

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 40

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936.

NUMBER 25

Getting Ready for Celebration

COUNTY EVENT AT BOYNE CITY JULY 3rd AND 4th

Intensive work on the part of the various committees for Boyne City's and Charlevoix County's Fourth of July Celebration is showing results with an excellent two-day program of events taking shape.

While still too early to present a complete program, a baseball game will be played on Friday afternoon with a concert by the Boyne City Band in the evening.

Saturday, July 4th

Following is the tentative program:

- 9:00 a.m.—Band Concert
- 10:00 a.m.—Address of Welcome
- 10:15—Sports; tug of war, foot races and other street contests.
- 12:30 p.m.—Parade of Floats, Bands, Calthumpians, etc. Prizes of \$25.00; \$15.00; and \$10.00. Also \$5.00 for best Calthumpian.
- 2:30 p.m.—Baseball—East Jordan vs. Boyne City. Amateur Program and Daylight Fireworks.
- 4:30 p.m.—Water Sports and Motor Boat Races.
- 7:00 p.m.—Band Concert Boxing, Tennis.
- 9:00 p.m.—Fireworks.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the Common Council, City of East Jordan, held at the Council Rooms June 15, 1936. Meeting called to order by the Mayor. Roll call — Present: Aldermen Bussler, Crowell, Hathaway, Kenny, Maddock, Sturgill, and Mayor Carson.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following bills were presented for payment: Charlevoix Co. Abstract & Eng.

- Co., W.P.A. plans \$92.90
- Roy Sherman, labor & material 31.80
- Man hole covers and repairs on fire whistle 22.00
- East Jordan Lumber Co. Store, mds. 51.30
- Benson's Service Station, gas 1.89
- E. Brisson Co., cleaner 3.50
- Jesse Cole, cleaning wells 40.00
- Board of Review, services 36.00
- Wm. Knight, sign service 12.00
- Geo. Wright, labor 18.00
- Wm. Praise, labor 9.60
- V. J. Whiteford, speaker 5.00
- Flags 10.50
- Healey Sales Co., thinner .80
- Wm. Richardson, hauling dirt 1.00
- Pierce Weisler, labor 1.00
- Henry Scholls, janitor 10.00
- Frank Kiser, sand 1.00
- Wm. Taylor, special police 7.50
- Wm. Praise, labor 16.80
- John Whiteford, opening graves 7.50
- Wm. Decker, labor 4.50
- Geo. Wright, labor 18.00
- Wm. Praise, labor 4.50
- H. Scholls, janitor 10.00
- East Jordan Fire Dept., fire 28.50
- Sutton & Umlor, sawing 14.24
- A. Kenny, labor & cleaning streets 8.75
- John Kenny, refund for labor 2.00

Moved by Maddock, seconded by Hathaway, that the bills be allowed and paid. Carried by an aye and nay vote as follows: Ayes — Bussler, Hathaway, Kenny, Sturgill, Maddock and Mayor Carson. Crowell not voting.

Moved by Bussler to adjourn.

R. G. WATSON City Clerk.

War On Ragweed

Many counties are organizing for intensive warfare against ragweed, the predominant cause of hay fever and asthma.

It is hoped by those in charge of the ragweed eradication campaigns that the movement will become statewide, with all counties organizing and co-operating.

Ragweed extermination is recognized as a tremendous task; much can be done this year, because 90 days remain until Aug. 15, when the ragweed fills the air with its pollen, causing misery for thousands of susceptible persons and rendering them inefficient for their daily tasks.

When even one ragweed plant is uprooted before it has an opportunity to pollinate, some good is accomplished. It is possible for one giant ragweed plant to give off a million pollen grains, and many of these produce other plants. Pollen will travel in large quantities for 40 miles. Hence, a statewide effort is necessary to bring about extermination.

The economic advantage of pollen-free air is recognized by the campaign leaders. The Michigan resort industry is making rapid advances, with the natural attractions of the state bringing thousands of visitors from other states. It is felt that Michigan will benefit greatly as a summer resort state if the air can be rendered free of ragweed pollen in the summer and fall.

Authorities say "it can be done," with comprehensive and persistent effort.

Wishing for rain is about as profitable as wishing for anything else, if you don't go after it.

Mrs. W. P. Squier Passes Away At Dallas, Texas

A message from W. P. Squier, received here Tuesday noon, states that Mrs. Squier passed away the previous night — Monday, June 15th.

Mrs. Squier was formerly Miss Emma Winters — born near East Jordan of pioneer parents — her age being about 87 years. She made East Jordan her home for many years. Shortly after her marriage to Mr. Squier — about 1910 — they went to Texas where Mr. Squier has been chief traveling auditor of the M. K. & T. R. R. She is survived by Mr. Squier; a son, John; a daughter, Mrs. Joe Day (Ellen) Burger; and three brothers — Major H. L. Winters of Kirkland, Wash.; John and Eugene.

Recently the Squiers purchased a rural residence near Dallas and the address is Route 3 — Box 541A.

Particulars as to the cause of Mrs. Squier's death or arrangements for the funeral are not available at this time.

Canning Club Leaders Hold Important Conference

Last Wednesday night the recently selected canning club leaders and food preparation group leaders met with Miss Olga Bird, assistant state club leader, and Mr. Orville Walker, district club leader, and discussed in detail the summer club program.

Miss Bird spent considerable time in interpreting the requirements of the various projects and the proper procedure to following through the various phases of the program. It is expected that there will be around 10 clubs organized for this year.

Already plans are being formulated for a county round-up to be held the latter part of July, at which time the judging and demonstration elimination contests will be held. It will be an all day affair and all club members are to be invited as well as their parents and friends. The summer exhibit will probably be held in connection with the annual Labor Day picnic.

B. C. McNamee, County Agr. Agent.

Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler At Temple Starting Sunday

The Temple this week announces a group of pictures of widely varied themes and bringing a host of popular stars for our entertainment.

The initial bill on Friday and Saturday is one of thrills and romance with the Indianapolis Speedway an important locale. This subject is titled "Speed" and stars Wendy Barrie, James Stewart and Jack Haley. The latest Our Gang Comedy, "Lucky Corner" is also featured on this program.

The three days starting Sunday hold a lot of grand fun for lovers of musical-comedy with the presentation of "Colleen" with a cast headed by Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler, Jack Oakie, Joan Blondell, Louise Fazenda and Hugh Herbert.

Family Nites next Wednesday and Thursday bring us a gay romantic comedy, "Don't Get Personal" starring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. These two young stars started a new trend in pictures when first teamed and their latest is by far the best of this enjoyable series.

Constructing Additions To Young State Park By CCC Enrollees

Construction of an addition to the Bath-House-Pavilion and of outbuildings at Young State Park northwest of Boyne City has been started by foreman M. E. Martin and enrollees of CCC Camp Wolverine.

The store and locker room previously housed in the main building will be located in the new addition, when completed, providing more room and better accommodations. The addition will be of log construction, as is the main building.

Enrollees who constructed the tool and equipment shed for the Department of Conservation at Burt Lake, skilled in log construction, have been transferred to Young State Park to work on the new addition. The work required considerable experience and skill in fitting and joining logs.

Outbuildings will be constructed of Jack Pine logs to harmonize with the other buildings. The job is expected to be completed by the middle of the Summer, superintendent Carlos LaGuire of Camp Wolverine reports.

Injured While Plowing

Wm Suckles of Wilson township was taken to Boyne City Saturday, suffering from a badly cut ear and scalp injuries received in an accident while plowing. He was guiding the plow through a gully when the point struck an obstruction, the impact throwing Mr. Suckles over the handles onto the front of the plow.

Locals Win Double Header

AFTER LOSING OPENER WITH THE MUSKEGON GRAYS

In a three game series the local baseball nine, under Manager Swafford. WPA recreational leader, beat the fast and hard hitting Muskegon Grays two games to one. The colored boys in the first game succeeded in 11 innings, winning by a close score of 1 and 0. In thus doing, they beat Amos Johns, ace portside hurler of the locals. He gave up but six hits and struck out 18 men, 18 of which went down swinging in the first nine innings. He deserved to win, but the local batters with the exception of Manager Swafford and A. Morgan, were unable to get more than one base hits. Miller, the Muskegon hurler, also pitched a great game, allowing the locals but 7 hits while striking out 8. Manager Swafford showed that he can still swing a wicked stick at the plate as he paced the locals hitting attack. He also threw out several who tried to steal second base. Spencer, the visitors shortstop, a fiery young lad, led the hitting of the colored boys when he slammed out four hits in five times at bat. His bat drove in the winning run in the 12th inning.

FIRST GAME

East Jordan	AB.	R.	H.
Haines, 3b	5	0	1
Quinn, r.f.	4	0	0
Swafford, c.	4	0	2
L. Sommerville, c.f.	5	0	0
Johns, p.	5	0	1
A. Morgan, l.f.	4	0	2
Ge, 2 b.	3	0	0
F. Morgan, s.s.	2	0	1
Hegerberg, s.s.	2	0	1
Bolser, l.b.	4	0	0
Totals	38	0	7

Muskegon	AB.	R.	H.
Jennings, 2 b.	5	0	1
Lanier, l.b.	5	1	1
Hazley, 3 b.	5	0	0
Miller, p.	5	0	0
Spencer, s.s.	5	0	4
Stone, c.	3	0	0
Blackman, l.f.	5	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	5	0	0
Preston, c.f.	4	0	0
Totals	42	1	6

Umpires — Winstone, C. Dennis, Bennett.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

A large crowd was on hand Sunday at 1:30 as the teams took the field for the first game of the double-header. Ike Denemy took the mound for the locals with Swafford behind the plate. M. Stone came to the mound for the colored boys with his brother Y. Stone behind the plate. In this game the locals bats began to click when they meant runs. The locals scored the first runs in the third when Manager Swafford drove out a line single to center with men on second and third, scoring two runs. Red Ge drove in the other run for the locals and the score ended 3 to 2 with the locals having the edge. Denemy pitched a great game, allowing six well scattered hits and showing masterful control throughout the entire game.

In the final game Sommerville pitched for the locals with Ge behind the plate. The Muskegon boys did not seem to have a third pitcher capable of holding the local batters in-check when they hammered out a 5 to 3 win in a 7 inning final. L. Sommerville led the hitting attack for the locals in the final game. The losing battery was made up of Lanier, Hasley, Stone and Spencer.

The baseball club wish to thank the large crowd who attended.

SECOND GAME

East Jordan	AB.	R.	H.
A. Morgan, l.f.	4	1	0
Quinn, r.f.	4	1	1

Swafford, c.	3	0	1
L. Sommerville, 3 b.	4	1	1
Johns, c. f.	4	0	1
Hegerberg, s.s.	3	0	0
Ge, 2 b.	2	0	2
Bolser, l. b.	4	0	0
Denemy, p.	3	0	0
Totals	31	2	6

Muskegon	AB.	R.	H.
Jennings, 2 b.	4	1	1
Lanier, l.b.	4	0	0
Hazley, 3 b.	4	0	1
Miller, c. f.	4	0	1
Spencer, s. s.	4	1	1
Y. Stone, c.	4	0	1
Blackman, l. f.	4	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	3	0	1
M. Stone, p.	3	0	0
Totals	34	2	6

Umpires — Slocum and Winstone.

THIRD GAME

East Jordan	AB.	R.	H.
Haines, 3 b.	4	1	2
A. Morgan, l. f.	3	0	0
Denemy, r. f.	3	0	0
L. Sommerville, p.	3	0	2
Johns, c. f.	3	0	0
Hegerberg, s. s.	3	0	1
Ge, c.	2	1	0
F. Morgan, 2 b.	2	2	0
Bolser, l. b.	2	1	0
Totals	25	5	5

Muskegon	AB.	R.	H.
Jennings, 2 b.	4	0	1
Lanier, p.	4	0	1
Hazley, 3 b.	4	0	2
Spencer, s. s.	3	0	1
Miller, c. f.	3	0	1
Kelly, r. f.	3	0	0
Blackman, r. f.	3	0	0
M. Stone, l. b.	3	1	1
J. Stone, c.	1	2	0
Totals	28	3	7

Umpires — Slocum and Winstone.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loans In Charlevoix County

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made and disbursed loans as of February 29, 1936, in the amount of \$148,701.79 in Charlevoix County, according to a report published this week by The National Emergency Council. The amount authorized for this County was \$175,000.00, the report states.

This is the first time a County tabulation of loans authorized and disbursed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been made. In explaining the report, Abner E. Larned, The State Director of The National Emergency Council for Michigan, pointed out that these figures do not include loans to Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, Commodity Credit Corporations, railroads and the like, but mostly to individuals in the County.

The report does not include R.F.C. funds that were made available for relief under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

WPA Not To Oust Bonus Recipients

The 250,000 jobless World War veterans employed on federal work relief projects, will not be discharged when they receive government bonus bonds, the works progress administration decided Saturday.

The relief status of another 300,000 needy veterans remained in doubt, however, WPA officials said that, while they would not dismiss veterans from their employment program, state county and city relief directors would make their own decision as to veterans receiving local charity.

Petoskey Plans Features For Big Celebration On July 3rd, 4th, 5th

Petoskey will be the drawing center for northern Michigan residents and visitors for the three days, July 3, 4 and 5, during which time local merchants will stage a huge Independence Day celebration.

Tentative plans call for the grand opening on Friday afternoon with a boys distance bicycle race, followed by a public wedding. The evening program would include a band concert by the Petoskey City Band and a softball game.

Saturday, July 4, the days activities will open at eight with an aerial bomb salute. A soap box auto derby and Grange picnic will complete the morning.

It is planned to have the Petoskey City Band initiate the afternoon events, followed by races, contests and daylight fireworks, softball games, amateur contests, skeet shoot and concert by the Charlevoix City Band. A massed band concert of Charlevoix and Petoskey city bands, open air dance on the Petoskey Municipal Tennis Courts and fireworks will complete the evening.

The last day will be given over to fly casting, a skeet shoot, softball and possibly a baseball game.

This is the first time in several years that Petoskey has celebrated the Fourth.

Charlevoix County Grange Meets Next Wednesday With Maple Grove

Charlevoix County Grange will be held Wednesday evening, June 24, at Maple Grove. Supper served at 6:30. Entertainment for the evening will be an amateur program of one adult and one juvenile number from each Grange in the County. The public is cordially invited to come and enjoy the program. A closed business meeting will be held after the program. Jean Liskum, Secretary.

