

Charlevoix County Herald.

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NUMBER 34

F. H. Wangeman Laid To Rest

WAS OUTSTANDING FARMER OF THIS REGION

Frank H. Wangeman passed away at the Charlevoix hospital, Sunday forenoon, Aug. 15, from injuries received in an accident while haying on his farm in Eveline township, the previous Tuesday. He was atop a load of hay in the barn when a trip-rope he was handling broke, throwing him off the load onto the barn floor. He was taken to the Charlevoix hospital where examination showed the seventh vertebrae from the neck was broken. Mr. Wangeman was widely known and esteemed throughout Northern Michigan.

He served for many years as Charlevoix County Road Commissioner, being active in the work at the time of his death. He was supervisor of Eveline township for several years, was vice president of the Boyne City Co-operative Co., and served two terms as a director of the East Jordan Consolidated Schools. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Wangeman was 63 years of age. He was born in Germany, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wangeman. He came with his parents to the United States when three years old. They located at Joliet, Illinois, and in 1880 came to Charlevoix County (about 57 years ago) locating at Boyne Falls.

He worked as a lumberman for a short period for Godfrey von Platen. In 1900 he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Beers. They cleared a farm east of Boyne Falls and built a home there. They moved to Eveline township in 1908 and during the years build up one of the finest farms on the Peninsula.

Beside the wife, deceased is survived by four sons and daughters: Lyle Wangeman of East Jordan; A. J. of Cheboygan; Mrs. Clarence (Mildred) Miller of Fremont; Mrs. Gilson (Kathryn) Pearsall of Lansing. Also by two sisters—Mrs. Anna Meyer of Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. Peary Mitchell, Detroit.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 17th, from the East Jordan Presbyterian church conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. W. Sidebotham. Burial was at Maple Lawn, Boyne City.

Among those here to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Velnur Mitchell and Mrs. Perry Mitchell of Detroit; Mrs. Anna Meyer of Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Kenneth Miller, Detroit; Mrs. Grace Gerbrich, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gleason, Lansing; Miss Eva Beers, Chicago; and a host of friends from Boyne City, Charlevoix, East Jordan and surrounding region.

Paints Picture of Farm Prices

Admitting that it is hazardous to speculate about the future by trying to be a prophet, an economist, at Michigan State College ventures to paint a picture of what may happen to crop and livestock prices within the next few months.

Wheat prices are holding up well, says R. V. Gunn, economist, yet bean prices likely will be lower than they were in 1936 with an 18 to 20 per cent large crop forecast. Potato prices will be very much lower than last year because the nation's crop is estimated at 400 million bushels against 330 last year.

Livestock, except for lambs, are expected to bring continued high prices for the rest of the year. Prices in 1938, however, probably will be lower, for experts anticipate a larger pig crop for next year's meat and also an increased number of cattle on feed this coming winter.

Although wool prices are considered good, lamb prices are decreasing somewhat. Until September, at least, slaughter supplies of lambs are expected to continue larger than a year ago.

A more favorable situation is anticipated by Gunn for dairy producers. Production has increased, prices are higher and prospects of more normal harvests are expected to cut the price of feeds. Producers of eggs and poultry also can find encouragement, for the seasonal low price period is passed. Laying flocks probably will be smaller in size.

For almost a year, Michigan farmers have been receiving prices which have been comparable to the cost of commodities they buy. This occurs, Gunn's survey shows, after a period of over six years when prices received have been lower than prices paid by farmers.

Sent to jail for shooting a "Ghost." Read this true story that's stranger than fiction in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with Next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Central Lake Homecoming This Week End

Ten thousand people are expected to attend the big celebration which has been planned for them on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, August 21, 22 and 23. The event is the Central Lake Annual Homecoming which has become one of the big summer entertainments of the region.

In addition to the splendid scheduled program, many features will provide fun and happiness for all. A complete carnival program, the same as will appear at the fairs in this section, include many rides such as a merry-go-round, ferris wheel, etc. A passenger airplane will be another big attraction. The free acts which are an outstanding feature, will be superior to any seen here in several years. Excellent prizes for the winners of all contests are donated by the business men. No regular admission will be charged at the ball games and many of the other attractions will be free.

Central Lake invites you to attend celebration this week end.

Saturday, August 21
9:00 a. m. — Tennis Preliminaries.
2:00 p. m. — Tennis Preliminaries.
2:30 p. m. — Band Concert.
3:00 p. m. — Novelty Water Sports and Tug of War across river.

4:00 p. m. — Free Acts.
7:00 p. m. — Baseball — Bellaire vs. Central Lake.

8:00 p. m. — Free Acts.
9:00 p. m. — Radio Drawing.

Sunday, August 22
Special services in Churches.
2:30 p. m. — Boat Races and Water Exhibitions.

3:00 p. m. — Baseball — Mancelona vs. Central Lake.
8:00 p. m. — Free Acts.
9:00 p. m. — Fireworks Display.

Monday, August 23
9:00 a. m. — Medley Relay.
9:20 a. m. — Races and contests for old and young, fat and thin.
11:00 a. m. — Semi-Finals in Tennis Tournaments.

1:00 p. m. — Free Acts.
2:30 p. m. — Kiddies' Parade.
3:15 p. m. — Water Sports.
7:00 p. m. — Finals in Tennis Tournaments.

Combating Tuberculosis Through Modern Weapons

Discovery of four cases of active, adult type tuberculosis among the Charlevoix county residents recently x-rayed at the Christmas seal clinic of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association was announced this week by officials of that organization. Nine were found to have the less dangerous childhood type of the disease.

The clinic, one of a series being held throughout the state, was sponsored locally by the District Health Unit No. 3, under the direction of Dr. Carleton Dean.

Relative to the cases of childhood type tuberculosis found, Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, president of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, explained that there was no cause for great alarm. He declared that while this type was often the forerunner of the deadly active disease, the reason for its development is usually lack of observance of the rules of "healthful living."

"Most important where childhood tuberculosis is found," said Dr. Douglas, "is that a regular routine be followed and that the person get plenty of nutritious food. Rest is absolutely necessary. So, too, is fresh air and sunshine. Exercise, though, should be taken in moderation."

The recent clinic was financed almost entirely through the sale of tuberculosis Christmas seals. Since November of 1931 more than 125,000 Michigan people, most of them school children, have been tuberculin tested by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. During the same length of time over 35,000 chest X-rays have been made.

The Charlevoix county clinic is an instance of the steps that are being taken today to combat tuberculosis through modern weapons. Through the use of the tuberculin test and the chest X-ray the disease may be discovered long before the appearance of symptoms, which usually signalize a further advanced type of case. The Association pointed out that through the early discovery of tuberculosis not only is the development of active disease prevented, but considerable money is saved for the county. Had the nine cases of early form tuberculosis which were discovered here been allowed to go unchecked, it is likely that later on the county would have been put to the much greater expense of hospitalization.

Plunging into the spray from the hose in the backyard is a good substitute for that lake or ocean dip if a daily trip to such places is out of the question.

MARRIAGES

Inman — Hutzler

On Saturday evening, Aug. 7th, Miss Phyllis Inman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Inman of East Jordan, and George Hutzler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hutzler of Charlevoix, were united in marriage at the home of the groom's parents.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. R. Parker, pastor of the Congregational church, Charlevoix. The rooms were very prettily decorated in pink and green and masses of flowers which, with lighted candles, was very attractive.

The bridal party entered the room to the music of a wedding march, the bride on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin. The bride was attended by her sister, Edna, who wore a gown of blue lace. Edward Heise, Jr., acted as best man. Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served to 30 guests.

Returning after a brief honeymoon the young couple are residing in Charlevoix.

This Week FEATURES YOU WILL LIKE

"The Wheat and Emeralds," a revealing story of the new Russia by Richard Halliburton, author of "The Royal Road to Romance" and others.

Irvin S. Cobb would turn to advertising if asked to describe the human race in any period since printer's ink came into common use.

Mackinac Island in the days of John Jacob Astor! Read about Rodney Shaw and his battle against the "Company" in Harold Titus' new historical serial, "Black Feather."

More information on planning a wedding, presented by Emily Post in "Good Taste Today." You'll want to save these discussions on important points of social usage.

"The Place of Religion in a Nation's Life," an exposition by the Rev. Harold L. Lundquist in the Sunday School Lesson.

Crop control must be brought back, President Roosevelt tells correspondents at press conference. William Bruckart comments in his "Washington Digest."

President Roosevelt names Senator Black of Alabama for Supreme Court post. News from all corners of the world interpreted in E. W. Pickard's "Weekly News Review."

Shirley Temple at Temple, Starting Sunday

Four rousing shows are set for the coming week at the popular Temple Theatre with such a variety of themes and stars that, no matter what your preference, something definitely your type will be found included.

One of the high spots of the week will be the presentation, starting Sunday for three days, of Shirley Temple's new production, "Wee Willie Winkie" from the pen of Rudyard Kipling. In this stirring tale of India, Shirley has the support of such leading actors as Victor McLaglen and C. Aubrey Smith and the resulting entertainment is by far the most pretentious of her career. Also on the bill is found "The Coronation" taken entirely in the new Technicolor giving a living reality to what is regarded as the most colorful spectacle in the world as known.

A complete resume of the whole week follows:—
Saturday only: Gene Autrey in "Round Up Time in Texas."
Sun., Mon., Tues: Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." "The Coronation" entirely in new Technicolor.
Wed. only: Family Nite: Jack Holt and Mae Clarke in "Trouble in Morocco."
Thur., Fri.: Robert Young and Florence Rice in "Married Before Breakfast."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the many acts of kindness extended by friends during our recent bereavement, the death of our mother, Mrs. Charles Zeitler. Also for the many floral offerings.

Mrs. Eva Votruba
Mrs. Anna Britz
Mrs. Joseph Haney
Mrs. M. Orvis
Andrew Zeitler
John Zeitler
Frank Zeitler.

4-H CLUB NEWS

COUNTY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS WIN TRIPS TO STATE FAIR

The Twelfth Annual Boys and Girls 4-H Club Camp was held from Monday, August 9 to Friday the 13th. The largest attendance ever to attend club camp enjoyed the week filled with project activities, contests, demonstrations and recreation. 460 delegates from some 30 counties participated in the camp. This county was represented by 23 club members and leaders.

Charlevoix county was honored when five outstanding club members were awarded trips to the State Fair as a result of winning in various contests. Clare McGhan, Charlevoix, was selected as the health delegate, which is one of the greatest honors available. Einer Olstrom, East Jordan, placed first in the Achievement Contest. Einer has a most wonderful list of accomplishments. He has already won a trip to Chicago in the crops judging competition and has led his club the last two years. Not to be outdone, Melvin Somerville, Boyne City, placed second in the wood-identification contest and likewise receives a trip to Detroit. To make the record of Charlevoix county more impressive, on the last day just before camp broke up, Howard and Wilber McDonald, East Jordan, won their trip in the crops demonstration on the new soil conservation project, and should permit the boys to be well up in the State contest.

Miss Irene Brintnall, East Jordan, was initiated in the Service Club, in recognition of her many years of loyal and conscientious service. Mrs. Anna Warner, Charlevoix, was also initiated as a local club leader who has a splendid record of leadership to her credit.

Mr. A. G. Kettunen, State Club Leader, and many of the assistants from the club department at Michigan State College, were present for the entire week. In addition the club members had many group discussions conducted by specialists. Thursday night a wonderful banquet was not only enjoyed by the club members but by a large number of guests and visitors as well.

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

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our gratitude to neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement, the death of our father, Guy King. Also for the many beautiful floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow King
Willard King
Mr. and Mrs. Norman King
Mr. and Mrs. John Vallance
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Usher
Mrs. Mabel Gay.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the Common Council of the City of East Jordan held August 16, 1937. Mayor called the meeting to order at 7:30 and the following councilmen answered roll call: Crowell, Kenny, Lorraine, Shaw and Mayor Carson. Bussler and Strahl absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following list of bills were presented for payment:—
Fire Dept. fire, Lovelady Bldg. \$20.00
Dr. H. M. Harrington, professional services 15.00
Healey Sales Co., supplies 6.95
E. Jordan Co-op 82.69
Brahants, supplies for minnow ponds 3.15
LeRoy Sherman, supplies and fittings 12.85
Bert Lorraine, printing 11.00
Owosso Merchandise Co., towels etc. 10.75
Badger Mfg. Co., meters 490.00
Traverse City Lumber Co., sewer tile 21.60
Antrim Co. Road Com., calcium chloride 110.00
John Ter Wee, concerts 35.00
John Bennett, labor 20.00
City Treasurer, labor bills 150.15
Mich. Pub. Service 323.10
Motion by Crowell and supported by Shaw that the bills be paid. Carried, all ayes.

Motion by Kenny and supported by Shaw that a permit be issued to Joe Wheaton to build house at location designated in application. Carried, all ayes.

Motion by Kenny and supported by Crowell that LeRoy Sherman order suitable boiler for fire hall at cost of \$180.00. Carried, all ayes.

Motion by Lorraine and supported by Crowell that the salary of the Chief of Police be set at \$125.00 per month and to be effective from July 1st. Carried, Crowell, Kenny, Lorraine, Shaw and Carson.

Motion to adjourn carried. W. N. LANGELL, City Clerk.

Dr. Lampe Preaches Sunday

Dr. Wm. Lampe, of the West Side Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo., preaches at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning at 10:30. The people of East Jordan always look forward with keen anticipation to the coming of Dr. Lampe. Miss Edyth Thompson, of the Conservatory of Music of Wilson College, Penn., will sing. Prof. J. W. Thompson, of the Conservatory of Music of Knox College, Ill., will play the organ and Miss Mowry, a graduate of Wilson College, will play a violin of-feratory solo.

Mrs. Charles Zeitler, 83 Passed Away Saturday, Aug. 14

Mrs. Charles Zeitler passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eva Votruba, in East Jordan, last Saturday morning, Aug. 14.

