies at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Miss Mildred Kjellander has returned to her home at Gladstone after teaching the past year in the local school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ter Wee moved last week from their residence in East Jordan to their farm home in South Arm.

The Mary Martha class will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Edd Weldy in the German Settlement, Friday, June 19.

Mary Jane Porter returned home last Friday from Oberlin, Ohio, where she has been attending Oberlin College the past year.

Miss Thelma Westfall is convalescing at Lockwood hospital, Petoskey, from an operation for goitre, performed last Saturday.

Bruce Flannery of Detroit, and Norma Sherman of Kalamazoo, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Heller, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Porter and family of Malta, Ohio, were recent guests of Mrs. Porter's sister, Mrs. Basil Cummings and family.

Miss Gertrude Cook returned to her home at Green Castle, Ind., last week, after having taught in the local high school the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Rocco DeMaio, who have been living on a farm near Hortons Bay, have moved to their farm home east of East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Witte returned to their home in Muskegon after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Williams, also relatives at Petoskey.

Mrs. C. J. Malpass and daughter Evelyn spent a few days last week in Lansing with Miss Gwendolyn Malpass, a student nurse at Sparrow hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown left first of the week for Ann Arbor with their daughter, Jean, who will receive surgical care at the University Hospital.

Mrs. Jennie Chaddock of Muskegon has been visiting at the home of her brother, Lyle Persons and family, also with other East Jordan relatives and friends.

Twenty one members of Ideal Rebekah Lodge of Mancelona visited Jasmine Rebekah Lodge Wednesday evening. After the regular session, supper was served and dancing enjoyed.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gaunt at the Porter Cherry farm last week were Frank Swatish and his daughter, Mrs. Jule Baylis, of Muskegon; Eleanor Johnson, who has been visiting here returned to Muskegon with them.

There will be Band Concerts at the Main-st band stand by our School Band under direction of John Ter Wee every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock during the summer. Occasionally a Saturday evening concert will be added.

Mr. and Mrs. Milq Whitley and children — Travadon, Rosanna, Merlin and Howard — and Misses Verna Manier and Patricia Weber of Atlanta, Mich., visited Mrs. Mary Clark at Legion Lodge on Intermediate Lake from Wednesday to Sunday.

Apostle D. T. Williams will speak at the Latter Day Saints Church in this city next Tuesday evening, June 16, commencing at 8:00 o'clock. Subject of his discourse will be "Render Unto Caesar." At the close of this service there will be a meeting of the Christian Legion.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Addie Hutchinson, a former East Jordan resident, at Houston, Texas. Mrs. Hutchinson was born in Ellensburg Center, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1858, and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude H. Kelloregh, April 19, 1936. Beside the daughter, she is survived by a son, Eugene Hutchinson of Mackinaw City. Burial was in Dallas, Texas.

Try a Herald Want Ad for Results!

I WISH I KNEW HOW YOU FIND SO MUCH TIME FOR PLEASURE

MY DEAR I GO MARKETING ONLY ONCE A WEEK THANKS TO MY SHELVADOR

This much more in a Shelvador

Model Illustrated—GKQ-56. All Prices Include Delivery, Installation, 5 Yr. Protection Plan

Greatly increased usable capacity! Conveniences that are available nowhere else! New startling features, such as Shelvador, Stora-drawer, Crisper, Feather Touch Knee Action Door Handle, Ice Tray Release.

Shelvador Glass Jars and many others. You'll have to see the new Shelvador to fully appreciate its world-leading value. There's a model for every need and purse. Come in and look them over.

THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL REFRIGERATOR
HEALEY SALES CO.
CROSLY WASHERS - IRONERS - RADIOS
GAS AND OIL ———— CAR ACCESSORIES
— CHEVROLET SALES AND SERVICE —
PHONE 164-F2 EAST JORDAN, MICH.

FORD V-8 ECONOMY MEANS HIGH "Dollar Mileage"

(MORE MILES PER DOLLAR)

ONLY THE FORD V-8 GIVES YOU ALL THESE FEATURES

1. V-8 ENGINE PERFORMANCE WITH ECONOMY
2. SUPER-SAFETY MECHANICAL BRAKES
3. SAFETY GLASS ALL AROUND AT NO EXTRA CHARGE
4. WELDED STEEL BODY — STEEL STRUCTURE AS WELL AS SURFACE
5. CENTER-POISE RIDING COMFORT

NO MATTER how you classify your expenditures for car up-keep — it's your total expenditure that counts. How much "dollar mileage" is your car giving you?

Dollars do go farther in the Ford V-8. Modern improved carburetion gives you unusual gasoline mileage with brilliant V-8 performance. Most owners of today's Ford change oil only every 2000 miles and add none between changes.

And after the first few thousand miles you begin to understand what Ford V-8 "dollar mileage" really means.

It gives you more miles per dollar because it gives you all-round economy — low first cost, low up-keep cost, low depreciation and long life — as well as low gasoline and oil consumption. All these are big items if you aim to buy the most economical car.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Ford V-8
A GOOD CAR AT A LOW PRICE

\$25 A MONTH, after usual down-payment, buys any model 1936 Ford V-8 car — from any Ford dealer — anywhere in the U. S. Ask your Ford dealer about the new Universal Credit Company 1/2% per month Finance Plans

★ Some Other American Banners ★ You May See Flying on Flag Day

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



To John Nance Garner of Texas (shown above) has been given the distinction of being the first Vice President in our history to have a banner emblematic of his office. It was only recently designed and presented to him—a white banner on which appears the national coat of arms and four blue stars. Now that the year 1936 has seen another flag added to our "national stand of colors" and we will soon (on June 14) be celebrating Flag day again, it seems appropriate to consider some of the other American flags which have their part in our national tradition, even though they are not so well known as the Stars and Stripes.

First of all, there is the President's flag, the personal banner of the Chief Executive. It's a blue flag, edged with white and yellow silk fringes, bearing the United States coat of arms in the center and a white star in each corner.

The Presidential flag has had an interesting history, inasmuch as the question of a proper design for it has resulted in a series of heated controversies over several points of heraldry involved. Its history has been one long record of changes and restorations until finally in 1916, under President Woodrow Wilson, there evolved the President's flag as it is today. Before that time each President had the right to select the design for his own flag and most of them did. But the Presidential flag used by President Wilson has been used by our Chief Executives since that time.

A distinctive flag for the President had its origin in the navy. On April 18, 1865, Gideon Wells, secretary of the navy, issued a set of naval regulations, prescribing that on the occasion of the visit of the President on board a man-of-war, the American ensign should be displayed at the main. This was the first official order to designate a flag denoting the presence of the President aboard a national ship. A change was made the next year when the rectangular Union Jack of dark blue, bearing horizontal rows of white stars, one for each state, was adopted as the President's flag when on board a national vessel.

An Unfortunate Choice

Although this was the first distinctive flag for the President, it was an unfortunate choice. In the navy the Union Jack at the foremast is a signal for pilot. Thus in the case of a ship with only one mast, the display of the Union Jack might mean either the President or the pilot; in the case of a two-masted the signal would be confusing; and since, at that time, a Jack at the rigging was a signal of distress, its use for the President was hardly one complimentary to the highest officer in the land.

In 1869, however, the national ensign was again designated as the President's flag and it remained thus until 1882, when William E. Chandler, secretary of the navy, issued an order, which was approved by President Chester Alan Arthur, that "the flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a blue ground with the arms of the United States in the center." It was not until 16 years later, however, that the army followed the lead of the navy by adopting a distinctive flag for its commander in chief. When it did, its action marked the beginning of a series of controversies which were to last for nearly two decades.