Bonus Bonds Delivered To East Jordan Recipients

Up to Wednesday noon bonus bonds were delivered to about seventy recipients through the East Jordan Postoffice. More are expected to be received at a later date. A total of \$190,190.38 is being distributed in Charlevoix County.

Grand Rapids C. of C. To Visit East Jordan Wednesday, June 24

The third West Michigan Out-of-Doors Tour will leave Grand Rapids on Tuesday forenoon, June 23, for a three-day swing through Northern Michigan.

They are scheduled to visit East Jordan about 3:00 p. m. next Wednesday, June 24. On this day they plan to take luncheon at Petoskey with an overnight stay at Charlevoix. They come here from Boyne City and leave East Jordan for Bellair.

State Has Trouble Giving Back \$10,000

In 1934, the state legislature reduced the cost of passenger automobile license plates from 55 cents to 35 cents per hundred pounds. A refund was immediately in order for the many thousands of car owners who bought their 1934 plates at the higher rate. Checks were accordingly mailed out to all entitled to refunds, to the addresses given when they purchased their plates.

Envelopes containing the checks came back "unclaimed", by the mail sack full, indicated that the addresses given were wrong, or that the people addressed had moved without leaving forwarding addresses. In 1935, when car owners bought their new license plates, hundreds noticed the cost was less, inquired about it and claimed their refund checks. But not-in-months have claims in any number been made for the refund checks which are in a special filing cabinet. There are about 2,000 of them and they average \$5.00 each. The checks will always be "good".

As a matter of actual practice, there is no statute of limitations applicable to checks written by the Treasurer of Michigan, on warrants of the Auditor General. Rebate and refund checks 10 and 12 years old are returned, cashed, to the Department of State, from time to time.

There are from 75 to 100 checks in payment of Michigan's 1921 "soldiers' bonus" which have never been claimed. They were returned by postal authorities to the office of the State Treasurer, many years ago, and will be paid promptly to anyone proving claim to any of them.

The mystery of checks never claimed and others claimed but apparently never cashed, is an unfulfilling one at the state capitol.

Judge: You say you have known this man all your life. Now, do you think he would be guilty of stealing this money?

Witness: How much was it?

To Dedicate Children's Clinic

AT TRAVERSE CITY NEXT WEDNESDAY. MISS GOLLEY, SUPT.

Citizens of Charlevoix County are urged to take part in the dedication exercises Wednesday, June 24, for the new Central Michigan Children's Clinic at Traverse City. The clinic, just completed at a cost of \$90,000 serves this county and 31 others in the northern half of the Lower Peninsula.

This clinic is the gift of the Children's Fund of Michigan and Senator James Couzens, founder of the fund, will be the honored guest at the dedication and also at the banquet which follows. Other guests will be Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, Hugo A. Freund, M. D., president of the Children's Fund of Michigan, Dr. James D. Bruce, vice-president of the University of Michigan and William F. Gallagher, chairman of the State Hospital Commission.

The clinic is of brick fireproof construction and is capable of handling any number of children. It has a physical connection with the James Decker Munson hospital and will make use of all the laboratory facilities of the adjoining institution.

In charge of the clinical work will be Dr. Mark F. Osterlin, specialist in children's diseases with many years of training and experience. Dr. Osterlin graduated from the University of Michigan, had five years postgraduate work and a year of study in children's diseases in Vienna. He has followed this with several years of practice.

Miss A. Winnifred Golley, R. N., is superintendent of the hospital and brings to her work a wealth of experience in nursing and hospital administration. Miss Golley received her public health training at the University of Washington at Seattle. In public health work she has since served four years with the Children's Fund in Baraga County and two in Charlevoix County public health units. She later studied the administration of a children's hospital under Miss Elba Morse, supervisor of the Northern Children's Clinic at Marquette.

The hospital is fully equipped with clinical rooms and equipment, playrooms and dining rooms besides the outdoor playground. It is a branch of the University of Michigan Hospital.

All Motor Boats Should Be Re-Registered To Avoid Penalties

The Collector of Customs, Martin R. Bradley, has again issued a warning, calling the attention of all motorboat owners to the Anti-Smuggling Act of 1935, which provides for the renumbering of all motorboats, and which is now in effect.

Failure to re-register a motorboat calls for a penalty of \$10.00, and all law-enforcing agencies have been directed to enforce this provision of the act.

Since the enactment of the original Numbering Act in 1918, over 16,000 motorboats have been registered in the Michigan district. The Collector at Detroit has sent a personal notification to every motorboat owner in the State, as recorded in his office, but, to date, over 7,000 of the 16,000 notices sent out have been returned "unclaimed".

The new numbers are issued serially, all numbers issued in this district being preceded by the figures 38 since Michigan is known as Customs District No. 38. Motorboats are numbered for much the same reason that automobiles are licensed. However, there is no charge to the boat owner. He simply makes application for a number to the Collector of Customs at Detroit, on blanks furnished for that purpose. Upon receipt of the application, properly prepared, a number is awarded to the boat and a certificate issued to the owner. This certificate constitutes a document for the boat and must be kept on board at all times.

Outboard motorboats of rowboat type, not exceeding 16 feet in length and equipped with oars and oarlocks as the primary means of propulsion, are exempt from numbering.

In this connection, Collector Bradley points out some Navigation Rules it is well for the motorboat owner to remember, as their violation carries severe penalties.

Every motorboat while being operated must have on board:—

1. Two copies of the "Pilot Rules for the Great Lakes and their Tributary Waters."
 2. An approved type of fire extinguisher (quart size).
 3. Efficient life preservers, one for each person (babies included).
 4. An efficient sound-producing device — whistle, fog horn, or any device which will produce a blast of ten seconds in duration.
 5. Prescribed lights after sunset.
- Regulations on numbering and equipping vessels are furnished on request.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Landon Is Republican Nominee—Britain May Alter Sanctions Policy—Mussolini Makes Sweeping Changes in Cabinet.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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IN ONE of the greatest demonstrations of popular acclaim in the history of American politics, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican national convention meeting in Cleveland.

Nominated on the first ballot, Governor Landon received the unprecedented number of 984 out of a possible 1,008 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. Although his name had not been placed in nomination, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho received 19 votes, including 18 from the Wisconsin delegation and one from West Virginia.

Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, was nominated for Vice President on the ticket, receiving the unanimous vote of the delegates.

Party unity and harmony were the watchwords of the delegates. The action of the three other leading candidates for the Presidential nomination—Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator Borah—in withdrawing in Landon's favor paved the way for a militant and united front in the coming campaign by the Republican party.

The convention adopted a platform of "Americanism," pledging a broad farm relief program, repeal of reciprocal tariff bargaining, the elimination of monopolies and opposition to American entry into the League of Nations and the World Court.

Condemning "waste and extravagance" of the Democratic administration, the platform declares for economy by reduced expenditures and for a balanced budget. Adequate relief for the unemployed and co-operation of the states is provided. The platform demands the repeal of the present social security program for a simplified "pay-as-you-go" old-age pension plan. Without proposing a constitutional amendment, it pledges support to states' minimum wage and working hour laws, abolition of sweatshops and child labor, improvement of working conditions and the right of labor to bargain. It calls for restoration and maintenance of the merit system in civil service, regulation of business by a tribunal whose actions would be subject to court review and federal supervision of interstate utilities.

The platform demands adequate national defense, right of free enterprise without competition by government, free speech, pledges care of the veterans and calls for efforts to collect the defaulted war debts.

Governor Landon in a telegram read to the convention by his campaign manager, John Hamilton, placed his own interpretation on certain planks in the platform. Under the title of labor he advocated a Constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt legislation necessary to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions, provided it is not possible to do so under the Constitution as it now stands.

He likewise advocated a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold, adding: "I recognize, however, that this requisite must not be made until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials."

Concerning the merit system in civil service, he suggested that it should include every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and should cover the entire Post Office department.

IN A long expected cabinet shake-up in Italy, Premier Mussolini gave out three of his eight portfolios. There are 15 posts in the cabinet. Il Duce appointed his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, as foreign minister. Ciano, only thirty-three, is the world's youngest foreign minister. He moved up from the cabinet post of propaganda. Mussolini also gave up the ministries of colonies and corporations, these posts going respectively to Ferruccio Lantini and Alessandro Lessona. Count Ciano's former ministry was taken by Dino Alfieri. Giuseppe Bastianini, ambassador to Poland, was made undersecretary for foreign affairs. He is only thirty-seven.

The action of Il Duce gave rise to talk of his successor. Observers pointed out that because of the importance of the post of foreign minister, Ciano is believed to be in closest succession to Mussolini.

Elsewhere in the world governments were experiencing changes. In Nicaragua, Dr. Carlos Breaes Jaquin, completing the unexpired term of the deposed President, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa,

announced his cabinet. The cabinet included Dr. Luis Manuel DeBayle, minister of foreign relations; Dr. Gerónimo Ramirez Brown, prime minister; Jose Roman Gonzalez, minister of public works; Benito Ramirez, minister of finance; Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero, minister of education; Dr. Roberto Gonzalez, minister of health; Dr. Alejandro Sequelra Rivas, sanitary director.

LARGER loaves of bread at no increase in price to the consumer were being offered by leading baking company chains selling their product in large cities of the United States. One company increased the size of its 10 cent loaf by 25 per cent, and another by 16 per cent. The saving to consumers was made possible by the invalidation of the AAA processing tax, according to an official of a baking company. The tax was 30 cents a bushel on wheat, he said, and was reflected in an increase of from \$1.28 to \$1.40 a barrel for flour.

At the same time, the threat of a possible potato famine, due to drought that is seriously curtailing crops in the Southeast, caused uneasiness among housewives. Prices rose precipitately, but eased off, because immediate demand from consumers declined. The seriousness of the situation was reflected in reports from the crop division of the Department of Agriculture that unless rains fell soon an acute shortage will boost the price of potatoes. The carry-over this year was small, it was revealed, and Maine reported only 100 carloads of last year's holdover on hand. While weather conditions up to the middle of July will determine the extent of the shortage, it was believed by farm experts that the later crops will meet the August and September demands.

DEATH came to John Hays Hammond, eighty-one, internationally famed mining engineer, economist and writer, at his home at Gloucester, Mass. He had lived a life high in adventure and rich in experiences. He was a friend and confidant of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, H. Rider Haggard, Cecil Rhodes and many other figures celebrated in world history in the past half century.

Mr. Hammond was born in San Francisco, California, in 1855 where his parents settled after the Mexican war in which his father served as a major. It was the era of the spectacular California gold rush. He watched miners pan for gold dust as a boy. After graduation from Yale he set himself up as a mining engineer. Soon he visited the west coast of Mexico, believing it could be developed as a mining country.

He became known as an expert judge of mining property and was sent to South Africa by "Barney" Barnato, great speculator of the last century. Hammond experienced some romantic adventures including an acrimonious encounter with Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic who sentenced him to be hanged and relented only on the intervention of the secretary of state.

After developing mining property in many parts of the world, Mr. Hammond was appointed by President Taft in 1911 as special ambassador and personal representative at the coronation of King George V.

AFTER settling a general strike in which 1,000,000 workers had paralyzed the industrial life of France, the new "popular front" government under Premier Leon Blum was faced with further difficulties in the form of a series of new strikes. Although the government had tolled day and night trying to adjust disputes and though most of the demands of strikers had been satisfied by employers, there was a smaller return to work than had been expected. It was reported that as fast as strikes in some industries were settled, others were affected.

The extent of the permanent ravages which will be left in the wake of this upheaval will only become apparent later on. Some observers predicted that private industry would be forced into bankruptcy so as to secure operation by the state. But whether Premier Blum and his "popular front" government were prepared for such extreme measures was not at all certain.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois upheld the constitutionality of the state's fair trade act in a decision affirming the opinion of the Cook County Circuit court. The court held that Carl W. McNeil, in the liquor business in Chicago, could not sell his product at less than the wholesale list price. Said the opinion:

"The fair trade act has for its major objective the preservation and protection of property interests of the producer and his distributors in the good will represented by brands, trade marks and trade names."

INDICATIVE of the rising tide of business recovery, the Western Electric company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, one of the largest employers of labor in the Middle West, resumed its common dividends. The action follows restoration of the company's operations to a profitable basis in 1935, with gains in both sales and employees. Practically the entire payment, amounting to \$3,000,000, goes to American Telephone and Telegraph, which owns more than 90 per cent of Western Electric's stock.

At the company's Hawthorne works, near Chicago, 10,500 employees were on the payroll on June 1, an increase of 1,730 since January 1. This compares with a low of approximately 6,700 during 1933. Employment is now the highest since 1932.

A VITAL alteration in Great Britain's foreign policy, particularly as it affects Anglo-Italian relations, was indicated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain in an address in which he implied broadly that England may soon move to end sanctions against Italy. Regarded by many experts as likely to become Britain's next prime minister, Chamberlain said:

"Collective security based on sanctions has failed."

This was taken to mean that England may reverse the policy which had supported the League of Nations' futile sanctions campaign to halt Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

In authoritative diplomatic circles in London it was reported that Mussolini had definitely served notice on Britain that Italy will leave the league unless the assembly meeting at Geneva on June 30 drops the anti-Italian sanctions program.

AGRICULTURE was given representation on the federal reserve board through the appointment by President Roosevelt of Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA to that body. In discussing his appointment, Mr. Davis said: "The fiscal policy of the federal government has never been tied in closely enough with agricultural problems." Mr. Davis has spent most of his life in agricultural activities. He was born on a farm in Iowa, was graduated from Grinnell college and later owned and operated a farm. For some years he was a newspaper publisher and then became editor of the Montana Farmer.

Mr. Davis was succeeded as AAA administrator by Dr. Howard R. Tolley. Nationally known as a soil expert, Doctor Tolley helped Mr. Davis draft the soil conservation plan, enacted after the United States Supreme court decision invalidated the AAA.

THE New Deal was made the issue of a congressional campaign in Alabama with the result that Luther Patrick, an ardent supporter of the administration, defeated Congressman George Huddleston, an incumbent for 22 years. Patrick a forty-two-year-old lawyer, won the Ninth district nomination by about 6,000 votes after a spirited campaign in which he charged Huddleston with disloyalty to the New Deal.

CALLED back to the British cabinet, which he left some months ago as a political scapegoat, Sir Samuel Hoare was made first lord of the admiralty to succeed Viscount Monsell. Sir Samuel, who boldly faced a hostile house of commons last December to defend his part in the Anglo-French peace plan which would have given Mussolini only a part of Ethiopia, will face the task of solving problems arising out of British-Italian fleet difficulties in the Mediterranean. The biggest task facing Hoare, however, is restoration of the British navy to an undepicted position of supremacy on the seas.

