

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 41

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1937.

NUMBER 28

## Semi-Centennial Brings Thousands

TO EAST JORDAN. MANY ATTRACTIONS PLEASE CROWDS

Monday evening brought to an end one of the greatest Independence Day Celebrations ever held here. The July 4th Semi-Centennial and Homecoming the 3rd, 4th and 5th attracted into our city one of the largest crowds assembled here in the last decade.

Hundreds of visitors and oldtimers packed up and came here to meet their old friends and celebrate the occasion. Many were surprised to see their pictures in store windows. The city at various stages, lumbering, past and present industry, athletics, etc. adorned the store windows.

Main street took on the appearance of a midway, with side shows, lunch and popcorn stands, blanket and bingo games, ferris wheel, merry-go-round, loop-o-plane, and ocean wave, coupled with novelty and photograph stands, and midget racers. A sound car gave the progress of the affair as hundreds of cars lined the side streets with throngs walking to and fro up the midway.

Two planes were engaged to carry passengers. The sea-plane landed on the lake just in front of the city dock, the other landing on Bradshaw's field on the West Side.

The entertaining program proved to be very successful, with high class baseball each day, boat races, street and water sports, a parade, sound car broadcasts, dancing, and last but not least the beautiful fireworks display over the lake Monday evening.

The handicap and runabout classes of the speedboat races were won by "Bra-Jer" owned by the Benjamin Bros. of St. Louis, Mo. The owners carried off two beautiful, engraved, fourteen inch silver cups. Second honors in each class went to "Susan E." owned by H. W. Miller of Charlevoix, who received two nine inch engraved silver cups.

The parade commanded by "Dinty" LaLonde was led by the High School Band directed by John Ter Wee, who were preceded by representatives of the American Legion carrying the colors. These in turn followed: Otsego County Queen of the Great Outdoor's Float, the East Jordan fire fighting equipment and crew, girls tap-dancing float, truck auto, tractor pulling a cow on a trailer with banner "East Jordan is a good place to live and this is no bull", Otsego County big fish float, the trailer addition, county road commission equipment, a large bread truck, and the conservation dept. fire fighting equipment.

Sound car broadcasts were the feature of the evening, leading local talented singers with old time and popular songs. They also carried on with open air street dancing. Band concerts were also given by John Ter Wee and his high school band.

Much credit goes to the chairman, chief Charles Murphy and committees in charge for as fine a celebration as has ever been held here.

## Many Game Yards Classed As "Poor" By Conservation Officers

Of nearly 200 northern Michigan deeryards examined by conservation field men during the winter and early spring, more than 50 percent were found in poor condition.

By "poor" condition is meant that the deer present in each of the yards exceeds the number that would be able to find food in those yards year after year. Game men mark such yards as potential problem areas where malnutrition and starvation are likely to develop in the long, severe winters.

The game men examined 72 yards totaling 722 square miles in area in the upper peninsula and 121 yards totaling 251 square miles in the lower peninsula. Their reports of the yards examined in these two regions are as follows:

Upper Peninsula—72 yards examined, 19 percent in good condition, 21 percent in medium condition, 60 percent in poor condition.

Lower Peninsula—121 yards examined, 41 percent in good condition, 14 percent in medium condition, 45 percent in poor condition.

In addition, the game division of the department of conservation has reports from others as to the location and size of an additional 236 northern deer yards. These yards were not examined during the past season due to insufficient time.

The good yards are definitely in the minority, but in these yards game workers found less deer generally than the present sustained carrying capacity of food.

Many of the "medium" yards probably will fall into the "poor" classification within a few years due to the present drain on the deer food supplies.

## Muskegon Norges Take Baseball Series With East Jordan

The Muskegon Norge baseball nine won two of the three game series over the newly organized local club during the Semi-Centennial celebration here. Three games were played, one each day, the locals taking the opening contest 3 to 2 in ten innings, with the visitors winning the last two by 4 to 3 and 4 to 1 scores.

The first game proved to be a pitcher's battle with Amos Johns besting Royan of the visitors. Raymond "Chirp" Swafford broke up the game in the tenth, when with Hayes on second and two out, he lashed out a double along the third base foul line to score Hayes and win the game. In gaining his first victory for the locals this season the local southpaw ace sent nine men down by the strike out route.

In the second game Leo Sommerville, a former local, was on the mound for the visitors and succeeded in winning over his former teammates 4 to 3. Although hit hard, his team took advantage of the locals' fielding misplays, and furnished him with enough runs to win. Lord and Swafford formed the losing battery.

The final went to the visitors, as they threw their ace pitcher Preston against Johns, who returned after a days rest. In the second frame the visitors taking advantage of three fielding errors collected three hits to push across 4 runs to win.

John Regcezi, former U of M. football star played in the outfield for the visitors.

**BOX SCORE OF FIRST GAME**

East Jordan (3)	AB.	R.	H.
Hayes, 3 b.	4	2	0
Walker, 2 b.	6	0	3
Swafford, r. f.	4	0	2
Bolser, 1 b.	4	0	0
A. Johns, p.	5	0	3
Hegerberg, s. s.	5	0	2
F. Morgan, l. f.	4	0	0
C. Sommerville, c. f.	4	0	0
G. Johns, c.	4	1	1
Totals	40	3	11

**Muskegon Norge (2)**

AB.	R.	H.	
Baker, s. s.	5	1	2
Daigle, 1 b.	4	0	1
L. Sommerville, r. f.	5	0	0
Regcezi, c. f.	5	0	0
Fitzpatrick, 2 b.	5	0	3
Brooks, l. f.	4	0	0
Alfultis, 3 b.	5	0	1
Rossiter, c.	3	1	1
Rojan, p.	3	0	1
Totals	39	2	9

**Score by Innings:**

	R.	H.	E.
M. Norge	110	000	000
E. Jordan	001	010	000
Umpires—	Winstone, Peterson, Dennis.		

## Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the Common Council of East Jordan, held in the Council Room on the 7th day of July, 1937. Present: Bussler, Crowell, Lorraine, Shaw and Mayor Carson; absent, Kenny and Strehl.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following list of bills were presented for payment:

Chas. Strehl, truck service	\$ 14.85
Wm. F. Bashaw, assessor services	168.78
LeRoy Sherman, labor and supplies	27.60
City Treasurer, stamps and supplies	5.27
C. D. Reese, police badges	3.00
City Treasurer, labor bills	150.80
City Treasurer, salaries	100.00

Motion by Bussler and supported by Lorraine that the bills be allowed. Carried by aye vote as follows: Bussler, Crowell, Lorraine, Shaw and Mayor Carson.

Motion to adjourn carried.

W. N. LANGELL, City Clerk.

## "Big Time" First Runs At Temple This Week

The Temple's program for the coming week presents an exceptional group of extra fine productions several being of road-show calibre and playing day and date with the country's largest city theatres. Starting on Saturday the week is as follows:

Saturday, matinee and night: Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan At The Olympics." Buster West and Tom Patricola comedy. Latest News.

Sunday, Monday, Matinee Sunday: Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck, Victor McLaglen in "This Is My Affair." New edition of "The March of Time." Musical comedy.

Tues., Wed; Family Nights:—Paty Kelly, Robert Armstrong and Lyda Roberti in "Nobody's Baby." Comedy and Cartoon.

Thurs., Friday: Special engagement: William Powell, Luise Rainer, Maureen O'Sullivan, Robert Young in "The Emperor's Candlesticks." Selected short subjects.

It is of interest to note that the official Louis vs. Braddock championship Fight pictures have been booked and the exact dates will be announced in next week's edition of this paper.

## Boy Killed In Car Accident Near Seney

A press dispatch from Newberry states that Roscoe Edward Smith, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jett Smith who live 13 miles north of Seney on M-28, was fatally injured in an automobile accident Wednesday afternoon, June 30th.

The child died while on the way to a Newberry hospital after being struck by a car driven by Miss Martha Dana, Dundee, Mich., school teacher, who is vacationing in the Upper Peninsula. Accompanying Miss Dana was Miss Clarabelle Biglow, another Dundee school teacher.

Miss Dana was driving south on M-28. It was reported the child started to cross the road and then turned back. Miss Dana drove her car into the ditch in an effort to avoid striking the boy. After the accident she took the family to Newberry.

The remains were brought to East Jordan where funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith, grandparents, conducted by Rev. C. W. Sidebotham. Burial was at Sunset Hill.

## The "Lures" Are Illegal

The use by fishermen of the new-style luminous casting plugs or any other type of artificially-lighted lure is illegal in Michigan.

That is the opinion of the Attorney General here, given at the request of the department of conservation.

A transparent casting plug, lighted from the inside of a small battery and bulb, has been introduced by a tackle manufacturer and is being advertised in sportsmen's magazines this year.

Under a literal interpretation of Michigan's fishing laws, which forbid the use of artificial light in taking game fish, this plug cannot legally be used in this state.

The law also specifically forbids the possession of artificial light for use in taking of game fish.

## Wood Houses Will Give Good Services Indefinitely

There is no secret about long life and satisfactory service of wood in a house, according to engineers at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., a section of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The greatest destroyers of wood in buildings are decay and termites. In most parts of the United States it is a very simple matter to build a house in such a manner as to keep them out.

Decay in wood is caused by the growth of very low forms of plants, called fungi, that use the wood for food. However, fungi cannot grow without moisture. Even the so-called dry-rot fungi must have moisture, although they have the ability to carry moisture many feet from the ground or other sources of supply, and hence are able to destroy wood that appears to be dry. To avoid decay do not allow the wood to be in contact with the ground or close enough to become damp. Do not place wood floors over damp concrete or let wood posts extend down into basement floors. If your home is to have no basement, provide good ventilation beneath it to remove the stagnant air that would otherwise carry moisture from the ground to the wood. Do not allow moisture to accumulate from leaky roofs or defective flashing around windows, doors, or chimneys.

When it is impracticable to avoid conditions favorable to decay in certain parts of the house, it may be well to build these parts of wood that has high resistance to decay, such as the heartwood of cedar, cypress or redwood. Instead of naturally durable heartwood one may use other wood treated with a suitable preservative. This prevents the growth of fungi in wood by poisoning their food supply.

Fortunately the precautions that are effective against decay are, for the most part, effective against termites. Well treated woods are safe from their attack. When termites are particularly active they may build their tunnels up the foundation of the house. This can be prevented by constant watchfulness and destruction of all tunnels as fast as they are built. More certain protection is provided by metallic termite shields. These shields consist of sheets of metal between the sills and the foundation, that extend outward and downward from the top of the foundation. Shields must also be placed around all pipes and conduits.

Now is an excellent time to check up on any indications of the above defects present in your child. Plan to see your family physician for a general check-up or watch your local newspapers for the preschool clinic to be held this summer. If your child has not been vaccinated against smallpox or immunized against diphtheria, plan to have these protective measures administered at the time of his examination.

For the past several weeks preparations and arrangements have been made for this annual check-up of preschoolers by conducting preschool clinics in various centers. These clinics have been conducted by the District Health Department in the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Otsego. Many of these clinics were arranged through the help of the local Parent Teachers Associations and child health committees in encouraging parents to come to the clinic for their youngsters' examinations. The attendance so far has been very good and it is the desire of the Health Department to continue these clinics throughout the months of July and August.

The Summer Round Up is based upon the belief that the home is responsible for the health of the preschool child and that the home can make no greater contribution to the school than scholar ready to take advantages of what education has to offer. Since a child's progress in school is influenced to a great extent by his physical condition, he will have a much better chance for normal progress and for happiness in his associations with other children if he enters school as free as possible from physical defects. In every case parents are urged to take their children to the family physician and dentist for correction of any defects discovered in the general examination.

Of the approximately 100,000 preschool children examined each year during the Summer Round Up, it has been found that the child needs medical attention in almost every case and his chances are one to two that he needs to see a dentist. Not only is this preschool health program worth while for the children but it also offers a medium through which valuable instruction in child health is brought to parents.

Here may be driven home the following basic principles upon which the good health of growing children depends:

1. The development of health habits such as adequate sleep, rest, exercise, a well-balanced diet, personal cleanliness, and healthy mental attitudes.

2. The removal of existing physical defects such as bad teeth, infected tonsils, adenoids, poor vision, impaired hearing, hereditary tendencies, and others.

3. Periodic health examinations.

Now is an excellent time to check up on any indications of the above defects present in your child. Plan to see your family physician for a general check-up or watch your local newspapers for the preschool clinic to be held this summer. If your child has not been vaccinated against smallpox or immunized against diphtheria, plan to have these protective measures administered at the time of his examination.

G. E. BOSWELL, City Treasurer.

## This Week FEATURES YOU WILL LIKE

Read about the girl who evaded love because of her mother's unhappiness. Don't miss today's installment of "Beauty's Daughter" by Kathleen Norris.

Irvin S. Cobb chides diplomatic busybodies of the American school who put their foot in it every time they open their mouths.

The Golden Text in Rev. Harold L. Lundquist's Sunday School Lesson is from Exodus 3:10.

How to get a hearing before the Supreme Court, told by Robert Merrill, constitutional authority, in today's installment of his popular series.

John Lardner finds that it takes less time to read an entire serial than the synopsis for any installment. "Now Go On—With The Story," another "Rouges' Gallery" story!

Steel continues to make the headlines in E. W. Pickard's "Weekly News Review." Blasts halt opening of plants as battle with C. I. O. rages on.

## Pre-School Summer Round-Up Now In Progress In All Counties

What the future of the preschool child is to depend on the care it has in the beginning; but it also most certainly depends on an effective follow-up of that beginning. The Summer Round Up of children is a campaign to send to the entering grade of school or kindergarten a class of children as free as possible from remedial defects. The ultimate goal is to educate parents to the need for early periodic examinations of their children by their family physician and dentist in order to insure correction of hampering defects which might not otherwise be discovered until the child enters school.

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G. E. BOSWELL, City Treasurer.

## Gerrit Bolhuis, 33 Drowned In Intermediate Lake

Gerrit Bolhuis, 33, was drowned in Intermediate lake, near Ellsworth, Saturday evening while swimming with a group of friends. Bolhuis' wife Henrietta, and his 6-year-old son witnessed the tragedy. His body was recovered. Besides the widow and the son, Bolhuis leaves his mother, Trienka, two brothers and eight sisters. Services were held Tuesday at the home at Ellsworth, followed by services in the Christian Reformed church. Burial was in Ellsworth cemetery.

## Small Town Fears Loss of Rail Service

If a railroad is rendering service to a community at a loss, the carrier cannot continue to do so indefinitely, the Wheaton (Minn.) Gazette points out in a recent editorial.

"During the past winter," says the Gazette, "it was evident that the truck hauling the mail on the highway missed trips on many days when the train came through, and hence the concerted demand arose that mail service by rail be resumed.

"Suppose there were no freight trains coming to Wheaton. What do you suppose would be the rate on coal, grain, and lumber being hauled to and from Wheaton? Even though trucks are efficient for short hauls, they cannot compete with the railroad in price, hauling heavy merchandise.

"Railroads long have been fair game for taxing bodies, and the general public seems to think that the railroads get their money from heaven and not from the people who buy the products hauled by the railroads. There are many folks who think that laws can be passed raising the cost of operating the railroads without the cost of the service given being raised. They also seem to believe that railroads will continue to serve communities when they are rendering that service at a loss."

