

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 41

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1937.

NUMBER 38

15th Annual County Picnic

SPORTS, BALL GAMES, BOXING, 4-H CLUB EXHIBITS TO BE FEATURED

Final plans have been developed for the biggest and best county picnic at Whiting Park, Monday, September 6. From noon until late in the afternoon, events of interest to young and old will be the center of attraction.

A flag raising ceremony at 1:00 o'clock starts the activity. American Legionnaires will be in charge. A feature of the program will be awarding of distinguished war awards to two county Legionnaires. Immediately after this program a complete line up of sports including races for young and old, tug of war, pie eating, and other contests will add to the enjoyment of the occasion. A picnic without ball games just isn't possible, so two soft ball games will take care of the desires of all base ball lovers. At 1:30 the K. P.'s of Charlevoix will play the Coffee Cups of East Jordan in a 7 inning game. Next Thompson's Farm Lads will display their ability against the Boyne City Merchants.

An amateur program will be staged at 2:00 o'clock featuring the Soule family of Bellaire, one of the noted musical groups of Northern Michigan. The next event will be several boxing contests including the best boxers from county and CCC Camp Wolverine.

One of the big features of the day will be the 4-H Club annual exhibit. Over 45 head of dairy animals will be shown by the junior dairymen. You all remember that wonderful display of canned goods that the 4-H club girls have had the last several years. Again you will be given the opportunity of seeing the fine work accomplished by the 4-H Club members throughout the county. Music will be furnished throughout the afternoon. A big basket picnic dinner at noon with coffee, cream and sugar furnished free. Three American Legion posts will have their usual concession stands.

Committees representing the WPA recreational organization are handling the details. They have worked to give the folks of Charlevoix county a real day free of charge, and filled with every type of activity that makes a picnic a day of real enjoyment. Everyone welcome. Let's have the best ever.

Special Holiday Show At The Temple

The Temple has selected the year's biggest musical, "You Can't Have Everything" to add to holiday spirit, and to help make your Labor Day a memorable one. Bursting with song and comedy this choice film fare boasts of a cast that includes Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Ritz Brothers, Tony Martin, Rubinooff and his violin, Charles Winninger, Tip, Tap and Toe, Louis Prima and His Band, Arthur Treacher and Louise (guess who) Hovick. "You Can't Have Everything" will be presented Sunday and Monday (Labor Day) with matinees daily at regular admission prices. The complete Temple week includes:

Saturday: Dick Foran in "Land Beyond the Law," Sybil Jason in the Technicolor special, "The Little Pioneer." Latest News of the Day.

Sunday, Monday: Alice Faye, Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, Rubinooff and His Violin in "You Can't Have Everything." Matinees daily.

Tuesday, Wednesday: Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond in "There Goes My Girl." Comedy and Sports reel. Family Nights, two for 25c.

Thursday and Friday: Richard Dix and Joan Perry in "The Devil Is Driving." Charlie Chase comedy. Color cartoon.

Notice

Section 85 of Act No. 67 of the Public Acts for the State of Michigan for 1937, Regular Session, effective July 28, 1937, requires all banks to publish, once each week for two successive weeks a notice to the effect that that bank is no longer subject to the provisions of Sections 31 and 32 of Act No. 66 of the Public Acts for the State of Michigan for 1929 which Sections provide — including but not by way of limitation, the requirement that the commercial, savings and industrial loan business, investments, and reserves of the bank be segregated and the requirement that the funds deposited by savings depositors and investments made therefrom shall be held solely for the payment of deposits of said funds.

State Bank of East Jordan
By Robert A. Campbell,
adv.2t Cashier.

Will the Tigers finish in second place this year? Keep up with their play by reading H. G. Solsinger's column daily and Sunday in The Detroit News.

Scholarships Available In Charlevoix County To High School Graduates

To Superintendents and High School Principals:
May I call your special attention to the plan for rural scholarships at the State Teachers Colleges which has recently been set up by the State Board of Education?

You realize that there is a shortage of rural teachers. County commissioners of schools have had great difficulty this summer in providing teachers for their schools. The State Board of Education has therefore arranged to grant scholarships to suitable graduates from duly accredited high school for the coming two years. These scholarships will relieve the recipients of state tuition amounting to ten dollars per term. (The student activities fee is not remitted. This fee at Central amounts to \$7.50 per term.)

These scholarships will be pre-rated to counties in which there are no county normals on the basis of one scholarship for twelve rural teachers. The procedure for securing a scholarship is as follows:

1. The student will apply to the county commissioner of schools for an application form.

2. This application form, when filled out, is to be sent to the State Department of Public Instruction, c/o John R. Emens, Lansing.

3. All applications are to be referred to a committee composed of representatives from three of the State Teachers Colleges. This committee is as follows: President Paul V. Sangren, Western; Registrar C. P. Steimle, State Normal College and Dr. M. L. Smith, Head of Rural Department, Central.

You will be doing a favor to any of your graduates to whose attention this arrangement is called and you will also be rendering a service to the rural schools.

Very truly yours,
E. C. Warriner, President
Central State Teachers College
Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Mrs. Pauline LaLonde Was Resident Here For Sixty-four Years

Mrs. Pauline LaLonde passed away in her sleep, Thursday, Aug. 26, at her home in East Jordan.

Pauline Addis was born Jan. 14, 1864 in Poland, her parents being Joseph and Veronica Addis. In 1872 she came to the United States and in 1873 — sixty-four years ago — located in this vicinity where she has since resided.

On Jan. 30, 1891, she was united in marriage to Supley LaLonde at East Jordan. Mr. LaLonde passed away in March, 1926.

Deceased is survived by two stepchildren — Mrs. Bert Mullen and William LaLonde of Traverse City — and three brothers, Michael, John and Frank Addis of East Jordan.

Funeral services were held from St. Joseph's Catholic church Monday forenoon, Aug. 30th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski. Burial was at Calvary cemetery. Among those here to attend the funeral were the following relatives from Traverse City: — Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. William LaLonde, Mrs. Grace LaLonde, Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Richie.

Steelhead Fishing Continues In Lake Charlevoix

Although Labor Day ends the regular trout fishing season in Michigan, the law provides for a special three-month extension for the taking of steelhead or rainbow trout only in certain designated waters.

The steelhead fishing season continues open throughout September, October and November.

Steelheads, in sizes up to 15 or more pounds, begin to enter the waters tributary to the Great Lakes and larger inland lakes early in the fall. Among waters in which fishing for this species will be permitted until Nov. 30, are Lake Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, and channel below powerhouse at Elk Rapids in Antrim county.

State Parks Stay Open

Four northern state parks will be kept open beyond the normal tourist season for the accommodation of those who suffer from hay fever, parks authorities here announced. Orchard Lake near Manistee, Magnus near Petoskey and Traverse City parks will remain open to Oct. 15; Straits near St. Ignace to Oct. 1. Most other state parks close Sept. 15.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the many friends for their acts of kindness at the death of our sister and step-mother, Mrs. Pauline LaLonde. Also for the floral offerings.

The Addis Families
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mullen
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. LaLonde.

School Opens Monday, Sept. 13

MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE. NEW TEACHERS ENGAGED

The 1937-38 school term for the East Jordan Rural Agricultural School District will begin Monday, September 13 at 9 o'clock a. m.

Several improvements have been made during the vacation period. Lockers have been installed in the corridors of the high school building. The lockers have two shelves each and will accommodate two pupils. Each locker is equipped with lock and key. The grade building has a new lighting system installed throughout and is now equipped with a lighting system equal to the one in the new addition. This was a much needed improvement in the grade school. Two new concrete tennis courts have also been added during the summer.

Five teachers who were with us last year will not be with us this coming year, namely; Miss Starmer who has accepted a position in the Lansing Schools; Miss Westfall, now Mrs. Theodore who is keeping house in Kalamazoo; Mr. Oldt who has accepted a history and English position in the Traverse City Schools; Miss Davis who will teach English in Caro, Michigan; and Miss Raatikainen who will teach music in Ishpeming.

The following teachers will appear on the East Jordan teaching staff for the first time this year: Miss Lella Muck, Marquette, second grade; Miss Sylvia Miami, Munising, third grade; Miss Anne Goss, Ann Arbor, commercial; Miss Mary Carolyn King, Elm Grove, West Virginia, English; and Miss Mary Elizabeth Finch, North Liberty, Indiana, history and debate.

Mrs. Leatha Larsen will teach geography and arithmetic in the seventh and eighth grades instead of the fifth grade as she has for the past several years. Kenneth Heafield will assume the duties of Junior High School Principal.

A list of the pupils assigned to the various elementary grades will appear in next week's issue of the Herald.

Gas Shipment Test Now OK'ed By Law

Increased protection to motor vehicle owners whose gasoline tax payments constitute such a vital portion of the highway revenues of the state, is the object of new legislation enacted by the 1937 session.

A gap in the law covering collection of gasoline tax was closed by enactment of a measure framed for this purpose. In the past, the Department of State, which collects this tax, has relied solely on the report of the common carrier as to the contents of shipments into the state. The carriers, on the other hand, reported the contents on the strength of representations made them in each case by the shippers.

A new statute gives the Department of State, through its representatives, authority to enter the premises of any wholesale distributor of petroleum products for the purpose of taking samples of his products, for analysis at the state laboratories.

Joseph D. Hadley, Director of the Gasoline Tax Division of the Department of State, has reported to Leon D. Case, Secretary of State, that the new statute will prevent attempts to ship gasoline as kerosene or a similar distillate.

TODAY In Your Paper

Irvin S. Cobb wished that the man who says he can talk with chimpanzees would ask the simians what they think of our civilization. Read his sparkling column in this issue.

God requires social justice, claims the Rev. Harold L. Lundquist in the Sunday school lesson for September 5.

Another installment of "Black Feather," the excellent new serial by Harold Titus.

At last! The inside story of why President Roosevelt selected Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama for the Supreme Court. In William Brueckart's authoritative "Washington Digest."

What is it . . . dinner, lunch or supper? Emily Post gives authentic information on etiquette in her column, "Good Taste Today."

Richard Halliburton, renowned adventurer, writes of Athos, the land "for men only" in southeastern Europe.

Jap airmen provoke grave crisis by shooting British Ambassador to China — 75th congress to be known for what it did NOT do — Railroad strike threatens — All the important happenings of the world's week in "News Review of Current Events" by Pickard.

MARRIAGES

Evans — Colden

The home of Rev. and Mrs. James Leitch was the scene of an early morning wedding, Monday, Aug. 30th, 1937, when Joe H. Evans of East Jordan and Miss Annie A. Colden of East Jordan were united in marriage. They were attended by Miss Helen Colden sister of the bride, and Levi Gibeloy of Detroit.

The groom is well known in and around East Jordan, and is quite popular. The past year he was teaching school in Hillman. The bride is also one of our most estimable young ladies and for the past six years was a teacher in the schools of Ellsworth. They will make their home in Davison, Mich., where the groom has a position as teacher.

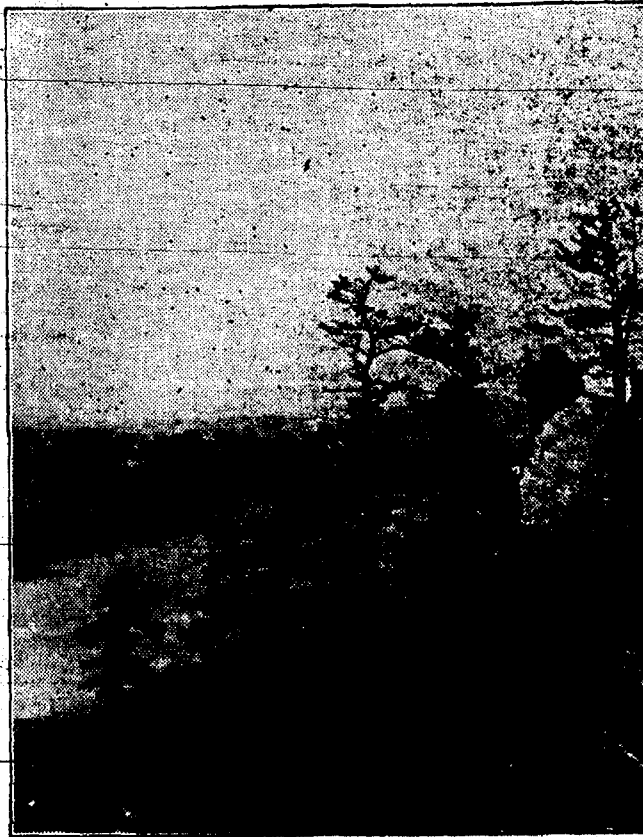
Joseph W. Kemp Passed Away At Charlevoix

Joseph W. Kemp passed away at the Charlevoix hospital, Sunday, Aug. 29, from heart trouble.

Deceased was born at Brighton, Ontario, and came to Michigan in 1870. He came to Charlevoix County when 22 years of age. In 1891 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Mitchell at Charlevoix. Mrs. Kemp passed away May 1st, 1937. A farmer by occupation, Mr. Kemp owned and operated a farm part way between East Jordan and Charlevoix.

Deceased is survived by a number of sons and daughters, brothers and sister residing in East Jordan and this section.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at Charlevoix. Burial was at East Jordan.



THE LAKE OF THE CLOUDS, in the Porcupine Mountains of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This scenic gem in Ontonagon county has the highest altitude in the central west.

Local Chapter Future Farmers of America Take Annual Trip

Each year the members of the local chapter of F. F. A. who have taken Agricultural class work, (and who, have a complete and accurate account of their project work carried on outside of school) go on an educational trip. They see many things and visit places of interest, most of which could not possibly be impressed on their minds by class discussion.

This year we planned to go to Niagara Falls. Early Saturday morning, August 7, twenty of us boys, with our teacher and adviser Mr. Russell Egert, and bus driver Clarence LaLonde, started on our journey. We took along a big tent in which to sleep and most of our food. The first day we traveled to Port Huron. From East Jordan to Standish we saw much pine and oak forest, and much cutover land, only a small part of which had been replanted. From Standish to Port Huron we saw many large dairy farms with various types of buildings. Most old barns had flat roofs, but new ones were all of hip-roof or round roof construction. In this area we also saw many twenty-acre sugar-beet and bean fields and large acreages of corn, wheat, oats and hay, which appeared to be producing bumper yields this year. Large herds of both beef and dairy cattle were seen grazing on many farms in that part of the state.

In Port Huron we camped at Light House Park, a beautiful park located at the mouth of the St. Clair river. That night we were invited to, and attended, a free amateur show at the park. This show is put on each Saturday night by campers in the park who contributed acts, and by people in and around Port Huron. Prizes are offered for the best acts and some of them were fine. Sometime East Jordan might try the plan.

Sunday morning we continued on our way. We took the ferry from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ontario. In Sarnia the Canadian Customs officer asked each of us several questions before we were allowed to start on our trip into Canada. The road from Sarnia to London was through a flat, heavy, fertile land. Here, as in the Thumb district of Michigan, grain and cattle raising are the leading agricultural industries, and the area looked very prosperous. At London, Ontario we saw one of the Kellogg Breakfast Food factories. As we came nearer Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, we began to cross a more hilly country and here tree fruits and grapes are grown to a considerable extent. The city of Hamilton is located at the bottom of a sandstone and limestone cliff several hundred feet high. This is the same ledge over which Niagara Falls flows about 40 miles to the southeast. From the top of this cliff we could see many miles in every direction.

On the way from Hamilton to Niagara Falls we crossed the Lewellyn Canal through which boats may pass around the falls from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

We entered Niagara from below the falls and our first view of them was from that angle. Both the Canadian and the American falls can be seen from the Canadian side of the river and the view is wonderful from that side. After locating a camp site, pitching our tent, and cooking a real supper of pea soup, potatoes, meat and the "trimmings" we returned to the falls to see them after dark when large search lights are turned on them. When you visit the falls do not fail to see them at that time of day because it is then they are the most beautiful.