TEXAS celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of its independence by opening a \$25,000,000 centennial exposition in Dallas. Foremost among distinguished visitors attending the world fair the first week was President Roosevelt. To obtain the centennial exposition Dallas made available more than \$9,000,000 in cash and property. The exposition will be open until November 29. Numerous other celebrations marking the state's 100 years of freedom have been held in various cities and towns of Texas. The exposition presents educational, historic and recreational features associated with a major world's fair.

THE senate passed the \$329,000,000 compromise revenue measure by a vote of 88 to 24. The bill then went to conference with the house of representatives which had enacted a revenue measure carrying out tax proposals made by President Roosevelt. The senate measure called for a 15 1/2 to 18 per cent tax on net corporate incomes as compared with the present 12 1/2 to 15 per cent levy; a new type of 7 per cent tax on undistributed profits; repeal of the existing exemption of dividends from the 4 per cent normal income tax; an increase of 1 per cent in the individual income surtax on surtax brackets between \$6,000 and \$50,000.

FROM AROUND MICHIGAN

Lakeview—Lightning ripped the sole off one of George Behrwald's shoes here recently and knocked him down but did not burn him.

Cadillac—The city has agreed to donate a site for a State Police post as soon as funds are allotted for the building. The plan has received WPA approval.

Ann Arbor—University of Michigan graduates have better opportunities for jobs before them this year than have existed at any time since 1929, department heads at the University declared.

St. Johns—A Michigan Peppermint Growers Association has been formed with headquarters here. It was pointed out that because of soil and climate, Michigan farms produce a peppermint oil which can be obtained nowhere else in the world.

Mt. Pleasant—The Appleblossom Club, student organization at Central State Teachers College, has leased a 53-acre plot of ground north of Eden-ville on the Tittabawassee River to build a lodge and summer camp for under-privileged children in Central Michigan.

Capac—Run over by a 400-pound field roller, Wyla Mae Harrison, 11 years old, suffered a fractured right leg and face abrasions. Three teeth were crushed out. The girl fell while trying to climb the tractor drawing the roller on the farm of her uncle, Donald Dobbins, near Capac.

Grosse Ile—Beating the scheduled air transport time by more than an hour, Lieut. Charles F. Greber, commanding officer of the Grosse Ile naval reserve base, flew from Detroit to Washington in two hours, 12 minutes and two seconds in the first speed trial between the two cities. The National Aeronautical Association made the announcement. Lieut. Greber flew a Grumman F-2.

Lansing—Members of the National Sportsman Pilot Association will congregate July 20 in Detroit for a formation flight toward Mackinac Island, where they are to hold their annual rally. Ninety pilots in their own planes will meet at Detroit, fly to Northport Point and then to the St. Ignace airport. The association is composed of amateur pilots interested solely in the advance of aviation.

Alpena—Nine lifelong friends, ranging in age from 80 to 96 years, gathered here to celebrate the 83rd birthday of Philip LaRose, Sr., of Alpena. The combined ages of the 10 men aggregated 858 years. Guests included, Lewis Pake, 80, renowned deer hunter; William Baker, 82; Ovilla Robinson, 86; Prudence Bedard, 82; Louis Aure, 92; Andrew Wagner, 86; Joseph Baker, 86; Gilbert Greiner, 88; and Mr. Lafure, 84.

Ann Arbor—President Alexander G. Ruthven of the University of Michigan is giving new consideration to a request of law enforcement officers that a complete crime detection laboratory be set up at the university. Such a laboratory would establish the university as a pioneer in the field. The laboratory would have equipment for obtaining ballistical, pathological and other evidence requiring scientific training and knowledge.

Cheboygan—Salvaging of 125 tons of coal and the equipment of a vessel sunk for six years in 40 feet of water in Georgian Bay will be attempted next fall by Capt. E. J. Laway, Cheboygan's red-bearded alderman and diver. The boat was his freight steamer, the E. J. Laway, Jr. Salvaging work will be directed from his new steam barge, the M. H. Stuart. The value of the coal alone would compensate for the cost of raising the craft, he says. He hopes to raise the ship and convert it into a scow.

Caro—One of the world's largest privately owned collections of Indian relics is housed in the farm home of William J. England, seven miles north of Caro. Forty years ago England began collecting Indian relics and he has made a detailed study of his hobby as his specimens grew in number. His collection ranges from the largest of Indian mortars and pestles to tiny arrowhead "bird" points. Every specimen is catalogued with a description of where it was found and the kind of material.

East Lansing—Dr. H. J. Stafseth, professor of bacteriology at Michigan State College, said that he had isolated a germ which has been responsible for killing apparently healthy dogs within a few minutes. It is a streptococcal organism which seems to be more or less harmless to mature dogs but causes swift death if transmitted to puppies. Many kennel owners have lost heavily, some of them losing entire litters. Dr. Stafseth developed the vaccine to immunize the mothers but was still seeking an immunizing agent for the young.

Lansing—Retail food prices in Michigan were 3 per cent higher in May than in April but 5.1 per cent under prices of May, 1935, the Department of Labor and Industry announces. Irish potatoes reached a new high, jumping from 25 cents a peck to 34 cents. In May, 1935, the price was 13 cents. Department statisticians figured the cost of feeding a family of four persons at \$7.01 a week for April of this year and at \$7.22 for May. The figures are based on a list of 32 staple items prescribed as necessary for a balanced diet.

Washington Digest

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

Washington.—I have received a letter from a reader in my home state of Missouri, propounding a very timely inquiry concerning the public debt of the United States. It is timely for more than one reason. The United States government operates on a fiscal year running from July 1 to the next June 30 and we are, therefore, just about to close another fiscal year. A second reason why this inquiry is timely relates to the size of the present public debt, almost \$32,000,000,000.

Our public debt has surged higher than normal during two periods of the last twenty years and the course of the debt, therefore, is one with which most mature persons are more or less familiar. But it remains as a fact that, while most people are informed concerning the total of the national debt, they have not had opportunity to learn exactly what it means to the individual.

Treasury transactions, as a whole, are rather difficult to understand and since the sums in which government figures now run are so huge, the general attitude of individuals is to let the thing pass as a matter for expert attention. It ought not to be so. The public debt is a matter of direct concern to every one of us and that is a further reason why the inquiry mentioned above is important.

I have often wondered whether individuals, in considering whatever obligations they have in the form of debt, take into account the fact that the public debt actually is a commitment against you and me and everyone else.

Persons who have not so thought of the public debt, probably will be shocked to learn that in addition to their obligations that have been contracted personally, there is something like \$245 which, although an infinitesimal portion of the public debt, constitutes actually an individual obligation.

Therefore, when any person looks at that vague and shadowy term, "the public debt" in this light, they cannot help but realize that it has a very real and personal meaning to the individual. That enormous sum of nearly \$32,000,000,000 must be paid off as any other debt and the government must collect it from everyone who lives in this country.

Again, the public debt may seem a thing far removed but it is brought home directly to each of us through the taxes we pay and in more ways than most of us care to admit we are contributing that tax. So, when the government contracts a debt and arranges to pay it off, the only way collection is possible for the extraordinary amount is by increasing the share of government expenses which each of us bears, meaning of course, an increase in our tax.

In 1857, the public debt was only \$28,700,000. In that year, each person's share was only \$1.01. With the advent of the Civil war, the government needed funds and began borrowing additional amounts until in 1868 the debt reached what in those days was a high figure—\$2,750,000,000. At that time, each person's share was \$77.69.

Good administration and sound financial policies followed and the debt was reduced, paid off, until during the early 1900's, the debt was reduced until each person's share was something less than \$17.

Continual retrenchment was carried on until the World War interrupted the program and fresh borrowings were necessary for prosecution of that great conflict. The borrowing of the war days carried our public debt to a new high point of \$26,594,000,000 on August 19, 1919.

The debt, because it was a new peak, looked insurmountable and it was dangerously high but through the administrations of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, the job of paying off the debt was seriously attacked and this program eventually resulted in reduction of the debt to about \$16,500,000,000 during the administration of President Hoover.

It was from this low point that the present debt burden has mounted and continues to climb. The depression reduced government income from taxes and left the treasury with a deficit in two years of the Hoover regime.

The result of those deficits was to increase the public debt because money had to be borrowed to pay current running expenses. The borrowing did not appear serious, however, either in the last two years of the Hoover administration or the first year of the administration of President Roosevelt because Mr. Roosevelt had pledged the country during his campaign to economize in every direction. It was his promise that he would curtail expenditures by one-fourth and therefore make the outgo and income of the government approximately the same.

Instead of that course, Mr. Roosevelt initiated the present program of expenditures in huge amounts. The first plan called for the use of vast sums for expenditure by the government in the belief that the paying out of public money would revive industry and that industry, once on its feet, would again yield profit and that profit would in turn produce taxes for the govern-

ment. Then came the public relief programs for which larger sums—to be exact, \$3,500,000,000 in one year and \$4,880,000,000 in another year—were appropriated and spent. Thus, we see in the last three years that the debt of the nation has grown from approximately \$21,000,000,000 to approximately \$32,000,000,000, and each person's share, as stated previously, is about \$245.

Now, the figures here set out tell much more of a story than just that an enormous and incomprehensible number of dollars have been spent, millions of them needlessly. They tell more of a story, indeed, than just the fact that within another year there will have been approximately \$3,000,000,000 more expended and that the debt then will have been increased something like \$13,000,000,000 since the Roosevelt campaign of spending began.

To understand the situation in which the United States government and, therefore, the people, find themselves, it might be better to picture what would happen to an individual in the same circumstance. Hundreds of thousands of individuals are in debt but nearly all of them seriously try to avoid getting in debt beyond their capacity to pay off their obligations. If sickness or poor crops or poor business or any one of many other afflictions overtake that individual, even though his personal debts might be liquidated under normal conditions, he is—well, he just sinks.

Our government differs from that individual only in the fact that its citizens regard the government's credit as virtually limitless. It can continue to borrow and people will accept government bonds in exchange for their money for quite a while. But let us attempt to visualize in our mind's eye what would happen should our government be called upon to meet some extraordinary conditions that would be comparable to the loss of a job by the individual who is in debt.

Just how would our government meet the requirements of another war, for example? Just how would it be able to care for the destitute and the jobless, for another example, if our economic conditions would go into another tailspin and we would find ourselves in another depression? The answer seems fairly obvious.

So, I cannot help asking which is the wiser policy—to prepare for future emergencies or to indulge in reckless spending with no thought beyond the present?

It seems to me that the Roosevelt administration has followed the latter course on the optimistic base, entirely too optimistic it appears and has plunged this country too deeply into debt.

I do not mean to imply that government securities are not good any longer. Far from it. I maintain that as long as our money is any good, our government's bonds are good. Yet, it must be apparent to every thinking person that we cannot continue to spend at the rate that marks the last three years.

I prefer, as against the present spending policies, the policies of President Andrew Jackson, who fought always against excessive costs of government; who demanded consistently that the expense of government be raised regularly for each year's payments and that there be a little extra put away for the proverbial rainy day when the government was called upon for emergency payments. The policies of Andrew Jackson were so effective that during his administration in 1837, the public debt was wiped out and there was actually cash in the treasury besides.

Supporters of the present spending policies will say, of course, that the public debt of those days was in no way comparable to that of 1936. That is true but neither were the resources of the United States in those days comparable to the resources and the wealth producing capacity of the present-day United States. Likewise, the population of the United States in Andrew Jackson's term in the White House was only a mere handful compared to the nearly 130,000,000 of 1936.

So, answering the inquiry as to what the public debt means to the individual citizen, the answer must be a relation of the fact that his family's share as we start a new fiscal year in the government approximates \$1,000. It means, further, that through one form of tax or another, that individual is helping to pay the interest of more than \$710,000,000 every year. It means, in addition, that his government is in a position for the first time in the lives of most persons now living where it would face extreme difficulty were it called upon to defend our country in war or meet a fresh emergency like that through which we have been passing. Lastly, since government debts in the United States are held to be honorable debts and not to be repudiated, none of us can avoid commands from that government in the future to dig deeper and deeper in the old pocket for the payment of taxes.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Gen. John J. Pershing delivering the principal address on Memorial day in Arlington national cemetery, Washington. 2—Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, being decorated by "Neptune" as the battleship Pennsylvania crossed the equator, the sea queen standing by. 3—Jean Trowbridge of Stuart, Iowa, winner of the national spelling bee in Washington, receiving plaques for herself and her school from Dear George B. Woods of American university.



ALF M. LANDON COL. FRANK KNOX

Landon and Knox Nominated by Republican Convention

All Rivals Withdraw From Race—Platform Strengthened by Kansas's Interpretation—Great Ovation Is Tendered to Herbert Hoover.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union

For President—Alfred Mosman Landon.
For Vice President—Frank Knox.

Convention Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.—Alf M. Landon of Kansas, forty-eight-year-old governor of that "typical prairie state" as Postmaster General Farley termed it, is the standard bearer of the Republican party, unanimously nominated by the convention, virtually by acclamation.

"Oh, Susannah" becomes the party song and "Three Long Years" its chant, and sunflowers are blossoming all over the land.

Landon's several rivals for the high honor all withdrew from the race before the call for nominations, and all votes pledged for others than the Kansan were released.

Second place on the ticket went to Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News. This, too, was a unanimous choice, made after three others who had been put in nomination withdrew and urged the selection of Knox.

Landon's victory signaled the supremacy in the convention of the younger element in the party—men and women not necessarily young in years but those who are young in professional politics. The members of the Old Guard, mostly conservative to a degree, were either absent from the roll of delegates or were so far in the minority that they were compelled to let the more liberal element do as it pleased. It was an unembossed convention and the decision as to the candidates was not reached in any "smoke-filled hotel room."

What the Platform Promises.
"America is in peril" are the opening words of the preamble to the platform on which Landon and his running mate stand, and they are followed by the reasons for the statement found in the doings of the Roosevelt administration. The most vital planks were those dealing with farm problems, the tariff, foreign relations and especially money, and it required a lot of discussion and tinkering to put these in shape. Summarized, they are:

Agriculture: We propose to facilitate economical production and increase consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity. . . . A national land-use program . . . protection and restoration of the land resources . . . payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops (with exportable surpluses) . . . government assistance in disposing of surpluses.

Tariff: We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff. We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

Foreign affairs: We pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations or of the World Court nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs. We shall promote the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals.

Money: We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards. . . . We oppose further devaluation of the dollar. . . . We will restore to the congress the authority lodged therein by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the Executive.