Under a general order, issued March 28, 1898, from the adjutant general's office by direction of the secretary of war, the President's flag for the army was designated as a flag of scarlet hunting with white stars in each of the four corners and in the middle of the field a large blue star, outlined in white and bearing in the center the United States coat of arms. Around this central star were other white stars representing the states of the Union. During the Spanish-American war the army Presidential flag was hung upon the wall of the cabinet room

in the White House, symbolizing the position of President McKinley as commander in chief of the army and was the first war flag of its kind that had thus ever been used. But for some unknown reason the navy Presidential flag, which would symbolize his position as commander in chief of the navy, was not thus displayed. The army Presidential flag was first exhibited publicly at the peace jubilee celebration in Chicago in 1899 and again at a similar celebration in Philadelphia. Later both the army and the navy flags were twice hung in the main hallway of the White House during army and navy receptions but the army flag was never hoisted until March 4, 1901, when it flew over the Presidential reviewing stand at the second inauguration of McKinley.

Army-Navy Controversy

The first controversy over the Presidential flag came up in 1898. The War department order of 1898 had definitely directed that the official coat of arms on the central star should be "as determined by the State department" and the arms referred to are those shown on the great seal of the United States, which is in the custody of the Department of State. The shield thereon had always displayed seven red and six white bars, alternately red and white, which was strictly in accordance with the act of congress of June 20, 1782, establishing the great seal. In 1899 when the equipment officers at New York and Mare Island, where flags for the navy are made, were furnished their flag books for the year, they called attention to the fact that the shield on the President's flag erroneously displayed seven white and six red stripes, instead of the reverse. It was discovered that the design had been copied from a publication of the State department, entitled "The Seal of the United States."

The matter was taken up unofficially with the State department and ended with an admission from officials of that department that "there was no logical reason for the reversal of the colors which was presumed to be the result of an ar-

bitrary heraldic license." In 1902 the acting secretary of the navy issued a memorandum that "the State department certifies that the shield has seven white and six red bars, alternating white and red, and it is ordered that such shall be the seal on the President's flag."

Meanwhile the army continued to make its flag with the seven red and six white stripes on the shield. In November, 1902, it was decided that something should be done to reconcile the difference in the design on the shield. A committee from the War department and the Navy department called on President Roosevelt and suggested that since other nations had but one flag for its chief, it was not consistent for our President to have two.

So it was decided to adopt a new flag, closely patterned after the older navy flag, but with several modifications. A short time later orders were issued by the secretaries of the two departments that the colors on the shield, as certified by the State department (seven white and six red bars) be followed and on November 21, 1902, it was officially announced that the controversy between the two departments over the design of the President's flag was at an end. The only other change was to make the eagle white, heavily stitched in black.

Despite the agreement, however, the flags used by the two branches of the service were not yet the same. True, both used the same device as to the eagle and the shield,

but the navy clung to its blue field and the army to its red field. It was not until the next administration that decided steps toward uniformity were taken. On June 24, 1912, and again on October 29, 1912, President Taft issued executive orders that "the color of the field of the President's flag shall be blue."

But the army did not immediately conform and a difficult situation arose at the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson in March, 1913. The reviewing box in front of the White House was decorated with two President's flags, provided by the War department and the Navy department. The Navy department's was blue, but the War department's was red.

Double Display of Colors

This revived the old controversy and when again in 1915 there was a double display of colors the matter assumed a serious aspect. It was pointed out to President Wilson that an agreement should be made and a standard flag adopted for both branches of the service. The President called in Lieut. Com. Byron McCandless, aide to the secretary of the navy, and requested him to prepare a design for the Presidential standard. The new flag was to consist of a blue field with four white stars in the corners, since the flags of an admiral and of a general bear four stars as a sign of command, and the President is the highest ranking admiral and general. Instead of an exact reproduction of the great seal, President Wilson expressed a desire to have his personal seal, a modification of the great seal used on the President's stationery in the White House, on the flag. This seal differs from the great seal in that the eagle's head is turned to the sinister (its left) and the stars above the eagle are differently arranged.

The new design was prepared by the bureau of construction and repair under the direction of Commander McCandless and was approved by the President in an executive order dated May 29, 1916. So

also have their own emblems. If the secretary of war is making an official visit, there is displayed a red flag, bearing the United States coat of arms (with some minor differences from that shown on the President's flag) and four white stars in the corners. If it's the secretary of the navy, it's a blue flag with a white anchor in the center and the four stars.

The Secretaries' Flags

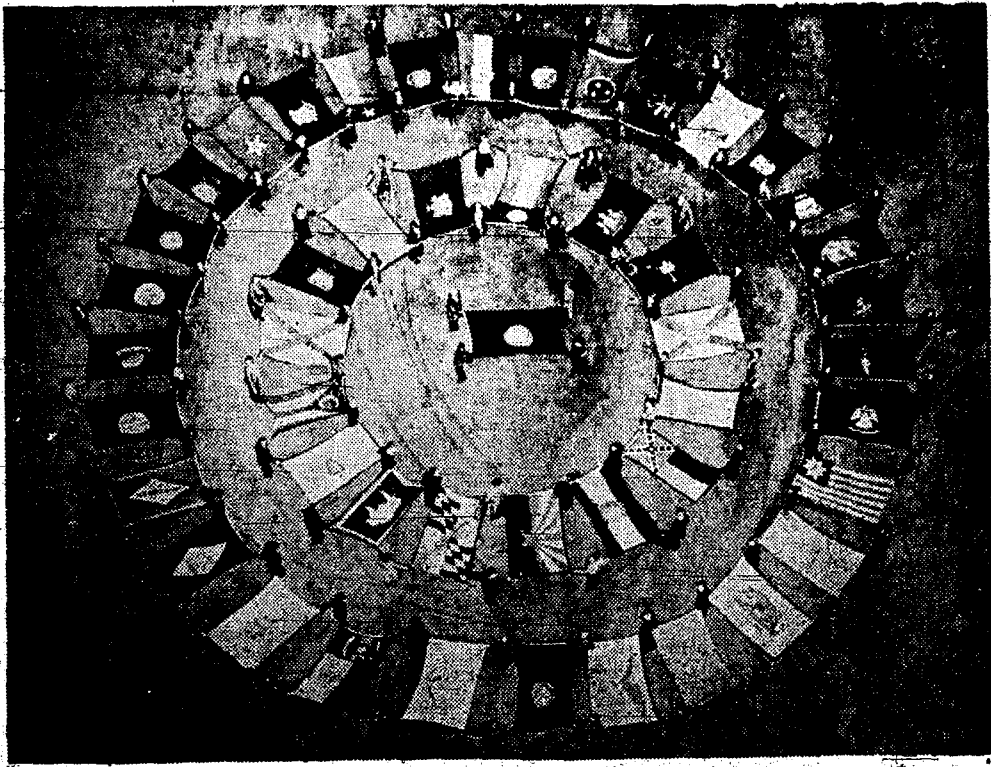
If it's the secretary of the treasury, you will see another blue flag but the design on it is even more complicated. Two crossed anchors are surrounded by a ring of thirteen white stars. In front of the intersection of the anchors is a shield bearing in the top half a pair of scales (of the balance type), and in the lower half a key. The symbolism of these is, of course, clear. The secretary of the treasury holds the key to the nation's strongbox and from the earliest days the balance scales were used in weighing precious metals.

The secretary of commerce also has a blue flag with the four white stars but in the center is a white shield, at the top of which sails a three-masted vessel and below a lighthouse casts its beams abroad.