The next morning we went to the gorge and whirlpool below the falls. We took an elevator to the bottom of the gorge where a guide showed us about and told us several interesting stories. One was that of a young man who fell into the water in the gorge and was the only person to ever come out the other end alive several miles down stream. This happened in 1935. All the water which comes over the falls races and churns through this narrow gorge. It has an average depth of 35 feet, and in places huge rocks in the bottom cause the water to mount 10 feet high. The noise is so great a person must talk at the top of his voice to be heard by someone standing nearby.

We next came over to the American side across a toll bridge and as we left the Falls saw the DuPont Chemical factory. The American Cyanamid Fertilizer plant and many steel mills. At Buffalo we saw huge elevators and the Carborundum factories. The road from Buffalo to Cleveland was lined with roadside stands at which many kinds of fruits and vegetables were sold. The attractive ones with the large displays were doing a fine business. Along this point of our route we saw large grape vineyards, peach orchards, greenhouses and nurseries. Farms were smaller as would be expected in a fruit growing area, but buildings were well kept and homes beautifully landscaped. Tomatoes were grown in large acreages for canning. We spent Monday night at a tourist camp on

4-H CLUB NEWS

COMPETE AT STATE FAIR

Pick of the Michigan 1937 4-H boys and girls who number 41,000 will be at the Michigan State Fair to vie for competition and state 4-H championships September 8 to 12.

Included in those at the fair will be five from Charlevoix county. They are:

Howard and Wilbur McDonald, East Jordan, Conservation Demonstration; Clare McGhan, Charlevoix, Health; Einer Olstrom, East Jordan, Achievement booth; Melvin Sommerville Boyne City, Wood Identification.

Nearly 7000 head of livestock will be exhibited by boys and girls, some of the winners will then enter open classes against their elders. Fifty colts, 250 sheep, 150 swine, 75 beef animals and 300 dairy cattle, plus about 75 pens of poultry are to be shown it is estimated by A. G. Ketunen, state 4-H club leader at Michigan State College.

Health champs, who will compete in November at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago, will be named. Dress revue winners and the best judges are to be selected in competition. Eight achievement booth winners will be named to attend the next national club encampment at Washington in June, 1938. Dairy winners will go to the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October.

The boys and girls at the fair will represent at least 70 counties. Expenses of their trips are being paid by the State Fair management.

Pet Male Deer May Be Dangerous During Fall Months

The department of Conservation again warns individuals who have pet male deer, captive or non-captive, that these animals may be dangerous during the fall months, which is their "rutting" or mating season.

Two years ago a northern Michigan man was killed by a buck deer and another man severely injured by a different deer. In both cases the deer were captives.

Captive or semi-tame male deer not penned have been known to attack attendants without provocation or warning during the fall months. In the wild, buck deer that have not lost their fear of men, as a rule keep a safe distance from humans.

Hunting Licenses Expire This Month

All 1936-37 hunting licenses and gun permits will expire in Michigan, Thursday, Sept. 30, the department of conservation announced.

Hunting licenses for the 1937-38 seasons are now being distributed by the department throughout the state and will be on sale in advance of the fall hunting season. New gun permits may be issued by conservation officers to applicants who have purchased the new hunting licenses.

Raised by a she-herd that stole her when a baby. Like little Mowgli of Kipling's most famous story she lived for eight years the life of a wild beast. In the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with Next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Lake Erie near Geneva, Ohio. Cleveland was very impressive with its great foundries and steel mills, but none of the boys expressed a desire to live in the "smokey city."

Our next interesting stop was at Greenfield Village, Detroit. We could not spend as much time as we wanted to spend there, but saw the first flour mill used in America. Stones were used for grinding. We also saw the first silk loom used in this country. The court house where Lincoln held his first trial and where he practiced law for seven years is reconstructed there; and the chair in which he was sitting when shot. After seeing a number of other things the village closed and we were unable to continue on through it. We camped Tuesday night at Pontiac in the backyard belonging to Mr. and Mrs. St. Charles. (Mrs. St. Charles is "Dinty" LaLonde's sister). They treated us royally, and as their home is only three blocks from the Main Street the boys had this one opportunity to visit about in a large city. On Wednesday we completed our trip returning by way of Flint, Saginaw, Grayling and Gaylord.

We want to take this opportunity to thank the school board and parents for making this trip possible. Even though we each paid our own expenses, and the cost of the gas, oil and driver, we would have been unable to go if the trip had been by smaller automobiles. It was a wonderful trip and everyone had a wonderful time.

— Bernard Best, Reporter.

News Review of Current Events

ATTACKS BRITISH ENVOY

Jap Aviator Shoots Ambassador to China . . . Congress Adjourns . . . Fails to Pass Most of 'Must' Legislation



A breathing spell! Members of the 75th congress, happy at adjournment, at last, file out of the Capitol in Washington.

Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union

Jap Airmen Courts Fate

A JAPANESE army aviator precipitated the gravest international Far East crisis since the fighting began in Shanghai, and perhaps indeed since the Boxer rebellion, when he swooped down upon a Chinese road to pour machine gun bullets into an automobile flying the British Union Jack from its radiator.

One of the bullets pierced the body of Sir Hughie Natchbull-Hughes, Great Britain's ambassador to China, as he sped in the car to attend a conference with British foreign service officials. The ambassador, a veteran of 30 years in the service, was rushed 50 miles to Country hospital where an operation was performed.

Sir Hughie was the highest ranking British official in China, where Great Britain has enormous interests at stake. He was attacked by a Japanese airplane which did not even have the right of a belligerent—since no war had been declared—while his conveyance was flying the British colors. The last comparable incident in China was the Boxer rebellion of 1900, when the German Ambassador von Kettler was shot and killed in Peiping.

Hooray! School Is Out!

EVEN if there were more than a few threats of "Wait'll I get you after school," the nation's lawmakers were happy as schoolboys at the end of the term, as the first session of the Seventy-fifth congress came to a close at last. The senators and representatives, fairly bogged down with months of wrangling, much of it futile, through the intolerable Washington summer, were glad of release, even if such release carried the implication that there might be a special session in October.

But the legislators left the Capitol in the realization that the session just ended will probably become known less for what it did than what it did not do.

Four out of five of President Roosevelt's major "must" measures it did not pass; the fifth it passed only with reservations which put a new complexion upon it.

Congress did not pass the wages and hours bill. After being passed by the senate in unacceptable form, with the understanding that it would be improved in the house, the bill was still buried with the house rules committee when the bell rang.

Congress did not pass the new crop control bill which includes Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" project. It was agreed that this legislation be brought up during the first week of the January session or the special session.

It did not pass the President's desired legislation for re-organization of the executive department. It did vote the White House six new secretaries, though.

It did not pass the proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme court by six justices, who would apparently be selected with a view to insuring the constitutionality of New Deal measures. By a vote of 70 to 20 it permitted a substitute measure, which would have added the justices one at a time, to die a natural death in committee.

In addition to failing to enact this legislation demanded by the chief executive, congress defeated the Norris bill to create seven "little TVA's" and the crop insurance bill, proposing a revolving fund of \$100,000,000. The senate failed to ratify the sanitary convention with Argentina, modifying the restrictions on imports of meat and live stock.

However, congress did:

Pass the Wagner low-cost housing bill, but with restrictions on the unit cost which will, it is charged, make the program virtually unavailable for New York and other large cities which constitute the principal slum problems. The \$526,000,000 measure was on the President's "must" list.

Pass a sugar quota which may be vetoed by the President. "He threatened to veto such a bill if it limited the output of Puerto Rico and Hawaii to 126,000 and 29,000 short tons annually, and it does just that.

Extend the neutrality law to prohibit the shipment of arms, am-

munition and implements of war to belligerents or extension of credit to them.

Pass the Guffey act, creating a commission to fix prices and control the marketing of bituminous coal. Appropriate \$1,500,000,000 for work relief in the current fiscal year.

Pass a bill to outlaw personal holding companies and other alleged means of tax evasion.

Passed a reform bill for the lower courts, designed to speed appeals to the Supreme court and permit the Department of Justice to intervene in cases involving the constitutionality of a statute.

Ratified the Buenos Aires "peace treaties," which include a consultative pact for common course of action when war anywhere threatens the American republics.

Extended the CCC three years. The President had asked that it be made permanent.

Passed a farm tenancy bill to help share-croppers buy their own farms. This provides for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 the first year, \$25,000,000 the second year and \$50,000,000 in succeeding years.

Railroad Strike Threatens

ONLY successful mediation by the United States government appeared as a chance to prevent a nation-wide strike of 350,000 railroad workers as railroad representatives flatly refused the 20 per cent pay increase demanded by the "big five" railroad brotherhoods in Chicago conference. The unions said their only recourse was to call out conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen and trainmen.

Federal mediation would automatically postpone the strike 30 days. The national mediation board named Dr. William M. Leiserson, one of its members, to conduct hearings.

Railroads' financial condition precluded the granting of wage increases, said H. A. Enoch, chairman of the carriers' committee. The increase requested would add \$116,000,000 a year to operating costs, of which \$2,000,000 would be for extra social security taxes and \$4,000,000 for extra retirement fund taxes, he said.

Planes Land Without Eyes

AT OAKLAND, CALIF., civilian and army fliers proved that air transport planes can now be landed under conditions which prevent the pilot from gaining the slightest glimpse of the ground. Using only a radio beam for "eyes," pilots made 100 perfect "blind" landings at the airport there with a Boeing 247-D plane, of the type now used on several of the nation's commercial air lines.

The cockpit windows were covered with metal screens to prevent their sneaking so much as a peek at the field. Many pilots flew the ship and, although some of them had never operated that type of plane before, not a single landing was made outside the 200-foot runway.

So successful were the tests, the bureau of air commerce, army, navy and commercial airlines representatives present agreed that the system would be adopted for the country as a whole. The system, which makes it possible to bring a ship safely to earth, even through snow, rain, fog or dust, was called by authorities the most dramatic thing of its kind since the first flight of the Wright brothers.

Andrew W. Mellon Is Dead

ANDREW W. MELLON, reputedly one of the four richest men in the United States and secretary of the treasury in three cabinets, died of uremia and bronchial pneumonia at the home of his son-in-law at Southampton, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Shortly before his death he had fulfilled the ambition of his life by giving to the nation what he termed the "nucleus" of one of the finest art collections in the world. The collection he gave was valued at \$50,000,000. Excavation is now under way for a \$15,000,000 building to house the collection in Washington.

Japanese Turn Tide

SUCCESS in landing thousands of reinforcements from its transport ships, the Japanese appeared ready to turn the tide of ground battle in the undeclared war in China, while their navy threw a blockade around 800 miles of the Chinese seacoast from Shanghai nearly to Canton, in South China.

Only at terrific cost were the reinforcements getting ashore. Many entire landing parties were blown to bits as they attempted to take shore positions under a blaze of machine gun fire and in the face of artillery shells and land mine explosions.

More than a quarter of a million men were reported engaged in the fighting along a front stretching from Shanghai northwestward to Tientsin, Peiping, Nankow and Changpei, deep in Chahar province and north to the Great Wall.

At the northern end of the front the pro-Japanese Mongol troops of Prince Teh battled combined Chinese regular and communist armies. Japanese reported the capture of Kaigan, capital of Chahar, shutting off Chinese communication with Mongolia, while the routed Chinese troops fled to the south. Japanese forces broke through the stubborn Chinese defenses at Nankow and penetrated the Great Wall. They were reported to have succeeded in escaping narrowly a strategic Chinese maneuver which would have trapped 30,000 Japanese troops south and west of Peiping. Chinese positions south of Peiping were dominated by the well-equipped, well-trained and mechanized Japanese army, which captured the commanding high land.

But despite all this activity to the north it was upon Shanghai that the full horror of the war descended. The international settlement was little safer than any of the rest of the great port, except, perhaps, the native district of Chapei, which was gutted by flames and torn by bombs and shells. After two weeks of fighting in Shanghai, there were reported to be 5,160 casualties in the international settlement and the French concession, including 1,760 fatalities.

Guffey's Unholy Three

SINCE the fight on the President's court plan began in the senate, it has become more and more obvious that a serious split impends in the Democratic party ranks. It was not a secret that certain of the senators and representatives were marked for extinction, fish fries and harmony dinners notwithstanding.

But few expected the bombshell that broke when Sen. Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, in a radio speech just before the end of the session, openly named Senators O'Mahoney of Texas, Burke of Nebraska and Wheeler of Montana as senators who would not return to Washington after the next elections.

Burke summed up reply of the three men attacked when he said that if Guffey's statement were true "we might just as well forget about Jefferson Island and harmony dinners and get ready for a real battle." Wheeler, on the senate floor, said that if the "Democratic bosses . . . want to drive us out of the Democratic party they will not have any difficulty in doing so. I say to you (Guffey) that if you nominate your governor of Pennsylvania or yourself for President of the United States, you will not have to drive us out."

Admiral Yarnell Protests

UNCLE SAM was brought nearer than ever to the unofficial war in North China when a shell exploded on the deck of the Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet, killing Freddie John Falgout, a seaman, and wounding 18 others of the crew. The ship was lying at anchor in the Whangpoo river in the heart of the International Settlement of Shanghai. It was impossible to determine whether the shell had been fired by the Chinese or Japanese.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the fleet, warned the governments of both nations against shellfire over American and foreign warships. The President and the State department were inclined to leave diplomatic overtures to the military, naval and diplomatic officers in China. The President declared that under the circumstances accidents such as the one which beset the Augusta were bound to occur.

Santander Falls to Franco

SPAIN'S thirteen-month-old civil war drew one step nearer to a close as Gen. Francisco Franco's army captured the city of Santander, last important government outpost on the northern coast. As the insurgent troops filed in to occupy the city, it was apparent that the remaining government army of 60,000 men was trapped in the hills southeast of the city in an area 15 miles square. Probably they were not even aware that Santander's "iron ring" had broken.

During the last of the twelve days of Franco's furious thrusts, the city's streets had run red with the blood of anarchists' victims, as thirst, hunger and terrorism crazed the populace. By the thousands, civilians were fleeing by sea—the only way—to France. Every available craft was put into service; hundreds even attempted a getaway in rowboats, canoes, dories and other small craft, some of them using improvised sails made from sheets.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington—The Supreme court of the United States has a new member, and to that extent, President Roosevelt has succeeded in reorganizing the highest court in the land.

With the nomination by the President of Sen. Hugo L. Black, Alabama Democrat, and confirmation of that nomination by the senate, we find a Supreme court that stands for liberal interpretations of the Constitution by a vote of six to three on most questions.

While it is important, of course, to know that Senator Black, the new justice, is nearly 100 per cent New Dealer, it is much more important to the country as a whole to think of Mr. Black hereafter as being fully aware of the reasons why he was selected to the lifetime job at \$20,000 per year. It is likewise important to remember the reasons why Mr. Black was selected when one examines the so-called balance of power in the Supreme court.

It seems to me that Mr. Black will enter upon his duties next October under one of the gravest handicaps that ever was set upon the shoulders of a Supreme court justice. Because of this handicap, and because of the reasons lying back of his appointment, I greatly fear that Senator Black can never be a great member of a great tribunal.

In the first instance, his record in the senate, covering a period of ten years, has demonstrated to most everyone that he has a keen mind, but the fact remains, and I think it cannot be disputed, the new justice lacks the poise which always has been an attribute of outstanding judges. I hope he has the qualities that will enable him to grow and become a good justice from the legal standpoint; I hope this for the sake of the country as a whole and for the sake of the judicial structure of our government. But after observing him as an independent writer over the last ten years I think I would be unfair to those who read these lines if I did not characterize Mr. Black's as a decidedly mediocre appointment.