Strengthened by Landon.
If the truth be told, the platform was not the strong, forthright declaration of principles and intentions that a vast number of Republicans had hoped it would be. The resolutions committee, dominated by the Landon men, thought it necessary to make many compromises, and in special they sought by every means to gain the approval of Senator Borah. Indeed, his suggestions for the planks concerning foreign affairs, monopolies,

money and labor were incorporated in the platform. But, before putting Landon in nomination, his manager, John Hamilton, read to the convention a telegram from the governor that really put teeth in the platform.

The governor said that the resolutions had been communicated to him, and that if nominated he would accept them unqualifiedly. But he thought it only honest to give his interpretation of certain planks. He continued:

"Under the title of labor, the platform commits the Republican party as follows:

"Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands."

"I hope the opinion of the convention is correct that the aims which you have in mind may be attained within the Constitution as it now stands. But, if that opinion should prove to be erroneous, I want you to know that, if nominated and elected, I shall favor a constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. This obligation we cannot escape.

Landon's Gold Policy.
"The convention advocates: 'A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.'

"I agree that 'The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.' The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold. I recognize, however, that the second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials.

"The convention pledges the party to the merit system and to its restoration, improvement, and extension. In carrying out this pledge, I believe that there should be included within the merit system every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies, and that this inclusion should cover the entire Post Office department."

Though Senator Borah, leaving Cleveland just before the nominations, said the platform in general met with his approval, Landon's enlargement of the labor and money planks certainly was not what the Idahoan had favored.

Ovations for Herbert Hoover.
If anyone thought former President Hoover had become something of a nonentity in the Republican party's councils and in the esteem of the rank and file of Republicans, the reception given that distinguished guest of the convention must have disabused him of the idea. Mr. Hoover, on his arrival Wednesday, was greeted by an immense and enthusiastic throng, and throughout the day, though closeted in his room, he was consulted by many party leaders. The session that evening was given over almost wholly to listening to his address, and it was well worth bearing. During half an hour of tumultuous demonstration he was forced to stand bowing and smiling before he could utter a word; and when he did begin to talk he was followed with deep interest and his many telling phrases were cheered to the echo. He was serious throughout, and seriously called on his fellow Americans to pledge themselves to a crusade for human freedom.

Diary of the Convention.
Assembling Tuesday noon in the great Public Auditorium where Calvin Coolidge was nominated for the Presidency twelve years ago, the convention was welcomed by Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland and proceeded to do a lot of routine business, neces-

sary but uninteresting, with National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher presiding. This included the selection of Senator Frederick C. Steiwer, as temporary chairman. The evening session, enlivened at its start by some fine singing by Mr. Werrenrath, was notable for the keynote speech. The Oregon senator had been given the job of delivering a lot of hard hits at the Democratic administration, and he lived up to expectations. There was not, perhaps, a lot of statesmanship in his speech, but it was full of pungent phrases. Read a few of them:

"The New Deal depends on bookworms for practical experience and on hookworms for energy."

"New Deal extravagance is bending the backs of the people with an unfair burden and has condemned all the babies of the entire nation to be rocked in cradles decorated by debt."

"Fixing of prices by monopolies and combines picks the pocket of the buying public."

"There are no party lines when human liberty is at stake."

"For three long years we have had a government without political morality."

The senator reiterated with great effect that "three long years" until the convention and the galleries roared it in unison and the quick-witted hand leader had the brasses playing it in three notes. By the next day the catch phrase had been made into a Republican song to the tune of "Three Blind Mice."

Rules Committee Plan Upset.

During the Wednesday morning session, devoted to business, the convention demonstrated its independence by upsetting the plan of the rules committee to increase the representation of Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia from three to six votes each. A minority report against this was adopted.

Next came the induction of Bertrand Snell of New York as permanent chairman. This veteran of many conventions spoke at length, and his denunciation of the New Deal was a better job than was Senator Steiwer's. He termed the Republican campaign a new crusade—a crusade to restore to the American people their Constitution and their liberties, and in prophetic mood, he said: "When the victory is won we shall give America a government high above the plane of party politics. We shall need in executive positions the services of constitutional Democrats, and Republicans alike."

The second evening session was the Hoover session, told of above. It might be well to add the incident of Queenie Ethel Clair of New York. That personable blonde lady, grabbing a flag, led a prolonged demonstration after Mr. Hoover had left the platform and the hall, screaming "Hoover for President." She enlisted the aid of a good many delegates and gallery spectators, but the uproar, besides being a tribute to the high esteem in which the former President is held, was kept up mainly because the crowd wanted to let off steam.

Thursday the Big Day.

Because the platform committee was still struggling with its task, the convention met Thursday morning and again in the afternoon only to recess. For the third time it was called to order at eight in the evening, and the platform was read, rather perfunctorily cheered in spots, and adopted without contest.

Then Chairman Snell hushed the hall and uttered the long waited order for a roll call for nominations for President. Alabama passed, Arizona yielded to Kansas, and a yell arose as the chairman recognized John Hamilton. That alert and handsome gentleman strode up the platform, his chin decorated with a big plaster. He hadn't been billed—it was just the result of a slipping razor. When quiet could be restored, Mr. Hamilton plunged into his speech with vigor and evident enjoyment. Loud cheers came for almost every phrase as he described the man whom he was to put in nomination, and when he named Landon the pent up excitement and enthusiasm broke all bounds. Bands blared, flags were waved wildly and the delegates followed their state standards in procession about the hall.

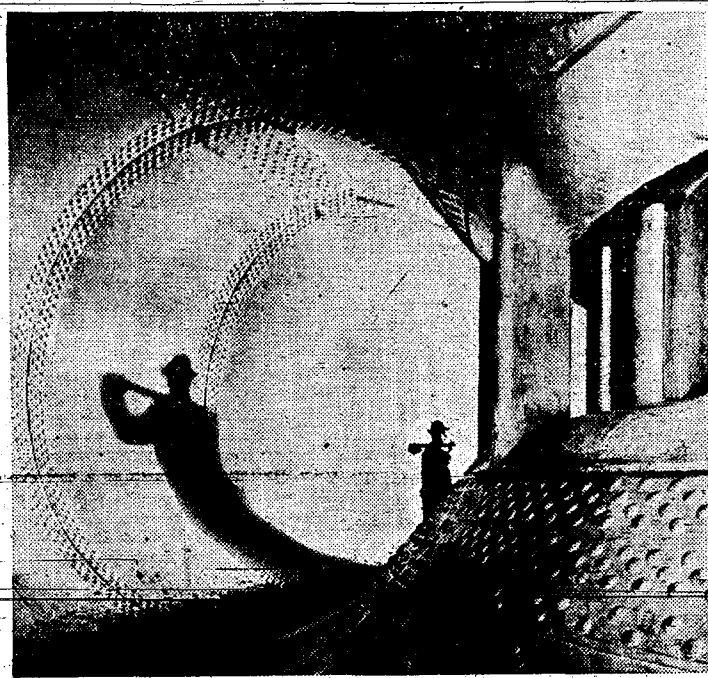
Half a dozen delegates, several of them women, seconded the nomination of Landon, and then those who had been his chief rivals for the honor came forward one after another and eloquently and heartily indorsed the evident choice of the convention, pledging their full support for his election. These gentlemen were Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Col. Frank Knox of Illinois, Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, Gov. Harry Nice of Maryland and Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Balloting for the nominee was a necessary formality. The result was: For Landon, 884; for Borah, 18. Eighteen of the Borah votes came from Wisconsin, which delegation immediately moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The other Borah vote was that of Carl Bachmann of West Virginia, who had been manager of the Borah campaign.

Knox for Vice President.
Selection of a Vice Presidential candidate at the closing session presented some difficulties. The Landon people wanted Vandenberg, but the Michigan senator refused repeatedly and firmly. Colonel Knox, Governor Nice, Walter Edge of New Jersey and Col. Arthur Little of New York were put in nomination, and it soon became evident the choice of the convention would be Knox as state after state seconded his nomination. Edge, Nice and Little withdrew their names, and the Chicago publisher became the unanimous choice for the second place on the ticket.

Cleveland and the local committee deserve a word of praise for the way in which the convention and the crowds it attracted were cared for.

In the Scroll Case at Norris Dam



This scroll case at the Norris dam in Tennessee forms the lower end of the penstock or tube which conducts water from Norris lake to the turbines of the power plant. The swirling water will pass through the wicket gates or valves to the right of the workman, and thus into the turbines. There are two of these scrolls at the Norris dam, one for each generator.

Count Potocki Is Newly Selected Envoy of Poland

Count George Potocki, Poland's newly appointed ambassador to the United States, who arrived on the new motor liner Batory's maiden voyage. The

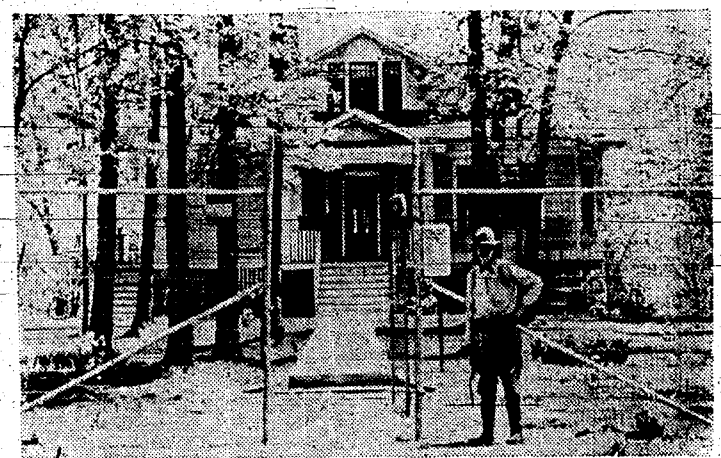


Count is an Oxonian, a big-time hunter and a member of one of the most illustrious families in Poland. He is popular with American sportsmen, many of whom he has entertained on his extensive hunting preserves at Lancut, in southern Poland.

Lindbergh Minnesota Estate to Be State Park

Flyer's Early Home Will Become Shrine Honoring Air Feats

On the ninth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's non-stop flight to Paris, WPA announced its final plan for the project to make the Lindbergh estate at Little Falls, Minn., a state park at an expenditure of \$23,777. The residence is shown at right.



Scorns Shorter Name
Bolsé, Idaho.—Although his name is Ed Garroguerricacchevarria, a Bolsé barber born in Spain, didn't ask to have it changed when he applied for first citizenship papers here recently.

Young Priests Ordained by Cardinal O'Connell



With Cardinal O'Connell celebrating the ordination mass, 37 graduates of St. John's Ecclesiastical seminary were ordained in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston. The photograph, taken during the solemn service, shows the new priests before the altar. The cardinal can be seen seated in the center officiating at the mass. Following the ordination ceremonies the young priests were assigned to parishes in the diocese.

Charlevoix County Herald
G. A. LISK, Publisher.
Subscription Rate—\$1.50 per year.
Member Michigan Press Association.
Member National Editorial Ass'n.

Entered at the Postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Miss Alberta Tibbits of Lansing spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Tibbits at Cherry Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Beyer of Three Bells Dist. had the misfortune to lose their last cow one day last week, which was the second one they have lost in the last few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett and family of Honey Slope farm spent Sunday visiting relatives in Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son Clair of Boyne City and Carl Miller of Cherry Hill were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm Sunday.

Carl Miller of Cherry Hill spent Saturday night with Clair Bogart in Boyne City.

Mrs. Opal McDonald-McClure who has been staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDonald for some weeks went to Detroit Friday.

Mrs. Duncan McDonald of Three Bells Dist., who has been very ill the past several weeks is still confined to her bed but is some improved.

Miss Minnie McDonald who has taught the Barnard school the past year, went to Muskegon Friday for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangeman of Three Bells Dist. and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wangeman and little son of Cheboygan, motored to East Lansing Friday afternoon to see their daughter, Mrs. Gilson (Kathryn) Pearsall, graduate from M. S. C.

Geo. Jarman and his housekeeper, Mrs. Louisa Brace, of Gravel Hill, south side, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell and son Jackie of Maple Lawn farm attended graduating exercises in Boyne City Thursday evening where Geo. Woerfel graduated from high school. George is Mr. Jarman's grand son. Jackie stayed in Boyne City with his aunt, Mrs. Joe Perry for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Beyer and little son, John L., of Three Bells Dist. were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and family at Maple Row farm, Sunday.

S. A. Hayden is installing a gas pump at Hayden Cottage, Mrs. Will MacGregor having taken the one at Whiting Park out.

Miss Doris MacGregor of Whiting Park went to Bay View Sunday evening where she has employment for the summer at a hotel.

Barney Reeburg of Petoskey was dinner guest Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and son Clayton at Willow Brook farm.

John Prine of Petoskey called on his sister, Mrs. Charles Healey and family at Willow Brook farm, Sunday. He was accompanied by Jr. Co-win.

Mrs. Charles Healey of Willow Brook farm received a letter last week from her youngest brother, Barney Prine of China. He is in the U.S. N., has been on the Tulsa for several years but has now been transferred to the Black Hawk.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wangeman who occupy the Pine Lake Golf Club report a very good day at the course and they had their first steak fry on the beach Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt of Three Bells Dist. and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers of Mountain Dist. visited the Walter Ross family at Nettleton's Corner, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaunt and family of West of South Arm Lake visited the Ralph Gaunt family at Mountain Ash farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Howe of Overlook farm were at a birthday party at Mrs. Howe's sister, Mrs. Bert Van-Alleburg in Charlevoix Thursday, June 11th. They spent a very pleasant day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare of Gravel Hill, north side, spent Sunday evening with the Geo. Staley family at Stoney Ridge farm.

Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side had his dairy herd given the second test for Bang's disease, Friday.

Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side, had his dairy herd given the second test for Bang's disease, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leshner and two daughters of Petoskey were supper guests of the Hayden families at Orchard Hill, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Novack and son Bert of Cadillac called on their daughter, Mrs. Robert Hayden at Orchard Hill, Friday afternoon. Mr. Novack only stayed a short time but Mrs. Novack and Bert remained until Sunday when Mr. Novack came for dinner and Mrs. Robert Hayden accompanied them home for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hayden and three sons of Boyne Falls, also LeRoy Allbright were dinner guests of the Hayden families at Orchard Hill, Sunday.

The soil is getting very dry. Strawberries are ripening nicely and picking will begin in earnest in a few days. Crows are very destructive.

Cultivating is the chief rush now. Bean planting is well under way and potato planting has begun and haying will soon be started.

