

# Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 49

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1945.

NUMBER 14

## Light Vote Up-sets Wayne Co.

PRACTICALLY ENTIRE STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED

Owing to apathy of voters, the 12-year dominance of the Democrat party in Wayne County was given a rude upset.

Throughout the state it was the lightest and dulllest elections in history. It is estimated about 350,000 went to the polls in the state last Monday against some 2,200,000 last November.

### IN EAST JORDAN

As a sample of lack of interest, Vern Whiteford received a total of 85 votes. 15 in first ward, 23 in the second, 47 in third ward.

And in the second ward with Rolie Maddock and Cort Hayes running for alderman, apathy prevailed. Each received 14 votes, and in a drawing, Cort Hayes won the election.

For supervisors, Wm. F. Bashaw (1st ward) and Barney Milstein (third) were re-elected. In the second ward no candidate filed; Robert F. Barnett was elected by eight written-in votes.

The two amendments lost in the first and second wards. In the third, proposal No. 2 carried — Yes 24, No. 17.

### East Jordan Library

**LIBRARY HOURS**  
Afternoons — 2:00 p. m. to 5:00.  
Evenings: 7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.  
Except closed Tuesday and Friday evenings and open 12:30 to 5:00 p. m. on these days.

### Books added to shelves

A second copy of Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men", because there is so much demand for the book.

Summer Welles — Guide to the Peace. This book deals with Foreign Relations, the War, and U. S. Reconstruction; gives information of the people of 80 lands, is well indexed and contains many maps; a good reference book even if not read as a whole.

Young Bess — Irwin. Historical novel of Queen Elizabeth when young.

Green Turtle Mystery — Queen Jr., mystery.

Girl without a country — Poston. story of China.

The Rooster Club, Boy Scout story.

Lin Tang and the Lucky Cricket — Stafford.

The Yellow Fairy Book — Lang. Hundred Dresses — Estes.

## Herman Dahn, Former East Jordan Resident Dies at Otsego, Mich.

Herman Dahn, former East Jordan resident, passed away at his home in Otsego, Sunday, April 1, at the age of 79 years.

He was a native of New York. A son, Clyde, and two grandsons — one serving in the European and one in the Pacific theaters of war, survive him.

Funeral services were held Monday, at the Boyne Chapel, and the body brought to East Jordan for burial where graveyard services were conducted by Rev. H. G. Moore.

Among those here to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sandle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Sandle, Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sandle, Boyne City.

Mr. Dahn formerly lived on the Earl Ruhling farm, north of East Jordan, which he sold to Earl thirty-five years ago, when he moved to Otsego.

### THE WEATHER

Temp.	Rain or	Weather
Max	Snow	Cond'n
Mar.		
29 59 37	NW	clear
30 59 35	W	pt. cldy
31 58 41	W	pt. cldy
Apr.		
1 73 35	SW	clear
2 59 37	NW	cloudy
3 39 28	SE	cloudy
4 63 31	SW	cloudy

## CALENDAR of COMING EVENTS

Fridays, 8 p. m. — I.O.O.F. Lodge.  
Sunday: Services in Churches.  
Tuesdays, 12:15 p. m.: Rotary Club at Jordan Inn.  
Tuesday, Apr. 10, 8 p. m.: Study Club at Mrs. Greg Boswell's.  
Tuesday, Apr. 10, 8 p. m.: Regular Communication of East Jordan Lodge No. 379, F. & A. M.  
Friday, Apr. 6, 8:15 p. m.: Sophomore class play at High School Gym.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps — Now!

## Page F. O. Barden & Son, and Others

Will someone let The Herald know the answer to this query — Detroit, Mich., Mar. 31

Dear Editor:

"Here is our \$2 for your good paper. There used to be an adv. in your paper for Cedar Bolts and tie cuts. Just what is a cedar bolt? I can't find any carpenter that can tell me what a Cedar Bolt is. Please tell me what a Cedar Bolt is."

Very truly,  
A Subscriber.

## These Men Called

Or About To Be Called By The Charlevoix County Selective Service Board No. 1.

The following list of men make up a contingent reporting at the Charlevoix City Hall, April 11, 1945 at 7:30 a. m. CWT, for transportation to the Detroit Induction Station for Pre-induction Physical.

Name	Home Town
Howard V. Somerville	East Jordan
Delos I. Poole	"
Roy E. Peck	"
Albert F. Peters	"
Alfred J. Crowell	"
Arney W. Thomson	"
Russell R. Kale	"
George N. Walton	"
Joseph C. Detlaff	"
Walter S. Martin	"
Horace B. Hipp	"
Frederick E. Rasch	"
Levi Gibelyou	"
Gerald R. Walton	"
George R. Sherman	"
Newton D. Pierce	"
Everett L. Combest	"
Christopher E. Taylor	"
Ralph Shepard	"
Harold K. Bader	"
John M. Adkins	"
Lawrence R. Hayes	Boyerne City
Norman H. Crozier	"
John J. Stanhope	"
Allen R. Ecker	"
Max H. Fitzpatrick	"
Richard A. Taylor	"
Charles J. Stutzman	"
Charles A. Robinson	"
James E. Brannon	"
Hubert M. Mangios	"
Hudson A. Robinson	"
Keith C. Stanley	"
Edward G. Hosmer	"
Leonard L. Lick	"
Charles L. Arthur	"
Melvin R. Gardner	"
Ervin A. Rasch	"
Allie R. Chipman	"
Verlin B. Cook	"
Homer C. Taylor	"
Racil T. Mapes	"
Robert H. Ecker	"
Earl Martin	"
Vincent V. Willis	"
Frederick K. Lane	"
Sylvester J. Baker	Boyerne Falls
Mike Skop	"
Clifford W. Leasier	"
Richard G. Kleinschrodt	"
William G. Rickard	"
Elmer G. DeButts	"
Marion O. Massey	"
Hugh M. Stanhope	"
Jerome L. Kondziela	Walloon Lake
Joseph D. Cooper	"
Lawrence M. Wines	Clarion, Mich.
Cecil G. Dell Bay	Shore, Michigan
John J. Fratrack	Norwood
Emmett P. McCann	St. James
Joseph J. O'Donnell	"
Lawrence M. McDonough	"
Ira H. Weeden	Charlevoix
Clifton E. Gregory	"
Ford K. Pearson	"
Ivan J. Thomson	"
Walter F. Halliday	"
Julius E. Frye	"
Emerald P. Lablanc	"
Archib F. Swartout	"
Charles A. Novotny	"
Lawrence R. Korth	"
Otto W. Yemmans	"
Clair M. Gregory	"
Charles A. Ruerr	"
Nelson L. Denemy	"
Oscar P. Stroud	"
Charles W. Phillips	"
Wilson H. Howe	"
Joseph M. Arvilla	"
Clarence G. Arnold	"
Fred W. Speigl	"
William D. Cramblit	"
Allen L. Kerr	"
Paul R. Mauseau	"

### AN APPRECIATION

Having sold my interest in the West Side Service Station to Walter Goebel & Son (Walter Jr.) I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the valued patronage extended us during the past eighteen years and trust a continuance of this business with my successors — Walter Goebel & Son.

ROY NOWLAND  
adv14x1

### AN APPRECIATION

We wish to express to our customers of the past 29 years our appreciation of their valued patronage and trust a continuance of this business to our successors. — Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Hipp

Mr. and Mrs. CLYDE W. HIPPI  
adv. 14-1

## Clyde W. Hipp Sells Store To Mr. and Mrs. G. DeForest

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Hipp have sold their men's furnishing store to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald DeForest who took over Tuesday, April 3rd.

Mr. Hipp (Clyde to most of us) started in the men's furnishing department of Boosinger Bros. general store in 1900. In 1916 he embarked in business for himself, locating in the Freiberg building. Some 18 years ago he moved to the Kimball building where the store is now located.

Sorry to lost Clyde from Main-st and welcome to the new owners.

## Nancy Johnston, Born Here In 1859 Passed Away Mar. 23

Nancy Johnston was born March 22, 1859 at East Jordan, her parents being Robert and Mary Ann Kidd Johnston. She grew to womanhood in the Echo neighborhood.

On March 22, 1879, she was united in marriage to Ira Brintnall, in 1902. To this union two children were born, Rockford Asa Brintnall, Sankatchewan, Canada, and Grace, who died at the age of 17 in 1902.

In 1927, she was married to John Kuley who preceded her in death in 1937.

She died on March 23, 1945, at the age of 86 years. Services were held from the Watson Funeral Home, Thursday, Mar. 29, Rev. Howard G. Moore officiating, with interment at Sunset Hill.

Volume 3

Number 37

## Reveille on the Jordan

Just a little message to the boys in the service from the folks back home. Sponsored by the East Jordan Community Service Club.

PAUL LISK — EDITOR

### Dear Fellows:

This part of Reveille is for the consumption of parents, wives, brothers and sisters of you in the service, and not for you, so don't read it.

Every so often we are plagued with a bunch of incomplete addresses, and therefore have to take several names off the list until matters are straightened out again. This week we received from the New York APO three notices stating that Directory Service, because of lack of personnel, is being discontinued. The three fellows whose addresses were incomplete were Cpl. STANLEY BELZKE, Pvt. ARCHIE DAVIS, and Pfc. BERNARD BEST (however Bernard wrote in this week so all is well). These fellows were all listed with outfits that were temporary in nature, and the outfit since discontinued.

Besides this someone sent in Pvt. ROBERT R. LaPGER's APO number but no address, so we took his name off the list until notified. Then we received a notice that S-Sgt. ETHEN D. EDSON's paper was unclaimed, at an APO New York address, then old dame rumor has it that he's back in the states.

This week is no exception to the failure of addresses being promptly collected. Our time is completely taken up with just correcting addresses without doing research work on the side, so the only alternative is to take these fellows off the list until such time as their correct address is received. A little cooperation on the part of you here at home will go a long way toward those of the service getting their Herald promptly. May we have it please? So much for the "sour grapes."

### YOUR GUEST EDITOR SAYS:

To the Gang that's scattered all over the world.

Hi Fellows:

You will really be surprised who the old buck is that is writing to you today. I have known you boys ever since you were knee high to a grasshopper. Most of you I have watched growing up into manhood, have shared your victories, and defeats, while you played football, basketball and baseball for your old school. I have even listened to you telling of the different pranks you pulled on your teachers, and I really used to get a real kick listening, especially the ones Robert Winston, Ernie Mocherman, and some of the older ones such as Billy Kitsman, and Sammy Kling used to pull, yes, my lads, I used to do those things too; those really were the days, but the old mare is not what she used to be anymore.

We all appreciate the swell job you boys are doing and the town is really proud of you. I miss you all very much, especially my old cronies such as Ed Reuling, Al Burklund and Abe Cohn, hurry back my pals, and we will have a real celebration, and sing Clementine, Sweet Adeline, and I will lean back and enjoy Ed's sweet voice.

Now just a few words about what our town is doing. We are building an airport just south of the dam, and planning on a sewage disposal plant, and a breakerwater. There is a rumor that the smelt are coming back, and, if they do, and you kids are all back,

## Roy Nowland Retires As Manager of West Side Service Station

Owing to illness, Roy Nowland has sold his interest in the West Side Service Station to Walter Goebel & Son — Walter Jr., who took possession April 1st.

Mr. Nowland has operated this service station for the past eighteen years.

## Child Health Clinic At City Hall Here Tuesday, April 10th

Immunizations and "Check-ups" will be available for children, Tuesday, April 10th in East Jordan.

J. VanDellen, M. D., assisted by Charlevoix County Registered Nurse, Mrs. Violet Reberg, representing District Department of Health No. 3, will hold a child's health conference at the City Hall from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.

Parents are urged to take advantage of this excellent opportunity of protection against diseases common to children.

### CLIMB AWAY FROM THAT TOOTHACHE

Because aviators with supposedly sound teeth often have toothaches flying in the stratosphere, dentists may soon be able to spot decay a year before trouble begins. Robert D. Potter, science editor, writes about it in The American Weekly with this Sunday's (April 8) issue of The Detroit Sunday Times.

### we will put on the biggest jamboree this fair city ever had.

In farewell, I will say the best of luck to all you fellows, and God Bless you.

Your friend always,  
BARNEY.

### ADDRESS CHANGES

Pvt. ARTHUR B. CRONIN, Co. D, 15th Bn, 5th Regt, IRTC, Fort McClellan, Alabama; Lt. BRUCE SANDERSON, Co. B, 3280 Sig. Serv. Bn., APO 331, c-o Pmr, S. F.; A-c CARL A. BEYER, Sqdn 1, Ft. 1, Box 4, Maxwell Fld, Ala.; Pvt. JAMES F. LILAK, Bakery Platoon, 777th Q M Comp. Bn, APO 828, c-o Pmr, New Orleans, La.; A-C JAMES BUGAL, Class 45-C, Gp. 1, Sqd. 3, Napier Field, Dothan, Alabama; Cpl. DONALD BOLSER, Btry D, 815 AAA (aw) Bn, APO 403, c-o Pmr, N. Y.; Pfc. WALTER HORD, 314 Eng. LC Bn., APO 89, c-o Pmr, N. Y.; MILTON MERRILL WARD JR, MM3-c, Sironi Detail, NTS, Newport, Rhode Island.

The first fellow from E. J. with a rating of "Flight Officer is F-O WALTER C. SHEPARD, 4th CC Sqd., 1st CC Gp., APO 214, c-o Pmr, N. Y.

Pvt. JACK CRAIG is now in the hospital with an address of 4351 Army Plant, APO 667, c-o Pmr, N. Y. Jack tells his wife he's OK but doesn't tell any details, and that he got his Christmas package recently. Here's hoping for the best, Jack.

Pvt. CLIFFORD C. GREEN has changed his company and is now with the 64th MP Co, APO 772, c-o Pmr., N. Y. Cliff says he's got a swell set-up now and likes the new Co. OK so far. Hope to get your letter you promised, soon "Blackie."

A couple of our sailors have new ratings. W. E. MALPASS from F 1-c to MoMM 3-c. Does this mean a jump to a Petty Officer 3-c, or back to S 3-c Bill? These Navy ratings get the best of me. HARRY L. SIMMONS who was Chief Quartermaster, is now a Bos'n. His address is Staff LST, Flat 9, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, 11, Va. What in heck is a "Bos'n" anyway. I sure must be dumb.

Lt. CARLTON SMITH is now back home having been placed on an inactive status, but not discharged. Carlton is a brother-in-law of Pfc. JOSEPH C. LILAK and Corp. FRANCIS J. LILAK.

ALSTON G. PENFOLD, 1st Lt., Infantry, having been home on terminal leave of two months and five days, accrued while on active duty, received word from the War Dept. Mar. 30, that March 31, 1945, he would revert to inactive status due to physical disability. His promotion in the army to continue in force during the period of the present emergency and for six months thereafter, unless sooner terminated at the direction of the President. Glad to have you back with us Alston.

Sgt. ALLEN BURKLUND sends in his regards to the Rotary Club and everyone else and says the 32nd Division is a swell outfit. Al is getting a few days rest before going up to the front line again and start hacking off some more Nips. He says "Don't let (Continued on page 5)

## Adult Classes Will Begin Next Week

The first of the eight lessons on freezing as a method of food preservation will be held in the commerce room of the East Jordan High School, Monday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock. The first lesson will cover the general points in the selection and handling of foods for freezing and will cover specifically the preparation of fruits for storage. This will not be just a registration period so all people who are interested are advised to attend from the beginning whether you are a locker renter or not. The dates of the remaining lessons will be discussed at this time so that they will be convenient for the majority of the attendance. Miss Fauvette Johnston, the local home economics teacher, will conduct the classes.

## Farm Topics

By B. C. MELLENCAMP  
Charlevoix County Agr'l Agent

### Directors of Antrim-Charlevoix County Growers Association Meet.

The second meeting of the Board of Directors of the Antrim-Charlevoix County Growers Association was held at Ellsworth last week, Monday with full attendance. More definite plans are being developed for the seasonal crops such as cherries, string beans, cucumbers and potatoes. It was decided by the directors that each employer of Mexicans must make a five-dollar deposit charge for each Mexican employed.

