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Dates For Top O' Michigan Show

OCTOBER 30, 31 AND NOVEMBER 1 FOR ANNUAL EXHIBITION

October 30, 31 and November 1 are the dates which have been scheduled for the 1935 Top O' Michigan Potato, Apple and Seed Show at Gaylord. Organized in 1922 as the first District Show in the State, the Top O' Michigan Show by its eleven previous exhibitions has determined the standard for Michigan quality in potatoes, apples and alfalfa seed.

According to A. W. Glidden, Secretary of the Show Association, over \$1,000 in premiums and awards is again being offered exhibitors of the Top O' Michigan Area. "The premium list for the 1935 show is practically the same as for last year," said Mr. Glidden. "However, the organization of the program is being modified to allow 4-H Club members and Smith-Hughes students a more prominent place in the activities, and to make possible discussions on the present marketing situation & the AAA Program for Potatoes."

Patrons of the Show will also appreciate the action of the Directors of the Show in providing the Rural Drama Contest to fill the vacancy made in the regular program by the withdrawal of the Choir Contest by the State Sponsors.

A. W. GLIDDEN, Sec'y

Emerson W. Price Passes Away At Ironton

Charlevoix county was saddened Friday by the death of Emerson W. Price, one of its first and most prominent summer residents, who passed away at his Ironton summer home. Mr. Price, 75 years of age, had been coming to this county summers for over a half century. A former wholesale grocer in Cleveland, O., he recently retired from active business and made his permanent residence in this county. He had been secretary of the Bevelde Club, largest local summer home association at Charlevoix for ten years. His summer place, the Gardens of Mokoton, located near Ironton, was one of the region's show places. Surviving are the widow, a son, Ralph of Ironton, and daughter, Mrs. Charles Bayley of Cleveland, O. The latter had been attending her father during his extended illness.

Regulations Governing Pheasant Hunting In Effect This Fall

One of the changes in the small-game hunting laws effective this fall forbids the pheasant hunter to begin hunting before the hour of sunrise.

Since this might lead to confusion and error if left to private interpretation, the Department of Conservation has announced a definite schedule of the official hours of sunrise for each day of the open pheasant season, Oct. 15 to Oct. 27, inclusive, as a guide for Conservation officers in enforcing the law.

The table follows:—

Dates	Sunrise
Oct. 15 to Oct. 16, inclusive	6:50 a. m. EST
Oct. 17 to Oct. 21, inclusive	7:00 a. m. EST
Oct. 22 to Oct. 27, inclusive	7:10 a. m. EST

By use of the above table and his watch, the pheasant hunter may easily conform to the law even though weather conditions are cloudy and the true time of sunrise questionable.

Extension Ladies To Study Co-operative Project This Fall

This year the ladies in the county who are participating in the Home Economics Extension Service will have as their project "The Co-operative Project." Last spring at the Achievement Day it was voted nearly unanimous that this project would best cover the varied interests throughout the county.

The leaders from the west end of the county will hold their first training meeting on Thursday, Sept. 26th. The ladies on the east end of the county will meet the following day, Friday, Sept. 27th, for their first lesson. It has been announced that Miss Helen Strow will be the specialist in charge. In addition, Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde will conduct one of the five meetings. It is expected that over 200 ladies will be members of the project and receive splendid material to be presented by the specialists in charge. If there is any community in the county not yet organized and interested in making arrangements to receive this work, kindly notify your county agent in Boyne City. We have plenty of room to handle three or four more groups, especially from the west end of the county.

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

P. S. S. Bank Will Pay 25% Dividend This Saturday

Geo. D. Nimmo, receiver of the Peoples State Savings Bank, announces that a twenty-five per cent dividend will be paid to the depositors of that bank this Saturday — Sept. 21st.

Few Changes Made In Methodist Appointments For This District

Few changes were made in appointments in the Grand Traverse District at the annual Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which closed at Grand Rapids, Monday.

Following are the assignments made for this — the Grand Traverse District. The asterisk indicates the pastor is new to that church.

District Superintendent — M. E. Reusch.

Alba, Everett Love; Alden, Dorr F. Garrett; Bear Lake, George B. Itho; Bellaire, J. W. Alexander; Boyne City and Boyne Falls, W. A. Eley.

Copemish and Brethren Indian mission, E. E. Clark; Cadillac, First, Ray W. Merrill; Cadillac, People's and circuit and Luther, H. C. Kenyon; Central Lake circuit, D. M. Mumby; Charlevoix and Indian mission, W. W. Hurd.

East Jordan and Ellsworth, John Cermak; Elk Rapids, J. C. Mathews; Empire and Lake Ann, Harold Hodgson; Fife Lake, H. L. Lane; Frankfort, H. M. Smart; Free Soil, J. H. Rayle.

Harbor Springs, W. J. Atkinson; Kalkaska (federated), Wesley Old; Kewadin Indian mission, J. C. Mathews; Kingsley, Alton Zischke; Lake City, J. Marion DeVinney; Leland, (to be supplied); Levering and Alanson, E. C. Finkbeiner; Ludington, Leslie Nevins.

Mackinaw, (to be supplied); Manclona, H. G. Ozanne; Manistee, Paul Boodagh; Manton, William Simpson; Mesick, Scott Bartholomew; Moores town, (to be supplied); Northport and Indian mission, (to be supplied).

Old Mission, L. B. Kenyon; Petoskey, Cecil E. Pollock; Scottville, F. H. Zerbe; Sherman (part time), A. F. Jenne; Traverse City, Asbury, C. E. Thies; Traverse City, Central, Franklin H. Clapp; Traverse City, Fourteenth Street and Inland, Joseph Colles; Wesley, Lester Clough; Williamsburg (part time), W. E. Birdsall.

Northern Michigan Road Association Met At East Tawas

Attending the Annual Northern Michigan Association at East Tawas Friday and Saturday from this county were County Engineer, Sam Tokely; Commissioners, L. C. Rouse, W. K. Straw, F. H. Wangeman.

Over three hundred were in attendance including many of the officials of the State Highway Dept. State Highway Commr. Murray D. VanWagoner gave the address on Friday evening at the Banquet. Highway Commissioner VanWagoner informed his listeners that he had in mind an elaborate program for northern Michigan and the resort section under the WPA appropriations for the state, such as eliminating hills on trunk lines and the changing of all trunk lines to either oil mat roads or cement.

At a business session Saturday morning among the various resolutions passed for the attention of the next Legislature was a resolution asking for extra appropriations from funds for the extreme counties in the lower peninsula for snow removal to permit the counties to continue the plowing of rural route roads in the winter. State Representatives who were present at the meeting figured that solicitation of aid from the Federal government on this matter would bring results.

Ross Jackson, road commissioner of Gaylord was elected President of the organization for the ensuing year and L. C. Rouse, Chairman of the Charlevoix Road Commission was elected as one of the Directors. The next annual meeting was voted to be held at Clare.

A Top Price Is Paid For Venison

Is venison worth \$7.40 a pound? It cost three Iron county men that much in Justice court.

John Maki, 29; Arthur Maki, 19, and Arvid Williams, 31, were arrested by conservation officers for breaking the deer laws, John Maki with killing a doe and his companions with possession of 30 pounds of illegal venison.

After pleading guilty in Justice court John Maki paid a fine of \$100 and costs of \$7.25 and his rifle was confiscated. Arthur Maki and Williams paid fines of \$50 and costs of \$7.25 each. The venison they were accused of having obtained cost a total of \$221.75.

Neglect a personal grievance for forty-eight hours and it will die of starvation.

ASK MANY SERVICES FROM WEEKLY PAPERS

Survey Shows Readers Scan Local Papers Closer Than Other Types of Publications

East Lansing, Sept. 16. — Michigan weekly newspapers furnish their subscribers not only with the home town happenings but are depended upon for their readers to keep them in touch with the latest developments in farming, as shown by a comparison of inquiries at Michigan State College from readers of bulletins, journals, and weekly papers.

The agricultural engineering department at the College published an article on the use of a gravel-asphalt mixture for floors in certain types of farm buildings. The story was given in detail in a College bulletin and was printed in condensed form in Michigan weekly newspapers at the same time. Later, the story was used by three national farm journals.

The bulletin was sent to 10,000 farmers. Seven of them wrote to the College asking for more information about the floor building material. The national farm journals have hundreds of thousands of readers but only 96 of them asked for more information about the gravel-asphalt mixture.

The story run in Michigan weekly newspapers created enough interest among their readers to cause 192 of them to write the agricultural engineering department for further details. Letters from the subscribers to the home town papers came from as far away as California. That is an indication that home news is the best news and when someone moves away from a small town it is more than likely that the local paper follows them to their new residence.

Michigan State College knows the importance of the weekly papers in acquainting citizens of the State with the latest news about agriculture and home economics. Those newspapers have co-operated with the College for nearly 20 years in printing news material sent from East Lansing each week.

Extra Fine Features on Temple Bill

The week's announcement of the Temple Theatre of East Jordan in this issue is worth extra attention for each program is one of exceptional merit and rich in real entertainment values.

On Friday and Saturday a new double-feature bill presents George O'Brien in "Hard Rock Harrigan" and Buddy Rogers in "Old Man Rhythm." A special feature of this program is the added attraction of the official Louis-Carnegie Fight Pictures. These pictures are a complete blow by blow story of the entire six rounds and graphically display the prowess of Michigan's Black Bomber.

The Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday bill features Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in Oil For The Lamps of China. Truly a great picture from the book that has gripped the imagination of thousands with its startling realities.

The Family Night presentation on Wednesday and Thursday is a rollicking comedy "The Travelling Saleslady," with the unquenchable team of Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell providing their merry fun.

Many Communities Enter The Top O' Michigan Drama Contest

The directors of the Top O' Michigan Apple and Potato show are pleased with the response for the drama contest, which is to be held for the first time in connection with the show. This contest will replace the choir singing contest which has always attracted a capacity crowd.