Elsie Rose was not a supper guest of R. M. Beyer as was stated in last week's Herald.

Church News

Presbyterian Church

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

10:30 a. m. — Morning Worship. This is the Sunday before St. John's Day, and the F. & A. M. Lodge will attend divine services.

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

St. Joseph Church
East Jordan

St. John's Church

Bohemian Settlement

Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor

Sunday, June 21st, 1936.
8:00 a. m. — East Jordan.
10:00 a. m. — Settlement.

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

Teacher — Who was the smartest inventor?

Pupil — Thomas A. Edison He invented the phonograph and radio so people could stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs.

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

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes of 800 families in Kalkaska, Crawford Counties and Boyne City. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today, Rawleigh, Dept. MCF-121-S, Freeport, Ill. — tf.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

PLANTS FOR SALE — Cabbage and Cauliflower; Zinnas and Snap Dragons. MRS. EVA VOTRUBA, 303 Second-st. 25x1

FOR SALE — Six Rocking Chairs; Kitchen Chairs; two Stands; White Dresser; Linoleum; Bird Cages; Guitar; Leather Couch, cheap. MRS. C. H. PRAY. 25-1

FOR SALE — Ford Coupe, Model A. Strahl's Garage. 24x

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 — Couch. Leather upholstered and in good shape. PAUL LISK, 506 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. 28-2

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

Emergency Relief Set-up In Counties to Be Changed Effective July 1st

In order to make possible a greater degree of participation by local governmental officials in the administration of relief, the State Emergency Relief Commission, in consultation with the Governor, has revised the membership of the County Emergency Relief Commissions, effective July 1st. The County Commissions thereafter will be composed of the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, or a Supervisor selected by him to serve in his place, the Chairman of the present County Emergency Relief Commission, except where he is a county official, and a third member to be recommended by the County Board of Supervisors for appointment by the State Relief Commission. The State Relief Commission is hopeful that this revision of the membership of the County Relief Commission will secure greater public support, understanding, and interest in the administration of relief.

There will be no changes in the State Commission, nor in its personnel or basic policies. The Supervision of the State Relief Administration over the local administration of public relief funds will continue as at the present time.

The Commission reiterated its three-year-old policy that no employee of the state or county relief commission may hold an elective office or be a candidate for public office, or in any other way take an active part in political activities of any sort. The Commission will rigidly adhere to its policy that those who administer relief abstain from political activity.

The Commission will set up at once a state-wide merit system establishing the principles of civil service for all employees of the State and County Relief Commissions. Such a plan will operate until such time as the state may create a civil service commission. All employees will be selected on the basis of merit, as evidenced by appropriate examinations, experience, and training.

The Commission directed the Administrator to make an immediate survey of the Administrative personnel employed in all of the counties in the state, and in recognition of the continuing increases in the caseload of the County Relief Commissions, to make reductions in administrative personnel.

First Hollywood blonde: Are you going to Peggy's wedding?
Second ditto: Of course. You know very well that I always go to Peggy's weddings. —Wasp

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH
TEMPLE THEATRE EAST JORDAN
FRI. SAT. June 19 - 20 SATURDAY MATINEE
JAMES STEWART — JACK HALEY — WENDY BARRIE
SPEED
OUR GANG COMEDY — "THE LUCKY CORNER"
CLYDE BEATTY IN "DARKEST AFRICA"
SUN. MON. TUES. June 21-22-23 SUN. MATINEE
IT'S HERE!
DICK POWELL — RUBY KEELER — JACK OAKIE — JOAN BLONDELL — HUGH HERBERT — LOUISE FAZENDA
PAUL DRAPER — BERTON CHURCHILL
COLLEEN
WED. THUR. June 24-25 Family Nites 2 for 25c
JAMES DUNN — SALLY EILERS — PINKY TOMLIN
DON'T GET PERSONAL
COMING NEXT WEEK — JUNE 28 - 29 - 30
Completely in Glorious New
TECHNICOLOR
THE DANCING PIRATE

Insure Your Farm Property

In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Total net assets nearly \$300,000, of which over half is in Government Bonds or Bonds guaranteed by the U. S. Government, and cash. In 1935 made net gain of over \$7,000,000 in property at risk. In May of this year added over 500 new members.

First Company to write a blanket policy on farm personal property which often pays double the amount of classified policy. First Farm Mutual Company in Michigan to employ full time Inspectors. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection, eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazard. Assessment rate low as \$2.94 per \$1,000.

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 the 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. Policies accepted by Federal Land Bank, Home Owners Loan Corp., or other Loan Agencies.

For further information see representative or write Home Office.
TED NELSON — MANCELONA
State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Michigan
702 Church St., Flint, Michigan
W. V. BURRAS, President H. K. FISK, Secretary

PATTERNS OF WOLFPEN



Harlan Hatcher

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● Saul Pattern was the first to come to Wolfpenn. 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 Wolfpenn as the world closes in . . . threateningly.

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

Peoples' Wants

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

"Already this RED CROWN'S saved me more than I paid for it — and I've still got it"

boasts *Barclay B. Barnacle*

Mr. Barnacle, known throughout the state for his prominence in Tall Stories Club circles, was glad to tell us how he solved the problem of gasoline costs . . . We pass it on for what it's worth, which doesn't seem to be much.

"I USE our car all day, and my son, Barclay B. Jr., uses it all night. That used to take a lot o' gas . . . until we switched to Red Crown, yesterday."

"Seems like right then our fortunes looked up. Why, only fifteen minutes after I'd bought the first tankful I stopped in the bank and found I had 85 cents more in my account. That's about five gallons saved."

"And this morning, after Junior had driven his girl 50 miles over to Lenoxville and 50 miles back to attend a lecture on Crop Rotation, there was still ten gallons left in the tank!"

"Course some would, say Junior might just o' parked down the road a piece and never gone to Lenoxville . . . but anyhow, I'll be buying Red Crown if I ever have to buy any gas again."

Mr. Barnacle's imagination runs away with him at times, it seems. **Certainly it did THIS time!**

Of course, no motorist really has any such exaggerated belief as this, about gasoline mileage. But many do have inaccurate impressions. That's why Standard is conducting the most extensive road test ever attempted, this summer. Rather than make claims, Standard prefers to make it easy for motorists to find out the real facts about gasoline mileage for themselves.

NOW learn the TRUTH about Gasoline Mileage

DRIVE A "TEST CAR" IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST ROAD TEST

\$5000.00 in cash and hundreds of fine merchandise awards for Test Car drivers. Chance to discover new money-saving facts about motorbug. No obligation. No extra driving. Standard furnishes all equipment for any recording of mileage during 65 days' ordinary driving. Any car in State is eligible while entry forms last. Get full details now, from any Standard Dealer.

Be sure your car is safe to drive—then **DRIVE SAFELY**

Local Happenings

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blaha a son, Tuesday, June 16.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Omar McKinnon a son, John Ranson, Tuesday, June 16.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thorsen a son, Edward Rex, Saturday, June 13.

Mrs. Frank Zoulek of Charlevoix was an East Jordan visitor, Wednesday.

Mrs. Orrie Bowring and children of Milford are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bennett.

Mrs. Delos Poole is convalescing from a few weeks illness in which she was confined to her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Porter and children of Grand Rapids spent the week end in East Jordan.

Another Open Air Band Concert by our School Band this Saturday evening, June 20th, at the Band Stand on Main-st.

Presbyterian Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. W. H. Malpass on Friday, June 26. The program is in charge of Mrs. Richard Malpass and Mrs. John Seiler.

A line from L. A. Hoyt at Detroit states that the operation on Mrs. Hoyt for cataracts of the eyes was highly successful — a matter which their many neighbors and friends here are glad to learn.

Effective Sunday, June 21, a new time table goes into effect on the East Jordan and Southern R. R. to conform with the P. M. R. R. new schedule. Train will leave East Jordan at 1:25 p. m. — Eastern Standard Time — arriving here from Bellaire at 3:25 p. m. This is 55 minutes later than the present schedule.

Dressers \$3.00 up, fine Davenport Suite in genuine mohair \$29.50, Kitchen Cabinets \$5.00 and up, new all cotton heavy Mattresses \$6.95, electric Radios in nice walnut cabinets \$12.50, beautiful new Buffets \$18.60, Stoves, Furnaces, Farm Machinery, Cattle, New Lumber, Shingles, Trucks, Cars — all at cut prices at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Leo Williams of Flint, was a week end guest at the Fringle home.

Charles Brown of Flint was a week end guest of East Jordan friends.

Farm with creek and apple orchard for sale cheap — C. J. Malpass, adv.

Mrs. Marcin Farmer of Grand Rapids is visiting East Jordan relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schroeder of Lansing spent the week end in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Montroy of Detroit are guests of their son, Joe Montroy and wife.

Mrs. Ida Pinney, who has been visiting relatives in Muskegon, has returned home.

Ms. Alice Joynt and son, Tommy, who spent the winter at Melbourne, Florida, returned home last Thursday.

Rodney Petrie returned to Detroit, Monday, after visiting East Jordan relatives. Mrs. Petrie remained for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Roberts and son also other friends, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Robert's mother, Mrs. Lillian Hoover.

You pay no middlemens profits when you buy that good Paint for less at Malpass Hdwe. Co's. A few dollars will paint your house, adv.

Clifford Brown returned home from Grand Rapids, Monday; Mrs. Brown remaining there indefinitely to be near their 5 1/2-year-old daughter, Jeanne, who has entered the Blodgett hospital for operation and treatment to her legs. The Herald was misinformed last week as to the place they went.



ATTENTION!
All Masons are requested to meet at the lodge rooms at ten o'clock Sunday morning, June 21st, for the purpose of attending services at the Presbyterian Church.
W. H. SLOAN, W. M.

Band Concert this Saturday night. Houses and Lots for sale. C. J. Malpass, adv.

Mrs. W. E. Malpass is spending the week in Bay City.

Mrs. Agnes Votruba left Tuesday for a visit at Sault Ste Marie.

Mrs. George Weaver is visiting relatives at North Star, Mich.

Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Sdebotham were Grand Rapids visitors first of the week.

Mrs. A. Hillard has returned to East Jordan after spending the winter in Lansing.

Mrs. Eva Votruba spent Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Charles Zeitler, at Charlevoix.

Harry Simmons spent the week end at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. A. Tape and family, at Ypsilanti.

The Lutheran Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Laurence LaLonde, Thursday afternoon, June 25th.

Thelma Davis of Boyne City was guest of her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Hayes and husband, last week.

Carrol Westfall of Edwardsburg is guest of her sister, Miss Thelma Westfall, at the Fred Vogel home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred DeNise and children of Boyne Falls visited East Jordan relatives Wednesday evening.

Marie DeMaio of Detroit is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rocco DeMaio.

John Vogel, a student at the University of Michigan, arrived home last Sunday for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glass of Grand Rapids were week end guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rogers.

Miss Thelma Westfall returned Sunday from Lockwood hospital where she recently underwent a goitre operation.

Lucile Bennett returned to Detroit last Sunday after having visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bennett, the past ten weeks.

Mrs. Fred Fallas and daughter Charline of Ontario, California, arrived last week for an extended visit with the former's sister, Mrs. Charles Brabant, and other relatives.

The Catholic Ladies Altar Society will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Albert Lenosky in the Knop Dist. Thursday evening, June 25. Mrs. Lenosky will be assisted by Mrs. Rocco DeMaio.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sloop were Sault Ste Marie visitors last week end. Mrs. Sloop's sister, Irene Miles, who spent the winter with her brother at that place, returned to East Jordan with them.

The East Jordan School Band, John Ter Wee director, has been engaged to play at the Gaylord Festival next week Saturday afternoon, June 27. The Festival is a three-day affair, our Band playing on the closing day.

Burton Hitchcock and Luther Brintnall are at Howell this week — the former for a check-up at the Sanitarium there and the latter for a visit with Mrs. Brintnall who is a patient in the Sanitarium.

The frame residence on Bowns Addition occupied by Stephen Akens and son Andrew (Indians) together with the contents was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. It is thought a spark from the chimney caused the blaze.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Hillman were guests of Mrs. Rebecca Smith last week Thursday. Mrs. Reynolds was formerly Miss White — a teacher in our public schools. They were enroute from Hillman for a visit with her parents at Traverse City.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold and daughter Louise leave Friday, for Ann Arbor where Dr. Bechtold will attend his twenty-fifth class reunion. Miss Jean Bechtold, who has attended Hillsdale College, will join her parents, after which they will spend the week end in Detroit.

Buy a genuine new Rockford porcelain Range, the only one with a hot blast firebox, which burns the smoke and does not burn out, with a flame floating oven, machined and polished top, and oven heat regulator. This and many other good housefurnishings at cut prices now at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

With the Charlevoix County Fourth of July Celebration at Boyne City this year, and with Cheboygan and Petoskey both celebrating the event, the residents of East Jordan will have their choice of where to go on Independence Day. The East Jordan School Band, John Ter Wee, Director, have been engaged by Cheboygan to furnish band music on Friday, July 3rd, at their Centennial Celebration.

Mrs. Grace Galmore and her Sunday school class of young ladies were entertained to a six o'clock dinner Thursday, June 11th by the West Side mothers — Meedames Hathaway, Keller and Gidley — at the home of the latter. The dinner was served on the veranda and proved to be a great success and was enjoyed by all. After the dinner the girls, most of whom are members of our School Band, furnished a concert for the benefit of the neighbors. After having their fortunes told and enjoying other games, they departed for their homes.

Mrs. Ransom Jones, Mrs. M. B. Palmiter, and daughter Geraldine, also Anna Jean Sherman, were visitors at Big Rapids and Grand Rapids last Friday.

Rev. and Mrs. John Cermak, accompanied by Jean Bartlett, Doris Weldy, Duwayne Penfold, and Gale Conway, attended the Epworth League institute at Bay View, Thursday.

Clarence LaLonde, accompanied by Billy Malpass, left Wednesday on a trip through the western and southern states. Enroute they will stop at Yellowstone Park, they will also visit relatives of Billy's at Harrisburg, Oregon.

If there were only two major political parties in the country — Conservative and Liberal — which would you join? Voters throughout the Nation were asked this question. Read their opinions in next Sunday's Detroit News.

Cadillac To Play Here

The local baseball nine will play a strong Cadillac nine at the West Side Ball Park Sunday, June 21, at 3:00 o'clock. The Cadillac team will furnish strong opposition for the locals as they have a good hurler and a fast infield combined with a hard hitting outfield. The locals under Manager Raymond Swafford, WPA recreational leader have showed great form so far this year and will be in there fighting from start to finish. Amos Johns will be on the mound for the locals with Swafford catching his southpaw slants.