Theresa Steizinger was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 8, 1855. At the age of 16 years she came to this country and settled in Kenosha, Wis. In 1874 she was united in marriage to Charles J. Zeitler at Kenosha. Later on they settled on a farm at Iron-ton, Mich., where they resided until 1902 when they moved to Charlevoix. Mr. Zeitler passed away there some fourteen years ago. Mrs. Zeitler continued to reside there until a year ago when she came to East Jordan to reside with her daughter, Mrs. Eva Votruba.

Deceased is survived by three sons and four daughters all of whom were present at the funeral. They are Andrew C., John J., and Frank J., of Charlevoix; Mrs. Eva Votruba, at whose home she died; Mrs. Britz of Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. Jos. D. Haney, Lansing; and Mrs. M. F. Orvis of Flint.

Funeral services were held Monday from St. Mary's Catholic church, Charlevoix, of which she had been a devoted member. Services were conducted by Rev. Neubecker, assisted by Rev. Wegemer of Petoskey and Rev. Malinowski of East Jordan, with Rev. Ryan of East Jordan as master of ceremonies.

Those from out of town attending the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Orvis and children of Flint; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Haney and daughter Ida Marie of Lansing; Mrs. N. Britz of Joliet, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John Steizinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kleis, and Mrs. Mary Steizinger of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Callaghan of Sault Ste. Marie; Ann and Francis Votruba and Ray Roetsula of Lansing; and Charles Zeitler of Flint.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this opportunity to thank our many kind friends and neighbors for their help, sympathy and kind remembrances during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. L. N. Jones
Meryl O. Jones and family
Rollin N. Jones and family.

Federal Grading of Eggs Established in Michigan

Seeking to provide higher quality for the consumer and better prices for the producers, Commissioner John B. Strange of the Department of Agriculture has announced the signing of contract with the United States Department for the establishment in Michigan of federal grades for eggs. At the same time, Commissioner Strange cancelled the departmental rule providing for the sale of eggs by the pound, adopted 18 months ago.

"It has been demonstrated," Commissioner Strange said, "in Michigan that federal grades will produce higher prices for the producers. In southern Michigan we have farms that have been cooperated with Indiana Department of Agriculture in obtaining federal grading and these eggs have been shipped at higher prices, with the producers receiving from four to six cents per dozen above the local market."

Four grades have been established, Michigan Fancy and Michigan Grades A, B and C. Only two other states, Washington and Oregon have been granted the use of "fancy" grades. Three concerns have signified their intention to sign contract when it is approved by federal authorities.

HOW THE MIND INFLUENCES THE BODY

Do you know that bad mental habits may cause stomach trouble, arthritis and heart disease? An article discussing these startling effects—and showing that faith can help in stopping the growth of cancer and in curing a rattlesnake bite, is one of many fascinating features in The American Weekly with the August 22 issue of The Detroit Sunday Times.

Softballers Take Two

CHARLEVOIX TEAMS VICTIMS OF EAST JORDAN AGGRESSION

As luck would have it the local softball nine, collecting 19 hits and scoring 14 runs whitewashed the Charlevoix Kays 14 to 6, there last Wednesday night. Had the locals been playing a team of average caliber that night they would have been in for a very sweet trimming. About the only thing they were up to par on was their hitting. Their fielding was terrible and their baserunning even worse. The pitching fell off as the weak hitting Kays team got to the offerings of Cihak for 10 safeties.

W. Cihak, F. Morgan, and Barnett each with three hits in four trips to the plate led the local free hitting attack off Shapton, the Charlevoix twirler.

A WIN ???			
East Jordan (14)	AB.	R.	H.
Hayes, 2 b.	4	1	1
P. Sommerville, c.	4	1	2
Barnett, s. s.	4	2	3
M. Cihak, p.	3	1	1
L. Bennett, 3 b.	4	0	0
R. Saxton, 1. f.	4	2	2
W. Cihak, s. f.	4	1	3
Dennis, 1. b.	3	2	2
Morgan, r. f.	4	2	3
Gee, c. f.	4	2	2
* Winstone, s. f.	1	0	0
Totals	39	14	19

* batted for Dennis in 7th.

Kays (6)			
AB.	R.	H.	
Ager, 3b.	3	0	1
Shapton, p.	4	2	1
McCafferty, c.	4	1	3
Orlaskey, s. s.	2	1	0
Livingston, l. f.	3	1	1
Richardson, c. f.	4	0	0
Knowland, 2 b.	4	1	2
Carey, r. f.	4	0	1
Radle, 1. b.	1	0	1
Totals	29	6	10

Umpire — Todd — Charlevoix.

M. Cihak pitched his second shut-out of the year Wednesday night, as he blanked the Charlevoix Sylvia nine 6 to 0. The Sylvia, the only team to subdue the locals, were determined to repeat this performance. They did right well in holding the locals to one run in the first six innings, but were unable to stand up under the 5 run uprising in the seventh. Cihak allowed but 6 hits and struck 5 in gaining his fourth win of the season.

R. Saxton led the locals at bat with a hit in one appearance at the plate. Becker getting two of his teammates six hits in three times at bat led the Charlevoix boys.

COMING THROUGH

East Jordan (6)			
AB.	R.	H.	
R. Saxton, s. f.	1	0	1
P. Sommerville, c.	4	1	1
Barnett, s. s.	3	0	1
M. Cihak, p.	3	0	2
L. Bennett, 3 b.	4	1	1
V. Gee, l. f.	3	0	1
Hayes, 2 b.	3	2	1
Winstone, c. f.	3	1	2
C. Dennis, 1. b.	3	0	0
G. Saxton, r. f.	3	1	2
Totals	30	6	12

Sylvia (0)			
AB.	R.	H.	
Clark, 1. b.	3	0	0
Bonara, 3 b.	3	0	0
Becker, s. s.	3	0	2
Darling, p.	3	0	1
W. Thomson, c.	3	0	1
Morrison, r. f.	3	0	1
Pebler, 2 b.	3	0	0
Benton, c. f.	2	0	0
Duman, l. f.	2	0	0
T. Thomson, s. f.	2	0	1
Totals	27	0	6

Umpire — Supernaw — Charlevoix.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our grateful and sincere appreciation for the many acts of kindness extended by neighbors and friends during the illness and at the death of our beloved husband and father. The many floral offerings are also deeply appreciated.

Mrs. F. H. Wangeman
Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wangeman
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mullett
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wangeman
Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Pearsall.

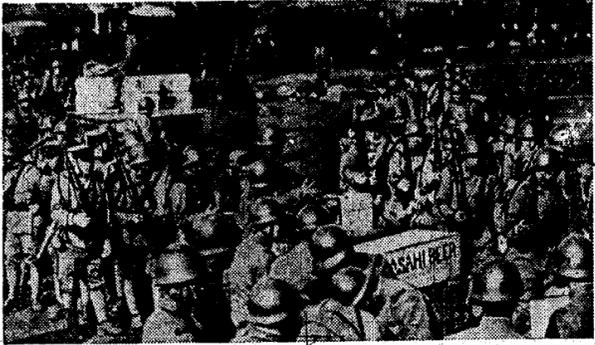
Petoskey Had \$50,000 Blaze, Last Thursday Night

Petoskey experienced a bad fire last Thursday evening which started about 9:00 o'clock. The blaze gutted the Bockes-Ellis block on Petoskey-st between Lake and Bay Sts., turning thirteen families into the street and wrecking eight attractive summer shops. The loss, roughly estimated at around \$50,000, was only partially insured. Harbor Springs firemen and equipment assisted the Petoskey fire department. It was not until Friday morning that the fire was extinguished.

News Review of Current Events

BLACK NAMED FOR COURT

Choice Surprise to Senate . . . Chinese Central Army Clashes with Japanese . . . Legislation in Tangled Mess



Japanese Soldiers Bring Their Own Beer to Peiping.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Nominee Draws Rebuke

WITH his customary exercise of the dramatic, President Roosevelt nominated Senator Hugo L. Black (Dem., Ala.) to fill the vacancy on the Supreme court bench caused by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter.

For 20 years it has been a custom, when a senator is appointed to high office, for his nomination to be considered in open executive session.

Senator Black has been a militant leader in the fight for the President's wages and hours legislation.

Black practiced law in Birmingham after being graduated from the University of Alabama in 1906.

Shells Pepper Great Wall

ALTHOUGH war was still without benefit of official declaration, the army of the Chinese central government clashed with the Japanese invaders for the first time.

The Japanese opened up immediately afterward with heavy artillery fire which the Chinese failed to return.

Japanese warned that all of their forces in North China, some 40,000 fighting men, would be loosed upon the Chinese if they made any attempt to return to the old capital in Peiping, now held by the invaders.

South Demands Crop Loans

CONGRESS regarded adjournment as possibly farther off than ever as the wage-hour bill got all tangled up with surplus agricultural control and cotton loans in what looked like a hopeless mess.

With the Department of Agriculture estimating a 15,500,000-bale cotton crop, about 3,000,000 bales more than can be consumed, Southern representatives and senators were demanding surplus crop loans.

committee doesn't know how to write such a bill and make it stick, in view of the Supreme court's decision on the AAA.

Now the Southern bloc has made it clear that it will not push through the President's much-desired wages and hours bill, as dictated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, unless southern farmers get their cotton loans.

The result of the whole affair is a complete stalemate. Somebody will have to give in; somebody probably will, and there will be old-fashioned "hoss-trading" on a wholesale scale.

Southerners in the senate were also worried when Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York succeeded in winning recognition to debate an anti-lynching bill, the type of which the South has been successful in blocking since the Civil war.

Senate O.K.'s Court Reform

ALL that was left of the administration's sweeping court reform proposals passed the senate in an hour without a record vote.

The bill, as summarized by Sen. Warren R. Austin (Rep., Vt.), who wrote most of it, included: Provision making it the duty of the District court, in any constitutional suit between private citizens, to notify the Department of Justice that upon a showing by the attorney general that the United States had a probable interest the government would be made a party to the suit.

Permission for the senior circuit judge to reassign district judges within that circuit for the purpose of clearing congested dockets. (If necessary, a judge may be transferred from one circuit to another.)

Requirement that all suits for injunction against the operation of federal statutes to be heard by a three-judge court, including at least one circuit court of appeals judge.

Shanghai Smells Smoke

A JAPANESE officer and a seaman tried to enter the Shanghai airport, now under Chinese military control, in a high speed automobile. Chinese guards, after trying to halt them, shot and killed them.

The incident did fair to touch off a terrible conflict on the scene of the war of 1932. When Japanese warships threatened the Shanghai wharves, Chinese national troops began pouring into the city from every direction.

Cutting Madrid from Sea

SLOWLY but determinedly Gen. Francisco Franco's rebels are pressing their campaign to cut Madrid off from Valencia and the sea. Latest advances of well-mobilized and mechanized troops, following up co-ordinated attacks, brought the insurgents near to the capture of Salvacanete, which is only 30 miles from Cuenca.

Reports revealed that the rebels were also opening a new drive on Santander, last government stronghold on the northern coast, and had already made important advances. The drive followed an attack made upon them by Asturian miners fighting under the loyalist colors.

That all might not be going as well as General Franco insisted was indicated when he was forced into the paradoxical act of shelling one of his own cities, Segovia. This was done, it was reported, to quell a rebellion among the insurgent forces.

Meanwhile, other nations were on the point of being involved again. There was a riot among rebel troops at Toledo, and Italian soldiers were alleged to have aided in quelling the uprising. Four merchant ships—one British, one Italian, one French and one Greek—were attacked in the Mediterranean by three "mystery" planes.

Peiping Gets "Protection"

ALTHOUGH Nanking is preparing to wage a destructive war, do not be afraid. "The Japanese army will protect you."

Leaflets containing these words fluttered from the skies to come to rest in the hands of residents of the ancient Chinese capital, Peiping. As the airplanes which spread the news hummed overhead, a brigade of 3,000 Japanese soldiers, in command of Maj. Gen. Torashimo Kawabe marched through the city, taking possession of it in the name of Tokyo.

What would be the result of the new Japanese domination apparently begun by Maj. Gen. Kawabe was a matter of speculation. Chinese residents, long since convinced that the inevitable would happen, took it calmly enough.

Some of them voiced their belief that the former boy emperor of China, Tsuan Tung (Henry Pu-Yi), since 1934 Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo, would return to his throne in Peiping. He would then rule over North China as well as Manchukuo, as a puppet for whom Japan would pull the strings.

New York's Share Cut

SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER'S (Dem., N. Y.) \$720,000,000 housing bill was passed by the senate, 64 to 16, but the senator scarcely recognized it when his fellows were done with it.

Senator Wagner and other administration leaders struggled frantically to defeat an amendment by Harry F. Byrd (Dem., Va.) limiting the cost of housing projects to \$1,000 a room or \$4,000 a family unit. Result of the struggle: The upper house, which originally passed the amendment 40 to 39, defeated a motion to reconsider by 44 to 39.

The bill originally called for expenditures up to \$1,500 a room or \$7,000 a family unit. Opponents conceded that the Byrd amendment would prohibit the building of the type of houses Senator Wagner had in mind in New York City.

Purge Toll to Date: 320

SEVENTY-TWO Russians in East Siberia were lined up and shot by the government, bringing the total number of eastern executions in Russia's purge of "Trotskyists" to 320. The 72, described as rightist terrorists, were charged with operating along the Siberian railroad for the Japanese secret service.

It was alleged the accused had wrecked a train, killing 14 persons and injuring 40.

Arrests of officials in charge of various branches of the Soviet economy who had failed to make their production quotas continued.

Memorial for Will Rogers

THE memory of Will Rogers, America's lately beloved gum-chewing philosopher, will be enshrined in fitting manner near his Claremore, Okla., home after the President signs a bill which has now been passed by both houses of congress. It appropriates \$500,000 for a memorial to Will; the state of Oklahoma also will be required to furnish \$500,000.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Advertising's Value. VERNALIS, CALIF.—On the train a charming young woman said: "I always read the advertisements whether I want to buy anything or not. Do you think I'm crazy?"