It is expected that the drama contest will be fully as much appreciated and will be a means of developing more talent in the various granges throughout this area. In this county Barnard, Maple Grove, South Arm & Deer Lake have already selected their plays and are busily engaged in rehearsals.

Last Monday and Tuesday Mr. C. H. Nickle from the Department of Speech, Michigan State College, met with each of the four groups and gave them the benefit of his many years of directing plays. Previous to the potato show, elimination contests will be conducted, the winners to compete at Gaylord for the trip to the State contest which will be held during farmers week.

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

Rock Elm School For Sale

East Jordan Consolidated Schools will receive bids up to and including Tuesday, Oct. 1st, on the Rock Elm School property. All bids to be filed with

JAMES GIDLEY, Sec'y

Judging from the present trend of affairs, if a man were frozen for 100 years and revived, he'd probably look around a bit and say, "Freeze me again."

Mrs. Emma Zess Was Resident Here For Fifty Years

Mrs. Emma Zess passed away at the home of her niece, Mrs. Agnes Donner, at Suttons Bay, Monday, Sept. 16th, following an illness of a few days from pneumonia. Mrs. Zess, who had been ailing for some time, recently visited a sister at Lake Leelanau and the two were visiting the niece at the time of her illness and death.

Emma St. Charles was born in Canada Dec. 31st, 1869, being 76 years of age at the time of her death. When a child of seven years she came to Michigan with her parents, first locating in Leelanau County, then residing at Elk Rapids, and some fifty years ago coming to East Jordan.

When 17 years of age she was united in marriage to Philip Coucher who passed away some 12 years later. In 1889 she was united in marriage to Joseph Zess at Petoskey. Mr. Zess passed away in May, 1917. Mrs. Zess was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church and the Ladies' Altar Society.

Deceased is survived by the following sisters: — Mrs. Agnes Boutain of Lake Leelanau; Mrs. Rebecca Browe of Charlevoix; Mrs. Mary Jaques and Mrs. Zilda Plamondon of Detroit.

Funeral services were held from St. Joseph Catholic church Thursday forenoon, Sept. 19th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Jos. Malinowski. Burial was at Calvary Cemetery.

Funeral Held Here For Mrs. Nicholas Jacobs

Mrs. Nicholas Jacobs, nee Kathleen L. Roy, who died in Detroit, Sept. 6th was brought to East Jordan and laid to rest in Sunset Hill, Thursday, September 12th. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church Rev. C. W. Sidebotham officiating.

Kathleen L. Roy was born in Suttons Bay, June 23, 1905. She was married to Nicholas Jacobs of Elkhart, Indiana, on March 6, 1924. She leaves to mourn her loss, her husband, three children, Robert 10, Phyllis Jean 8, Shirley Ann 5; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roy; and two sisters, Mrs. H. L. Owen and Mrs. L. J. Rogers of Battle Creek. She was a member of St. James Episcopal Church of Sturgis, Mich.

Mrs. Jacobs spent her high school years in East Jordan with her aunt, the late Miss Belle Roy. Her sunny lovable character endeared her to all her friends and schoolmates.

State Parks "Closed" But Still Open To Picnickers — Hikers

The tourist season officially has ended for Michigan State Parks.

All except one of the 52 parks were closed by September 15. The one park to remain open is the Magnus State Park at Petoskey, where facilities are being maintained by the Department of Conservation as a special accommodation to hayfever sufferers.

Although the parks are officially closed, the parks will not remain closed in the sense that visitors are forbidden. Hikers and picnickers are privileged at all times to enter the parks, but will not have access to the usual facilities.

There is little prospect of the total attendance at Michigan's state parks equalling or surpassing the 1934 figure, according to the Parks Division. The cold weather during June, the first month in which the parks were open; the heavy rains which fell during the summer, and other factors are expected to result in a much lower attendance figure this year.

During 1934 the state parks had a total attendance of 8,561,016. This year's attendance report will probably not be compiled until late fall or early winter.

Donor of State Park Site Dies At Charlevoix

Adolph F. Young, 72, pioneer business man of Charlevoix died of pneumonia Sunday at Charlevoix hospital. Before going to Charlevoix he and a brother were in the banking business in Mancelona. He later spent several years in Detroit as a promoter in the automobile business. He returned to Charlevoix five years ago to retire from active affairs.

Young State park, near Boyne City, was one of his contributions to the county.

Surviving are the widow and a son, Earl A. Young, Charlevoix business man. Funeral services were held Tuesday.

HAY, KIDS! POSTER STAMPS IN COLORS

Cut them out, collect them in your album, trade them, invent games! Eighteen stamps every Sunday in The Detroit Sunday Times, starting next Sunday. Fun! Educational!

Nearly half of the total area of Michigan will be open to deer hunting this fall. The total area to be open is 26,828 square miles; 10,141 square miles in the lower peninsula and 16,482 in the upper peninsula.

"Here Comes The Showboat"

TWO HOURS OF MUSICAL COMEDY AT AUDITORIUM, SEPT. 23 - 24

The members of the East Jordan Fire Department believe that everyone loves a Showboat, and for that reason have chosen a new musical comedy entitled "Here Comes The Showboat" to be presented at the II. S. Auditorium in the near future.

The show is a strictly new up-to-date musical comedy furnishing two hours of genuine entertainment filled with comedy, drama, laughs, and music and a setting of clever costumes and special scenery.

The setting is on the banks of the Mississippi in a little town not far from New Orleans. For the past twenty years the showboat, Dixie Belle, with old Captain Jerry, has landed at the same levee at Riverport, and as the play opens the same showboat is making its annual visit. Complications arise but a most ingenious trick of fate allows the show to go on.

The love interest is furnished by Soffy, a little ward of Cap'n Jerry and Hal Stanton a Riverport boy. The comedy situation develops rapidly in the hands of old Captain Jerry, a matrimonial agency-bride-to-be, Sheriff of Riverport county, and a number of characters that become involved when one of the showboat actors takes a correspondence course in hypnotism.

The play is colorful as it is amusing, and is staged with a score of beautiful music, two numbers of jubilee and negro spiritual variety. The entire presentation is given before a background of fifty or more pretty girls who sing and dance their way through a half dozen catchy chorus numbers.

With this large cast and chorus "Here Comes the Showboat" promises to be the outstanding musical comedy treat of the season. Don't miss it.

Exemptions Listed For Chain Tax Law In Michigan

With collections of Michigan's chain store and counter tax law proceeding under full legal authority as the result of the recent state supreme court opinion upholding the act of 1933, the Department of State has issued regulations governing collection of the levy, together with a detailed explanation of those classes of chain establishments exempted from the tax.

The primary factor in determining immunity from the tax is that lines of business dealing in service rather than in goods, are ruled exempt. Including in this classification are: Barber shops, beauty shops, farmers operating more than one roadside stand for the sale of their own products, garages, ice docks, laundries, monument works, music conservatories, opticians and other professional firms, plumbers, restaurants, shoe repair shops, taxicab lines, funeral directors and used car lots.

With reference to the exemption for used car lots, it is pointed out in the regulations that these places of business are already licensed under the provisions of a 1921 law, and that they could not be subjected to two occupational taxes, the prior levy being a privilege tax for the carrying on of their business.

Included in the regulations for issuance of the chain store license, are the provisions that if any store or counter which is part of a chain, is in existence or placed in operation during the period from April 1 to Sept. 30, a full year's license must be obtained; on and after October 1, licenses for that current year may be obtained at half price.

The chain tax law makes no provision, however, for refunding of any license fee paid for operation of one or more stores or counters which cease operation before expiration of the license period.

Farm Account Cooperators To Have Records Checked

The entire week of Sept. 23rd will be Farm Account week and if each of the 59 co-operators are visited, it will be complete. Each year a summer visit is made to look over the books and to make corrections and additions if necessary. In the case of co-operators who kept records last year, a complete analysis of their farm business will be discussed with them.

Without a doubt the keeping of farm account books is the most effective way of obtaining information that every farmer should have. The book itself contains complete information of every activity and operation on the farm.

It is expected the farm income will exceed the previous year. In the state approximately 1,000 farmers are keeping farm accounts to better enable them to carry on a more profitable and successful farm operation.

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

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Assassination of Senator Long Stirs the Nation—Great Britain Ready to Take Sanctions Against Italy—
Ickes Versus Hopkins.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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Huey P. Long

to death by the senator's ever present bodyguards.

The surgeons and physicians worked unceasingly to save Long, but his strength steadily waned and shortly after 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, about thirty hours after the shooting, he passed away.

Long's body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol building while many thousands passed by the bier. The impressive funeral services were held on the front terrace and the dead senator was interred in a sunken garden of the Capitol grounds. Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the young minister who deserted a rich parish in Shreveport to follow Long, was the only speaker at the funeral. The only music was the song, "Every Man a King," played in minor key and dirge time by the State University band.

Though the man who killed Long was known as one of his political foes, the real story of the assassination was shrouded in uncertainty. Earl Christenberry, secretary of the late senator, declared that Long was murdered as a result of a conspiracy; that a number of his enemies formed a "Jury of death," and that Doctor Weiss was selected by lot to fire the fatal bullet. To those who are familiar with the conditions in Louisiana this story does not sound especially fantastic.

What will become of Long's "empire" is a question that agitates all his followers, and all the people of the state as well. For the present, it seemed likely, the members of the Long machine will sink their personal ambitions and try to hold the organization intact. It will be difficult for them to decide on a successor to the "Kingfish" as their leader. Gov. O. K. Allen is considered too mild and peace-loving. Seymour Weiss—no relative of the assassin—treasurer of the Long organization, is the strongest man in the lot, but he always has drawn back from holding a public position. Allen A. Ellender, speaker of the house, may be the man finally selected, though Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe is to the fore.

Political leaders of all parties expressed their deep regret for the assassination of Senator Long.

MUSSOLINI tacitly consented to the appointment of a committee of five nations by the League of Nations council to handle the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio, and after protest agreed that Great Britain and France should be among the members of that body. The other members are Spain, Turkey and Poland. Senor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain is the chairman, and he and his associates at once began the task assigned them. Each country is represented by its chief delegate, being besides Madariaga, Eden of England, Laval of France, Ristun Arras of Turkey and Josef Beck of Poland.