Michigan's public school system benefited today (Wednesday, June 30) through the payment into the primary school fund by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company of one-half of the Company's state property tax bill of \$2,624,092.47. The remaining half, to be paid by November 1, also will go into the primary school fund. A check for \$1,312,046.24, for the first half, was handed to State Auditor General George T. Gundry at Lansing by Frank L. Hall, tax attorney for the Michigan Bell.

## Law's Enforcement Brings Its Repeal

Abraham Lincoln once said: "The best way to get an unpopular law repealed is to enforce it." Leon D. Case, Secretary of State, apparently feels the same way, and one of the acts of the recently adjourned legislature proved Lincoln was right. The law authorizing the Secretary of State to collect a \$25 investigation fee for every car bought out-of-state for registration in Michigan, was repealed by a bill passed during the last day of the 1937 regular session. Case had favored the bill repealing the two year old law.

Figures of the Department of State show that during the first six months of 1937, investigation fees collected totaled \$7,050, in contrast with collections for the first six months of 1936, during the previous administration, when \$775 was collected on this account.

The law was passed to protect border motor car dealers from losses occasioned through evasion of the state's retail sales tax. The so-called "use-tax" act of the last session, if not found to be legally faulty, will afford similar protection; it provides, in effect, for collection of a 3 percent sales tax on all goods bought out-of-state, for use or consumption in Michigan.

More evidence that rainbow trout can "take-it" has been turned up at Boyne City by Jack LaLonde, state fish warden. In checking a fisherman's catch he found a trout that had previously been hooked by fishermen and had broken away. Eighteen inches of gutt leader protruded from the mouth of the trout, the hook remaining in the stomach.

## Rainbows Can "Take It"

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## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and relatives for their many acts of kind sympathy shown during our bereavement, also the beautiful flowers. We also wish to thank Rev. Sidebotham and Mr. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jett Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Harrington  
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould.

## NERVOUS MARRIED LIFE OF A NERVE SPECIALIST

Read in The American Weekly, the great weekly magazine with the July 11 issue of The Detroit Sunday Times, about a distinguished doctor whose wife complained he hadn't spoken to her for seven years, but he said his wife wouldn't speak to him.

## Jubilee Tribute

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PAYS TRIBUTE TO W. P. PORTER AND W. E. MALPASS

East Jordan is celebrating the Jubilee of its civic incorporation. We are thinking of the past, the present, the future. Whichever way our thought turns we meet the names of the largest employers of labor in our city—W. P. Porter and W. E. Malpass. For over fifty years they have worked persistently and successfully for the industrial progress of this community. Without them the best part of the history of East Jordan would not have been written and the present would be a mere shadow of what it is. Because of their foundations we can face the future with hope.

But as officers of the church of which they have been members for over fifty years we desire to stress the more important fact that they have been on the right side of every moral issue. They have withstood intemperance in every form; they have been zealous for the observance of law and order; they have constantly protected labor in its right not to labor on the Sabbath. Every Sunday, when physically able, with their families they have united in the public worship of the God in whom they trust. By precept and example they have taught that to love God supremely and "thy neighbor as thyself" is fundamental in individual life, and is imperative if we seek to build a good community.

We know of no other city, of comparable size, that at its Jubilee has had the record East Jordan has in these two men. The ideals they cherish for personal integrity and for the promoting of true industrial, civic and religious welfare are the ideals we covet to realize in the church and in the community.

Action of the Session of the East Jordan Presbyterian Church read July 4, 1937.

C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor  
W. H. Sloan, Clerk.

## State School System Benefited By Taxes Paid By Telephone Co.

Michigan's public school system benefited today (Wednesday, June 30) through the payment into the primary school fund by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company of one-half of the Company's state property tax bill of \$2,624,092.47. The remaining half, to be paid by November 1, also will go into the primary school fund. A check for \$1,312,046.24, for the first half, was handed to State Auditor General George T. Gundry at Lansing by Frank L. Hall, tax attorney for the Michigan Bell.

The Michigan Bell Company makes the largest payment into the primary school fund from which tax money paid the state by this and other utility companies is returned each year to the 83 counties of the state in proportion to the school population of each, thus going directly into local school channels.

Payment of the Michigan Bell's total tax bill for 1936, to the state, Federal Government, and various municipalities, amounting in all to \$4,429,000, requires the net earnings from 174,000 telephones, or almost one-third of the average number the company had in service during the year. The tax amounts to \$7.91 for each telephone in service. The company's total tax bill is divided as follows: To the State of Michigan, property tax, \$2,624,000; other Michigan State taxes, \$107,000; to the Federal Government, \$1,666,000; to others, principally municipalities for taxes on property that is not at present devoted to the operation of the business, \$82,000.

Applying the average "tax per telephone," \$7.91, locally, would mean that approximately \$1,503 of the amount telephone users in East Jordan paid for telephone service last year is required by the Michigan Bell Company in meeting its tax bill. The company operated an average of 190 telephones here last year.

Under the Michigan law, telephone companies, and telegraph, express, railway, and carloading companies pay taxes to the state, in lieu of local taxes, on property and plant used and useful in conducting their businesses.

## Notice of Annual School Meeting

The annual School Meeting of the East Jordan Rural Agricultural School Dist. No. 2 for the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before it will be held at the High School Auditorium on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1937, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

JAMES GIDLEY, Secretary.

adv 27-2



News Review of Current Events

BLASTS HALT STEEL PLANT

Delay Thousands in Return to Jobs . . . President May Act in Labor Dispute . . . Fascists Quit Spanish Patrol



Riots continued as steel plants attempted reopening.

Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Western Newspaper Union

No Water, No Steel, No Jobs

DYNAMITE temporarily stopped a back-to-work movement in the great Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel corporation at Johnstown, Pa., scene of the most violent altercations among strikers, loyal workers and the law in recent days. Two explosions crippled the principal water mains supplying the plant just as Cambria once more had thrown open its doors and nearly half its 15,000 employees had filed through Steel Workers' Organizing Committee picket lines to resume their labors. It took several days to repair the damage sufficiently to allow part of the workers to return.



Gov. Earle

The blasts interrupted what had been the nearest semblance of peace—still not very near—since the C. I. O. affiliate called the strike on the big steel independents who refused to sign contracts with what they dubbed "John L. Lewis' irresponsible organization." The strikers' committee "deplored" the explosions and "hoped no strikers had caused them." Two hundred state troopers, part of the state force which had enforced the martial law declared for a few days and then lifted by Gov. George H. Earle, patrolled the Johnstown district in an attempt to apprehend the dynamiters and protect the water supply of the city itself from damage. Mayor Daniel J. Shields appealed to President Roosevelt again, declaring in a telegram that the majority of his citizens were opposed to the C. I. O. violence and, if provoked much more by the minority, "might take the law into their own hands," adding to the toll of deaths, injuries and destruction that already has been rolled up. He said the strikers were openly declaring that they had the support of the President.

As the plants re-opened before the blasts it had seemed that the real grip of the strike had been broken, although there were still some 250 pickets on hand. The day before the re-opening, the C. I. O., in a last-minute attempt to save its cause, promised a mass meeting, near the city, of 50,000 miners who would then aid the steel strikers in keeping the plants closed. Only about 1,500 showed up, and after listening to speeches by union leaders they dispersed peaceably.

F.D.R. Waxing Impatient

IT WAS believed that the pressure of public opinion in the steel strikes had driven President Roosevelt close to supporting federal legislation similar to that of the amendments proposed by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan for the national labor relations act. The President indicated at a press conference that he was as much put out at the C. I. O. for forcing organization upon the steel workers as he was with the corporations for refusing to negotiate in terms of a signed contract.

After a talk with Charles P. Taft, who had been chairman of the mediation board that failed to effect a settlement, the President said: "Mr. Taft and I talked over the whole steel situation and came to the conclusion that the nation as a whole, in thinking of the strikes, was saying just one thing—a plague on both your houses."

Senator Vandenberg's proposed amendments were designed to broaden the rights of employers under the Wagner act, forbid "sit-

down" strikes and other "unfair" union practices, and provide severe penalties for unions which violated contracts with employers. His amendments:

1.—To give employers the same right which only employees now enjoy to appeal to the national labor relations board for an election to determine the representatives of employees.

2.—To require agreements in writing and to permit strikes only after a majority vote of all employees. Any group which broke its contract and did not repair the break after being ordered to do so by the board would be suspended from representation.

3.—Establish a code of practices for labor. This would: Prohibit compulsory political assessments on union members. Require that all union officers, agents and representatives be United States citizens.

Prohibit union organization by coercion. Prohibit damage to property, strikes intended to force any person to violate a contract or federal laws, and violations of "any person's rights in real or personal property."

Der Fuehrer Scores Neutrals

"FROM NOW ON," Adolf Hitler told 200,000 Nazis at a party rally in Wurzburg, "we will prefer . . . to take the freedom, independence, honor and security of our nation into our own hands and protect ourselves alone." Disgusted, Germany withdrew from the non-intervention patrol of Spain, as Italy did likewise. Der Fuehrer warned that the Nazis would take independent action to protect themselves from attacks by the Spanish government. He described how Germany had been condemned for shelling Almeria after a Spanish airplane had bombed the cruiser Deutschland, and how, when the cruiser Leipzig was attacked by a submarine while on patrol duty, the non-intervention committee had done nothing about it.

A remedy suggested by Great Britain and France was that the patrol duty be left entirely to them, with Italian observers on French patrol ships and German observers on British ships to "judge the equitable, impartial working of the system."

Germany and Italy lost little time in refusing to accept the proposal. Sir Neville Chamberlain called the British cabinet in to see what might be done, but it was generally believed that if the Fascists continued in their policy of refusing to cooperate with the non-intervention patrol, Great Britain would scrap her entire neutrality policy. She might extend the right of belligerents to Gen. Francisco Franco and his insurgents, thus for the first time recognizing that a state of war exists in Spain. This would be regarded as a bit of sugar for the Fascist nations, who recognize the insurgent government as the government of Spain.

Montagues and Capulets

WITH all the family blessings save those of a political classification, Miss Ethel Zu Pont, daughter of Eugene du Pont, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President of the United States, were married at Christ church near Wilmington, Del., in a "simple" wedding attended by a "handful" of about 400 picked guests. Bitter political hatreds were buried temporarily.

Mediation Board Gives Up

THE mediation board of three, named by Secretary of Labor Perkins to sit in Cleveland and attempt to negotiate a settlement in the steel strike, gave up in despair. Its chairman, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and the other two members, Lloyd Garrison, former president of the national labor relations board, and Edward F. McGrady, trouble-shooting assistant of Mme. Perkins, were unable even to persuade Tom Girdler, Eugene Grace and other steel officials to sit around a conference table at which union leaders were present. The board explained its failure, "The only hope of settlement lies in such a meeting."

In criticizing the companies for their stand the board said: "Nothing can be made clearer today than that management and organized labor, when it really represents the wishes of the men, have got to learn how to live together, to reach agreements and to abide by them when made."

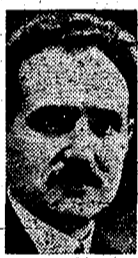
Steel officials handed Taft a written resume of their stand, that they would not make any agreement with Lewis' "irresponsible" C. I. O. They admitted that the Wagner act might force them to negotiate with the union, but declared another law provides that no one need make a contract he doesn't want to make.

Budget Trouble, U. S.

TREASURY figures indicated that the end of the fiscal year would find the President's economy program missing its mark by about \$200,000,000. Last April he warned all departments that expenditures would have to be drastically cut, and revised his budget to \$295,000,000 less than the forecast in January. His revised budget estimated that expenditures from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, would be \$7,731,000,000; actually they turned out to be \$7,883,000,000, or \$152,000,000 above the estimate. It was believed that, at that rate, there would be a difference of about \$200,000,000 in the budget and actual spending for the entire fiscal year.

Budget Trouble, French

BUDGET trouble is bothering France in a serious way; in fact it led to the resignation of Premier Leon Blum and his People's Front government, to be succeeded by Camille Chautemps. One of Georges Bonnet, ambassador to the United States, as minister of finance, with orders to begin attempts to balance the budget.



Bonnet's first moves were to close the stock exchange and suspend foreign exchange and commercial payments pending a decision on whether or not he would be made an economic dictator temporarily.

Because the senate refused him this power, Blum and his cabinet resigned; the chamber of deputies twice had approved giving it to him. The senate finance committee approved virtually the same thing for Chautemps, 20 to 3, ten days after he had become premier. It would authorize the new government to promulgate decrees "tending to assure suppression of attacks on government credit, fight against speculation, promote economic recovery, control prices and balance the budget."

France, like the United States, operates on two budgets—ordinary and extraordinary. France's deficit in her ordinary budget, as estimated by retiring Finance Minister Vincent Auriol, is about \$200,000,000, and the deficit in her extraordinary budget approximately \$1,600,000,000. Rene Brunet, Bonnet's under-secretary, said they could be balanced in three years.

Most of the expenditures from the extraordinary budget are for defense.

Pen for Jersey's Parkers

WHEN Paul H. Wendel, former Trenton, N. J., lawyer, "confessed" to the Lindbergh baby kidnapping, the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann was delayed three days. Now Ellis Parker, sixty-five, chief of the Burlington county detectives, and his son, Ellis, Jr., twenty-six, have been sentenced to serve six and three years, respectively, in the federal penitentiary by Federal Judge William Clark in Newark. They were convicted of conspiring to seize and torture Wendel to extract from him the false confession. Their attorneys announced an appeal would be filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Rebels Again Eye Madrid

HAVING taken Bilbao after months of siege, Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander, turned his guns once more upon Madrid and the sector north of Guadalaajara. New troops were moved into the sections about the western and south-eastern limits of the city.

The loyalist government set out at once to strengthen its own lines, although it was not believed Madrid was in much danger of attack before the insurgents have "cleaned up" the northern provinces. Since the capture of Bilbao the Basque and Asturian forces have been virtually isolated from those of the Madrid-Valencia government.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—I believe it was President Grover Cleveland who made the very epigrammatic statement that "I will take care of my enemies; but please save me from my friends." The distinguished Democrat, Mr. Cleveland, recognized one of the gravest dangers that besets politicians and it was in this connection that he made the famous remark.

Lately, I have been thinking that President Roosevelt is getting into the spot—if, indeed, he is not already behind the eight-ball—where he must have some protection from his friends. He faces a condition with which some observers fear he may not be able to deal as successfully as has been his record.

The thing that has put Mr. Roosevelt in a bad political spot is the outburst of Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania. Governor Earle, it was, who burst forth recently with a declaration that Mr. Roosevelt must run for a third term. There are "no men in the Democratic party or any other party who reach knee-high stature mentally or morally to Franklin D. Roosevelt," according to Governor Earle's appraisal of the present Executive. Governor Earle's record in Pennsylvania is that of an avid New Dealer. He has followed the Roosevelt footsteps in every specification and he has maintained a constant gunfire of chatter in support of the President and his policies.

The activities of the Pennsylvania governor have been so constant that it led one observer to remark the other day that Governor Earle apparently wanted to be the first man on the Roosevelt bandwagon for 1940. This, of course, had reference to the priority given in political appointments after Mr. Roosevelt became President to those Democrats who had been supporters of Mr. Roosevelt before the Chicago convention that nominated him.