The secretary of labor has a white flag adorned with four blue stars and the seal of the Department of Labor in the center. This includes an acutcheon surmounted by a spread eagle and bearing upon its field the plow and other devices which proclaim the dignity of labor.

The flag of the secretary of the interior has a light green field bearing in the center the golden figure of a buffalo and a five-pointed star in each quarter.

Besides the national banner with its 13 red and white stripes and its 48 stars, emblematic of the 48 states in the Union, there are also 48 "other American flags"—one for each of those commonwealths. About one-half of these are blue banners bearing in the center the state seal or some other figure emblematic of that state and a few—notably Ohio, Vermont and New Mexico—are



These flags, representing every state in the Union, were handmade by H. I. Sherritt of Richmond, who is seen (right outside circle) exhibiting this unique collection with the aid of Richmond Business College girls. The picture was made from the top of the Virginia World War Memorial carillon at Richmond. (Photo courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce).

at last the controversy was ended and a President's flag, uniform for both branches of the service, came into being.

But though the army-navy controversy over the President's flag was thus ended, there are those who are not yet satisfied with the President's flag. They point out the fact that the seven white and six red bars on the shield, even though it does have the indorsement of the State department, is not in conformity with the arrangement of these colors as prescribed in the act of congress of June 20, 1782, adopting the great seal of the United States, nor as prescribed by the act of congress of April 4, 1818, prescribing alternating red and white stripes in establishing the American flag.

But more serious than this, according to heraldic experts, is the fact that on the President's flag the eagle's head is turned toward the sinister, that is, away from the flag pole. It is one of the ancient rules of heraldry, they say, that no bird or animal ever look away from the staff, for if such a flag is carried into battle, the head thus turned would make it look as though the bird were retreating from the enemy. On all other flags on which the eagle appears, its head always faces the staff, regardless of which side of the flag one looks at.

In addition to distinctive flags for the President, and now the Vice-President, other high officials in the executive branch of our government

modifications of the parent Stars and Stripes.

Others are emblems significant of the history of the state. The state flag of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida are reminiscent of the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. The Texas flag is also reminiscent of the Lost Cause with its two broad bars of white and red, but more particularly does its blue field with one large white star recall the fact that it was once the Lone Star republic. California also recalls the fact that it was a republic with its single red star and the figure of a bear on a white field across which is emblazoned the words "California Republic."

The flag of the territory of Hawaii, which hopes to place the forty-ninth star in our national flag, looks more like a British flag than an American. It preserves the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George and St. Patrick in its canton and carries eight stripes—three red, three white and two blue. Some of the Southern states retain the cross of St. Andrew, which was used in the battle flag of the Confederacy but Hawaii is the only American soil over which float the three crosses that were a cantonal feature of the first flag of the United Colonies of America, the flag used by the Continental army until the adoption of the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

A Political Bystander.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—If I were a Republican orator, I'd say the Democrats wouldn't need a keynoter at their convention when a hog-caller would be more suitable. If, on the other hand, I were a Democratic silver-tongue, I'd say the Republicans needed no campaign committee, whereas a set of pallbearers would be highly appropriate.

As a Republican spellbinder, I'd proclaim we were giving Puerto Rico four years in which gradually to cut loose from us, because, should the Democratic outfit win in November, by the end of those four years the Puerto Ricans will be used to having some independence and we'll be used to having none at all. As a Democratic champion, I'd

come right back by pointing out that, since Puerto Rico would starve to death anyhow under a Republican administration, congress mercifully was taking steps to let the people down there get accustomed, by degrees, to the starvation process.

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THE trouble with being a socialist is that, no matter what you start to debate, you always wind up on the Tom Mooney case. Or at least, such was the situation until recently. Now, for any socialistic argument on any subject from German measles to the Great Wall of China, there is a new climax.

The tenants of a Bronx apartment house, mostly radicals, held a meeting, and, in accordance with the best radical traditions, drew up resolutions demanding that the management do this and that. Having read the fiery protest, the superintendent addressed the gathering:

"Now about not ledding nobody hang out washing in the hallways—that's reasonable. I start beginning that reform right away.

"And as to keeping garbages off the front fire escape—vell, vy nodt?"

"But, say, vot do you suckers expect me do about the Scottsboro boys?"

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WHEN a bricklayer feels upset and licks his wife that's temper and he gets \$30 or 30 days. But when a flicker star goes on a similar tantrum and wrecks an expensive set, that's artistic temperament and the studio gives her some silver fox furs to calm her nerves.

Thus it goes. If a couple in, say, Peoria, break up, why, then, a couple in Peoria have broken up. But if the same thing occurs in Hollywood, it invariably is featured as a "nuptial rift."

A lad in Kansas takes his girl to Ye Olde New Era eatery for dinner, and what with the blue-plate specials and the tip, the transaction amounts to \$1.80, but otherwise creates no special excitement either locally or throughout the nation. Let the same thing happen to a couple of the least conspicuous of the movie colony, and 20 columnists fight their way to the wire to scatter the thrilling tidings.

Choosing a New "Buddha."

FROM the forbidden kingdom of Tibet—although goodness knows they never had any trouble keeping me out—comes word that after a two years' search a new "living Buddha" has been discovered. However, we already have our own grand-lammer, the name being Joe Louis.

The news from Lhasa should give encouragement to the poor unhappy congressional committeemen who are prominently connected with the Townsend plan who'll condescend to talk to them.

You may quarrel with the Townsend bookkeeping, with their way of handling the contributed dimes of thousands of trusting oldsters, with their failure to explain where they're going to get the billions to pay those gaudy pensions or how the provisions of the distribution are to be enforced, but at least the leaders are too proud to endanger their social positions by being caught chit-chatting with a lot of congressmen.

Peace of Mind

WE NEVER get peace of mind when we give "a piece of our mind." Pieces of mind are usually thrown off in a state of anger or excitement. At such times we say things that we are sorry for afterwards. We wish that we might recall the harsh and bitter words that were spoken. But they are gone forever. We know that they have made their impression and that a heart has been wounded. Peace of mind is the result of self-control.

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In addition to providing every cooking advantage of the finest city gas range, Mr. Coleman's new Range adds beauty in the kitchen by distinctive styling and pleasing color effects in gleaming porcelain enamel finish.

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WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, and too frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel tired, nervous, all upset... see Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for kidney working kidneys. Millions of people use them every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor.



★ Some Other American Banners ★ You May See Flying on Flag Day

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



To John Nance Garner of Texas (shown above) has been given the distinction of being the first Vice President in our history to have a banner emblematic of his office. It was only recently designed and presented to him—a white banner on which appears the national coat of arms and four blue stars. Now that the year 1936 has seen another flag added to our "national stand off colors" and we will soon (on June 14) be celebrating Flag day again, it seems appropriate to consider some of the other American flags which have their part in our national tradition, even though they are not so well known as the Stars and Stripes.

First of all, there is the President's flag, the personal banner of the Chief Executive. It's a blue flag, edged with white and yellow silk fringe, bearing the United States coat of arms in the center and a white star in each corner.

The Presidential flag has had an interesting history, inasmuch as the question of a proper design for it has resulted in a series of heated controversies over several points of heraldry involved. Its history has been one long record of changes and restorations until finally in 1916, under President Woodrow Wilson, there evolved the President's flag as it is today. Before that time each President had the right to select the design for his own flag and most of them did. But the Presidential flag used by President Wilson has been used by our Chief Executives since that time.