Soon after the assembly of the league opened its session, Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, electrified the gathering by an outspoken warning to Italy and France. He declared Great Britain recognized Italy's need for expansion and raw materials but would not admit these could not be obtained peaceably. Pounding the tribune, he said:

"Britain stands for steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression." He paused, struck the tribune again, and repeated quietly: "Steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

Sir Samuel more than intimated that Great Britain was prepared to take sanctions against Italy in case of aggression provided all the other members of the league shared the risk; and if not, then England was prepared to isolate herself from the continent. This seemed to put it up to Premier Laval of France, to choose between the friendship of Britain and that of Italy. Laval, meanwhile, was trying to persuade Mussolini to accept another plan he had devised and postponed his speech to the assembly.

Representatives of the Netherlands and Sweden were the first to support Hoare's position, announcing their countries would fulfill all obligations, including collective penalties, if any member became a victim of aggression.

In two speeches in Rome Mussolini

gave indication that he would not be diverted from his purpose to conquer Ethiopia. Though in one he said "the Italian people want peace provided it is accompanied by justice," in the other he declared "we shall march straight on." The Ethiopian government announced that "telegrams from the northern frontier show that the Italians are making important troop movements on the Ethiopian and Eritrean frontier, indicating an early offensive against Ethiopia."

Accepting the advice of his "brain trust," which includes Everett A. Colson of the United States, Emperor Haile Selassie instructed his representatives in Geneva to reject all solutions thus far offered by the powers for settling the quarrel with Italy. These are a tripartite mandate over Ethiopia, as suggested by France, with the League of Nations guaranteeing Ethiopia's independence and territorial integrity; France's proposal for an Italian protectorate similar to that of the British in Iraq, and an international police force similar to the one that occupied the Saar.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR
ICKES and Work Progress Administrator Hopkins got into such a quarrel over the spending of the \$4,000,000,000 fund that the President had to call them to Hyde Park, together with the third and neutral member of the works relief triumvirate—Frank G. Walker, the director of the national emergency council and administrator of applications.

Others called to the important works relief party included Daniel Bell, director of the budget; Charles West, under-secretary of interior; Corrington Gill, assistant of Hopkins; Fred Ironsides, administrative assistant of Walker, and Col. Horatio Hackett, chief of housing in the PWA.

Mr. Roosevelt was determined to have peace, and told those present that the prime necessity at this time is to make jobs quickly, always keeping in mind the idea of turning workers back to private industry as business warrants. This looked like a victory for Hopkins, who favors quick jobs, over Ickes, champion of permanent public works. The President has declared that he hopes 3,500,000 persons can be removed from the relief rolls and put to work by the first of November.

LEGAL attack on the Guffey soft coal act has been opened by 16 coal companies operating in Harlan county, Kentucky, in Federal court at Louisville. They brought suit for injunction against its enforcement, charging that it violates the federal Constitution in these ways:

1. It violated the fifth amendment, which forbids taking property without due process of law.
2. It violated the tenth amendment, which reserves to the states, or to the people, all rights not granted the federal government or forbidden the states.
3. It attempts to delegate legislative power.
4. The section levying a 15 per cent tax on all coal production, with a 90 per cent refund to producers submitting to the code provided by the act, is "an unconstitutional attempt on the part of congress, under the guise of taxation, to punish those producers of bituminous coal who are unwilling to surrender their constitutional rights."
5. Congress has no jurisdiction over and no power to legislate upon certain matters covered by the act or the code. The companies declared they would refuse to submit to the act and the code it authorizes.

Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson filed the action as counsel for the plaintiffs. Judge Dawson recently left the bench to re-enter private law practice after declaring unconstitutional the NRA and other New Deal measures.

UNIVERSITY of Michigan is rejoicing over a gift of \$5,000,000 for enlargement of its graduate school. The money is donated by the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham fund, based on the bulk of the estate of the late Horace H. Rackham, Detroit philanthropist.

One million dollars will be spent to purchase a square block of land adjoining the present campus and for a new building. The remainder will be employed as an endowment. The income will be used to promote research. By the terms of the agreement the school will be known as the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

"The purpose of the gift is twofold," Dr. Mark S. Knapp, director of the fund, said. "First, to create a memorial, and, secondly, to place the university on a firmer foundation as one of the greater universities in this country. It will provide means for original research, funds for which have been lacking."

REACTION of American business and financial men to President Roosevelt's latest public statement that his basic program has reached substantial completion and industry will have a breathing spell ran the gamut between mild hope and downright unbelief. Those who permitted themselves to be quoted were generally extremely cautious in their expressions, but there was usually a vein of skepticism in their remarks. Wall Street brokers were gladdened by a spurt of trading at higher prices, but bankers were more than doubtful, and economists insisted that a balanced budget, which wasn't mentioned in the President's letter to Roy Howard, publisher, was a prime requisite.

Silas Strawn, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said: "Business men generally will say that the improvement in some lines of business has been in spite of, rather than because of, the activities of the administration."

Politicians regarded the letter as Mr. Roosevelt's opening of his campaign for re-election, and praised or decried it according to their party affiliations. Frank Knox of the Chicago Daily News, a potential candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, called it "just another promise" and set forth the many campaign promises which Mr. Roosevelt has failed to keep. Senator Black of Alabama said the statement was "a wonderfully clear explanation of his program, its original aims and its execution. It should be a call to those engaged in business to co-operate in further national progress."

Howard had written the President that many business men had become convinced that there could be no real recovery "until the fears of business have been allayed through the granting of a breathing spell to industry and a recess from further experimentation until the country can recover its losses."

In a long letter the President replied that the legislative program of his administration had reached substantial completion and "the breathing spell of which you speak is here—decidedly so."

THREE men who made independent investigation of the deaths of 256 war veterans in the Florida hurricane reported they found no evidence indicating culpable negligence on the part of any persons. They were States Attorney G. A. Worley of Miami, Aubrey Williams, representing Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, and Col. George E. Ijams of the veterans' bureau, representing President Roosevelt. This finding was denounced as "whitewash" by James E. Van Zandt, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; John J. Skillman, commander of the Miami chapter of the same organization, and other representatives of veterans' societies. Van Zandt's statement called on President Roosevelt to ignore the official report and take action against "officials guilty of negligence."

RESTORATION of the Greek monarchy is coming nearer and presumably former King George will be the man to occupy the throne. Premier Tsaldaris has put himself on record as favoring the restoration, and President Zaimis has indicated he will be willing to resign to make room for a king.

Tsaldaris said in his statement: "I attribute the nervous tension at present existing in public ranks and the army to general anxiety concerning the question of a constitution. I consider democratic royalty as the natural regime for Greece and ask the people to vote for it in the impending plebiscite."

"WE WENT to war on foot, and we're joining the parade the same way," declared about 150 of the grizzled veterans who attended the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Grand Rapids, Mich. So these sturdy old men marched in the big parade while the rest, numbering some 250, rode in automobiles. Here were all that remained of the hundreds of thousands who answered the call to the colors in Civil war days, save for a few who were kept at home by extreme age and illness. Some of the states had no representatives in the line, but their flags were carried nevertheless. From other states there were but one or two. It was a pathetic but inspiring procession, watched by thousands whose eyes were dimmed by tears and escorted by Sons of Veterans, American Legionnaires and Veterans of the Spanish war.

Oley Nelson, 91, of Slater, Iowa, was elected commander-in-chief, to succeed Albert E. Stacey of Elbridge, N. Y. In a session of the organization the proposed reunion at Gettysburg next year with the Confederate veterans was discussed, and Commander Stacey made it plain that the affair would not be held under the official auspices of the Grand Army. The plan originated in Pennsylvania.

EDWARD L. DOHENY, one of the wealthiest of America's oil magnates, died in Los Angeles at the age of seventy-nine years, after a long illness. His oil interests were mainly in California and Mexico. In 1924 Doheny and his old friend, Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior under Harding, were involved in the investigation of the government's leasing of the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California to Doheny for exploitation.

Doheny was twice tried and twice acquitted, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and of giving a bribe of \$100,000 to Fall. The latter, however, was found guilty of taking a bribe and went to prison.

NEWS from MICHIGAN

St. Clair—St. Clair public schools opened after a delay of a week because of infantile paralysis.

Crosswell—The Crosswell Board of Education has asked the PWA for \$35,000 to build a high school auditorium.

Sebewaing—Christian Fahrner has offered \$250 reward for the recovery of the body of his son, Frederick C. Fahrner, 25 years old, drowned Aug. 19 while bathing in Saginaw Bay.

Pontiac—Construction has begun on the first 10 of 150 homes in a 1,000-acre subsistence homestead project for factory workers financed by Senator James Couzens and the FERA.

Jackson—The lowest temperature for Sept. 10 in more than 60 years was registered here when thermometers dropped to 38. A light frost, the first of the season, was reported in low areas.

Kalamazoo—Four women were injured, one fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding skidded, ran into a ditch, over a hedge, across a lawn and into the porch of a house.

Grand Rapids—Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, in convention here, paid tribute to their dead, who now far outnumber the living. No more than 300 veterans were in attendance.

Flint—Balfie McDonald, Flint youth who is serving a long prison sentence for killing his mother, made his first payment on his prison board bill. McDonald is the first prisoner to comply with the new law.

Grand Rapids—Alfred E. Stacy, commander of the G. A. R. encampment here, advocated payment of the veterans' bonus from work relief funds. Commander Stacy formerly had opposed the bonus payment.

Grand Rapids—Mrs. Diana Sherk Bechtold, whose activity of nearly 100 years belies her age, was the liveliest of all the picnickers at the Thornapple Valley Pioneers outing recently. Mrs. Bechtold will reach 100 on her next birthday, Oct. 19.

East Lansing—Construction of 14 state police buildings and a new radio station at Paw Paw, and purchase of an airplane with a two-way radio for emergency police work, are among a total of one hundred, eighty five million dollars worth of PWA projects submitted to Washington.