It is most generous of the six processing plants in the two counties to contribute fifty dollars each to create a fund to meet the necessary expenses. Present indications show that there will be approximately three hundred fifty Mexicans engaged to help pick cherries and the other crops. Any farmer interested in using Mexican labor, should contact their processing company or one of the directors who are: Walter Kemp, East Jordan, George Klooster, East Jordan and Walter Goebel Jr. of East Jordan. With the acute labor shortage, large growers of seasonal crops are becoming greatly interested in using Mexican help. This will make it possible for the smaller growers to use our young boys and girls who have so nicely cooperated in harvesting the contract crops.

### Home Economics Leaders Meeting at East Jordan, March 29th.

The fifth meeting of the Home Economics Extension Leaders took place in East Jordan last week, Thursday, with Mrs. Alice Bartlett in charge. A most instructive discussion took place on the subject of "The Wonders of a Coat of Paint." The leaders brought samples of wood and other types of materials. They are interested in painting. This lesson was particularly timely as everyone is now engaged in redecorating.

The various groups in the county at their next meeting will discuss plans for the annual Achievement Day and selected a committee of three to act as an executive committee as follows: Mrs. Fred Willis, Charlevoix, Mrs. Ida Kinsey, East Jordan and Mrs. Dorothy Sage, Boyne City. The last lesson will be held on April 29th on the topic, "Time Savers in Sewing" with Miss Eastman, Clothing Specialist in charge.

### Forestry Planting Stock Now Being Ordered.

This week orders have been sent in to the Forestry Department, Michigan State College, for close to seven thousand trees. In addition, individuals have ordered their own trees. The schools in the county have likewise sent in their orders, amounting to close to fifteen thousand trees. Farmers should give this careful attention as on every farm there are small areas that can be better utilized by growing young pines.

These trees should be set out from the 20th of April to the end of the month so this means this is the last call for tree orders. Full information relative to planting them will be gladly furnished. Also, we have a supply of order blanks that may be used.

### McWatters — Bourdo

Grace Helen McWatters, 32, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McWatters, and Henry V. Bourdo, 47, both of East Jordan, were united in marriage Monday, Apr. 2nd, by Justice of Peace Charles P. Murphy at his home here. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Ward VanHollis of Eveline Twp.

### CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all my friends and neighbors, The Methodist Church and Rebekah Lodge for the flowers and remembrances sent to me while in Lockwood Hospital.

Mrs. Adella Dean.

Divorce — Nominally separation of husband and wife from the bonds of matrimony. Frequently a legal formula that immediately precedes a fashionable wedding.

## E. J. Taking Part In Clothing Drive

OUR CITIZENS URGED TO CONTRIBUTE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO A WORTHY CAUSE

During the month of April, 1945, the Voluntary War Relief Agencies and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N. R.R.A.) will conduct a nation-wide collection of useable clothing, blankets and bed clothes for the needy in the war-devastated countries. The national goal set for this drive is 150,000,000 pounds of clothing. All articles contributed will go into a common pool and the total collected will be distributed free to the needy in the liberated countries without discrimination of any kind.

The drive for useable clothing in East Jordan will begin next Monday through Wednesday, April 9, 10 and 11. Kindly bring all clothing to St. Joseph Hall between the hours of 4:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.

What is needed is good substantial clothing, new or used, for both winter and summer wear. All garments must be clean, but need not be pressed; should be in good condition, necessary repairs made and buttons sewed. Special appeals are made for infant's garments. All types are in urgent demand, especially knit goods.

Mens and boys garments: Overcoats, topcoats, suits, coats, jackets, shirts, all type of work clothes, including overalls, coveralls, etc., sweaters, underwear, robes, pajamas, etc.

Womens and girls garments: Overcoats, jackets, skirts, dresses, sweaters, underwear, aprons, jumpers, smocks, nightwear, etc.

Bedding: Blankets, sheets, pillowcases, quilts, etc.

The following are kindly requested to act on different committees:

**Receiving and Sorting:** Mrs. William Swoboda, chairman; Mrs. C. W. Sidebotham, Mrs. Howard G. Moore, Mrs. Robert McCarthy, Mrs. Ted Malpass, Mrs. Joseph Nemecek, Sr.

**Collecting:** Mrs. Joseph Nemecek, Jr., chairman; Dave Wade, Jack Weisler, also the Boy Scouts.

Anyone having clothing who cannot deliver them to the hall call Joseph Nemecek, Jr., at the A & P store or William Porter at the Hardware Store. They will gladly call.

**Packing:** Mrs. Jean Barnett, Mrs. Clement Kenny, Mrs. Mary Dolezal.

**Shipping:** Ole Hegerberg, Frank Nachazel, W. A. Porter, Oscar Weisler.

Don't forget next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Bring the clothing between the hours 4:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. to the St. Joseph Hall.

### Catnap Catastrophe

The Navy tells this story on one of its own Bluejackets:

A gunner's mate, home on leave, was sitting with his cat before a old-fashioned stove. His wife had to go warned him to keep his eye on the fire and visit some relatives and fire. She went out. The gunner mate fell asleep. The fire in the stove died out. The wife returned. She took one look at her husband snoring before the dead fire and screamed "Fire!"

The husband leapt to attention, tore open the door of the stove, rammed in the cat, slammed the door and cried: "Number one gun ready!"

## RATIONING AT A GLANCE

Butter, Fat, Canned Milk, Lamb, Beef Steaks and Roasts, Cheese and Canned Fish

Book 4 — Red stamps T5 through X5 good through April 28.

Book 4 — Red stamps Y5, Z5, A2, D2 good through June 2.

Red Stamps E2 through J2 valid through June 30.

Red stamps K2, L2, M2, N2, P2 good through July 31.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

Blue Stamps C2 through G2 good through April 28.

Blue stamps H2 through M2 good through June 2.

Blue stamps N2 through S2 valid through June 30.

Blue stamps T2, U2, V2, W2, X2, valid through July 31.

### Sugar

Book 4 — Sugar stamp No. 35 good for 5 pounds, valid through June 2. Another stamp scheduled to be validated May 1st.

### Gasoline

Gasoline must present to the Ration Board the stub (Form R-534) off the bottom of your A book application.

No. 15 stamps in A book valid through June 21 for four gallons each. B6, C6, B7, C7 coupons good for 5 gallons.

### Fuel Oil

Old period No. 4 and No. 5 Coupons and new period Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 valid through heating year.

### Rationed Shoes

Airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 of Book 8 valid indefinitely.

## Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

NOT so long ago some famous Hollywood stars pushed the war news off the front pages with accounts of their unsavory romances and knife-and-bottle parties, while solid, high-minded actors went unnoticed.

This is not why I'm telling you some things about Fred MacMurray today. I'm writing about Fred because I think this pleasant, self-effacing young American actor, who stands as high in the good opinion of his employers, his coworkers, and his friends as any man in the industry, is a far more interesting character than the stars who are taking an unfair advantage of their fame and money.



Fred MacMurray

Fred MacMurray is the very core of everything that is simple, straightforward, and American. He's as down-to-earth as applesauce or the boy next door. He's the sort of fellow every man and woman wants a son to be. He's got integrity—and try and beat that word when you're groping for a tag to give the measure of a man.

A record of 40 top pictures since 1935, when Fred came into motion pictures from the New York stage, is proof to doubters that you can be all these things and roll up bigger box office than the glamour playboys any day. Less than a year ago Twentieth Century signed Fred MacMurray to a long-term contract. They knew they had secured one of the most valuable star properties this industry ever produced. The clear, fresh baritone which won him a nod from Hollywood when he was playing in "Roberta" on Broadway and his slick way with a saxophone are capitalized in "Where Do We Go From Here," his first for Twentieth. "Double Indemnity," was the last big release in which he won public approval.

### Aims to Please

On the heels of this singing part, Fred, with typical MacMurray versatility, embarked on the role he is now shooting, "Captain Eddie," the story of the famous racing driver, Eddie Rickenbacker. This is the tale of an all-American—a typical product of this democracy, like Fred himself. His third will be "Pardon My Past," which Fred will produce and star in as well.

He is deeply concerned with the "customers" when it comes to making a picture. Other stars refer to the public as "my audience" or "my fans." To Fred they'll always be "the customers," and he's of the firm belief the customer is always right.

His temperament, his art, and his income never stand between him and humanity. The very names that build the framework of his biography are down to earth and all-American: Kankakee, Ill., where he was born, and Beaver Dam, Wis., where he grew up, and Carroll college at Waukesha, Wis., where he put the finishing touches on his education.

### No Silver Platter

Like most successful men, Fred helped earn that education. He won the American Legion award for the highest scholastic and athletic record at college. He bought a sax—played it, too, in the American Legion band. When orchestra jobs were thin Fred was a house-to-house salesman of electrical appliances, store clerk—anything to keep him and his mother going.

"I dread interviewers, Hedda," he told me, "because I'm bad copy. I'm just a plain guy. My wife and I and the Ray Millands have lots of fun together just doing the things all millions of other taxpayers are doing around these United States. Nothing whimsical, nothing fancy."

Fred and Lillian have two children—Susan, four, and Robert, one year, both adopted. They want four more and recently bought the Leland Hayward home in Brentwood to make room for the kids.

### Down to Earth

"I don't like to hold forth about my notion of things. Why should my opinions of life, love, death, and taxes be any more interesting than those of any man in the street?"

But there's plenty going on in that head of his. He's a solid investor. Believes in property, in the land. Owns a ranch near Santa Rosa with purebred stock. He buys good pictures for his Brentwood home, etchings and canvases he likes to look at and live with; not meaningless things of vast value to serve as publicity items.

### Unfair to the Fair Sex

The New York theater has two distinguished women producers—Margaret Webster and Antoinette Perry. Paramount has a distinguished woman—or did have—Phyllis Laughton. Mitch Leisen refused to make pictures without her. Paulette Goddard won't do one without Miss Laughton's help. Paramount admits she's wonderful. The only reason they won't make her a full fledged director is, so I'm told, they're afraid the men won't take orders from a lady. Since when, fellows?

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

# Allies Close on Ruhr Valley; Japs Gird for U. S. Invasion; Forecast Cut in Grain Acreage

Released by Western Newspaper Union.  
(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Indicative of high cost of taking Iwo Jima is this marine graveyard on the island, with row upon row of little white crosses. Approximately 4,000 Americans were killed in the struggle.

### EUROPE:

#### Ruhr Target

To 60-year-old Field Marshal Albert Kesselring went the hapless job of assuming supreme command of German armies in the west as U. S. and British forces closed on the vital Ruhr valley after having conquered the coal and iron rich Saar basin to the southwest. In picking Kesselring to try to hold the sagging German front in the west, Hitler chose an ardent Nazi, who gained notice through his development of strong defensive lines in Italy. Trusted by the Nazis to stand fast in the face of the overwhelming Allied onslaught, Kesselring succeeded Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, who was relieved of his command following reports that he had failed to negotiate an armistice with General Eisenhower.

As Kesselring took over the German command, his hard-pressed forces faced the Canadian 1st, British 2nd and U. S. 9th armies on the western border of the Ruhr, while the U. S. 1st army built up strength for a drive to the south of the vital industrial valley from its Remagen bridgehead.

Following a tremendous concerted aerial bombardment aimed at softening up the enemy's rear areas, these four Allied armies stood ready to strike to the east of the Rhine and break into the open German plains on the high road to Berlin. Farther to the south, the U. S. 3rd and 7th armies, having cleaned out the Saar, drew up against the forested mountain country to the east of the Rhine in this sector.

#### Double Trouble

Thus, while Kesselring had his hands full trying to hold the Allied armies off from the open northern plains, German commanders in the east experienced equal difficulty meeting the Russian onslaught over the other end of the level northern country in the east. From Stettin southward, the Reds menaced the serried defenses of Berlin while the Nazis still talked about a last ditch fight behind concrete pillboxes, bunkers, tank traps and irrigated flat land.

Though massed in the greatest strength before Berlin, the Reds also exerted considerable pressure to the south, seeking to batter their way through the mountain masses in Upper Silesia to enter Czechoslovakia, and smashing at German defenses in western Hungary in an effort to reach Austria.

### U. S. SAVINGS:

#### In Billions

With a wartime economy restricting the supply of civilian goods, and income at peak levels, Americans continued to pour billions of dollars into savings, the Securities and Exchange commission reported.

With Americans putting away nearly 25 per cent of their incomes in cash, bank deposits and government securities within the last two and one-half years, total holdings of these assets reached 148 billion dollars at the end of 1944.

In saving 40 billion dollars last year, 10 times as much as in 1940, Americans amassed an additional 17 billions in cash and bank deposits; 15 billions in government bonds; 3½ billions in insurance, and 900 millions in savings and loans associations.

### CITY EMPLOYEES

The 852,000 employees of the nation's cities and towns draw a monthly payroll of \$122,000,000, the International City Managers association reported. Despite the decline in number of employees, however, the total payroll has shown a steady advance during the last two years.

Accompanying the general decline in number of municipal employees was a general increase in length of the regular, or normal work-week city hall personnel, though much occurred in the smaller cities.

### PACIFIC:

#### Fear Invasion

Making no bones about their fear of an invasion of their homeland, the Japanese government moved feverishly to prepare the country for the eventuality, while at the same time pushing efforts to organize occupied China against a thrust from U. S. forces.

Her predicament underlined by the U. S.'s gradual advance toward the homeland, and the destructive aerial raids on her great urban centers, Japan's leaders called for the establishment of virtual martial law in the country, permitting expropriation of land and demolition of buildings for defense purposes.

Though high military authorities believe that Japan, like Germany, will not be bombed out of the war because of the decentralization of her industry, U. S. attacks have cut into some of the enemy's productive capacity, besides causing serious civilian dislocations. Already, almost half of Tokyo's civilian population has been evacuated, it was said.

Besides impairing the home effort, such raids as the recent carrier plane attacks on the Japs' great inner naval base in the inland sea bounded by the home islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku serve not only to cripple the enemy fleet but also damage important repair and anchorage facilities.

Although the Japs feel that any direct assault on the homeland would give them the advantage of short supply lines and land bases from which to develop counter-measures, they are looking worriedly to the Chinese coast, where they believe the U. S. might drive ashore to set up invasion bases.

Thus, high military authorities presume, the enemy will continue to play for time in such outlying battle zones as the Philippines and Burma to permit further development of Chinese resources and troops reportedly fighting for them so as to be better able to meet an invasion of that country.

### CROP ACREAGE:

#### To Drop

Because of a decrease in hog numbers in their own lots, an expected drop in demand for feed grains and a switchover to crops with lower labor requirements, farmers will put fewer acres to important grain in 1945, the U. S. department of agriculture reported.

Basing its report on farmers' declarations of intentions, the USDA said that corn acreage would be down 3 per cent under 1944, barley 14 per cent, and soybeans 2½ per cent. As exceptions, wheat acreage was expected to increase 4½ per cent and oats 8 per cent.

In addition, the USDA's reports on acreages for other crops showed general decreases from last year, with increases forecast only for sugar beets, flaxseed, tobacco and rice.

With the weather generally favorable, finances ample and seed and feed plentiful, chief obstacles to 1945 production lie in manpower and machinery shortages, the USDA declared. Indicated acreages in declarations of intentions might be notably changed through the year, the USDA said, in accordance with influences in weather, price fluctuations, manpower, finances and the effect of the report itself on farmers' plans.

### Staples Output . . .

Wool production declined along with sheep numbers in the United States in 1944 with production, both shorn and pulled, estimated at 418,094,000 pounds compared with 449,578,000 pounds produced in 1943. Average local market prices in 1944 were 42.4 cents per pound, however, compared with 41.6 cents per pound in 1943. Number of sheep shorn is estimated at 9 per cent less than 1943 or 44,324,000 head.

### FOOD:

#### Overseas Demands

The food situation continued to occupy the country's attention, with the conviction growing that Americans will have to give their belts a long pull inward to help feed distressed civilians in liberated countries.

But if the food situation took the spotlight in the U. S., it also aroused interest in Britain, where Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons that the country only had less than 6 million tons of food in reserve instead of the 700 million suggested by some quarters in America. Some of it was being used to feed needy Europeans, he said.

Following President Roosevelt's statement that it was only decent for Americans to share some of their food supplies with hungry Europeans, and reports that the army's share of meat would be increased 4 per cent during the next three months to help feed people in the war zones while U. S. civilians' would be slashed 12 per cent, it was announced that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration (UNRRA) would require about 800 million pounds of food from this country during April, May and June.