A distinctive flag for the President had its origin in the navy. On April 18, 1865, Gideon Wells, secretary of the navy, issued a set of naval regulations, prescribing that on the occasion of the visit of the President on board a man-of-war, the American ensign should be displayed at the main. This was the first official order to designate a flag denoting the presence of the President aboard a national ship. A change was made the next year when the rectangular Union Jack of dark blue, bearing horizontal rows of white stars, one for each state, was adopted as the President's flag when on board a national vessel.

An Unfortunate Choice

Although this was the first distinctive flag for the President, it was an unfortunate choice. In the navy the Union Jack at the foremast is a signal for pilot. Thus in the case of a ship with only one mast, the display of the Union Jack might mean either the President or the pilot; in the case of a two-masted the signal would be confusing; and since, at that time, a Jack at the rigging was a signal of distress, its use for the President was hardly one complimentary to the highest officer in the land.

In 1869, however, the national ensign was again designated as the President's flag and it remained thus until 1882, when William E. Chandler, secretary of the navy, issued an order, which was approved by President Chester Alan Arthur, that "the flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a blue ground with the arms of the United States in the center." It was not until 16 years later, however, that the army followed the lead of the navy by adopting a distinctive flag for its commander in chief. When it did its action marked the beginning of a series of controversies which were to last for nearly two decades.

Under a general order, issued March 128, 1898, from the adjutant general's office by direction of the secretary of war, the President's flag for the army was designated as a flag of scarlet bunting with white stars in each of the four corners and in the middle of the field a large blue star, outlined in white and bearing in the center the United States coat of arms. Around this central star were other white stars representing the states of the Union. During the Spanish-American war the army Presidential flag was hung upon the wall of the cabinet room

in the White House, symbolizing the position of President McKinley as commander in chief of the army and was the first war flag of its kind that had thus ever been used. But for some unknown reason the navy Presidential flag, which would symbolize his position as commander in chief of the navy, was not thus displayed. The army Presidential flag was first exhibited publicly at the peace jubilee celebration in Chicago in 1899 and again at a similar celebration in Philadelphia. Later both the army and the navy flags were twice hung in the main hallway of the White House during army and navy receptions but the army flag was never hoisted until March 4, 1901, when it flew over the Presidential reviewing stand at the second inauguration of McKinley.

Army-Navy Controversy

The first controversy over the Presidential flag came up in 1899. The War department order of 1898 had definitely directed that the official coat of arms on the central star should be "as determined by the State department" and the arms referred to are those shown on the great seal of the United States, which is in the custody of the Department of State. The shield thereon had always displayed seven red and six white bars, alternately red and white, which was strictly in accordance with the act of congress of June 20, 1782, establishing the great seal. In 1899 when the equipment officers at New York and Mare Island, where flags for the navy are made, were furnished their flag books for the year, they called attention to the fact that the shield on the President's flag erroneously displayed seven white and six red stripes, instead of the reverse. It was discovered that the design had been copied from a publication of the State department, entitled "The Seal of the United States."

The matter was taken up unofficially with the State department and ended with an admission from officials of that department that "there was no logical reason for the reversal of the colors which was presumed to be the result of an ar-

bitrary heraldic license." In 1902 the acting secretary of the navy issued a memorandum that "the State department certifies that the shield has seven white and six red bars, alternating white and red, and it is ordered that such shall be the seal on the President's flag."

Meanwhile the army continued to make its flag with the seven red and six white stripes on the shield. In November, 1902, it was decided that something should be done to reconcile the difference in the design on the shield. A committee from the War department and the Navy department called on President Roosevelt and suggested that since other nations had but one flag for its chief, it was not consistent for our President to have two.

So it was decided to adopt a new flag, closely patterned after the older navy flag, but with several modifications. A short time later orders were issued by the secretaries of the two departments that the colors on the shield, as certified by the State department (seven white and six red bars) be followed, and on November 21, 1902, it was officially announced that the controversy between the two departments over the design of the President's flag was at an end. The only other change was to make the eagle white, heavily stitched in black.

Double Display of Colors

This revived the old controversy and when again in 1915 there was a double display of colors the matter assumed a serious aspect. It was pointed out to President Wilson that an agreement should be made and a standard flag adopted for both branches of the service. The President called in Lieut. Com. Byron McCandless, aide to the secretary of the navy, and requested him to prepare a design for the Presidential standard. The new flag was to consist of a blue field with four white stars in the corners, since the flags of an admiral and of a general bear four stars as a sign of command, and the President is the highest ranking admiral and general. Instead of an exact reproduction of the great seal, President Wilson expressed his desire to have his personal seal, a modification of the great seal used on the President's stationery in the White House, on the flag. This seal differs from the great seal in that the eagle's head is turned to the sinister (its left) and the stars above the eagle are differently arranged.

The new design was prepared by the bureau of construction and repair under the direction of Commander McCandless and was approved by the President in an executive order dated May 29, 1916. So

also have their own emblems. If the secretary of war is making an official visit, there is displayed a red flag, bearing the United States coat of arms (with some minor differences from that shown on the President's flag) and four white stars in the corners. If it's the secretary of the navy, it's a blue flag with a white anchor in the center and the four stars.

The Secretaries' Flags

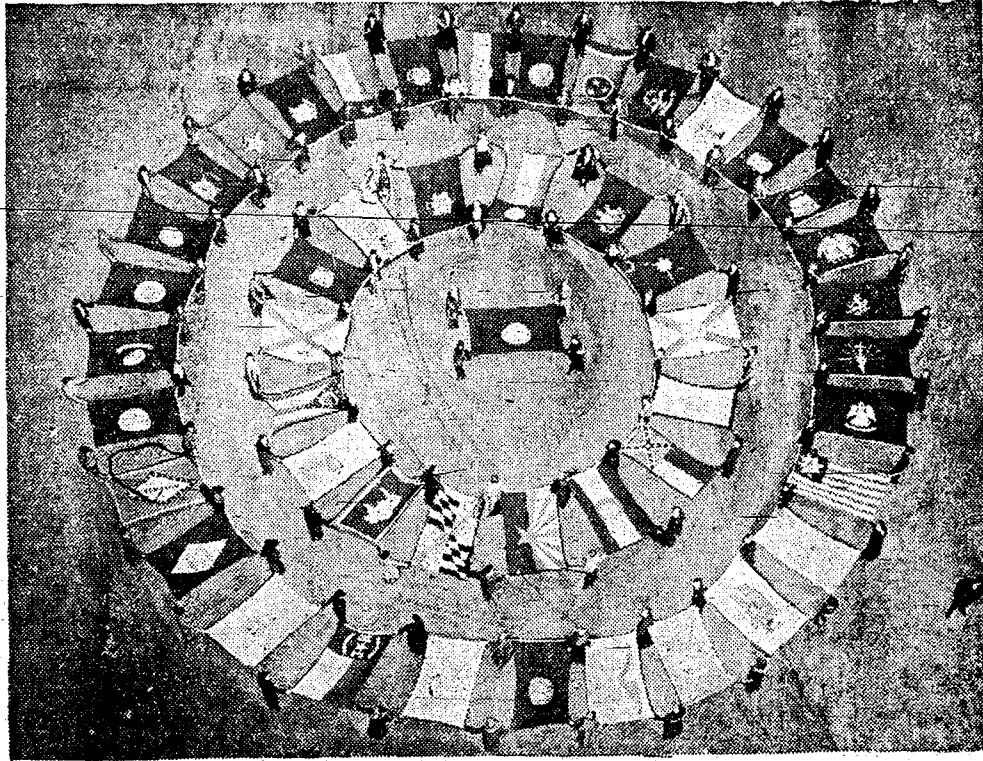
If it's the secretary of the treasury, you will see another blue flag but the design on it is even more complicated. Two crossed anchors are surrounded by a ring of thirteen white stars. In front of the intersection of the anchors is a shield bearing in the top half a pair of scales (of the balance type) and in the lower half a key. The symbolism of these is, of course, clear. The secretary of the treasury holds the key to the nation's strongbox and from the earliest days the balance scales were used in weighing precious metals.