But instead of being flattered by the pronouncement by the agile Pennsylvania governor, I hear from authentic sources that the President was somewhat embarrassed. Certainly, a good many of the New Deal wheelhorses are embarrassed because they can see how the Earle declaration may be used to explode various things politically as Mr. Roosevelt goes through his current term.

However that picture may develop, the fact remains that no President ever has served a third term in the United States. It is a precedent established by George Washington and rigidly adhered to. Thus to have "my friend George" declare Mr. Roosevelt in the market for a third term at this particular time constitutes a bad political error. This is true because at the moment there are more cries of personal dictatorship being voiced in this country than has happened since congress gave the President all of the extraordinary powers that he holds.

There is, however, another side to the story concerning Governor Earle. There are many who do not believe Governor Earle is stupid politically. These persons hold the conviction that the Pennsylvania governor knows exactly what he is doing in promoting Mr. Roosevelt for a third term at this time. Their reasoning is to the effect that it will be impossible to renominate and reelect President Roosevelt for a third term, however much the President may want the job again. This same group contends that it would be fatal to the liberal movement for Mr. Roosevelt to take any steps in this direction although there are a goodly number of people who are convinced that he wants to break this precedent as he has broken many others.

In consequence, according to this line of reasoning, Governor Earle is playing his own game of politics. Hoping that the lightning may strike Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, Governor Earle is promoting Franklin Roosevelt for the job that Governor Earle wants.

It is plain to see that, by urging renomination and re-election of President Roosevelt, Governor Earle avoids the barbs and bludgeons that would be certain to come his way if he were to admit that he is a candidate thus far in advance of 1940. Someone suggested that the governor wanted Mr. Roosevelt to be the objective of the brickbats until that happy day when the President would step aside and label Governor Earle as the crown prince of the New Deal.

However, in talking about 1940, there are basketsful of men who would be most willing to dedicate their lives for four or eight years in the White House that they could perform the great service of carrying on the principles laid down by Franklin Roosevelt. It will be a great sacrifice, of course, for most of them to leave their present jobs

and run for the presidency. But a good many of them already have let it be known that they are prepared to make this terrific sacrifice in order to serve their country.

I do not attempt to enumerate all of them. In any discussion of current politics, however, one cannot overlook such men as Henry Wallace, now secretary of agriculture, or Governor Murphy of Michigan or Paul McNutt, now high commissioner for the United States to the Philippine commonwealth. One must not forget the ambitions of Governor Davey of Ohio, or Senator Barkley of Kentucky—all good New Dealers and true. Then, I think, one ought not omit reference to Jesse Jones, chairman of the gigantic Federal Reconstruction Finance corporation, who would leave his vast business interests, if necessary, to serve in the White House.

Nor would I be fair to all of the budding candidates if I omitted reference to John L. Lewis who has been claiming such yeoman service in behalf of the working men through the Committee for Industrial Organization which is violently antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lewis, of course, will deny that he ever intends to desert labor even for the presidency, but there are a good many people who think that Mr. Lewis has some little thought concealed in his heart—something of a wish or a hope that he, too, might find himself in the direct path of the political lightning from the Democratic national convention in 1940.

I do not know now, nor do I think anyone else knows, what the relative strength is among these various gentlemen who are exhibiting signs of a willingness to serve the nation as the Democratic candidate.

Most of those who do me the honor of reading these columns undoubtedly have had varying opinions as to why President Roosevelt held the famous love feast on the island in Chesapeake bay at the end of June. From conversations with Democratic friends in the house of representatives, I am quite convinced that not all of those who were invited to the Jefferson Island club for the meeting with the President were happy over the results. Of course, as everyone knows, the three-day session which the President had with Democrat senators and representatives was intended to placate all of the little ills and disagreements that have arisen. These congressmen with whom I have discussed the affair were not so sure that the President accomplished his purpose.

But I am quite convinced that the real purpose Mr. Roosevelt had in holding a love feast lies much deeper. I believe that he foresees the very difficulties that I mentioned earlier, namely, the dangers of a full list of candidates for the nomination in 1940. Mr. Roosevelt is too good a politician not to move early as leader of his party to protect against that sort of thing. By dropping words in these free conferences and by making suggestions concerning the general political situation, the President was enabled to approach the problem that he foresees without disclosing too much of his hand. Only time will tell how he has succeeded.

In the meantime, one may properly call attention to the situation that has developed at the capitol, particularly in the senate. Heretofore, I have mentioned several times that strained relations existed between the President and certain leaders in congress. That condition has not improved, to say the least. Indeed, I think it is very much worse.

Probably Vice President Garner and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi each will deny that which I am about to say but knowledge of it is so general around the capitol in Washington that a denial will not change my conviction.

Unless I have been reading political signs wrongly for 20 years, I am convinced that the strained relationship between the capitol and the White House now embraces Vice President Garner and Senators Robinson and Harrison. The vice president has done remarkable service in behalf of the New Deal but I never have believed that he was wholeheartedly in favor of all Roosevelt policies. Senator Robinson has served as majority leader and as such has carried the hod for the President on the floor of the senate day after day, fighting for legislation which the President wanted and generally serving as Mr. Roosevelt's right hand at the capitol. My own belief is that Senator Robinson would have changed many of the administration policies if he could have done so without endangering the President's leadership of the party. Much the same can be written about Senator Harrison who has served as the chairman of the senate finance committee, a powerful unit in carrying out New Deal policies.

These Candid Cameras. ONCE a citizen had a right to object to the publication of a flashlight view showing him beak his wife or exhibiting his appendicitis scar or taking out his uppers or something.

That was before they began printing magazines for those who've abandoned the old-fashioned habit of reading and writing. And it's doing glamorous movie queens no real good when these betraying close-ups prove that maybe the glamor is only paint-deep.

Thus the last strongholds of our one-time personal liberty crumble. I used to think a passport picture was about the frankest thing we had in the line of intimate likenesses, excepting, of course, the x-ray. But this candid camera business which catches you unawares—and often without your underwears either—is the most fiendish attack of all against our practically vanished privacy.

What Irwin S. Cobb Thinks about

Comfort in Traveling. LATELY, on a cross-country prow, two of us invaded one of the remotest corners of the desert.

Until our car broke down we crawled along some of the roughest backways in creation, then escaped on what by quaint irony was called an accommodation train over a side-spur of a prehistoric railway line.

When we hit concrete high roads and a i r - conditioned fiers, I caught myself saying our forefathers put up with plenty of misery in order to move about. And then I realized that what we had endured did not date back to former generations. So soon have we grown accustomed to luxury with speed we forget that most of America, fifteen years ago, lacked what we now accept as common traveling comfort.

Why, less than two decades ago, for my sins, I rode on a certain jerk-water railroad in the deep South. The last work done on its tracks was in 1864 by General Sherman—he tore 'em up.

I made the mistake of trying to shave while en route. When I got through, I looked like one of those German student duels.

But, nowadays, even those who use homemade trailers seem almost happy at times.

Diplomatic Busybodies.

WHO'LL be the next member of our diplomatic corps to open his mouth and put his foot in it clear up to his hip-joint?

It has been nearly two months now since our ambassador to Germany had a bad dream and before nurse could quiet him was proclaiming that a certain billionaire was willing to put up one of his loose billions to buy a dictatorship for this country. He failed to furnish the name and address. Maybe they got left out of the nightmare.

Hardly had paregoric wooed this distinguished sufferer back to hush-a-bye-land when our new representative in the Philippines began demanding that, when it came to drinking official toasts, his name must come higher up on the wine list or he wouldn't be responsible for the consequences. However, the excitement subsided before he could summon the Pacific fleet to bombard Manila. There's a rumor that Washington sent him word he needn't worry about being appropriately saluted—there'd be a nationwide Bronx cheer awaiting him on his return home.

Since then there's been a lull and the American public is getting impatient. We do so love a free show and especially when it's amateur night.

Hard-Bitten Females.

TOURING about over certain Western states where open gambling either is by law permitted, or by custom winked at, I noticed this:

Generally speaking, the feminine patrons are the steadiest drinkers, the most persistent gamblers, the most reckless betters of all. And frequently their manners are the rudest and their faces the grimmest—determined seemingly to disavow the theory that their sex is the gentler sex.

On the other hand, the men patrons—descended; many of them, from old gun fighters, old prospectors, old path-finders—grow increasingly docile and subdued, absorbing less than their share of the hard liquor—maybe because they fear there won't be enough left for mama and the girls—and risking their dimes where the gallant ladies plunge with dollars.

Sometimes a fellow, watching the modern procession from the protection of the sidelines, gets to longing for the bygone days when, as Kipling might have put it and, in fact, almost did, a woman was only a woman, but a good cigar was ten cents.

These Candid Cameras.

ONCE a citizen had a right to object to the publication of a flashlight view showing him beak his wife or exhibiting his appendicitis scar or taking out his uppers or something.

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IRWIN S. COBB. Western Newspaper Union.



## Soviet Russia Tries to Explain Why Eight Generals Were Shot

But, as in Case of Most Red Intrigues, Explanations Border on Fantastic.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

RUSSIA—land of intrigue, struggle and upheaval—is today no freer from the plots and counter-plots on the grand scale which have characterized it over many decades than it has been in the past. And conspiracies today are dealt with by the Communist government with as much dispatch as they were in the days of the Czars, or more. Explanations today are, as they were in the past, largely a matter of conjecture, and most of them are magnificently fantastic.

When, in the most recent "purge" of Red traitors, seven generals and a marshal who was very nearly the executive head of the whole Russian army, were summarily tried, lined up against a wall and shot, a typical, wild explanation of the act filled the early accounts. It was reported, rumored or "secretly known to the Kremlin" that the eight had been leaders of a mass plot, involving hundreds of thousands of Russians, to turn over a generous helping of western Russia to "an enemy power," Nazi Germany. Of course, when the perspective of even a few days' time permitted a clearer view of the situation, the "explanation" was wholly rejected.

Ordinarily little or no official government explanation would be attempted, but the prestige of the Russian army received such a body blow by these latest executions that a semi-authoritative one was concocted. You can take it or leave it, for it is almost as fantastic as the first one.

Masses Must Support Plots.

It involves not alone this one act, but the entire series of some 250 military trials and executions which have taken place in Russia over a period of less than three years, climaxed by the deaths of Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky and his seven generals in Moscow on June 12. It is ascribed to the discovery by the Kremlin of a single huge conspiracy against the state.

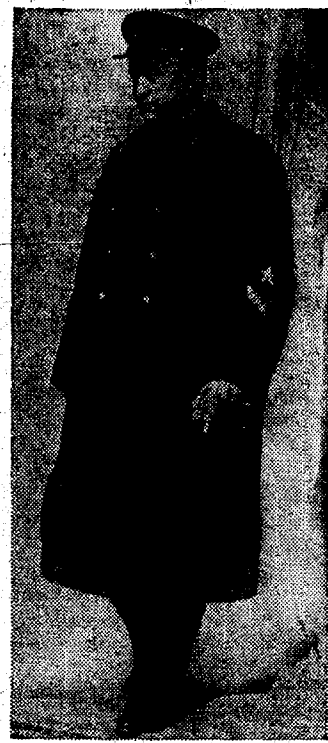
To anyone who has followed modern Russian history at all it is ap-

two hostile nations would find the period of Russia's internal strife an opportunity for successful attack. So the conspirators sought the promise of Germany and Japan that they would not interfere during the revolution. In return for this co-operation, valuable territory in the Ukraine would be ceded to Germany after the successful completion of the coup, and Japan would be rewarded with generous oil, mineral and fishing concessions in the Far East.

There is no actual evidence that definite agreements were ever consummated between the plotters and the enemy powers. Indeed, Hitler has emphatically refused to consider the suggestion of a military alliance between the Reich and Russia, despite the fact that his high military command has assured him that such an alliance would be the most powerful in the world.

The question that now poses itself before the world outside the Soviet is: Can the semi-authoritative explanation of the "purge" be true—or is it merely a concoction brewed to fit a long series of incidents in a sordid rule of terrorism under the iron hand of a vicious dictatorship?

There is no denying the fact that the conspiring generals must have been rather stupid to risk their enviable positions of power in the existing regime, and their careers of brilliant promise for the future, in a plot which certainly must not fail



Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky, most important of the eight Red army officers who were executed for treason June 12.

the southern mountain ranges, the Soviet Union comprises the largest connected realm of any nation on earth. It is sub-tropical, it is Arctic, it is desert and it is verdant farm land.

Ninety per cent of all the area of the union is included in the largest of the eleven constituent republics, the Russian Federative Socialist Republic, which also includes more than two-thirds of the population. The other ten are: Ukraine, White Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. All except White Russia, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Kirghizia contain smaller republics within themselves.

Rich in Natural Resources. The 175,000,000 people are as varied as the physiography. They fall into some 180 different groups and speak 150 different languages and dialects; the government makes no attempt at establishing a national language.

There are more Russians than persons of any other nationality, the Russians composing about half the population. The other principal groups, in order of their number, are: Ukrainians, White Russians, Kazaks, Uzbeks, Tatars, Georgians, Turks, Armenians, Jews, Germans, Mordva, Shuvash, Tajiks, Poles, Turkmens, Kirghiz, Bashkirs and Votyaks.

These are some of the reasons Russia's tremendous natural resources have been little more than dipped into. She is almost completely self-sufficient, with a vast wealth of coal, iron, oil, gold and other minerals, as well as rich farm lands and wide stretches of fine virgin timber.

Josef Stalin's personal dictatorship is all-powerful. He is secretary-general of the political bureau of the central executive committee of the communist party of the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics, which is quite a mouthful any way you chew it. The party bosses the state (for law has decreed that it is the only party which shall be recognized), the central executive committee bosses the party, the political bureau bosses the committee, and Stalin bosses the bureau.

By virtue of the constitution adopted in December there is a parliament—or soviet—composed of a soviet of the union and a soviet of the nationalities, and called the Supreme Soviet. Together the two bodies exert all legislative and administrative authority, through a cabinet appointed by the Supreme Soviet and known as the council of people's commissars. But through the political structure outlined in the foregoing paragraph it may be seen that what they do is dictated by Josef Stalin.

Production Speeded Up. Russia is now in the last year of its second Five-Year Plan for agricultural and industrial development by the state, under which the state controls the entire economic life of the nation. The first of these plans was started by Stalin in 1928; private trade was suppressed, landowners liquidated and agriculture collectivized.

Production under the second Five-Year Plan was speeded up greatly, for both economic and military reasons.

A few facts serve to illustrate the effectiveness of the programs. Electric power production in the Soviet Union was 5,007,000,000 kilowatt hours in the year before the first Five-Year Plan; last year it was 32,600,000,000 kilowatt hours. In steel production the Soviet Union rose to a position second only to Germany among European producers last year. In 1927 it manufactured a total of 680 automobiles; last year, 138,000. The total grain harvest was 92,010,000 metric tons in 1935, although it fell off to less than 77,000,000 metric tons last year, because of widespread droughts. The 1936 cotton crop set a new record.

Latest reports are that there will be a third Five-Year Plan started which will go into effect January 1, 1938.

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### The Rogues' Gallery

## JOHN LARDNER

Brings Us Up to Date



Crazed by liquor, the two fight a duel in ALEX SWEENEY'S saloon, and JACK is killed.

By JOHN LARDNER

THE short-cut to success as a newspaper serial writer is a mastery of what we experts call the Synopsis. Of course, it does not have to be called the Synopsis. Some call it "The Story So Far," and some call it "What Has Happened Up Till Now," and some call it "Summary of Preceding Chapters."