Food other than meat composes UNRRA's largest claim on U. S. stocks, with calls for meat amounting to 1 out of every 350 pounds of the nation's civilian supply, it was said. Deliveries of grain, flour and other cereal products top the list, with meat and fat and then beans and peas, milk and sugar in order.

Of UNRRA's total requirements of 1,876,000,000 pounds of food for the next three months, the U. S. is expected to furnish 42 per cent, with Canada supplying 38 per cent and other United Nations the rest.

### May Cut Draft Calls

With the services expected to be built up to full strength by July, 1945, monthly draft calls thereafter may be cut from the present 135,000 to 93,000 to furnish replacements, President Roosevelt revealed.

At the same time, a congressional committee was told that although draft calls would be reduced after Germany's defeat, young men will continue to be inducted during the Japanese war to replace discharged vets.

Previously, selective service announced that some 145,000 men from 18 to 29 years of age in the steel, transportation, mining and synthetic rubber industry would be deferred as essential workers, breaking the former policy of exempting only about 30 per cent in any field. As a result, older men in the 30 to 37 age group will have to be inducted to make up the difference, it was said.

### POLIO:

#### Kenny's Problem

Unable to enlist the support of the nation's medical leaders for her treatment of infantile paralysis, Australia's Sister Elizabeth Kenny announced her decision to leave this country if congress failed to look into the difficulties that have beset her since her arrival here.

Although Sister Kenny's decision to leave the country came upon the heels of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis' refusal of a request for \$804,000 for the Kenny institute in Minneapolis, Minn., she said that money was no object, since the people of the latter city already had raised \$400,000 for her work and undoubtedly could double the figure.

Rather, she said, her decision to leave was prompted by the medical profession's failure to provide assistance for further research into her theory of treatment. Without such research, she declared, her presence here was no longer necessary since others have been trained in her present methods.

### MIDNIGHT CURFEW:

#### New York in Line

Having enjoyed an extra hour of night frolicking for a few days, New York's milling merry-makers found themselves out on the streets at midnight again, following the amusement owners' decision not to take advantage of Mayor La Guardia's one hour extension of the government's 12 a. m. curfew, imposed to conserve fuel and manpower.

First accepting La Guardia's one hour reprieve in the face of widespread criticism, the amusement owners' own hands were forced when both the army and navy ordered their personnel to leave the nightclubs at midnight in obedience to the government regulation.

Before the New Yorkers decided to close their doors, War Mobilization Director Byrnes said it was impossible for the government to enforce the midnight curfew, since it lacked the police necessary.

### SHIP EGGS BY AIR

More than 5,000 hatching eggs have been shipped successfully by airplane from the United States to tropical American countries to develop poultry industries as part of an inter-American food-growing program.

The University of Maryland previously had demonstrated the practicability of shipping eggs by plane within the United States and its aid and that of the U. S. department of agriculture was enlisted for the experiment.

# Washington Digest

## New Committee Controls Clamor for Food Stocks



Directs Allocation of Limited Supplies; Heavy Demands Made on Army to Feed Civilians in the Fighting Zones.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The fight for food is on and a lot of people who "don't know there's a war going on" are going to learn about it at the breakfast table.

The first shot was fired in the battle of the bureaus in Washington by Food Administrator Marvin Jones early this month. Since then the President was moved to express himself on the subject at a White House press and radio conference. When he casually tosses off some comment like that it means a lot of memoranda have been written on the subject. We will have to take at least one hitch in our belts.

However, the situation is not quite as black as painted but unless it is painted as black as possible it will be blacker. I choose the word black advisedly for that is the color of the markets that arise to thwart the war effort everywhere.

It was a realization of this fact that caused the quiet, modest, soft-spoken Marvin Jones to shout a loud-spoken "Halt" to this food-ordering spree, begun in the last months by the various agencies whose job it is to get food but not to grow it. America was doing pretty well, that is the American farmer was doing pretty well making two and sometimes four blades of this and that grow where only one grew before and by teaching the cows and the chickens how to multiply. We were feeding ourselves pretty well at home, we were turning out a G.I. ration the like of which fighting men never put their teeth into (in such quantity and quality) before.

Also considerable food—though not nearly as much as was asked for—was going out to countries in the immediate vicinity of the war zones and under the lend-lease arrangement. UNRRA was making some shipments but not many.

### Jones Locks

#### Cupboard Door

Food Administrator Jones knew about what could actually be shipped abroad and how much was needed at home and he was able, with the help of the sweating tillers of the soil, to conjure it out of terra firma. Then all of a sudden things began to happen, and the demands on Uncle Sam's larder began to swell in such proportions that Jones said it would be bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard if all the hungry folk got there before he locked the door.

"There just isn't that much food in the world," one of Jones' lieutenants told the newsmen. There is something about the business of sowing and reaping, of breeding and feeding, of plowing, harrowing and thrashing that just can't be hurried. Jones knows that. The President knows Jones knows it and so he listened to Jones.

The edict went out, no more food shipped to anybody anywhere, except for the army and navy and the already-agreed-upon lend-lease shipments, until it is approved by a committee composed of the agencies who take the food and the one which produces it. This committee is presided over by Leo Crowley, the President's No. 1 trouble shooter. The army, the navy, the shipping administration and the food administrator are members of that committee.

Besides feeding its own mouths the army has to feed the people in the battle areas in which it lives. You have to maintain the economy of those areas if you live and fight in them. The Germans had to do it and that is why when they departed (taking everything movable with them) the liberated areas were worse off as far as eating went than they were before. As our army moves forward more and more areas must be fed.

Also as they move ahead and lose interest in the economy of the areas farther back, or as countries become completely liberated as France, Belgium, and most of the Balkans have been, food is essential to keep the peace.

There is nothing so conducive to revolution and civil strife generally as an empty stomach. The function of alleviating the distress in these countries falls to UNRRA which so far has not been able to do much. One reason for this, which applies also to countries which don't need borrowed food, but can buy it, is the

lack of ships. Ships have to be used to carry war supplies.

Until January such supplies as UNRRA could send had to be sandwiched in in "broken lots" between guns and shells and what have you. In January two full shipments went over. And they got a hurry call to distribute food to some of the "left behind" areas which the army had been taking care of.

These are the things which swelled the flood of demands on Marvin Jones' boys. These and many others like them.

### Europe's Distribution System Collapses

There are two potential factors which will bring even heavier demands from the hungry world. One is the gradual restoration of transportation media within the devastated areas and the other is the eventual release of more shipping. The latter cannot be expected soon for even when the organized resistance in Europe ends—as it might before these lines reach you—many ships must be diverted for use in transporting men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Of course such empty bottoms as move from America to Europe can carry food but many will be in service between Europe and Asiatic waters.

At present the transportation system in France and the occupied areas of France is one of the greatest deterrents to shipping food to Europe which exist. There is no use of having food pile up in ports waiting to be transhipped to the interior.

One American who flew from London to Paris said that he did not see one single bridge on the way. Of course there are some left or the army could not be supplied, but thanks to one side or the other no bridges remain in the pathway of a retreating army if it can be helped. We have seen what happened at Remagen when the Germans failed to smash the Ludendorff span before the Yanks could grab it and use it.

A vivid example of how this destruction of transportation has affected France is revealed in the story of the potato lamps. Normandy is a rich farming country and there is enough grain and potatoes to help feed the impoverished French cities of the interior if they could get it. But there is no fuel or light in Normandy. The Norman peasants can afford to hollow out potatoes, fill them with melted butter and attach a wick to them. That is their only means of light. Yet if the transportation lines were going they could get some oil from other places and they could ship their butter and potatoes to people who sorely need them.

At present food demands are heavy and until now the allocation of supplies has not been coordinated. Government agencies which didn't have to produce the food, ordered it. And their orders frequently overlapped. Now all demands will be screened through Crowley's committee and the food administration will not be asked the impossible.

Purposely the same man is never given the job of making up quotas of desired war supplies and also of actually producing them. It has been found this is dangerous. There would be too much temptation to cut the quota to fit the available supplies. Now a certain amount of rivalry exists which forces each party to try to get a little more than he thinks he can. But there has to be someone to act as final arbiter to bring reach and grasp together with as little spillage as possible.

The number of civilians employed in the United States declined to 50,120,000 in January, or to the lowest figure since the record high peak of 54,750,900 was reached in July, 1943, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Nevertheless, practically the largest possible percentage of the total labor force was employed in January.

The decline in employment was thus not due to a lack of jobs but to a reduction in the available supply of labor. The reduction in the labor supply was caused partly by persons withdrawing themselves from the labor force and partly by persons entering the armed forces. No alleviation of the labor shortage is in prospect until after the war.

## BARBS . . . by Baukhage

"In many places," a Berlin broadcast said, "the Volksturm has voluntarily given up fighting." The doctrine of free-will turns up in the strangest places.

The Federal Communications commission reports a Jap broadcast which talks of important construction projects in Manchuria. Can it be the emperor is thinking of moving?

The Finnish premier has called for establishing a basis of understanding and friendly relations with Russia. I'll bet his face was red.

The curfew shall not ring tonight for restaurants which serve meals to war workers—which may encourage some people who don't like to go home before midnight to join essential industries.

# American Life Insurance Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary by Adopting a New Actuarial Table Which Reflects Longer Life of Modern Citizen

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

**NINETEEN** forty-five finds American life insurance observing its 100th anniversary and by way of celebration it's beginning to operate under a set of actuarial tables. Until this year insurance companies have been "booking" life and death chances on the same basis as they were figured when the first American "life" policies were written away back in 1845. But this year they are discarding the old "odds table" and putting into effect a new one and that's a matter of prime importance to more than 70,000,000 Americans who own more than 125 billion dollars worth of life insurance.

As a matter of fact, the adoption of the new actuarial tables in American life insurance's centennial year is accidental and coincidental, rather than purposely planned. Nine years ago state insurance commissioners and mathematical wizards of the insurance companies recognized the fact that the tremendous improvements in medical science had made the old "odds table" obsolete. In the light of modern methods of prolonging human existence, a new set of life expectancy standards was needed.

But figuring out these standards and fitting them to rates—or fitting rates to them—wasn't a simple matter. For instance, they knew that you—if you are 30 years old—have a far better chance of living beyond that age than you did two decades ago. It was only a few decades ago that eight out of every thousand people died at that age. Today, thanks to more public enlightenment on medical matters and improvements in diet (including more knowledge of vitamin requirements) only two or three persons per thousand are dead at the age of 30.

**Rates About the Same.** But even though the improvement in our life chances seemed to indicate much reduced rates, this was offset over the years by the deterioration of our interest rates and the increased cost of doing business.

The problem of adjustment was threefold: (1) rates according to improved life probability; (2) company income according to lowered return on investments; and (3) company expenses as compared to "the good old days" when breakfast cost a nickel and the company president drew a salary of \$30 per week.

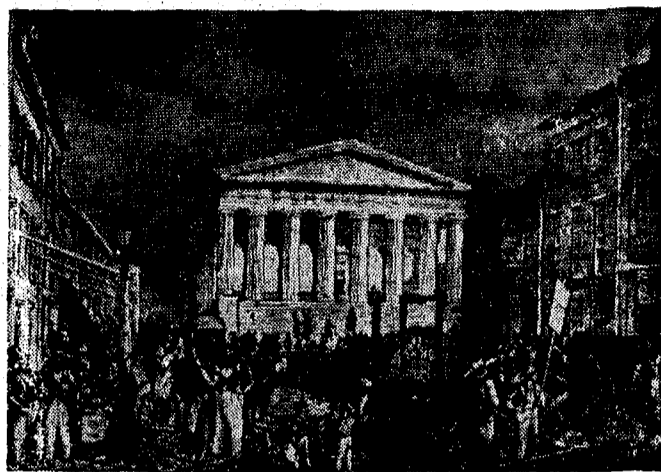
The insurance commissioners had a major mathematical problem before them. For the latter two points—lowered earnings on invested funds and sharply rising costs of doing business—more than covered the slight break they showed on their books because the doctors were keeping us alive longer.

Nevertheless they went ahead. Alfred N. Guertin of New Jersey, was made chairman of a commissioner's group to recommend the new "life" tables. Five other state commissioners sat with him. John S. Thompson, mathematician and vice president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N.J., was a committee member representing the Actuarial Society of America.

Sixteen states enacted the so-called "Guertin law," which means that the insurance companies doing business in those states can in 1945 adopt the recommendation of the Guertin committee into their future policies. The law became effective January 1 of this year on an optional basis but it becomes mandatory after three years, in December, 1948.

**How It All Began.** Centuries before Messrs. Guertin and associates took on their herculean job, a Roman named Ulpianus devised an "odds table" for a few of his friends. Ulpianus was a lawyer with a flair for figures. As a matter of fact, his life expectancy charts were so good that they remained unchallenged from 220 A. D. for almost 15 centuries. Even as late as 1814, the Tuscan government used his figures.

Not content with Lawyer Ulpianus' findings, however, Edmund Halley, known as the English astronomer who discovered the famous Halley's comet, undertook the job of computing "modern" mortality tables in 1693. His method was the basis for present-day computations; namely that of using accurate vital statistics. Halley selected the city of Breslau (you've been reading about it in the war news from Silesia) for his guinea pig from 1687-92—observing



A view on Broad street in front of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury (then the Customs House) in New York City in 1845 when life insurance had its beginnings.

births and deaths for a five-year period.

His tables were the precursor for many others—such as the English tables of 1762. But all such improved tables over the last two centuries failed to keep pace with medical science.

Our first actuarial brainchild was called the American Experience table, which was brought into usage right after the Civil war. With minor changes it has continued to be the accepted base for computing life and death chances up to the present time.

Meanwhile the M. D.s were busily engaged in making our American Experience figures look sick. Their success in keeping the lower age groups alive longer is directly responsible for this major effort to reframe the basic structure of all life insurance in the United States. Just by way of proving the point, in 1900 the U. S. average age was 49.24. A couple of years ago it stood at 64.62.

When it all began back in 1845, this was a husky young nation. But many of its huskiest young citizens fell victims to one disease or another, diphtheria and tuberculosis being the most active.

**Many Hazards.** Even as late as 1900, more than 40 out of every 100,000 people succumbed to diphtheria. Today it's only one per 100,000. Europe's black plague of the early 17th century wasn't much worse a scourge than the horrors of pulmonary tuberculosis over the last century. Statistics for 1900 show that this killer took 173 out of every 100,000. Today less than 40 per 100,000 die of the disease each year.

For these reasons, coupled with all the other hazards of living a century ago, the old boys scratched their heads twice before insuring their fellow men promiscuously.

When Ben Miller bought the first life policy issued by Mutual Benefit Life Insurance in Newark in 1845, there were many "don'ts" tied to the policy. Ben bought \$1,500 worth of insurance on his life at a premium of \$1 a year with the provision that: (1) He didn't die on the seas; (2) he didn't leave the country; (3) he didn't go south in the summertime; (4) he didn't (without consent) join the army; (5) he didn't cut his own throat to improve his wife's finances; (6) he didn't expose his insured and valuable carcass by duelling; (7) he religiously avoided the gallows or guillotine. . . . and so on for quite some distance in slightly more technical verbiage.

Ben, it might be remarked, was one of the hardier sort, for he lived to collect his own insurance at the age of 96!

While the early directors of insurance companies had no worries about clients being killed in an automobile or airplane, the 1845 citizens of Pres. James Polk's nation of 27 states were liable to find themselves without a scalp if they took the "covered-wagon" trail west.

Life insurance companies also could discount the probability of the "insured" dying from heart failure because of the then modest 15 million dollar public debt. Perhaps it is worth noting that over the years the increase in heart disease (and it has increased considerably) is in ratio to the government's debt to the people—now at the quite immodest figure of almost 300 billion, a very large hunk of which is held by the same insurance companies.

If as you read this, you've been hoping to find that now insurance rates will be lower because the doc-

tors are keeping us alive longer, you'd better read on.

At first glance it would seem that under the new mortality table, life insurance rates will be cheaper, but that is not true. John S. Thompson, vice president and mathematician (actuary) of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, speaking for all life insurance companies, tells why. He says:

"Policies now in force will not be affected, nor is it expected that policies sold in the future will be. That is because the amount of interest life insurance companies can earn on their invested funds has dropped sharply in the last few years, and their operating expenses, wages and taxes, have increased.