Again, the fact that nearly all Washington observers and a very great number of officials do not expect much legal wisdom from the new justice is traceable more to the conditions under which Mr. Black received the honor than to Mr. Black himself.

Let us examine the reasons that lie back of Mr. Roosevelt's selection of Mr. Black. In this case, as in the case of many lesser appointments, the motives, the politics, the underlying objectives have not been stressed anywhere. In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to review several years of history on one line and it is likewise necessary to examine various incidents marking Mr. Black's career in the senate. Out of this maze of detail, certain significant and more or less definite conclusions appear.

Along the one side of the examination we find Senator Black consistently supporting President Roosevelt's New Deal programs wherever and whenever he found them. We note as well intolerance on his part for those persons and those arguments running counter to New Deal policies. Thirdly, we cannot overlook various senate investigations conducted by Senator Black for we know that in most of these he was carrying out orders from the White House. That is, Senator Black was engaged in expeditions of smear, of muckraking, and in needless exposure by way of senate investigations, in order that if there were flashbacks someone other than the President would be in the white light of criticism.

Casting aside many of the assaults on Mr. Black's personal record, and turning to the other phase of the situation that culminated in his selection for the court, it must be plain to anyone knowing all the facts that President Roosevelt had a definite purpose in selecting the Alabamian. This phase also requires a bit of review.

Court Split Party

When the President suddenly demanded that congress reorganize the Supreme court and make provision for the appointment of six new justices of his own choosing, he created an enormous split in the Democratic party. He alienated many sections of the South and at the same time provided many old-line southern Democrats with ammunition which they could use to justify their positions in opposing Mr. Roosevelt on many other phases of legislation.

I do not mean to say that all of the southern Democrats turned against the President because that is untrue. There were possibly a half dozen senators from the South and an equal proportion of representatives who are sticking by the President and will continue to support him. That fact, however, does not alleviate the condition. Senator Black was among those

who stayed with the President through thick and thin. He never was an exceedingly popular man among his colleagues. Add to this the capacity of using harsh language in the extreme and one finds that he was not the most popular choice among the senators for the job to which he has been elevated. From various quarters, therefore, I have heard observations to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt appointed Senator Black with full knowledge of the facts I have related. He could and did slap at some members of his own party for failing to go along with him on the court packing plan and some other New Deal legislation like the wages and hours program. He showed certain groups and cliques in the senate and house that he is boss.

Then, in selecting a man from the deep South undoubtedly the President figured it would be influential in pulling back to him some of the support which he certainly has lost among local politicians in the southern states. Views of this test of political strategy differ greatly, but whether he gains or whether he loses on that score, there certainly is ground for belief that the reasons were as I have given them.

There is also another reason for the appointment of Mr. Black. Of course, everyone realized that Mr. Roosevelt would name a man of New Deal leaning. Moreover, everyone recognized that it would be strictly a personal appointment as far as the President was concerned. So the stage was set for appointment of a man of more or less radical tendencies—but no one expected the choice that was made.

Now, the senate long has operated almost as a high class group. Every senator considers his colleagues with great deference and respect. This is senatorial courtesy. Does it not seem quite reasonable then, to consider that Mr. Roosevelt went into the senate to pick a new justice with the full realization that the nomination would be debated in gentlemanly fashion; that senatorial courtesy would tone down the barbs and the darts and the personal attacks that would probably obtain if the name of a private citizen were submitted? I cannot know the President's mind, obviously, yet I have heard these conclusions stated so many times that they cannot be wholly disregarded. New Dealers consider the appointment clever from the standpoint of senate debate, and those opposed to the New Deal called it a smart trick. So there is very little disagreement.

May Solidify Court

I called attention earlier to the effect of the conditions under which Mr. Black enters the court. I think examination of them is vital.

They are important for the reasons I have set down and they are important from another standpoint. It is pure conjecture, of course, but I am going to mention the possibility that Senator Black's entry into the court membership may possibly create resentment among the other justices. Each of them will certainly know about all of the various undercurrents, the gossip, and the more or less obvious facts involved in the appointment.

I have been wondering then whether the other members of the court, even liberal members like Justices Stone, Brandeis, and Cardozo, may not feel that Mr. Roosevelt has subjected them to undignified terms. I mean by that, is there not a possibility of them feeling that the President is seeking to gain decisions along his own line of reasoning rather than on the basis of justice and law?

As I said, this is pure conjecture. Nevertheless, I think it will be agreed that it is a logical thought, because the Supreme court justices, after all, are just as human as you and anyone else.

Carrying this thought a little further, what will be the effect upon the old conservative members of the court like Justices McReynolds and Butler and Sutherland? Will they regard the Black appointment as a direct thrust at them personally? If they do, it seems to me the logical result would be to make them more conservative than they now are.

I do not mean to imply dishonesty or unfairness to any member of the court. I know some of them personally and I respect every one of them. I merely call attention to these things as among the possible results in the appointment of a man to the Supreme court who may have been hot the worst appointment possible but surely, all conditions considered, it was far from the best.

Politically, the Black appointment is likely to enter into the 1938 congressional elections. There seems no way by which the matter can be avoided as an issue. It is only through those elections of senators and representatives that the people can express themselves, and nearly everyone agrees now that the name of Justice Black will enter into numerous state and district political battles.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

The State of the World. SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Up in Montreal a veteran showman says he talks with chimpanzees in their own language. I wish he'd ask one of his chimpanzee pals what he thinks about the present setup of civilization.

Because I can't find any humans who agree as to where we all are going and what the chances are of getting there. In fact, the only two who appear to be certain about it are young Mr. Corcoran and young Mr. Cohen, and they seem to hesitate at times—not much, but just a teeny-weeny bit—which is disconcerting to the lay mind. We are likely to lose confidence even in a comet, once it starts wobbling on us.

I'm also upset by a statement from England's greatest star-gazer—they call him the astronomer royal, which, by coupling it with the royal family, naturally gives astronomy a great social boost in England and admits it to the best circles. He says the moon is clear off its mathematically prescribed course.

Cash Vergus I. O. U.'s. ONLY a few weeks ago the front pages were carrying dispatches saying the adjustment of Great Britain's defaulted debt was just around the corner. Economists and financiers had discussed terms of settlement. Figures were quoted—mainly figures calling for big reductions on our part, but never mind that. They were figures anyhow.

Lately the papers have been strangely silent on the subject. Perhaps you remember the old story told on the late John Sharp Williams, who frequented a game at Washington where sportive statesmen played poker for heavy stakes—mostly with those quaint little fictional products called I. O. U.'s as mediums of exchange.

Early one morning a fellow senator met the famous Mississippian coming from an all-night session. "I certainly mopped up," he proclaimed. "I won \$3,000—and what's more, \$8.75 of it was in cash."

Autumn Millinery. JUST as the poor, bewildered males are becoming reconciled to the prevalent styles in women's hats, up bobs a style creator in New York warning us that what we've thus far endured is merely a foretaste of what's coming. In other words, we ain't seen nothin'!

For autumn, he predicts a quaint number with a slanted peak fifteen inches high, which, I take it, will make the wearer look like a refugee trying to escape from under a collapsing pagoda.

Another is a turban entirely composed of rooster feathers. A matching coat of rooster feathers goes with this design. But in the old days they used hot tar.

A third model features for its top-hammer a series of kalsomine brushes sticking straight up. Naturally, the hat itself will imitate a barrel of whitewash.

But the gem of all is a dainty globular structure of Scotch plaid. Can you imagine anything more becoming to your lady wife than an effect suggesting that she's balancing a hot-water bag on her brow?

"McGuffeyisms." THE lieutenant-governor of Ohio urges a return to "McGuffeyism" for settling modern problems.

"Twas in a McGuffey reader that I met those prize half-wits of literature—the Spartan boy who let the fox gnaw his vitals; the chuckle-headed youth who stood on the burning deck; the congenial idiot who climbed an alp in midwinter while wearing nothing but a night shirt and carrying a banner labeled "Excelsior" in order to freeze to death; the skipper who, when the ship was sinking, undertook to calm the passengers by—but wait, read the immortal lines:

"We are lost!" the captain shouted. As he staggered down the stair.

And then the champion of all—the Dutch lad who discovered a leak in the dyke so he stuck his wrist in the crevice and all night stayed there. In the morning, when an early riser came along and asked what was the general idea, the heroic urchin said—but let me quote the exact language of the book:

"I am hindering the sea from running in," was the simple reply of the child."

Simple! I'll tell the world! Nothing could be simpler except an authority on hydraulics who figures that, when the Atlantic ocean starts boring through a crack in a mud wall, you can hold it back by using one small Dutch boy's arm for a stopper.

IRVIN S. COBB.

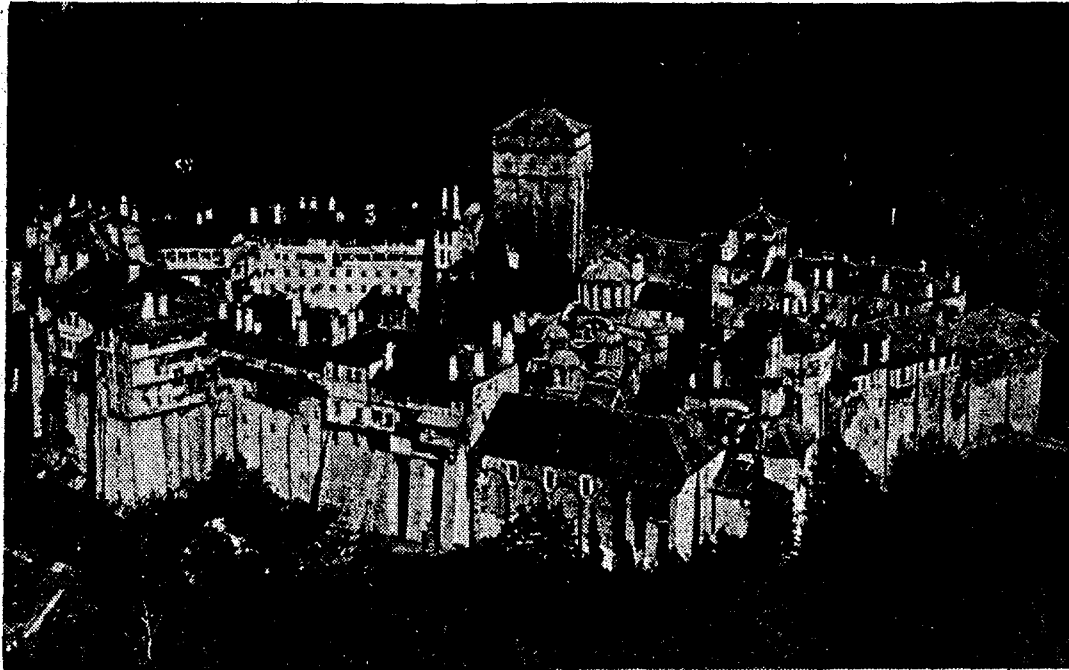
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Bamboo Largest of Grasses

The giant bamboo is doubtless the largest of the grasses. The arundinaceae grows to 100 feet high and the variety Tulda to 70 feet high. There are other very high varieties.

ATHOS—LAND OF MEN ONLY

Special Police Bar Women, Wolves from Holy Community—Capital Called Karyes, Meaning "Nuts to You" in English—Halliburton Explores It



Some of the monasteries are as big as small villages. This one is a third of a mile around the walls. Life is lived there exactly as it was a thousand years ago.

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

THERE exists today in southeastern Europe a little country, washed by the Aegean sea, so fantastically different from all other countries in the world that in writing about it I am aware I shall be straining the credulity of my readers to the utmost. So let me assure you at the outset that every word of this story is strictly true, and can be authenticated in any reference book on the subject.

This country is almost a thousand years old, and has a government which has functioned uninterruptedly over a longer span of time than any other government on earth. But in all this time it has never introduced a single new idea in politics, education, or science. The four thousand people who inhabit it occupy the same venerable buildings, read the same parchment books, wear the same style of clothes, lead the same kind of lives to the minutest detail, as their country's founders in the Tenth century. In the midst of progress and evolution it has remained a medieval world.

When we examine it we find, to our astonishment, that every inhabitant is a male—has always been a male since the beginning. Upon its soil only one woman in all its long history has ever set foot. And she remained just fifteen minutes.

No child has ever been born within this country's boundaries. Baby boys may have been brought here and have grown up here, but never once a baby girl.

This country is located entirely on a narrow peninsula. At the point where the peninsula joins the mainland the inhabitants have placed special police whose sole duty is to keep wolves and women from crossing the frontier.

Rams But No Ewes.

Not only are all females of the human race rigorously barred—females of any other sort are barred as well. There are large flocks of roosters in the country, but not one single hen—plenty of rams but no ewes—herds of steers and bulls but not a cow can be found. There are thousands and thousands of cats—all tom; innumerable dogs, all male. Only female birds and female insects have been able to fly or crawl to the state's great annoyance—across the border.

All the four thousand inhabitants wear long black beards and long black robes. Hair-cutting is not allowed. Instead, hair is gathered into a big knot at the back of the neck and secured with hairpins. Baldness is unknown.

The people drink quantities of liquor, but singing is strictly prohibited.

The capital is called Karyes, which, when translated into English, gives it the lovely and mellifluous name of Nuts.

This community is the Holy Community of Mount Athos. On maps it is included in Greek territory, but actually it is as independent as the moon.

East of Salonika the map of Greece shows three long narrow mountainous peninsulas extending like three infatuated sausages into the Aegean sea. Of these Athos is the easternmost—thirty miles long and five wide. Its base, however, is so flat and narrow that King Xerxes of ancient Persia, bringing his fleet to Athens for a conquest of Greece, easily cut a canal across the isthmus to save his ships having to round the stormy point. Rising above the point is an abrupt and spectacular peak 6,000 feet high of pure white marble.

And on the rugged sea-slopes and

shores of this peninsula, placed four or five miles apart, are twenty lonely and isolated communities. Each is enclosed within a huge medieval stone building, walled and battlemented, and built around a court. These communities are monasteries. Several of them were founded between the years 900 and 1000. Several more in the 1100's. The monasteries are giants in size. The largest measures nearly one-third of a mile around its walls. Another is ten stories high. Fortress, castle, college, church, all in one, they were all built in beauty and in grandeur by the outpourings of riches from the emperors of old Byzantium.

It is in these vast religious refuges that the entirely masculine population of Athos lives. . . four thousand monks. And it has been their abots who have passed the unique laws forbidding any creature of the female sex from profaning the holiness of this long-bearded heaven.

Noted for Size, Splendor.

Byzantium—now Istanbul—in the year 900 was the most zealously Christian city ever known. The Eastern Orthodox church dominated it completely. But for numbers of citizens in this excessively religious metropolis, Byzantium was not half pious enough. These fanatics, protected and supported by the state, retreated to the wild and uninhabited—and dramatically beautiful—peninsula of Athos. Here, as monks, they turned their zeal into the construction of monasteries.

In the center of each monastic court the monks built a church in the form of a Greek cross. Into these churches were poured the gold and silver and jewels which Byzantium, then mistress of the western world, had wrested from a hundred subject nations. Not pounds, but tons of gold were spread across the ikons and the altars. Huge gold chandeliers hung from the domes; huge gold candelabra, higher than a man, lit the holy treasuries.

Once these churches were finished, the monks held gorgeous services, conforming rigidly to the ritual fixed by the Patriarch.

That was in the year 950. And what remains today, of all this glory? Everything!

Ever fleck of gold, every jewel, every ikon, every slightest detail in the services, exist in 1937—exactly as 1,000 years ago.