The idea is to get as many words into your Synopsis as possible, and as few words as possible into the story itself.

If you students of the writing game will gather round my knee (the left knee, the one with all the shrapnel in it), and be quiet as little mice for about ten minutes, I will give you a sample.

We will say that our sample serial is entitled "True Love Curdles for Ysobel," and that it involves one (1) beautiful girl named Ysobel, for whom true love curdles. We pick up Ysobel and her troubles at the conclusion of Chapter 10.

Just So You'll Know.

THE STORY SO FAR: Lovely YSOBEL VAN PUYTEN, daughter of a ne'er-do-well plumber and a Syrian snake charmer, has fallen madly in love with JACK HACKENSCHMIDT, gay, adventurous taxidermist, whose boss, SAM PLUNK, is trying to avoid GERALDINE GRAMERCY, his third cousin by an annulled marriage which had been performed years ago by lovable old PROFESSOR KINGSLEY, lovable old justice of the peace, who is in love with YSOBEL but concealing it from

TONY STOAT, noted detective, who admires GERALDINE. Crazed by liquor, the two fight a duel in ALEX SWEENEY'S saloon, and JACK is killed. The blame for the murder falls upon WILL SCREWBALL, a good-natured stranger, who does not enter the story at all, and the next night, at the taxidermists' annual clambake, and chestnut roast, SAM PLUNK demands a showdown with

HARRY MCGARY, popular steplejack, in love with YSOBEL but concealing it from TONY STOAT, noted detective, who admires GERALDINE. Crazed by liquor, he jumps off the train and stumbles upon the guilty pair roasting chestnuts in the moonlight. The sight is more than the lovable old justice of the peace can bear, and he pulls his gun just as TONY STOAT is disembarking from a tramp steamer in far-off SINGAPORE, who is in love with YSOBEL. Now go on with the story.

Chapter 11—Stoat thrust his hands in his pockets and laughed coolly. "So," he remarked lightly, while his right hand tightened unobtrusively over the muzzle of his revolver, "so, I come halfway 'round the world, and I find this."

Harlow Sprocket looked him squarely in the eye and sneered frankly, though competently. "Yes," he responded casually, "you do."

What Happens Tomorrow.

"Well," snapped the detective nonchalantly, as their eyes met, "it won't happen again."

TOMORROW—Will Helen reach her mother's side before it is too late? See tomorrow's installment of "True Love Curdles for Ysobel," or "One of Us Is Lying."

If you students of the writing game have been following me up to this point, you know more about writing serials already than most people learn in a lifetime or less. Our next synopsis, preceding Chapter 12, brings matters to a head.

THE STORY SO FAR: Glorious YSOBEL VAN PUYTEN, in love with life and not afraid to show it, is the cause of a duel between JACK HACKENSCHMIDT, unemployed taxidermist, and a couple of congressmen named CARMICHAEL. Crazed by liquor, but carrying it well, JACK enters ALEX SWEENEY'S saloon and admires GER-

ALDINE GRAMERCY, but conceals it from

TONY STOAT, undefeated detective, who is in SINGAPORE doing his duty as he sees it. Entrusted with IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS, who are in love with YSOBEL, STOAT picks a fight with a former cousin of GERALDINE'S, happy-go-lucky HARLOW SPROCKET, and kills him. The blame for the murder falls upon WILL SCREWBALL, clear-living passerby, who is finding it harder and harder to keep out of the story, inasmuch as

SAM PLUNK, her father, is prepared to sell the patent for a million dollars. GERALDINE, believing JACK to be in love with YSOBEL, decides to throw herself out of the window, but the wind is against her and she lands in the private office of PETER DE PEYSTER, wealthy mussel-digger. It is love at first sight. Now go on with the story.

Now for Another Chapter.

Chapter 12—Geraldine looked up at the stranger with a smile in her blue eyes, and grinned shyly.

"I beg your pardon," she remarked appealingly, "but is this love at first sight?"

"No," responded the young man. His wit charmed her as much as his obvious friendliness, and she smiled back at him with her eyes. Neither noticed the shadow that suddenly fell athwart the transom, blocking out the sunlight as well as the defensive quarterback.

TOMORROW—Who or what is the Shadow? Anyone we know? For a thrilling answer to this cosmological problem, see tomorrow's installment of "True Love Curdles for Ysobel," or "Around the World on the Half Shell."

But now you embryo Longfellows have got the gist of the thing, and the question is, what are you going to do with it? Next chapter:

THE STORY SO FAR: Winsome, glamorous YSOBEL VAN PUYTEN, thwarted in her love affair with JACK HACKENSCHMIDT by JACK'S death in a duel, turns for solace to his murderer, WILL SCREWBALL, popular passerby, who is wanted by the police for casting a mysterious shadow athwart the transom of PETER DE PEYSTER, in love with GERALDINE GRAMERCY. Crazed by liquor, he tries to conceal his secret from

TONY STOAT, unbeaten and untied detective, now engaged upon a diplomatic mission in SINGAPORE, where duty as much as inclination compels him to kill clean-living HARLOW SPROCKET, YSOBEL'S cousin by a former marriage. Eager to avenge his family honor, SAM PLUNK, eccentric millionaire, arranges a rendezvous at ALEX SWEENEY'S saloon, and DE PEYSTER falls into the trap. Meanwhile, STOAT overtakes

HARRY MCGARY, dapper steplejack, and questions him about the robbery. Unwilling to answer at this time, for business reasons, MCGARY shoots himself, and the detective hurries back to SWEENEY'S, crazed by liquor and remorse. His reunion with YSOBEL is marred by errors in the outfield, and the two lovers are just about to arrive at a misunderstanding when Will Screwball reveals that he is one million dollars in debt to PLUNK by a former marriage. This opens the way to happiness for all, and YSOBEL goes into a clinch with her real love, the former JACK HACKENSCHMIDT. Now go on with the story.

Chapter 13—At last, at long last, she spoke the words she had been waiting to hear.

"We will get married, dearest," he remarked magnanimously, "and live happily ever afterward."

"Five'll get you twenty on that," muttered grizzled old Sam Plunk, but Ysobel did not hear him, for she was in the arms of the man she loved.

The End

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## The Four Kinds of Excess Fat

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

THERE are some overweights who conscientiously follow their physician's strict reducing diet for a week or ten days and find that the amount of weight lost is practically nothing. If one of normal weight follows that same strict diet, gets the same amount of sleep, and takes the same amount of exercise, there would likely be a loss of from 2 to 5 pounds. If, however, the overweight were to continue on the strict diet for another two or three weeks there would likely be a loss of 4 to 5 pounds at the end of that time. This failure to lose weight during the first ten days was because while some fat was lost all right, the body had retained more than its usual amount of water and so kept up the weight.

But by the end of about three weeks, less water is required in proportion to the amount of real fat now present, and with the loss of this "held" water, the weight goes down. It would be worth while, therefore, for all who are trying to lose weight by reducing their food intake, to persist for not less than three to four weeks.

However, it is possible that even after keeping to the strict diet for three or four weeks, the loss of weight is very small—one or two pounds. If such be the case the overweight is justified when reporting to his or her physician in asking for some other method as even his severe or strict reducing diet has failed to bring results.

Physicians who treat patients for overweight first explain that to obtain sure results safely from 9 to 18 months may be required; that a reduction of one and a half to two pounds each week is the utmost to be desired or expected.

Make Metabolism Test.

It is very likely then that the physician will suggest one more month on the prescribed reducing diet and if results are disappointing he will prescribe other measures to get rid of the excess fat.

If this excess fat is distributed evenly throughout the body, he will make or have made a metabolism test which shows the rate at which the body processes are working. If they are not working at the normal rate (that is they are working slower) he knows that the thyroid gland in the neck is not manufacturing enough juice, and if processes are working faster than normal he knows that the thyroid gland is manufacturing too much juice. Thus when the individual is greatly overweight and the test shows that the body processes are slower than normal, which happens in about 3 to 5 per cent of all overweights, the physician will prescribe thyroid extract because the overweight is justified in requesting it.

If the excess weight is not distributed evenly over the body but is across the shoulders, chest, abdomen, hips and thighs (no excess weight on forearms or lower legs) then instead of using thyroid extract, the physician will likely use pituitary extract, as the pituitary gland has much to do with growth, development and the handling of starch foods by the body.

Removing Local Deposits.

Thus when the excess fat is evenly distributed, thyroid extract is used in "stubborn" cases; when it is across shoulders, chest, abdomen, and hips pituitary extract is used.

However, there are cases where there are accumulations of fat in different parts of the body, maybe on chest, on hips, on back of neck, or elsewhere. What can be done to remove these "local" deposits of fat?

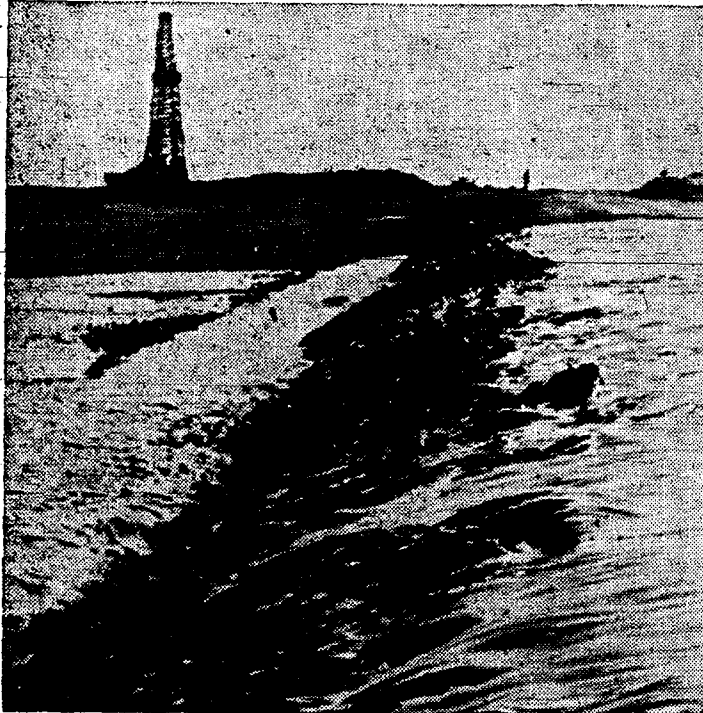
When the individual is in good health, heart and blood vessels sound, then exercising the parts is the best method of getting rid of this local fat deposit. Slow jogging or running on the spot, skipping, and dancing are excellent exercises.

The use of the electric vibrator, striking the part with the sides of the hands and vigorous massage of the part will stir up the circulation in the part and help to break up the fat globules. In these cases with the local fat deposits, if there is any tendency to overweight generally then cutting down on the food is helpful, but if the individual is of normal weight it is better to depend upon the exercise and massage to remove the fat than take any chances on too great a loss of weight throughout the body.

Remember then that while over 90 per cent of overweight is due to overeating and underexercising there are these other types of overweight where gland extracts and local exercise and massage are necessary.

Cynical Brutality

People were not only brutal but cynically brutal in the last century. The history of Italy recounts how, after a revolt, many Italians were executed and the bill of expenses presented to the nearest relations of the hanged man.



The Soviet Union has vast oil resources. This well, which broke loose in a torrent when tapped, produces 15 to 20 thousand tons daily.

parent at once that no serious conspiracy to overthrow the existing regime could be successful without mass support. But how to gain the sympathy of any great mass of citizens, without spreading the great secret so widely that its existence must be obvious, was a poser indeed.

The one unit of people with whom such a plan could hope to be accomplished was the Red army. This highly trained, massive organization had been well-drilled in discipline and would obey the dictates of a few key men among its leaders without question. The theory of the conspirators, then, was to win over a few army men in the key positions of command, who could be relied upon to control the movements of the army. And this, according to the explanation, is what the civil conspirators were successful in doing.

Soviet authorities discovered the plot among the civil conspirators, and it was a simple matter to learn then that it had been extended to a handful of important army officers. Accordingly, a strict espionage system was set up to gather evidence in army quarters. The executions followed quickly. It is believed by some close observers that the Soviet government was tipped off to the plot by the French secret service, interested because of the alliance between the two communist nations, but this has never been admitted officially.

No Evidence of Agreement.

The plot did not, as first believed, include the turning over of White Russia to an enemy power, but the traitors did attempt to reach an agreement with Germany and Japan. The generals were well aware that if their plot developed into an important revolution, these

to be discovered amid the universal system of state control and state spying which is Russia today.

Russia Worries Over Prestige. The puzzle also arises: If one dictator can dispose of eight of the most prominent men of the army in one fell swoop, why would it not be as easy for eight generals to do away with one dictator?

Russia is definitely worried over the effect of her internal military disharmony upon the outside world. Diplomatic divisions of the western European powers lost no time in taking advantage of it. Germany and Italy, particularly, acted quickly. Their dream has always been of a four-power alliance with France and Great Britain. But France, controlled by a communist party government, in sympathy with the Russians and out of sympathy with the Fascists, has been the stumbling block. Now Germany is trying to convince France that she had better forsake any alliance with Russia because it would be too unreliable. The recent resignation of the Popular Front government in France may work to the advantage of the Fascists, also.

There is no doubt that the French must be a little uneasy over this new weakness of the nation they had counted upon as their most important ally. The Red army can hardly look so powerful today as it did a few weeks ago. And the French can hardly help remembering how powerful that same army looked before the World War and how pitiful it looked once the war got under way.

Russia's importance among the powers of the world has always been limited by her difficulty in preserving her own unity. Stretching out 5,500 miles across Europe and Asia and from the Arctic ocean to



**Charlevoix County Herald**  
G. A. LISK, Publisher.  
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**WILSON TOWNSHIP**  
(Edited by Mrs. E. Henning)

English Lutheran Church was held Sunday, Rev. Felton of Petoskey officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Behling of Saulte Ste Marie visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Behling Sr. and other relatives returning home Monday afternoon.

Frederick Schroeder of Waltz Michigan spent the week end with his mother Mrs. Ada Schroeder.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burdt and daughter Patricia of Alma Michigan, Henry Burdt and family of Flint and Fred Burdt of Pontiac Michigan spent a few days with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burdt.

The Albert Wolter and Charley Wolter families have returned to Chicago after spending a two-week vacation at the home of A. Wolter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Courier of Charlevoix and Mrs. J. Courier of East Jordan visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Knop and family Sunday.

Herman and Albert Behling visited their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanke they also went fishing on Intermediate Lake.

Eldon Peck of Petoskey spent Sunday and Monday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peck.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mackey of Traverse City visited Mrs. Mackey's parents Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dow Sunday.

Ardith Schroeder returned home Friday after visiting her aunt for a month at Waltz Michigan.

**Takes Ten Eggs For Hen To Pay**

Good rations for young growing stock are far more important this month and next than to skimp on pullet feeding care in order to coax along some lazy hens that ought to be culled.

This is the advice of the poultry department at Michigan State College. Staff members report that each hen in the flock should be laying at least 10 eggs a month in order to pay the feed bill. Even with extra green feed on ranges, the lazy hens ought to be culled out. With high feed prices, the care of the growing pullets should receive attention, as these younger birds are the key to possible egg profits next fall and early winter.

Older birds that show yellow beaks, seem to be losing weight, or have gone broody should go to market or be canned for use on the table next winter.