**Fewer Investment Chances.**

"The cost of life insurance depends upon three points: (1) the number of claims paid on policyholders who die in a given year; (2) the yield or earnings from investments of reserve funds; and (3) the cost of operating the company.

The war has sharply decreased the field for profitable investments, he points out. War industries are financed by the government; and the building industry, once a big field for loans, is now dormant. Thus insurance companies which formerly earned from 4 to 6 per cent on their funds, now earn only slightly more than 3 per cent. From 40 to 50 per cent of insurance company funds are invested in war bonds at an average yield of about 2½ per cent. And many companies have guaranteed a 3 per cent return to their policyholders. That is why insurance rates cannot be reduced.

It was a dead cinch to earn the good old 6 per cent back in 1845 and a lot more, too, even though Mutual Benefit's records show that Robert L. Patterson, founder and first president, and his directors, scorned the possibility of paying big dividends by "grubstaking" a few of the gold-seeking '49ers. Sound, conservative investments were made to protect widows and orphans. But, conservative as the investments were then, they paid handsomely as compared with today.

**Money Earns Less Than 2%.**

Shortly after the turn of the century, returns on invested money tightened up considerably. All this is readily reflected in overall returns to policyholders. Between 1914-1928 Mutual Benefit policyholders were getting about 2.1 per cent on their dollars paid in. The 1929-1943 picture was still trending downward to about 1.7 per cent per annum.

It was vastly different in 1845. In those days the company president drew \$1,500 per year—just about the price of a fair cook or housekeeper on today's market. The top insurance salesman wasn't allowed to earn more than \$3,000, all other earnings going back to the company till. The rent bill was \$25 per month. One of the ranking "assistants" drew the good (in those days) salary of \$300 per year.

Today the taxes, alone, on a building occupied by one large insurance company exceeds 10 million dollars per annum. And the charwomen on the 31st floor would laugh at an offer of \$300 a year. Even the elevator boy would sneer at the same salary Robert Patterson was paid in 1845.

Now you know why insurance is going to continue to cost just about the same as it has in the past. As a group, we're living a lot longer and there is less risk in insuring us. But, as a group we cost a whale of a lot to handle and the days of fancy interest returns are over.

## Your 1945 Garden Soil Preparation And Fertilization Pay Dividends

AS IMPORTANT as in the construction of a home or building is the foundation of a Victory garden. And the foundation of a successful garden lies in the proper preparation of the soil.

During late winter or early spring, before the garden plot is spaded or plowed, all coarse plant remains should be removed. Remains of any badly diseased plants from a previous crop should be burned. Residues or crop remains that can be worked into the soil should be spaded under.

There is a great temptation when the days get warmer to plow or spade the garden while it is still too wet, in order to get an early start. This will do more harm than good. To determine if the soil is dry enough to work, squeeze a handful tightly into a ball and then break apart with the fingers. If the mass crumbles, it is safe to work, but if the soil clings together and cannot readily be broken up it is too wet. If the soil is worked when too wet it will become hard and cloddy for weeks or months afterwards.

If manure is not too expensive, it is the best organic matter to work into your soil, particularly if the soil is very sandy or heavy with clay. Compost, peat, leaves or some other such material is especially valuable for improving the workability and productivity of the soil. This organic matter should be spread evenly and spaded under. Decayed sawdust is beneficial, but if not well decayed will retard plant growth by using up the available soil nitrogen. During periods of fertilizer shortage, sawdust should not be used.

In heavy clay soil, if organic matter is not available, some advantage will be found in using ashes from non-lignite coal. After removal of cinders and clinkers, the ashes should be spaded in thoroughly and quantities up to two tons can be worked into an area 30 by 50 feet. Coal ashes have no fertilizing value, but improve workability of heavy soils. Ashes from lignite coal should never be used. Wood ashes have some fertilizing value, 5 to 7 per cent potash, but should be used sparingly. Not over 50 pounds of wood ashes should be used on a plot 30 by 50 feet.



Garden soils require a large amount of proper organic matter. "Trench" method has proven satisfactory.

Generally, soil should be spaded or plowed to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. The best method of spading, as generally accepted, is to spade across the garden, throwing out the first row of soil. This provides a trench into which succeeding spadefuls should be thrown, covering well all organic matter in the trench. If dry leaves are used, it is well to sprinkle them thoroughly with commercial fertilizer in the bottom of the trench. This will aid in their decay, giving them the necessary nitrogen.

The beginner is inclined to take too big a "bite" of soil at one stroke with the result that it is not broken up properly. Smaller spadefuls will aid in shattering the soil, leaving it in a loose, crumbled mass.

**Trench Method Proves Beneficial**

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the use of barnyard or stable manures. Cost of obtaining the manure in towns and cities, however, is expensive and therefore the use of commercial fertilizers is especially advisable. On small, intensively planted gardens, fertilizers may be sown broadcast and thoroughly raked into the upper 3 or 4 inches of soil. It should be well mixed before the seeds are planted. Some gardeners apply fertilizer two inches to each side of the seed rows and a little deeper than the seed. Apply about one pound per 25 to 30 feet of row, if they are two feet apart.

The usual method of composting manure is to place the required quantity in a low, flat pile and turn it once every week or ten days until it has been turned three or four times. After the third or fourth turning the manure can be allowed to remain in a flat pile until wanted for spreading on the garden.

If the manure is dry, water should be added to prevent burning. Where large quantities of manure are used it is possible to save the finer material for special sections of the garden. Some may be used for cold frames or hot beds.

## SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK Potholders Welcome Shower Gifts



THESE cheery potholders are almost too pretty to use! They're 8½ inches, have two bluebirds swaying on a cherry tree bough with two cherry blossoms in shaded pink. A pair of these will make a most welcome gift.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the two bluebird potholders (Pattern No. 5844) and color chart for embroidery, send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

## Household Hints

To find your door key in your handbag, fasten a piece of ribbon onto the key. Sew a snap on the other end of the ribbon and snap it to the bag.

Plant grass in a flower pot for your cat, and set the pot where the cat can help himself, as grass is essential to his health.

Clean the keys of your piano with denatured wood alcohol. This will help keep them from turning yellow.

Let the gelatin congeal a bit before adding the fruit. This will keep the fruit from going to the bottom of the mold.

To protect the ends of a large linoleum rug that has to be stored for a time, place galvanized pails on the ends. Tie the pails together to keep them on.

The more thoroughly plates and dishes are scraped, the easier the washing job will be.

A teaspoonful of ammonia added to the jar of water in which steel wool is kept will prevent rust from forming.

Always use a shoe horn when putting on your shoes. Ease the foot into your shoe and you won't break the back or strain the seams. They'll look well longer. Put shoe trees into the shoes the minute you take them off. Wrinkles are ironed out then, while the shoe is still moist and warm.

**Everybody Loves Them!**  
**Kellogg's CORN FLAKES**  
"The Grains Are Great Foods" — *Kellogg*  
Kellogg's Corn Flakes bring you nearly all the protective food elements of the whole grain declared essential to human nutrition.

**CLABBER GIRL**  
It's BALANCED... that's the difference  
Balanced double action... for positive action in the mixing bowl... for gratifying results in the oven.  
**CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder**  
You'll be Surprised!

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:  
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Enclose 16 cents for Pattern  
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**ALL THE CIGARETTES YOU WANT!... and A Case to Keep 'em in!**  
MAKE CIGARETTES YOURSELF! QUICKLY EASILY with this new metal CIGARETTE MAKER  
Cigarette maker rolls round, flat-packed cigarettes in seconds! No need for any tobacco, and gummed-edge cigarette paper. You get this smart, Plastic Cigarette Case, 100-300 for the same amazing low price of \$1.00 plus 15¢ in stamps for postage.  
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**SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER**  
One government synthetic rubber plant, operated by The B. F. Goodrich Co. in 14 months produced in synthetic rubber the equivalent to the rubber yield of approximately 14 million rubber trees during the same period.  
Four lumber companies subscribed to the cost of building a 50-mile private road for hauling logs from an Oregon forest. The road is entirely on private ground and free from all state and local regulations, and trucks can be operated there on license-free.  
Shoes made with new non-marking synthetic rubber soles are among the new items in the rubber footwear field.  
*James Stuart*  
In war or peace  
**B.F. Goodrich**  
FIRST IN RUBBER



A view of the Brooklyn docks from the Wall Street ferry in 1952.

# WANT ADS

## FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Electric Fence Chargers, priced from \$9.95 to \$42.50. AL THORSEN LUMBER CO. 99-12-4

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For Prompt Removal  
of Old, Crippled  
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and Cows

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Horses ★ Cattle

## VALLEY CHEMICAL CO.

## WANTED

WANTED — 3,000 Bolts of White Birch. — MILLER BOAT CO., Charlevoix. 5tf

WANTED — Two girls' Bicycles in good condition. — See Evadine Ter Avest or Grace Goebel. 14-1

WANTED — Ashes, cinders or dirt in back of my buildings. Easy place to unload. No glass or cans. — AL THORSEN, East Jordan. 12-8

HAVE BUYERS waiting for farms and lake properties. Write or phone NILES A. YANSON, Realtor, Alba, Mich., Phone 17F12. 51x17

LAST CALL for good Hemlock Wood. Partially dry — some green. \$15.00 per load of 5 to 6 cords while it lasts. — IRA D. BARTLETT, phone 225. 14tf

WANTED — Clean rags, at least a foot square, for cleaning purposes. No buttons or fasteners. No heavy material such as pants or overalls. 5c per pound at HERALD OFFICE

WANTED — Farms, City and resort property. Cash buyers waiting. E. A. Strout Real Estate Agency, the largest real estate selling organization in the United States offices, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and many other large cities. WM. F. TINDALL, Boyne City, local agent, phone 303, box 58. 10x8

A SHARP LAWNMOWER that runs easy will not dig up your new lawn. Have yours sharpened NOW, before the summer rush. Sharpening \$1.25 for mowers in good condition, extra charges according to adjustment, repairs, and cleaning necessary. — PAUL LISK, 204 E. Mary St, phone 198-R, E. Jordan.

## FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Double bottom Tractor Plow, 12 in. — ROBERT EVANS, JR. 14x2

FOR SALE — Ten ton of Hay. — FRANK NACHAZEL, phone 83, East Jordan. 14x1

FOR SALE — Two fresh heifers. — WM. TAYLOR, SR., phone 50, East Jordan. 14x1

FOR SALE — Household Furniture. Inquire of MAIDA KEMP at Henry Dixon Residence, 406 3rd St. 12x3

HAY FOR SALE — Mixed Alfalfa, loose. — WM. ZOULEK, phone 167-F3, Route 1, East Jordan 13x2

FOR SALE — One ton of No. 1 Baled Hay in East Jordan. — FRANK K. REBEC, R 1, East Jordan. 14x1

FOR SALE — Chicken Coop, 8 x 8 ft. \$25 cash. May be seen at 611 Mill St. — FRANK M. STANEK, 205 3rd St. 14x1

FOR SALE — Baled Hay (alfalfa and clover). — LEONARD BABEL, R. 2, East Jordan. The Amos Nasson farm. 14x1

NO BARGAINS — at the Gaylord Livestock Auction Sale each Wednesday. A Livestock Market that merits your patronage. 11-4

FOR SALE — Maytag Gasoline Engine — formerly used on a washing machine. — MRS. WM. VRONDAN, near Pearsalls store 13x3

FOR SALE — Fairbanks Morse Electric Pump (shallow and deep well) Complete with pressure tanks. — AL THORSEN LUMBER CO. 12t. f.

FOR SALE — Sorrell Gelding, 7 years old, wt. 1600 lbs. — ART MORRIS, R 1, East Jordan. Three miles east, one mile south of Cheshonia. 14-1

FOR SALE — About four ton loose Hay. Also Seed Potatoes — Beauty of Hebron and Early Six Weeks. — RUSSELL MCCLURE, phone 153-F3, R. 3, East Jordan. 14x2

SMALL FARM For Rent. About 20 acres. 4 room cottage, well built, good stove, basement, barn, orchard. On Ironton Ferry Road, 1 1/2 miles east of Ferry. Rent reasonable to reliable tenant. — GEO. HEMINGWAY, Boyne City. 10-tf

NOTICE — Due to circumstances beyond our control, Cherryvale Hatchery will not operate this season. We thank you for your patronage in the past and will look forward to serving you next season. — Mr. and Mrs. CARLTON BOWEN. 5-tf

## AUCTION

TUESDAY, April 10, 1:30 p. m.: Will sell at the Boyne City Livestock Sale 27 head of purebred Canadian Holstein and Guernsey dairy cows and heifers that have been selected from some of the leading herds in Canada. If interested in better livestock it's to your advantage to attend this sale.

THURSDAY, Apr. 12, 1 p. m.: 2 miles north of Ellsworth on east side of railroad. Farm Sale. 60 head of cattle, pair horses, large list of farm tools, 35 cords hardwood, hay and grain, some household furniture. GARRIT BERGSEMA, prop., A. Livingston clerk, John TerAvest, auctioneer. 14x1

Buy War Bonds and Stamps — Now!

## Charlevoix County Herald

G. A. LISK, Editor and Publisher.  
Herald Bldg East Jordan, Phone 32

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

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## Michigan Mirror

Despite any rumors to the contrary, Michigan farmers aren't getting rich as a result of war-time prices.

Here's the evidence, straight from the Michigan State Farm Bureau: A survey of the bureau membership has disclosed that the gross income of farmers in 1943 averaged \$4,005 with an average net income of only \$1,422. Nationally, the net farm income of 1942 was \$1,320. Half of the farm-operator families in 1941 received less than \$760 net cash income receipts from operation of the farm, earnings from employment off the farm, rents, pensions and other income.

In fact, only in recent war-time years has the income of the American farmer approached pre-war (1910-14) parity with other workers. For years the farmer has been using up accumulated reserves; now he must replace these at inflated war-time prices — a source of further irritation to a man who has never known an eight-hour day, time-and-a-half additional compensation beyond 40 hours, or double pay for Sundays.

Because the farmer owns both the land and the tools with which he produces, he is a capitalist and hence on the other side of the fence from the industrial laborer.

The Michigan survey discloses that the average Michigan farmer worked 13.3 hours every week-day during the summer season, and 9.8 hours on week-days during the winter. Nearly 90 per cent of all Michigan bureau farmers own their own homes; the average farm is 150 acres; the average family has lived on their own farm for 41.5 years.

Here is a population group in Michigan, outnumbered by city dwellers nearly two to one, which is working long hours, under extreme handicaps due to lack of labor and limited machinery, and still receiving only a modest earning.

We wonder how high food prices would rise in cities if the farmer adopted the same pressure techniques of organized labor and went out on a strike for increased earnings, overtime compensation after 40 hours, and other industrial benefits.

The farmer, owning his own machinery of production, doesn't do this. More and more, he is studying his problems through farm organizations and is joining farmer-directed producer cooperatives as one effective way to raise his income and his standards of living.

Is the present \$50 million fund adequate to meet postwar needs of the State of Michigan? New York state legislature adjourned last week after tagging \$80 million for the state's postwar building projects.

Funds previously saved totaled approximately \$150 million, making a new total of more than \$230 million. The population of Michigan in 1940 was 5,256,106, of which 3,454,867 people lived in urban areas. New York state's population was 13,479,142, of which 11,165,893 were in cities. These figures are significant.

On the basis of New York's postwar fund and comparative populations, Michigan should increase its state post-war fund from \$50 to \$100 millions.

The Michigan state legislature, entering its final weeks of deliberations at Lansing, is due to make a decision soon on state aid for cities. Pending are bills to raise an additional \$2,000,000 by an increased levy on beer; \$10,000,000 more by upping the state's profit from sale of packaged liquor, and an extra \$8,000,000 by a new tax on cigarettes. The alternative is a direct cut of the state sales tax, estimated currently at \$100,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Mayor George Welsh of Grand Rapids has effected a bi-partisan alignment in the House of Representatives, drawing lines between urban and rural legislators for a showdown. The senate shelved a bill to lift the ceiling on the state corporation tax, now set at \$50,000, and to lower the tax from \$2.50 to \$1.75 per \$1,000 of capitalization. The measure would have reduced taxes of small corporations, but would have added \$4,500,000 to the operating cost of 18 large corporations.

Governor Kelly is continuing a "hands-off" policy in dealing with

(Continued on last page)

## PENINSULA...

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Charles Arnott of Maple Row farm began working at the Tannery in Boyne City, Monday.