The first generations of Athonian monks rendered an incalculable service to humanity, for they possessed cultural as well as spiritual strength. Into their monasteries they brought all the previously written books they could lay their hands on. Sixth, Fifth, even Fourth century manuscripts, collected from Egypt and Arabia, Syria and the East, found their way to Mount Athos.

And what has happened to these thousands of scholarly books? Have they been saved?

Nearly every one! But the monks themselves who have preserved all these ancient treasures—what sort of people are they after thirty generations without women and without children?

They're Done With Women.

To answer that question we must first understand what sort of men come here and why they come. They come mostly because the Eastern Orthodox church in Greece, Russia, Serbia and Bulgaria, has so emphasized the literal bliss of a physical heaven and literal torments of a physical hell, that simple-and-susceptible minded youths (particularly in times past) have fled to Athos believing that only by a life of abstinence and self-mortification can they hope to escape from eternal frying in the fires of hell. With a lot of women around, self-mortification would be much harder.

There are other monks with ro-

mantically-inclined natures, who have had their souls slain by the infidelity and inconstancy of some woman. With broken hearts, seeking refuge in religion and solitude, they come to Athos. They are through with women and never want to see one again.

One "diabolical demon" who broke the law happened to be (so the story goes) a famous European queen (the late Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, who died in 1916), whose country had contributed so generously to the support of the monks that she was given a special permit to approach the front door of one of the biggest monasteries—a favor unique in history.

All went well, up to a certain point. The queen gazed for several moments into the forbidden area where for one thousand years no woman had ever set foot. Then, to the horror of the assembled monks, she suddenly walked resolutely and quickly on through the doorway—just because she wanted to—and into the courtyard.

straight toward the entrance of the church itself—the church where the unspeakably holy relics lay—pieces of the True Cross, girdle of the Virgin Mary, foot of a saint that lived on top a column for fifty years. The monks were almost paralyzed. They couldn't seize the woman bodily—she was a queen and their benefactress. But every step she took, further wrecked the accumulated holiness of the centuries. The monastery would be cheapened and desanctified in the eyes of all the other monasteries. While the poor abbot, in despair, was wondering what to do, the queen, having seen all she cared to see, calmly left.

Male or Female?

The most disconcerting female intrusion of all happened one recent summer.

In June, two young Danes, accompanied by a third young person wearing man's attire and proclaiming to be a male, came with proper passports to the peninsula to make a tour of the monasteries. At the first night's stop the monks looked scrutinizingly and suspiciously at the third member of the party. Was it really a boy—or a girl in man's clothes? As the suspected visitor walked about, into the church and library and every sacred corner, the monks' alarm grew. Most of them, had not seen a woman in five—twenty—years, and couldn't be sure whether this was one or not. The "boy" had short hair, but it was strangely soft and fine. His voice was like a girl's, and there was no sign of a beard. . . and yet the figure was a boy's figure.

The poor puzzled monks did not wish to humiliate their visitor if he were a boy by expelling him for being a girl. But neither did they wish to be made fools of, or to have their monastery lose caste, by sheltering what seemed to be a female. They tried every possible ruse, every trick, that might reveal the sex of their guest. They even set spies to watch the most intimate movements of the troublesome visitor. But the visitor was on the alert, remained as enigmatic as ever, and left the monastery before the distracted monks could come to any decision.

The excitement continued from one night's lodging to the next. It even began to precede the arrival of the three Danes. The boy-girl became the scandal, the sensation, the consternation of the entire peninsula. The battle over the sex of the boy-girl raged up and down the slopes of the peak of Athos. The monasteries where the disturbing visitor had set foot, in self defense swore it was a boy. The monasteries not so honored, in a holier-than-thou mood, swore it was a girl in disguise.

To this day nobody knows the truth, but Mount Athos still smokes with the controversy.

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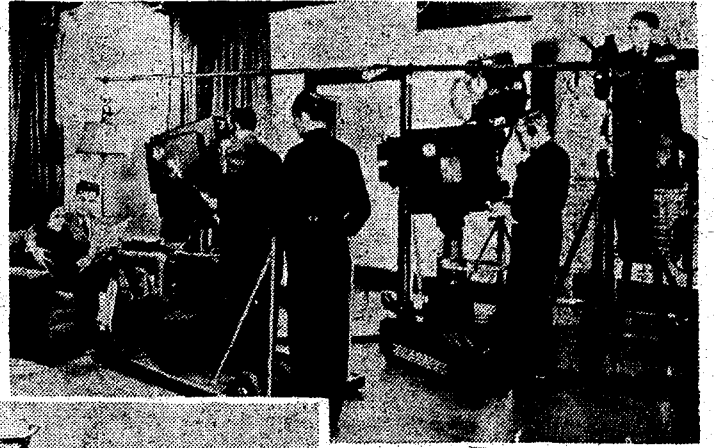
A PEEK AT TOMORROW'S INVENTIONS

National Resources Committee Recommends Careful Planning to Take Fullest Advantage of Scientific Innovations.

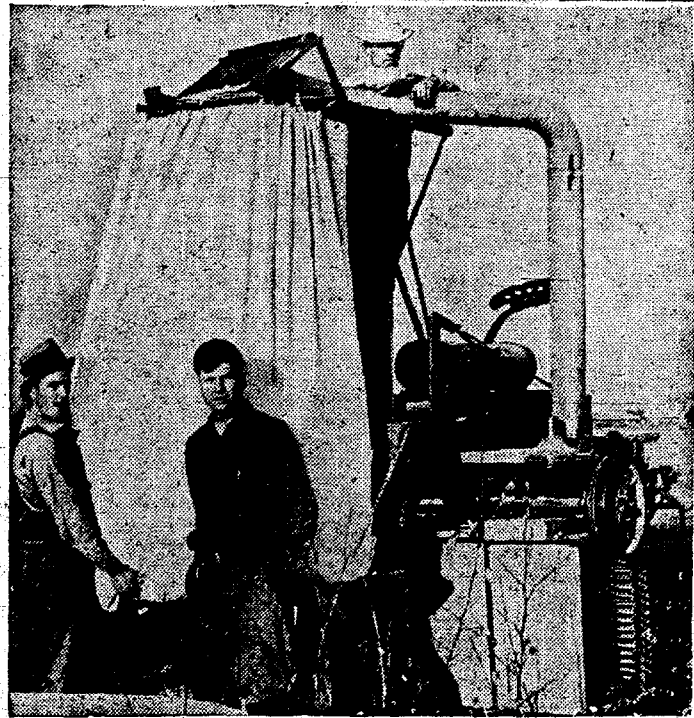
By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

OUR country might have presented a vastly different scene if, at the turn of the present century, the government had been able to foresee the development of the telephone, the automobile, the airplane, the motion picture, rayon and radio.

Likewise, if we today can foresee the future development of some inventions we already have and some we probably will have, then we will be equipped to build for



One of the most important inventions which will be developed in the next few years is the mechanical cotton picker, shown at left. Another is television; a broadcast is shown above.



plan and act in time, once the spread of this invention is certain? "The influence on negroes may be catastrophic. Farm tenancy will be affected. The political system of the southern states may be greatly altered.

"In another field, science has gone far on the road to producing artificial climate in all its aspects, which may have effects on the distribution of population, upon health, upon production and upon the transformation of the night into day.

Talking Books for Blind.

"Then again television may become widely distributed, placing theaters into millions of homes and increasing even more the already astounding possibilities of propaganda to be imposed on a none too critical human race.

"Talking books may come as a boon to the blind, but with revolutionary effects upon libraries and which, together with the talking picture and television, may affect radically schools and the educational process.

"The variety of alloys gives to metals amazing adaptabilities to the purposes of man.

"The use of chemistry in the production of new objects in contrast to the use of mechanical fabrication on the basis of power continues to develop with remarkable rapidity, in the production of oil, of woolen-like fibers, of substitutes for wood, and of agencies of destruction.

"So the immediate future will see the application of new scientific discoveries that will bring not only enticing prospects but uncertainties and difficulties as well."

The report continued: "The air-conditioning developments which lower inside temperatures during hot weather may or may not within the next generation affect Southern cities and stimulate the growth of factories in warmer regions.

"Or again, tray agriculture, which produces a high yield per plant when the roots are suspended in a tray of liquid chemicals instead of in the soil, may or may not be used sufficiently to be of much social significance within the reader's lifetime."

Technological Unemployment.

The report said that while new inventions often save labor and therefore cut down the number of jobs, their developments often require new industries, creating new jobs.

"The question whether there will be a large amount of unemployment during the next period of business prosperity rests only in part on the introduction of new inventions and more efficient industrial techniques," says the report.

"For instance, even if industrial techniques remained the same, the volume of production would have to be greater in the future than in 1929, in order to absorb the increase in the working population and keep unemployment to the level of that date."

One of the greatest necessities for planning in anticipation of the development of inventions arises in the time lag between the birth of an invention and its full application, the report declares. It points out that for the 19 inventions voted most useful and introduced between 1888 and 1913, the following intervals were an average: Between the time the invention was conceived (which may have been centuries before) and the first working model or patent, 176 years; from that point to the first practical use, 24 years; thence to commercial success, 14 years; and to important use, 12 years, making it roughly 50 years from the first real work on the invention.

"The time lag between the first development and the full use of an invention is often a period of great social and economic maladjustment, as, for example, the delay in the adoption of workmen's compensation and the institution of 'safety first' campaigns after the introduction of rapidly moving steel machines," the report said. "This lag emphasized the need for planning in regard to inventions."

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"This eye sees everything that the human eye can see and more. It is even said to be able to detect certain types of counterfeit money. It will distinguish colors better than human beings can do.

"When it is joined with another form of the electron tube, the vacuum tube, it becomes able to act on what it sees. Thus it sees a waitress approaching a door with trays in both hands and at once swings the door open for her to pass.

"Unlike a human being, it does not suffer from fatigue. For instance, in a factory it can watch the tin cans go by on a belt, pick out the defective ones, letting only the good ones go by. This monotonous work can be done without strain for as long hours as the manager wishes.

Find New Uses Constantly.

"That it will cause unemployment is obvious, but it will also lighten the tasks of the workmen. Indeed, it brings the automatic factory and the automatic man one step closer. It may be used to regulate automobile traffic, to measure the density of smoke, to time horse racing, to read, to perform mathematical calculations.

"Hardly a month passes without some new use of the photoelectric cell being reported. Indeed it will require decades to learn the many things this versatile instrument can do.

"There are other such new inventions—inventions which will carry the nation on to even greater achievement during the years to come.

"The full effects of artificial fibers have not yet been felt. The influence of the airplane has just begun.

"Even the familiar telephone will have many new and profound effects, when long distance telephoning becomes more widespread, upon the distribution of population between metropolis and smaller city, upon the physical separation of management control from production, upon remote controls in general.

Trailer May Alter Living.

"The telephone wire may be used to record messages, bulletins, even newspapers, in the home and office.

"Nor are the influences of the very common automobile matters of past history either. The new social and economic unit of population called the metropolitan area, so encouraged by the automobile, is in its infancy, while the trailer may be destined to change the habits of living and working of vast numbers of the people."

Dr. Ogburn points out that there is little advantage in planning the use or distribution of our natural resources unless we know what uses technologists will find for them. We must be able to foresee whether oil will be made from coal, whether plastics will take the place of wood, whether alcohol will be used as a motor fuel, whether more foodstuffs will be produced chemically.

ourselves and our posterity a fuller existence.

This, according to the federal national resources committee, is the reason for its recent 450,000-word report on the "social implications of new inventions." The report, says President Roosevelt, "holds out hope that we can anticipate some of the effects of major inventions and make plans to meet new situations that will arise as these new inventions come into widespread use."

With this White House benediction, it is expected that the recommendations of the laborious document will become a guidepost for the co-ordinated, long-term planning to prevent or reduce future depressions with their economic maladjustments and social upheavals, that characterizes the New Deal.

Cites Thirteen Inventions.

To apply its theories, the committee recommends that another committee, to be known as the national resources board, be created. This would be a sort of "technological telescope," which would constantly peer into the future and predict what scientific advances would be made. Its qualified observers would be commissioned to co-ordinate the work of the many special planning boards which exist in 47 states, 400 counties and 1,100 cities.

This board and the many other planning boards throughout the nation ought immediately to concern themselves with the study of 13 inventions, the report declares. These are the mechanical cotton picker, air-conditioning equipment, plastics, the photo-electric cell, artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, prefabricated houses, television, facsimile transmission, the automobile trailer, gasoline produced from coal, steep-flight aircraft planes and tray agriculture.

Dr. William F. Ogburn, director of research for the report, tells a few of the ways in which governments, individuals and industries suffered because they failed to foresee the development of certain industries.

"Highways are too narrow," he contends. "The metropolitan area could have been planned better; much crime could have been prevented. Industries could have been located to better advantage."

Here he injected a little of the political philosophy of the present administration.

"The growing inadequacies of small local governments could have been foreseen," he said, "and the transfer of some of their functions to a more capable centralized government would have been facilitated."

Century's Most Important Invention.

"The question that naturally arises is: Will the second third of the Twentieth century see the rise of such great industries based on new inventions as was seen in the first third? There may very well be equally significant inventions during the next phase of our national growth as in the one just concluded. "For instance, all are agreed that one such invention is the electron tube, said to be the greatest invention of the Twentieth century. Its most brilliant form is the photoelectric cell, popularly known as the electric eye

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Grow More Rye, Crops Man Says

An increase in the acreage planted to rye in Michigan would seem justified, according to R. E. Decker, extension specialist in farm crops at Michigan State College.

The rye harvested in 1937 as estimated by crop statisticians at 141,000 acres as compared with about the same in 1936, and 228,000 acres in 1935. Probably the latter figure more nearly approaches present market demands.

Grain dealers report a demand for Michigan rye stronged than the state can supply. One dealer pointed out that we compete with a larger territory in soft winter wheat production than with rye.

The sowing of rye does not require any observance of a fly-free date since the crop is not easily damaged by the Hessian fly. Also, rye is much more winter-hardy than wheat and can be sowed later and still have a good chance of coming through the winter.

However, the sowing of rye early will insure a better crop as has been demonstrated in the past by date-of-planting trials. Also, rye seeded late in August will often provide some fall pasture and this practice is being followed by many dairymen. Such pasturing will not hurt the crop for grain.

Rye, being an open-pollinated grain like corn may easily become mixed. So it is advisable for growers who are purchasing grain to renew their seed stock occasionally unless they have been growing the grain in isolated fields.

The work done in maintaining a good pure source of rye on South Manitow Island has resulted in many states sending annually to secure seed which can be used as foundation stock. Frequently, as with other crops, too heavy a rate of seeding is used. A bushel to the acre of good seed rye germinating over 90 per cent is sufficient for an excellent stand.

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
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, 16t.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS
FOR SALE — Wardrobe Trunk — old hickory and almost new \$30.00. MRS. ED. KOWALSKIE, Phone 162-F3, R. 2, East Jordan. 36x2

PIGS FOR SALE — Five weeks old. \$5.00 per pair. — CHARLES KOTALIK, R. 4, East Jordan. 36x2

FOR SALE — Metal Bed complete with mattress and springs — \$5.00. First white cottage north of Monroe Creek. — MRS. F. H. DAWSON. 36x1

FOR SALE — Sweet Crabapples for pickling — bring your basket — 65c bu. — W. O. SPIDEL, R. 2, East Jordan. 36x1

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

HELP WANTED
ATTENTION

A large National Manufacturer has a position open for a good local man to handle the company's business in Charlevoix and surrounding territory.

We wish to contact a man who is familiar with this territory and is looking for a permanent position, with a good income. A married man is preferable. There are no investments on the part of the man we select as this company does all of the financing for the man selected.

If you are in a position to give A-1 references, reply by letter giving your past experience, whether you have a car, and what weekly income you would need. Address your reply to Manufacturer's Executive, 425 Murray Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., and a personal interview will be arranged in your town. 38-1

AS AMERICA LOOKS SEEN FROM THE AIR

British Aviator Writes of His Impressions on Tour.