I told her she was the smartest young woman I knew. If I were the race in any bygone period since printer's ink came into common use, I'd turn to the advertising in the papers and periodicals of that particular age. For then I'd know what people wore and what they ate and what their sports were and their follies and their tastes and their habits; know what they did when they were healthy and what they took when they were sick and of what they died and how they were buried and where they expected to go after they left here—in short, I'd get a picture of humanity as it was and not as some prejudiced historian, writing then or later, would have me believe it, conceivably might have been.

I'd rather be able to decipher the want ad on the back side of a Chaldea brick than the king's edict on the front—that is, if I craved to get an authentic glimpse at ancient Chaldea.

Running a Hotel. I'VE just been a guest at one of the best small-town hotels in America. I should know about good hotels because, in bygone days, I stopped at all the bad ones.

The worst was one back East—built over a jungle of side tracks. I wrote a piece about that hotel. It had hot and cold running cockroaches on every floor and all-night switch-engine service; the room towels only needed buttons on them to be peekaboo waists, but the roller towel in the public washroom had, through the years, so solidified that if the house burned down it surely would have been left standing. The cook labored under the delusion that a fly was something to cook with.

Everybody who'd ever registered there recognized the establishment. So the citizens raised funds and tore down their old hotel, thereby making homeless wanderers of half a million resident bedbugs; and they put up a fine new hotel which paid a profit, whereas the old one had been losing money ever since the fall of Richmond.

A good hotel is the best advertisement any town can have, but a bad one is just the same as an extra pesthouse where the patients have to pay.

Poor Lo's Knowledge

SOMETIMES I wonder whether we, the perfected flower of civilization—and if you don't believe we are, just ask us—can really be as smart as we let on.

Lately, out on the high seas, I met an educated Hopi, who said to me:

"White people get wrong and stay wrong when right before their eyes is proof to show how wrong they are. For instance, take your delusion that there are only four directions—north, south, east, west—when you've persisted in ever since you invented the compass, a thing our people never needed. Every Indian knows better than that."

"Well then," I said, "how many are there, since you know so much?"

"Seven," he said, "seven in all." "Name 'em," I demanded.

"With pleasure," he said, "Here they are: north, east, south, west, up, down and here."

Of course, there's a catch in it somewhere, but, to date, I haven't figured it out.

The Russian Puzzle

UNDER the present beneficent regime, no prominent figure in Russia's government, whether military or civil, is pestered by the cankering fear which besets an official in some less favored land, namely, that he'll wear out in harness and wither in obscurity.

All General So-and-Soski or Commissar Whatyoumaycallovitch has to do is let suspicion get about that he's not in entire accord with administration policies and promptly he commits suicide—by request; or is invited out to be shot at sunrise.

To be sure, the notion isn't new. The late Emperor Nero had numerous well-wishers, including family relatives, that he felt he could spare and he just up and spared them. And, in our own time, Al Capone built quite an organization for taking care of such associates as seemed lacking in the faith. 'Twas a great boon to the forlorn design business, too, while it lasted.

But in Russia where they really do things—there no job-holder need ever worry about old age. Ever Stalin's boys will attend to all necessary details, except the one, formerly so popular in Chicago, of sending flowers to the funeral.

IRVIN S. COBB, ©-WNU Service.

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

Washington.—President Roosevelt stated to the newspaper correspondents in his press conference the other day that crop control must be brought back. He said it with some emphasis. Within a few days before that, he had given his approval to a bill placing a minimum on wages and a maximum on hours in which labor could work in industries whose productions enter into interstate commerce.

The President was not specific as to details of the legislation in either case but it is important to note that he has reaffirmed his position on these two principles for it is to be remembered that both the NRA and the AAA were thrown out by the Supreme court a long time ago, and the President seeks now to restore them in another form.

This circumstance would seem to confirm assertions that have been made in various quarters lately that the President wants to maintain a "planned economy" for this country. It would seem that he is determined to go ahead along those lines and that his program for reorganizing the Supreme court was a part and parcel of the scheme. In other words, the President's new declaration about crop control and wages and hours and his support of the Wagner housing bill represent a return to the original theories which he held for "remaking" our nation.

After discussing these circumstances pro and con with proponents as well as opponents in the congress, the conclusion is inescapable that Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers are headed into new ground. They desire evidently to make the federal government the most important factor in our national life and to set aside little by little the functions of state and local governments by their course of action.

Undoubtedly there is strong argument for the policies they have adopted; certainly, there are many functions which the national government can perform more effectively and more efficiently than they can be performed by state governments, and equally, it is true that some phases of our national life should not be subjected to the influence of state lines. On the other hand, there surely is valid reason why Washington bureaucrats should not be allowed to interfere in the daily practices and convictions of individuals.

The reason I believe all of this is so important now is that always there has been a tendency of federal functions to expand. To say this in another way: Federal officials from the lowest to the highest seem to be equipped with a particular faculty for delegating to themselves additional authority as soon as they are accorded power. What the country should fear then, it seems to me, is the steady encroachment upon the rights of states and thereafter the rights of individuals. Perhaps I should have reversed the order and should have said, first, encroachment upon the rights of individuals and, second, thereafter encroachment upon the rights of states.

Now, there are those persons in considerable number who believe sincerely that the federal government is the agency through which all public functions should operate. I cannot agree. Rather, long experience in Washington convinces me that the old, old argument for state rights—so long one of the tenets of the Democratic party—has too much merit to be overthrown without consideration for the effects of the new theories. It may be that human nature has changed enough to accept new theories and live happily thereunder but I am quite convinced that human nature does not change so fast.

Wages and Hours Bill

To get down to cases in application of the principles discussed above, let us consider the wages and hours bill. That measure shows how this encroachment takes place and gives a rather clear picture of the expansive nature of federal policies.

The wages and hours bill first creates a labor standards board. It is circumscribed by certain limitations which say that it cannot fix wages above forty cents per hour nor can it reduce the number of working hours per week below forty. Further, a great number of lines of work are exempted from jurisdiction of the board—work of a seasonal character, farm labor, labor in certain specified industries which obviously cannot be subject to regulation without destruction of the business itself. Besides these restrictions, there is an implied warning in the bill against sudden or abrupt changes in business practices that would dislocate industrial operation or curtail employment.

These delimitations would seem to leave the board without a great deal of authority. Such, however, is not the case. Among those industries remaining under jurisdiction of the board, there is yet as much power as obtained under NRA and its

codes which were so hidebound and so inelastic that thousands of firms were in open rebellion against the restrictions unless they were able to pass on the higher costs resulting from these restrictions, to the public. That is, unless they could make the consumer pay the added cost, they faced eventual bankruptcy.

I do not say that the labor standards board as now conceived will go as far as the NRA codes but experience with the present national labor relations board indicates that the public should expect the maximum exercise of power instead of any middle of the road policies. The labor-relations board has become a festering sore on private initiative. Business interests everywhere, while being pounded on the back by the administration to employ more workers, are kept in a constant state of confusion by the bias of the board. This is the board which was designed by Senator Wagner, of New York, to maintain peace between labor and employers. If the labor standards board can use discretionary powers accorded it and can proceed in correcting abuses of labor as rapidly as is "economically feasible," it may be able to develop better conditions in industry. But such language as the words "economically feasible" are subject to all kinds of interpretation and if the membership of the labor standards board happens to include some radical labor leader, most anything will be economically feasible.

It is from such quirks of law that bureaucrats expand their powers.

But there is yet another phase of this policy that demands consideration. While the United States is one unit under the federal government, it is made up of a number of sectional units and each sectional unit comprises a number of states and even each state in some cases embraces subdivisions where practices in business and living traditions are as different as day and night. A regulation as to the fairness of hours or wages in New England may be, and probably would be, wholly inapplicable in Alabama or Georgia. A regulation that would operate satisfactorily in Pennsylvania may be, and probably would be, completely sour in the Pacific coast states. Yet this board cannot administer its regulations on a piece-meal basis; they must apply to the whole country and it is only fair to assume from the existing facts that whereas rulings may be advantageous to some sections of labor, they might completely destroy other sections of labor. The same results can be expected from the effects of these rulings on the employer, except that where the effect is adverse on employers businesses can be driven into bankruptcy—and the jobs they provided disappear.

Another Phase

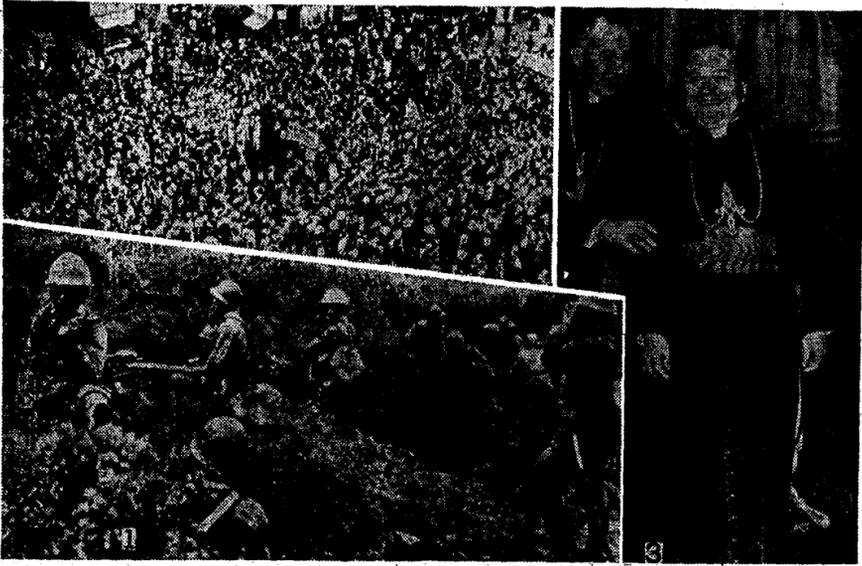
I think there can be no denying that no law will be successful unless it has the co-operation, the active support, of a very large majority of the people. If proof be needed, it is only necessary to recall how the prohibition laws were not enforced in those areas where public sympathy with them was lacking. It does not require very much time to determine whether a law is popular. During the life of the NRA, those who opposed such impossible regulations as General Hugh Johnson dictated were branded by President Roosevelt at first as "chiselers." It was a biting criticism. Yet, within a few months there were more chiselers than there were those who believed that the law could possibly be made to work. I am very much afraid that there will be more chiselers under the wages and hours law than there are those who believe in its efficacy.

Both Sides Will Back

The initial operations of the board and the law probably will not create a great deal of dissension. But there will be disgruntled groups of workers and there will be dissatisfied employers who will seek exemption or changes or special consideration by regulation. In some cases, obviously, the board will issue new rules. As likely as not those new rules will upset some other group or region or section and they will demand consideration. Just here, it might be recalled how under the AAA crop control law, wheat, cotton and corn were originally considered but tobacco had to have protection and rice and potatoes and peanuts, and every other farm product had its champions battling for consideration before the Supreme court held that the law with its processing taxes was an invalid delegation of power by congress. Therefore, while I may be "seeing things" concerning the labor standards board and the new proposal for crop control, the records surely support my statement that anytime the federal government starts a new policy it begins at the same time to enable expansion of federal power far beyond the original concept of a program.

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Scenes and Persons in the Current News



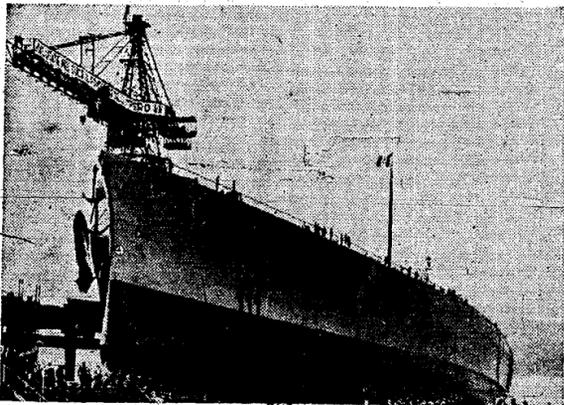
1—A Japanese outpost in the front line as the Nipponese engage the Chinese in undeclared war in North China. 2—View of mass meeting of 20,000 people which followed the annual parade in New York city of the American League Against War and Fascism. 3—Archbishop Edward Mooney (left), recently installed in the Catholic diocese of Detroit, confers with Archbishop Giovanni Cicognani, papal delegate to the United States, who consecrated him.

SPECKLED KING



"King Freckles" was the title conferred on Jackie Martin II of Philadelphia, winner of a freckle contest in Philadelphia. Jackie was chosen from among hundreds of runners-up as the kid most abundantly freckled.

Italy Launches Biggest Battleship



Thousands shouted and waved their hats as this sleek monster slid down the ways at Trieste, marking a red-letter day in Italian naval history. The battleship is the Vittorio Veneto (35,000 tons), the largest of Italy's sea-warriors and one of the largest in the world.

Cleveland Decides to Extend Its Exposition

Throngs such as these shown crowding its amusement area caused the Great Lakes exposition in Cleveland to extend its closing date from September 6 to September 26, according to Lincoln G. Dickey, general manager of the fair. Dickey, shown in the inset, stated that the September 26 date was final and by that time more than 8,000,000 people would have seen the 1936 and 1937 editions of Cleveland's celebration of its centennial. Visitors from every state have seen the Fair.



TO SUPREME COURT



Senator Hugo LaFayette Black of Alabama, whose nomination to fill the Supreme court vacancy created by the retirement of Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, was presented to the senate by President Roosevelt. Black, a vigorous New Deal Democrat, is fifty-one.