LIKE THE OLD DAYS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

An article in The American Weekly, with next Sunday's Detroit Times, reveals how the lawless activities of the Black Legion, recently exposed in Detroit, are much like the outrages of the notorious nightriders which terrorized parts of the country after the Civil War.

The teacher was trying to impress the class with the danger of bad habits. She asked, "What is it we find so easy to get into and so hard to get out of?"
"Bed," came the answer.

Young Lady, to cop at busy intersection—What's the idea—no traffic light here?
Officer—I'm the light at this corner lady.
Young Lady—Then turn green, so I can cross.

Congratulations



Veterans! ON YOUR BONUS

The complete facilities of this bank are available to you to help you to get the utmost good from your bonus — now and in the future.

A safe deposit box will protect your bonds. A checking account will give you safety and convenience in paying obligations. If you plan to build up a readily available reserve for future emergencies, a savings account will appeal to you.

It will be a pleasure to cooperate with you in every possible way to help you to enjoy the fullest benefits from your bonus.



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

PLAN NOW TO CELEBRATE
3 BIG DAYS 3
PACKED FULL OF FUN
IN PETOSKEY

July 3rd
PUBLIC WEDDING
BICYCLE RACE
THREE BANDS
FUNNY CLOWNS
FIREWORKS
SOFTBALL GAMES

July 4th
SOAP BOX AUTO DERBY
OPEN AIR DANCE UNDER THE STARS
SPECTACULAR FIREWORKS EXHIBITION
DISTRICT GRANGE PICNIC
BOXING WRESTLING
RACES BAND CONCERT
RACES — STREET EVENTS — CLOWN BAND
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO PETOSKEY!

July 5th
FREE ACTS
RACES
CONTESTS
FLY CASTING
SKEET SHOOTING
SOFTBALL — BASEBALL

PROTECT WITH PAINT

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE, the protection of your home, your garage, farm buildings or business property is largely dependent on good paint. We handle paints of the finest quality —

American Varnish Company
Products

yet the prices are surprisingly low. Let us make an estimate on the cost of materials for your paint jobs and see us for prices on quantity lots before you paint your house or barn.

EVERY CAN IS GUARANTEED

Whitefords
EAST JORDAN We Co-operate

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

MORE THAN 800,000 NEW 1936 CHEVROLETS
have been sold

America is giving overwhelming preference to Chevrolet because it's *The only complete low priced car.*

MORE than 800,000 new 1936 Chevrolets have been built and sold — more than four-fifths of a million since announcement day — the largest volume of business that Chevrolet has enjoyed in any comparable period in its entire history!

America is choosing Chevrolet because America is convinced that Chevrolet represents the most motor car for the least money.

"The most motor car," because it's the only low-priced car with all the vitally important features listed below.

And "the least money," because Chevrolet's low purchase price and low maintenance costs make it the most economical car to own.

Place your order for a Chevrolet — the only complete low-priced car!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ALL THESE FEATURES AT CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES
\$495 AND UP. The price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumper, spare tire and fire tank, the list price is \$50 additional. *Restrictions on Motor Models only. \$50 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value.

GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN — MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

CHEVROLET NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES (Double-Acting, Self-Articulating), the safest and smoothest brakes ever developed • **SOLID STEEL ONE-PIECE TURRET TOP**, a crown of beauty, a fortress of safety • **IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE**, the smoothest, safest ride of all • **GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION IN NEW TURRET TOP BODIES**, the most beautiful and comfortable bodies ever created for a low-priced car • **HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE**, giving even better performance with even less gas and oil • **SHOCKPROOF STEERING**, making driving easier and safer than ever before

HEALEY SALES CO.
PHONE — 184-F2 EAST JORDAN

DEATH IN ABSARAKA By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



SUMMER day in the year 1866. North of historic Fort Laramie a column of blue-coated soldiers is marching along the Bozeman Trail which winds across windswept upland plains and then through deep mountain gorges into the land known as Absaraka, "the Home of the Crows." This military force of barely 700 men is the Second Battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, setting forth on an expedition which will make that regiment forever famous in the annals of the American army.

The Eighteenth already had an unusual and a brilliant record. Organized June 26, 1812, it made its first appearance on the rolls of the army during the second war with England. Three years later it was consolidated with the Fifth and Thirtieth regiments of Infantry to form the Eighth United States Infantry, thus losing its identity and remaining "lost" for 40 years. Under the proclamation of President Lincoln on May 4, 1861, the Eighth was reorganized and



GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON

Eighteenth again came into existence. During the Civil war the regiment served with the Armies of the West—under Grant and Rosecrans and Sherman and Thomas. Written on its battleflags were the names of Vicksburg, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Atlanta. At Chickamauga the Eighteenth was brigaded with the Sixteenth and Nineteenth regiments and, as a part of Thomas' famous Fourteenth corps, its gallant stand in that battle helped him win the nickname "The Rock of Chickamauga."

When the Eighteenth was organized in 1861 the man appointed to its command as colonel was Henry B. Carrington, adjutant-general of the Ohio militia for several years before the outbreak of the Civil war. Although he rose to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers during that conflict, at its close he reverted to his rank of colonel in the regulars and with his regiment was ordered west for service in the Indian country.

In the meantime gold had been discovered in Montana and the rush of gold-seekers to the new camps followed. Their route took them through the choicest hunting grounds of the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes, lands which the government, under the terms of the Harney-Sanborn treaty of 1855, had solemnly guaranteed should be undisturbed by white invaders. But emigrants to the Northwest, as well as the Montana Argonauts, showed



CHIEF MAN-APRAID-OF-HIS HORSES

the white man's usual disregard for the sanctity of treaties with the red man. They slaughtered game wastefully and the Indians, angry over the violation of the treaty and the destruction of their principal food supply, retaliated with attacks on emigrant trains, parties of miners or any other travelers through the forbidden country.

Early in 1866 commissioners were sent to Fort Laramie to make another treaty with the Sioux and Cheyennes but, without waiting to see the outcome of these negotiations, the government decided to

build a chain of military posts to protect travelers over the Bozeman Trail. Accordingly Colonel Carrington, then stationed with his regiment at Fort Kearney in Nebraska, was ordered to establish, organize and take command of the new Mountain District of the Department of the Platte.

At that time the district had but one post in it—Fort Reno, 160 miles north of Fort Laramie. Carrington was directed to move this post 40 miles westward, garrison it and then with the remainder of his command establish three other posts—one on the Bozeman Trail between the Big Horn mountains and the Powder river, one on the Big Horn river and the third on the Yellowstone river.

So that is why we find the Second Battalion of the Eighteenth marching north from Fort Laramie this hot summer day 70 years ago. From the clear Wyoming sky the hot sun blazes down upon them mercilessly and as they plod along the dusty trail they look longingly upon the cool promise of snow-capped Cloud Peak in the distance. Of the 700, only about 200 are veterans. The rest are raw recruits from the East—scarcely the best soldier material to be pitted against such redoubtable warriors as the Sioux and Cheyennes.

Luckily they cannot look into the future and see what is in store for all of them in this strange land of Absaraka—the loneliness, the numbing cold of a Wyoming winter, the hunger and the other privations, and for some of them—a horrible death under the stabbing lances or smashing war-clubs of the Sioux.

Perhaps some foreboding of their fate has already come to them—at that council at Fort Laramie when Red Cloud, springing into the center of the council ring and pointing his finger at Colonel Carrington, exclaimed: "You are the White Eagle who has come to steal the road! The Great White Father sends us presents and wants us to sell him the road, but the white chief comes with soldiers to steal it before the Indians say yes or no! I will talk with you no more! I will go now, and I will fight you! As long as I live I will fight for the last hunting grounds of my people!"

So he stalked out of the council and prepared for war, as did Man Afraid of His Horses, hereditary chief of the Oglalas, Crazy Horse and American Horse of the same



ON THE FIRING LINE AGAINST THE SIOUX

tribe, and Black Shield of the Miniconjous.

Of course, some of the officers are scornful of their foes. A few months later one of them will be saying boastfully "Give me eighty men and I will ride through the Sioux nation!" Within a week he will go out from a fort with 81 men and not one will return alive! But the terror of that day is still six months away. Now the only concern of their commander is to reach his objective and begin the work he has been commissioned to do.

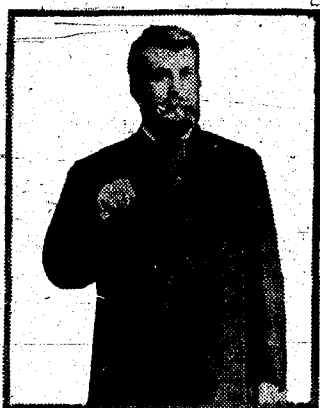
On June 28 the expedition reached Fort Reno. Carrington decided that it was not practicable to move the fort as he had been instructed to do. Instead he ordered the stockade repaired, left 200 men to garrison the post and pushed on toward the north. On July 13 he established his camp on the banks of the Big Piney creek, and two days later began building the ill-fated post to which was given the name of Fort Phil Kearney.

Within a week Red Cloud struck his first blow against the invaders—stampeding a herd of horses grazing near the fort and killing two soldiers and wounding three others. The party sent in pursuit of the raiders. From that time on until its abandonment in 1868, Fort Phil Kearney was virtually in a state of siege.

Scarcely a month passed without an average of 15 to 20 separate and distinct attacks upon parties of woodchoppers, herders or scouting details and in most of these one or two men were killed and a greater number wounded. Not a wagon train could pass along the Bozeman Trail without being attacked.

One day a messenger dashed into the fort with the news that one such train, en route from Fort Laramie, was corralled by the Sioux and in imminent danger of being wiped out. Carrington immediately

sent an entire company of the Eighteenth to the relief of the beleaguered train. When it arrived at the fort it brought mail from



CAPT. J. W. POWELL

the federal commissioners at Fort Laramie assuring the commander that "a satisfactory treaty of peace with all the Indians of the Northwest" had been signed!

During the next three months Carrington sent repeated requests to his department commander for reinforcements but it was in vain. Not until November did any arrive and then it was only one troop of the Second Cavalry, 60 strong. In December about 90 recruits joined the battalion in the Mountain District and these had to be divided between Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith, which had been established on the banks of the Big Horn in Montana. Requisitions for ammunition were not answered and the allowances of the three garrisons were reduced to a point which made rifle practice for the recruits impossible.

In fact, the stupidity of the higher officials in handling the situation which faced Carrington and his command is almost unbelievable. "At Fort Laramie, when all was peace, there were twelve companies of regular troops, while at Fort Phil Kearney, where all was war, only four companies were allowed." Thus reported General Sanborn after a tragedy had shocked the whole country into realizing how ironical was President Andrew Johnson's congratulatory message to congress on December 8 that "treaties have been made at Fort Laramie and all is peace in the Northwest!"

Less than two weeks later, on December 21, the Indians attacked



THE WOOD TRAIN ENGAGED IN LOGGING OPERATIONS ON PINEY ISLAND, A FEW MILES FROM THE FORT AND CARRINGTON DETAILLED CAPT. J. W. POWELL WITH A FORCE OF 80 MEN TO GO TO ITS RELIEF.

Two days before Powell had been called upon for a similar duty and had performed it efficiently. But just as the detachment was about to start out, Capt. W. J. Fetterman begged for the command of the expedition, pleading his senior captivity as justification for the request. It was Fetterman who had made the boast about riding through the whole Sioux nation with 80 men. Carrington, knowing his tendency to rashness, gave him specific orders to "relieve the wood train, drive back the Indians, but on no account to pursue the Indians beyond Lodge Trail Ridge" and repeated those orders from the walls of the stockade as Fetterman's party marched out.

The result is familiar history. Fetterman disobeyed his orders and was lured into an ambush. Today a tall monument of cobblestones stands on an eminence known as "Massacre Hill" on the road between Buffalo and Sheridan, Wyo. It bears a bronze shield with this inscription:

"On this field on the 21st day of December, 1866, three commissioned officers and seventy-six privates of the Eighteenth United States Infantry and of the Second United States Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Fetterman, were killed by an overwhelming force of Sioux under command of Red Cloud. There were no survivors."

This tablet makes no mention of two civilians who accompanied the expedition, bringing the casualty list of the so-called "Fetterman Massacre" up to 81. It also errs in crediting Red Cloud with being commander of the Indians. Investigations among the Sioux by Stanley Vestal, biographer of Sitting

Bull and his nephew, White Bull, who took part in the Fetterman fight, have proved that Red Cloud had no part in this battle. Instead, the ambush was planned and the Indian warriors were led by Crazy Horse of the Oglalas and Black Shield of the Miniconjous.

Similarly, Mr. Vestal's researches have resulted in the truth about another famous battle in the record of the Eighteenth. This was the Wagon Box Fight near Fort Phil Kearney, on August 2, 1867, when Capt. J. W. Powell, Lieut. J. C. Jenness and a force of 80 men beat off an attack by an overwhelming number of Sioux and Cheyennes.

Wildly exaggerated stories have been told of this fight—how Red Cloud directed the attack of his 3,000 warriors against the little detachment of soldiers, crouched behind the flimsy protection of wagon boxes set in the form of an oval corral on the open plain, and how the hot fire of the soldiers with their new breech-loading rifles and plentiful supply of ammunition (7,000 rounds, in fact) exacted a fearful toll from their attackers. Powell himself estimated the loss of the Indians as



CAPT. W. J. FETTERMAN

at least 60 killed and an unknown number wounded. But imaginative historians have boosted that figure to 1,500 killed and wounded!

The truth is that Red Cloud, although present at the fight, took no active part in it. The 1,000 Indians who made the attack were led by Crazy Horse of the Oglalas, Flying By and High Hump of the Miniconjous, Thunder Hawk of the Sans Ares and Ice of the Cheyennes. Six Indians were killed and six wounded. The soldiers also suffered a loss of six killed, but the wonder is that not all of them were slaughtered, outnumbered as they were more than 30 to 1.

During the next three years of the Eighteenth's service on the plains it took part in many other skirmishes with the Indians. From 1870 to 1879 it was stationed in different places in the South. Then followed another period of service in the Northwest until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war when it was one of the first regiments to reach Manila in the Philippines. It played a prominent part during the entire Philippine insurrection and did not return to the United States until 1901. Twice later it returned to the islands in the Pacific. In fact, seven of the eleven years between 1898 and 1909 were spent in service outside the continental United States.