London.—How the United States looks viewing the land from the air is described in the Daily Telegraph by Major C. C. Turner, who recently made an extensive flying tour of this country.

Travel by airplane, he explains, gives one a view different from any of the usual landscape panoramas. The enormously long shadows of trees and cattle, as the rising sun, suddenly jumping over the rim of the world, strikes them, is among the things that impress him. "Niagara, seen from a few thousand feet above, is but a small affair," he says. "Its grandeur is not seen: the falling flood is not heard. Beautiful woods become mere cabbage patches. Hills and dales are flattened out. On the whole, the most interesting routes are those which skirt the sea.

"But flying among mountains often affords splendid views in quick succession, views which the climber wins only after terrible toil and at considerable risk.

Great Cultivated Plains
"For hours and hours the air traveler in the United States passes over the great cultivated plains, hundreds of thousands of patches, almost invariably rectangular, which, when I saw them, were all velvety greens and browns. They extend in all directions to the very distant horizon. So far below are the occasional ranch buildings that they look smaller than the smallest match boxes. The thin, black line of a railway may be seen, but seldom a train.

"The mountains are always grand, and sometimes beautiful. In California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah there are mighty cliffs of red and yellow and every conceivable brown and grayish blue and green.

"The liner flies majestically past or just over snow-clad peaks, and to an inexperienced eye it seems sometimes as if a wingtip must hit a rock. Unpleasant doubt assails one. Are those tiny-looking sprigs merely sprigs, and are our wings about to brush the tops of them, or are they big pine trees far below? They move slowly. If they were close they would streak along.

"The great mountains are stupendous, and exhilarating almost beyond belief. But at night the spectacle is, if possible, even more marvelous.

In the Moonlight
"Moonlight makes the airplane's wings like bright silver; to the right there is the green of the starboard navigation light, to the left the red port light gleams. Far below, every ten or fifteen miles the recurrent beam of a route beacon shines upward, and looking ahead or astern one can pick out two or even three at a time. Near a big route junction the beacons of other routes come into view.

Certainly one of the most impressive and beautiful experiences is that of approaching a great city at night. In the usually good visibility of the United States this is more often a satisfying spectacle than in Europe. Kansas City seen from afar and at night is a brilliant, many-colored jewel. Chicago and New York are too vast, and on the landward side too far-spreading to make the perfect picture.

"But for sheer, staggering magnificence Los Angeles and San Francisco are acknowledged supreme. I landed at San Francisco only by day, but on two occasions I descended at Los Angeles at night. "The airliner approaches after several hours of mountain flying. Then comes a sudden moderation in the engine note and one realizes that the airplane is on a slightly slanting downward path, so gradual that there are still more than forty miles to go before the landing."

Solid Mahogany Bed
Chicago.—A sign of prosperity times is a mahogany four-poster bed which sells for \$1,900, that was shown during the furniture show in the Merchandise Mart. Carved of solid mahogany and weighing 1,150 pounds, the bed was ordered by several retailers.

Gives Monkeys Fur Coats for Winter

Moscow.—The Moscow zoo will put pants, fur coats and gloves on its monkeys this winter to keep them warm. While polar bears thrive in the Russian winter, tropical animals suffer from being kept indoors.

Providing clothes for monkeys was comparatively simple, but when it came to the elephants the zoo was up against another problem. A huge light hall of 300 square meters was built for the pachyderms.

The monkeys, shedding their pants and coats, can come into an artificial tropical wood. Quarters for them have bathrooms, a dining room and hospital equipped with X-rays.

Other animals are equally well cared for, and evidence their satisfaction by bearing young for the first time in captivity.

FLAMES LEAP HIGH IN MOVIES OF SUN

Scientists Spy on Old Sol From Bottom of Well.

Chicago.—Giving a truly colossal performance, the sun made its debut as a movie star in a film viewed by the nation's most eminent scientists.

The premiere, with Old Sol exhibited in spectacular form, was at a session of the National Academy of Sciences at the University of Chicago.

The pictures, which show great jets of flame on the sun, shooting to heights of a hundred thousand miles, banded by rainbows more than 150,000 miles in length were made by Dr. Robert R. McMath and Dr. Edison Pettit of the University of Michigan.

The Michigan Scientists "shot" the film from the new solar tower of the McMath-Hulbert observatory, at Lake Angelus near Pontiac. Sixth of its kind in the world, the tower is fifty feet high and rises above a concrete well thirty-five feet deep.

Importance of the sun's pyrotechnical display to the several hundred men of science lay in its revelation for the first time of the actual motion of the flames which compose the solar king's cloak.

Like Roman Candles.
As the sun appeared in the film, the flames were from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in length composed mainly of incandescent calcium and hydrogen. All along the tremendous jets were smaller discharges like Roman candles, which spurted to a length of 1,000 miles.

The film also revealed new cloud-like substances descending like curtains in the solar atmosphere. The rainbows depicted appeared like huge beaded strings.

Dr. McMath said: "This cloud development is a new discovery and may render revision of some theories of the solar prominences necessary.

"The photographs show the surface of the sun to be dotted by low, sharp-pointed flames darting up for a thousand miles or so and then subsiding.

"Sometimes a large area of fire, seeming to cover an extent of 100,000 miles, is blown to one side. We have seen phenomena that resemble a spreading fire in a field of wheat."

Movie photography of the sun was made possible by development of a spectroheliograph, which eliminates the brilliant light that would otherwise blot out the picture.

Boiling and Turbulent.
Instead of the quietly glowing ball of fire that it seems to be when observed through a smoked glass, the heavenly body that diffuses life-giving heat and rays to the earth is really a constantly boiling, turbulent mass, the photographs revealed.

On the screen Dr. McMath pointed out sudden volcanoes of fire and gasses, estimated to attain the terrific heat of 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, rising at intervals from the sun. Because they seemed to twist and turn like whirling dervishes, Dr. McMath referred to some of the great spurts of fire as "tornadoes."

Before falling back again to become part of the sun, some of the tongues of fire formed an arch 50,000 miles in width, which would be capable of wiping out every living thing on the earth. However, there is no possibility of their ever traversing the intervening 93,000,000 miles, said Dr. McMath.

Tests for Acid Spray to Kill Weeds Effective

New York.—Modern agriculture has linked forces with science to save American grain farmers millions of dollars annually and to eliminate thousands of hours of hard labor.

This latest advance on the American farm front, as announced by the agricultural research advisory bureau, substitutes a sulphuric acid spray for the hoe and hand system of weed eradication in grain fields. The method is said also to increase the grain yield per acre from 50 to 80 per cent.

Extensive experiments in California, Texas, and several midwestern states during the past year have proved, according to information collected by the bureau, that dilute sulphuric acid will not harm grains, but is almost 100 per cent efficient as a destroyer of certain types of weeds, notably wild radish and mustard.

Rocking Champion
Montreal.—Armand Vezina, claimant to the world's "rocking" title, estimates he has covered 50,000 miles in the last five months in his rocking chair. He said he once rocked 38 miles without a break.

Picture Is Snapped by Remote Control

The Dalles (Ore.)—Lauren Bennett, amateur photographer, made a bid for the record for long-distance remote control photography when he lowered his camera 680 feet down a well and snapped a picture which showed the position of a pipe which had been lost during a drilling operation.

PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mr. Murry of Grand Rapids called on the F. D. Russell family at Ridge-way farms, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson and little son of Mancelona, called on Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden at the Wangeman farm, Friday.

Mr. Klooster of Ellsworth was at the Clayton, Healey farm, Friday, putting new rubber tired wheels on the tractor.

Daniel and John A. Reich and Forest Fletcher and S. A. Hayden of Detroit, and Miss Lucy Reich of Lansing, motored up Friday afternoon to visit the R. E. McNabb family of Stanford, Texas, who spent the past week with Mrs. McNabb's mother, Mrs. J. W. Hayden at Orchard Hill, and other relatives. They returned to Detroit Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McNabb and family of Stanford, Texas, and Mrs. J. W. Hayden of Orchard Hill were entertained at the Frank Leshner home in Petoskey, Thursday evening, and had a very pleasant time. The little folks and men folks of both the McNabb and Leshner families enjoyed a boat ride on Crooked Lake and went wading in Lake Michigan and Walloon Lake which was a great treat to the McNabb little folks as they don't have clear water in Texas.

The McNabb family (Mrs. McNabb was formerly Miss Allen Hayden of Orchard Hill) were royally entertained during their brief stay, being entertained Tuesday evening at the F. K. Hayden home, and Wednesday evening at the A. Reich home, and Friday at the Geo. Jarman home. Saturday evening they were entertained with a dance and Pedro party at Star school house, where a large crowd greeted them. Sunday to a picnic at Whiting Park in the nature of a Hayden family reunion, where 50 ate at one table, nearly all in some way related. They started on their return trip Monday at 6:15 a. m. accompanied by Miss Vernetta Faust who will make a lengthy stay with her aunt, Mrs. R. G. McNabb.

Richard Duffy, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Loren Duffy, who has been away for some months, has returned. Cash Hayden picked 2377 lbs of No. 2 green string beans for the first time over, off 1/2 acre. Has anyone done better?

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Warden and family of Jackson, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crowell at Dave Staley hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Novack and son Bert visited the Robert Hayden family at the F. H. Wangeman farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mullett and family of Fremont, who have been at the F. H. Wangeman farm for some time, returned to their home, Sunday.

Mrs. Joe Perry of Boyne City visited her sister, Mrs. H. B. Russell, at Maple Lawn farm, from Friday to Sunday.

Geo. Jarman and his housekeeper, Mrs. Louisa Brace, entertained at supper Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McNabb of Stanford, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell and son Jack of Maple Lawn farm; and Mrs. Mercy Perry of Boyne City.

Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm spent some time last week with her mother, Mrs. Mose LaLonde in Shaddock District.

Fall plowing is well under way and preparations are being made to put in a large acreage of wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bub" Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Sr. of St. Ignace, visited the Richard Beyer family in Chadlock Dist. from Friday to Sunday. They took home with them little Richard and Joanne Hawkins, who have stayed with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer during the summer while their mother, Mrs. Lydia Hawkins attended Ferris Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott entertained his aunt, Mrs. Ella Santhna and son Keith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher and little daughter of Huron Co, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Loomis of Bridgeport, Mich., visited the Ray Loomis family at Gravel Hill, north side, Friday night and Saturday.

Labor Day
Special low prices
WEEK END VALUES
Take the day off — Go on a picnic
Vist friends or relatives
Here's How To Make Up A Picnic Dinner

CHOICE BEEF ROASTS	lb 18c	RING BOLOGNA	lb 19c
LAMB CHOPS	lb 30c	Swifts Premium	27c
PORK STEAKS	lb 25c	SKINLESS FRANKFURTS	lb 32c
PORK CHOPS	lb 32c	CHUNK BACON	lb 32c
MUSTARD, Quart	13c	Campfire MARSHMALLOWS	lb 19c
PEANUT BUTTER, Cream Nut	lb 16c	Pork & Beans	22 oz. 2 for 23c 1 lb. 3 for 25c
Wax Paper	40 ft. 6c 125 ft. 18c	HEKMAN'S COOKIES, Ass'd 2	lb 25c
COCA-COLA	6 for 25c	OLIVES	10c — 20c — 30c
ASSORTED SOFT DRINKS, Large 24 oz. Bottle	3 for 25c 2c bottle charge	Old Mammy Ketchup, 14 oz b'tle	10c
COOL AID	2 for 9c	Vinegar	1 qt. 10c. Fancy Bottle White 1 qt. 10c
TOMATO, GRAPEFRUIT and PINE-APPLE JUICE. Size to suit your party.		Paper	PLATES, 9 inch 10c dz. NAPKINS, 80 count 10c CUPS 10c pkg.
In Cans — Corned Beef — Roast Beef Sandwich Tongue — Vienna Sausage Potted Meats.		SARDINES In Oil, Tomato or Mustard	
DEL MONTE RED SALMON	25c	JELLO	3 for 20c
Some bargain — Costs almost that today.	can	SURESET JELLETTIN	3 for 14c

Here's Hoping you have a good time.
Here's Hoping you don't go hungry.
Here's Hoping the day is clear — not too cool — not too hot.

The Lumber Co.'s Store
PHONE 142 (STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY)

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH
TEMPLE THEATRE
EAST JORDAN

Saturday Only — Matinee and Night
Dick Foran in "Land Beyond the Law"
Also Sybil Jason in Color Classic.

2 DAYS ONLY STARTING **Sunday, Sept. 5th**
Matinees Sun. and Mon. 2:30-4:00-1:5c
Evenings 7 and 9 p. m. 10c-25c

A LABOR DAY CELEBRATION TO REMEMBER
THE "SINGSONAL" OF THE SHOW WORLD
ALICE FAYE — DON AMECHE — RITZ BROTHERS — RUBINOFF — CHARLES WINNINGER — TONY MARTIN — LOUISE HOVICK — LOUIS PRIMA AND BAND — ARTHUR TREACHER — AND MORE

You Can't Have Everything

TUESDAY, WED. FAMILY NIGHTS THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9-10
2 FOR 25c
ANN SOTHERN — GENE RAYMOND Richard Dix — Joan Perry

There Goes My Girl **The Devil Is Driving**

WILSON TOWNSHIP
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hennig)

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lenosky visited Ralph Lenosky at the Petoskey hospital, Monday evening.

Clarence Schroeder, Mrs. Fred Clutterback and family of Traverse City spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Ada Schroeder and family.

Lutheran Ladies Aid meets at the home of Mrs. August Leu, Sept. 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schultz of Muskegon visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schultz.

Albert Wolter and nephew Harold Wolter spent Saturday and Sunday at

their summer home, returning to Chicago Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ernest Hartmann of Detroit arrived Monday to care for her father, August Behling, Sr. who has been ill.

Mrs. Emma Wolter was a Sunday evening visitor at Mrs. Ada Schroeder's, also Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Senn.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Knop and family visited the Henry Knop family at Deer Lake, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ella Burhardt and daughter Marilyn of Beverly Hills, Chicago, spent a few days last week at their farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William Crozier and daughter Joan called at the E. Hennig home Sunday.

Local Happenings

George Rogers returned home Sunday from Lockwood hospital.

Mrs. Leslie Miles and son Bruce spent the week end at Suttons Bay.

Mrs. Laurence Hayes and daughter Kay are visiting friends in Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ellis of Pontiac have been visiting East Jordan friends.

William Ruddock of Ludington was an East Jordan visitor over the week end.

Mrs. B. Bolser and son of Flint are visiting East Jordan relatives and friends.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Lisk a son, David Eugene, Monday, August 30th.

Mrs. John Bedford of Mt. Pleasant is guest of her sister, Mrs. H. P. Porter and family.

Don't forget the Bingo Game at the Bennett School house Friday evening, Sept. 3. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schultz of Muskegon were week end guests of East Jordan relatives.

Lutheran Young People's League will meet Saturday evening, September 4, with Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Omland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis of Owosso were guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. R. T. MacDonald, last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McVay, who have visited at the home of their aunt Mrs. A. J. Hite and family, have returned to Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Yeager and daughter Shirley have returned to Lansing after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vance and son Ardis came up from Lake City, Monday, for a few days visit with his parents, brothers and sisters here.

Mrs. Mary Carpenter with her children and Miss Ethel Vance will leave Saturday morning for Lansing, Mich., and Washington, D. C.

Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. C. J. Barrie were Mr. and Mrs. T. Iverson and family of Traverse City and Miss Zoda Tindall of Manton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Vance, who have been at his brother Vernon's home for some weeks, have returned to Flint on their way to Miami, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Lanway of Pontiac and Mr. and Mrs. James Hartwell of Rose City were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lanway.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. King and son Bill of Kalamazoo and Mrs. Homer Harding of Constantine, were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Fallas and daughter, Charlene, Mrs. C. A. Brabant and Bruce Isaman returned Sunday from a visit at Port Huron and points in Canada.

Ask for Merchants Free Tickets when making purchases at East Jordan stores. Cash Prizes with six drawings at Charlevoix County Fair Sept. 21-24. Adv. 26-3.

George A. Vance with his son, Bruce and daughter, Donna Jean, drove up from Casnovia on Sunday visiting his parents, brothers and sisters until Tuesday noon.

Mrs. William Bushnell of Xenia, Ohio, returned home first of the week after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lee. She was accompanied home by her brother, Gerald Lee.

Next Monday is Labor Day and most of our retail stores, the Bank and Postoffice will be closed that day. No rural mail delivery, Monday, and Postoffice open only one hour after receipt of mail.

Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Sidebotham returned Monday from a visit to Toronto and other points in Canada. On Sunday they heard Dr. Wm. Lyon Phelps preach in the summer resort church at Huron City.

Mrs. Wealthy Pryme of Eastern Pennsylvania is visiting her cousin, Benjamin Clark, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark. Mrs. Pryme celebrated her eightieth birthday anniversary, Tuesday. She is accompanied by her son, Allen Pryme.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Shane are occupying Mrs. Abe Carson's Blue Bird cottage, Cherryvale, this week during their vacation. They return to their home in Lansing, Sunday. They are enjoying a most pleasant visit in East Jordan and report great fishing, and expect to return to spend a month here next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heitmeier of Oxford sold their farm west of the Intermediate to Norman Garchon of Lansing. Chas. J. Allen of Detroit purchased a thirty-acre farm three miles west of town. Both parties expect to take possession in the spring. These two deals were negotiated by H. A. Goodman, our local real estate dealer.

Miss Harriet Bisbee of Chicago is guest at the H. P. Porter home.

Mrs. Guyer of Detroit called on Mrs. C. J. Barrie and Mrs. J. Menroe, Monday.

Mrs. Frank Martin and daughter of Flint are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Ida Bashaw.

George and William LaValley of Detroit were week end guests of East Jordan friends and relatives.

Howard Snyder of Flint has been spending the past two weeks with his mother, Mrs. W. S. Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ramsey of Cadillac were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simmons.

Miss May L. Stewart left this week for Oshkosh, Wis., where she is an instructor in the State Teachers College.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hickox and family spent the first of the week on a vacation trip in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Jones and family of Flint were week end guests of the former's mother, Mrs. N. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rebec and children returned to Lapeer, Sunday, after a visit of several weeks in East Jordan.

Mrs. Wilbur Churchill and son Gale of Akron, Ohio, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kowalske.

Mrs. Harriet Perkins and Miss Leitha Perkins returned to Albion, Wednesday, after a visit of two weeks with East Jordan friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Howell and family, also Mrs. Joe Howell Senior of Detroit spent the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Looze.

Claude and Chester Carney were week end guests of Muskegon relatives. They were accompanied home by their sister, Mrs. Greta Hauke.

Mr. and Mrs. John Looze and daughter, Joan, returned to Detroit first of the week after a month's visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Looze.

SOUTH WILSON
(Edited by Mrs. Luther Brintnall)

Wm. Taylor and Daniel Trojanek have nearly completed their work at the Cedar Valley school house.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jaquays and family attended the State Farm Insurance picnic at Higgins Lake Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt of Petoskey were Sunday callers at the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek.

Edna Trojanek of Detroit is spending a few weeks visiting her mother and friends.

Leon Duncson and Forrest Baker of Lake City visited the former's mother, Mrs. George Jaquays.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek and son and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt were Sunday callers at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek's.

Mrs. Adeline Wheeler and Miss Clara Trojanek were here visiting their mother and brother for a few days, returned to their homes last week. Lorraine Blair returned with them to Detroit for a visit with her aunts.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew were Sunday callers at Mr. and Mrs. George Jaquay's.

Carl Bergmann and son have finished threshing in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek were callers at Fred Zoulek's in Echo Township, Monday.

A large crowd attended the Mission Festival of the Lutheran Church in North Wilson, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schultz of Muskegon were here visiting his parents in North Wilson and other relatives, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Brintnall and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schultz and family Sunday afternoon, also attended the Mission Festival at the Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zoulek and Anna and Mianie Brintnall were Friday evening callers at Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zoulek's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huddy of Detroit are spending their vacation on their farm in Afton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hott visited at the George Clark home Monday evening.

Bill and George LaValley of Detroit visited friends and relatives in this vicinity a few days last week.

Collects Old-Fashioned Square Nails as Hobby
Maryville, Calif.—As the result of finding an old-time 6-inch square-cut nail, no longer seen since wire nails have come into use, County Clerk Albert B. Brown has started a collection of nails for historical purposes. He has one from one of the early residences of John Sutter at the time of the California gold rush.

A Safety Tip FOR YOUR Labor Day Trip

TAPPING RUBBER TREES ON FIRESTONE PLANTATIONS IN LIBERIA

From the Firestone plantations in Liberia comes an ever-increasing supply of the world's finest rubber. Money saved here and in manufacturing and distribution enable Firestone to sell a safer, first-quality tire at lower prices.

DON'T take chances on your Labor Day trip. Protect yourself and family by equipping your car with a set of new first-quality Firestone Standard Tires. Firestone builds extra quality and extra safety into these tires and sells them at lower prices because Firestone controls rubber and cotton supplies at their sources, manufactures with greater efficiency and distributes at lower cost.

PROTECTION AGAINST BLOWOUTS—8 extra pounds of rubber are added to every 100 pounds of cord by the patented Gum-Dipping process.

PROTECTION AGAINST PUNCTURES—because under the tread are two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords.

PROTECTION AGAINST SKIDDING—because the tread is scientifically designed.

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

Join the Firestone SAVE A LIFE Campaign today by equipping your car with a set of new Firestone Standard Tires.

DO YOU KNOW THAT last year 38,000 men, women and children THAT a million more were injured! THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to smooth, worn, unsafe tires?

Firestone STANDARD FOR PASSENGER CARS

4.50-21	99.05
4.75-19	9.55
5.00-19	10.30
5.25-18	11.40
5.50-17	12.50
6.00-16	13.95

Firestone SENTINEL

4.40-21	85.65
4.50-20	6.05

Firestone COURIER

4.40-21	85.43
30x3 1/2 Cl.	4.87

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

JOIN THE Firestone CAMPAIGN TODAY!

Listen to the Voice of Firestone Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

Northern Auto Co.
GARAGE — GENERAL REPAIRING
PHONE 97 — EAST JORDAN, MICH.

FARMERS ATTENTION!
WE REMOVE DEAD HORSES AND CATTLE
We Pay Top Market Price
\$3.00 for Horses — \$2.00 for Cows
Service men will shoot old or disabled animals.
Prompt Service — Telephone Collect
Valley Chemical Co. TELEPHONE 123 GAYLORD, MICH.

SAVE While the Saving is GOOD

The time when you are making money is the time to be saving money.
You never know when some sudden change may affect your earnings.
It is best to be prepared—and the best way to prepare is by regular deposits in your savings account.

STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SATISFACTORY Shoe Repairing at MATT'S THE HOME OF THE INVISIBLE HALFSOLE

Our Town ... Any Town

WHAT amount of taxes does the outside printing salesman or his firm pay in East Jordan? . . . How much does he or his firm contribute to the development and the up-building of our city? . . . What interest do they manifest in our worthy community affairs? . . . What amount of money do these outside printing salesmen or their firms spend with East Jordan merchants? . . . Do they go far and wide telling hundreds of people of the worthwhile movements and individual enterprises in East Jordan? . . . Do they ever give a second thought to East Jordan in regard to what they can do to help it . . . rather than what they can sell here to get our money?

Your Home Newspaper
— and its —

PRINTING DEPARTMENT
— pays taxes in East Jordan— Patronizes East Jordan merchants— Gives liberal publicity to every civic movement— Constantly promotes the fact that East Jordan is a good place in which to live and trade— Each week it brings you news of the welfare, achievements and the doings of your friends and neighbors— Also, your Home Newspaper Printing department does good work at fair prices— also handles SALES BOOKS of every description.

It's Good Business . . . Fair Business . . . To Patronize Your Local Newspaper's Printing department . . . Good Printing of All Kinds . . . Prompt Service . . . And Inexpensively Done . . . Phone 32 and we will call.

The Charlevoix County Herald
EAST JORDAN, — — MICHIGAN

BLACK FEATHER

—BY—
HAROLD TITUS

© Harold Titus
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. Shaw's first step is to wear the black feather, symbol of invincibility, knocks down Shaw's head oarsman, Basile, and Shaw in return throws Rousseau into the water. Ramsay Crooks presents the symbolic black feather to Shaw. Later, at a conference, Shaw scorns 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 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 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 trader, who proposes that Shaw join him and go to the rich Pillager country, where Astor is planning to send Rickman. He shows him a map and an Indian ceremonial stone given him by Standing Cloud, Pillager chief. Shaw accepts Leslie's offer. The spying Rickman finds Annette alone and artfully belittles Shaw, aggravating Annette into boasting of his plans until Rickman learns of the partnership and the departure for rich unclaimed ground. He follows Shaw to Leslie's camp and hides within earshot. He finds Leslie very ill, attended by his clerk, Giles. With Giles as a witness, Leslie gives Shaw the map and the Indian stone. After Shaw departs, Leslie dies. Rickman ascertains the old man's death and plunges a knife into his heart. Shaw, reaching his camp, finds soldiers with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murdering Leslie. Basile reports to Shaw in prison, that Rickman embarks the following day, and that Giles is intimidated from telling the truth. Shaw, impatient at the delay, orders Basile to hold all in readiness for the morning, he can escape. Annette makes love to Rickman, hoping to delay him.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

But Basile did not see all, heard nothing whatever. He did not observe Rickman's attempt at a final kiss; did not see Annette twist and squirm from his arms; could not hear her one honest word of the entire passage.

One word, a strained, gasped: "Never!"

It was that word which sent Rickman away, an unhappy, if commanding figure.

And so Burke Rickman had a day and a half the advantage, even though events might give Rodney his freedom of movement before another dawn.

Indeed, it seemed until late afternoon that another quiet northern night would follow. But as the sun began to drop a murk appeared in the south, and the wind veered and softened and a thunder-head rose above the strait and Rodney's heart picked up its measure.

Basile came, on the pretext that the men were demanding the balance of their compensation, and Rodney told him to trade what remained of the packs.

"The storm will come, master."
"And give me cover for my task!"
When the revelry is at its best, launch the canoe. Wait for me on the northern side of the island. I'll cry as a great owl."

The storm broke at midnight, a furious lashing of wind and playing of lightning and cannonade of thunder. Tentatively, Rodney touched file to the bar, and drew its edge slowly along the softer metal. Its rasp was covered by the drum of rain and wind in the trees.

And then began his battle with his prison. Savagely he sawed with the short file, putting all the strength he could bring to bear against the cutting edge. Sineasy as he was, the task was labor.

The first bar went in twain and by a tentative test he knew his strength was great enough to bend it outward. But two more bars remained before he could hope to squeeze his broad shoulders through the opening. He sawed madly. . .

The second bar yielded and the edges of the file were dulling. Another thunder shower impending and lightning became more frequent.

The third bar was sundered and he dropped the file, atremble in every muscle. The sentry passed beneath his window, moving slowly on toward the clump of cedars. Rodney gripped the first bar with both hands and leaned against it. Slowly it yielded. The bar protruded at an angle outward.

The guard did not look up. The second bar bent before Rodney's strength, and then the third.

His fingers gripped the outside edge of the stone window ledge. He leaped, wriggling himself outward, belly on the sill.

He breathed free air. His head and shoulders were outside the prison. He wriggled frantically. The whitewashed wall of the building spread below him. In another second he would be silhouetted against it for any eye to see.

And the last lightning flare of the spent storm revealed him, hanging there, swinging like a pendulum, ready to drop to the turf below.

"Halt!"
The sentry's shout went through Rodney like a knife stab.
He let go his hold. He dropped,

rolling in the wet grass. He was on his feet, crouching, gauging the approach of the soldier whose feet thudded on the path.

Shaw backed a step, gripped the corner of the building, swung around it, and began to run.

"Halt, or I fire!" the guard cried.

"Fire and be—"

The crash of the musket cut off Rodney's cry of defiance. He felt the breath of the bullet on his cheek and a savage elation swept him. The musket was empty. The sound of the shot would rouse the garrison and the roused garrison would rouse the village. But he was free, plunging into drenched shrubbery. Free, in cover, with a plan before him and all he asked was this meager chance at freedom!

He ran with all the strength in his chest and legs. He gained the shingle of the island's northern beach, standing there alone in the darkness. He fought to still his breath and gave the hollow, falsetto cry of a great owl. He listened and from somewhere across the water it was answered and he heard the thud of an oar against canoe rail and ran that way, crying out again.

Rodney was wading out, to his knees, to his hips. He was being lifted into his canoe by loyal hands as, streaming water, he gained his place. "Bravo!" he breathed. "Bravo, my brave children! To oars, now!"

Sixteen days, men had said, from Point Iroquois to the St. Louis? Shaw laughed as his canoe nosed into the bay which is the mouth of the river. They had silently passed Rickman's brigade encamped on the shore three nights ago. Sixteen days? he taunted. Eight! Eight days from the point of the Iroquois. Your names shall live forever, green in the boastings of the North!

One passes the lair of opposition disdainfully, and Shaw did not even glance at the walls of the company fort they breasted at sundown, with its flag limp and men staring. They



"Halt, or I Fire!" the Guard Cried.

would see, they would tell, but it would be days, yet, before Rickman arrived with intent ears to hear their telling.

On above was the first portage and there camped the canoe maker of whom Leslie had told. The great canoe was abandoned at the native's camp and two smaller craft procured because the other would be unwieldy in the narrow rivers and difficult to transport on the long carries.

These arrangements made, the portage awaited. Nine miles it was; 19 pauses; a winding, twisting trail, up tortuous clay banks, over unyielding rocks, with the forest brushing the faces of men who toiled with great diligence over it.

"Up, good children!" Shaw cried, flinging portage collars at them. "Up, Jacques, with your back on an ox. You will lead!"

Jacques, grinning, twisted thong ends about a package, shouldered the straps and nestled his forehead against leather. Another package was set on the first and hunched into position; a third, and the man grinned. Two hundred and seventy pounds he bore. But as he swayed forward for the first slow step he was halted by Rodney's cry.

"Un autre, mon enfant!" The smile died and a hurt look came into the fellow's eyes. "No?" Shaw's question was mock incredulity. "My good Jacques says No?" He stood a moment, shaking his head dolefully. "Too great, the burden? Yes? But look. Observe the trader, then! Regard a back untied by the collar!"

He dropped to his knees and adjusted the thongs to a package. He slung it as he rose and gestured them to burden him.

Another, a third. "Quatre!" He was bidding them do to him what had made the great Jacques demur. Amazed, they piled his bur-

den higher. "Alors, cinq!" They murmured and burst into laughter and sobered quickly and did his bidding. Five packages? Four hundred and fifty pounds!

"Allez!" he cried and led the way with a grunt of command for them to follow.

He moved bent far forward, right hand on the topmost piece which towered above his shoulders, left arm at a stiff angle for balance. He swayed from side to side; the muscles of his legs bulged and corded against buckskin.

Upward, on and on, reeling as he gained the crest and then, upon level ground, moving steadily, stifling moans. And now he reached the first pause. His packages thudded to the ground, he straightened painfully and turned to watch the approach of his brave but humbled Jacques, who came on with many a gasped Sacre! and Rodney calling a good-natured taunt that one should puff so under-half a load.