Orvel Bennett of Honey Slope farm quit his job at the Tannery in Boyne City, Saturday night, to begin his farming.

A goodly number of farmers attended the Soil Meeting at Eveline Twp. Hall, Friday.

Wood buzzing has been the chief occupation the past week. A. B. Niclooy and son LeRoy of Sunny Slopes buzzed wood on the C. A. Crane place, Friday, and Frank and Kenwood on another part of the same Russell of Ridgeway farms buzzed place, Saturday. Looks like farmers will not all have to burn coal next winter.

The farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Looze in Three Bells Dist. burned to the ground Saturday afternoon. Most of the contents on the first floor were saved and moved into a small house on the same place. The fire started in the roof. The East Jordan Fire Department and the Conservation Department came to the aid of the volunteer fire fighters and saved all the other buildings but the wood house.

Lloyd Hayden, who has been employed in Detroit since New Years, returned to his home Pleasant View farm, Saturday evening and will help with the farm work. F. K. Hayden of Pleasant View farm, who has been ill for two weeks, returned to his job at the Tannery in Boyne City, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leshar and four children of Petoskey spent Easter with Mrs. Leshar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich of Lone Ash farm. The ice went out of South Arm Lake, Sunday night, March 25, and out of Lake Charlevoix, Wednesday, March 28, being the earliest for several years.

Callers at Orchard Hill last week were Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and three little sons of Pleasant View farm, Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hayden and son Dannie of Jones Dist. and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden and four children, Boyne City, Saturday; and Lloyd Hayden of Detroit Saturday evening; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Perry, Boyne City, Sunday.

F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farms is able to be out and help with the chores again after being confined to his bed by illness for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kamradt and three children of Traverse City spent part of last week with Mrs. Kamradt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich of Lone Ash farm received a long distance call from Detroit, stating their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Erma Kitson Reich had undergone an operation at a hospital and was progressing very satisfactorily.

Mrs. Wm. Little and son Charles William of Royal Oak came Thursday to visit Mrs. Little's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crane at Cedar Lodge. They plan to return Monday. Mrs. Crane plans to return with them for about 10 days visit. Mr. Crane will remain at the farm to care for their fine flock of hens, turkeys and goats. For city folks they are getting to be well stocked.

Messrs James, Don and Dowain Arnott of Maple Row farm were Sunday dinner guests of their uncle, Clare Loomis at Gravel Hill, north side.

Twenty-four attended the Star Easter Service, April 1, which was very interesting. The school put pictures of community service men in

## the Community Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Beyer of Detroit were guests of the F. K. Hayden family at Pleasant View farm, Thursday. Mr. Beyer was scheduled to report for induction into the service, April 3, but because of Mrs. Beyer's health has been deferred until June. They had already moved their furniture here but will now return to Detroit for a while. They spent the last of the week with Mr. Beyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer at their new home near Horton Bay, where Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and family of Pleasant View farm joined them for Easter dinner.

The Farm Bureau will be entertained by the F. K. Hayden's, April 11, either at Pleasant View farm or the Star Community Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Atkinson of Royal Oak were visiting on the Peninsula, Saturday, at the Loyal Barber home, Knoll Crest, and at the Gaunt home in Three Bells Dist., and the Orvel Bennett home, Honey Slope farm. Mrs. Byrel Bennett Riley and little daughter accompanied them back for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvel Bennett and family of Honey Slope farm were Easter guests of Mrs. Bennett's sister, Mrs. Edith LaCroix and family in Advance Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Tibbits came up from Detroit, Friday evening, and spent Saturday replanting trees on their farm, Cherry Hill. While here they stayed at the Dilworth in Boyne City. They called on Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crane at Cedar Lodge and on the A. B. Niclooy family at Sunny Slopes farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crowell and children of Dave Staley Hill, east side, had for Easter guests, Mr. David Gaunt and daughter Mrs. Anna Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt of Three Bells Dist., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers and little daughter Eleanor of Mountain Dist., and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ross and daughter Rose and Mr. Fred Ross of Norwood. Mrs. Anna Johnston accompanied the Ross' home for a few days visit.

The last few days of March were certainly windy, but there was no snow or rain. The roads are very dusty and plowed fields give off regular dust clouds. We need rain very much.

Mrs. Ted Westerman has joined the rest of the community with a bad cold.

## ROCK ELM.....

(Edited by Mrs. Fred Alm)

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aenis and children of Central Lake were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Spidle.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitfield were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jensen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kowalski called on Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaufman and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alm Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Nasson and daughter were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Babel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp and daughter Carrie were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnstone at Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knudsen and daughter Rena spent the week end in Muskegon visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson and family.

Miss Joan Aenis of Central Lake is spending a few days with her uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Spidle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knudsen and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp attended the Concerner's Club at the home of Mrs. David Kerr at Ironton, Monday evening.

Several young friends of Miss Shirley Babel called on her Wednesday evening and helped her celebrate her birthday.

Mrs. Boyd Crawford and sons spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Perry Looze.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Crawford and daughter Audrey were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Versel Crawford.

Mr. Elmer Jensen has sold his farm to Mr. and Mrs. August Buhlman.

The Helping Hand Club will meet with Mrs. Albert Carlson, Wednesday, April 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark have moved back to their farm home after spending the winter in East Jordan.

Bozo, a melancholy chow, has kept a lonely vigil at the door of a hospital in Seattle for more than a year, in a loyal, but so far vain, wait for its master or mistress. The touching story of a dog's devotion to an owner who already may be dead, is described in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with this Sunday's (April 8) Chicago Herald-American.

## The Sophomore Class OF EAST JORDAN HIGH SCHOOL

Present

# Aaron Slick From Punkin Crick

on

## FRIDAY, Apr. 6th

EAST JORDAN HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM

8:15 p. m.

Admission — 30c

TRY HERALD WANT ADS FOR RESULTS!

## THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"That's news to me, Judge. From the way some people talk you would think it was at least 50%."

"No, Clem, there's the statement right here in the paper... from authorities who have made an exhaustive study of the subject. Only about 5% of the people who drink occasionally abuse the privilege... 95% drink sensibly."

"No wonder you say it wouldn't be fair to take the privilege away from the other 95%, Judge. I agree with you."

"I can't see it any other way, Clem. No

more than I could see taking automobiles away from everybody because a few drive recklessly and have accidents. Or preventing the making or sale of cake or doughnuts because some folks eat too much and get indigestion."

"In the case of spirit beverages, the answer is one of education and better control."

"As a matter of fact, the responsible members of that industry are working constantly toward that end. They don't want folks to abuse the use of their product any more than we do."

# Local Events

Mrs. Jess Robinson is visiting friends in Caro and Flint.

Francis Karr was guest of an aunt in Holland, Mich., over the week end.

Mrs. Lottie Bechtold of Detroit is visiting East Jordan friends and relatives.

Miss Fauvette Johnston spent Easter week end at her home in East Lansing.

Mrs. Mary Dolezel has returned home after spending the winter months in Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Johnson of Kewadin were Sunday guests of Mrs. M. B. Palminter.

Shirley Sturgell of Flint spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Sturgell.

Fred Cihak left March 23 to sail the Great Lakes on the Str. Henry Phipps for the season.

Miss Jane Wolfe of Tonawanda, N. Y., spent Easter week end with her sister, Miss Louise Wolfe.

Mrs. Rockford Brintnal of Lansing is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown and other relatives.

A daughter, Carol Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Bowen at Charlevoix Hospital, Monday, April 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Poole and son Larry of Muskegon were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Reinhardt of Flint were guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. W. S. Snyder, over the week end.

A daughter, Sally Evelyn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gidley, at Lockwood Hospital, Petoskey, Tuesday, April 3.

Mrs. Harold Usher returned to her home in Grand Rapids this Thursday, after visiting her mother, Mrs. W. S. Carr, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Holland and sons, Richard, Dale and Donald, were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hipp.

Mrs. Elmer Brudy and Harold Gidley, of Petoskey, were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley, last week Tuesday and Wednesday.

Betty Hickox returned to her studies at the University of Grand Rapids, Tuesday, after spending Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hickox.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vandenberg and daughter June of Grand Rapids were guests of Mrs. Vandenberg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson, recently.

Cpl. and Mrs. Victor Milliman, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kink and Ronald Crum of Detroit were guests of the former's father, Louis Milliman, last week end.

Mrs. Arthur Shepard returned to her home in Midland last Thursday after spending two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shepard and other relatives.

Mrs. L. N. Jones returned home, Wednesday, after spending the winter with her sons and families, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Jones in Hazel Park and Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Jones in Flint.

A. E. Wells of Dearborn spent last week end in East Jordan.

Lu Thomas was a recent guest of his grandmother and family, Mrs. Finly Holborn at St. Ignace.

Bingo Party at Legion Hall, Saturday, April 7th. Price 50c. Auspices American Legion Auxiliary. advx

Mr. and Mrs. Delmer Lyons of Detroit were week end guests of Mrs. Lyons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown.

Francis Langell returned to his work in Chicago last Friday after spending ten days at the home of his parents.

Mrs. Robert Glass and daughter, Betsy Jane, of Lansing, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell returned home, Wednesday, after visiting the past two weeks in Greenville, North Carolina.

Mrs. Mason Clark, Jr., who has been for the past few months with her husband, S-Sgt. Mason Clark on the west coast, has returned home.

Bernadine Brown, who is in the employ of the Conservation Dept. at Lansing, spent Easter with her mother, Mrs. Cora Williams of Jordan Twp.

Mrs. Ida Kinsey left this Thursday for a visit with her sister at Jackson. She will also visit her son, Harold and family at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The Extension Group met at the home of Mrs. Wm Swoboda, Wednesday, April 4. Pot luck dinner was served at noon. The lesson was on "The Wonders of a Coat of Paint."

Mrs. M. Saunders returned to Ann Arbor, Tuesday, after spending the week end with Mrs. Frank Malone and daughters, Janet and Mary, also with Mrs. Sam Malone and son Murph.

Merle Covey left Saturday for Detroit. Mrs. Covey has been here for the past two weeks caring for her mother, Mrs. Adella Dean. Nora Weber of Petoskey will be spending this week with her mother.

Att'y Walter N. Langell returned home latter part of last week from Charlevoix Hospital, where he was taken for treatment for injuries suffered in a fall from the roof of his home on St. Patrick's day.

James Gleason returned to Lansing, Sunday, having spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Florence Bowers and family; also visiting his mother, Mrs. R. D. Gleason, a patient at Lockwood Hospital, Petoskey.

Mrs. Cora Palmateer, who has been spending the winter months with her daughter, Mrs. E. Kopkau and family, returned to her home in Luther, Friday. Mr. and Mrs. E. Kopkau and children, Wanda, Ernest and Dennis, accompanied her, returning to East Jordan, Sunday.

You can get many hard-to-get articles in hardware, furniture, stoves, washing machines, cars, farm machinery, tractor machinery, paint, lumber, glass, and repairs for everything. A house, 80 acre farm and timber, & my business for sale. Malpass Hardware Co. 310 Main Street, East Jordan, Michigan. adv.

You will be pleased with our new selection and prices on house - and better dresses. Malpass Style Shoppe. adv.

Mrs. Percy LaLonde and children returned to their home in Lansing, last Friday, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leo LaLonde, who accompanied them to Lansing, returning to East Jordan, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Montry were Sunday guests of their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Montry, at Manistee. Clayton has just been dismissed from the hospital following a major operation.

Harry Jankoviak has moved the house which he purchased from Norman Bartlett (the former Martinek place near Cherrysale) to a lot south of the school house, and is getting it in shape to move into.

O. Winston came from Pontiac last Thursday to spend a few days in

East Jordan. On Tuesday, accompanied by his wife who has been with her daughter Mrs. Don Clark and family the past few weeks, he returned to his work in Pontiac.

Howard (Bud) Porter, A-S, spent a three day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter, returning to Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday. Bud is in his Senior year in Medical school.

The high wind of Thursday afternoon raised a hob with things throughout this region. Trees were blown down - in many cases blocking traffic. Part of the smoke stack of the Jordan Valley Creamery was blown down.

Benjamin G. Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Clark, was initiated into membership of the Delta Gamma Tau Fraternity at Alma College. He is a sophomore at Alma this year. - From public relations dept, Alma College.

## Reveille on the Jordan

Volume 3 Number 37

Just a little message to the boys in the service from the folks back home. Sponsored by the East Jordan Community Service Club.

PAUL LISK - EDITOR

(Continued from page 1)

anyone tell us they can't fight." Al's pop-in-law says he hasn't received any mail for 60 days and it's getting the best of him. Here's hoping the mail "breaks" soon. Al. Al's address is: Co. I, 127th Inf, APO 32, c-o Pmr, S. F.

S-Sgt. EARL J. PARKS is now at the overseas bombing crew training station at Avon Park, Florida. His address is Sqd. O, 325th AAFBU, Avon Park AAF, Avon Park, Fla. Earl has been overseas 31 months and wears the American Defense, the European theater medal with 7 stars, and the Army Good Conduct medal as well as a Presidential Unit citation. Say, Earl, how about looking up Lt. WIL- LARD HOWE who is there, too. His address is: Sqd. S, 325 AAFBU (BTU) HB. Let's hear if you fellows get together.

A couple of releases came in this week about 1st Lt. JAY M. HITE (Bud, to you). Bud was awarded an Air Medal for 150 hours and a Distinguished Flying Cross for 300 hours of operational flight in transport aircraft of the India-China air routes. Congratulations, Bud, we know you more than deserve your awards.

Cpl. LARRY KELLY reports in from Germany. Larry is getting the Herald regularly and enjoys it very much, also the Xmas greeting from the Rotary Club. "I am somewhere in Germany now, but was in Holland for a while. It sure was a swell place to be, they sure treated us swell. We put the good old American flag in front of our quarters this morning and did the people ever look us over. They don't seem to know what to make of it from what Hitler has told them. I don't see why these people would want war all the time for they have all the modern conveniences and seem to be living very good compared to the common standard of people back home. All the homes have electricity and many accessories too with it." Well, Larry, a lot of other people would like to know "why", too.

I just found out the other day that I had a cousin who was a drummer in an orchestra at Randolph Field, Texas known as the "Randolph Field Gadgets." They, until recently, have played at various camps in Texas. If any of you fellows, including A-C CARL E. SULAK, have ever heard 'em, let me know, 'cause I want to know if this outfit is as good as it's supposed to be. Besides, I have to keep an eye on my relatives - Ouch, who threw that!

A profusion of thank-yous for the Christmas package comes from Pfc. BERNARD W. BEST whose new address is now Hq. Co. 696 Ord (Prov), APO 269, c-o Pmr, N. Y. Bernard is now in France and just receiving his Christmas packages so was planning to celebrate Easter and Christmas together. (We won't tell FDR though or he'll gum them up like he did Thanksgiving a few years back). Bernard has covered a lot of territory but hasn't seen an E. J. fellow yet. We're sorry, Bernard, but we haven't another fellow with your APO number.

That canned chicken sure prompted a lot of fellows to write in. One of them is Pvt. BRUCE ROBINSON, now in Paris, France. Who has been busy seeing the sights there. Bruce also met GEORGE ROGERS the other day. "The chicken tasted good one night on midnight shift here, about 4 o'clock in the morning." Thanks, Bruce. We were just thinking what a swell "Reveille" we'd have if a can of chicken was sent to each of you every week. Sure wish it were possible to do it. - Don't you?

Just arrived back overseas again after a 63 day furlough in the states we have S-Sgt. ED. STANEK, whose address is now 5th Ord. Co. M.M., APO 464, c-o Pmr, N. Y. He says it didn't take them long to get us back here either. Evidently "Skipper" was teaching Ed some commando tactics as he says something about fighting something or other and closes with "It sure is a rugged life." We'll investigate the matter, Ed, maybe Skip has some left - but I doubt it.