In spite of the inducement offered by high prices, good pullet care is considered essential. Proper feeding should be observed even if it is necessary to sell off some pullets in order to feed the rest adequately.

J. M. Moore, secretary of the Michigan Poultry Improvement association, draws attention to another success factor. That is the pest angle of lice and mites. Lice may be controlled by two applications of Black Leaf 40 applied to the perches with a ten day interval between treatments. Only a very thin strip should be painted on each perch, but every bird should roost on those perches that night. The second treatment is to kill off those lice not hatched at the time of the first treatment. Mites live on the birds at night. Painting perches and nests with wood preserver, carbolineum, crude creosote or equal parts crankcase oil and kerosene are recommended for mite treatment.

**LOCAL HAPPENINGS**

Mr. and Mrs. Parker of Grand Rapids were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Harrison.

Thurman Conway of Flint was guest of his uncle, Sherman Conway and family, over the week end.

Model T. Ford \$10.00; other makes of cars higher — or will trade for Poultry or Cattle. Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mrs. B. L. Shepard and daughters of Muskegon are guests of Mrs. Shepard's mother, Mrs. W. R. Barnett. Mr. Shepard spent the week end here also.

Mrs. Earl Pratt and daughter Mary Lou returned to Battle Creek, Tuesday, after a two weeks visit with Mrs. Pratt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett.

Sunday visitors at the C.A. Richner home were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burgess of Albion, Mr. and Mrs. Minthom of Petoskey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Funk of Summit City, and Mr. and Mrs. Ruberstein and daughter Patricia of Detroit.

The M. E. Ladies Aid, with their husbands and families, will meet at the Tourist Park Wednesday, July 14. A business session will be held preceding the pot luck supper at 6:15. Each one is to bring dishes, silver and sandwiches enough for their family and one other dish.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. Sidebotham, daughter Esther and son Bruce of Tiffin, Ohio, are enjoying a fortnight's camping on the West Side, visiting his brother, Rev. C. W. Sidebotham, and renewing former acquaintances. Rev. Robert, a former pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, is now pastor of the Tiffin Church.

**Church News**

**St. Joseph Church**  
East Jordan  
**St. John's Church**  
Bohemian Settlement  
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor  
Sunday, July 11th, 1937.  
8:00 a. m. — Settlement.  
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.  
10:00 a. m. — Bellaire.

**Presbyterian Church**  
C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor  
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor  
"A Church for Folks."  
10:30 a. m. — Morning Worship.  
11:45 a. m. — Sunday School.

**First M. E. Church**  
Rev. J. C. Matthews, Pastor  
11:15 a. m. — Church.  
12:00 a. m. — Sunday School.  
7:00 p. m. — Epworth League.

**Full Gospel Mission**  
Rev. James Shelton — Pastor  
Sunday School — 11 A. M.  
Morning Worship — 12 M.  
Evangelistic Service — 8 P. M.

**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.

**Christ Evangelical Lutheran**  
(German Settlement)  
V. Felton — Pastor  
2:00 p. m. — Sunday School and Bible Study.  
2:30 p. m. — English Worship.  
Walter League meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.  
Ladies Aid meets every 2nd Thursday of the month.

**Latter Day Saints Church**  
Leonard Dudley — 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.

**SOUTH WILSON**  
(Edited by Mrs. Luther Brintnall)

We farmers appreciated the nice little shower Sunday. We have been waiting for it for a long time.

Joe Etcher of Cherryvale was taken to Ann Arbor for special eye treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek and son Donald; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Edwards of Grayling; and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek and daughter Margaret Ann, celebrated Mrs. Peter Zoulek's birthday anniversary at her daughter's, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt of Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ross and his father, and Mr. and Mrs. Roland were Sunday callers at the George Jaquay home.

Rev. V. Felton of Petoskey, Velma and Einer Olstrom and Carl and Betty Kamrad of East Jordan were callers of Anna and Minnie Brintnall Tuesday p. m.

Miss Jeanne Falls is helping Mrs. Louis Fuller for a few weeks.

Miss Dorothy Haney of Petoskey visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haney and family over the Fourth.

Ralph Lenoskey and Luther Brintnall were Tuesday evening business callers at Pete Zoulek's.

Marion Hudkins has purchased the farm formerly owned by W. P. Porter of East Jordan. Mr. Hudkins has occupied and worked the farm for the past several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sutter and family, also W. R. Coats of Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Clem. Kenny and family, also Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Barnett of East Jordan, were Sunday afternoon callers of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rebec and family.

Joe Ekskine from Benton Harbor spent Wednesday with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek, also a brother-in-law of the latter, George Valley of Elk Rapids.

Jess Moyer of Boyne City is helping Luther Brintnall in haying.

Mrs. Fred Haney and son Fred, and daughters Beatrice and Edna were Petoskey callers Saturday.

Frank Rebec has purchased an 8 cylinder Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Edwards of Grayling are spending over the Fourth with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek.

Luther Brintnall and daughters Anna and Minnie and Mrs. Fred Haney and family were business callers at Boyne City, Friday. Mr. Haney is working at Trojanek's.

Wesley Harris has returned to the Upper Peninsula where he plans to seek employment.

Joe Martinek Jr. and nephew Frank Martinek of Detroit were Wednesday evening callers at Luther Brintnall's. Clinton LaValley and sons Allison and Robert of Muskegon, and Bill LaValley spent over the Fourth with George LaValley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huddy returned to their home in Detroit.

Albert Cihak helped Luther Brintnall haul hay Thursday afternoon.

Robert Carson lost a horse Saturday night.

Oscar Miller and daughters are spending the Fourth with the former's mother-in-law, Mrs. Albert Trojanek.

Many farmers celebrated the Fifth of July, Monday. They all had a nice time.

Ernest Schultz of North Wilson, who has been in Fennville and Muskegon on business and visiting, accompanied by his daughter, Otilia, returned home Saturday.

A roost of turkey buzzards has been found northwest of Bay City by Gus Fuehr, district conservation supervisor. It is estimated that about 50 birds frequent the roost at night, ranging widely in the daytime. The turkey buzzard is rare in Michigan.

**PENINSULA**  
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Daniel and John A. Reich and Don Hayden of Detroit and Mrs. Roy Johnson, nee Ellen Reich, and Miss Lucy Reich of Lansing motored up Friday afternoon to spend the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich at Lone Ash farm. They all returned Monday afternoon but Don Hayden who will spend some time with his grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden at Orchard Hill.

Master Don Hayden of Detroit spent Monday with Master Jackie Conyer at Maple Lawn farm.

Clarence Johnson reports that his son, David, was at Petoskey hospital last week for a final examination. Some time ago he was in an accident in which a lung was punctured and his heart crowded to the left side. He is now fully recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wurn and daughter, Miss June and three little children from an orphanage, which they are caring for, arrived at the Fred Wurn home for the week end.

Mrs. Caroline Loomis and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Doncik of Detroit arrived Saturday to spend the week end at the Ray Loomis home, Gravel Hill, north side. Mrs. Loomis spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott at Maple Row farm.

Miss Louise Beyer who has been employed at Akron, Ohio, since last fall, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer in Chac dock Dist. All the Beyer family were home for supper Sunday evening, the first time for seven yrs. Besides those children who live near there was Mrs. Lydia Hawkins and family of St. Ignace, Mr. and Mrs. Beyer also entertained Mr. Beyer's sister, Mrs. Joe Krelas and family of Big Rapids over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Willet Sinnerman and three children of Muskegon arrived at the David Gaunt home Saturday noon for a few days visit. The Gaunt's also entertained Mrs. Martha Earl and sons, Jim and Fred of Boyne City and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnston and family Sunday evening.

Clarence Dewey who has spent the

past several months traveling, arrived at his cottage on South Arm Lake for a stay of several weeks, he is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Eula Browning and family of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sweet and son and Mr. and Mrs. Leo McGee and family of Grand Rapids came Saturday to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis at Gravel Hill, north side.

Miss Alberta Tibbets of Lansing spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Tibbets at Cherry Hill, returning to Lansing Monday p. m.

Miss Katherine Keyser of Lansing spent Sunday night at the D. D. Tibbets home, Cherry Hill.

Mrs. Dorine Whipple and two children of Lansing spent over the Fourth with the Charles Healey family at Willow Brook farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sanderson of Northwood spent Sunday evening with Mrs. C. A. Crane at Cedar Lodge.

Both of the Crane Cottages were occupied by week end tenants.

Mrs. John Griffin of Boyne City spent Thursday with Mrs. C. A. Crane at Cedar Lodge.

Still there is no rain to speak of in this section, although there is too much only a short distance away. What promised to be a soaker Sunday was scarcely more than a sprinkle.

Cherries are ripening but very uneven. Cut worms are doing immense damage to small crops and beans and new set strawberries.

**EAST JORDAN**

**Bible & Health Chautauqua**

Subjects for the week

SUNDAY, July 11: Was Peter the First Pope?

TUESDAY, July 13: What Law was nailed to the Cross?

WEDNESDAY, July 14: Spiritualism.

THURSDAY, July 15: The second biggest Liar in East Jordan.

FRIDAY, July 16: Saved by Grace (dramatized).

Everyone Welcome. Questions Answered.

Now you can have the NEWEST

**CROSLEY SHELVADOR**  
THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL REFRIGERATOR



Model Illustrated—CRO-50. All Prices include Delivery, Installation.

Here is absolutely the last word in electric refrigeration. Breath-taking beauty... distinctive conveniences... exclusive features... dependable and economical operation... world-leading value! Come in to see them—there's a model for every purse and purpose.

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EAST JORDAN, MICH.



**Painted Furniture... is More and More the Vogue!**

Don't discard marred and banged up Chairs, Tables, or other odd pieces that seem to fit in nowhere... think of them in terms of a new coat of paint... dress them up with...

**AMERICAN 4 Hour Enamel**



American 4 HOUR ENAMEL, the magic, new, one coat, quick-drying Enamel which takes only one coat and dries in 4 hours. Comes in 20 Beautiful Colors.

**Whiteford's**  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.



**Westinghouse ELECTRIC ROASTER**  
WITH BROILER GRID

A complete, portable Electric Cooking unit

Why fuss with old-fashioned, inconvenient cooking methods this vacation? The portable Westinghouse Electric Roaster with Broiler-Grid will give you more time for fun — does your cooking better and in less time. Crisp bacon, fried eggs, golden brown "flap jacks," delicious broiled steak or chops, perfect toast — all are easy with the remarkable Broiler-Grid. And in addition, the roaster gives you all the advantages of modern electric cooking — in just 2 feet of shelf space.

ROASTS • BAKES • STEWS • COOKS COMPLETE MEAL

Roast or fried chicken, breads, biscuits, desserts, vegetables, sea foods, soups, roast ham or beef... all can be prepared easily and quickly at oven speed. "Adjust-o-matic" heat control maintains selected temperature automatically.



**MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY**



# Local Happenings

Joe Boyd of Detroit was an East Jordan visitor over the week end.

Kenneth Henning of Detroit is guest of Victor Milliman this week.

Rev. John Cermak of Grandville was an East Jordan visitor, Tuesday.

Wanted for cash — 15 head of Young Cattle. C. J. Malpass, adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Porter of Flint were week end visitors in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Reinhardt of Flint spent the week end in East Jordan.

New Lumber — \$30.00 per thousand feet in quantity at Malpass Hdwe. Co's. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Adams of Lansing were week end guests of East Jordan friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Watkins and family of Sparta spent the week end in East Jordan.

Paul Steffen of Battle Creek was guest at the Ira D. Bartlett home the first of the week.

Mary Sieler returned home from Hillsdale, Monday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bartlett and son of Detroit were week end guests of East Jordan relatives.

Robert Carpenter of Lansing is spending the summer with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Vance.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archer and family of Midland were guests of East Jordan relatives over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Houtman and daughter of Muskegon visited East Jordan friends and relatives over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Boyer with son Harold and Channing Smith of Flint, visited East Jordan friends over the week end.

Mrs. Dan Conway and daughter Geneva were week end guests of her mother, Mrs. Josephine Vondell, and other relatives.

Mrs. Ruby Murphy with children of Muskegon were recent guests of her sisters, Mrs. Tony Zoulek and Mrs. Dorance Peck.

Wm. Heath returned to Kalamazoo, Monday, after having spent the week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. Conway and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Swafford of Hermansville are guests of Mrs. Swafford's mother, Mrs. W. S. Carr, and other relatives this week.

Mrs. John Schroeder and daughter, Miss Sarah, left Tuesday for a visit with the former's parents residing near Huntsville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rebec and family of Lapeer were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rebec and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Batterbee.

Mr. and Mrs. James DeCamp and Miss Christine DeMaio of Detroit were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rocco DeMaio.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Kunze of Columbus, Ohio, were week end guests of Mrs. Kunze's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healy and other relatives.

Mrs. John Schroeder and daughter, Miss Sarah, left Tuesday for a visit with the former's parents residing near Huntsville, Ont.

Francis Votruba and friend Betty Coy, also Mr. and Mrs. R. Coy of East Lansing, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of his mother Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wells and son, William, of Dearborn are here to spend the summer months at the home of Mrs. Wells' parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackey and Mr. and Mrs. Sibley Tenhorn of Grand Rapids spent the week end at the Roscoe Mackey home in East Jordan.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dolzel included Josephine and John Dolzel, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dumon and Mr. and Mrs. A. Waydak and daughter, of Flint.

The Mary Martha Sunday School Class will be entertained at the home of Mrs. C. A. Brabant, Friday, July 16. A pot luck supper will be served at 6:30. A good attendance is desired.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Fuller and children, Patsy and Bud, of Traverse City, and their friend, Isabel McQuillan, R. N., of Ann Arbor, were Sunday guests of Mrs. W. H. Fuller's.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Zeisman with children of Lansing were here for the Homecoming and a visit at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart.

Among "Homecomers" here for the Celebration were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Ross, their son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ross their daughter and her husband, and the former's father, John Ross.

Mrs. Clyde Gibson with daughter Caroline of Mancelona and Miss Alice Dewey of St. Petersburg, Florida, visited at the G. A. Lisk home, Monday. Miss Dewey and Mr. Lisk were fellow workers of the former Lapeer Clarion many years ago.

Week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kaley:— Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blaha with son Delbert; Douglas St. Charles and Doris Sharp of Muskegon Heights; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kaley with children, Miss Ida Kaley of Traverse City; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Korzon of Omens.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kowalske of Roger City and Miss Jean Wilson of Detroit were holiday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett and other relatives.

R. D. King with son Bill Don, Kenneth Nisley and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jackson of Kalamazoo, were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Browning and daughter of Chicago are spending the week at the Clarence Healy home and with Mrs. Browning's father, C. H. Dewey, at Dewey Dells on Lake Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Attinger with daughter and son, Harriett and Hugh, of Traverse City were here during the celebration visiting at the home of Mrs. Attinger's brother, William Schroeder and other relatives.

Guests at the Bert L. Lorraine home during the celebration were his daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Laurin E. Bennett with daughter, Nancy, and Mr. and Mrs. William Cain of Midland. Mrs. Bennett with daughter remained for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Green of Rochester, Michigan, were among our Homecomers and guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lisk. Mr. Green was a member of the first band organized in East Jordan — his father operating a hotel here many years ago. At present, Mr. Green is District Manager for the State Board of Tax Administration with offices at Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Jett Smith returned to Seney, Michigan, Monday.