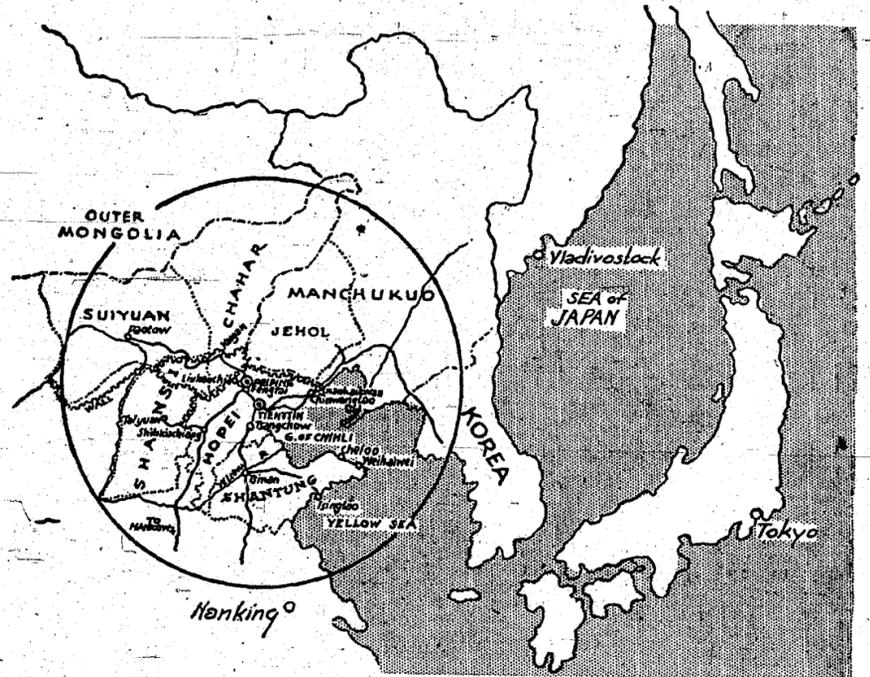
King in Shorts Forgets State Cares



Garbed in shorts and stockings and sweater to enjoy a day of fun, King George VI is shown on a recent visit to the duke of York's camp for underprivileged boys at Southwold, England.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE WAR IN CHINA

Japanese Seek New Wealth They Failed to Find in Manchukuo; Chinese Are Not Yet Ready for Unified Resistance.



Circled on the map above are the five North China provinces which may be the next step in Japanese expansion.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

JAPAN is an ambitious nation and a needy one. Her ambition is the governmental and economic leadership of Asia, or at least eastern Asia. Her needs are territory for an ever-expanding population, raw materials that her own islands cannot produce in sufficient quantity, markets for her manufactured goods and adequate defense against her enemies.

This is why you read every few years—or even every few months—of a new war scare in North China. Sometimes it is not merely a scare, but an actual war, even as today, whether war has been officially "declared" or not.

Always upon the Chinese who oppose her gradual expansion, Japan wreaks a vengeance which to us across the Pacific often seems all out of proportion to the "aggression" committed by opposing her. But after each of these retributions she is found, when the smoke and flames clear away, to have assumed domination or even actual control over one more piece of territory.

Just how much more her influence will be extended after the present conflict has died out it is impossible to say. Indeed, that may depend upon the degree of opposition she meets. If the Chinese national government at Nanking, under the dictatorship of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, decides to let the twenty-ninth army carry the main burden of defense, Japan will probably emerge with nothing more than an extension of control to cover the Peiping-Tientsin area and part of the province of Chahar. If, however, a China now more united than at any time since the downfall of the Manchu dynasty decides to come en masse to the aid of the twenty-ninth army, Japan may attempt to punish China to a terrible degree. Successful in this, Japan would probably extend her dominance throughout all the five northern provinces and virtually all of China south of the Yellow river valley.

Japan's Westward March.

If Chiang Kai-shek does throw the full strength of China at Japan, it will be a fight to the death. For the Japanese are full of that strange oriental pride which permits no loss of prestige. They will fight China to the bitter end before they will submit to a compromise on their demands. "Death before dishonor!" is more than a slogan with them. It is a law of nature as inexorable as the law of gravity.

The fighting in North China today is but another step in Japan's westward march. Earlier steps were those which resulted in control, tantamount to annexation, over the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Jehol. For a short time after those steps were taken Japan marked time, strengthening her hold upon these provinces, and fortifying her front against Russia, the eternal enemy.

Manchukuo was supposed to open up vast, new and desirable horizons. Japan's population of 70,000,000 was growing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year; her people needed more room and more raw materials. Since 1931 she has poured investments totaling 1,400,000,000 yen into the puppet state. Some results were forthcoming—soy beans and kaolins, chemicals, slight increases in iron ore and coal, and a good increase in oil shale—but these fell far short of Nippon's hopes.

Manchukuo was supposed to open up a great new market for Japanese manufactured goods; but the increase in exports to the United States for 1935 over 1934 was equal to one-third of the total exports to Manchukuo. As a new home for

Japanese colonists Manchukuo was pretty much of a flop; less than 250,000 Japanese live there today.

It was apparent that Japan could not, in pursuing her hegemonic policy, continue marking time for very long. In North China were larger fields for her exports; in addition, the area was that much closer to the great market of China proper. So the Japanese began to cast covetous eyes upon Hopei, which includes the cities of Peiping and Tientsin; Chahar, which lies between Mongolia and Manchukuo; Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung. They penetrated (peacefully, to be sure) through Hopei and Chahar, until these two became practically self-governing states.

Anti-Japanese Spirit Grows.

In Hopei's eastern countries, Japanese influence blossomed into a virtual protectorate. But when it reached a certain point Japan's peaceful invasion was halted. With the rise of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese were developing a new unity, although they were not nearly so unified as our states are, for instance. Yet the anti-Japanese spirit was becoming more widespread and more open. It probably culminated in the skirmish between Chinese and Japanese at Marco Polo bridge, the incident which gave rise to the present grave crisis.

It is assumed by many observers in the Far East that the incident was seized upon by Nippon as an excuse for further Japanese invasion on the pretext of retaliation, which would extend Japanese control over the five North China states and even to the south, eventually. Others contend that Japan's immediate objective is the strengthening of her grip on Hopei and Chahar.

Yet it cannot be overlooked that the other three provinces hold rich prizes for Toyo. Shansi contains more than half of all the coal in China; the other northern provinces are capable of great cotton production for Japanese industries and for the manufacture of gunpowder, so essential to a militant nation. Japan once imported the bulk of the cotton crop of China, which is third in the world's production; but China began to restrict her cotton exports to Japan and left the latter in a bad way.

Suiyuan and Chahar are extremely important to Japan's military strategy, for they would act as an efficient buffer along the left flank of her Asiatic front, greatly strengthening her position on the mainland.

On the other side of these provinces lies Sovietized Mongolia. The terrain of Suiyuan and Chahar, partly included in the Gobi desert, is wild and difficult, and without satisfactory transportation facilities. It would take only a small, well-trained Japanese army to prevent penetration by the Russians and to prevent the spread of communism. Further, the Japanese, in possession of these two provinces, could then put an end to their use as a base for communist guerrilla warfare against Manchukuo and Jehol.

Railroads Key to Control.

On the peninsula of Shantung are the rich Yellow river valley and the ports of Chefoo, Weihaiwei and

Tsingtao. With Hopei and Shansi, Shantung forms the transportation center of North China. In possession of the peninsula Japan would be in a position to control the Gulf of Chihli and the Yellow sea.

Key to domination of China is its railroad system. Who controls the railroads can control the territory they serve. It may be seen upon the accompanying map how the railroads of North China radiate from the area about Peiping and Tientsin. Once Japan is in complete control of this area her influence could follow the rails to the important city of Kaigen in Chahar, and from there to Paotow in Suiyuan; into the southwest over the Peiping-Hankow railway to Shihkiachiang and southern Hopei, and to Tsingtao in Shansi; southward from Tientsin to Tsangchow and across the Yellow river to Tsinan, thence southward again to Nanking itself and eastward to the port of Tsingtao. These railroads, in addition to one across Hopei from Tsangchow to Shihkiachiang which the Japanese wish to build if they can get the permission of China, are of tremendous military importance.

From the latest dispatches it appears Japan is in control of the all-important line between Tientsin and Peiping, although it is a precarious sort of control, with the Chinese twenty-ninth army constantly threatening to attack. Actually, during the early days of the present crisis, the Chinese did press a drive along this railroad, capturing three key stations, only to lose them again after a brief tenure.

Liukouchiao, the railroad junction south of Peiping which controls the Peiping-Hankow railroad route, is also vital to Japanese hegemony; it was the scene of one of the early battles.

As this is being written Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is faced with a decision that China has had to make again and again since the Japanese awakened to the necessity for expansion. Shall he declare open warfare against Japan, or shall his national government continue to make feeble protests while the local troops of the North defend their country—ineffectively, as they are wont to do?

Japanese Better Equipped.

China is more united today than it has been for many years in the past; indeed the very bond of unity has been the common feeling of indignation over the encroachment of the Land of the Rising Sun. There are many demands for war pouring into Nanking from the provinces. But the feeling is generally that the time has not yet come for general and unified effort to throw out the invaders.

Local Chinese forces in Hopei and Chahar are not equal to the task of repulsing the Japanese, even though every last man is ready to lay down his life. The twenty-ninth army is fairly well equipped, but hordes of the provincial troops have only long swords with which to battle airplane bombers, artillery, tanks and machine guns. The Japanese are ready to make war with the finest modern paraphernalia, and there are plenty of troops ready for replacements. Chiang's only hope, if he should declare war, would be to dispatch the national government's best troops to the North China front and defeat the Japanese with sheer power of numbers—for he could outnumber them two to one, and better.

Probably he will decide to let the Japanese have what they want, just as they took what they wanted in Manchuria and Jehol.

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Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED— Girl for General House work, Beginning September 1st. Steady work to right party. MRS. FRANK F. BIRD, Charlevoix, Phone 151. 33x2

WOOD CUTTERS WANTED— Fifty men to cut chemical wood. Inquire Fred Haney, 2 miles south and 3 miles east of East Jordan. \$1.50 per cord, payable weekly. — PENNY ATKINSON, Mancelona. 161.f.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE— Second Cutting Alfalfa, at former Hiley Ensign farm. CARL RUSHTON, Bellaire, Michigan. 34-2

FURNITURE FOR SALE— All Kinds, Piano; all glass China Cabinet; Many other Bargains. MRS. LOUISE JOHNSON, R. 2, East Jordan. 34-3

FOR SALE— Gray 4 Cylinder motor. CORT HAYES, East Jordan. 34x1.

FOR SALE— Early Potatoes \$1.00 per bushel, HESTON SHEPARD, R. 2, Phone 129-F2, East Jordan. 34x2.

FOR SALE— Gravel Pit near City limits on Ellsworth road. Price \$100.00 if cash sale. Also a Kerosene Heating Stove in good condition, \$2.00. LEILA CLINK. 34x1

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PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

An article relative to the accident and death of F. H. Wangeman appears on the first page of this issue. Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Beyer and two sons, and the Misses Vernet and Esther Faust were supper guests of the F. K. Hayden family at Pleasant View farm Sunday evening. It happened to be Mrs. Beyer's birthday anniversary. The occasion was celebrated with a birthday cake with 20 candles and ice cream.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crowell of Crosby Cottage celebrated Mr. Crowell's and his mother's, Mrs. Fred Crowell, birthday anniversary with a pot luck dinner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crowell of Dave Staley hill, Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt of Three Bells Dist., and Mrs. Helen Warden and children and a friend from Lansing. They spent a very pleasant day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCanna and family of Lansing were dinner guests of the David and Will Gaunt families Saturday. The McCanna's were en route home from the U. P. where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Weaver of Detroit were supper guests of the David and Will Gaunt families Saturday evening.

A bunch of girls from Lansing who camped at C. H. Dewey's cottage on South Arm Lake for two weeks, broke camp and went home Saturday. The Grangers had a picnic at C. H. Dewey's Sunday.

Miss Alberta Tibbits of Lansing was at home at Cherry Hill over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt called on the Geo. Staley family at Stoney Ridge farm, Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholas and daughter of Boyne City also called.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Staley and family of Stoney Ridge farm spent Sunday evening with friends in Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich and five children of Lone Ash farm, and Mrs. J. W. Hayden of Orchard Hill were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lisher in Petoskey, Sunday. They also called on Mrs. Bessie Newson at 203 W. Mitchell St, Petoskey, and on the Derby Hayden family north of Boyne Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers of Mountain Dist. had for dinner guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vogt and family of Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Quick and family of Lansing, and Mrs. Mary Ann Provost of Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Mell Sheldon and grandson of Flint, returned to their home, Thursday, after visiting the Robert Myer family and other relatives for ten days.

Geo. Staley and son Buddy of Stoney Ridge farm were huckleberrying near Carp Lake, Friday and brought home a nice lot of berries.

Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm has begun wrecking the barn on the old Phillips farm, preparatory to building a new full basement barn.

All the Odd Fellows of the Peninsula attended the funeral of Newton Jones in East Jordan, last Thursday afternoon.

Robert Adams and John Rupert of Boyne City hoed strawberries at Orchard Hill, Monday.

F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farms had a bunch of pickers out from Boyne City, Friday, picking green beans for the East Jordan Canning Factory. General picking began Monday.

A large delegation from the Peninsula went to the blackberry patch Sunday and brought home a nice lot of beautiful berries.

Oats are cut and threshing is expected to start this week. The crops are again in need of rain.

ADVANCE

Wm. Troope of Detroit spent the week end with his family at Advance.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Schelenger and two sons of Waukegon, Ill., are occupying the Beals cottage.

Peter Blake of Flint who has been the guest of Rev. Carr of Lone Pine cottage returned to his home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Fletcher of Detroit are camping on Lake Charlevoix at Advance.

F. L. Smith and family of Canton are camping on Lake Charlevoix at Advance.

Michael Angelo Bohls of Hastings St., Detroit spent the week with friend at Advance.

Rev. Jack Edwards and wife with seven children stopped for a short visit with Rev. Carr and family at Lone Pine cottage, but were entertained so royally they decided to stay for some time.

Clean Up Camp Sites

"Clean up your campsite!" This request is being made by the department of conservation to campers frequenting Michigan's state forests. Frequently campsites in some of the forests are left so littered with tent poles, tin cans and refuse as to repel groups seeking new locations for their tents or trailers. In return for the privilege of free camping, tourists are asked to clean up when they "pull stakes."

Congress, with the boss away, brings back an irreverent picture of the fleas who lost their dog.