The secretary of commerce also has a blue flag with the four white stars but in the center is a white shield, at the top of which sails a three-masted vessel and below a lighthouse casts its beams abroad.

The secretary of labor has a white flag adorned with four blue stars and the seal of the Department of Labor in the center. This includes an escutcheon surmounted by a spread eagle and bearing upon its field the plow and other devices which proclaim the dignity of labor.

The flag of the secretary of the interior has a light green field bearing in the center the golden figure of a buffalo and a five-pointed star in each quarter.

Besides the national banner with its 13 red and white stripes and its 48 stars, emblematic of the 48 states in the Union, there are also 48 "other American flags"—one for each of those commonwealths. About one-half of these are blue banners bearing in the center the state seal or some other figure emblematic of that state and a few—notably Ohio, Vermont and New Mexico—are



These flags, representing every state in the Union, were handmade by H. I. Sherritt of Richmond, who is seen (right outside circle) exhibiting this unique collection with the aid of Richmond Business College girls. The picture was made from the top of the Virginia World War Memorial carillon at Richmond. (Photo courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.)

at last the controversy was ended and a President's flag, uniform for both branches of the service, came into being.

But though the army-navy controversy over the President's flag was thus ended, there are those who are not yet satisfied with the President's flag. They point out the fact that the seven white and six red bars on the shield, even though it does have the indorsement of the State department, is not in conformity with the arrangement of these colors as prescribed in the act of congress of June 20, 1782, adopting the great seal of the United States, nor as prescribed by the act of congress of April 4, 1818, prescribing alternating red and white stripes in establishing the American flag.

But more serious than this, according to heraldic experts, is the fact that on the President's flag the eagle's head is turned toward the sinister, that is, away from the flag pole. It is one of the ancient rules of heraldry, they say, that no bird or animal ever look away from the staff, for if such a flag is carried into battle, the head thus turned would make it look as though the bird were retreating from the enemy. On all other flags on which the eagle appears, its head always faces the staff, regardless of which side of the flag one looks at.

In addition to distinctive flags for the President, and now the Vice-President, other high officials in the executive branch of our government

modifications of the parent Stars and Stripes.

Others are emblems significant of the history of the state. The state flags of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida are reminiscent of the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. The Texas flag is also reminiscent of the Lost Cause with its two broad bars of white and red, but more particularly does its blue field with one large white star recall the fact that it was once the Lone Star republic. California also recalls the fact that it was a republic with its single red star and the figure of a bear on a white field across which is emblazoned the words "California Republic."

The flag of the territory of Hawaii, which hopes to place the forty-ninth star in our national flag, looks more like a British flag than an American. It preserves the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George and St. Patrick in its canton and carries eight stripes—three red, three white and two blue. Some of the Southern states retain the cross of St. Andrew, which was used in the battle flag of the Confederacy but Hawaii is the only American soil over which float the three crosses that were a cantonal feature of the first flag of the United Colonies of America, the flag used by the Continental army until the adoption of the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

A Political Bystander.

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DOAN'S PILLS

FLAME IN THE FOREST

HAROLD TITUS

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS W.N.U. SERVICE



CHAPTER XIV—Continued

"Well, this mornin' them detectuffs was up early," the boy continued. "Nd what'd they do?" Cunningly, he looked about, enjoying immensely this moment of importance. "They start blowin' powder on that box 'nd blowin' powder on 'at ole crowbar, 'nd stickin' black tape over th' powder 'nd showin' it to Ezra.

"Th' sergeant, he's th' boss. 'Nd he says to Ezra; 'th' fellow who handled th' crowbar 's th' fella who left his thumb print inside th' box. 'Nen they picked up 'at ol' tin cup 'nd went to work on it, blowin' powder 'n they says to Ezra 'at if th' prints on 'at ol' cup's th' same's th' others, they c'n git their man by reachin' out fer him!"

He looked around again. "Jus' now, 'at was," he declared. "Jus' now, they're blowin' powder on 'at ol' tin cup."

The group pressed close and closer but it had one less member, now; one less, because Tod West was walking blindly, staggering a bit, toward his house. And as he glanced across the river to where two tall young men walked on either side of Ezra Adams toward the trestle, he began to run.

The spruce forest grew close to the back door of his house. It was but a moment's work to secure his rifle, a supply of ammunition, and then disappear through the trees. Panting, he fled up-stream and crossed in gravel shallows and plunged through the bush northward.

He had a gun and food for its chamber. He knew where he could get an ax. With an ax and a gun a man may live in the woods for long, provided he knows the woods and their ways. Tod West knew that vast country beyond Townline lake better than did any other. He could hide there, could remain in safety for weeks, for months. He could not, of course, stay forever; and when he did emerge he would need more than an ax and a gun. He would need money. On his way up to his first sanctuary he could retrieve money.

CHAPTER XV

Under the driving of the wedges the tree split and its halves rolled apart at Kerry Young's feet. A great mass of brood and comb and oozing honey glistened in the sunlight. Trickles of the golden fluid ran across the freshly broken wood. In great sheets, the comb ran up the cavity, great folds, about the length of a man's fore arm from the entrance, imbedded in comb, snug and tight and safe, was the thing which belonged in no bee's storehouse!

Young moaned as he dropped the sledge and tore into the comb with his gloved hands, wrestling from that sticky mass the cylindrical shaped object his quick eyes had detected. Honey dripped from it; bees swarmed about his hands as he turned it over and over.

"What a place!" he muttered. "No mouse could gnaw, no prowling bear find it. Nothing, Tod West, except the bees knew! . . . And who'd hunt for this tree? Who, if you hadn't left honey sticking to that old crowbar?"

He shook off a bee which stung his wrist. He moved away from a buzzing cloud, making his way to the leaf dappled spring and, stooping, plunged the smeared roll of bills into the crystal waters.

The honey washed away quickly, dissolving even in the cold water. He saw a figure on the currency; it was a hundred; many more were there. . . . He washed them briskly and Tip came close.

"Got it, Tip!" he cried. "Got dear Nan's cash! We've . . ." He broke off. A part of the smear would not wash away. He examined it carefully and the dog, snapping at a bee, did not catch that sound from behind, the sound of a man rising in a screen of young growth, bringing that rifle slowly down, pressing a scratched and sweat-stained cheek to the stock. . . .

"Fitch!" Kerry muttered. "Fitch, sure as h—! That's why the blaze on the pine tree! He smeared it with pitch, Tip, so the bees wouldn't try to carry it away and get rid of it piece by piece! He knew bees!"

Young whirled, then, because the dog had turned, stiff and alert and opened his throat in a ragged growl.

In the soft earth, Kerry's one foot slipped and he had started to fall even as the rifle spoke, started to throw himself toward his own rifle, leaning against a boulder. . . . But he did not reach it. That other weapon barked and he went down with the agonies of hell itself tearing at his left shoulder.

brush, thrashing, rolling, screaming with pain as Tod West charged past him. . . .

Young had fallen face down into the muck about the spring. His right hand lay limply in the water and away from it, rocked by the little ripples which still disturbed the surface, floated the roll of bills, turning slowly around and around.

West saw the money. With an oath he snatched it up and pumped a fresh cartridge into the rifle chamber. He poised there above the figure of his Nemesis, dropping the muzzle quickly to the back of the hared head.