Miss Eva Earle of Saginaw was guest of Miss June Hoyt the past week.

Ann Votruba of Lansing spent the week end at the home of her mother Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kaake of Flint were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lisk.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Houston of Cadillac were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Richner.

Hiley Ensign returned to Seney, Michigan, after attending the funeral of little Roscoe Smith.

Some wonderful bargains in good used and new Furniture just in now at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Omland and son from Chicago were guests of Ole F. Omland and family over the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Methne Zeitter of Kenosha, Wis., spent the Fourth at the home of his cousin Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Miss Winifred Zoulek has returned to Muskegon after a ten day visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zoulek.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ruddock of Flint returned home, Tuesday, after spending the Fourth with relatives in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett Simmerman of Muskegon have been spending the past week here visiting relatives and other friends.

Gerald Hawley, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawley, returned to his home at Muskegon this week.

Bob Smith was up from Muskegon over the week end for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zoulek and other friends.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kleinhans of Lansing a son, Francis, June 20th. Mr. Kleinhans was a former East Jordan boy.

Mrs. Henningway, Harry Zeitter and Carlyne Zeitter of Kenosha, Wis., spent the Fourth at the home of their cousin, Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Dickenson and daughter, Doris Jean, of Detroit, were guests of Mrs. Dickenson's mother, Mrs. W. H. Fuller, over the Fourth.

Mrs. Peter Stephan and daughter, Donna, of Grand Rapids have been spending the past week at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Archie Quick.

Miss Aurora Stewart left Tuesday for a several weeks trip to Alaska. Enroute she will visit her sister at Fairfield, Washington, and a brother in Oregon.

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Among "Homecomers" here for the Celebration were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Ross, their son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ross their daughter and her husband, and the former's father, John Ross.

Bruce Isaman of Detroit was a week-end guest of East Jordan relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gaynon of Muskegon spent the week end in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther May of Flint were week end guests of East Jordan relatives.

Clyde M. Goodman and family of Grosse Pointe spent the holidays in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rogers of Detroit spent the week end (with East Jordan relatives).

Miss Honorine Blair returned to Detroit, Monday, after spending the week in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schultz of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Collins last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton OBrain of Pontiac were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Miles last Saturday.

Roy Gunderson of Detroit is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson.

Miss Ada Green of Charlevoix was guest of her sister, Mrs. Rex Hickox and family, first of the week.

Harold Price of Hastings was a week end guest of his mother, Mrs. Lyle Kinsey, and other relatives.

Beatrice Hitchcock of Muskegon was a week end guest of her mother, Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Reid, Miss Kathryn Reid and Miss Evelyn Graff of Muskegon spent the week end in East Jordan.

Pete Hipp of Flint, Richard Hipp of Detroit, and Louise Hipp of Petoskey spent the week end at their home in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Atkinson of Jackson were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Kinsey and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold and family of Traverse City were guests of Mrs. Arnold's mother, Mrs. B. E. Waterman, Monday.

Emil Hegerberg, who teaches at Brown City, is spending his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hegerberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wright and family of Muskegon were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright.

Week end guests at the home of Mrs. Adella Dean were her daughter, Mrs. Nora Webber of Alanson and Mrs. Merle Consey of Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. James Crowley and son Oscar were week end guests of Mrs. Crowley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Weisler, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright and daughter, of Newberry are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright and Mr. & Mrs. Harry Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ploughman and sons of Muskegon Heights were week end guests of Mrs. Ploughman's mother, Mrs. W. R. Barnett, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burney are here this week from Muskegon renewing acquaintances and guests at the home of their niece, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kamradt.

Mrs. Pauline Richardson of Kalamazoo, visited her sister, Mrs. Ira Bartlett and family, and other relatives over the holidays.

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Mrs. Clyde Gibson with daughter Caroline of Mancelona and Miss Alice Dewey of St. Petersburg, Florida, visited at the G. A. Lisk home, Monday. Miss Dewey and Mr. Lisk were fellow workers of the former Lapeer Clarion many years ago.

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Edd Strehl left Tuesday for Flint where he has employment.

Mrs. Anna Sunstedt returned home last week after spending the winter in Flint.

Week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader, were Max Bader and Miss Blanche Gee of Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. George Otis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are here for a visit and to renew acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Sedgeman of Newberry were guests of Mrs. Alice Sedgeman over the week end.

Bill Brennan and Jack Edgar of Saginaw are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brennan.

Surplus food day July 14, 9 o'clock to 12. Bring sack for potatoes and onions. Charlevoix Co. Welfare.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Griggs spent last week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Richard Malpass and family.

Lutheran Young People's League will meet at the Tourist Park Saturday, July 10. Please be there by 9:00 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Usher and children of Grand Rapids were week end guests of Mrs. W. S. Carr and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Eggert and sons, who are attending summer school at M. S. C., spent the Fourth in East Jordan.

Helen Malpass, a student nurse at Sparrow hospital, Lansing, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Malpass.

Mrs. Josephine Vogel has returned home, having spent the past several months in Elmwood, Canada; Lansing and Muskegon.

Betty Vogel, who is attending school in Grand Rapids, spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel.

Mrs. Emma Raymond and son, Bert, of Superior, Wis., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shepard over the Fourth.

Mrs. Ernest Howell and children returned to Detroit, Sunday, after a week's visit with Mrs. Howell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Streeter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haney and Ida Marie of Lansing spent the week end at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Eva Votruba, & other relatives.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loveday over the Fourth were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loveday and family and Mary Jean Collins of Mt. Pleasant.



# JOHN TRUMBULL *The Painter of America's Epic*

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE sharp tone of the teacher's voice startled the boy out of his reverie. Hastily he scuffled through the pages of his arithmetic book, uneasy in his guilty knowledge of those four problems he hadn't worked yet. But he'd been so interested in looking at the picture on the wall that he'd forgotten all about the necessity for finding out how many apples Mary had, after John had given her three and Susan had given her six, and she had given four to her brother.

Last summer, at the Fourth of July celebration in Center-ville, he had heard Congressman J. Bascom Parker extoll "those Patriots of '76, the Fathers of the Republic who signed the Declaration of Independence." Here before him was a picture of a group of men who must be the very Fathers whom the Hon. J. Bascom had mentioned. For he could see plainly the title under the picture—"Signing the Declaration of Independence," by John Trumbull.

And ever afterwards—even when he had grown to manhood—mention of Signing the Declaration of Independence brought back to the boy a recollection of a day in school when he had sat gazing at a picture on the wall instead of working his arithmetic problems.

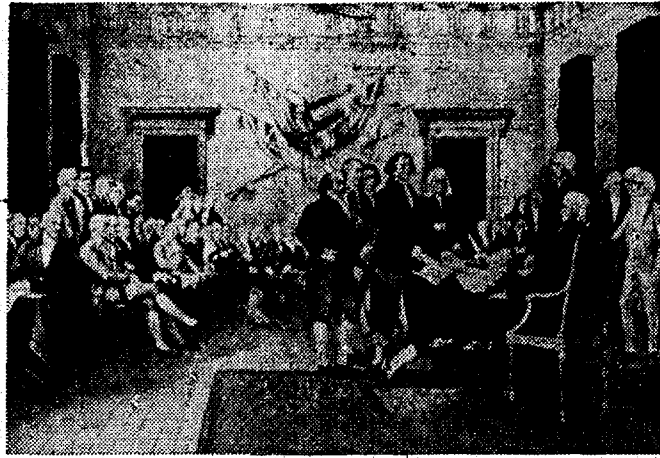
Multiply that incident by a hundred or a thousand and you have a composite of the average American's idea of what took place in Independence Hall in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, the birthday of our nation. He may never have

against the British in Rhode Island. When it proved unsuccessful, Trumbull returned to Boston, resolved to give up his career as a soldier permanently and devote his life to painting.

In May, 1780, he sailed for Paris where he called on Benjamin Franklin and told him of his desire to study under the great Benjamin West in London. Armed with a letter of introduction he went to London and West put him to work.

When Major Andre, the British adjutant-general in America, was caught and hanged, the young painter who had been an American adjutant-general, seemed to the British to be the logical man to be used for reprisal. Trumbull might well have pleaded that there was little similarity between his case and Andre's, that he was in London only as a painter and that he was there by permission of Lord Germain, the British foreign minister. Instead, the truculent young Yankee boasted that he had been aide to that "arch rebel," George Washington, and that he was proud of it.

Confined in Tutkill Bridewell, Trumbull may have had some uneasy moments as to what his fate would be. But if he did have them, he gave no sign and calmly went on with his painting. Meanwhile, his Tory friends, West and Copley, were working in his interests and



Signing the Declaration of Independence.

pointed in. A few months later the painter went back to Paris and added Jefferson's.

Then the French Revolution broke to put an end to Trumbull's work in Paris. In October, 1789, both he and Jefferson returned to America. Arriving in New York Trumbull found that the Constitution had been adopted and Washington elected President. Here the portraits of Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lewis, George Clinton, Lewis Morris and Roger Sherman were soon added to Trumbull's canvas.

The next spring the artist went to Philadelphia where he spent three months adding more portraits. During the fall of 1790 Trumbull was in Boston and New Hampshire, painting the portraits of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Josiah Bartlett and on subsequent visits to Charleston, S. C., Philadelphia, New York and Boston added others.

#### Secretary to John Jay.

The end of Trumbull's great project was almost in sight when political troubles at home and war abroad turned his interest and the interest of his friends from the arts to these more pressing problems. In 1794 Trumbull was appointed secretary to John Jay and accompanied him to England to aid in the negotiations which resulted in the famous Jay's Treaty. For the next decade he was not a painter but an American agent in Europe, part of the time as a commissioner carrying out the stipulations of that treaty. He was in Paris in 1797 on his way back from Stuttgart where he had had an engraving made from his picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Incidentally this picture played an unexpected role in getting its painter out of a dangerous situation. Placed on the suspect list by Robespierre's agents, Trumbull was not allowed to leave France. Pinckney, the American minister, could do nothing for him. In fact, he told Trumbull there was a good chance that both of them might soon find themselves in the Temple prison and on the way to the guillotine.

Then Trumbull appealed to his old friend, Louis David, the French painter, now a trusted ally of Robespierre, who learned that he had his Bunker Hill picture with him. "The picture is worth many passports," declared David and he led the American to the police prefecture with the painting (which is a small one) under his arm. Exhibiting it to the chief of police, David told him that his American friend had been at that battle. "He is as good a Revolutionary as any of us," he declared, whereupon Trumbull was allowed to depart in peace.

Returning to America at the close of the War of 1812, Trumbull,

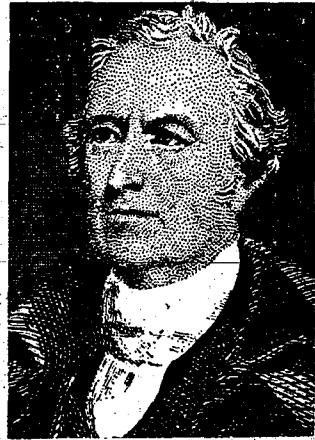
eloquence of John Randolph of Roanoke, congress authorized the President to employ Trumbull to paint, at a cost of \$8,000 each, the four pictures which now adorn the walls of the rotunda of the Capitol.

#### A Difficult Task.

Accepting this commission meant the task of enlarging his original small paintings to canvases 12 by 18 feet, with life-sized figures, on a wall 100 feet high. So it was with some misgivings that Trumbull set to work first on his masterpiece, the Signing. He kept in close touch with Jefferson by correspondence while doing it and on October 23, 1818, he wrote to the Sage of Monticello: "I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that my painting of the Declaration of Independence is finished (as far as it can be, until I see it in its place at the Capitol) and, with permission of the President, is now publicly exhibiting in this City. It has excited some attention..."

That last is a modest understatement for when he had engravings made from the painting, people bought them eagerly even though they cost \$20 each—a large sum in those days. Jefferson ordered two and, in a letter accompanying them, Trumbull wrote:

"It is delightful to me, that after the lapse of so many years, this work which I meditated, & which you assisted me to arrange,



John Trumbull

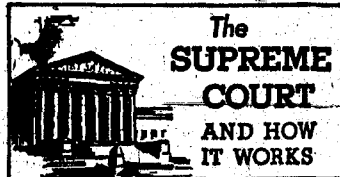
at Chaillot in 1786, is at last completed. Rarely does it occur that two individuals, advanced as we then were, on the Road of Life (Jefferson was then forty-three and Trumbull, thirty) remain to see the completion of a favorite project at the end of 37 years. The Event was great in its consequences beyond all others in human history—the Actors in it were Men who not only by this Act, but by the consistent & undeviating patriotism of their subsequent conduct, deserve to live in the grateful memory of Mankind to the end of time."

He returned to New York and completed the other three paintings—"The Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis" and "Resignation by Gen. Washington of his Commission to Congress."

In 1824 Trumbull, then seventy years old, journeyed to Washington to superintend the installation of his pictures in the Capitol. His great work was finished but his eventual career was far from ended. Next he began a new series of paintings but illness and poverty interfered with their completion and saddened his last years. Finally in 1831 he arranged with Yale college to give that institution his unsold paintings in exchange for the remainder of his life, which ended on November 10, 1843.

That is why the Yale art gallery is today one of America's greatest patriotic shrines. On its walls hangs such paintings as "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "The Death of General Montgomery at Quebec," "The Battle of Trenton," "The Battle of Princeton" and the small originals of the paintings which adorn the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington. Beneath the building lies the dust of the genius who created them—the Connecticut Yankee, John Trumbull.

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#### How to Get a Hearing

By ROBERT MERRILL

**B**ETWEEN the Supreme court in Washington and a citizen on the Pacific coast an entire continent intervenes. But when it comes to the protection of his Constitutional rights, distance means nothing. His case in a local state or federal court may reach the Supreme court of the United States by steps easily and quickly taken.

How can he get his problem before our National Empire for a decision? Here, step by step, is the method:

Suppose, for example, a state should pass a law making a homeowner liable for the cost of repaving the street from curb to curb in front of his house.

The homeowner claims that this is a municipal expense, which the city should pay out of its general fund.

**Appeals From State Court.** The city ignores his objection, files a lien against his property and threatens to sell him out for non-payment.

In the local state court the citizen's attorney moves to strike off the lien. The court, relying on the state statute, refuses. The homeowner appeals to the Supreme court of the state, which dismisses his appeal and declares that either the citizen must pay or have his house sold over his head.

"Am I through?" asks the homeowner.

"Certainly not," replies his attorney. "We'll find out what the Supreme court of the United States thinks about this."

So the homeowner's attorney sends to Washington a short printed petition, stating the facts, giving the decision of the state court and asking the United States Supreme court to order the state court to send its record for review.

**State Court Supplies Record.** When this petition reaches Washington every one of the Supreme court justices separately examines it and also the printed answer of the lawyer for the state. At the justices' conference on the following Saturday morning, if all or a majority of them think there is substance in the citizen's claim, they grant the petition—and the record comes up from the state court.

The homeowner's case is then set down on the argument list. When the case is about to be reached for argument all parties are notified. The citizen's own attorney either appears for him or entrusts the argument to an attorney in Washington. The homeowner doesn't have to appear at all.