SOUTH WILSON

(Edited by Mrs. Luther Brintnall)

Carl Bergmann and son are threshing in the Bohemian Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt of Petoskey were Sunday callers at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek. Mrs. Evelyn Schultz and family and Miss Laura Schultz of N. Wilson were Thursday callers at L. A. Brintnall's.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrtle Fuller received a call last week from Grand Rapids reporting the serious illness of Mr. Fuller's mother.

Mrs. Kenneth Caplin and son of Boyne City are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Coates of Flint were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rebec and family a few days.

Ernest Slaughter is threshing near Afton.

Mrs. Louis Fuller was a caller at Ed and Esther Shepard's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek and son, Donald; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek & daughter Margaret Ann; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lenosky and son Ralph and her daughter, Mrs. Clifford Pumphrey and children were Sunday afternoon callers at the Fred Zoulek home in Echo.

Mrs. Leo Boggs of Alden visited Mr. and Mrs. George Jaquays and family Monday, returning home the same day. Miss Marian Jaquays accompanied with Mrs. Boggs for a week's visit.

Allison LaValley was a business caller at Charlevoix for two weeks.

Olin Smith from Coldwater is visiting relatives and friends for a few weeks.

The Cedar Valley School board were looking after the reconditioning of the school house last Tuesday.

Mrs. Sonnabend of East Jordan is spending a few days with her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek.

A portable sawmill is being set up on Wm. Vrondran's place near Deer Creek to cut the timber recently taken out by Fred Marshall and Frank Shearer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and family were callers at the Wm. Vrondran home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Votruba who lived in this vicinity about twenty years ago and attended Cedar Valley school, and now of Chicago, has been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for two weeks.

Wesley Harris, who has been employed at Trout Lake is here at his farm home spending a few days, also visiting friends.

Church News

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
11:00 a. m. — Church.
12:00 a. m. — Sunday School.
7:00 p. m. — Epworth League.

St. Joseph Church

East Jordan
St. John's Church
Bohemian Settlement
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor
Sunday, August 22nd, 1937.
8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.
10:00 a. m. — Bellaire.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran

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

Full Gospel Mission

Rev. James Sheltrown — 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.

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.

Constipation

If constipation causes you Gas, Indigestion, Headaches, Bad Stomach, Flatulence, get quick relief with **ADLERIKA**. Thorough in action yet entirely gentle and safe.

ADLERIKA
GIDLEY & MAC, DRUGGISTS

Northwestern Fair At Traverse City Aug. 31 — Sept. 1-2-3

Plans are being completed and premium lists mailed for the 1937 Northwestern Michigan Fair, the largest fair in northern Michigan, to be held August 31 and September 1-2-3, in Traverse City.

Appealing to resorters who stay in this region until Labor Day, as well as the thousands of permanent residents, the Fair Association set its dates earlier than in previous years, catching the crops at their peak, getting a better selection of summer entertainment features and enabling more people to attend the Fair.

Judge Fred H. Pratt, in charge of racing, states that early indications point to the finest trotting and pacing program ever witnessed in this region.

Three automobiles will be given away free during the Fair, adding to the attractions of the specialty shows, presented nightly in front of the grandstand.

Midway attractions, presented by the Happyland Shows Co., will be nearly twice as large as in former years, featuring many new rides and novelties.

Exhibition space has been made larger, and \$5200 in premium money will be distributed in an effort to

make even greater the number of exhibitions of livestock, farm crops and fine arts work. Entry Day will be Monday, August 30, and the Fair proper will begin

Tuesday morning, August 31. From then until the giving away of the third free automobile the Fairgrounds at Traverse City will be alive with the Carnival spirit.

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WE REMOVE DEAD HORSES AND CATTLE
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THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH
TEMPLE THEATRE
EAST JORDAN

SAT. ONLY. MATINEE 10c - 15c
GENE AUTREY
Round-Up Time In Texas

3 BIG DAYS STARTING **SUNDAY AUGUST 22** SUNDAY MAT. 2.30. Adm. 10c-15c
EVENINGS 7 & 9:15. Adm. 10c-25c

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IN RUDYARD KIPLING'S
WEE WILLIE WINKIE

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JACK HOLT — MAE CLARK
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— 2 for 25c —

THURSDAY - FRIDAY, AUG. 26 - 27
ROBERT YOUNG — FLORENCE RICE
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CONSTANT AND ABUNDANT HOT WATER CAN BE YOURS FOR A SMALL COST

Our economical water heating rate and the thrifty Hotpoint Electric Water Heater combine to give you the comforts and conveniences of automatic hot water at a cost that you can afford. There's a size for every home and requirement.

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MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Local Happenings

William Best of Detroit called on East Jordan friends last week.

Alfred Miller of Manistee was a week end guest of Orlando Blair.

Mrs. J. Albus of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schroeder of Lansing are visiting East Jordan friends and relatives.

Donna Jean Vogt of Flint is guest at the home of her cousin, Mrs. H. B. Hipp and family.

Mrs. M.M. Waterman of Ann Arbor is guest at the Frank Phillips and Edith Bartlett homes.

Mrs. J. Johnson returned to Flint, Sunday, after visiting her mother, Mrs. Alice Sedgeman.

Merle Lanway of Traverse City was a week end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lanway.

Mrs. Harriet Perkins and Miss Lillian Perkins of Albion, are guests at the Louis Milliman home.

Save your Choice Plants and Flowers for the Flower Show next Friday and Saturday August 27, 28.

Archie Menzies of Muskegon was a week end guest of his sister, Mrs. LeRoy Sherman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Hanson of Ann Arbor were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Edith Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Sedgeman were week end guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Alice Sedgeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Elex Prechel of Detroit were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Manual Bartholemew.

Mrs. E. Blaine of Alba visited East Jordan friends, Tuesday. Mrs. Blaine was a former East Jordan resident.

Mrs. Bert Vent and daughter, Marilyn, of Wyandotte, are guests of Mrs. Ralph Wagner at the Kitsman Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kurzig of Battle Creek, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett over the week end.

Mrs. Arthur Farmer returned home first of the week from Lockwood hospital where she received surgical care.

Edd Barrie, Mrs. C.J. Barrie, Mrs. Leda Ruhling and James Miles spent a few days last week in Traverse City and Honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruhling of Akron, Ohio, are guests of the former's brother, Martin Ruhling, and other relatives.

Howard Burr and Katherine Steiner were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Edith Bartlett. Mrs. R. M. Burr, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Bartlett, and her brother, Frank Phillips and family, returned to Ann Arbor with them.

Lyle Weaver is visiting relatives in Flint.

Martin Ruhling has returned from a visit in Jackson and at Buffalo, N. Y.

Billy Shepard of Flint is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gunsolus.

Mary Lilak has returned from Fisherman's Paradise, near Bellaire, where she has been employed for the summer.

Margaret Ruhling of Lansing and Jack Atkinson of Jackson are guests at the Earl Ruhling and Lyle Kinsey homes.

Supt. and Mrs. E. E. Wade and family returned last Friday from Bloomington, Ind., where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sheppard and family were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Sheppard.

Marlin Busler returned to Flint, Thursday, after a week's vacation spent with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Busler.

Mrs. Fred Wright and daughter of Newberry are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parks, also at the John Wright home.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thompson have returned from a trip to N.Y. State and in Canada. While away they visited the Dionnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dean and Frank Stevens of Detroit were week end guests of Mrs. Dean's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lilak.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin and daughter, Anna Marie, returned to Flint, Tuesday, after having visited, Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Ida Bashaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stanek and daughter, Betty, of Lansing were guests last week at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swoboda and Mrs. Mary Stanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips accompanied their grandsons Robert and Donald, to their home in Pontiac, returning home Tuesday. The boys had spent the summer here.

A small blaze at the top rear of an outside stairway on the Loveday block, Corner Main and Esterly Sts., called out our Fire Department Monday noon. Little damage.

The Flower Show will be held next Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, at the City Building. The Committee will call and arrange for the display of your plants and flowers.

East Jordan has purchased a quantity of Calcium Chloride and is spreading it on the main traveled graded streets of our city. It's a great help to the housewife in keeping her home from daily dusting.

Andrew Franseth returned home, Saturday, from a ten day visit with his son, Paul of Grosse Pointe, and daughter, Mrs. Lena Hideman of Jackson. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Hideman and Mr. and Mrs. George Slinker of Jackson who spent the week end here.

Nelson Ransom, Pullman, Mich., Mrs. R.A. Buyce, Bangor, Mich., and Mrs. John Randall and sons John Jr. and Ralph, Phoenix, Arizona, spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Ransom of Afton. The visit of Mrs. Randall to Michigan made a reunion of brothers and sisters who had not seen her in eleven years. All enjoyed a trip to the Soo, Sunday.

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Lutheran Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Ed. Kamradt Thursday, Aug. 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vogt and family returned to Flint, Tuesday, after visiting East Jordan relatives.

Mrs. P. G. White (Elizabeth Sidebotham) of Miami, Florida, is visiting at the Presbyterian Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Weaver of Flint were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McCanna and family of Lansing were guests of Mrs. McCanna's sister, Mrs. George Weaver and family, last Friday.

Miss May L. Stewart arrived here, Tuesday from Oshkosh, Wis., for a visit at the home of her mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Hoyt and family have returned to their home in Iola, Kan., after spending the past month with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

The Flower Show will be held next Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, at the City Building. The Committee will call and arrange for the display of your plants and flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. F.G. Whittington and daughter have returned to their home in Toledo, Ohio, after spending two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Whittington.

Katherine Dye suffered such a severe case of ivy poisoning that she was a patient in the Charlevoix Hospital for several days. She is quite recovered and has returned to her home.

Mrs. Ralph Lisk and son, Wyeth, of Chicago spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lisk. Ralph Lisk, who has been visiting his brother for the past week, returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. F.G. Bair of Milwaukee, Wis., returned home last Friday after spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Chew, foster parents of Mrs. Bair. East Jordan friends knew her as Mary Chew.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Quinn and son, who have been in Kalamazoo the past several weeks, will spend the week end with Mr. Quinn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Quinn, before leaving for Coral where the former will teach Science and Coach in the public schools.

Jim Kern, who has been visiting Bill Dye for the past two weeks returned to Detroit last Friday. Bill made the round trip to Detroit leaving with Jim early in the morning and returning with his father the same afternoon arriving in East Jordan early in the evening.

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40 Acres of 'Spuds' To Be Shown on Potato Field Day

Forty acres of potato demonstration and test plots will be on exhibit for Michigan potato growers who attend Potato Field Day at Lake City, September 2. About 2,500 growers are expected to attend.

This event, sponsored by Michigan State College and under the supervision of H. C. Moore, potato specialist, will include various exhibits and demonstrations of machinery showing the latest types in planting, spraying, digging, and grading. Other exhibits will show new and standard potato varieties, the best methods of disease and insect control, and how to harvest and grade potatoes to get the better prices.

The program includes discussion of the work being done with irrigation of potatoes by George Amundsen of the agricultural engineering department; potato disease and insect control presented by J. H. Muncie, plant pathologist, and C. R. Dibble, of the entomology department; methods of applying commercial fertilizers by George Grantham, of the soils department; development of new varieties explained by E. J. Wheeler of the farm crops department. After lunch, which may be brought from home or procured on the grounds, Ashley Berridge, superintendent of the Lake City experiment station, will discuss the development and operation of the farm; and R. J. Baldwin, director of agricultural extension, will give a brief address.

Potato grades will be on display under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, which will show the new set-up on grades recently introduced. An exhibit showing an improved marketing program will be shown by C. L. Nash, Michigan State College economist. A meeting of the directors of the Michigan Quality Potato Association will be held late in the afternoon.

The experiment station at Lake City is located 13 miles east of Cadillac, 25 miles west of Houghton Lake, and may be reached on state highways 55 and 66.

Case Warns "Crash" Drivers of Cost

With the tide of highway accidents in Michigan on the upgrade, with its accompanying rising toll of life, limb and property damage, Leon D. Case, Secretary of State, has pointed out an act of the 1937 legislature which will make accidents more expensive than ever for the person deemed responsible for them.

In 1933, the financial responsibility law was passed, barring from the roads any operator unable to satisfy a judgment of \$300 or more in property damage, or for any amount in personal injury, as the result of an automobile accident. Drivers are barred until they pay their judgments, and even after that, in order to regain the privilege of driving, a driver must prove his future financial responsibility, as the law directs. "Proof" must be in the form of the posting with the Secretary of State, of \$11,000 in cash or negotiable securities, or the filing of a special form of liability insurance.

The 1937 legislature reduced the unsatisfied judgment provision from \$300 to \$150, which means, Case points out, that more drivers than ever will probably become involved in the law.

The most interesting feature of the law's operation, however, is that the overwhelming number of persons brought under the law are those convicted of drunk driving, rather than those unable to meet damage judgments. Operators are barred from driving for three year periods following conviction of a number of motor offenses specified in the financial responsibility law.

It is believed, however, that with the lowering of the amount which will involve drivers in the law's provisions, rather than lack of sobriety, will eventually be a major cause for disbarment from highways.

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

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

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

BLACK FEATHER

—BY— HAROLD TITUS

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WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

Rodney Shaw, independent trader, arrives in Michilimackinac in 1818, determined to fight the trade monopoly established by the John Jacob Astor company in the Northwest territory. He is met by Conrad Rich, an elderly clerk, Ramsay Crooks, Astor's dominant figure, and Annette Leclere, local beauty and inspiration to all the traders, especially to Burke Rickman. A ruthless trader who is the instrument of destruction to traders refusing to amalgamate with the Astor company, Rousell, the town bully, wearing the black feather, symbol of invincibility, knocks down Shaw's head outman, Basile, and Shaw in return throws Rousell into the water. Ramsay Crooks presents the symbolic black feather to Shaw. Later, at a conference, Shaw forces Astor's proposal virtually to surrender his independence, announces his readiness to fight the amalgamation, and prepares to depart the following day. At a ball that evening Shaw recognizes Burke Rickman as the Astor agent who had previously robbed him of his partner and his trade, and as a dangerous rival for Annette, with whom he is infatuated. There is an exchange of bitter words. Annette is chosen queen of the dance, and after flirting with both Rickman and Shaw, chooses Shaw as king for the following evening. Basile warns Shaw to hasten his departure and tells him an old man awaits him at his tent. Shaw finds Leslie, an old free-trader.