Durant—The tallest dahlia contest was complicated by the depredations of a flower bandit. Mrs. S. S. Fraser had a Jersey beauty dahlia that had attained a height of more than nine feet when the thief snatched the top. Lawrence Seeburger's lavender-flowered plant now holds the record, nine feet four inches.

Mt. Clemens—Three Detroit men are held in jail for investigation in connection with an alleged plot to export \$300 from Abram Metz, of Romeo, under threat of destroying valuable papers contained in a safe which was stolen from his home. The safe was found later, looted, in the backyard of a neighbor.

Detroit—The city's officialdom and 20,000 citizens welcomed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt here as the principal guest and witness at the start of slum clearance. The ceremonies signaled the beginning of actual work in a low-cost housing project which is expected ultimately to cost millions, but which may be indefinitely halted by litigation.

Saginaw—Representatives of about a dozen Michigan municipalities and of independent oil and gas producers joined in a call on President Roosevelt to earmark \$10,000,000 of Works Progress Administration funds for the construction of a pipeline that would carry Michigan natural gas to every city, village and hamlet in the lower two-thirds of the Lower Peninsula.

Detroit—Harry F. George, of Chicago, wanted to be careful when he took friends out for a drive here. He had had a few glasses of beer and his friends had imbibed even more freely. So, he told Judge John J. Maher, he held it right down to 38 miles an hour. Accused of reckless driving, he retorted that such a speed in his home town would cause him to be arrested for blocking traffic. Judge Maher admitted man was the creature of habit and dismissed the case.

Lansing—With the close of the tourist season, Michigan will step up near the head of the list of the numerous states claiming the title "Playground of the Nation." New records have been established throughout the upper and lower peninsulas, according to official surveys. Hotels of the resort areas and the metropolitan centers boast of a summer business heretofore unequalled. Close to nine million visitors have been counted at state parks. Checks by the highway department showed a new peak in northern traffic.

Ann Arbor—The Rev. Athanasius P. Rickard, Methodist minister and special deputy at Whitmore Lake, has moved out of the county, Sheriff Jacob B. Andres learned. Sheriff Andres received the special deputy's card carrying the notation, "Following is my record while I was a deputy under your administration: Arrests made—none; making trouble for the sheriff—none; times in jail—none; warnings given to motorists, etc.—none; voted for Andres—three times. Total—nothing done, and sorry I can't vote in Washtenaw."

Washington Digest

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

American Diplomacy
Washington.—For fifty years, American diplomatic methods have been the subject of tittering among the trained agents of foreign nations. True, they never laughed openly or in a loud guffaw at the international practices of the United States but it is a well-known fact that American methods were always mentioned somewhat in a spirit of mirth. And well they might be. The American government with its system of constantly changing its foreign emissaries has had few outstanding diplomats and never has kept those few outstanding individuals on the job very long under any circumstances. The condition of American diplomatic capacity is shown no better than by the latest debacle—the Russian recognition case. As usual, the American government got licked on the diplomatic field. It may reassert itself by breaking off relations with the Russian Soviet government but it is uncertain at this writing whether that can be done with safety.

What I am trying to say is that in according recognition to the Soviets, American statesmen were not clever enough to guard against the more shrewd and better trained negotiators sent here by Dictator Stalin. The result is that our protests about Soviet communist propaganda in the United States were rejected, tossed bodily out of the window with an ejaculation that the objection had no basis. Let us go back to the original negotiations, "the events leading up to the tragedy" as it were. It will be remembered that in 1933, President Roosevelt invited the Russian government to send a commission here for a discussion of relations, or lack of them, between Moscow and Washington. He told the Russians that he wanted to be a good neighbor to them and wanted them to be a good neighbor to us. He saw no insurmountable problem or obstacle to recognition of the existing government of all the Russias; the government was functioning and it was entitled to be regarded as a sovereign power. He proposed, therefore, that consideration be given to establishment of formal relations between the two powers.

Maxim Litvinoff, a Soviet official corresponding to our secretary of state, appeared in Washington and negotiations for recognition were open. It was decided early in those conversations that the war debt of the Czarist government to the United States should be set aside and a settlement worked out after the two nations had reached an agreement on other phases of international relations. The Soviet always has disclaimed any obligation in connection with the debt contracted by Czar Nicholas during the World war and the United States has had nothing to show for the several hundred millions advanced to the Czar except some I. O. U's.

The proceedings developed numerous hitches but each was ironed out in turn and in a series of communications exchanged between Mr. Roosevelt and M. Litvinoff, the various pledges and promises usual between nations were made. Included in these pledges was one which since has become the bugbear of a controversy and which, if American recognition is withdrawn, will be the crux of the incident. Almost constantly since the Soviet system overthrew the Czar and destroyed all vestiges of the monarchical government in Russia, the communist party of Russia has been engaged in world propaganda. World revolution is its aim. It proposes and constantly fights for overthrow of the system which enables individuals to make a profit; which enables individuals to earn money of their own and to save and invest or spend that money as they choose. Common ownership of everything is the objective and government by the proletariat—everyone—is demanded.

M. Litvinoff pledged his government to curb such activities in the United States. But that pledge was a year ago. It seems to have been forgotten. Communist propaganda has gone on and continues to go on in this country on a broad scale. The efforts were so bold that eventually our Department of State could not overlook it. After mulling over the records for weeks, Secretary Hull recommended to the President that Washington call the attention of the Soviet to its pledge. Mr. Hull's recommendation lay in a White House pigeon-hole for some weeks and it was not until the Communist Internationale met in Russia and fiery speeches criticizing the United States and advising revolution were made. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Mr. Roosevelt gave his approval to Mr. Hull's proposal for a protest. It was made and promptly rejected, as I have mentioned above.

Numerous Hitches
The Soviet foreign office rejected the protest on the ground that the Communist Internationale was not a part of the Red government; that it was a political party over which the Russian Soviet government had no control and that consequently the American government

could not properly accuse the Moscow authority with having broken their pledge to avoid interferences in American affairs.

That trick was one among many which the American government failed to foresee in negotiating Russian recognition. It is a splendid example of how our diplomatic representatives fail in their work.

The Soviet took advantage of an opportunity. It is true that the Communist Internationale is a political party but the Communist Internationale in Russia is not comparable to the Democratic or Republican political party in the United States. It is the only political party and it decides what the government shall do and is responsible to no higher authority. Thus, when the Communist Internationale took the firebrands of revolution into the United States, it is hard to understand why the Russian government did not have some finger in the pudding.

The American government has warned Russia of "serious consequences" if the communist propaganda does not cease. Such an expression between nations can mean only the breaking up of diplomatic relations. Whether Mr. Roosevelt will go that far is still undetermined.

As we look back over the Russian affair, one can hardly fail to characterize it as a misadventure. Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted to recognize Russia because great economic advantages would flow from that act. There would be much more trade, much new business developed. Department of Commerce figures reveal, however, that sales to Russia were about \$114,000,000 in 1930 but that they have dropped down in the last year to about \$30,000,000.

So, apparently we have gained nothing but some trouble by recognizing Russia.

What did the Russians gain? First, they undoubtedly have broadened the field of their communistic and revolutionary propaganda. Doors were opened to them in this country that were closed before recognition was granted.

But undoubtedly the outstanding victory recorded by the Russians in persuading America to recognize the Moscow government lies not in the American field at all. Their greatest gain was in their relations with Japan. The last several years have witnessed continued friction along the frontier between Japan and Russia. There was a constant threat of war. Strange as it may seem, as soon as negotiations were opened between the United States and Russia, the international relations between Russia and Japan began to improve. There has been almost no trouble on that border since. The reason is that before recognition the Japanese appeared to feel they would have the moral support, at least, of the United States in any controversy developing between them and Moscow. So the books will record another victory for foreign diplomats, another defeat for the hit and miss diplomatic system of the United States.

(And the debt contracted by the Czar's government and disregarded by the Soviet is as much unsettled as the day that the Czar was murdered.)

Activity in Politics
The passing of Labor day in Washington seems to be the signal for the bulk of government officials to return to their desks and always with that return there comes swift and burning activity in politics. Usually, also, the passing of Labor day sees the return to Washington of other types of vacationists—Washington being what it is in August—and they, too, bring back new political ideas. Hence, just at this writing Washington is deluged with all kinds of political fireworks.

As far as I have been able to analyze the situation, there are three distinct classes. The first embraces those who go out on vacations to see whether they can find as much or more support for the administration in power at the time than in the previous vacations; a second group includes those who go out with a determination to find that the administration is in a tangle and losing ground rapidly, and the third is made up of vacationists who do not concern themselves directly about politics but who cannot avoid political discussions because of their residence in Washington. So, just now, we are surfeited with political declarations that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger than ever before; that he has lost so much ground that his election is improbable and the unbiased assertions that he has gained in some communities and has lost immeasurably in others.

Coupled with this boiling stage of the political pot insofar as individual action is concerned are two developments of importance: the Republican National committee has been called to meet here and rather well authenticated rumors are extant that "Big Jim" Farley is ready to resign as Postmaster General and devote his time to his other job—the chairmanship of the Democratic National committee. These two incidents can be construed only as meaning that the Republicans are getting ready to fight after a long sleep and that "Big Jim," after a transcontinental tour, sees some reason for an early start in the campaign to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt in 1936.

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Trick Not Foreseen
The Soviet foreign office rejected the protest on the ground that the Communist Internationale was not a part of the Red government; that it was a political party over which the Russian Soviet government had no control and that consequently the American government

White-Man-Honors-Them



OSCEOLA



POCAHONTAS



OURAY

Editor's Note: The fourth Friday in September is celebrated in many states as American Indian day "in recognition of the contribution of the red man to our national tradition." In this article, appropriate to the celebration of that day, is told the story of some of the Indians whose names appear on the white man's maps to perpetuate their fame.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IF THE number of places which bear his name is any criterion, then Osceola of the Seminoles was the greatest Indian in American history. For no other red man has thus been honored so many times. It seems appropriate enough that the state of Florida should have both an Osceola county and a village of Osceola, for it was down in the Everglades country that he wrote his name in letters of blood a century ago. But why should 12 other commonwealths similarly perpetuate his name?