Pfc. WALLY KEMP is another one of our fellows who was prompted by the chicken to write in. Wally's address is Btry A, 191 FA Bn, APO 408, c-o Pmr, N. Y. He is now in Germany and receives the Herald quite often,

Didn't see this letter when we wrote about Earl Moore, but here's one from Cpl. HARRY MOORE, whose address is Hq. Co. 692 TD Bn, APO 230, c-o Pmr, N. Y. Harry has received quite a few Herald, and also the canned chicken which he shared with his buddies. "Well, I guess you can see that we are pushing those Jerries closer to Berlin and I hope they have enough before we hit Berlin because it's a long, hard road ahead if they don't quit. I got a Herald tonight and I see DAVE JOHNSTON is just a little ways from me. In fact I go by his outfit at least once a day so I will drop in and see him tomorrow. (Dave's APO No. is 104). Please excuse my writing but our homes aren't too nice." Two other fellows that may be near you, Harry, with your same APO number of 230, are: Pfc. MARTIN RUHLING, Hq. Co., 817th TD Bn; and Pvt. THOMAS W. RUSSELL, 2nd Pl., 45th Field Hosp. Let us know if you can make connections.

Sgt. ROBERT E. WINSTON reports in from the Pacific side. Bob is on his fourth year in the Army and his 21st month overseas, and is in the same air force with BILL WALDEN and hopes to see him soon. Bob gets the Herald OK and enjoys every bit of it. "I hear from ABE COHN once in a while. There was never any bigger booster for East Jordan than Abe." You don't have to feel so bad about TEDDY KOTOWICH now, Bob as he is now a German prisoner.

"I know a Major over here that Ted used to fish with, he is always asking about him." Thanks a lot for the letter, Bob. Someone send Bob a Y-mail and give him the low-down on Teddy so he won't feel so bad.

Another fellow who says to count him in on whatever is done about the proposed memorial, is Warrant Officer MURRAY R. NELSON who writes in from Guadalcanal. Murray just returned overseas after a 60-day leave in the States, some of the leave of which was spent at Ft. Sheridan. Murray says he went back into some heavy rainfall but guesses he will survive. In regards to that memorial business, no one here seems to be in charge of it, at least whoever it is never gives us the lowdown on what's cooking. Hope whoever is handling this will come out of hibernation and give you fellows the lowdown.

S-Sgt. CARL HIMEBAUCH sends in a V-mail promising a nice long letter, the next day we got the letter, and Brother! what a letter! Seven whole pages. We'll try to do something with it next week, as we're a little short on room this week.

Well, I guess that finishes the material at hand for this week. Here's hoping that now with Jerry on the run that you run him off the map. We know you fellows have the stuff that will do it, too. The same goes for the Nips. Keep up the good work.

Your Friend,  
Paul Lisk.

Uncle Sam suggests  
**8 POINTS TO WATCH**  
FOR DAIRY EFFICIENCY:

1. Grow an abundance of high-quality roughage.
2. Balance your herd with your feed supply.
3. Keep production records on each cow in your herd.
4. Practice disease-control methods.
5. Produce milk and cream of the highest quality.
6. Adopt labor saving methods.
7. Take care of your land.
8. Develop a sound breeding program.

Efficiency Pays

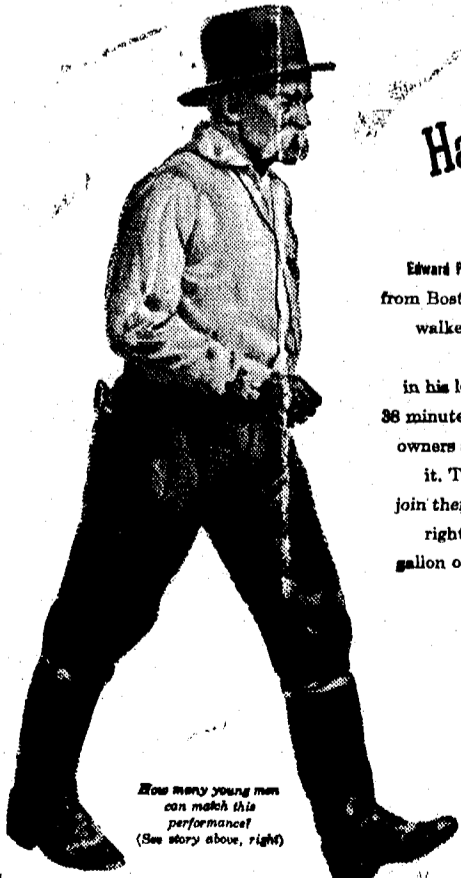
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THIS MESSAGE SPONSORED BY

East Jordan Co-operative Co

Hard to believe...  
but true!

Edward P. Weston, the famous pedestrian, at the age of 24, walked from Boston to Washington in 10 days. In his 72nd year, he walked from Coast to Coast and back, doing as much as 72 miles in a day. Among many other feats in his long career, he walked 100 miles in 20 hours and 38 minutes. Mr. Weston enjoyed being a pedestrian. Many car owners are becoming pedestrians and they're not enjoying it. Their cars are wearing out! If you don't want to join them, give your car the care it needs to keep it running right, running longer, and running farther on every gallon of gasoline. Right now it's time for your Standard Oil Dealer's 10 Star Spring Tune-up.



How many young men can match this performance? (See story above, right)

Keep your car running stronger... longer!

STANDARD OIL DEALERS' 10 STAR SPRING TUNE-UP



Buy more War Bonds

## WANTED

WORK AT

### PAPER HANGING

WILL FURNISH MY OWN ASBESTOS SUIT AND FIREPROOF BRUSHES AND PASTE

ANY JOB ACCEPTED AFTER (you name the date)

— ADOLPH SCHICKLEGRUBER

### YOU NAME THE DATE

This is a continuance of our contest of last fall as to when Germany will quit.

Nearest Correct Date and Time — 1 \$25 War Bond  
2nd and 3rd Nearest Guess — \$5.00 War Stamps

The correct date will be when Gen. Eisenhower says organized resistance stops.

No guesses accepted after any official, allied or enemy, definitely sets the date of collapse.

In case of a tie, prized will be divided.

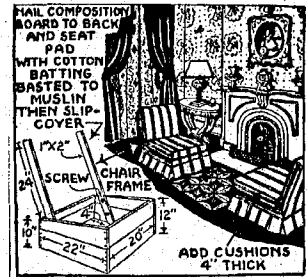
THE QUALITY  
FOOD MARKET

Phone 142

East Jordan

### Easy to Make Your Upholstered Chairs

THIS pair of chairs, so much at home in a Victorian setting, would be just as appropriate in a modern room. They are comfortable too, and anyone who can nail together a box can make the



wooden frame. Scrap or even old boxes will do, for this foundation part is entirely covered.

With the frame finished, the lady with needle and thread and a few tacks will probably take over. The padding is easy—just cotton basting basted to muslin over the seat and back. The cushion may have a cotton filling or may be filled with feathers or kapoc. The rest is a simple covering job.

NOTE—Pattern No. 250 gives large diagrams for all parts of the chair frame with construction steps, padding and covering clearly illustrated. A bill of materials giving lumber estimate, amount of padding and covering materials is included. To get Pattern No. 250 enclose 15 cents with name and address direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS  
Bedford Hills New York  
Drawer 10  
Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 250.  
Name.....  
Address.....

**MARY MARTIN**  
stat of "Trus to Life," a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-known, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

**CALOX TOOTH POWDER**

Are You a "Mrs. Moody"?

**Low Moods Are Often Related to Constipation**  
Yes, depressed states and constipation often go together! Take Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ Convincer Box. Caution: Take only as directed.

**NR TO-NIGHT, TOMORROW ALRIGHT**  
**ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE**  
**Nature's Remedy**  
**NR TABLETS-NR**  
**ONE WORD SUGGESTION FOR ACID INDIGESTION—**  
**"TUMS"**

**Kidneys Must Work Well—**  
For You To Feel Well  
54 hours every day 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

**DOAN'S PILLS**

# Country Cured

HOMER by CROY  
© W.N.U. SERVICE

THE STORY THUS FAR: Amos Croy and his wife, when first married settled on a farm in Missouri, where Homer was born. Every Sunday meant church, company for dinner, and steer weighing. De-horning the calves, curing hams, weaning calves and sausage making were all part of Homer's work. The Croys attended the Omaha Exposition, where Homer saw his first horseless carriage, motion picture and "hula" dancer. Reizo former hired hand, returned and purchased a farm nearby and was welcome by everyone. Homer started high school, the first of the Croys to attend. At first he felt out of place but soon began to make friends. Other students always made first advances.

### CHAPTER XVI

It was not long until I was back on the farm for my summer work. My mother was sitting out on the porch, with a quilt over her knees. I was shocked to see how frail and hollow-eyed she was. When I spoke of it, she said, "I'll soon be feeling better." After a few minutes she said, "That's the hill your Pa and I came over the first time I ever saw this farm."

The idea was still in my father's mind that maybe I would stay, and he hinted around. But, much as I liked the farm, I must go on with the thing that was deepest in me. He tried to interest me by asking my advice about this and that; but my heart was not in it. He was beginning to realize that the day was coming when I would pull away from the old farm. I was impatient with the farm; work, work, work. City life for me.

As inconvenient as it was for Pa, and the necessity for keeping a hand, Pa was proud that he had a son "off at the university." When he went to town on Saturday, he took my last letter along and would casually get it out to check some statement he had made. "Yes, that's what Homer writes me from the university." Or "I guess they have a pretty good school down there. At least my boy seems to think so." When he spoke to me in person it always was, "You must get all you can out of it. Lots of boys don't have the chance you have." That indeed was true, for I was the only one from Knabb who had gone.

One day there was a telegram on the mail table in the hall, and I knew. "Your mother is failing," it said.

Uncle Al, instead of Pa, came to meet me. But when we got to the farm, Pa was standing by the gate, waiting. He held out his work-scattered hand. "I guess your Uncle Al has told you."

"Yes," I said thickly.

"We did all we could for her," he continued. "We can go in and look at her."

We went in together and stood beside the coffin. "She was a good mother to you," he said.

The next day Pa and Phebe and I got in our hack, the neighbors fell in behind, and the procession started for the Cain Cemetery. When we came to the lane that leads off the main road, someone opened the gate for the hearse, and we drove through the pasture to the knoll where so many of the pioneers lay. The neighbors, who had dug the grave, were standing there, waiting, still holding their shovels. A clod was tossed on the box, then the men began to work their shovels. Finally, Pa and Phebe and I walked back to where the horses had been hitched to the racks.

Two or three of the neighbors stayed and helped get supper. Pa bent his head, as I had seen him do so many times, and thanked God for our blessings.

The next day I went back to the university and again took up my schoolwork.

After I was through with school I went to St. Louis and applied for a job on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and, since they had been active in launching the school of journalism, I pretty well had them. They offered \$20 a week and I went to work for that. I now realize it was a mistake not to ask for more, for it is much easier to get an extra five dollars a week when you are bargaining than after you're established on the payroll. Some way or other, when you get fixed at a certain figure, it takes an act of God to lift you out of it.

In addition to my job, I was writing stuff "on the side," and some of it sold. Just enough to keep me running after it, like a mule with a nubbin dangling in front of it. Things I wrote seemed good to me, although now I realize how simple and naive they must have been. In fact, all my life the things I have written seemed good to me at the time I wrote them. Some people seem to have the ability of self-criticism. But I haven't and it has cost me many a heartbreak. The things I have slaved over and believed in so deeply, have made no impression whatever. While some of the things I have tossed off, with hardly a thought, have made a place for themselves. What makes one go and another fail is something I don't understand. And now I have a little philosophy of my own: I do everything as well as I can and hope for the best. Sometimes I get it; often I don't.

Once a week I would get a letter from Pa. In the upper left-hand corner would be the return form with his name written in indelible pencil. Everything was as well as could be

expected. There had been a washing rain Thursday night which had extended well over into Friday morning. The water gap was out. Some hoof-and-mouth disease in eastern Kansas. Did I plan on coming home soon?

I was selling enough to give me some self-confidence, so I walked in and resigned. . . . a proud moment indeed when I announced I was going "East." Then I started home to see Pa and the old farm. He was at the depot, as always. "I'll carry your grip, Homer." How fast we talked, how much must be said all at once. "I expect you'll want to see some of your old friends."

We walked up and down the street, visiting with those I knew, Pa standing proudly a little to one side. His boy'd been off in St. Louis! Said they'd had considerable heat. We went to the grocery store, more friends there. Finally we got in the hack and spread a lap robe over our knees. When he came to town alone he didn't fool with a lap robe.

When we got to the brow of the hill, my eyes swept over the farm. The white house and the red barn, the corncrib and the granary and the hay barn with the cupola and the hayfork track extending out a little past the side of the barn. And there were the cattle and the hogs



Dave with his big homely head and his churn feet.

and the cows and a peaceful air of contentment.

"I guess you see I've divided the hog lot!"

We walked out across the farm, as he always wanted me to do when I got back. He had something he wanted to discuss with me. What did I think of changing to short-horns? I knew what that involved and realized how much it meant to him and tried to discuss it with him, but was soon mired down. He knew a thousand times more about farming than I would ever know. What did I think of lespedeza? I had never heard of it.

We came to Dave. There he was—Dave with his big homely head and his churn feet and his wide saddle-scattered back. His step had grown slow; his eyesight was bad and his teeth were going. He had trouble getting in and out of the barn, Pa said. He didn't shed right and long scraggly hair was on his underside and his back sagged. I patted him and rubbed his nose, but I am not sure he knew me. After a time we walked on.

St. Louis had given me an outside point of view and I could see the changes that were taking place in our section. The "road-drag" had come in and it had affected our roads greatly. The road-drag was only a sort of land sled. Each farmer had one and was held responsible for a length of road. As soon as a rain was over, the farmers would get out their road-drags and mash the clods and fill the ruts. This hastened the drying of the roads and allowed us to get to town two or three days earlier than otherwise. It was one indication of community effort; a working out of small-scale democracy. Another change was the rural free delivery, and the farmers' telephone. Slowly, bit by bit, the farmers were becoming part of a community; the farmer who kept to himself and co-operated with no one, was passing.

A change was taking place in the farms too. The one-horse farmer was disappearing, the farmer who tried to make a living off eighty acres. Three houses, which once could be seen from our front porch, had been pulled down. The big farmer was coming in. This was augmented by the increased part that machinery was playing. The hickory-handled three-tined fork, was gone; a sweep rack, operated with two horses, was doing the job. The sickle bar on the Moline Mowing Machine had gone from four feet to five. A farmer and his boy no longer went out with pitchforks and flopped the hay over; a hay tedder was now kicking it around. When my father had first come on the

land, he had cut every wheat stalk with a cradle. The old cradle, with its warped arm, was hanging in the granary. The McCormick Reaper was now doing the work. Combines, carrying six head of mules, clattered across the fields.

A change had come for me, too. For when milking time came, I found I was not expected to take a bucket and march to the milk lot. I was becoming a "city man." In other words, just about useless!

I found also a change in our family life, a distinction that was subtle and important. My mother had always sat at the side of the table next to the kitchen, so she could "jump up and run in," but now, through some unspoken family arrangement, Phebe did not move into her place but sat at the foot of the table.

At the end of supper, Pa spoke of something that was on his mind. Had I decided I wanted to come back to the farm? Simple as this seems, it moved me deeply; for I realized more sharply than ever the cleavage had come.

"I . . . I want to go to New York."

The old gentleman looked up to see if I was pranking. It was a moment before he could speak.

"Have you fully made up your mind?"

"Yes . . ." I choked out.

He did not speak for a much longer time. "I won't oppose it," he said finally.

"I'd like you to go to your mother's grave before you go," he said, later.

We got in the buggy and drove to the knoll where the pioneers lie. The graveyard is in the middle of the old Cain farm; cornfields come up on two sides, and on one side is a pasture. There are maple trees which reach protectively over the graves, and there is a hog-tight fence to keep out the stock. In winter rabbits skip across the graves. In summer the corn whispers and the grass is exceedingly green.

We stood beside the grave. "She was always a good mother to you," he said.

It came time to go. "You drive and I'll shut the gate," he said.

But unconsciously he did oppose my going during the following days. Things were going well, he said; he had bought some land on the north and some on the east; the farm was expanding; his idea of swinging over from corn to cattle farming was working out. City life was perilous. You could be fired out of a job; then where would you be? On a farm you could be independent. No man was your boss. If you worked hard and were honest, you could build up a farm that would take care of you in your old days.

The appeal was powerful, but there also was the desire to do the kind of work I wished to do. More and more my mind was filled with fancies; I seemed always to be thinking how I would write this sentence, or why that word wouldn't serve, or how I could describe the people I knew and, possibly, make readers see them as I did. And those people began to appear in stories in my mind.