They snored that night beside a tiny stream threading abrupt hills heavily clothed with pine and hemlock.

Shaw frittered no precious moments of the hours, wasted no pound of his men's strength, but assurance, now, rode high in his heart.

He would have been less assured had he been back yonder at the company fort at the river's mouth to see Burke Rickman land and to hear what was told to him.

"You're certain?" Rickman asked. "A tall man? Tall as I? And broad? . . . And with a leathery old devil at the steering oar?"

Yes, that was certain.

"Damn!" said Rickman, without passion, now, but calculatingly, as one who knows he must plan well and promptly. He looked at Conrad Rich, whose eyes were wide, and smiled without mirth.

"Fools!" he muttered. "They let him escape. After I'd arranged matters so he'd never annoy us again, they—" He broke off, biting his lip, and Conrad started slightly as he sensed the fact that Rickman had betrayed himself and his part in the arrest of Rodney.

Rickman paced the room. "At Knife portage yesterday?" he queried and did not so much as nod at the confirming reply. "Three days ahead. . . Well! So we will show the jackass what it costs to forge ahead in rivers."

And now another company of men feverishly fought the turbulent St. Louis. A small company, this: Three men, a single canoe, with only an oilcloth and blankets and meager foods as burden.

Rickman's brigade was reforming for the river travel but this detachment went out ahead, light-footed if not light-hearted.

And so, as embers died in Shaw's camp, three pairs of eyes watched and three pairs of brawny hands clung to slender branches to hold their canoe in its vantage point while Shaw slept heavily, storing energy for the morrow.

He had taken precautions, had posted a boatman to watch. But the stream was noisy. Its rush and tumble drowned small sounds, such as a man cautiously wading under the alders.

So the guard could make no sound as a hand clamped over his mouth from behind, and a knife-butt rapped his skull. No, the guard did not waken Rodney Shaw, but the thing which one cry from the guard could have prevented did.

He sat up sharply. The sound which had roused him came again, and yet again; a hollow, crunching crash. His men were stirring about the dead fire, indistinct, moving humps, muttering huskily through their sleep.

Reindeer Herds Are Growing in Alaska; More Than 600,000 Animals Receiving Care

The reindeer herds of Alaska now contain more than 600,000 animals, owned by about 3,500 persons, according to a recent estimate of the Department of the Interior. The federal government, through its reindeer service staffed by seven employees, supervises these herds over a vast area, from Bristol bay to Point Barrow, on the mainland, and also on several islands.

In addition to exercising general supervision over the reindeer herds, the Interior department service assists in keeping ownership records, teaches care and management, and where possible helps to establish new herds. The supervisory personnel consists of one general supervisor and five unit managers, with a clerk stenographer at headquarters. The work is such as to require much traveling, over long distances, by airplane, dog sled, boat and afoot.

Reindeer herds are a valuable native industry. They provide food and some cash for many native Alaskans. On account of transportation and other difficulties, and the competition of meat products in the United States, reindeer meat has not yet won more than a minor

place in the American market. Territorial officials are hopeful, however, that with the development of the herds, and better transportation, the opportunities in the American market will be considerably enlarged. A heavier demand for reindeer is reported from other parts of Alaska than those in which reindeer herds are now maintained. The Aleutian islanders, too, want reindeer to supplement their meager resources. Few natives can pay the costs of transportation of reindeer herds; so the territorial government, when it has the money available, seeks a wider distribution of the reindeer herds.

Once more, that sound, as Shaw leaped to his feet and then came a splashing in the water, a grunt, a muffled exclamation out there in the stream. He was bounding to the water's edge, still bewildered by sleep and a prey of racing misgivings. Now came the sound of paddles, driven deeply and, in answer to his call, a mocking, taunting laugh.

Rodney just stood there, staring at the gaping holes in the birch skins and the broken ribs of his canoe. It was vast, irreparable damage, done by stoutly wielded axes. His transport lay wrecked, with his only source of replenishment more than a hard day's march behind!

He must retrace the way he had come, wait until canoes could be built, lose all he had gained and more. Well, it was so; no other procedure was open.

CHAPTER V

They did not sleep again. They prepared the goods for a move by land and when the first hint of daylight appeared took up the task.

Upstream and back into the forest, Rodney led them, establishing a camp in a place from which it could not be observed by travelers on the river. There, under heavy guard he would leave his goods while he made his way down to the canoe maker's and awaited the building of a new transport. When the camp was made he led two of his stalwarts under heavy burdens over the way he had come.

Near the end of the journey, which consumed the entire day at forced march, he heard the voices of men in the river far below the heights he traveled.

A canoe had just passed a shallow rapid, half light, and the boatmen had been removed. These goods were largely casks. The casks held alcohol, he knew, each five-gallon container potentially 20 of spirits, as liquor was diluted in the trade.

A wealth of property, there. Enough to enslave a mighty band of hunters.

His heart went down, then; it fell lower than it had on his arrest; lower than the level it had reached when he watched Rickman put off from Michilimackinac.

At dusk he stalked into the canoe maker's camp and told briefly of his need.

The fabrication of one canoe had already been started, but it was a small craft, a two-man canoe, with less than half the capacity of the four-fathom canoes used by brigades in river travel. It, however, was the thing to which Rodney turned with shining eyes when his bargain for other work had been driven.

How long would its completion require? he asked.

The Indians chattered, argued, declaimed. . . Three, yes; two, perhaps. . . Rodney gave the man a cautious gill of spirits to bind the pact.

Cajoled, flattered by Rodney, the entire family worked, master craftsman about the canoe, children digging spruce roots, holding one end in their teeth, stretching the other to arm's length and splitting expertly with knives. The grandmother gathered pitch, the wife more cedar and birch bark.

The men had been sent back to Basile at dawn and, with the next descending sun, the old steersman would be there to listen to the audacious plan Rodney had hatched to meet the emergency confronting him.

But old Basile looked skeptically at the canoe when he arrived. "So small!" he questioned. "For three men, at the most?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Helpers for All

There is something very heartening in the knowledge that we can all help each other, and that the worst suffering of all—that loneliness or bereavement—need never be an actual desolation; for salve the deepest wound with the balm of sympathy, and the warm clasp of some comforting hand, the tears in some kind eyes are the surest proofs that the heart under its human aspect has the power to call the hidden soul to life.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for September 5

GOD REQUIRES SOCIAL JUSTICE.

LESSON TEXT—Leviticus 19:1-18, 32-37. GOLDEN TEXT—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. Luke 6:31. PRIMARY TOPIC—At Harvest Time. JUNIOR TOPIC—At Harvest Time. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Championing the Rights of Others. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—My Responsibility for Social Justice.

Labor Day—in this year of our Lord 1937—looks out upon a world deeply divided in opinions of what is right and what is wrong in the relationship between capital and labor. Political and economic leaders are talking much of social justice, of a planned economy in which all shall have a full share of the products of labor. Surely, we would all agree that there should be only kindness and justice in all such dealings of man with man. But how to accomplish that result in a world of selfishness and sin, that indeed is the question.

Unfortunately, many of those in the church who have greatly stressed social relationships have forgotten that the true foundation for such teaching and living is the preaching of the gospel of redemption. In reaction to their impossible position, others who have faithfully preached the necessity of regeneration have forgotten to stress the need of the expression of regenerated life in the social relationships of man. We need God-given balance, with a proper reflection of gospel truth in honest and helpful living. God wants his people to show that they belong to him by

I. Providing for the Poor and Needy (vv. 9, 10, 14, 15).

When Jesus said, "Ye have the poor always with you" (Matt. 26:11), he referred to one of the responsibilities which thoughtful and considerate men have always gladly borne, but which has been a constant problem to both individuals and nations. We have dealt with it in our day on a broad and supposedly scientific basis, but those who are closest to it are quick to admit that we have even now an imperfect solution. In the days of Israel the poor were fed by the purposeful leaving of gleanings in the field—which the needy were free to gather as their own. Thus they had the joy of helping themselves even as they were being helped by others, and, in the final analysis, by God himself.

II. Guarding Another's Reputation (vv. 16-18).

Gossip is a destructive means of breaking down the good standing of another. It is a sin all too common in our day, even within the circle of God's own people. Tale-bearing and evil-speaking are a blight on our social and religious life. We should put them away.

Akin to this common and awful sin is the bearing of grudges and the seeking for revenge, neither of which serves any good purpose.

III. Honoring the Aged (v. 32).

Old age—pensions undoubtedly have their place in our complicated social life, but it is evident that they would be entirely unnecessary if men and women had in the fear of God honored "the hoary head" and "the face of the old man," even as God gave command to Israel.

IV. Loving the Stranger (vv. 33, 34).

The man who knows what it is to have been a stranger, and to meet with love and protecting care, should never forget to go and do likewise. Living, as many of us do, in great cities makes this somewhat of a problem, and yet one sometimes wonders whether the bustling city is not often kinder to the stranger than the little community, which makes him feel like an "outsider."

V. Being Honest in Business (vv. 11-13, 35, 36).

No stealing, no false swearing, no defrauding, no withholding of wages, for all these things dishonor or "profane the name of thy God."

A good motto to hang up behind the counter or over the desk in a business house is found in the words of verses 35 and 36. False bottoms, trick scales, short measure—oh, yes, they are against the city ordinance, and you will be fined if you are caught. But remember, they are also an abomination in the sight of the Lord.

The closing verse of our lesson reiterates that important truth. In carrying out the tenets of social justice we are not simply being humane and kind. We are observing the statutes and ordinances of the Eternal One, him who says, "I am Jehovah."

Being One in Faith

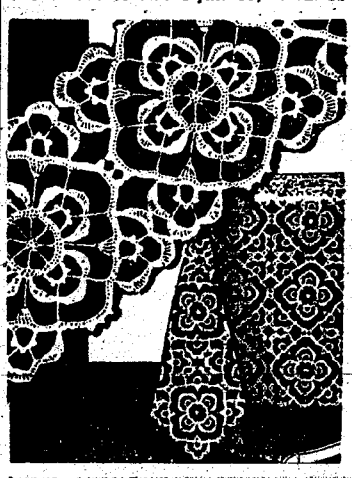
It is good to know that in whatever country we are found, and under whatever sky, we are, through faith in the divine Saviour, members in the same body, sheep in the same fold, children of one home.

Pay Up Our Debts

Debt comes under the eighth commandment. It hangs a millstone round the neck of the man or woman who incurs it. It corrodes honesty.

Bit of String and But One Square

Luxurious lace of undreamed of beauty is this for tea or dinner table! A crochet hook, some string and the clearly stated directions of this easy-to-memorize pattern are all you need to get started. Though the finished piece gives the effect of two squares, it takes



but one 5 1/4 inch "key" square, repeated, to give this rich effect. Here's loveliness with durability for years to come whether your choice is a cloth, spread, scarf, buffet set or other accessory. In pattern 5845 you will find complete instructions for making the square shown; an illustration of it and of all stitches used; material requirements.

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

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Favorite Recipe of the Week

PREPARE apple sauce by your favorite method and then try this delicious summer recipe.

Frozen Apple Fudding.

- 2 cups unsweetened apple sauce
 - 4 tablespoons sugar
 - 1/2 cup orange marmalade.
 - 1/2 cup cream, whipped
- Combine apple sauce, sugar and marmalade. If apple sauce has already been sweetened, omit sugar. Fold in whipped cream. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze without stirring until firm (about 2 hours), using low cold control for freezing.

Yield: 1 1/2 pints or 6 servings.

DOG DETOUR
"BLACK LEAF 40"
Keeps Dogs Away from Evergreens, Shrubs, etc.
C100 Use 1 1/2 Teaspoons per Gallon of Spray.

Great in Acts
Be great in acts, as you have been in thought.—Shakespeare.

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666 COLDS and FEVER
LIQUID, TABLETS first day
SALVE, NOSE DROPS Headache, 30 minutes.
Try "Rub-My-Throat"—World's Best Linctus

WNU—O 35-37

GET RID OF PIMPLES

New Remedy Uses Magnesia to Clear Skin. Firms and Smooths Complexion—Makes Skin Look Years Younger.

Get rid of ugly, pimply skin with this extraordinary new remedy. Denton's Facial Magnesia works miracles in clearing up a spotty, roughened complexion. Even the first few treatments make a noticeable difference. The ugly spots gradually wipe away, big pores grow smaller, the texture of the skin itself becomes firmer. Before you know it friends are complimenting you on your complexion.

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Here is your chance to try out Denton's Facial Magnesia at a liberal saving. We will send you a full 6 oz. bottle of Denton's, plus a regular size box of famous Milnesia Wafers (the original Milk of Magnesia tablets) . . . both for only 60¢ Cash in on this remarkable offer. Send 60¢ in cash or stamps today.

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FARM TOPICS

GRASSES, LEGUMES USED AS ENSILAGE

Can Be Kept in Condition by Adding Molasses.

By A. C. Kinney, Extension Dairy Specialist, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

With molasses as a preservative, any green crop that will make hay can be stored in a silo without any appreciable loss of feed value.

Corn silage contains substances that act as a preservative, but legumes and grasses do not have enough sugar to ferment properly. By adding molasses to legumes and grasses, the material can be kept in good condition.

The crop can be cut at any stage of maturity and in any kind of weather. However, greater feeding value is obtained if the crop is cut as early in the season as possible without injuring the stand. Cereal crops should be cut when the grain is in the milk stage.

Start cutting early in the morning. If the crop is wet with dew or rain, so much the better. The crop should be put in the silo within a few hours after cutting.

If the crop must remain in the field more than a few hours on a dry day, water should be added as it is blown into the silo.

Around 40 to 45 pounds of molasses should be added to each ton of cereal and grass crops, while 75 to 80 pounds should be added to a ton of legume silage.

The molasses can be added from an elevated barrel by allowing the proper amount to flow through a spigot onto the green material as it is fed into the cutter.

Egg Producers, Handlers

Can Stop Summer Losses

Producers and handlers of eggs are losing hundreds of dollars every week of warm weather from highly perishable fertile eggs, according to O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman for Colorado State college, Fort Collins.

Suggestions for preventing this loss are outlined as follows:

Roosters should be marketed or confined during the summer so that infertile eggs may be produced.

Provide one nest for each four hens.

Gather eggs more than once a day.

Cool eggs before packing them in cases.

Eggs may be cooled and water evaporation from the eggs may be prevented by keeping them in the cellar or by keeping a damp sack over the case.

Market eggs as often as possible during warm weather, preferably about every three or four days.

Keep clean straw in nests.

Handlers of eggs will find it more profitable to keep eggs stored in a cool place until they are sold.

Mowing Weeds Aids Grass

Mowing weeds and removing brush and other tall vegetation encourages the spread of more beneficial grasses, clover, and lespedeza, eliminates the competition for moisture and plant food, and results in a turf more resistant to soil erosion, the Soil Conservation Service has found. In the past 2 years mowing has been extended over more than 100,000 previously unmowed acres of grassland on Soil Conservation Service erosion control areas. Fairly high mowing—from 4 to 6 inches when weeds are about in full bloom—is recommended.

Marketing Milk

Three major adjustments in milk transportation and production practices would save farmers thousands of dollars annually, according to agricultural economists of the University of Illinois. More dollars in the pockets of producers and better service to consumers could be brought about by rearrangement of hauling routes so as to reduce mileage and increase load volume, by marketing more milk through country plants and by narrowing the seasonal variation in milk production.

Protein Feeds for Cattle

High protein feeds have given faster gains, better finish, and lower costs in cattle fattening than rations with less protein, according to observations made by the University of Illinois. Linsseed meal, soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal are the protein feeds generally used. It is profitable to give one pound of one of these feeds to each seven to ten pounds of corn, depending upon the age of the cattle and the kind of roughage.