Is it because the white men, remembering how they made the Seminole leader the victim of one of the blackest acts of treachery on record, have tried to make tardy amends to his memory by dotting the map with his name? Or is it more likely that its musical syllables are responsible for there being towns in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, a county in Iowa and both a town and a county in Michigan and Nebraska, all bearing the name of Osceola?

Osceola was born on the Tallapoosa river in the Creek country in 1803. His paternal grandfather was a Scotchman who married an Indian woman and this Caucasian strain gave to his grandson not only a strikingly light complexion but also such a gift for leadership that his tribesmen accepted him as a head warrior even though he was not a chief either by descent or by formal election. He first rose to prominence in 1832 when a part of the Seminoles signed the Treaty of Payne's Landing by which they agreed to cede the remainder of their lands in Florida (they had given up the most of them in 1823) and remove across the Mississippi.

Next to Osceola the Indian whose name is thus perpetuated most frequently is the heroine of one of our favorite legends—Pocahontas. Again it is a case of our failure to immortalize the real name of the person we would thus honor. For the real name of Pocahontas was Matoaka or Matowaka, also misspelled Matoka and Matoaks. But Powhatan, chief of a group of Virginia tribes at the time of the settlement of Jamestown, had a pet name for his favorite daughter, Pocahontas, "the playful one," he called her, so the English settlers soon were referring to this "Indian princess" as Pocahontas.

Although some historians are doubtful if the romantic episode of her rescue of Capt. John Smith from death ever took place, that story seems to be an imperishable part of our national tradition. If indeed it did take place then her act shines all the more brightly by contrast with the treachery which she experienced later. For she was lured on board the ship of Captain Argall in the Potomac, carried off to Jamestown and afterward taken to Powhatan's village, where the chief had to ransom his "dearest daughter." The next year Pocahontas, who had been converted to Christianity and baptized under the name of "the Lady Rebecca," was married to John Rolfe and accompanied him to England where she died of smallpox in 1617. Besides being immortalized in two famous paintings and a statue near Jamestown, her name is perpetuated in towns in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia, in a county in West Virginia and in both a town and a county in Iowa.

Another Iowa town and county also preserve the name of an Indian more intimately connected with the history of that state than was either Osceola or Pocahontas. Among his own people, the Sauk and Fox Indians, he was known as Ma'katoawimesheka'kaa, "the big black sparrow hawk." But the white man remembers him as another red man who tried to hold back the tide of white settlement, as the vanquished leader in the Black Hawk war of 1832.

Black Hawk was born near the Rock river in Illinois in 1767, became a war leader against the tribal enemies of the Sauk, fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812 and at the close of that war signed the treaty by which his people agreed to give up their home lands and move across the Mississippi. Then, declaring that he had been deceived regarding the terms of the treaty, he refused to move and troops were sent to drive him out. After several battles he suffered a crushing defeat in Wisconsin, was captured by Winnebago allies of the whites and taken as a prisoner of war to Fortress Monroe, Va. After his release he made his home in Iowa where he died October 3, 1838. Besides the town and county in Iowa which bear his name there are also towns of Black Hawk in Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota and Colorado, although the latter perpetuates the name of a Ute chief by that name, rather than that of the Sauk leader.

Long before Black Hawk tried to resist the advance of the white men, two other chiefs had also tried and failed. One of them was Pontiac, the Ottawa, whose famous "conspiracy" against the English in 1763 came so near being a success, and the other was Tecumseh, the Shawnee. Both of them were born in Ohio—Pontiac on the shores of the Maumee river in 1720 and Tecumseh on the Mad river in 1768—but there is no town in the Buckeye state to recall the name of either. Pontiac was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian at Cahokia, Ill., in 1769, and Illinois has a



BLACK HAWK



PUSHMATAHA



JOSEPH



TECUMSEH

town of Pontiac, as has Michigan, where he won his greatest fame by his long siege of the little frontier post of Detroit.

Tecumseh's real name was Tlikamthi or Tecumtha, meaning "one who springs or leaps," and he was also known as Crouching Panther or Shooting Star. After his conspiracy to unite all the tribes in the Middle West against the whites was overthrown by the premature battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana, Tecumseh joined the British and was killed October 5, 1813 at the Battle of the Thames in Canada. Indiana, the center of his activities, has no municipality named after him, but there are towns of Tecumseh in Alabama, Kansas, Michigan and Oklahoma.

Considering their importance in the history of New York, it would seem appropriate if the names of Red Jacket and Hiawatha would appear on the map of that state—Red Jacket, the great Seneca chief and orator (known as Sagoyewah, "he who causes them to be awake"), and Hiawatha (Halon'hiwa'tha, "he makes rivers"), chief of the Mohawks and one of the founders of the famous League of the Iroquois, the Confederation of the Five Nations. But the fact is that neither name appears there. It has remained for Michigan and West Virginia to immortalize Red Jacket thus and for Kansas, Michigan and Utah to do the same for Hiawatha.

In the case of the latter, however, the naming of these towns was more likely due to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow than to the fact that the Mohawk chief deserved to be remembered as the founder of the first successful "League of Nations."

Another character in Longfellow's poem, the little Hiawatha's grandmother, is immortalized in the towns of Nokomis in Alabama and Illinois, and Minnesota has the Minnehaha falls to recall the beautiful maiden who became the bride of Hiawatha.

As for other cases of "white man honors them" by naming his villages, towns, cities or counties after Indian men and women, here is a partial list of the most outstanding examples:

Alliquippa, Pa.—For Alliquippa, a Delaware woman sachem who lived in 1755 near the mouth of the Youghiogheny river in Allegheny county.

Annawan, Ill.—For Annawan, a Wampanoag sachem, the chief captain and counselor of King Philip during his war against the Massachusetts bay colonists in 1706.

Bluejacket, Okla.—For Chief Bluejacket (Weyaplersenoh) of the Shawnees, a leader in the battle with General Harmar in 1790 and principal Indian chieftain at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

Bowlegs, Okla.—For Chief Bowlegs (Boleok or Bolek) of the Seminoles who was prominent during the Indian war on the Georgia frontier in 1812.

Colbert, Ga.—For William Colbert, great war chief of the Chickasaws, who helped the Americans in the Revolution, fought with Gen. St. Clair against the Northwest tribes in 1791 and, during the War of 1812, after serving nine months in the regular infantry, returned to lead his warriors against the hostile Creeks.

Duquoin, Ill.—For Jean Baptiste Duquolne, Kaskaskia chief at the beginning of the Nineteenth century, noted for his friendliness to the whites.

Geronimo, Ariz., and Okla.—For Geronimo (Go-

yath-lay, "the yawner"), noted Apache war leader during the seventies and eighties who died as a prisoner of war at Fort Sill, Okla.

Joseph, Idaho, and Ore.—For Chief Joseph (Himmaton Yah-lak-ki, "thunder rolling in the mountains"), the "Indian Napoleon," leader of the Nez Percés in their dash for freedom in 1877.

Keokuk, Iowa, and Keokuk Falls, Okla.—For Chief Keokuk (Kiyokaga, "one who moves about alert," or Watchful Fox) of the Sauk, rival of Black Hawk as head chief of the tribe. He died in Kansas in 1849 and in 1883 his remains were moved to the Iowa city where a statue of him was erected over his grave.

Lewistown, Ohio.—For Captain Lewis, a noted Shawnee chief.

Micanopy, Fla.—For Micanopy ("head chief"), hereditary chief of the Seminoles and leader of the Indians in the destruction of Major Dade's command in December, 1835.

Oshkosh, Wis.—For Chief Oshkosh (Oshkush, "his hoof" or "his nail"), head chief of the Menominees in the first half of the Nineteenth century who fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812, helped capture Fort Mackinac from the Americans in 1812 and the following year was with the British and Indians who made the unsuccessful attack on Fort Stephenson, Ohio.

Poweshiek, Iowa (City and county)—For Poweshiek (Pawishika, "he who shakes something off"), a Foxe chief, noted for his friendliness to the whites.

Prophetstown, Ill.—For Wabokeshick, "the light" or "white cloud," also known as the Prophet, a Sauk medicine man with Chief Black Hawk during the war of 1832.

Quanah, Texas.—For Quanah Parker, noted Comanche chief, who was the son of Cynthia Ann Parker, a white captive, and Chief Peta Nocona. Red Cloud, Neb.—For Chief Red Cloud (Makpila Luta) of the Ogallala Sioux, a noted leader during the Plains wars in the sixties and seventies.

Roundhead, Ohio.—For Roundhead (Stahtha), chief of the Wyandots, who fought with the British in the War of 1812.

Seattle, Wash.—For Chief Seattle (Seathl) of the Duwamish and allied tribes of Puget Sound in the early part of the Nineteenth century.

Tamaqua, Pa.—For Tamaqua, the Beaver or King Beaver, chief of the Unalachtigo Delawares in Colonial days.

Uncas, Okla.—For Uncas (Wonkus, "the fox" or "the circle"), a Mohegan chief who fought for the Massachusetts colonists in King Philip's war.

Waubesaunee, Kan. (County and town)—For Chief Waubesaunee of the Pottawatomies.

Wabasha, Minn.—For a line of Mdewakanton Sioux chiefs named Wabasha, or Wabasha, "Red Leaf."

Winamac, Ind.—For Chief Winamac (Catfish) of the Pottawatomies, who fought against the Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe but aided them at the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Weatherford, Okla.—For Weatherford (Red Eagle), leader of the Creek uprising in 1813 and commander of the Indians at the Fort Mims massacre.

Winnemucca, Nev.—For Chief Winnemucca (the Giver) of the Paiutes.