And then caution asserted itself. How far behind pursuit might be, Tod did not know. Already, he had fired twice, and sounds would carry well today. He stopped, listening. The pound of his heart, the rasp of his own breath were loud. He lifted Young's arm and let it go. The inert hand smacked the water dully.

Then, with cruel craft, he placed his foot against Young's cheek, shoved his face down into the spring and leaped the now roily pool.

"Breathe 'nd drown, damn you!" he growled shakily and set off at a slow run. . . .

It was the tugging of the whining dog on his collar which stirred Kerry. He stirred and gulped and gasped. With a herculean effort, he raised his head and half rolled over; then dropped it to the ferns and lay there moaning lowly. He should not be there, he knew; he had something to do; somewhere to go; a matter to attend. . . . But things were so far away, so faintly outlined, so . . .

Tip's tongue was frantic against his closed lids; Tip's breath hot in his own nostrils. Consciousness came back with a nauseating surge.

"Oh, God!" he moaned, getting his knees somehow beneath him. "Oh . . . It's gone . . . Tip! It was West . . . It was . . . And he's got it!"

Fighting down sickness, shaking his head against blindness, he searched. The money was gone. The money was gone! Tears coursed his cheeks as he shouted that at Tip and then stopped, leaning close to see better as the retriever licked savagely at his thigh.

"Oh!" he gasped. "And he almost got you!" With his good right hand he touched the creature's leg. "Broken!" he muttered as Tip winced. "The two of us. . . . And he's making his getaway with Nan's money!"

A great and godly rage shook him, lifted him above pain, above dizziness for the moment, sent a savage will surging through his broken body.

"Tip, it's up to us! Shy an arm, shy a leg. . . . Which way, Tip?"—reaching for his gun and sobbing, "Which way? Come. . . . He's . . . Here!"

Footprints in the muck gave him a lead. He walked bent over, following the sign in the soft forest mould, dog on three legs, whimpering with hurt, at his heels.

West had been running. His footprints were far apart and deep. That made trailing easy, but it meant that he was gaining on this feeble pursuit of cripples.

Kerry breathed through dry and open lips. He staggered once and stopped, leaning against a tree, looking backward. He had come such a little way!

"Up to us . . ." he panted. ". . . us cripples. . . . He on, Tip!"

The dog looked into his face and, with a moan, dropped his muzzle to the ground, sniffing. He reeled as he lurched along; his tongue lolled but he was trailing and his tail was up!

Young began to laugh, a bit crazily. "The old dauber's up!" he gasped. "It's still up. . . . He can't beat us, chum! Not on your life."

He reeled along after the dog. Now and then he could see the trail himself; at other times sickness engulfed him, the trees swung and tilted crazily, he could scarcely see Tip. But he kept on, up a gentle rise, out onto a limestone ridge. . . .

Tip was sniffing wildly, then, tall motionless. Then he found what he was following again. With a whimper, half of pain, half of delight, he staggered forward; his master, dragging the rifle by its muzzle, close behind.

Kerry walked that way for a month, a year, a generation. He fell and cut his lips. He bumped into a tree with his wounded shoulder and screamed from the pain. Tip looked back and stopped and waited. When the man got up to him again he went on, trailing like a hound!

Time and distance and pain meant nothing . . . until they came to a stop. Perhaps it was the respite from the effort of movement, perhaps the imperative demand for alertness from deep in him that brought Kerry slowly out of that numb state. . . . Anyhow, he saw that they had come to a clearing and he was halted on its edge. Tip, nose uplified, before him. A building was swimming before his eyes, like a moving mirage. . . . He laughed and cut the laughter short because that was Towalline cabin and through the open

door he could see movement that was no trick of his vagrant senses.

A man in there was flinging things to the floor, dropping to his knees beside them, making wild, extravagant motions as he crammed articles into a pack sack. Young closed one eye tightly to concentrate on recognition. The man was unmistakably Tod West.

Kerry staggered on a few steps, trying to get the rifle to his shoulder with one arm. He could not do it. "The thing was a tremendous and unwieldy weight. He needed a rest for the barrel. . . . Yonder was a rock and he lurched toward it. An upstanding slab of limestone, it was, split by frost with a crack into which he could have laid his arm.

But he did not try to lay his arm there. He laid the rifle barrel in the opening and stretched himself laboriously upon his belly.

Carefully he sighted on the doorway and worked his tongue in his parched mouth, striving to conjure-moisture there so his speech might be good.

"Put up your hands!" he croaked. "I've got you covered and—"

West reared on his knees, rigid. Young's finger was on the trigger, ready to thwart any move. . . . And then his man was out of sight, throwing himself sideways along the floor.

Kerry fired and the shock of recoil sent fresh agonies through his body. He saw a leg of the table, on the far side of the room and opposite the doorway, splinter. . . . Then silence.

When he rallied the strength, he called: "Come out, West! I'll give you one chance!"

No response. "Come out!" he tried to shout, but his voice broke. . . .

On that West spoke: "To hell with you, Young!"

Kerry drew a great breath which tore at his wound. So that was it. West had confidence. Desperate, he would be defiant. The only means of exit were on this side: the door and the one window. So long as he could remain in this position and keep his eyes and mind clear, West could not emerge. . . . But how long would that be?

Tod West spoke again. "I'll wait you out, Young!" he taunted. "When you've bled enough, I'll finish the job!"

He shut his teeth and tried to pray because he could feel a renewed trickle of blood down his side.

"Oh, God," he began, mumbling, "give me strength to scotch this snake! Oh, God, let me hold out to save for Nan what's hers! . . . Please, God!"

Tip, beside him, moaned and trembled and began licking at his leg again.

Thereafter was no speech, no movement for a long interval. The shadows shifted beneath the march of the sun.



He Reeled Along After the Dog.

A fly droned about his head. His tongue was so parched that it seemed it would crack.

Then suddenly he was aware of faint stirrings within the cabin and something flashed across the doorway. West had crossed to the window end of the cabin and Kerry fired again, aimlessly.

"Still awake, eh?" West jeered. "Look your last. . . . Or, I'll trade with you. Throw your rifle into the clearing and I'll give you my word I'll not come near."

Kerry fired again and a window pane pulverized. He heard the other cursing sharply and knew he had not been wrong; the suggestion of a shadow against the glass had been West, cautiously peering out. . . .

It was agony to pump-in another cartridge. His left arm lay cold and lifeless beside him but his shoulder burned and throbbled. He got a box of shells out of his pocket somehow and stuffed the magazine full. Blackness hovered over him for a moment.

He tried to reason things out. He could not last much longer. Loading his gun had started the blood again.

When the bleeding sapped him low enough, or when night fell, West could slip out and be gone forever. . . .

What was it Nan had said about West and the country beyond? . . . Oh, yes! West knew it like a book. He was the only one who knew it. Once in it, then, the Downer account against him, both in blood and money, might well be written off.

If he only had help. If Nan or Ezra or any of them only knew where he was. But they did not. All they knew was that he was hunting a bee tree. He was alone. . . . he and Tip were alone. . . .

He held his eyes on the cabin and kept the rifle butt to his good shoulder with his chin. His right hand went out to Tip, caressing the short, curly hair, and the dog whined; set from pain; it was an inquiring, concerned

whine and he stared hard into his master's face.

"Tip! You're got it . . . to do!" Kerry whispered. "Tough, with that leg, but it's her only chance. Maybe . . . my only chance. . . . You've got it to do for Nan! Understand? For Nan!"

The dog's nose began to quirk and his tail moved slightly. "Hear me, Tip? (God, I can't tell whether I'm yelling or whispering!) Hear me?"—gripping the coat and shaking the dog a little. "Go to Nan, Tip! Go to Nan! . . . He on! To Nan. . . . Nan!"