CHAPTER II—Continued

"Ay! Who's not heard of them? Far up the Mississippi; good hunters and in rich country. But others are there."

"Others was gone, now. Nor-westers're gone by law. Th' lone independent who opposed 'em's gone. . . . Sioux driven him out. Rich country waitin' to be took. By me. With you. I got . . . trade goods. You got th' feet 'nd wind."

"Look!" he said. "Astor figures to step in. He's sendin' Rickman. We'll fix a surprise for 'm!"

He fumbled in the buckskin pouch which hung from his girdle. "Here!" he said and drew out a map, crudely etched on parchment, and pointed to the winding course of the Mississippi and to a lake indicated well towards its headwaters. "Yon!" he said. "Rich country waitin' . . . to be took!"

Again he fumbled in the pouch and this time produced an Indian ceremonial stone of green, shaped like a butterfly, polished to satiny smoothness. "More powerful nor Astor! More valuable nor a ton o' trade goods! Like a key to a lock . . . Key to Pillager lock! Give to me by Standin' Cloud. Pillager chief. Saved his hide three year back. Brothers! Me 'nd Standin' Cloud brothers! He passed th' stone 'nd tells me to send it, if ever I need . . . a brother! No use, then. Two forts a'ready amongst 'em. Trade won't stand another split. But now . . . it's different."

He choked and gasped then and after a struggle gave up and once more reverted to signs. Rodney had strength and agility, he indicated. Rodney could direct the march and pass the credits and see that they were collected.

"Just two of us . . . old free-traders left," he whispered. "Just two as won't belly-crawl to . . . Astor. Do we deal?"

Rodney stirred though he was at the prospect, demurred. It was not fair, he declared.

"Gabbles!" the other cut in. "Gotten goods . . . Goods're no use less strong legs 'nd hearts go with 'em. You got legs 'nd heart with 'em. Do we deal? . . . Don't we?" he asked again and in his eyes was pleading which warmed Shaw with something else than the prospect of being able to make good his boast and satisfy his impulse to stand against the great company.

They talked, then, until dawn silvered the east. Then Rodney half led, half carried the old trader to the camp he had made at the eastern end of the island and left him with word that he would return and give his answer.

"They'll watch ye!" Leslie muttered as Rodney lowered him to his couch of buffalo robes. "They'll watch ye like a lynx watches prey. . . . Come late . . . I don't sleep nights."

Rodney slept until the sun was full an hour high. He had gone to sleep with his heart still fast at thought of the opportunity to establish himself again.

And he awakened with his heart going fit to choke him; gasping to himself a name. Oyer and over he repeated it, sitting there in his robes, blinking at the new day. "Annette!" he said. "Annette. . . . Annette. . . . Annette Leclere!"

Basile cooked breakfast for him and Shaw ate alone before his tent, the old man eyeing him with ill-concealed curiosity. Finally, he could no longer restrain himself and put the question in French:

"Do we put out with the old one?" Shaw smiled. "Does one pass by rare opportunity? Does one, Basile? Of course we put out. But not too hastily. Leslie is a sick man, Basile,"—soberly. "Perhaps even with a heavier sickness than one comprehends. He is unfit for a march. Today, we must make gestures at occupying ourselves. Tonight, during the dance at which I'm to be king,"—with a reminiscent grin—"I slip away and go to him. In the meantime . . ."

The sound of shod wheels rolling on gravel checked him and he looked up to see Annette in her gig, careening down the narrow street. But she could not help giving him notice as he leaped outward, flinging up an arm to make the leading black shy wide, grasping the filly's rein.

"Impudence!" she cried, feigning pique. "You will have me upset, Rodney Shaw. Stay back!"

"I stay here. I defy you!"—as he vaulted the wheel to the seat beside her.

"But you were to be gone from Mackinac! All have heard the brave things you said to Mr. Astor. Did you not mean them? That you'd be gone in defiance to him?"

"Not until those ripe lips hunger as mine hunger!"

"Nonsense, sire!"

So he drove with her that morning and strolled with her that afternoon. He wooed roughly, madly until, late in the afternoon, Annette fled his avid arms and hungry lips and sought sanctuary from his determination in the house of the old aunt which was her home.

He went back to his tent, walking lightly, head high. Men turned to watch him because, between sun and sun, he had become famous. He had defied Astor and he had flaunted his trespassing in romance upon grounds which, that spring, at least, had been admittedly Burke Rick-



"We'll Sting Astor and Claw Back at Rickman."

man's. Others wondered what manifestation Rickman's resentment might take. But Burke Rickman was not to manifest his resentment. Not openly. Donald MacIver, the shrewd Scot and loyal servant, had seen to that.

He and Rickman were together when Annette drove past that bright forenoon with the pugnacious young Shaw on the gig seat beside her, and MacIver had seen the chill of threat show in the other's eye and the heat of jealousy creep into his cheek.

"Don't, lad," MacIver muttered while his eyes twinkled. "Tis a passing thing. No challenge to ye, is yon upstart. Let him go on. Let him spend, mayhap, hours wi' th' lass. He'll gi' us what we need quicker so than by any ither means. He's not Meester Astor's mon. 'Nd he must be so if we discharge our duty. He made his boasts last night that he'd trade again, 'nd in th' territory. It's our obligation to determine where, to follow, to crush th' juice o' resistance from his very bones, if need be. Would he gi' us a hint as to where he'll trade? No! But will a lad tell th' innermost secrets of his heart to a lass? Ay! From her we'll learn."

Rodney gestured as king at the dance in the company headquarters that night and told himself that he was only waiting for the hour to grow late before slipping away to join Leslie.

But when the hour grew late he put it off. Multiple joy and achievement were there. Annette, first of all, was there, challenging and tantalizing him. And Rickman was there, his resentment badly under control.

But depart at last he did, and found Leslie waiting.

"Well? Do ye take my offer?" the old trader asked.

"I do, pardner."

"Good! We'll sting 'im, th' two on-dst! We'll sting Astor and claw back at Rickman for what he done to ye . . . Look, pardner!"

He led Shaw to the stores of trade goods, snug under their oilcloths, and by the light of a blazing torch Rodney beheld the valuables piled neatly there.

"Ought to be spry," Leslie whispered. "My men tell on hearin' Rickman puts out afore long. We'd best be weeks . . . ahead on him."

"Can you travel?" Shaw asked bluntly.

"Few days . . . rest'll fix . . . me."

So, for a week, while he waited for Leslie to gain strength, Rodney Shaw reveled in the pretense that feminine charms held him at Mackinac. Despite the truth that courtship served as a blind to confound the watch he knew must be kept on him, he was enamored, as many another had been caught in this half-decade since Annette Leclere, done with Montreal schooling, had come back to live with her old aunt.

A forbidding woman, this aunt, a grim, forbidding woman, sprung from metif stock, a fixture in the place, midwife and seeress, speaking a jargon of Ojibway and patios and seemed to take pride that so few understood her well.

Shaw disturbed the old lady and she stormed at Annette for having him about, but it did no good. The girl laughed at her.

Then, from pan to fire, Rickman was banished, tossed aside, snubbed, it would seem, and now it was Shaw who came hammering on doors before dew was dry.

CHAPTER III

Rodney Shaw changed his approach to Annette, scarce knowing that he changed. The light of amused combat left his eyes for minutes; his voice pleaded softly. He lost poise, lost years; he would boast to her of what he had done, of what he could do; he would strut before her . . . And he would plead, almost seriously, as others had pleaded. Almost seriously . . . not quite, and not for long.

And at those times, the girl was not so ready of tongue. She listened, denying his half-reverent pleas by her silence—but still she listened.

Today, he was in such a mood, stupefied by her intoxicating beauty, pleading with her to go inland with him. And she put him off and when he wheedled for reasons she listed his shortcomings. She was in play, but he failed to realize her words were not full-meant.

"Presumptuous, reckless, audacious, foolhardy—"

"To desire one so lovely?"

"To risk further the ill will of the company!"

"Ho!" he laughed. "Why should I fear?"

"But they have stripped you of your trade! They will crush you, if you persist!"

"They will try, yes. But they do not guess the card hidden in my sleeve!"

"Card? You possess some secret? Or is this only an idle boast?"

He had been toying with that same black ostrich plume which had reposed these days in his waistcoat pocket and now he waved the symbol of superior strength—in a dismissing gesture.

"Listen!" he said, halting in their walk and leaning close. "They think me a pauper, and that is well. But here under their nose I've acquired a share in goods beyond my wildest dream! And with these goods I march to the richest ground untended, a ground they plan to work!"

They were on a forest trail on the heights of the island. Dappled sunlight fell upon them, scents of balsam and cedar were in their nostrils.

"Ah, Annette!" he breathed, taking her hands. "I never dreamed, in the years I've lived, that such a desirable person as you pressed foot to earth! . . . She was in his arms, then, yielding gently and he felt her quick and irregular breathing against him.

"Dear Annette! Sweet Annette! And I've wasted years thinking of trade, when it's love I want! I've wasted my life, holding freedom as a goal, when it's enslavement in your heart I need!"

"Enslavement, Rodney?"

"Enslavement?" He repeated the

word aloud and looked away from her and at his manner alarm swept into the girl's face. "Of course, it's what I want!" he cried, laughing hungrily to cover his confusion. "You're sweet! You set me on fire!" he muttered, grasping her so roughly that, half frightened, she sought escape.

They returned to the village, Shaw's tongue losing its ease. He tried to pass off that unguarded moment, those impetuous words, and conduct himself as he had at other times, but fright persisted. Let lips seduce him from that objective which was the breath of his life? Ah, no! He'd gone far enough along this course.

At the gate he told her he could not be with her this night. He had affairs to attend, he said. He was brusque and absorbed, having been frightened by the strength of his own emotions. He left her, impelled to run in flight and she stared after him with the mingled feelings of one who has been rebuffed.

So that night the girl sat alone, hurt and outraged. And Burke Rickman, prowling the places of merriment in his role of spy, saw neither her nor Shaw. But Shaw, he discovered, was at his tent. Annette, then, might be alone and the time he had awaited, and the mood which had been so long in shaping, might have arrived. So he rapped on the aunt's door and found her there, with signs of tears on her cheeks and high temper in her eyes.

Sly, this Rickman, in playing on tempers. He questioned adroitly and probed and prodded to no avail. And he kept on, belittling Rodney, scoffing at him, predicting his dire future until Annette went white again with provoked loyalty and boasted of Shaw's strength and courage and possessions and plans; her thoughts and impulses were all ajumble, hating and loving Rodney in the same moment, defending him while she longed to hurt him.

She achieved both. Her boasts were the things Rickman had waited to hear; that was all he needed, to know Shaw had a partnership and planned to march to a rich ground unclaimed by traders.

So, at midnight, when Rodney slipped along the trail to Leslie's tent another followed furtively and when Shaw heard from his partner's lips the thing he had suspected and feared, this other listened, prone behind a boulder . . .

Leslie no longer deceived himself. The hand of death lay heavily upon him. Giles, his clerk, was holding a cup of water to his lips as Rodney appeared. The old man smiled weakly.

"I've held ye . . . baek . . . Delayed ye . . . thinkin' I . . . might git . . . strength . . . No good," he whispered. "Just one thing . . . I want. It's to . . . see th' Pillager trade . . . out of yon . . . hands. You go," he said and weak though he was, the order came imperiously.

Rodney knelt beside him in the entry to the tent. He could not hear the light scuff-scuff of a body worming closer, could not know that alien ears heard those rasping words, spoken at the cost of such torture.

"You take th' . . . goods. Ifen I . . . don't follow they're . . . yourn . . ." he added and his suffering eyes gleamed with stalwart friendliness. "No strings . . . to 'em . . . Yourn," he said and looked at Giles as if to adjure the man to bear witness to the agreement.

He fumbled, then, in his pouch and drew out the map and butterfly ornament.

"Take 'em," he gasped. "Use 'em . . . Standin' Cloud . . . I'll treat ye like . . . brother."

"I'll go," Rodney said. "I'll give them such opposition they've never dreamed of! I'll be gone before the sun shows," he promised.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Pumpkin, Squash Used to Produce Many Fruits; Over 100 Cross Pollinations

The production of about a dozen fruits from more than a hundred cross pollinations between different varieties of pumpkins and squash made at the state experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., says the Scientific American, has thrown considerable light on the botanical relationships of these groups and, incidentally, has given rise to several new forms that seem to be either immune or highly resistant to squash mosaic. Many unsuccessful attempts to hybridize these two vegetables have been made during the last century, hence the success attending the station trials is being watched with considerable interest because of the many possibilities it holds for developing new and better varieties.

Cucurbita is the technical name for pumpkins and squashes of which three annual species are more or less commonly grown, explains Professor Van Eseltine, station Botanist. These species are known as

maxima—which includes the winter squashes, such as Hubbard, Boston marrow and related types; moschata, also known as the grammaas, and best illustrated by the Japanese pie, winter crookneck, and the like, and pepo, or the pumpkins, the fall squashes and the summer squashes or scallops, vegetable marrows, and similar forms.

In each case the forms within these groups crossed readily, but the groups would not cross with each other. This seemed to establish the specific identity of the three groups. In 1930 an attempt was again made to cross these different groups in a study of the origin of the annual cucurbitas. About a dozen fruits have been obtained from these crosses and while they present many interesting possibilities, including evidence of marked resistance to squash mosaic, much further study will be required before any very definite conclusions can come from these investigations.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for August 22

THE PLACE OF RELIGION IN A NATION'S LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 25:1, 2, 8, 9; 29:45; 40:34-38.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. Ps. 33:12.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Meeting House.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The House of the Lord.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Why a Nation Needs Religion.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Place of Religion in a Nation's Life.