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Golden Phantoms

FASCINATING TALES OF LOST MINES

By Edith L. Watson

THE HUNTER'S TREASURE

A HUNTER'S trick of shaving out small wooden spades resulted in the finding of a lost gold mine in the Breckenridge district in Colorado. But a prospector's ill luck in losing himself resulted in the losing of the mine again.

Breckenridge, as everyone knows who knows about gold, is a mining town not far from Fairplay and Alma—those rich camps where men still find abundant gold.

In the early '60s a certain hunter used to come into Denver to spend the winters. He brought skins in with him, and also rough gold in pleasant quantities. The skins, he said, were produced by his autumn hunting near Breckenridge, but he was silent about the gold.

He had a peculiar habit of shaving out small wooden spades, with which he shoveled the snow away from the doorstep of his cabin.

It was in the 90's, a good thirty years later, that a prospector rambling about in the Breckenridge district came across an old cabin, a tunnel, and a dump. On the dump were several small wooden spades, worn down almost to their handles. In the tunnel lay another spade of the same sort, which showed very few signs of use. The ore which could be seen was a black, talcu stuff.

The prospector had no receptacle except a tobacco sack. This he filled, and as he left the place he took one of the spades along. He was anxious to get into Breckenridge to see what sort of ore this might prove to be.

But on the way in he became confused. It is not hard to lose oneself in the mountains at any time. Even prospectors, whose sense of direction is remarkably keen, may get turned around. This one certainly did, but at last he got into Breckenridge all right, and there he told his story with all the proper gusto and detail. Here was the spade to prove it. And here was the ore, too—where was that blamed sack? Must be in the other pocket—no—well, he had it when he left the mine. Must have lost it on the way. Oh well, he could go back to the place easy. But somehow he never could find it again.

If you ever go prospecting around Breckenridge, and come upon a cabin, a tunnel, and a dump, worn-down spades and black, talcu ore, try not to get confused before you get back to town. Because it may possibly turn out to be that you have discovered the hunter's treasure.

THE MINER'S PARADISE

AT TRUCHAS, north of Santa Fe, New Mexico, two Frenchmen came along some fifty years ago and found rich ore. They were great friends, and they worked gaily and energetically together, singing and joking, making light of the heavy labor.

Some time passed, and at last the partners had a sizable stake. One day they were discussing the future, which had never seemed more fair, and one of the Frenchmen said to the other, "I know what I shall do, mon ami. In St. Louis is a beautiful girl who loves me and waits for me. Why should I not go and bring her here? You would be charmed with her."

"Marvelous! We would never more be lonely," responded his friend. "Hasten, I beg of you, to go and to return."

So the happy Frenchman hurried—as much as was possible in the '80s—to fetch his sweetheart from St. Louis. She was indeed a beautiful girl, and the other man, who had a Frenchman's eye for pulchritude and a Frenchman's heart for romance, began to express his admiration in pointed terms.

Things went on peacefully until the first Frenchman began to suspect that he was being betrayed. Quarrels followed, and at last, after he had trailed the two one evening and found them embracing, he challenged his erstwhile friend to a duel with knives—a duel to the death.

Both men were young and strong—both wished to live, and both wanted the girl's affections. She, knowing that she was forgotten for the moment in the heat of the combat, quickly packed a burro with as much sacked gold as it would carry, prepared food and water for a journey, and noiselessly slipped away. After all, gold was far more important to her than their tiresome gallantries.

The duel lasted for some time, but at last both men fell to the ground, mortally wounded, and before the sun set both had expired.

About the year 1908 a man named Anderson happened to be roaming about near Truchas, and stumbled upon the evidence of the tragedy. Apparently no one had been near the mine since the girl left, for there were the two skeletons, knives in their bony hands, and there was all the paraphernalia of the mine, just as it had been left twenty-five years before.

Most Noble Order of Garter

The ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is blue, and as this is the highest and most coveted honor in the gift of the British Crown, it became the practice to give blue ribbons as first prizes.

Becoming Sports Frock

With Jabot Is "The Top"

PATTERN 2341



2341

It is not easy to find a sports frock that plays No Favorites when it comes to showing up the imperfect figure. But here's one that flatters, regardless, by the very simple device of a rippling jabot collar. But notice that our designer has not sacrificed one whit of the tailored chic and easy freedom the sports frock needs. The pleated sleeve for arm action—pleats in back bodice and skirt for freedom. Here is just the most perfect model for one of the lovely new printed satins that are being shown in such delicious pastel shades. A tie silk would be lovely and any number of cottons are available for a simpler version. Accent with matching buttons.

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Smiles!

AND THAT'S THAT

Husband—Will you miss me when I am away.

Wife—I guess I will. You've always been too good a dodger at home.

Speedy

Prisoner—Everything I do, I do fast.

Magistrate—Better do 14 days; see how fast you can do that.

How It Started

He—Your head reminds me of a story when you're asleep?
She—Sleeping Beauty?
He—No. Sleepy Hollow.

An Uplifting Answer

Teacher—Howard, what's raised in countries that have wet climates?
Student—Umbrellas!—Washington Post.

She Awakened

He—What did you do when you got your first kiss?
She—Nearly fell out of my cot.



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Federation of Republican Women Start Intensive Campaign

Plans for an intensive organization campaign during the coming year were formulated at an all day meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Republican Women of Michigan, held at the home of Miss Margaret Mitts, 1243 S. Jefferson Avenue, Saginaw, on September 11.

During the next two weeks, state headquarters of the Federation will be opened in Jackson, Michigan, and the work throughout the state will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. George W. Rogers, President of the Federation.

Mrs. Rogers announced the appointment of Mrs. Geo. A. Hoxey of Grand Rapids as a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mrs. G. Runtley Russell of Grand Rapids.

The Federation will hold its October luncheon meeting in Grand Rapids, at which time a prominent national speaker will be the guest of honor. The affair will be open to all persons desiring to attend.

On November 5, the Federation, working in conjunction with the Saginaw County Republican Women's Clubs, will launch its campaign for the coming year at the Auditorium at Saginaw, Michigan. Effort is being made to secure Mrs. Calvin Coolidge to be the guest of honor at this luncheon, which promises to be one of the largest ever attempted by the Women's organization.

Many a man who is long on religious prejudice is short on religious practice.

Peoples' Wants

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

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Young Police Dog, either lost off or struck by car. Owner can have same by paying for adv. and care of dog. L. G. BUNKER, R. 2, East Jordan. 38x1

HELP WANTED

GIRL WANTED For general house work. Prefer one who rooms at home.—MRS. E. N. CLINK. 37tf.

WANTED

RAGS WANTED—Will pay 5c per pound for clean cotton rags, free from buttons or metal fasteners. To be used for wiping rags. HERALD, East Jordan. 31tf.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Lombard Plums ready now—75c per bu. at the farm.—\$1.00 delivered in town.—GEO. STALEY, R. 2. 38x1

FOR SERVICE—Milking strain, Shorthorn Bull.—L. G. BUNKER, 1 mile north East Jordan. 38x1

FOR SALE—Nice Dry Block Wood, beech and maple. You never saw any better anywhere.—\$2.50 per cord delivered. C. O. D.—Wm. SHEPARD, phone 163-F3. 38x3

PEACHES—I will have a nice load of Freestone Peaches here for sale in East Jordan on Saturday, Sept. 21st. Price right. Phone 128.—MERRITT R. SHAW. 38x1

FOR RENT—40 acre farm for ambitious young German couple willing to farm under supervision. Inquire of HARRY BEHLING, R. 1, Boyne City. 37x3

FOR SALE—16-in. Dry Mill Wood, 90% Hardwood @ \$2.00 per cord in 5-cord lots. M. C. BRICKER & SONS, R. F. D. 4, E. Jordan. 36-8

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

FARMERS
Let Us Mill Your Wheat
In Pioneer Style and Leave the Flavor in the Flour
Tues. and Wed. Each Week
Special Dates May Be Arranged for Large Cists
Remember: Our Mill is a Short System With A Large Yield.
Yours For Service
The Alba Custom Mills
ALBA, MICH.

PENINSULA
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Pearsall who have spent the summer at the Pine Lake Golf Club spent the last of last week with relatives in East Lansing. Mrs. Pearsall will resume her studies at M. S. C. Mr. Pearsall returned home Friday and will keep batch at the Club until October first when the golf season closes. On the way up when near St. Johns Friday, Mr. Pearsall was surprised to see one of his rear wheels run along ahead of his car, fortunately he stopped the car without any worse mishap.

Co. Highway Com. F. H. Wangemann attended a road meeting at East Tawas, Friday and Saturday.

S. A. Hayden of Hayden Cottage attended to the golf course while Mr. Pearsall was in Lansing, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Little Miss Suzanne Pearsall is stopping with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wangemann.

While in Lansing last week Guson Pearsall of the Pine Lake Golf Club attended the annual Dog Show at East Lansing. Last week he sold a pure bred English setter to a doctor from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side spent Sunday evening with Geo. Jarman and his housekeeper, Mrs. Brace, at Gravel Hill, south side.

Will Webb of Pleasant View farm took his cousin, Miss Emma Barry back to Petoskey, Sunday afternoon. She had been here for a few days because of the death of Mrs. Will Webb. The other relatives who had come for the funeral left for their homes light from the cemetery.

Mrs. Will Webb of Pleasant View farm passed peacefully away at the family home at 1:30 a. m., Thursday morning after being bedridden since the last of April. The remains were taken immediately to the Stacks Funeral Parlor at Boyne City. The funeral was at the Presbyterian Church in Boyne City, Saturday at 10 a. m. The church was well filled with neighbors and friends of the Webbs. Mrs. Webb has been in very poor health for a great many years. Since she has made her home at Pleasant View farm the last few years, she has made a host of friends who will miss her very much for although she has been very poorly she has taken part in all the little social affairs in the community and was fondly loved by all.

Mrs. Moyer, who has been at Pleasant View farm since Sept. 1, doing the house work and caring for Mrs. Webb, returned to her home in Boyne City, Friday.