He shoved at the wounded animal and Tip rose painfully to his feet, staring incredulously at his master.

"Nan?" he seemed to be asking. "Go away, with you in a jam like this! Not on your life, chum! I'm sticking! I got only three legs left but when hell's poppin' around you my place is here!"

Again Young spoke: "He on! Nan, I said!" The savagery in his voice made the dog's ears droop weelily. "Go to Nan! Don't you hear? Will you please . . . get a-going . . . on your way!"

He had raised himself to his elbow, thrusting his face close to the dog, snarling the words.

Surprised and shocked Tip slunk away. He heaved his chops and wagged his tail apologetically. Never before in his life had he been addressed so. At a little distance he halted as though expecting to have Kerry relent.

"Nan, I said! Go to Nan!" His eyes were glowing with fever, now. "He! Go on! Go find Nan, I tell you!"

He picked up a pebble and clumsily shed it at Tip, growling from the pain it gave.

With a protesting little whimper, that one leg dragging uselessly, the ragged bone ends biting into raw flesh at every move, the dog made his way slowly through the brush. Shortly he came out to the road he had traveled before. He stood there and gave a long look backward. Then he limped gingerly across the first rut and, panting from the effort, set out to do his master's bidding. . . .

CHAPTER XVI

And now a man fights to retain consciousness. He fights to keep his eyes open, to stifle the buzzing in his head, to down the nausea which grips his vitals.

He shouts a warning; he shoots again; he hears a harsh laugh. . . . Something strange about the window, now; something moves there. . . . Or are his eyes up to tricks again? No, something coming across the sill, poking out, long and dull. . . . A rifle barrel, thrusting toward him, and the sill beneath it splinters as he squeezes the trigger of his own weapon.

The other gun is hastily drawn; West curses breathlessly.

From a long silence, with no sound but the weakening pound of pulses in his ears. After a time, another sound, a steady, distant, small noise. . . . Then a silver appears at the edge of a log below the cabin window. Fresh wood gleams in the sunlight. . . . Kerry waits and watches, roused to a measure of keenness. He shuts one eye again to stop seeing double. Yes, it is the glitter of a knife blade, working in the wood. Soon the hole it makes will be large enough to let the rifle muzzle rest there.

He takes deliberate aim, this time, and a great chunk flies from the log a hand's breadth from where West was cutting. He hears a scramble and a succession of oaths.

"You can't last, Young!" West calls. "Will you trade?"

"To hell with you!" he cries, trying to put strong scorn into the words, but Tod West laughs.

"Your voice is a whimper!" he says. "I give you another half hour. . . . But your gun in the clearing and you'll have your chance, same as me!"

"No, never!" Kerry cries, and knows his words are a weak falsetto. . . .

He sat at the telephone in Nan's office.

"Sergeant Parit, Commissioner," he said over the long distance wire. "Yes, sir; we've got everything cut off, except to the northwest. We're organizing a posse now to work that way. . . . No. . . . I'm sorry, sir. Yes, sir; if he's gotten into that country it'll be tough going for us. I'm sorry, sir." "Hushin'." "How he got the tip-off, we don't know. Yes, sir. I've got the best trailers in the country. What? . . . We're nearly ready to start. Yes, sir. . . . Of course. . . ."

He hung up, the flush caused by rebuke still staining his cheeks.

"Now, coroner," he began as he rose, and stopped.

He bent to stare through the window.

"What's the matter with that dog?" he muttered.

He had come a long way; he had come slowly. His one leg dragged behind him, now. His eyes were glazed and his lips caked with mud where he had licked wet earth from the rats.

His head weaved from side to side and his tail tip moved in circles as he tried to hold it bravely up.

Ezra shoved up his spectacles and stared.

"I declare!" he said. "I declare, officer, that's Young's dog!"

The sergeant of police was outside with long strides.

Others were running toward Tip, collapsed in the road, now. Jim Hinkle was there, chattering in excitement. "What's matter, Tip? What's matter?" "Mad!" someone warned. "Stay back! Look out!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Sponges of Animal Kingdom Sponges were thought to be plan growths until the microscope revealed that they were really members of the animal kingdom.

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 June 14 JESUS CRUCIFIED

LESSON TEXT—Luke 23:33-46. GOLDEN TEXT—But God, commending his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.—Romans 5:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Jesus Died for Us. JUNIOR TOPIC—The Savior—Christ the Lord. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Died for Me. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Meaning of the Cross.

It is highly important that every teacher have the personal experience of Christ's death for himself and then get his pupils to see that Christ's death was instead of their own death. We escape judgment because judgment fell upon Christ. He was made to be sin for us that we might be made the righteousness of God in him (II Cor. 5:21). No one lacking this experience can truly teach this lesson.

I. The Place of Crucifixion (v. 33). They led him away to Calvary, a hill north of Jerusalem resembling a skull. Calvary is the Latin word, and Golgotha is the Hebrew. This is a most significant name for the place where man's redemption was accomplished. The skull is an apt symbol of man's condition as a result of sin. Life and intelligence are gone, leaving only the dark empty cavern which once contained them.

II. His Companions on the Cross (v. 33). Two malefactors were crucified with him. This is in fulfillment of the Scriptures: "He was numbered with the transgressors" (Isa. 53:12). Personally, he was sinless, but he became sin for us.

III. His Forgiving Love (v. 34). He cried, "Father forgive them." He doubted his mind not only the soldiers who acted for the government, but the Jews who in their blindness were ignorant of the enormity of their crime. He was absolutely destitute of hatred, even for his betrayer and murderers.

IV. The Revelation of the World (vv. 34-43). Take a cross section of the world at any time since Christ was crucified, and representatives of the various classes therein were found around Jesus on the cross. The cross is the judgment of this world. (John 12:31).

1. The covetous (v. 34). They gambled for his seamless robe where he was dying. This represents those whose primary interest in Christ is a means to get gain. If they had had eyes to see they could have beheld a robe of righteousness being provided in his death.

2. The indifferent (v. 35). "The people stood beholding." They gazed upon him with indifference. The great mass of the world today, gazes upon the crucified Christ with stolid indifference.

3. The scoffers (vv. 35-39). The rulers reviled him for his claim to be the Savior. They wanted a Savior but not a crucified one. Many today are religious but have only contempt for a salvation which centers in an atonement made by blood. They uttered a great truth when they said: "He saved others." But he could not save himself and others because God's plan was to save others by giving himself.

b. The soldiers reviled him for claiming to be a king. The title "King of the Jews" had been placed over him in irony. But it was pre-eminently true, for by right of the Davidic covenant, he shall one day be king over Israel (II Sam. 7:8-16). Through his death, he came into the place of Lordship over all who acknowledge him.

c. The impatient malefactor (v. 39). This brutal man joined in reviling the Savior, even though he himself was under condemnation.

4. The penitent malefactor (vv. 40-43). The conscious sinner who discerned the heart of the Savior prayed for mercy. The salvation of this penitent man is a remarkable picture of the saving power of Christ. The man confessed his sin against God and cried to Jesus for salvation. He saw that the dying man was the forgiving God. His salvation was immediate. Christ said: "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise."

v. The Death of Christ (vv. 44-46). So shocking was this crime that nature herself threw around the Son of God a shroud to hide him from the godless crowd. Darkness was upon the land at noonday. When the price of sin was paid he cried with a loud voice, showing that he still had vitality, that his death was not through exhaustion but by his sovereign will. He died like no other one in all history. He gave up the ghost; that is, dismissed his spirit.