One day in Booth Tarkington I found something that expressed exactly what I felt, but hadn't been able to put into words: "I try to write in such a way that there is no film between me and my reader." I knew instantly that was the way I wanted to write, so easily and naturally that the reader would not be conscious of any style at all, only of what I was trying to say.

Going to New York meant more preparation than going to St. Joseph, or to the university, or to St. Louis, so we drove to town and bought a steamer trunk, and the old tin camel-backed trunk went into Pa's room.

When the day came the three of us went to the depot and stood waiting for the train to come. When it was time for me to get on, Pa held out his hand. "Let us hear from you whenever it's convenient."

As I pressed my face to the window I could see the two standing alone on the platform.

When I got to New York, I had the same sinking feeling of inadequacy that I had had when I had started to high school and when I had gone to St. Joseph and later to St. Louis. Maybe I had better return home and help on the farm. But again there was that inner impulse to do what I so deeply wished to do.

So I had some cards printed at a hole-in-the-wall place and went to the address I knew so well on Lafayette Street. I was surprised when I saw the Puck building. Why, it was just a big red brick building! Not an edifice at all. But that was all right. It was the habitat of an editor; a man who had been buying my contributions and printing them for all the world to see.

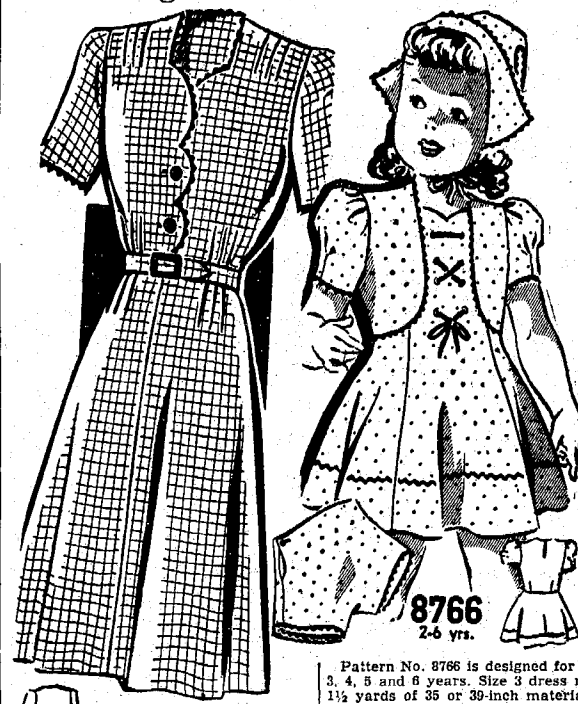
At the entrance were two stone columns, one on either side of the main door; and there was a most impressive gold statue of Puck looking down on a foolish world.

However, when I stepped inside, it wasn't quite so grand. I got into an ancient elevator, a man pumped a handle back and forth, and we started aloft. But that was all right. The editor of Puck would have had his office in a sheepshed, and I would have thought it was just his whimsical way.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

## Start Day Right in This Frock Matching Dress and Hat for Tot



8763  
36-52

### Pretty House Frock

YOU'll look pretty and very efficient in this smoothly fitting house frock with scalloped front closing. Use gay floral prints, pink and white or blue and white checked ginghams, or crisp polka dots. Trim with bright jumbo ric rac.

Pattern No. 8763 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; 3 yards ric rac for trimming.

### Dress and Hat for Tot

AN ADORABLE warm weather ensemble for a sweet young miss. She'll be sure to like the swinging skirt and the bodice lacing on the dress. The little hat is easy to make—it opens out flat to launder.

### Defeated Teutons Returned Home 'World Conquerors'

The arrogance that has always permeated the German army was typically expressed in the fall of 1918, says Collier's. Before the armistice, its general staff had already started the lie that it had not been defeated by the Allies, but by the German people at home.

The troops that later returned to Berlin marched through the Brandenburg victory gate and down the Siegesallee, or Avenue of Victory, as though they had conquered the world.

**HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS**

### Easy Raised Muffins a Welcome Change

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow-label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA vitamins.

**RAISED CORN MUFFINS**

1 1/2 cups corn meal	4 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
1 1/2 cups milk, scalded	1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
2 teaspoons salt	1/4 cup lukewarm water
3 tablespoons brown sugar	2 eggs, well beaten
	3 cups sifted flour

Stir the corn meal very slowly into the scalded milk. Mix in salt, brown sugar and melted butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm corn-meal mixture. Add eggs and flour; beat well. Fill lukewarm muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375° F. about 30 minutes. Makes 20.

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket" . . . Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

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Sprains • Strains • Bruises • Stiff Joints  
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SOOTHES  
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Each F & F Cough Lozenge gives your throat a 15 minute comforting treatment. Really soothing because they're really medicated. Used by millions for coughs, throat irritations or hoarseness resulting from colds or smoking. Only 10¢ box.

**F&F**  
**COUGH LOZENGES**

Ernie Pyle With the Navy:

Lots of Men Needed to Keep Aircraft Carriers Going

Life Aboard Ship Monotonous, But Preferable to Foxhole

By Ernie Pyle

IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.—The men aboard an aircraft carrier could be divided, for purposes of clarity, into three groups.

There are the fliers, both officer-pilots and enlisted radiomen and gunners, who actually fly in combat. They do nothing but fly, and study, and prepare to fly.

Then there are the men who maintain the fliers. The air officers, the mechanics, and myriads of plane handlers who shift and push and man-handle the planes a dozen times a day around the deck.



Ernie Pyle

These men are ordinarily known as "Airedales," but the term isn't much used on our ship. Usually they just call themselves "plane-pushers."

And third is the ship's crew—the deck hands, engineers, signalmen, cooks, plumbers and barbers. They run the ship, just as though it were any ship in the navy.

The fliers aren't looked upon as Gods by the rest of the crew, but they are respected. Hardly a man on the crew would trade places with them. They've seen enough crash-landings on deck to know what the fliers go through.

But there is a feeling—a slight one—between the ship's regular crew and the air maintenance crew. The feeling is on the part of the ship's crew. They feel that the plane-handlers think they're prima donnas.

They say to you "Them Airedales is the ones that gets all the glory. Nobody ever hears about us. All we do is keep the damn ship going."

It is these "plane-pushers" who make the flight deck of an aircraft carrier look as gay and wildly colorful as a Walt Disney cartoon. For they dress in bright colors.

They wear cloth helmets and sweaters that are blue, green, red, yellow, white or brown. They make the flight deck look like a flower garden in June.

This colorful gear isn't just a whim. Each color identifies a special type of workman, so they can be picked out quickly and sent on hurried tasks.

Red is the gasoline and fire-fighting detail. Blue is for the guys who just push the planes around. Brown is for plane captains and mechanics. White stands for radiomen and the engineering bosses. Yellow is for the plane directors.

Yellow is what a pilot looks for the moment he gets on deck. For the plane directors guide him as though they were leading a blind man. They use a sign language with their hands that is the same all over the navy, and by obeying their signs explicitly, the pilot can taxi his plane within two inches of another one without ever looking at it.

Comfortable Quarters Enjoyed by Crew

All the pilots and ship's officers live in "officers' country" in the forward part of the ship. They live in comfortable cabins, housing from one to four men.

The crew lives in compartments. They are of all shapes and sizes. Some hold as little as half a dozen men. Others are big and house a hundred men.

The navy doesn't use hammocks anymore. Every man has a bed. It is called a "rack." It's merely a tubular framework, with wire springs stretched across it. It is attached to the wall by hinges, and is folded up against the wall in the daytime.

The "racks" aren't let down till about seven in the evening (except for men standing regular watch who must sleep in the daytime).

A light carrier, such as mine, has only about a third as many planes as the big carriers, and less than half the crew, but it does exactly the same kind of work.

Of the three types of carriers in the navy, ours has the narrowest flight deck of all. It's so narrow that when planes take off they use the left side of the deck, in order that their right wingtip won't come too close to the "island" as they pass.

Our pilots and crew are quite

proud that we have the narrowest flight deck in existence. They're proud they can even hit the damn thing.

It's easy to get acquainted aboard a naval vessel.

The sailors are just as friendly as the soldiers I'd known on the other side. Furthermore, they're so delighted to see a stranger and have somebody new to talk to, that they aren't a bit standoffish.

They're all sick to death of the isolation and monotony of the vast Pacific. I believe they talk more about wanting to go home than even the soldiers in Europe.

Their lives really are empty lives. They have their work, and their movies, and their mail, and that's just about all they do have. And nothing to look forward to.

They never see anybody but themselves and that gets mighty old. They sail and sail, and never arrive anywhere. They've not even seen a native village for a year.

Three times they've been to remote, lifeless sandbars in the Pacific, and have been allowed to go ashore for a few hours and sit under palm trees and drink three cans of beer. That's all.

Finds Eats Aboard Best of the War

Yet they do live well. Their food is the best I've run onto in this war. They have steaks and ice cream—they probably eat better than they would at home.

They take baths daily, and the laundry washes their clothes. Their quarters are crowded, but each man has a bunk with mattress and sheets, and a private locker to keep his stuff in. They work hard, but their hours are regular.

The boys ask you a thousand times how this compares with the other side. I can only answer that this is much better. They seem to expect you to say that, but they are a little disappointed too.

They say "But it's tough to be away from home for more than a year, and never see anything but water and an occasional atoll." And I say yes I know it is, but there are boys who have been in Europe more than three years, and have slept on the ground a good part of that time. And they say yes, they guess in contrast their lives are pretty good.

Seaman Paul Begley looks at his wartime life philosophically. He is a farm boy from Rogersville, Tenn. He talks a lot in a soft voice that is southern clear through. He's one of the plane-pushers on the flight deck.

"I can stand this monotony all right," he says. "The point with us is that we've got a pretty good chance of living through this. Think of the marines who have to take the beaches, and the infantry in Germany. I can stand a lot of monotony if I know my chances are pretty good for coming out of it alive."

But others yell their heads off about their lot, and feel they're being persecuted by being kept out of America a year. I've heard some boys say "I'd trade this for a foxhole any day." You just have to keep your mouth shut to a remark like that.

At least 50 per cent of the sailors' conversation, when talking to a newcomer like myself, is about three things:

The terrible typhoon they went through off the Philippines; the times they were hit by Jap bombs; and their desire to get back to America.

The typhoon was awful. Many thought they would go the same way as the three destroyers that capsized. This ship is inclined to roll badly anyhow. Today she still has immense dents in her smokestacks where they smacked the water when she rolled that far over. A lot of experienced people were seasick during that storm.

Very few of the boys have developed any real love for the sea—the kind that will draw them back to it for a lifetime. Some of course will come back if things get tough after the war. But mostly they are temporary sailors, and the sea is not in their blood.

Carriers Belie Their Clumsy Appearance

An aircraft carrier is a noble thing. It lacks almost everything that seems to denote nobility, yet deep nobility is there.

A carrier has no noise. It has no grace. It is top-heavy and lopsided. It has the lines of a well-fed cow.

It doesn't cut through the water like a cruiser, knifing romantically along. It doesn't dance and cavort

like a destroyer. It just plows. You feel it should be carrying a yod, rather than wearing a red sash.

Yet a carrier is a ferocious thing, and out of its heritage of action has grown its nobility. I believe that today every navy in the world has as its No. 1 priority, the destruction of enemy carriers. That's a precarious honor indeed, but it's a mighty proud one.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

BY HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for April 8

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE BOOK AND THE FAITH

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 145:10-17. GOLDEN TEXT—The word of the Lord endureth forever.—1 Peter 1:25.

Christians are the people of one book—the Bible. They read and use other books, but the book is God's Word, and everything else must be in accord with its teaching.

In this blessed Book they find the only revelation of God's saving grace. Other attributes of God may be found in the book of nature. There we find that God is powerful, orderly, wise, etc., but nowhere in nature is it written that God can save a man from his sin. We find that only in the Bible, God's written Word as it reveals Jesus Christ the Saviour who is the Living Word.

I. The Eternal Glory of God's Kingdom (vv. 10-13).

The kingdom of God refers to His reign over all things and beings, but with special reference to those who are willingly subject to Him and eager to live for His glory.

Everything in God's creation is to be lifted up in praise of that kingdom. All His works shall praise Him. They reveal Him in part, but even that limited revelation is glorious. The man who cannot see God in nature is indeed a dull clod. The heavens declare His glory and the earth shows forth His handiwork (Ps. 19:1).

Greater and more precious in God's sight is the praise of His saints. Dumb adoration is acceptable only from a dumb creature. We, His saints, are to speak His praise, to "bless" Him (v. 10). We are to spread abroad among all men (v. 12) the news of God's greatness and goodness.

"His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom," and thus it at once takes its place as so superior to what men call kingdoms as hardly to be mentioned in the same breath. There is no limit to God's kingdom either in its extent or its duration.

How stupid then that some, yes many, foolish men and women set themselves up in rebellion against God. That is the height of all folly and leads only to disaster. How wise are those who yield their lives to His control that their little span of life may find rich meaning in the One who endures forever.

II. The Abundant Provision of God's Mercy (vv. 14-18).

We are all completely dependent on the mercies of God for everything that we need for life—physical, mental, and spiritual.

Consider the food for the body. God opens His bountiful hand and every living creature is provided with the food necessary for its sustenance. How this is accomplished is a mystery and a marvel to us, but God is able to do it.

Centuries ago men were fearful that the earth could not produce enough food to keep the increasing population of mankind alive, but God sees to that even when He has to do it in spite of man's waste and destruction.

However, life is not just material. There must be a satisfying of man's spiritual nature. He needs someone to save him from his own sinful weakness, to deliver him from his sorrow and affliction. Who can do this but God? And He does it (see v. 14).

How does He do it? Through the ministry of His Holy Word. There in man finds salvation and satisfaction. The Bible is the light that shines upon his way. It is his comfort in sorrow and his strength in temptation. It exhorts and encourages, convicts and cures.

How endless and how overflowing is the mercy of our God. Let us "wait upon" Him, knowing that He is not only mindful of our need, but eager to do for us more than we can ask or think.

III. The Saving Power of God's Grace (vv. 17-19).

The Lord, who "is nigh unto all them that call upon him" (v. 18), is able to save because He is "righteous in all his ways and holy in all his works" (v. 17). Only a just and holy God can deal with sin, and yet only a merciful God would provide redemption; but in our God mercy and truth meet (Ps. 115: 1; Ps. 103). He is both "just and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus" (Rom. 3:26).

He it is who is near to all that "call upon him in truth" (v. 18), and surely it is such a calling on the Lord which is in mind in Romans 10:13, where we read that "whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Notice that God's nearness, His salvation, and His fulfillment of the desires of man are for those who call on Him and who "fear Him" (v. 19). This is not a matter of magical use of a name, or an outward profession of faith. It must come from the heart, and when it does, God responds.

So we find God's word to be the source of our instruction concerning those things which can make us wise unto salvation (II Tim. 3:15). It is the Book of our faith!

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Morale Builder... Juicy, Colorful Pie (See Recipes Below)

Dessert Appeal

There are some foods that just naturally make for a good, homey feeling. There's pie for one. The family likes to see the preparation and then smell the good and finally, taste the juicy sweetness of berries or fruit nestling against a tender, flaky crust.

Fondness for pie goes back a long way and has not abated even during rationing and shortages of sugar and fruit. It's a good dessert with which to top off the meal which has been light or a little shy of appetite appeal.

Then, too, there are cakes that fill the need for sweetness and cater a bit to the appetite. Fortunately there have been developed recipes which are low in sugar and easy to make.

A good pie or cake, baked once a week, will give the family a sense of well being and hominess that is so important in these days of rush and activity. Select one of the following recipes especially designed for wartime eating:

\*Cherry-Rhubarb Pie.

- 1 package frozen red tart cherries or 1 cup canned
- 1 package frozen rhubarb or 2 cups canned or fresh
- 1 cup juice
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca

Combine all ingredients and place in an unbaked pie shell. Top with full crust, crisscross or cutout crust. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 30 to 40 minutes. Meringue topping may be used on the pie if desired. It should be piled on after the pie has baked, then baked for 15 minutes longer in a moderate oven.

Chiffon Pie.