Robert C. Hayden of Orchard Hill and Miss Frances E. Henderson Novack of East Jordan were very quietly married by Justice of the Peace, Orval Bennett at his home, Honey Slope farm, Thursday, Sept. 12th. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Russell of Ridgeway farms. A reception was tendered the young people at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Novack, Thursday evening. The young people will make their home at Orchard Hill for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hitchcock and son, Burton, of East Jordan, were callers at the F. K. Hayden home, Sunday.

The Geo. Staley family of Stoney Ridge farm spent Saturday evening at a party at the J. E. Jones home, east of Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Boyd of Detroit arrived Thursday for a week's stay with the Fred Wurn family in Star District.

Little Annabel Gaunt of Three Bells Dist. who started to school Monday morning got in the way of a swing where other children were playing and got her leg broken near the hip. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt were called and took her immediately to the hospital in Charlevoix where she had surgical attention. Mr. Gaunt returned home Friday evening but Mrs. Gaunt is staying at the hospital with the child yet.

Mrs. David Gaunt of Three Bells Dist. and Mrs. Robert Meyers of Mountain Dist. called on the Joe and Frank Gaunt families on the old Scow place, Sunday. They report Mrs. Joe Gaunt as very ill indeed, unable to move or talk.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt of Knoll Krest motored to Charlevoix, Sunday and called on Annabel Gaunt at the hospital as did her father, Ralph Gaunt of Three Bells Dist. They all called on Mrs. Joe Gaunt on their way home.

A peculiar accident happened at the V. C. Howe home, Overlook farm, one morning last week when the cream separator bowl exploded, one piece striking Mrs. Howe on the lip, loosening some of her teeth and severely cutting her lip, another piece flew 18 feet and dented a headlock board 1/4 inch. The milk and cream pouts were jammed together and the machine was wrecked in general. Mr. Howe was turning the machine and had just gotten it speeded up. The tank was full of milk which was distributed in all directions. Mrs. Howe was badly shaken by the blow on her face but thankful no more harm was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boynton and son Robert and Mrs. Boynton's mother, Mrs. A. C. Hurd of Boyne City were dinner guests of Mrs. Hurd's daughter, Sunny Slopes farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Nicely and family at Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ranney of Ranney Dist. took dinner with the A. B. Nicely family at Sunny Slopes farm, Saturday after attending the funeral of Mrs. Will Webb in Boyne City.

The string bean season closed Thursday, Sept. 12, the earliest ever, but no one wanted to pick beans anyway.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hayden and family of Hayden Cottage and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden of Orchard Hill called on the D. A. Hayden family at Boyne Falls, Sunday.

Prefers Prison to Working for Relief

Fremont, Ohio.—Because he preferred going to prison rather than working for the township trustees, W. G. Jones, fifty-five-year-old farmer and relief client, was given a one to three year sentence in the penitentiary. Jones, charged with nonsupport of his five children, was sentenced by Judge A. V. Bauman. Township trustees had complained that he had squandered an inheritance of \$700 and refused to work.

Chinese Racial Traits**Studied in California**

San Francisco.—The big Chinese colony here, largest in the world outside of China, is being turned into a great experimental laboratory. Most of young China here is being measured and photographed to determine if America changes Chinese characteristics. Parents of the 3,000 school children are to be examined later.

Already changes have been noted in physical stature and cranial features. Heads of American-born Chinese are found to be larger, but growth of their bodies slower than their China-born brothers and sisters.

The work is part of the most extensive anthropology tests ever made on the Chinese people. It is the idea of twenty-six-year-old Samuel D. Lee, Chinese graduate of Pomona, and is being carried on as an emergency relief project.

Peon Pays 60 Centavos for Use of Another Name

San Salvador.—A new racket has been reported from La Union, Pacific port of El Salvador.

An Indian peon inquired at the post office recently for mail for Salome Haltmayer. When asked if he was a Swiss nationality, he replied that his father's name was Juan Anastacio Baruca and his mother was Sebastina Gaitan, but that he had purchased the name of Haltmayer for 50 centavos.

"I bought the name," he added, "from a Nicaraguan gentleman, who told me that it was a very distinguished name in Switzerland and cheap at 50 centavos. There were others more expensive, and I have friends who are now Demetrio Bonaparte, Balbino Edison and Jacobo Washington, but they had to pay from 80 centavos to a peso for their names."

Find Turtle Buried 40 Feet in Earth

Los Angeles.—Found in an earth pocket 40 feet underground during excavations for a downtown building, a 3-inch snapping turtle apparently was none the worse for its experience today.

The turtle was rolled up in a ball of mud when found and showed no sign of life, but began to crawl healthily after a few hours in the sunlight.

Biologists said turtles often travel long distances into crevices, and hibernate long periods.

Will Prove State Grows Fine Spuds

Michigan potato growers, the State Department of Agriculture, and Michigan State College are embarking on a campaign to prove to users of potatoes that those grown in Michigan can be equal in quality to those grown in any other state.

Producers in all the major potato producing sections in the State will select samples of U. S. Fancy and of U. S. No. 1 table stock and send them to Detroit. These samples will be placed in store windows, hotel lobbies, at markets, and in other places

"HERE COMES The SHOWBOAT"

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY IN 2 ACTS

Auspices East Jordan Fire Department

High School Auditorium

Thursday, Fri- 26-27 day, - - Sept.

Curtain at 8:15

Buy Your Tickets Early For The Showboat Show
Adults — 35c — Children — 15c
KIDDIES MATINEE - - - - THURSDAY, SEPT. 26
At 4:15 for 10c at High School Auditorium

Talent, Dancing Choruses, Negro Spiritual Numbers, Jubilee Singers, Catchy Music !!!

DON'T MISS THIS BIG SHOW
FULL OF COMEDY, DRAMA, AND MUSIC

MICHIGAN Bread is the best and most economical source of appetizing, easily assimilated Food-Energy . . . its high quality and full flavored goodness never varies because it is Laboratory Controlled. Always insist upon



(FORMERLY HOLSUM)

BREAD and ROLLS

Laboratory Controlled

Delivered Oven-Fresh To Your Independent Grocer 6 Days In The Week

where consumers can see them. A group of prominent men interested in the potato business have formed an organization to encourage the marketing of high quality Michigan potatoes and to supervise the details of the exhibit of such potatoes.

The officers of the association are F. P. Hibst, Cadillac, president; Frank Slupp, Gaylord, vice-president; H. A. Reiley, Bellaire, secretary-treasurer; and H. C. Moore, East Lansing, executive secretary. Directors are John Woodman, Paw Paw; Percy King, Pontiac; Albert Kipfer, Stephenson; Charles Lanphier, Midland; R. V. Tanner, Jackson; Charles Wood, Kingsley; Albert Dietz, Rogers City; Floyd Jenkins, Kalkaska; James Red-

path, Kalamazoo; and Howard Smith, Capac.

Most of the Michigan potatoes which have not met the approval of consumers have been tubers which were harvested before they were fully ripe. Michigan table stock which is fully mature is equal in cooking quality to potatoes from any source. Baking potatoes can be grown as well and as easily in Michigan as elsewhere.

The problem confronting the new growers organization is to persuade farmers to grade their potatoes to meet the demands of consumers and to plant their potatoes early enough in the season so that they are fully ripe when dug.

*from Cab to
Caboose
they Satisfy*

*The man who holds
the throttle—the flag-
man who “gives ‘em
the red rag”—people
all over the country
enjoy Chesterfields.*

One reason is Chesterfields are milder—mildness that smokers like.

Another reason is they taste better—a pleasing taste and flavor that smokers like.

*From cab to caboose . .
from Main Street
to Broadway
.. they get an O. K.*



Local Happenings

Burton Hitchcock left Monday for Manistee where he has employment.

New and used Lumber and new Shingles for sale at Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Worth of Onaway were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Maddock.

Mrs. Harry Mayrand of Milwaukee is visiting her uncle, James Isaman, and other relatives.

Jean Bechtold has returned to Hillsdale where she will enter her second year of college.

Mrs. Grace Sykes and Miss Grace Click of Detroit were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright of Newberry visited East Jordan friends and relatives over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Sedgman of Newberry spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Alice Sedgman.

Mrs. Ada Olney of Bellaire was guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lance Kemp and family, last week.

Mary Jane Porter left last week for Oberlin, Ohio, where she will attend Oberlin College this year.

Miss Luella Boosinger of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Loveday and family, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Myrtle Cook and daughter, Betty, leave this Thursday for Washington, D. C., after spending the summer here.

Mrs. Percy LaLonde and son, Jerry, are here from Muskegon for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo LaLonde.

Mrs. H. W. Dicken returned to Ann Arbor the last of the week after spending the past six weeks at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Malpass, Mrs. Wm. Malpass and Mrs. C. H. Whittington were Traverse City visitors, Wednesday.

Mrs. Nellie Blair and Miss Honore Blair returned home Monday from Charlevoix where they were employed for the summer.

Mrs. Joseph Cermak returned to Pear Lake, Monday, after spending the past week at the home of her son, Rev. John Cermak and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark and family moved last week into the house on Main St. which they purchased recently from Mrs. Myrtle Cook.

Cwendolyn Malpass returned to Sparrow hospital, Lansing, Sunday, after a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Malpass.

New and used Stoves, Farm Machinery, Furniture and everything else for sale on easy payments or to trade for what you have. C. J. Malpass Hdwe. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kunze of Ann Arbor, who have been guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Healey the past three weeks, left Tuesday for a few days visit in Chicago before returning home.

Those leaving the past week for Lansing where they will attend M. S. C. are: Gertrude Sidebotham, Roscoe Crowell, James Sherman, William Swoboda, Gilbert Joynt, Robert Joynt, Fred Kowalske Jr., Gwendolyn Hott.

Wanted for cash — Cattle, Hogs, and Chickens. C. J. Malpass. adv.

Francis Quinn returned to his school in Alba for the coming year.

Lutheran Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Mary Settem on Thursday, Sept. 26th.

Prof. L. R. Taft of Eveline Orchards left Thursday for his home at East Lansing.