The nation of Israel was under the direct government of God—a theocracy as distinguished from a monarchy, or a democracy. God spoke to them through his servant Moses, but his relationship to the people was far more intimate than that of a distant power delivering laws through a representative. God dwelt in the midst of his people, and today we consider how he made provision for a place in which to meet with them, for a holy priesthood to minister before him, and made known his personal presence by a manifestation of his glory.

I. A Place to Meet God (Exod. 25:1, 2, 8, 9; 29:43-48).

Every place of worship, whether the tabernacle in the wilderness, or a church on a busy city street, testifies to the fact that man is indeed "incurably religious." He is a spiritual being, made by God for fellowship with himself. He is never satisfied until he meets God.

The pattern or plan for the tabernacle was given by God (v. 9), and was to be followed in every detail. But note that the people were to make a willing offering of all that was needed for its construction. God gives man the glorious privilege of partnership with him. Shortsighted and foolish is the man who grumbles because the church needs money. A father might just as well grieve because his children outgrow their clothing. Thank God if your church is alive and growing, and be glad for the opportunity to buy it some "new clothes."

Sacrificial gifts and faithful building according to God's plan, brought to completion a place of meeting which God sanctified and accepted.

II. Priests to Minister to God (v. 44, 45).

Note, first, that they were men called of God. Those who stand to minister to him for the people dare not appoint themselves, or seek an appointment by men. They must be "God-called."

They were also sanctified, or ordained, by God. Only as men act in true recognition of God's selection and setting apart of his chosen servants does ordination have real meaning.

Finally, notice that the priests were "to minister to" God. His servants are to serve him, and thus to meet the need of the people for whom they speak. They are "put in trust with the gospel," and therefore to "so . . . speak; not as pleasing men, but God" (I Thess. 2:4). If you have that kind of a pastor, praise God for him, and give him your earnest support and encouragement.

III. The Presence of God (Exod. 29:45, 46; 40:34-38).

He dwelt in the midst of his people. Christians also know what it means to have "God with us," for such is the very meaning of the name "Immanuel" (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:23). He it was who as the living Word "became flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14).

For our further instruction and blessing let us observe that when God dwelt with his people his glory "filled the tabernacle" (v. 34). Is that true of our churches? Have we so loved God and so fully yielded ourselves and our churches to him that he is free to fill the place with his glory?

The word "abode" in v. 35 is significant. What blessed peace and assurance must have come to Israel when they knew that God had come to abide with them. In this world of transitory things we need such an anchor for the soul—God's abiding presence.

But God's people must move on. There are victories to be won, a promised land to take. So we read that the cloud arose when they were to move forward, and when it was "not taken up, then they journeyed not until the day that it was taken up."

The Psalmist tells us that "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord" (Ps. 37:23). I believe it was George Mueller of blessed memory who inserted three words—"and the steps." The man, or the church, or the nation, that trust God, will have both "steps" and "stops," "ordered by the Lord."

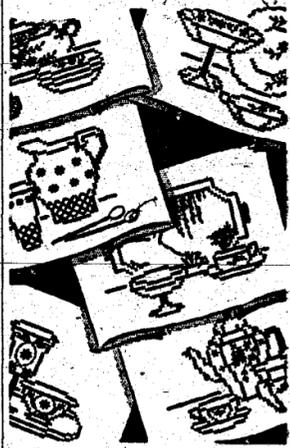
Beginning of Eternal Life
Eternal life does not just mean that when our bodies die our souls last on. It means a kind of life which we can begin to live here and now, and which cannot be destroyed by death because it is united with God.—A Day Book of Prayer.

Always an Answer

A little girl was once teased by a skeptic, who remarked that God had not answered her prayer. "Yes," she said, "he answered. He said no."

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More fun than a picnic . . . drying dishes with these cross-stitched towels. Put color into them with cotton floss, and you'll have the gayest, gladdest set ever! Here's pick-up work that fairly flies for each motif's in 8-to-the-inch crosses. Think what a welcome gift just a pair of these would make at bridal shower or house-



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Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Gift of Humility

O, the beauty of humility! How rare it is to find people possessing some gift, who do not boast of it and hold it up before others as a wonderful thing, which should be much talked of and noticed.

Every talent we have is a gift of God; we have nothing to do with it except to cultivate and take care of it, and to thank God for it. It is right that we should be aware of this special favor to us, but not to be boastful and conceited over it.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!
Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feet tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisons body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed by the country over. Get on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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THE WHEAT AND EMERALDS GOOD TASTE TODAY

New Russia Puts Past Behind Her—Halliburton Doubts People Will Be Forever Satisfied With Wheat; Holds Emeralds as Big a Part of Life as Bread.



These photographs by Richard Halliburton illustrate the metamorphosis which has overcome St. Petersburg since the formation of the communist government: 1. Soviet workers make themselves at home in the parks and palaces which once belonged exclusively to royalty. 2. Symbolic of the old Russia they know nothing about are the statues around which these young Soviets gather. 3. A group of Russian students.

By RICHARD HALLIBURTON
Author of "The Royal Road to Romance," Etc.

THE most important story in the world today—and the most interesting—is Russia.

This is not a phrase from the Soviet propaganda book, nor the outburst of a parlor pink. It is my own opinion, and no one could be more thoroughly American, nor more of a champion of the right to live and pursue happiness in one's own manner (contrary to the Soviet system) than myself.

Riding into Leningrad from the airport, I passed along streets turned upside down with pavement construction, and walled with scaffolding behind which new factories and apartments were rising ten stories high. My motor car had to plow through dense throngs of busy, hurrying pedestrians, for in the fury of the new enthusiasm, work goes on 24 hours a day. The noise of the traffic, the concrete mixers, the steam-rollers, the steel riveters, was deafening—and sweet!

Aristocracy Built Culture.

The capital of old Russia was one of the noblest, most beautiful cities on earth. It had spaciousness, dignity, leisure, wealth, power. Peter the Great, who built it on marsh islands at the head of the Gulf of Finland, had no less vigor and imagination than the worker's councilmen of today. With a wave of his hand he swept aside all obstacles to create public squares of enormous area, and surround them with public buildings that are the largest and most lavish in Europe. The richest class of people in the world during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, the Russian nobility, flocked to St. Petersburg. Each noble tried to outdo his neighbor in the construction of palaces and in his show of splendor. In this competition the czars kept well in front, spending money and gathering treasures to an extent incomprehensible to us today.

The resulting magnificence, built on the anguish and enslavement of the masses, shone with a blinding light. The Russian aristocracy developed taste, culture, sophistication. They became distinguished throughout all other countries for their regal manners, their extravagance, their incomparably beautiful women and lordly men. The greatest collection of pictures outside the Louvre found their way to the Hermitage gallery, the music of Tschai-kovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov (despite his radical tendencies) flowed from every orchestra. The art of ballet-dancing became a Russian monopoly. St. Isaac's cathedral, an architectural wonder of the first magnitude, rose from the marshlands. Summer palaces were built to rival Versailles in splendor. Emeralds big as hen eggs glittered from the crowns of Russian queens. In the art and the grace of fine living, St. Petersburg, right up to 1914, led the great capitals of the earth.

Splendor Recalls Czars.

All this is gone, utterly, irretrievably, vanished. Leningrad hates, defames, jeers at what she used to be, just as the vengeful and bloody-fisted peasant women jeered at Marie Antoinette on her way to the guillotine because, like the

czars, she had starved them in order to create immortal grandeur.

On my first night in Leningrad I went to the Marinsky theater to see a ballet, "The Hunchbacked Horse." I felt a real surge of excitement. This theater was almost holy ground. Here the most exalted of the old regime gathered to hear glorious Russian music and watch incomparable Russian dancing. To attend the Marinsky, the nobility donned their richest jewels, their whitest gloves, their most lavish gowns and uniforms. Here the czar and czarina with their son and daughters came frequently, to sit in the Imperial box. A more glittering, royal gathering has not been seen elsewhere.

No theater have I ever seen as beautiful as the Marinsky. The walls are covered with yellow damask, and each seat in the orchestra is an individual arm chair upholstered with the same rich silk. At the back is the Imperial box, and on the sides the smaller boxes of the grand dukes. The decoration has faded very little since they sat there.

Into this regal auditorium the new masses were pouring. Some had on no coats, some had shirts but no neckties, only half the men had shaved that day. Not one woman wore anything but the plainest, cheapest, sack-like dress. Not a jewel, not a flower, not a graceful attitude, not a beautiful person. A sailor and his girl sat on one side of me. Two slovenly students in colorless wool-blouses sat behind. Next them, two women with gold teeth who were probably street-car conductors or brick layers. From the Imperial box leaned six laborers, probably from the shoe factory, eating pastry. The musicians in the orchestra wore wool shirts and no neckties. No class consciousness anywhere—and, indeed, why should there be! Everybody present was a peasant farmer or a factory worker or a soldier or a sailor. There is no other class left in Russia. All others have been exiled or exterminated.

The ballet, I am happy to report, was superlatively good. Here is one czarist art the proletarians have not let die. Magnificent costumes and color and light and skill flashed from the stage for four hours. The audience ate apples all during the performance. Otherwise they were well behaved.

Satisfied With Barest Necessities.

The violent transformation of Leningrad from imperial to proletarian is evident on every side. The ducal palaces, run-down and woe-begone, are now workers' apartments. The Yusupov palace where Prince Felix murdered Rasputin is a "house of culture and rest" for teachers. The great suburban estates have been turned into pleasure grounds where the workers go to escape the desperately crowded quarters in which they live.

The old Nevsky Prospect, now called the Prospect of October 25, once one of the smartest and richest streets in the world, is now one of the dingiest. True, three times as many people parade it as before, but they are dressed in sacks instead of furs, and have coxcocks to spend instead of gold roubles. The shops that once offered only the best and the most beautiful are now poverty stricken, half empty and displaying only the cheapest and most unattractive goods. No individual shop-keeping is allowed. Every place is state owned and state supplied. Taste and quality are incredibly bad. There are book stores, but only revolutionary histories and tracts can be bought. There are cinema houses—but only

political, Soviet-glorifying films can be shown.

It seems to me that the Soviets discourage their people from having anything more than the barest necessities. Clothes, flowers, motor cars, simple romantic entertainment, are considered dangerously counter-revolutionary in the hands of private individuals. There is very little money among the workers to buy these things with, and any accumulation of money is a capital crime. And if the Russians did have the money there is almost nothing on which to spend it. In one fur shop I bought a sheep-skin Cossack hat. It cost 100 Soviet roubles. The average monthly pay for a worker is 150 roubles. My good German camera was stolen out of my hotel, and I tried to buy another one. There was not a single camera (except a few Russian imitations) to be bought in all Leningrad.

On an island in the Neva river stands the Fortress of Peter and Paul, built by Peter the Great to protect his newly founded capital. This place is held in particular disfavor by the Soviets, for to its prison were sentenced the political enemies (now heroes) of the former government. All they did was to throw a bomb under the czar's carriage and blow a few of the royal family to bits, which, as we know now, was a pious and glorious act of rebellion against the capitalistic system.

As a prison, however, the place is unspeakable, and the agonies endured there in the name of political faith helped drive the liberal-minded people of the country into blood-thirsty revolt.

Tombs of the "Tyrants."

Another reason the Soviets dislike the fortress is that its church shelters the tombs of all the czars from the time of Peter the Great to Alexander, the father of the last Romanoff. Large groups of workers are led through this church—now ugly and unkept, and stripped of all the splendor it once knew—and shown the tombs of their mortal enemies, the czars. The accompanying lecture, in brief, is this: "Here lie the devilish tyrants who fought against the demands of the workers. Let us be thankful that the Romanoffs are dead and all the corrupt Russian capitalists with them."

On another day I visited two of the most celebrated summer palaces—Peterhoff and Detskyoye Selo. The former is famous for its fountains which when they play create a scene of extravagant loveliness and luxury. Here the czars and their courts danced and wore their emerald crowns. In Detskyoye Selo, Catherine lived in imperial splendor, amid her 50 drawing rooms, her rooms walled with amber, with silver, with priceless murals. Here she received in her gold and crystal ballroom, dined with a hundred dukes in her banquet hall of jade and lapis-lazuli.

These two monuments to czarist glory are now museums used to teach the modern proletariat how criminal and shocking were the days and ways of the Romanoffs.

This all seems to me to be as lopsided a system as was the previous one. Formerly a few people had too much cake and too many emeralds, while the masses starved for wheat. Now the masses all have wheat, and no emeralds. But man cannot live by bread alone. The supply of emeralds is just as vital as the supply of wheat, if life is to be worth living—the purely decorative and esthetic is as necessary as the useful and practical. In Leningrad, alas, the emeralds have all been trampled underfoot. Only the wheat remains.

GOOD TASTE TODAY

by EMILY POST
World's Foremost Authority on Etiquette
© Emily Post

Wear Small Sleeves in Wedding Party

DEAR Mrs. Post: My sister would like to know what features make the women attendants' dresses different at an evening wedding, since you have said that it is not proper for women to wear cut-out low necks and sleeveless evening dresses to church.

Answer: The only requirement for evening dresses worn by the wedding party in church is that they have at least very small sleeves and that backs be cut moderately, or else have matching jackets which can be worn in church. The evening effect is also helped by the richness of the materials. This last is not infallible since materials of all varieties are worn at daytime and evening weddings.

Do the Natural Thing; You'll Likely Be Right

DEAR Mrs. Post: The other afternoon two gentlemen called on me in regard to a business transaction. After greeting them I sat down, assuming that they would do likewise. But instead they continued to talk, remaining standing. Feeling somewhat embarrassed, I got up again and we finished our conversation all standing until they left fifteen minutes later. Should I have asked them to be seated? I suppose when a lady sat down a gentleman seated himself without any further gesture on her part.

Answer: I think in this case it would have been natural to ask them to sit down. It is true that ordinarily people sit down unless they are staying for only a moment of time.

The Double Celebration.