During the World war the Eighteenth was the first unit of the A. E. F. to plant its colors on the French front; it was the first to capture a German prisoner, the first to inflict a casualty on the enemy and the first to suffer casualties at the hands of the enemy. The records



—Photo by D. F. Barry

CHIEF RED CLOUD

of the War department show that the Eighteenth suffered the greatest loss in killed and wounded of any regiment in the American army during its service overseas. But, distinguished as is this more recent service, in the regular army this regiment is known best for its tragic history 70 years ago when it fought the Sioux and Cheyennes in Absaraka, the "Home of the Crows."

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for June 21

JESUS EXALTED

LESSON TEXT—Luke 24:36-53. GOLDEN TEXT—Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name.—Philippians 2:9.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Goes Home to Heaven.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Goes Home to Heaven.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord We Worship.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Exalted Christ and the Unfinished Task.

In order properly to view the ascension of Christ into heaven, it would be well to study his ministry during the forty days prior to his ascension.

I. The Walk of the Two Discouraged Disciples (vv. 13-15). Emmaus was seven and a half miles northwest of Jerusalem. Just why these disciples were walking this way we do not surely know. Perhaps their home was there. Or they were merely walking to seek relief from their stunning sorrow. If they had believed what Jesus had told them about his death and resurrection, they would have escaped this great disappointment. Unbelief causes many heartaches and disappointments. The topic of conversation was the tragedy of the cross and the resurrection rumors. So little had his teaching about the resurrection impressed the disciples that the reports which the women brought were as idle tales to them.

II. The Unrecognized Companion (vv. 16-24). Who he was (v. 15). While they reasoned together on the wonderful events of the last few days, Jesus joined them. When he questioned them concerning their sadness they did not recognize him. How often we are so engrossed with our sorrows and disappointments that we fail to recognize Jesus, even though he is walking by our side.

2. His question (v. 17). Perceiving their sadness and perplexities, he sought to help by calling forth a statement of their grief.

3. Their answer (v. 18). His questions so surprised them that they jumped to the conclusion that he was a stranger in Jerusalem. The condemnation and crucifixion of the great prophet of Nazareth were so recent and notorious that no one who had lived in Jerusalem could be ignorant of them.

III. The Scriptures Opened (vv. 25-31). 1. His rebuke (vv. 25-30). He did not rebuke them for not believing the strange stories that they had heard, but for ignorance of and lack of confidence in the Old Testament Scriptures. They had only accepted such parts of the Old Testament as suited their notions. The very center and heart of the Old Testament Scriptures set forth the death and resurrection of Christ. Ignorance of the Scriptures and unbelief as to the wonders and complete redemption wrought by Christ robs us of many joys and deprives us of power as workers for Christ.

2. Jesus Recognized (vv. 31-35). While sitting at meat with the disciples, their eyes were opened as they saw him bless the bread and distribute it to them. We too can see the Lord on such common occasions as eating a meal if we have open eyes. In deed, we ought to see him when eating, buying, selling, and in our recreations, for he has promised his abiding presence. They were so filled with joy over this revelation of the Savior that they hastened back to Jerusalem to tell the other disciples of his resurrection.

IV. Jesus Stands in the Midst of the Eleven (vv. 36-47). 1. He said, "Peace be unto you" (vv. 36, 37). However, they were terrified and affrighted. Sinful man in the presence of a holy God is ill at ease.

2. He showed them his hands and his feet (vv. 38-40). In order to convince them of his personal identity, he gave them tangible evidence that he was not a mere spirit.

3. He ate before them (vv. 41-45). 4. He commissioned them to evangelize the world (vv. 46-49). They were to testify concerning his shed blood and resurrection, and on this ground they were to preach repentance and remission of sins to all nations.

5. Jesus ascends into heaven (vv. 50-53). Having given them the parting message to evangelize the world he ascended into heaven. From his place in heaven he continues to carry on his work through his disciples as they are energized by the Holy Ghost. Just as we treasure the last words of our departed loved ones so we should ponder this farewell message of our Lord.

Magnet of Thankfulness.—The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so will it find in every hour some heavenly blessings, only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Growth to Perfection.—Earth holds heaven in the bud; our perfection there has to be developed out of our imperfection here.—C. Rossett.

PRODUCE FIREFLY'S GLOW—The chemical equivalent of a huge firefly's luminous, cold glow has been produced in test tubes and lasted several minutes, General Electric research workers report.



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Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Regret in Vain—Of all fruitless errands, sending a fear to look after a day that is gone is most fruitless.—C. Dickens.



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Gift of Hospitality—Stay is a charming word in a friend's vocabulary.—A. Bronson Garrett.

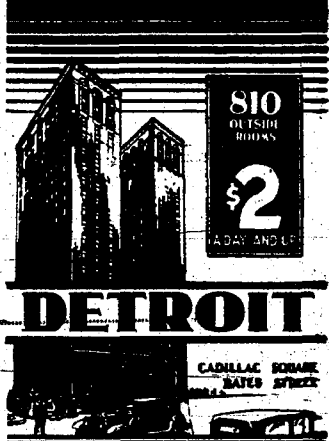


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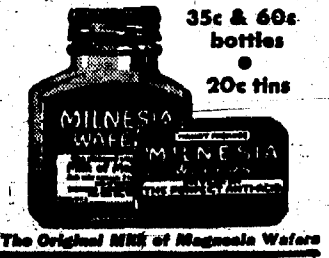


WNU-O 25-34

No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"

"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it, acid must be offset by alkalis—such as magnesium. Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure quick, complete elimination of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.



Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them. Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today. Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Solec Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

FLAME IN THE FOREST

By

HAROLD TITUS

Illustrations by Irvin Myer

Copyright by Harold Titus, WNU Service.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued

Jim and the others did draw back. It would not do to get too close to those clicking teeth, those blazing eyes. "Why, he's hurt! Look at that leg! Here, Tip..." Again Jim tried to get near but a shrill ringing and the flashing of those strong, white teeth set him again in retreat.

"Mad, I tell you!"

"Here, Tip! Let's see."—Ezra Adams trying, now, but the dog drove him back, too.

Advice, warnings, speculation; confusion. And then Nan Downer pushed through the circle.

"What's wrong? ... Oh! Tip! Why, Tip..." The tall flopped heavily, the dog panted and whined. The girl dropped to her knees beside him and he put his nose in her lap. ... The eyes closed and Tip drew a quivering sigh. He had come to Nan at last.

Now he could be touched; now the hurt could be examined.

"Broken!" gasped Ezra. "And... Good Lord, sergeant, this dog's been shot!"

The words echoed from a dozen throats. "Shot!"

"He was with Kerry!" Nan cried. "He was with Kerry, I am sure... Ezra! Where is Kerry? Where is..."

"That," snapped the policeman, "is what we've got to find out! Come on, you trailers! Look! You can see every step he took in this road!"

Mid-afternoon, now, and his head rolled drunkenly as Young fought off that cloud of darkness. He could not hold it much longer. The cabin was beyond his range of vision. ...

He had one cartridge left. He remembered that. For weeks, it seemed, his intermittent firing had kept West within that cabin. He had only one more shot to fire, and he could not see the head of his sight. That was all blurred, like other matters: pain and sickness and his manner of getting here. ...

His face drooped heavily against the stock. He was so weary. He wanted to sleep... just a moment... just a second... One little wink of respite. ...

And then he knew that for ever so long voices had been in his ears. Voices, saying over and over: "Here he went!" Or was it just once that the words had been said? Just once? "Here he went!" It must have been Jim Hinkle saying that. Jim's voice, saying it just now, just once! "Here he went!"

And Jim was standing there in the road, bent over, with a group around him. ... And Nan with her hand on Jim's shoulder, and the sound of glass breaking. ...

Glass breaking! Window glass breaking before the thrust of a rifle barrel through the pane; tinkling as it spilled over the sill. ... And a man with his shoulder slammed tight against the window casing sighting that rifle, and...

Tod West, that, taking his final toll. One, two, three. ... They'd drop there to the road before the crash of his re-

peating weapon. One, two, three. ... West in sight, exposed to Young!

Oh, how well Kerry could see now. He could see the bead of his front sight, could see it flash true against that bulky breast and the recoil did not hurt that time. He did not even think of it. ... He saw that other rifle barrel fly upward, saw Tod West spin about, back to the window. ... Saw him stand there a moment and then, in the terrible silence, saw him disappear with the crash which loosed torrents of cries and words and sounds of running feet. ...

Then Kerry Young put his cheek down on the cool, moist earth and drew a long breath. ...

They had him back at Nan's in an hour. Ezra had the bullet out before sundown. It was midnight when he opened his eyes.

At first, he thought he was alone in the room and then realized that he could not be alone; a man alone cannot have that sweet sense of peace and permanence and well being which spread over him like a mantle. ...

He moved his head slightly and saw her sitting there, straight and stiff and expectant, her face gentler than ever beneath the shaded light.

"Nan," he breathed and she came quickly close.

"Oh, Kerry!" The words were a sob. "And you're... all right?"

"Right! Every thing's right!" He closed his eyes.

"Tip?"

"Ezra says he's done the best job

of bone setting he's ever done for man or beast."



Her Lips Were Living Warmth on His Cheek.

Pause.

"Hold?"

"Here,"—in a whisper. "Waiting to thank you... before he goes."

He cleared his throat feebly.

"And... West?"

"Already gone,"—gravely. "And forever."

He stared hard at the ceiling through a long moment.

"Nan... I guess... I guess I'm all right, but a hand never can just tell. There's something I've got to say... Put it off for the... right time... right place... Excuse me... little groggy..."

"But I've got to... say it... now..."

"Sh!" Gently she placed small fingers against his lips. "You mustn't talk. You'll be all right. Ezra swears it. But now... And I'll say it for you, dear, dear Kerry! I'll say the thing you want to say. I love you. ... Is that it? I knew, you see. And I love you, Kerry. ... Love you, love you, love you."

Her lips were living warmth on his cheek.

[THE END]

What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

Political Conventions.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—

This month, being engaged in the somewhat responsible task of filling the most important office in the world, the accredited representatives of two great parties will discharge these duties by acting as though, shortly before they were born, their respective mothers had been horribly frightened by an intoxicated toedancer.

At Cleveland, if the delegates for Zookus fail to behave like howling dervishes for at least forty minutes following the mention of his name, they're traitors to a sacred trust. And if the delegates for Gookus don't carry on longer and louder and crazier than the Zookus bunch did, they'll never again dare lift their shamed heads.

The setup will be different at Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty, although occupied at times by some funny foundlings. There, when the chosen mouthpiece offers a candidate whose second nomination has been certain ever since his first nomination, every patriot on the floor must be thrown by the astounding shock into a happy delirium, lasting until his legs give out, his larynx splits and he can't think of any more hysteria symptoms.

The Seattle Lochinvar. LATEST news from the hospital is that America's boy-sweetheart—the young Lochinvar out of Seattle—is suffering from overwork. A large number of traffic cops around Washington are reported to be in the same fix. The barkeepers haven't sent in their casualty list yet.

One of the big circuses is certainly overlooking a gorgeous chance. Think of the sensation—alone in a steel-barred arena—Clyde Beatty with Zion-check.

Black Masked Bigots. INTO a sour soup-stock of religious and racial hatred, stir a mess of high-sounding titles, blood-curdling oaths and foolish regattas, and you've got a mixture with an irresistible appeal to parties whose average hat size is six and an eighth and whose souls are aslosh in the big-water of bigotry. Presently they're adding miscellaneous murder to their mummery, as in Michigan, where sundry gallant heroes seem about due to suffer prolonged attacks of short-haired pale-ness, which is a disease brought on by wearing a close hair-cut behind some high stone walls.

They say such organized intolerance-epidemics come in waves, but did you ever notice that we never have any of these waves when America is at war? Then nobody objects to putting Catholics or Jews or negroes in the firing line. Nobody questions their patriotism or their fitness to defend the nation's flag, and, after awhile, peace comes, and all of a sudden a lot of folks discover that those of certain creeds and a certain color are unworthy to be classed as citizens or even as human beings.

RECENTLY in outlining the political high spots scheduled for the next four weeks, the writer failed to mention the Liberty League.

The Liberty League will not hold a convention, but will have tea on the Du Pont lawn. There may be speeches and perhaps a snappy prayer by the rector of the Church of SS. Midas and Croesus, but Al Smith will positively not speak, having already learned the bitter lesson that a fellow can pick an awfully bad-spot to make an awfully good speech in.

And as for trying to keep a brown derby and a silk topper alternately bouncing off a single dome—well, in the future, I predict, he'll leave that sort of thing to professional jugglers. Even so, Al Smith is better qualified than some for wearing two hats at once, having at least twice as many brains as you'd find under the average politician's headpiece.

Sacrifices to Science. I LOVE dogs and admire them for traits which so many human beings lack—So, because some of us joined a movement to save impounded dogs from possible mutilation and torture at the hands of unauthorized agencies and guarantee for them a swift merciful death a large number of folks seem to think we're vivisectionists.

For one, I'm against weird experiment upon dumb brutes in the often abused name of science. When I read that some gifted exhibitionist swapped the vital organs of a pelican and a hound pup, so that the pelican went out in the back yard and barked himself to death at the moon and the pup choked trying to carry half a bushel of fish in his lower jaw, I fail to see where the cause of medicine has been advanced. But since the war on disease demands the sacrifice of certain creatures that mankind may be benefited, I'd rather that every white rat in America should have the bubonic plague twice than that my grandbabies should have it once.

IRVIN S. COBB

WNU Service.

Cows of Today Good Investment

Big Improvement Over the Milk Producers of Years Ago.

By J. G. CASH, Dairy Specialist, College of Agriculture, U. of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Current models in milk cows are quite as much of an improvement over their ancestors of 1925 vintage as the sleek, streamlined cars of today are over the cumbersome automobiles of a few years back.

Setting the standard for advancements in the milk-cow "models" have been the dairy herd improvement associations. These are organized and sponsored by the extension service of the agricultural college as a means of furthering better breeding, feeding and management of farm dairy herds. At the present time there are 58 of these associations in which 20,000 cows are being tested for milk and butterfat production and otherwise handled under approved methods.

Value of these methods in putting dairy herds on a more efficient and more profitable basis is evident from a review of past records, it is pointed out. In 1925 dairy herd improvement association cows in Illinois averaged only 282 pounds of butterfat. In 1934 member cows averaged 324.9 pounds. On the basis of 1934 prices the late-model cow cleared \$84 above feed costs. On this same basis the 1925 cow would have cleared \$52, or \$32 less.