The case is now argued. The justices go into a huddle over it. After thorough consideration the decision is announced. The first paving of the road, it may find, peculiarly benefits the citizen's property, and therefore the cost can be assessed against it. But subsequent repavings of the space between curbs are a community responsibility, and must be paid for out of the tax money which all the citizens contribute.

#### State Court Reversed.

The judgment of the state Supreme court is therefore reversed, and the record is sent back across the continent with instructions to strike off the lien.

If, in such a case, the citizen has been a non-resident of the state in which this property was situated he might have sought relief in the local United States district court instead of in the state court.

If he had lost his case both there and in the local United States circuit court of appeals, his subsequent approach to the Supreme court of the United States would have been the same as in the appeal from the state court just described.

The great help to the citizen in any such typical case lies in the fact that the final decision is in the hands of an umpire, concerned with constitutional rights.

In this imaginary paving case, the mayor and city council could see only community advantage in making the householder go on paying for successive repavings. Fortunately the Supreme court exists to see both sides of a picture and so to insure the citizen against loss of his property otherwise than by the due process of law guaranteed to him by the Fifth and the Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution.

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#### Mineral in Feed for Cows

Mineral matter is very important in the feed of a dairy cow. Calcium and phosphorus make up the major portion of the mineral matter of the skeleton. These, together with other minerals, are essential in regulating the vital processes of the body. Milk production requires many minerals, the most important of which are calcium and phosphorus. Alfalfa and other legumes supply the cow with relatively large quantities of calcium, while the protein concentrates, such as cottonseed meal and wheat bran, are sources of phosphorus. A shortage of iodine will cause the calves to be born with goiters.

## Colorful Flower Heirloom Afghan

A merry-go-round of color, that's what this lacy afghan suggests, when crocheted square by square from every colorful scrap of yarn your work basket will yield. And won't it be economical—this "heirloom" afghan, which combines deep shades, pastel



shades with the same background color, that of the leaves. You'll love this all-over flowered "throw," the 3 1/2 inch squares of which are easy to join. In pattern 5830 you will find directions for making the afghan and a pillow an illustration of it and of the stitches used, material requirements, and color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) To The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

**Black Leaf 40** KILLS LICE  
 JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

**KILL HAIR FOREVER**  
 KILLED PERMANENTLY From face or body with most...  
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**Watch Your Kidneys!**  
 Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste  
 Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—all to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.  
 Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength.  
 Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder may be burning, scanty or too frequent urination.  
 There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

**DOAN'S PILLS**

**CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT**

**HOUSEHOLD FREE**

"Ready-Helps for Homemakers" is a compact handbook of practical remedies for the common household problems. How to remove chewing gum from clothing is typical of the subjects dealt with. Other chapters cover cooking, lighting and heating. Each part of the book has been reviewed by prominent home economic experts and only the most valuable subjects are included. Copies of this are free. Write to Miss Boyd, 715 West Adams Street, Chicago. Includes 5¢ to cover postage and handling. Write today.

WNU-O 27-37

**IN THE FASHION OF TOMORROW**  
  
**HOTEL SHERMAN**  
 700 ROOMS 1700 BATHS  
 DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT IN HOME OF THE COLLEGE INN  
 CHICAGO



The Battle of Bunker Hill.

been to Washington and seen the original painting, that huge canvas on the wall of the rotunda under the dome of the Capitol. But he has seen reproductions of it innumerable times and he owes most of his knowledge of this, as well as other significant events in the War of the Revolution, to the genius of John Trumbull, the painter, who was, par excellence, the painter of America's epic.

For it was his brush which depicted with almost photographic accuracy of detail such historic scenes as the Battle of Bunker Hill, the death of Montgomery at Quebec, Washington at the battle of Princeton, the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and the final triumph in the struggle for liberty, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Son of "Brother Jonathan." Born June 6, 1756, he was the son of Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut during the Revolution, and trusted adviser of Washington whose name for his good friend, "Brother Jonathan," became the symbol for the United States and continued to be that even after the now-familiar "Uncle Sam" came into general use. At an early age the junior Trumbull showed a taste for drawing and while he was a student at Harvard college his skill at painting won the approval of the distinguished artist, John Singleton Copley.

After his graduation from Harvard Trumbull became a school teacher but at the outbreak of the Revolution he immediately entered the Patriot army. He became adjutant of a Connecticut regiment stationed at Roxbury and from there had a distant view of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17. When Washington arrived in Cambridge to take command of the Continental army, Trumbull learned that he wished an accurate drawing of the enemy's position. So at the risk of his life he crept close to British lines and made sketches which pleased Washington so much that he appointed the young Connecticut Yankee his second aide-de-camp.

Trumbull next attracted the attention of General Gates and, when Gates went to Ticonderoga to assume command of the Northern department, Trumbull went along as his adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. In 1778 he accompanied General Sullivan as a volunteer on his expedition

after seven months succeeded in gaining his release. Trumbull returned to America immediately but when hostilities ended he went back to London again to work under West.

With the spell of his country's victory still fresh upon him he conceived the idea of commemorating the principal events of the Revolution in a series of large paintings. His first was the picture of one he had seen, even though it was from a distance—the Battle of Bunker Hill. The great Sir Joshua Reynolds, visiting West's studio, saw this picture and, believing it to be West's work, praised him for it—a high compliment to the young American.

#### With Jefferson in Paris.

Thomas Jefferson, American minister to France, also saw this painting when he visited London and immediately recognized the genius of his compatriot. He invited Trumbull to come to Paris as his guest and introduced him



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

to some of the leading French painters and sculptors.

For some time Trumbull had been planning to paint the most important scene in the history of the Revolution—the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. There in the home of its author, and aided by that author's suggestions, he made the first sketches of the picture. Returning to London Trumbull arranged the composition so that he could add the portraits of the signers as the opportunity offered. John Adams was just leaving his post as ambassador to the Court of St. James and his was the first portrait

now sixty years of age, found that the burning of the Capitol was to give him the opportunity of bringing to a successful conclusion one of the dreams of his youth.

"Colo. Trumbull expects that as the Legislature are with liberality rebuilding the public edifices, they will proceed in the same spirit to their decoration," wrote Jefferson to James Monros, secretary of state in Madison's cabinet. "If so, his paintings should certainly be their first object. They will be monuments of the taste & talents of our country, as well as of the scenes which gave it its place among nations." Stirred by the



# BEAUTY'S DAUGHTER

by KATHLEEN NORRIS

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

"I don't see how it can be that, Johnny. I'm always at home, but I'm not exactly resting."

"How is that little scamp?" Johnny Keats asked, rightly interpreting the sudden softening of her voice, the sudden shadow in her eyes to the thought that was never far from Martin's mother.

"He's adorable. Quentin put a nurse in for a few weeks," Vicky said gallantly. "We have our beloved Brownie back—Miss Browning you know, who's taken care of me with all the children. She's keeping an eye on Mart, just temporarily."

"Good idea!" Johnny said, as Quentin came up to claim his wife. He beamed approval on them both. "I've been telling Vic she's getting awfully pretty," he said.

"Vic?" Quentin said, looking at her unsmilingly. He put his hand under her arm—"how about beating it? I think we've done our duty!"

"She's got him back and pretty smart work, too," Johnny Keats said to his wife. "I wonder what- ever got into the poor old idiot?"

"Got him back?" echoed Violet's incisive British accents. "She never lost him. He just had one of those fatuous brainstorms that big men get. They concentrate and work and worry and run themselves down, and some flowery by-path tempts them, and they stroll into it! But personally I shall never forgive Quentin Hardisty, never really like him again."

"Come now, Vi, you know you love him for what he did for Kate!" "Ah, well, loving him, Johnny, feeling grateful to him, that's quite a different story! But I'll never admire him again."

Vicky and Quentin in the late afternoon drove the—20 miles toward home. There was a sweet spring quality in the air of the April afternoon; a fragrance, softness, a color; husband and wife moved through it as through a dream. The day had almost disappeared behind the western hills; long lances of mellow sunshine streamed across the new grass, and occasionally caught a blossoming plum tree, a pink or white Hawthorn in a globe of light. A thousand little homes, behind their hedges, set in their flower-packed gardens, looked inviting, looked happy; late children dawdled in the shade of oaks, deceived by the lingering daylight into forgetfulness of time. The violets on Vicky's shoulder were wilted; every now and then she caught their exquisite dying breath, mingled with all the other sweet and significant odors: grass and turned earth, lilac and new leaves, the pungent spiciness of the pepper trees, the piny scent of the blades of the tasseled eucalyptus.

So his silence at dinner did not alarm her.

After dinner, when Gwen had carried her school books upstairs, and Magda had gone off with old Judge and Mrs. Trimmer to a movie, there was the usual interruption. The clock had just struck ten; Vicky had been conscious of a pleasant conviction that they were not going to be disturbed this evening, when the telephone rang. From Quentin's manner as he answered it she knew that the fireside hour was doomed.

"I've got the whole apparatus here; you've got one? Good," Quentin said. "I'll be right over. You might get him upstairs."

There was the usual little flurry. Brownie came down to say that Marty was sleeping nicely and his pulse was much better. Quentin rushed into the night, leaving the two women in consultation by the fire.

The telephone rang sharply again. For a moment, in the general con-



"Tired, Vicky?"

fusion of her thoughts, Vicky could not seem to make out clearly just what it was.

"Oh, yes, Dr. Cudworth," she said, her face brightening. "And you're at the—at the—oh, yes, at the Morrises? Who is dying? Oh, no, is he really? Oh, I am sorry! He was quite well yesterday! Oh, that's too bad."

She hung up the telephone; stared at the expectant Brownie.

"It's Dr. Cudworth; he's rather excitable," she said, her own face rather pale. "He says that Spencer Morrison's dying; he's been there since seven, and he wants to see me."

"I wonder if he'd like to have Doctor come?"

"If he comes in, I wish you'd send him straight over. Cudworth asked for him, and when I said Quent was over at the hospital, he said, 'My God, this may be life and death!'"

"Button your coat up around your face, Mrs. Hardisty." They were at the doorway now; the chilly spring night rushed at them like a living thing. Vicky went off alone into the dark.

"What's happened?" she asked, when she arrived at the house. For it was obvious from the manner of both Serena and the village doctor that something more than ordinary illness was afoot. "Is he gone?"

"He can't live," Serena said in a quick whisper that held a puzzling hint of stubbornness, of defiance in it.

"Why, but he was well yesterday, better than he's been for weeks! At least—" Vicky hesitated, looking at the doctor as one deferring naturally to his opinion. "I don't know anything about it," she said, "but he came to the fence to speak to me and he seemed—"

"Exactly!" the doctor said sharply. "He was better; I saw him Sunday. I was called today, three hours after he first began to complain of violent pain, and I find the man dying!"

He looked at Serena, and Serena returned the look with one that, more definitely than her voice had done, expressed defiance.

## CHAPTER XIV

"I'll not sign any death certificate, mark my words!" Cudworth said, in a menacing undertone. Victoria, shocked beyond the power to grasp what all this meant, glanced bewilderedly at the sickroom door.

"He'll hear us!" she breathed. "He is—he isn't dead, is he?" "You don't have to sign anything," Serena said sharply, in a voice clear but hardly as strong as a whisper. "I never asked you to sign anything! Dr. Hardisty'll sign it. He knows all about the case!"

"Spencer Morrison says he's been poisoned!" Cudworth said shortly to Vicky. Vicky could only stare at him in horror. "Come in!" the doctor directed her, leading the way. She followed him into the sickroom.

A subdued light was burning there; Vicky had never been in Spencer's room at night before, but once or twice, when he had been unusually lame and had stayed in bed, she had come over in the daytime for a chat or for a game of cribbage. Tonight everything was as usual: books and photographs, chairs and rugs and lamps, but she sensed this rather than saw it, for her anxious eyes were instantly fixed upon the man who lay panting, propped in pillows, in the wide, comfortable bed. The worn, deep lines of the disillusioned face were accentuated now by his violent illness. He smiled a ghastly smile as she came in, and stretched his lean hand toward her.

"That dope seems to have quieted things down, Doctor," he said in a hoarse whisper. To the amazement of the man who lay panting, Dr. Cudworth turned and said sharply: "While I was out of the room nobody came in! Nobody touched anything on that table?"

The woman shook her head; she looked half sick with fright and bewilderment.

"That's all right then," said the doctor. "Bime-by nurse come. You stay here, watchee all time."

"I not go," the amah said. "I was pretty near done for—did he tell you?" Spencer whispered, holding to Vicky's hand. He ignored Serena, looking away from her with a frown.

"You had a bad upset," Vicky said, looking down at him, trusting her face did not betray her appalled thoughts.

"I'll get through this, won't I, Doctor?" the sick man whispered.

"I would be wrong to deceive you, Mr. Morrison," the old doctor said solemnly. "You're already sinking, sir. The absence of pain and the pulse both show it. It's no time for me to say anything else to you. If there are affairs for you to settle—"

"Vicky, can't you get hold of Quentin?" Spencer gasped. "He's coming, Spencer. He was at the hospital, but I left word. What did you take?" Vicky demanded, in a sort of wail.

"I didn't take anything! She gave it to me. I want you both," Spencer said panting, "to remember what I say! She tried—a week ago she tried to double my sleeping stuff; she brought it to me. I've not been taking it lately; I've been sleeping better. She told me I'd better make sure. She knew I was going back to England; she didn't want to go, and I told her she'd take care of herself if she didn't come! That drove her crazy. I saw it—she's been half crazy anyway, lately. I told Amah to watch everything I ate, and she did, but today I was asleep when she brought me up my lemonade. It was there when I woke up; I ought to have thought that Serena'd been at it—"

Serena, whose face was ghastly, looked from one to the other. "That's not true!" she whispered sharply in the silence. And abruptly she left the room. Spencer struggled to speak. Quite suddenly, out of the nightmare, Vicky was awakened by a step she knew sounding on the stairs, a voice out in the hallway. "Quentin's here!" she said. Dr. Cudworth turned quickly.

"You stay right here, Amah," he said. "You watch master!" He and Vicky went out into the hall, and when she saw Quentin, pale and shocked, but strong and big and adequate and infinitely comforting, Vicky experienced one of the good moments of life: fear turned to confidence, peril to safety, and the horrors of the black night seemed less black.

"What's the matter with him?" Quentin asked. Serena began a frantic explanation; the other doctor brushed her aside.

"He's taken poison," he said bluntly.

"Suicide?" Quentin whispered, with a glance toward Spencer's door.

"Nothing of the kind," Cudworth answered sharply. "The man no more wanted to die than you do! He told me that he'd planned—he told me that he'd been much better—I tell you, I can't sign it, Doctor," he interrupted himself to say agitatedly. "You may if you like! But there have been things going on here that are against the laws of God and man, sir! I'll not do it, my professional honor forbids it!" Quentin, evidently trying to grasp the situation, looked from face to face.

"Who suggested poison?" he asked sharply.

"No one!" Serena said, on a passionate breath.

"Doctor, the man himself told me," the village doctor said, his forehead shining with sweat. "I saw him Sunday in good health. He was talking then of going back to England. He didn't say when; he tells me tonight that it was to be at once, and that he was leaving his wife. I tipped off the Chinese woman—I told her to watch him, I knew something was wrong! He told me that she, the amah, often brought him up lemonade in the afternoon and that this afternoon it was there when he awakened."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for July 11

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 3:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—Come now, therefore, and I will send thee.—Exodus 3:10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How God Answered His People's Prayer.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Leader in the Making.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Get Ready to Work for God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How God Provides Leaders Today.