DEAR Mrs. Post: I have two sisters, both married on the same day almost 25 years ago. One sister's husband is still living and the other one's husband died several years ago. We would like to do something in honor of the double anniversary, but do you think it will be cruel to the widowed sister?

Answer: Certainly it would be impossible to think of the anniversary as a double celebration. But, on the other hand, I see no reason why you should deprive the happy sister of her share. However, the least you say about the anniversary of the widowed sister the less difficult you are likely to make the day for her. And if she is not to be present at the party, it would be nice if you sent her a few flowers with your love but with no reference to the day.

College Dancing Age.

DEAR Mrs. Post: Do you consider it incorrect for a girl of fifteen to go to a college dance? I have a very good friend who is four years older and he has asked me to come to a dance at his college. His mother would go with me and we would stay together at school. Mother is debating about letting me go because she is afraid I will be the youngest girl at the dance and perhaps she will be criticized for having let me go.

Answer: The only possible objection to your going is the not too certain one that people seeing you at this dance will perhaps afterwards imagine that you are two or three years older than you really are. I see no impropriety in your going since a college dance is after all not very far removed from a school dance, and the girls who go to it are not necessarily grown.

Use Old Cut Glass.

DEAR Mrs. Post: Will you explain the present-day status of deeply cut glass? I don't believe people are buying it today, and perhaps it is no longer being sold, but I am an older housekeeper who has some really beautiful pineapple cut pieces, and I wonder whether I shall be stamped old-fashioned if I bring them out of the back corners of the cupboards and use them?

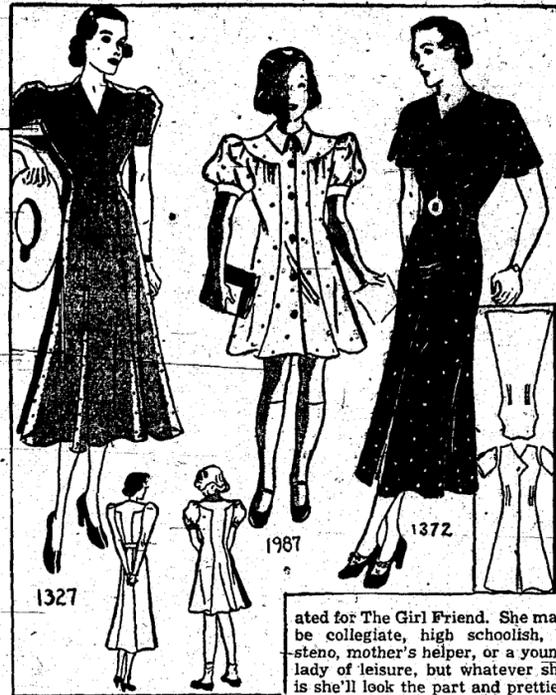
Answer: Although certain designs in glass cutting are seen less often than they used to be, this does not mean that they are any less valued by those who possess them. They would go in every type of house except one that is strictly modernistic. Use yours by all means, especially if they look well with your china and silver.

Friend Was Right.

DEAR Mrs. Post: Who is right? I gave a friend a subscription to a magazine and after she had received several numbers, the publishing company discontinued the magazine and sent her a check to cover the balance of the time. She in turn sent this check to me and I think she should have kept it. However, she insists that the money is mine.

Answer: I agree with your friend, since you gave her a subscription, and not money. Perhaps, if you feel like it, you might put this returned amount into another magazine.

Here's Planned Prettiness



IF AUTUMN comes will you be left behind with faded summer frocks, Madam? No, no, many times no—that is, not if you will but accept this cordial invitation from Sew-Your-Own. It's the easy way to become frock-sure of chic for yourself and your daughters, as well. So Madam, why not sew, sew, sew-your-own!

A Dutch Treat.

Isn't it often mother gets a break (it's beauty before age, you know) but this trip she does. Sew-Your-Own has designed, especially for her, an all-occasion frock (above left) that's simply lovely to look at. If father's compliments have become a bit rusty from lack of use, this frock will bring them back to their former brightness. It's pretty in any fabric: gingham, silk crepe, rayon prints, percale, or sheer wool.

Sweet 'n' Simple.

It's a treat, too, for mother when she finds a dress for Little Sis that's as carefully planned as the captivating model above center. It gives the growing girl the fluffing out she needs in the shoulders, and the prettily flared skirt offers her graceful poise indoors, plus full freedom for activity out of doors. It's adorable with the collar and cuffs in white linen. It heightens the contrast of her luscious healthy santon.

Chic for the G. F.

And a treat for all concerned is the frock Sew-Your-Own has cre-

ated for The Girl Friend. She may be collegiate, high schoolish, a steno, mother's helper, or a young lady of leisure, but whatever she is she'll look the part and prettier in a take-off on Pattern 1327. It is new, novel, and easy to sew. It is undoubtedly the frock to wear when your escort, the time, and the place are important.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1372 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material. Pattern 1987 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material, plus 3/4 yard contrasting. Pattern 1327 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, plus 3 1/2 yards of cord for lacing. With long sleeves, 4 1/2 yards required.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Household Questions

Keeping Cut Flowers—To help prolong the life of cut flowers, wash the vases thoroughly with soap and water, and scald them.

For a Delightful Odor—Add a drop of perfume to starch as it cools and children's dresses, which require starch, will have a delightful fresh odor.

Keeping Apples—Apples will keep longer if rubbed over with a little glycerin, which can be washed off before the apples are used.

When Using Soda—To prevent the soda taste in foods in which soda is used as a leavening agent, dissolve the soda in a small amount of liquid called for in the recipe before mixing it with the other ingredients.

WNU Service.

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LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



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EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN.

Moderation in sports, hobbies or other occupations pays health dividends though it may appear to be a restraining influence.

15th Annual Charlevoix County Picnic on Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 6

In this county Labor Day always means the big county picnic. This is the one day of the year that citizens from all walks of life are just one big happy family. It is not too early to make your plans to attend and enjoy meeting your old friends again.

Features of the day will be the boys and girls 4-H Club exhibits, sports of all kinds, base ball, music and others. Next week the program will be sufficiently advanced so that more complete details will be given.

Please remember this is your day and your picnic. Watch the paper for further announcements next week.
B. C. Mellencamp,
County Agr'l Agent.

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. In the Matter of the Estate of Elisha N. Clink, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 12th day of May, 1937.

Present: Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Lella M. Clink 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 13th day of September, 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. RUEGSEGGER,
Judge of Probate.

Vance Family Reunion At Tourist Park Last Sunday

The East Jordan Tourist Camp was the setting for a happy re-union Sunday afternoon. Being near the 52nd anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Vance, about eighty relatives and friends met to have dinner and spend a few hours together.

Mr. Vance brought a short gospel message. He told of a scattering of peoples when they built a high tower as their way of gaining heaven. If all displeased God who is a holy God and demands obedience of His creation. Centuries later, people who spoke many different languages were brought together and could then understand the message of God's love as spoken by Peter. He told of God's grace for all who would believe in the gift of salvation through faith. The Holy Spirit, as God's interpreter taught them what Peter was saying as he told of the newest manifestation of God's love — that God's Son, the Saviour, the Saint of God from the foundation of the world had died on the cross and had risen again.

This gathering, he said, is a happy one with everyone smiling as they greet others in love and with good wishes. Then continuing, he said this is a type of that happy gathering in the other land where all who love the Lord, have accepted and trust Him will meet to live forever.

Those present came from near and far: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Vance and son of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Vance of Miami, Florida; Ethel Vance of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance and family of East Jordan, Michigan; Mrs. O. G. Carpenter and four children of Lansing, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vance and son Ardis of Lake City, Michigan; a grandson, Howard Vance drove up from Flint with his wife and older daughter.

A niece, Mrs. James Aenis of Grand Rapids, her son, Harold of Central Lake, a daughter, Mrs. Wm. Miles and four children of Bellaire, a son Robert of Pontiac and daughter of Rapid City came. Another niece of Mr. Vance, Mrs. Clyde Smith with her husband, one son and three daughters all of Charlevoix joined the group; a niece, Mrs. Robert Watson with her husband, two sons and four daughters came over from Central Lake; a niece of Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Vern Smith with her husband, two sons and a daughter-in-law of Bellaire were present, also another niece of Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Reva Hanel of Detroit, two grand nieces Elaine and Gloria Bargy also of Detroit. A cousin of Ellsworth, Mrs. Oscar Larson came over with her three children and from the same community Miss Emily Sinclair, also a cousin.

Others present were Mrs. Jacqueline Carpenter of Charlevoix, Michigan, two sons, two daughters and grandchildren; Mr. and Mrs. George Aenis of Akron, Ohio; Peter C. Bargy of Detroit, Kenneth and Albert Clark of Ellsworth.

Living out in the open and getting acquainted with nature—even if she does not provide the modern conveniences for comfort—is a pleasant change — home looks so good to you when you return.

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 11th day of August A. D. 1937.

Present: Hon. Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Clark, Deceased. Mary Fowler, a daughter, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1937, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

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

ERVAN A. RUEGSEGGER,
Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY ORDER

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in chancery.

Leslie Viland, Plaintiff, vs. Ruby Viland, Defendant.

ORDER OF APPEARANCE
In this cause it appearing from an affidavit on file that the Defendant, Ruby Viland, is not a resident of this State and that her present address is unknown;

On Motion of E. A. Ruegsegger, Attorney for Plaintiff, it is Ordered that said Defendant, Ruby Viland, cause her appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date hereof, and in default thereof that the Bill of Complaint in said cause be taken as confessed.

Publication of this Order shall be in the Charlevoix County Herald, unless other service is obtained, as is provided by Law.

Dated June 16th, 1937, at Charlevoix, Michigan.
PARM C. GILBERT
Circuit Judge.

E. A. RUEGSEGGER
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Business address:
Boyer City, Mich.

Chain Store Taxes Less Popular In 1937

That protests from consumer and farm groups are putting the brakes on legislation which forces chain stores to raise their prices to consumers, is shown in a survey of bills proposed and laws enacted by State Legislatures in their recent sessions. Altogether 98 anti-chain store tax bills, intended to cripple chain stores, were introduced in the Legislatures of 32 states during their 1937 sessions. But only five of these once popular measures became laws, the other 93 being killed or failing to pass.

Wisconsin and Maine led in the trend away from special burdensome taxes on chains. Maine repealed its anti-chain store tax, enacted three years ago, and turned a cold shoulder on three bills to increase the levy. Repeal of the tax was brought about almost entirely by farmers and farm associations, who objected to the tax on the grounds that the chain stores are their best markets and that any laws which injure markets injure the farmer's income.

Likewise in Wisconsin. Due largely to farm opinion, Wisconsin allowed its tax of \$250 on each store over 25 in a chain to expire, and failed to pass three other proposals to continue this type of taxation.

Further indication of the growing unpopularity of anti-chain store legislation is seen in the failure of the United States Senate to enact a bill taxing the larger chains \$650 a store in the District of Columbia. Although the proposal to soak the chains was advanced by strong opponents of chain stores in the House as an example to the rest of the country, it received little consideration in the Senate Committee, where it was quickly killed.

The turning of the tide against taxes intended to penalize the chain stores started in California. There a huge tax on chain stores was passed by the legislature and submitted to the people to vote upon during the last national election. To the surprise of the politicians favoring the tax, it was voted down by their constituents in 57 out of 58 counties. Since then, law-makers have stopped to wonder if special taxes on the stores which sell at low prices and make it possible for the masses of people to buy at low prices might not be boomerangs after all. For the public is coming to realize that special taxes on food chains mean higher prices, and farmers are already on record to the effect that they mean smaller markets and fewer sales.

Premarital Physical

Examination Required After October 29

Michigan will be in the forefront of those states protecting the health of the family when the new marriage law passed by the 1937 Legislature goes into effect Oct. 29. Dr. C. C. Slemons, state health commissioner, declared today.

"The whole-hearted support given this new health measure by members of the Legislature," said Dr. Slemons, "is indicative of Michigan's desire to prevent the spread of syphilis and the birth of syphilitic children. That means of prevention is at hand in the reliable diagnostic tests and in the uniformly accepted specific treatment for this communicable disease."

"The passage of the Michigan law comes opportunely this year — when the entire nation is girding itself for the greatest campaign ever waged against the spirochete, the cause of syphilis. The premarital examination stressing as it does the blood test for syphilis is a fundamental attack in this campaign. The future parents of Michigan will welcome this opportunity to present a clean bill of health as a firm foundation for any marriage."

The new law requires that "all persons making application for license to marry shall at any time within fifteen days prior to such application be examined as to the existence or non-existence in such person of any venereal disease." The medical examination to be performed by any licensed physician must include a blood test for syphilis. The blood test will be made by the Michigan Department of Health or any laboratory registered by the department. Tests made by the department laboratories will be performed free of charge.

Beneficial results to be expected from whole-hearted cooperation with the new law, according to the commissioner, include the following:

1. Prevention of the birth of syphilitic babies.
2. The promotion of marital happiness through freedom from disease.
3. A definite decrease in the number of stillbirths caused by syphilis.
4. Tremendous savings to the state by eventually reducing the number of children and adults, crippled, blinded, deaf or insane as a result of syphilis, who must be cared for in public institutions.
5. A stimulus to infected persons who may be considering marriage to seek adequate treatment of this communicable disease.
6. Education of the public as to the nature and prevention of syphilis, founded upon the fundamental principle that syphilis is a dangerous communicable disease and must be fought as such.

An abundant use of green vegetables, fresh fruits and milk will reduce the worry over daily menus.

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YOU GET LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE because of the extra tough, long-wearing tread.

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5.50-17.....	12.50
6.00-16.....	13.95

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4.50-21.....	6.35
4.75-19.....	6.75
5.00-19.....	7.20
5.25-18.....	8.00

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4.50-21.....	6.03

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THAT a million more were injured?

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CHICAGO, ILL.	.70
DETROIT	.65
FORT WAYNE, IND.	.65
FLINT	.55
GRAND RAPIDS	.50
MARQUETTE	.50
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