Saving Poultry From Heat

Good ventilation in the poultry flock is the best way to prevent heat prostration. The north side of the house should be opened to allow free circulation of the air. Windows or doors on the east or west side of the building should be opened to allow free air movement. If there is a room ventilator it should be opened because this too increases air movements. Insulation of the roof, of course, helps materially to reduce the temperature in the room.

Prints Tune to School Girl Needs

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MYRIADS of gay little print frocks wending their way schoolward is the picture fashion is flashing on the screen for fall. There is really no danger of overdoing the print collection for little daughters, for there are so many varieties of textures and design in the realm of washable prints this season mothers can assemble a wardrobe of prints ranging from playtime and classroom frocks to pretty-party dresses, and then not have too many for occasions that may arise.

From mother's standpoint the new print collections should and will prove all that they should be in supplying fabrics which will insure her child the joy of being well-dressed whatsoever the occasion, because fabricists are bringing out cottons and rayons and linens that have the "looks" of choicest challis and fine crepes.

The thing that intrigues the little folks in regard to prints is that many of the nicest, prettiest prints have been especially designed for them with pictorial motifs that make direct appeal to childhood. Not only are the patterns charming to behold but they are in many instances instructive and entertaining as well. For smaller children there are prints with the letters of the alphabet scattered designfully in allover patterning. Mother Goose figures too, and boats and ships and birds and animals, fruits and flowers done in a way to capture the fancy of a child.

The washable-prints developed this season are unique and lovely. It's a series of perfectly charming prints that we have in mind—artistic creations each of which has been inspired by a song. There are fifteen designs in this collection nine of which have been adapted to cotton fabrics and six to rayon. The unique part of it is that these theme

song designs use titles of copyrighted songs. What a grand chorus of prints there will be in classroom, at home and in the highways and byways that little girls tread during the coming tawny autumn days! Not that children have a monopoly on these intriguing musical prints for designers are making them up into the smartest-ever housecoats, pajamas and daytime dresses for grown-ups.

Does your little girl love music? If so she'll adore the beruffled frock of new chintz-type print (centered in the illustration) the motif of which is based on "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," a song children know and love. Clever little girl and boy figures holding balloons and other bubble motifs following the position of the notes on the scale with tiny clef signs make the design of this print which is fascinating for young and older folk. The crisp white organdy ruffles and buttons add winsome accents.

The dress to the left is also made of a theme-song "bubble" print. It is a pleasing type for the growing girl. Three narrow ribbon bows positioned on ribbon crossbars set row and row march soldier-like down the front of the bodice. Pleated skirt and demure Peter Pan collar complete this smart style.

The dress to the right reflects a quaint spirit in the lacings up the front, the close-fitting bodice, and the now-so-fashionable "swing skirt." Any girl would love to wear this dress "first day of school." The scattered daisies is a patterning inspired by that familiar song, "Daisy, Daisy, Tell Me Your Answer True"—enough to inspire any little girl wearing this dress to become a prima donna.

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CASUAL COSTUMES SLATED FOR FALL

"Look casual," is the latest slogan being broadcast to women who are pre-occupied with the question of what to wear for early fall. Although both tailored tweeds and softly-feminine garments will continue to be style-right for particular occasions, it's the casual costume that is slated for high-style acceptance.

Suits are always an early-fall favorite but they were never better calculated to make women want to cast aside their summer clothes. Already the shops are beginning to display scores of casually cut models ranging from classic two-piece ensembles complete with blouse and topcoat or fur cape.

College-Girls in Favor of

Low-Heeled Daytime Shoes
Increased interest in sports is given as the chief factor in the college girl's inclination toward lower heel heights on daytime shoes but her choice is also influenced by other considerations such as comfort and the suitability of low-heeled footwear to sports clothes.

The prevalence of "girls of more than average height" was one of the reasons advanced for the increased popularity of low and medium-heeled evening shoes.

Shaded Stockings Boon to Woman With Bulky Calves

The woman with oversized calves can buy shaded stockings which gradually darken in color at the largest part of the leg and thus have a very slenderizing effect. These stockings shade from a light tan at the foot and ankle to a dark brown at the calf and upper leg. For slimmer legs, there are stockings of sun-tan color with feet of dark brown.

PLAID TAILLEUR

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Plaid's the thing for your new fall suit if you are seeking the smartest. The one pictured is of heavy plaid linen. It's a real Scotch tartan plaid, done in dark green, dark blue lined with white, red and yellow. Black velvet binds the edges, pocket flaps and cuffs. This makes a stunning costume for early fall and later on you will be wanting to copy it in plaid wool. We are quite sure you will for these stunning plaid jacket suits are the "last word" in chic.

Black and Sand
Black velveteen is worn with a tailored coat of sand-colored wool.

GOOD TASTE TODAY

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

Shaking Hands Is Matter of Impulse

DEAR Mrs. Post: Should a woman, when taking leave of a small family group, several of whom she met on this occasion for the first time, shake hands with everyone? And would the fact that she shook hands with each one an hour or so before when meeting them have any bearing on your answer? While I know that shaking hands is not so much practiced today as it once was, I wish I knew at what times it was still the polite thing to do.

Answer: The question of whether to shake hands under the circumstances you mentioned is far more a matter of impulse than of rule. If those whom you have been talking with are standing directly next to you, your natural impulse would be to shake hands. But if they are sitting in different parts of the room you would certainly not go from one to the other. Again, if one of them goes with you as far as the door, you would probably shake hands with her, or him, as you say good-bye.

Let Members Pour at Women's Club Tea

DEAR Mrs. Post: Our women's club is giving a large tea for approximately a hundred and fifty guests. Would you suggest that it is better at a tea of this size to let the hotel do all the serving, or do you think it more friendly to have members of the committee preside at the tea table?

Answer: At a tea for as many as fifty the details of serving are more often than not taken care of by the caterers, or by the servants in a private house. However, in your case, if sufficient members of the committee take turns at pouring, it should not be too tiring for any one of them, and there is no question that club hostesses at the tea table would create a more friendly atmosphere. In any case, all the other details of replacing used cups and saucers with fresh ones and replenishing sandwiches and cakes and passing them will be taken care of by the hotel.

Serving Young Guests.

DEAR Mrs. Post: I would like to give an evening surprise birthday party for my son, asking a dozen or so of his high school friends. Everything is to be simple and the evening will probably be spent in playing a variety of games, as our house does not afford space for dancing. For refreshments, would chicken sandwiches and milk be sufficient? I know all the young people drink milk and hardly any of them drink coffee, and I thought milk would be very easy to serve. Or can you suggest something that you like better?

Answer: If you are sure they like milk better than anything else, this is an excellent reason for serving it. Otherwise, I think I would suggest that you have cocoa for a change, and also because a hot drink would taste better with cold sandwiches.

Break Away Gently.

DEAR Mrs. Post: When I first began working in this office several of the girls invited me to go to lunch with them and tried to make things pleasant for me. But now I don't seem to be able to get away from them ever and I find that their interests are not mine. I would rather not lunch with them but seem to be getting deeper into the habit. What can you suggest for me to do?

Answer: Since you can not very well tell them you do not want to sit with them, the only thing I can think of to suggest is that you make other engagements for yourself at noon, at first occasionally and later on habitually.

Ribbons and Seats.

DEAR Mrs. Post: What is meant by "in front of the ribbons" and "within the ribbons" and who is seated in each place?

Answer: Both mean the same thing; having a place within the enclosure marked by the ribbons. The pews in front of the ribbons are always seated according to nearness of relationship, and cards bearing the actual pew numbers are sent by the mother of the groom to each of those relatives and a few dearest friends who are to be seated on the groom's side of the church, and by the mother of the bride to each of those who are to be seated on the bride's side of the church.

Fine Technical Point.

DEAR Mrs. Post: Which is correct? Drink your soup or eat your soup?

Answer: Eat your soup with a spoon and drink it from a cup. In other words, you eat it with a table-spoon when served in a plate; you sip it from a teaspoon or drink it, when served in a cup.

WNU Service.

They're Cinches to Sew



YES, the sewing bug will get you, if you don't watch out, young lady! And when it does there will be a hum in your life (and we don't mean head noises). Right now is the time to begin; right here is the place to get your inspiration. So all together, girls—it's sew, sew, sew-your-own!

Inspiration Number 1.
The vivacious model at the left is the number 1 piece for your new autumn advance. It calls for taffeta, embellished, as you might expect, with grosgrain. You may use vivid colors too, Milady, for Fashion has gone color mad this fall. Reds of every hue, bright blues, lavender, warm browns, all are being featured in smart avenue shops along the Rue de la Paix.

Morning Frock.
For most of us, each-day demands that a little work be done. Sew-Your-Own appreciates this and the need for frocks that are practical, pretty, and easy to keep.



The Mania of 1937

There have always been manias in the world. A conspicuous one now is the frantic desire to go somewhere quickly and lose your life at it.

Nature is not only, or chiefly, a battlefield, but a workshop in which there is co-operation, as well.

One of the most wearisome features of life in a village used to be the 73 times that you had to tell how your team ran away.

Newspaper publicity can create a "prominent citizen." It is up to him to profitably use the distinction.

Must We Destroy?

Too many men are ashamed to wander through the woods without a gun, merely enjoying nature.

Ignorance is not always absence of knowledge. It is harboring thoughts in which there isn't any sense.

People who never want to hear criticism of anything are as fatiguing as those who indulge in nothing else.

A small spark of genius is often better paid than an abundance of it.

Their Influence

A self-made man has a good deal of the tincture of his boy friends.

There are people who end a conversation with you sooner than you want them to, because they have a sensitive fear they are boring you. Undeceive them at once.

The American kind of "equality" is the equality of opportunity.

There are men who are loved by their friends simply because they are men through and through and are not particularly brilliant.

that way, hence the new utility frock in the center. Five pieces are its sum and total; seven mornings a week its cycle. Any tub-well fabric will do nicely as the material—try one version in printed rayon.

Tailored Charm.
The waistcoat used to be a gentleman's identification, but, alas, like many another smart idea, womankind has copied it. Here you see an attractive example of this modern contraband. Not only does it have suavity, but it is entirely feminine, as well. The exquisite waist line, sweet little collar, and puff sleeves, make this a number you can't afford to pass up.

The Patterns.
Pattern 1363 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 40 bust). Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, plus 18 yards of ribbon for trimming, as pictured.

Pattern 1354 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 1252 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

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.

Help Live

"Live and let live," was the call of the old, when men pulled apart and when there was a cold chill in the heart of the race. "Live and help live," is the call of the new, the call when all the race is kin and dreams come true.

HOW LONG CAN A THREE-QUARTER WIFE HOLD HER HUSBAND?

YOU have to work at marriage to make a success of it. Men may be selfish, unsympathetic, but that's the way they're made and you might as well realize it. When your back aches and your nerves scream, don't take it out on your husband. He can't possibly know how you feel.

For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure in the three decades of life: 1. Turning from girlhood to womanhood. 2. Preparing for motherhood. 3. Approaching "middle age."

Don't be a three-quarter wife, take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND and go "smiling through."

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Your Advertising Dollar

buys something more than space and circulation in the columns of this newspaper. It buys space and circulation plus the favorable consideration of our readers for this newspaper and its advertising patrons.

Let us tell you more about it.

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 first day of September 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 24th day of September, A. D. 1937, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be 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.

NOW UNHAPPINESS DRIVES PEOPLE TO ODD HOBBIES

Professor Donald A. Laird, Colgate University psychologist, explains in The American Weekly, the great weekly magazine with the September 5 issue of The Detroit Sunday Times, why adults take up child-like pastimes, such as collecting fancy dolls, playing with tin soldiers and piling towers of matches on beer bottles.

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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, September 5th, 1937.
 8:30 a. m. — Settlement.
 10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.
 10:00 a. m. — Bellaire.

Union Gospel Tabernacle
 A Hour of Prayer For All People
 309, Main Street
 Services each Sunday as follows:
 11 a. m. — Sunday School.
 8 p. m. — Song service followed

Evangelical Lutheran Church
 Rev. J. C. Johnson, Frankfort
 Pastor
 Sunday, September 5th, 1937.
 11:00 a. m. — Norwegian Service
 8:30 p. m. — English Service.

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

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.

PROBATE ORDER
 State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.
 In the Matter of the Estate of Guy King, Deceased.
 At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 23rd day of August, 1937.
 Present: Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Probate Judge.
 The above estate having been admitted to probate and Mildred Vallance 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 27th day of December, 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.

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 30th day of August A. D. 1937.
 Present: Hon. Ervan A. Ruegsegger, Judge of Probate.
 In the Matter of the Estate of Pauline LaLonde, Deceased.
 John Addis, a brother, having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Lawrence Addis or to some other suitable person,
 It is Ordered, That the 24th day of September, A. D. 1937, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be 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.

Five Areas Test
New State Bean

Beans, the food that gives Boston a crown but that puts millions of dollars into the pockets of Michigan farmers because the crop is largely grown in this state, are getting into the elite class.
 One new variety, newly named Michelite, is on test in five areas in the state this year in eight two acre plots. They are located in Shiawassee, Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac counties and on South Manistowic Island.
 The new bean, developed and propagated because it has a whiter coat and is more uniform in size and shape than present varieties, yields well. Its acceptance by farmers in the state is the next test of the new variety, as buyers already have asked for more of them.
 Michigan produces 90 per cent of the field beans grown in the nation. This is the crop that housewives call navy beans and the same type of bean that comes in canned baked beans. For the 500,000 acres planted as an average each year in the state it takes nearly 400,000 bushels of seed. In the 1935 census the yield averaged about 11 bushels to the acre.
 The Michelite bean was placed on test for three years by staff members at Michigan State College where it was developed. E. E. Down, plant breeder in the farm crops department at the college, found that the lowest yield was 9.9 bushels and the average for three years in test plots was 21.3 bushels. On the farm of Claude Chamberlain, near Owosso, the Michelite in 1935 indicated a yield of 45.1 bushels to the acre.
 The eight plots this year may produce as much as 400 bushels of seed on co-operators' farms, or enough to plant about 600 acres in 1938. The seed is to be increased further and distributed as supply and demand can

CLOSING TIME
ON THE HERALD

All contributors of copy for your Charlevoix County Herald should endeavor to get same into this office as early in the week of publication as possible.
FRONT PAGE — All articles intended for the first page must be in the office by Wednesday noon to insure publication.
MAT-SERVICE — Those having mats for casting MUST have these in the office Tuesday noon for the current week's issue.
LOCALS — Please phone your local items to No. 152 where Mrs. Sherman Conway — who covers these columns — will care for them. These should be in not later than 10:00 a. m. of Thursdays.
 Your Herald publisher is endeavoring to get each week's issue in the mails on Thursday afternoons. Your co-operation in getting news and advertising copy in our hands as early in the week as possible will be greatly appreciated.

be arranged by the farm crops department. Field inspection of the plots is being started this week.

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

Stomach Gas
 One dose of ADLERIKA quickly relieves flatulence, cleans out bowels, upper and lower bowels, allows you to eat and sleep good. Quick, thorough action. Just naturally gentle and safe.
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The Finest Assortment In Town.
Start the school year right with the best items.

WHITEFORD'S
 EAST JORDAN, — — MICHIGAN

The Big Apple, a new medley of five dance steps, was hot stuu until the Senate majority did a sensation-al split.

A revival of the old high-pressure precaution of sending salesmen in pairs if the prospect's office has two exits is reported.

Whether you're on sun time



or daylight saving time



you're always on gas-saving time



if you use Geared-up BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL



Check this great motor fuel for quick starts, getaways, hill climbing power, knockless action, mileage and economy. Let your own car prove that today's big value for your gasoline dollar is Blue Sunoco. you can FEEL the difference

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