God calls men, commissions and uses them to carry out His plans and purposes in the earth. What a great truth that is and how it glorifies the destiny of man to know that it is divinely appointed. As Joseph Parker beautifully points out, the experience of Moses in Midian was a direct dealing with God, whereas we who may not be able to "see the fountain" must "be content to drink at the stream," but should always remember that the stream flows from that same fountain.

"Every man should put to himself the questions—What is my destiny? What does God mean me to be and to do in the world? . . . It is a most pitiful thing that a man should read of Moses being divinely called . . . to a special work" and fail to realize "that God has a special work for every man to do." Let us have a care that we do not "so pervert and misinterpret circumstances as to press them into a justification of self-will," rather than recognize them as "destiny which is beckoning us to duty."

For our instruction and guidance we consider then the story of the call of this outstanding leader of Israel. It presents him as a true servant of God—one who was

**I. Personally Equipped.** While it is a blessed truth that God will use any man who surrenders himself to His control and guidance no matter how limited that man's ability and training may be, it is also true that, other things being equal, the man with the best equipment will be the most useful servant.

God gave Moses a unique preparation. He was first of all a Hebrew, born among the people that he was to lead. He knew the luxury and all the cultural advantages of the Egyptian court (Acts 7:22), with the safeguard of training by his own mother as his nurse. He observed at first-hand the oppression of his people and made a self-willed and impulsive effort to deal with the problem. The result was that he had a "postgraduate" course of instruction and discipline in the wilderness where he spent forty years in the school of experience.

The leaders of God in our day need training. Some best receive it in schools, in Christian colleges, seminaries, and Bible schools true to the faith—Others prepare in the home, the church, and in the "university of hard knocks"—as someone has called the school of experience. Perhaps the best preparation is a balanced combination of the two, school and experience. But the important thing is to be prepared for God's call.

**II. Spiritually Qualified.** Moses was a man who knew God. Had he been a worldly man he would have been but curious of the phenomenon of the burning bush. But note how alert and reverent he was and how immediately responsive to the instructions and the call of God.

All the training and preparation in the world is worse than useless in God's service apart from that spiritual qualification that comes from true regeneration and dedication to him. There is no more pathetic sight than a spiritually powerless church worker "going through the motions" of service for Christ. If we are in that condition we may be sure that we deceive no one but ourselves. Let us seek God in confession and in glad acceptance of His provision for both our redemption and our sanctification.

**III. Divinely Called.** Moses was called (v. 4), commissioned (vv. 6-10), and clad with divine authority (vv. 11-12) for his great task.

God calls His servants to different responsibilities and in different ways, but the important thing is that we should know that we are in His will and that we are answering His call.

No man or woman has any right to choose full-time Christian service simply as a desirable vocation, for it is a divine calling. Quite unscriptural was the attitude of the man who said that in a quiet woodland nook he had faced life's realities and had decided "to bet his life" on the preaching of the gospel.

**On Giving of Alms** In giving of thy alms, inquire not so much into the person, as his necessity. God looks not so much upon the merits of him that requires, as into the manner of him that relieves; if the man deserve not, thou has given it to humanity.

**Sense of Humor** A sense of humor enables us not so much to laugh at the people who provoke us, as to laugh at ourselves for being so easily provoked.—Robert Power.

## Smart and Comfortable



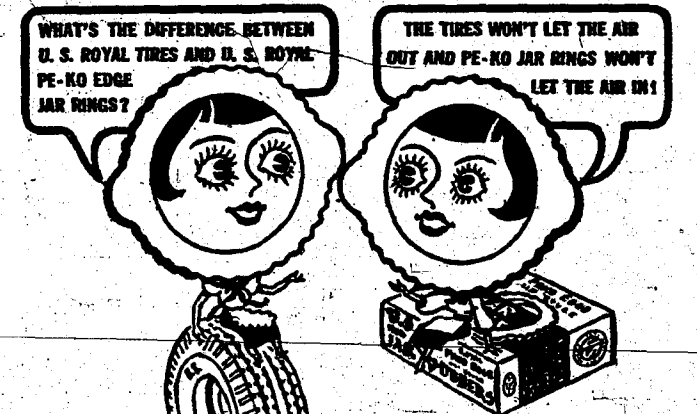
YOU can stay on the cool side this summer and still bask in the sunshine of flattery if you'll look to Sew-Your-Own for your inspiration. Witness today's trio of smart fashions: do they not fairly take you by the hand? The model portraying the cool poise of a well groomed cosmopolitan, above center, can be yours, Milady, with very little tadoo: Choose a beautiful dark ground sheer for this stylish frock. This cleverly designed slip is, in a way, like the lovely flower born to blush unseen for it knows its place and keeps it. Because of superb styling, this slip offers new chic to the meticulous woman. It has a wide shadow proof panel, and smooth fashionable lines that make for a well turned out appearance. This is indeed a pattern that bears repetition—anything from lingerie crepe to satin will do well for your several versions.

As wholesome and becoming as her suitor, is this exciting new dress for Miss Junior Deb or her kid sis. It is young enough to please its youthful client, and pretty enough to satisfy the most fastidious mother. Noteworthy is the button-all-the-way front. This means easy laundering, and gives Miss In-Be-Teen the swing she wants. Seersucker, pique, linen, and percale are the materials to choose from for this one.

**IRON the EASY WAY** WITH THE GENUINE **INSTANT LIGHTING Coleman SELF-SEATING Iron** Make ironing a quicker, easier and more pleasant task. Iron the easy way—with a Coleman, the genuine instant lighting iron. Just turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly. The Coleman heats in a jiffy, is quickly ready for use. Operates for 1/2 an hour. See your dealer or write for FREE FOLDER. THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO. Dept. W-10, Wichita, Kans., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif. (3487)

**Sting of GUILT** There is no man that is to himself knowingly guilty and that carries guilt about him, but receives a sting into his soul.—Tillotson.

**MAKES 10 BIG GLASSES** **ROLAD** 5¢ AT GROCERS



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN U. S. ROYAL TIRES AND U. S. ROYAL PE-KO EDGE JAR RUBBERS? THE TIRES WON'T LET THE AIR OUT AND PE-KO JAR RUBBERS WON'T LET THE AIR IN!

**United States Rubber Company** United States Rubber Products, Inc., Room 604, 1790 Broadway, New York

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**Soil Conservation Cards Sent to All Farmers**

The county committee of the Soil Conservation program would like to call your attention to inspection cards that have been sent out from the office this week. These cards are being sent to every farmer in the county and if any one does not receive one, the office would like to have your name and address and one will be sent immediately.

These cards are to be signed and returned to the county office as soon after they are received as possible. On this card please indicate the fact that you would like to have your farm visited and measured by the group of inspectors.

The 1936 program has now been completed and all checks delivered to the farmers. Everything is now in readiness for the compliance visits which will start very soon. Instead of having less than 700 farmers participating in the program, we want at least 1000 this year.

B. C. Mellencamp

Hands of terror! How an entire city was gripped by fear of an unknown killer who has stalked his unsuspecting victims with cunning for five years. A true real-life mystery story in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Carl Hubbell Tells About His Career! Don't fail to read this interesting article in This Week, the magazine with next Sunday's Detroit News.

**PROBATE ORDER**

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

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 22nd day of March, 1937.

Present: Ervan A. Rueggesser, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Mabel E. Secord having been appointed Administratrix.

It is Ordered, That four months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 23rd day of July, 1937, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

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

ERVAN A. RUEGSESSER, Judge of Probate.

**WOMEN TO DICTATE NEW HOME PLANNING**

**Survey Reveals Preferences of Average Housewife.**

New York.—The results of an unprecedented survey to discover the needs and preferences of the average prospective home-builder in the coming boom in residential construction are reported in the Architectural Forum, and reveal two facts most clearly; "The woman, who has been emancipated from the backbreaking drudgery of housework, now serves notice that she will insist on even greater conveniences and comforts than in the past; and advocates of new ideas in planning still have a long way to go to convince the public of the superiority of basic changes from long accustomed room arrangements."

Prepared by the editors of The Forum, the survey was conducted by the Niagara Hudson Power corporation and reveals in great detail the requirements, preferences and "pet peeves" of 11,207 families, most of whom signified that they might expect to pay between \$7,000 and \$8,500 for a house and lot and were prepared to pay between \$1,000 and \$2,000 down, in the expectation of complete amortization in from 10 to 15 years.

**Room Arrangement**

"For the most part the findings are of national significance and offer much room for speculation and study. It will probably take a decade of evolution to break down some of the 'fixed ideas' of room arrangement, so deeply rooted in the past, but 'this is a challenge which should be met, not by words but by building houses whose planning is as advanced as the standard of home equipment today.'"

Ninety-five per cent of those answering the questionnaire said they wanted to live "either in an outlying residence section or beyond the city limits." Less than five per cent chose to live near the main business section.

Their "pet peeves"—"the five worst," were "not enough closet space," "not enough electrical outlets," "can't heat rooms evenly," "poor kitchen arrangements," and "house drafty." A marked trend toward more and larger windows reveals a desire for more sunlight, and evidence is also given of a strong feeling that domestic lighting arrangements must be improved.

About 45 per cent of those answering the questionnaire designated "an architect" as the man they would see first if they were planning to build a house, while the next larger group chose a builder, the third a realtor.

The fact that most prospective home-builders expressed a desire to have the house set in the middle of the lot, The Forum deplored as "a most wasteful use of property" showing "how little the potentialities of out-door living space are realized and indicating a general tendency to follow a widespread precedent that has little to commend it.

**Majority Want Cellar**

"While the cellar versus no cellar controversy still goes on in professional ranks," The Forum points out, "the public's preference continues strongly for the former." Most people still want a basement under the entire house, a basement laundry, recreation room, and a storage room for fruits and vegetables.

"Except that it would like to have a ground floor bedroom or den, the home-buying public still wants a perfectly conventional layout," with separate living and dining rooms near the street, breakfast nook in the kitchen, lavatory and vestibule. On the question of the attached garage, they are about evenly divided.

"That the American taste, at least so far as architecture is concerned, still leans heavily toward the conservative, conventional styles, was once again demonstrated by the answers to the questionnaire," The Forum reports. "The overwhelming preference was for various Colonial styles, with Dutch Colonial the most popular of these. Next came English with 22 per cent of the total vote, followed by Modern which polled 11 per cent. Practically everyone favored the two-story type, and a majority wanted brick exterior walls and asbestos-shingle roof."

**Psychological Note**

Cleveland.—Does your dentist speak of "extracting" and "grinding" your teeth? Then he's a back number. Members of the Ohio Dental Society, in seventy-first annual convention were told that the newer and more suave edition of dentist speaks of "removing" and "smoothing." It's that psychological effect.

**Variegated Lobster Found in Atlantic**

Guilford, Conn.—A strangely colored lobster has been found off the shores of Guilford, the like of which old-timers say they haven't seen in years.

Joseph Dolan, while pulling lobster pots, got one as red as a fire engine. The claws were scarlet and on the tail was a scarlet band which graduated into royal purple.

**What Tourists Require In The Matter of Sanitation**

With the advent of summer, tourists will be seeking secluded resort areas and many times precautionary measures are not taken in their camping set-up regarding their water supply. In the resort centers every effort should be made to provide these tourists with safe drinking water, a sanitary milk supply and to guard against improper food handling. These are the health factors entailed in the prevention of disease.

A good camp or resort requires an approved water supply; proper sewage disposal; an inoffensive method of handling and disposing of garbage and fish offal; a satisfactory milk supply; clean grounds, reasonably free of flies and mosquitoes and with proper rubbish disposal; cleanliness in all food handling and of food utensils; and adequate bathing facilities free from sewage pollution. It is the privilege of the tourist and camper to demand such a camp with these essential facilities thereby safeguarding his health, that of the community's as well as preserving the reputation of that resort area.

The Michigan Department of Health through its annual roadside water survey and resort inspection, the latter being carried on through the District Health Department, has done much to make this Northern area safe for vacationists as well as making roadside springs and wells safe for drinking purposes. The familiar little black and yellow signs marking "safe" drinking water supplies are posted only after analysis of that supply has been tested by the laboratories of the State Department of Health and found safe.

If you are planning a vacation, even for a day, be sure to select a place where the drinking water and milk supply are pure. You should be sure that the water is protected against contamination from faulty drainage, and that the milk comes from clean barns and is carefully handled. Be sure that the kitchen and dining-room are properly screened to protect the food from flies. Such safeguarding measures will make your vacation a healthier and happier one.

The typhoid mortality of 1936 in Michigan was 8 per 100,000 population as compared with the mortality rate of 1900, which was 34.03 per 100,000 population. This definite decrease has been attributed to the corresponding increase in protected and treated water supplies.

New State Highway Maps issued by the Michigan Highway Commission, are now available at The Herald office without charge.

**Proper Care of Auto Before Starting Vacation Means A Happy Trip**

Mile for mile, motor cars require less attention from their users today than ever before. This is explained partly by the increased reliability of the product, and partly, no doubt, by the fact that motorists are becoming

educated in the simple routine procedure which keeps their automobiles near peak efficiency all the time.

With summer at hand, and hundreds of thousands of owners planning vacation trips in their cars, a few suggestions about preparation for such journeys will be timely. An extended trip makes more strenuous demands of an automobile than does normal use around home, and it is only sensible, when planning such a trip, to see that every detail affecting performance, safety and comfort is checked in advance.

After a winter's driving, it is always advisable to see that the cooling system is in shape for maximum warm weather efficiency. If this has been neglected up to now, it should be attended to before that summer trip. The result will be a cooler engine, longer life from lubricating oil, and generally improved performance. Water should be checked occasionally

during the journey, too, of course.

Assuming that transmission and differential lubricants have been changed to the proper grade for summer driving, the levels of both should be checked before the start of a long journey. So should the oil in the crankcase, which, of course, should also be changed at the intervals recommended by the manufacturer.

The solution in an automobile battery evaporates more rapidly in warm weather than in cold, and the short time it takes to have this detail checked, and water added if necessary, is always well invested.

The average motorist thinks about tires only when he has a "flat". A little extra attention to the subject will not only reduce tire troubles to a minimum, but add considerably to the comfort of riding and the ease of driving. Cars steer more easily when the tires are inflated to the proper pressure, and it is especially important

that the pressure in the left and the right be the same.

For complete comfort in motoring, tires should be checked now and then during a journey. Protracted driving on hot pavements in summer may expand the air to a point where the ride becomes bumpy because the tires are so hard. On the other hand, tires with insufficient air wear out rapidly, because of the constant flexing of the casing near the point of contact with the ground. They are also more likely to suffer rim-cuts traversing rough roads.

Today's cars rarely develop any serious trouble, even on extended journeys. But a succession of minor annoyances, easily averted by a little advance preparation, have often marred an otherwise perfect trip. The vacationist who looks after these details as a matter of routine is taking out good insurance on the success of his trip.

Plenty of places to go... AND GRAND ROADS TO TAKE YOU!

MICHIGAN is big, and her numberless vacation spots are widely distributed throughout her area... The more credit, then, to the State Highway Department for smoothing the path to all parts of our State! Combining efficiency and scenic beauty, our splendid highways make Michigan a better place in which to work or play.

One of a series of advertisements by an organization that is interested in the development of Michigan's tourist and resort business.

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Tonsorial Artist

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