If dairy herd improvement association farmers had obtained no better production in 1934 than they did in 1925, the total net return above feed costs in 1934 would have been \$240,000 less for the 20,000 member cows of the state.

Most members are confident that their herds are continuing to improve in efficiency. It is expected that the amount of butterfat produced for each pound of feed will be maintained because of better cows and more careful feeding and herd management.

Farmers have been able to develop this higher production efficiency among their herds mainly through testing, culling, feeding of better rations and improved breeding programs advocated by their improvement associations. Those who intend to "keep up with the models in milk cows" will find it to their advantage to be members of their local associations during the coming year. Through these improvement associations they will be able to distinguish the star boarders from the paying producers and cull out the poor cows. In addition they will have access to the latest information on rations. Also accurate herd records will help them locate proved herd sires.

Use of the Various Manures on the Garden

There is no need for the average farmer to buy commercial fertilizers for his vegetable garden because the best general vegetable crop fertilizer is barnyard manure. And above all places, the vegetable garden, considering its value to the farm family, is where it should be applied first.

Ten to twenty loads of manure to the acre each year are not too much. Fresh manure immediately before planting potatoes encourages potato scab, as does lime.

Sheep and poultry manures are much more concentrated than cow or horse manure, and should be used in much smaller quantities. Poultry manure, if entirely free from litter, should be used sparingly because it is apt to burn the plants. Poultry manure is valuable for garden purposes, but a ton per acre broadcast would be equal in plant food content to five or six tons of horse manure which contained litter. Sheep manure, free from litter, is not as rich as poultry manure, but contains more plant food than horse manure. Cow manure is available for many farm gardens and is of high value but contains more water and less plant food than any of the other animal manures.

Where the space devoted to the garden is not limited, green manures may be substituted in part. One-fourth or more of the land may be planted to cowpeas or soybeans each year and turned under in the fall. In smaller gardens the cowpeas or soybeans may be sown following the early vegetables.—Missouri Farmer.

Where Codling Moth Lives

Punky wood and split branches are favored hibernating places for the codling moth. All dead branches and stubs should be removed in pruning, and the ends of broken branches cut off smoothly so they will heal over. Limbs removed in the regular pruning should be cut off close to the point of origin. Stubs heal very slowly or not at all, and usually develop into excellent places for codling moths to hibernates. Pruning cuts more than 2 inches in diameter should be protected by wood-preserving paint to facilitate healing and prevent rotting.—Missouri Farmer.

Farm Notes

The sow should receive no food for 24 hours after farrowing but should be given plenty of lukewarm water.

Grain should be ground only to a medium degree of fineness for stock, so that it is gritty, and not mealy or soupy.

With proper care and judgment, the use of manure on pasture will result in more and better summer feed and leave an improved sod.

Bedspreads Welcome Delicate Lilac Motif



Dark and light lilacs, tied with a flourish into the loveliest of floral sprays, is far and away the nicest—and easiest—flowery touch one can give a bedroom. Even an amateur will find the large spray easy to embroider on a bedspread with four smaller sprays on the bolster, or scarf ends. The flowers are entirely formed of lazy-daisy stitch and French knots, the leaves of blanket stitch—the rest is in outline. With cotton or rayon floss the designs are seemingly done in no time, in shades of lilac, orchid, or palest yellow.

Pattern 1152 comes to you with a transfer pattern of a motif 18 by 21 inches and two reverse motifs 4 by 5 1/2 inches. Color ideas; illustrations of stitches; material requirements. Send 15 cents in coins or stamps to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

QUAKES RARE IN ENGLAND

Earthquakes are rare in England, the average being one a year. The world average is about 600 a year.

Iron the Easy Way
GENUINE INSTANT LIGHTING
Coleman
SELF-HEATING IRON

The Coleman is a genuine instant lighting iron. All you have to do is turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly. You don't have to heat the match, inside the iron—no burned fingers.

The Coleman heats in a jiffy; is quickly ready for use. Entire heating action is located within the bottom. Maintains its heat even for the few minutes required for ironing. Operates for 1/2 an hour. You do your ironing with less effort, in one-third less time. Be sure your next iron is the genuine instant-lighting Coleman. It's the iron every woman wants. It's a wonderful time and labor saving—nothing like it. The Coleman is the easy way to iron.

Some patterns for FREE folder and Post Cards. THE COLEMAN LIGHTING IRON CO., Dept. W-1111, Wichita, Kan.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif. (4219)

Little in Common. The second-rate mind rarely admires the first rate one.

QUICKLY MADE
KOOL-AID
AT GROCERS

CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder 10¢

HOW FAR CAN YOU GO BEFORE HE SAYS...
"You need a quart!"

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

New Way to MEASURE OIL VALUE

After you drain and refill your crankcase, how far do you go before you have to add the first quart? If you don't know, it's worth checking. This simple test gives you the real measure of oil economy and of oil quality, too. Because the oil that stands up best between refills is giving your motor the best lubrication. Try the "First Quart" Test with Quaker State. See if you don't go farther than you ever did with any other oil under similar driving conditions. Quaker State Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

Retail Price... 35¢ per Quart

"First Choice of Experience"

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OILS AND SUPERFINE GREASES

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INVITES YOU TO THE
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE CONVENTION
MOOSEHEART - CHICAGO
JUNE 30TH TO JULY 4TH
ENTERTAINMENT! FUN! BIG PARADE!

The Moose Fraternity provides sick and accident benefits, funeral expenses, social activities and a home with complete educational opportunities for the dependent children of deceased members, at the renowned Child City at Mooseheart, Illinois.

Of course you'll Stay at OFFICIAL Headquarters
HOTEL SHERMAN
1700 Rooms
1700 Baths
FROM \$2.50

HOME OF THE COLLEGE INN
CHICAGO

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

Patterns of Wolfpen

A Gripping Story of Kentucky Pioneers

By HARLAN HATCHER

The Patterns had lived at Wolfpen for four generations. Loving the land, proud of their heritage, their daily routine a design of tranquil, independent, self-sufficient harmony, of a gracious, simple and truly cultivated practice of life. But the outside world closes in. Industry, crying for more timber, marches into the Cumberlands, bringing ugliness, disease and violent death. But beauty is not altogether lost. For the lovely Cynthia Pattern, at least, there is an intimate rewarding, an exquisite compensation.

WATCH FOR THE FIRST INSTALLMENT

G. O. P. Platform: Restore Liberty!

Strikes at Dictatorship of New Deal; Landon's Position Clear.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Almost a complete reassertion of the Constitution of the United States, in the face of three long years of attack upon it by the New Deal, was the platform adopted by the Republican National convention here. To its restatement of the American principles of a national liberty based upon personal liberty was added the vigor of a telegram from Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, making clear his interpretation of certain important planks as the unanimously selected nominee of the party for the Presidency.

The platform roundly condemned the New Deal for the President's usurpation of the powers of congress; flouting the Supreme court; violation of citizens' liberties; countenancing dangerous monopoly; passing laws contrary to the Constitution; violation of the Bill of Rights, and repudiating the sacred obligations and traditions of the nation. It deplored federal waste and use of public funds to political ends; unfair investigations; intimidation of industry; coercion of voters; appeals to class prejudice and destruction of public morale.

A summary of the platform follows:
Constitutional Government and Free Enterprise

We pledge ourselves:
1. To maintain the American system of Constitutional and local self government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government.

2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity.

Re-Employment.
The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. (To this end, the platform advocated abandonment of all New Deal restrictive, competitive and coercive policies—especially those which restrict production.)

Relief.
To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:
1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

Security.
We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:
1. Pay-as-you-go.

2. Every American citizen over sixty-five should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

Labor.
We pledge ourselves to:
Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source. Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

LANDON'S TELEGRAM

Cleveland, Ohio.—Clarifying beyond a doubt his interpretation of the platform of the Republican party in the coming election, Governor Landon, the nominee, with the forthrightness and honesty which has characterized his participation in public affairs, dispatched the following telegram (in part) to the Republican National convention before his nomination:

"Under the title of labor the platform commits the Republican party as follows: 'Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweat shops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.'

"I hope the opinion of the convention is correct, that the aims which you have in mind may be attained within the Constitution as it now stands. But if that opinion should prove to be erroneous, I want you to know that, if nominated and elected, I shall favor a Constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. This obligation we cannot escape.

"The convention advocates a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards. I agree that the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget. The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold.

"I recognize, however, that the second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials.

"The convention pledges the party to the merit system and to its restoration, improvement and extension. In carrying out this pledge I believe that there should be included within the merit system every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies, and that this inclusion should cover the entire postoffice department."
"ALFRED M. LANDON."

promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

We propose:
1. To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

2. A national land-use program, including the acquisition of abandoned and non-productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states concerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use.

3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to co-operating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy towards the dairy and live stock industries.

4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.

6. To protect the American farmer against importation of all live stock, dairy, and agricultural products, substitutes therefor, and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.

7. To provide effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.

8. To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and livestock loans, and preference in loan loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

9. To provide for decentralized, non-partisan control of the Farm Credit administration and the election by national farm loan associations of at least one-half of each board of directors of the federal loan banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10. To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the productive level of the family type farm.

11. To encourage and further development of co-operative marketing.

12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they

may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

Tariff.
We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law.

We will restore the principle of flexible tariff.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval.

Monopolies.
We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Regulation of Business.
We recognize the existence of a field within which governmental regulation is desirable and salutary. The authority to regulate should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards. Their determinations on law and facts should be subject to review by the courts. We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect investors. We favor also federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities.

Civil Service.
We pledge ourselves to the merit system, virtually destroyed by New Deal spoilsmen. It should be restored, improved and extended.

Government Finance.
We pledge ourselves to:
Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.

Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

Revise the federal tax system and co-ordinate it with state and local tax systems.

Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes.

Money and Banking.
We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards. The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget. We oppose further devaluation of the dollar. We will restore to the congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the Executive.

National Defense.
We favor an army and navy, including air forces, adequate for our National Defense.

We will co-operate with other nations in the limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms.

Bill of Rights.
We pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio; and the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

We offer the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men.

Furthermore.
1. We favor the construction by the federal government of head-water storage basins to prevent floods, subject to the approval of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the states whose lands are concerned.

2. We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

3. To our Indian population we pledge every effort on the part of the national government to ameliorate living conditions for them.

4. We pledge continuation of the Republican policy of adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country and for their widows, orphans and dependents.

5. We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries amounting to \$12,000,000,000—one-third of our national debt.

6. We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in federal and state employment.

Conclusion.
We assume the obligations and duties imposed upon Government by modern conditions. We affirm our unalterable conviction that, in the future as in the past, the fate of the nation will depend, not so much on the wisdom and power of government, as on the character and virtue, self-reliance, industry and thrift of the people and on their willingness to meet the responsibilities essential to the preservation of a free society.

In conclusion, the platform emphasized the fact that the great national crisis and the issues involved transcended party lines, and called for a united front, regardless of party.

NOW—THE New Firestone STANDARD TIRE

NEVER BEFORE SO MANY
Extra Value Features
IN A TIRE AT SUCH A LOW PRICE

The THRIFT TIRE of 1936

\$6.95
4.40-21

FIRST LINE QUALITY—The new Firestone Standard Tire has been designed and constructed by Firestone skilled tire engineers—it is a first quality tire, built of first grade materials, embodying exclusive Firestone patented construction features.

FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE—Every Standard Tire is backed by the Firestone name and guarantee—your assurance of safety, dependability and economy.

LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE—The wider, flatter tread is scientifically designed with more and tougher rubber on the road for long, even wear, and thousands of extra miles.

GUM-DIPPED CORD BODY—Eight extra pounds of rubber are added to every one hundred pounds of cotton cords by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. This not only provides greater strength, but gives greatest blowout protection.

TWO EXTRA LAYERS OF GUM-DIPPED CORDS UNDER THE TREAD—Cushions road shocks. Affords extra protection against punctures and binds the whole tire into one unit of great strength.

IT COSTS LESS TO BUY—VOLUME PRODUCTION SAVES YOU MONEY—The new Firestone Standard Tire is the greatest tire value ever offered car owners—volume production, efficient factories and the most economical distribution system make it possible to sell this new tire at a price remarkably low. This is why car owners everywhere call it the Thrift Tire for 1936.



\$14.83
6.00-20

STANDARD TYPE FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES
HEAVY DUTY

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
6.00-20	\$14.83	30 x 5	\$19.64
6.50-20	19.27	32 x 6	31.72
7.00-20	22.46	36 x 6	34.48
7.50-20	30.80	34 x 7	42.57
8.25-20	43.14	38 x 7	45.63
9.00-20	53.16	36 x 8	59.06

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

For Truck Operators

LONGER MILEAGE, MORE DEPENDABLE SERVICE—VOLUME PRICES

WHETHER you operate one truck or several, dependable service is your greatest asset. In hauling produce to market, operating fast local deliveries, in heavy cross-country hauling, operating school buses, or in any type of trucking service, you need a first-quality tire, built of first grade materials to give you long, trouble-free mileage. Now, for the first time, you can get such a tire at prices you can afford to pay. Come in today and let us show you how the new Firestone Standard Truck and Bus Tire will give you better service and save you money.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Margaret Speaks, Soprano, with the Firestone Choral Symphony, and William Daly's Orchestra—every Monday night over N. B. C. Nationwide Network

Northern Auto Co.

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PHONE 97. EAST JORDAN

Taxpayer's Cash Goes to Dogs in Memphis

Washington.—"Homeless Hector" has found a home—thanks to the New Deal, whose PWA built it with \$25,000 of the taxpayers' money in Memphis, Tenn. The dog shelter, object of nation-wide censure as the all-time high in Roosevelt boondoggling, occupies a conspicuous place in "The Roosevelt Record," tabloid publication of the Democratic national committee, glorifying the New Deal.

The pound, with its impressive entrance and columned portico, and looking unlike the press wing of the White House, is a haven of food and fragrant luxury for the Memphis mongrels. Its construction is defended by "The Roosevelt Record" on the grounds that the dogs of the southern city are poor dogs, not like "the dogs of the rich—thoroughbreds, well-petted, well-fed, clean, gentle, playful, affectionate, housebroken."

The flea-bitten, lop-eared mutts, it is said, heartily approve this new redistribution of dogdom wealth, as they loll under cool shower baths, administered by attendants.

How The Unfinished Divorce of The Beauty Queen Caused A Matrimonial Traffic Jam. An Amusing Real-Life Story in The American Weekly, The Magazine Distributed With Next Sunday's Chicago Herald And Examiner.

FLOUR AND MEAL Grinding Schedule
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On Wednesday Each Week
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