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/4 cups boiling water
- 1 lemon
- 1 orange
- 3 eggs
- 1 unbaked pie shell

Mix the flour and sugar together in a saucepan. Stir in boiling water and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, the juice and grated rinds of both lemon and orange. Cook until thick, then cool. Pour filling into the crust and pile high with meringue made by beating the egg whites with 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Bake in a slow oven for 15 minutes.

Pecan pie adds a rich, hearty finishing note to the meal. Part of it is

Lynn Says:

**Sugar-Easy Sweets:** When you want a good icing for a cake, sprinkle chocolate bits over top of warm cake and allow to melt in broiler and run over the sides. Beat two egg whites until stiff and fluffy and whip in 1 cup of jelly. Colorful icing.

Powdered sugar can't be beat for angel food or sponge cakes. Sift it on the cake through a cut-out doily to get a pretty pattern.

Beat egg whites stiff and add honey gradually to them. One-half cup of honey for 1 egg white is the correct proportion.

For plain yellow cakes there's little better than creaming 2 tablespoons of butter with 6 tablespoons of brown sugar and 1/2 cup of chopped nuts. Spread on warm cake and broil for 5 minutes.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus.

- Baked Trout with Tomato Sauce
- Seven-Minute Cabbage
- Mashed Potatoes
- Waldorf Salad
- Toasted English Muffins
- \*Cherry-Rhubarb Pie
- \*Recipe given.

Pecan Pie.

- 1/2 cup butter or substitute
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 cup light corn syrup
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup shelled pecans
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar, syrup and beaten eggs. Mix well, add pecans and vanilla and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

A pie that is becoming increasingly popular is this cottage cheese pie because it uses inexpensive ingredients for both crust and filling. The spicy, lemony flavor is delicious and the texture of the cheese filling is light and fine-grained.

Cheese Pie.

- Crust: 12 to 15 vanilla wafers, rolled fine
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons butter or substitute
- Filling: 1 cup cottage cheese, sieved
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 1/4 cup milk
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- Rind of 1/2 lemon
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- Cinnamon

Press the cheese dry and put through a sieve. Add the melted butter to it. Dissolve cornstarch in milk. Beat eggs, add sugar. Combine the mixtures, then add rind and juice, salt and dash of cinnamon. To make crust mix crumbs, butter and sugar. Press on bottom and sides of pie plate or spring form, keeping 1/4 cup mixture for the top. Bake the pie in a moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

Honey Nut Cake.

- 1/2 cup butter or substitute
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/4 cup water
- 2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 4 egg whites

Cream butter, sugar, honey. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and water. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites last. Bake in two nine-inch layer pans in a moderate oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

The nicest kind of icing for this cake combines the texture of creamed sugar and butter (or substitute) and the flavor of mocha, which may be left over cold coffee: Mocha Icing.

- 6 tablespoons butter or substitute
- 1 egg yolk
- 2 cups powdered sugar
- 2 tablespoons left over coffee
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cocoa
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter thoroughly, add egg yolk. Sift sugar and cocoa together and add alternately with coffee. Spread between layers and on top of cake.

Cakes made with honey taste better if they are allowed to mellow for several days before serving. Store, covered with waxed paper, under a cake cover, or in a large sized cookie tin so that it does not dry out.

When baking honey cakes, it is best to grease the pan, cover with waxed paper which is greased before pouring in the batter.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE for general farming modern conveniences; everything furnished, monthly salary, D. E. DAVIS, 2641 Nicholson Rd., Pawletville, Michigan.

ALMANACS

MacDONALD'S Farmers' Almanac for 1945 tells when to plant your Victory garden, when the moon is in the proper sign. Price 25c a copy by mail, postage paid. ATLAS PRINTING CO., Binghamton, New York.

CANVASES—BELTING

CANVASES for New Holland Balers, Belts for Cages and Auto Arbor, Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Deatur, Illinois.

FARMS

FOR SALE Wonderful line of farms of all sizes in good farming community. Also business propositions of all kinds. LAUREL REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Phone 152, Tekonsha, Mich.

HORSES

EVERY FRIDAY, 1 O'CLOCK Saddle and work horses. Visit saddle for department. JULIUS JACOBS HORSE MARKET Michigan—Shaw, Detroit—Oregon 0822.

MISCELLANEOUS

CARBON DIOXIDE A Conductive Factor to Longevity. Address E. JAY CLEMONS, M. D., The Merritt Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

NURSERY STOCK

Apple Trees, Best varieties bearing size 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each. Visit for quantity price. Also smaller fruit trees, all kinds. Miller's Nursery, R. 2, Box 140, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

OATS—SEED CORN

VICLAND oats—genuine Wisconsin seed. High purity and germination. \$1.50 per bu., bags included. Also Early, Medium and Late numbers Wisconsin hybrid seed corn. 34 years growing seed corn and pedigree grains. Elmer Biddick, Livingston, Wis.

POULTRY

AAA GRADE CHICKS. For 26 years hatching Quality Chicks from bloodstock flocks. 12 breeds to choose from. Barred Rocks \$12.75 hundred. Other breeds \$12.75. Also Turkey Poults, Circular free. OAKLAND HILLS POULTRY, 2400 Orchard Lake Road, Route 1, Farmington, Michigan.

LARGE type Leghorns, R. O. P. sire, bloodstock, straight run or sexed chicks. HINES POULTRY FARM, 756 North Rochester Road, Oxford, Mich.

POTATOES

Table Potatoes. To consumers only, minimum shipment 1 cwt. Maximum 8 cwt. Write Richards Bros., Manistiquet, Mich.

PUMPS

Automatic-electric sump pumps keep basements dry. Work while you sleep. Protect property, health, prompt ship. Frantz, Inc., Armstrong's, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

SEEDS

DOWNING'S YELLOW globe onion seed. From select bulbs, germination 95-97%. Produced especially for commercial growers. Best keeper in cultivation. Standard transportation. In demand at this time. Investigate and you will buy. Price \$4.50 lb. C. E. DOWNING, Vermontville, Michigan.

SEPTIC DEODORANT

Magic-Yeast for septic tanks, outdoor toilets. Reduces manure, odor, does away with lime and cleaning. Used for years. 2 lbs. with instructions. C.O.D. \$2.95. B. BROWN, 12555 Walcott, Detroit 27, Mich.

TIMBER WANTED

Wanted—Virgin timber standing in southern half of lower peninsula. Give directions to your farm. Eaton Norton, Waterloo, Ind.

Timber Wanted, Standing white ash timber anywhere in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana. Frank Bradley, Armada, Mich. Ph. 2531.

USED LUMBER

For Sale—First class barn posts from second-hand materials at bargain prices. Write to Otto Blefeld Co., Watertown, Wis.

Buy War Bonds And Keep Them

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 Cold Preparations as directed

WOMEN '38 to '52 are you embarrassed by HOT FLASHES?

If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, highstrung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-aged" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound helps nature. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

WNU—O 13—45

Mother says: PAZO for PILES Relieves pain and soreness

There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and excoriation. Third, PAZO ointment's ingredients reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pig makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

### Michigan Mirror

(Continued from page Four)  
the state legislature, believing the executive office should not interfere with lawmakers' prerogatives. The result: Some legislators grumble that the "administration" is weak in its leadership and has no legislative program!

Resistance by some members of the house of representatives to a proposed constitutional amendment to bar from public office forever any governmental official or employee convicted of a felony involving his work has prompted this interpretation: The Carr-Sigler grand jury has some "unfinished business" ahead.

The lack of pasteurization facilities in some parts of northern Michigan is currently the center of attention from the state department of health at Lansing. Dr. William DeKleine, state health commissioner, asserts that the state department of agriculture is trying to hamper efforts to improve milk sanitation. A DeKleine quotation: "Not only does the department of agriculture ignore recommendations of health officers but actually it is interfering with local progressive milk sanitation programs in a number of cities." Dr. Paul deKruif, consultant to the state department, says he intends to publish nationally a warning to tourists to stay away from Michigan unless the state

provided better safeguards for its milk supply.

Michigan's forest products research project, sponsored by the state planning commission, has almost an unexplored field to conquer and develop. Only 30 per cent of forest resources are being utilized today. The remaining 70 percent waste consists of sawdust, slabs, edgings, trimmings, and the limbs, tops and cull logs left in the forest. From every ton of this wasted timber, between 50 and 60 gallons of ethyl alcohol can be manufactured; a ton of waste will furnish 450 pounds of high-protein feeding; every ton of sawdust contains cellulose which could be manufactured into rayon and other fabrics. Project these possibilities into North Michigan, and you become impressed with the potentials of our forest resources.

#### PROBATE ORDER Hearing of Claims

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the Matter of the Estate of Milo F. Fay, 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 March, 1945. Present: Hon. Rollie L. Lewis, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Jessie Fay Hatt having been appointed Administratrix thereof.

It is Ordered, That two 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 28th day of May, 1945, 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.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS,  
Judge of Probate.

#### PROBATE ORDER Final Administration Account

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 26th day of March, A. D. 1945.

Present, Hon. Rollie L. Lewis, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Earl H. Danforth, Deceased.

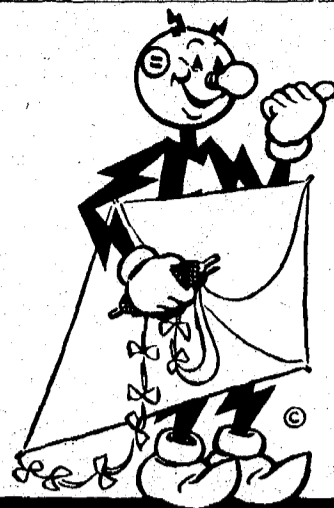
Howard Darbee having filed in said Court his final administration account, and petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is Ordered, That the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1945, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and

hearing said petition;  
It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy 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.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS,  
Judge of Probate.



REDDY KILOWATT  
Your Electric Servant

1. AWAY FROM ELECTRIC WIRES
2. Do use dry cotton string.
3. Don't climb poles to recover Kites.
4. Don't use metal or wire on Kites.

4 GOOD RULES

# HOW WE DID IN '44

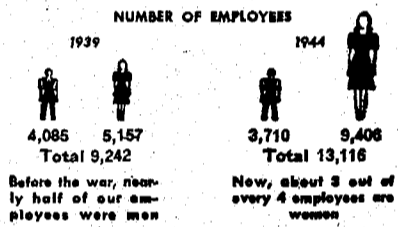
## MICHIGAN BELL REPORTS MORE BUSINESS—LESS PROFIT

With Michigan's mines and farms, factories and shipyards, delivering more and more war goods, the use of our services in 1944 was greater than ever. All essential telephone needs were met. We served more people than ever; and generally we served them well.

However, despite our best efforts, an increasing number of applicants waited for telephones to be installed. And some long distance calls were delayed. On the financial side, earnings continued to be lower than before the war. Our primary aim was, and is, to do everything possible to hasten Victory.

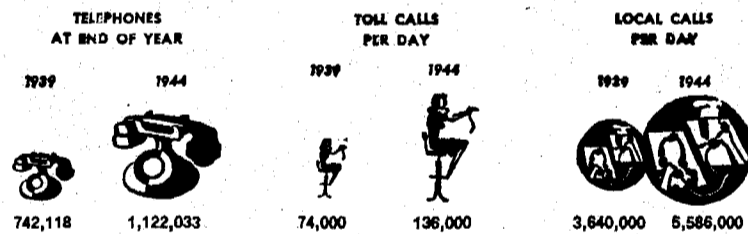
(COMPARISONS BELOW ARE FOR 1939, EUROPE'S FIRST WAR YEAR, AND 1944, OUR THIRD WAR YEAR)

### WE THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN BELL



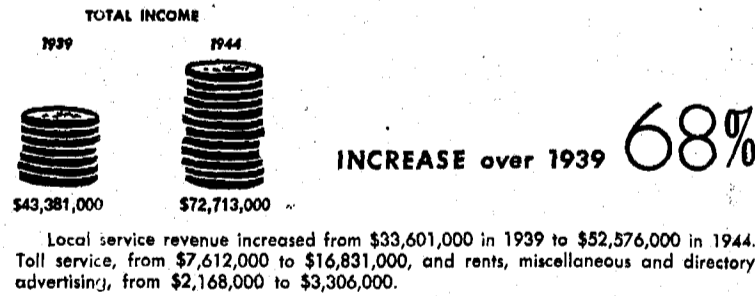
At the end of 1944 we had more than 7 men in uniform for every 10 still on company jobs. In 1941, there were 278 Michigan Bell men in uniform, in 1942—1,757, in 1943—2,595 and in 1944—2,715. And 97 women were in the Services at the end of 1944.

### WE HAD QUITE A YEAR

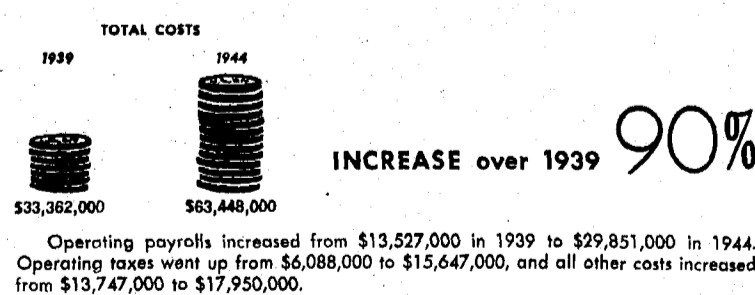


Investment in buildings, wires, central office and other plant equipment was \$192,731,000 at the end of 1939. At the end of 1944 it was \$243,383,000—an increase of 26%. But the record-breaking volume of business loaded the system to capacity.

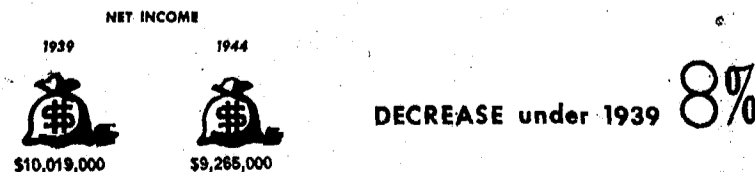
### —AND WE TOOK IN A LOT OF MONEY



### —BUT OUR COSTS WENT UP FASTER THAN INCOME



### —SO WE HAD LESS LEFT FOR THE OWNERS



### OUT OF NET INCOME CAME



### —SO WE PAID LOWER DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS



### WE GAVE PRETTY GOOD SERVICE

Except that we could not install telephones for all who applied, we gave reasonably good service. Almost nine out of ten long distance connections were completed while customers remained on the line. Most telephones were trouble-free all year and 95% of all cases of trouble were fixed the day reported.

### —AND WE SCRAPED THE BARREL TO SERVE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE

In the 5 years since war broke out in Europe, we added as many telephones as in the previous 18 years. This used up virtually all our spare facilities. Because of war shortages, we could not begin to get all the things we needed. Old switchboards, instruments and wire were pressed back into use to provide service for as many as possible.

### —BUT WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

Despite our best efforts, 7 out of every 100 long distance calls were delayed in 1944 by shortage of lines. And at the end of the year, nearly 98,000 applications for service were held for facilities. All essential orders were filled promptly. The other orders we could fill were installed under a government priority plan, as present users gave up service. It takes more than telephones to remedy the situation. We need buildings, wire, cable, switchboards, and time to install them.

### —SO WE'RE GOING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT

The only relief from our present situation is a general enlargement of our telephone system. Assuming good business conditions will prevail for several years following the reconversion period, we foresee a construction program costing as much as \$120,000,000 in the first five years after the war.

Such a program would enable us to clear up our backlog of orders . . . to keep pace with increasing needs . . . to resume conversion of manually operated offices to dial operation . . . to resume the extension of rural service . . . and to assure the people of Michigan the benefits of the latest technical developments in communication. This program will mean jobs for our returning veterans and for many others as well.

### —AND WE'LL NEED MONEY FROM INVESTORS

In obtaining the large amounts of money needed for expansion, we rely on the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to sell its securities to investors country-wide. Attractiveness of A. T. & T. securities depends on Bell System earnings, so in the public interest Michigan Bell must do its part to maintain satisfactory System earnings. Currently the System's earning rate is one-third lower than the average of other industries; and Michigan Bell's is still less—about half that of other industries.

The furnishing of good telephone service depends on earnings sufficient to pay a fair return on the money invested in the business. Any whittling of already inadequate earnings would further weaken our ability to meet expected postwar needs of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

COPIES OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY MICHIGAN BELL BUSINESS OFFICE