The Soul I am fully convinced that the soul is indestructible, and that its activity will continue through eternity. It is like the sun, which, to our eyes, seems to set in night; but it has in reality only gone to diffuse its light elsewhere.—Goethe.

Active in Good Works Beautiful is the activity that works for good, and the stillness that waits for good; blessed the self-sacrifice of the one, and the self-forgetfulness of the other.

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Liberality in the Present He who is not liberal with what he has, does but deceive himself when he thinks he would be liberal if he had more.—W. S. Plummer.

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EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Prairie States Boil Over Farley's Slur

Washington.—Rumblings of indignation against Postmaster-General James A. Farley's slur against the prairie states in a speech made at Grand Rapids, Mich., came to a head in an outburst on the floor of the house of representatives by Dewey Short of Missouri. Farley had predicted that the Republican nominee in the coming election would be the governor of "a typical prairie state" whose experience as such scarcely fitted him for the White House.

"I was amazed to read that statement," declared Short. "It is absolutely inexcusable in any member of the cabinet and chairman of his party. I want it understood that I am not advocating the candidacy of any person. There are many fit candidates in the Republican party. But I resent the slur and slander by the postmaster general passed not only upon the citizens of Kansas, but upon the citizens of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and all the other great prairie states."

You, Too, Are an Employer
Washington.—There are now more than 8,000,000 public employees—one worker out of every ten in the nation—directly on the payroll of every man, woman and child in America "whether or not he or she owns property or pays income tax, or pays or does not pay direct taxes at all," says the National Civil Service Reform league. The salaries of these federal, state and local employees exceed 4 billion dollars a year, the league estimates.

National Debt Skyrockets.
Washington.—The United States national debt, it is estimated, will be more than 34½ billions by June 20. More than 13½ billions will have been added since President Roosevelt was inaugurated March 4, 1933.

Wheat Imports Mount
Winnipeg, Man.—Up to May 8, the quantity of Canadian wheat imported into the United States since the beginning of the crop year was 28,442,000 bushels, compared with 12,775,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1935.

THE CRACKER BARREL
"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?" — New Testament.

Professor Tugwell, maybe, eh, Mr. Roosevelt?

One of the first things a quack doctor does is to try to make his patient believe that there is something wrong with the sufferer's constitution.

"I am not an economist."—Franklin Delano Roosevelt. And the moon is not really made of green cheese.

If government will only mind its business, perhaps the rest of us will have better business to mind.

"MORE ABUNDANT LIFE"
"Under massive, gilded chandeliers in the paneled ballroom of the former Edward B. McLean—home a staff of news writers now on the employment rolls of the Works Progress administration is completing a 250,000-word guide to the city of Washington," says a United Press dispatch from Washington.

"Officials of the project, known as the writers' project, said the guide would be in final form within a month. But exactly what use would be made of it NO ONE connected with the project could say. No provision has been made to publish it and no funds are available for that purpose."

Farmers Can't Get Help;

WPA Jobs Lure Hands

Springfield, Ill.—From all over Illinois directors of the Illinois Agricultural association are receiving complaints that farmers cannot obtain sufficient help this spring, because the men they customarily hire now work for the WPA and prefer the easy work and good pay to the more rigorous tasks of farming.

Farmers in past years have been able to get skilled help for \$25 or \$30 a month and keep, according to the association. "This year farm hands in many cases refuse to take jobs on the farm and frankly say that they would rather work for the WPA three or four days a week," says an IAA statement.

"They say that while the farm wages with board give them more money than the \$54 a month WPA wage, they prefer to work less and take less pay."

A survey by a Rockford newspaper showed a need for 1,000 farm hands in Winnebago, Boone and Ogle counties. L. W. Braham, Will county farm adviser, reported many appeals from farmers for help.

"The farmers resent the idea that they are unable to get help when there are so many men on relief," said Braham. "These farmers say the relief situation has reached the point where they must compete with the federal government."

Similar complaints were heard in Kankakee, Cook, De Kalb, Du Page, La Salle, Vermillion, Champaign, Edgar and Douglas counties. Of recent weeks shortage of help has been reported in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and other states, because hands preferred to work for the federal government and let the taxpayer foot the bills.

Again "Michigan" WINS with NEW Bread in NEW wrappers



Caponizing Poultry To Be Demonstrated During Next Week

Poultrymen will be interested in the announcement that Mr. J. M. Moore, Extension poultryman from the Michigan State College, has been scheduled for two demonstrations on caponizing.

The first demonstration will be in the Behling warehouse, Boyne City, on Wednesday, June 17, at 10:00 a. m. The second demonstration will be at Rudy Korth's poultry farm in Charlevoix on Wednesday afternoon June 17, at 2:00 p. m.

The practice of caponizing is becoming more important and judging from past experiences a very profitable practice. It produces far better birds for the market. They not only greatly increase in size but also in quality of meat. These cockerels should be from 7 to 9 weeks of age.

If you are interested in seeing this work done, don't fail to attend your nearest demonstration. Mr. Moore will be very glad to discuss any other poultry problems so bring with you any questions that are troubling you.

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

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the many words of sympathy and the floral offerings extended during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. John Green
Paul Green
Mrs. Margaret Green
and Family.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors who were so kind during our late bereavement and to Rev. Sidebotham for his kind words of sympathy.

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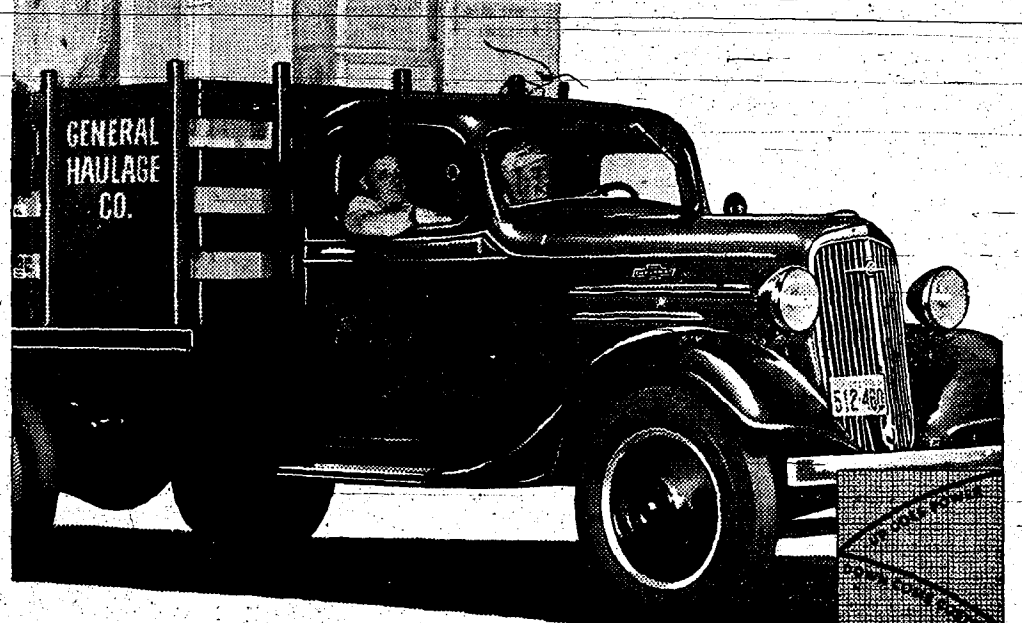
ROMANCE OF A MODERN CINDERELLA

An article in The American Weekly, with next Sunday's Detroit Times, relates how one of America's richest young men made life pleasant for a poor little hotel telephone girl . . . and then surprised his friends by marrying her.

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