Miss Agnes Votruba returned home, Wednesday, from a week's visit at Lansing.

An infant and pre-school clinic will be held in East Jordan next Friday, Sept. 27th. Those desiring appointments phone No. 3.

Miss Gertrude Sidebotham has entered Michigan State College at East Lansing. Her father drove her down on Monday morning.

Mrs. Gertrude Waterman returned home, Sunday, from a few days visit with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Disbrow and family, at Grand Rapids.

Lead Pencils 3 for 5c, guaranteed Razor Blades 2c each, Shoe Laces 3 pr. for 5c, Shaving Soap 3 bars for 10c, stainless Paring Knives 5c, etc. at Malpass Hdwe Co's Sale. adv.

Mrs. Mary Currie of northern Saskatchewan and Mrs. Alice Perry and sons, Jack and William of Toronto, cousins of Mrs. W. H. Sloan, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan last week.

Annabel, six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaunt, suffered a broken leg while playing on the school grounds last Friday noon. She was taken to Charlevoix hospital where she is convalescing.

Mrs. W. S. Carr and Mr. and Mrs. K. Bader visited at the home of the daughter of the former, Mrs. Harold Usher and family, at Grand Rapids. They were accompanied by Max Bader and Dale Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Quinn, and Mrs. Matthew Quinn, spent the latter part of the week in Kalamazoo. They were accompanied by Arthur Quinn and Miss Harriet Conway, who will attend Western State Teachers College.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loveday and family spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loveday. Patsy and Harvis have spent the past week here while their parents are located in Big Rapids. Mr. Loveday has a position with a Finance Co. at that place.

Rev. and Mrs. John Cermak returned first of the week from Grand Rapids where they attended the annual Michigan Conference of the M. C. Church. Rev. Cermak has been returned to serve as pastor of the local church another year.

Good dry Cedar Wood delivered for \$2.00 per cord. C. J. Malpass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caulder and son of Toronto, Ont., were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Caulder's mother and sister, Mrs. Wm. Harrington and Mrs. Nellie Sweet. Mr. Caulder and son left the first of the week for Winnipeg but Mrs. Caulder remained for a longer visit.

Wynn Richner, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Richner of this city, is becoming quite a round-the-world traveller. As seaman on a commercial ship he has made four trips around the world and a card from him from Honolulu, mailed Sept. 6th, states that his next address will be either Naples or Genoa.

To commemorate the completion of Boulder Dam on the Colorado river, Postmaster General Farley announced this week a special 3-cent stamp would be issued. It will first be placed on sale at Boulder City, Nev., on September 28, and at other post offices throughout the country on September 30. The stamp, in purple, will carry an airplane view of the dam. It is planned to issue 50,000,000.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the Council Rooms, Sept. 16, 1935. Meeting called to order by the Mayor. Roll call: Present — Aldermen Dudley, Hipp, Maddock, Rogers, Sturgill and Mayor Carson; Absent — Alderman Hathaway.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Th following bills were presented for payment:

East Jordan Fire Dep't, fires	\$19.00
Mich. Bell Telephone Co., tolls and service	12.96
Mich. Pub. Service Co., mdse.	1.00
B. L. Lorraine, printing	2.75
Kahler & Friend, gasoline	6.70
East Jordan Co-op, coal	12.33
Benj. Brown, repairs on city truck	35.42
Matt. Quinn, draying	9.00
East Jordan Co-op, mdse.	16.22
Dy. Brenner, prof. services	7.00
Joe Wilkins, special police	10.50
Walter Woodcock, special police	9.60
Joe Montroy, special police	6.00
Isaac Bowen, labor	8.85
Win Nichols, labor	1.05
L. Dudley, on salary	20.00
John Whiteford, labor	15.00
John Whiteford, opening grave	4.50
Gaius Hammond, labor	1.50
Wm. Richardson, hauling dirt	1.00
Wm. Prause, labor	10.80
John Whiteford, labor	15.00
Henry Scholls, janitor	7.50
Roy Hurlbert, labor	10.95
James Green, labor	2.40
Ed. Thompson, labor	8.85
Wm. Prause, labor	12.00
W. Richardson, labor	1.00
Tom St. Charles, labor	4.00
Raymond Swafford, labor	4.00

Moved by Maddock, seconded by Hipp that the bills be allowed and carried by an aye vote.

Moved by Rogers seconded by Dudley that the bid of J. F. Kenny of \$7.50 for 2x5 egg coal for the City buildings be accepted. Carried by an aye vote.

Moved by Alderman Rogers that he meeting adjourn.

R. G. WATSON, City Clerk.

RESORT DISTRICT

(Edited by Mrs. Oscar Larsen)

Bert Gates has his team home again after working on the road for about 6 weeks.

Mildred Sinclair has been having a rather serious time with the flu.

The Wilson threshing machine was through this way last week.

Frank Barcome and wife of Rexton were Sunday visitors at the Larsen. Mrs. Barcome has relatives at Gaylord who are ill.

Mr. McPherson's daughter and family of Boyne City were visitors at his home Sunday.

Mrs. Beals' sister, Mrs. Mockerman and husband, her son, Boyd Slack and family all paid her a visit last week.

Salsinger compares the Tigers with baseball heroes of the past! Read this series daily and Sunday in The Detroit News.

Church News

Presbyterian Church

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

10:30 a. m. — Morning Worship. Communion Service.
11:45 a. m. — Sunday School.
6:30 p. m. — Opening meeting of the Young People. There will be a fellowship lunch.

St. Joseph Church

East Jordan

St. John's Church

Bohemian Settlement

Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor

Sunday, September 22nd, 1935.

8:00 a. m. — Settlement.
10:00 a. m. — East Jordan.

First M. E. Church

Rev. John W. Cermak, Pastor

10:00 a. m. — Church.
11:00 a. m. — Sunday School.

Evangelical Lutheran Church

Rev. J. C. Johnson, Frankfort

Pastor

Sunday, September 22nd, 1935.

11:00 a. m. — Norwegian Service.
8:00 p. m. — English Service.

Latter Day Saints Church

C. H. McKinnon, Pastor.

10:00 a. m. — Church School. Program each Sunday except first Sunday of month.

8:00 p. m. — Evening Services.
8:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.

All are welcome to attend any of these services.

Pilgrim Holiness Church

Rev. John C. Calhoun, Pastor

Sunday School — 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Preaching Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Prayer Meeting 7:30 p. m.

Seventh-day Adventist

Pastor — L. C. Lee

Sabbath School 10:00 a. m. Saturday
Preaching — 11:00 a. m. Saturday

Homemakers' Corner

By
Home Economics Specialists
Michigan State College

WOMEN FIND METHODS OF LIGHTENING WORK

Members of the home economics department at Michigan State College often find that housewives around the State have discovered practical methods of lightening household work. Most of these devices are ways of saving steps or of avoiding backaches from stooping to perform daily tasks.

One woman made an apron from denim and provided it with a number of pockets to hold cleaning cloths. Polishing cloths, damp cloths, and clean cloths can all be carried and are ready for use as needed without extra trips to the kitchen or to other parts of the room where work is being done.

Wall brushes save climbing ladders or stepping up on pieces of furniture to dust the tops of pictures or along moldings near the ceiling. The tops of window frames also can be cleaned easily. Daily use of the wall brush lightens the toil of house cleaning time.

Even the old familiar dust pan can be improved by equipping it with a long handle. Your daughter's play broom is a very handy utensil for sweeping out corners, taking up dirt, or sweeping around furniture legs. It can be used easily with one hand.

A handy gadget which can be used for the morning cleaning or at house cleaning time can be made by equipping a small basket with soap, extra cloths, cleaning powder, furniture polish, wax, and any other articles needed to do the work. All the materials are together and can be used as needed.

Many a man is considered a good story teller who can't make his own wife believe him.

Looking at this COMMUNITY through a Ten-Year Telescope

Great changes will take place in this community in the next ten years. It is your business and our business to see that these changes are in the right direction—forward.

The resources of this bank and the energies and united efforts of our officers and directors will be devoted to this cause of progress. Your co-operation and loyalty, we believe we may take for granted.

You will find everyone in this bank ready to work with you in every sound, constructive way that will benefit you and this community.



STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN

The man with that hunted look may not be a criminal. He may be living with his wife's people.

If you would keep your friends, don't put them to a severe test.

Happiness is everywhere, but seldom found anywhere.

Stomach Gas

One dose of ADLERIKA quickly relieves gas bloating, cleans out BOTH upper and lower bowels, allows you to eat and sleep good. Quick, thorough action, yet entirely gentle and safe.

ADLERIKA
GIDLEY & MAC, DRUGGISTS



Citizens of Tomorrow

It is an obligation of good citizenship to pay taxes; it is an obligation of government to spend this tax money wisely. In common with many thousands of other citizens, Michigan Bell Telephone Company recognizes its obligation to pay a share in the support of the functions of government.

The Federal, State and other taxes paid this year by Michigan Bell averaged \$7.28 for each telephone in use. In total this amounts to more than \$3,225,000, of which \$2,737,955.25 is in the form of payments to the State of Michigan. It is particularly pleasing to us that these State taxes go into the primary school fund for the purpose of educating our citizens of tomorrow!

The primary school fund helps support the State's elementary, grammar and high schools. It erects and main-

tains the buildings, buys supplies, helps pay the salaries of our 32,000 teachers. Into it go the State taxes paid by many of the utilities of Michigan, and of these Michigan Bell Telephone Company pays the largest individual tax. From 1921 to the present year the total taxes paid by us into the primary school fund amounted to \$32,643,350.99.

Like all other citizens who have a genuine pride in the progress of Michigan, we appreciate the value and profound importance of an adequate school system.

And to the telephone users of our State it must be a great satisfaction to know that indirectly they make an important contribution to a school system entrusted with the education and character-molding of 960,000 boys and girls—Michigan's school children today, her citizens of tomorrow.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH TEMPLE THEATRE EAST JORDAN

FRI. - SAT. SEPT. 20 - 21 MAT. SATURDAY — DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAM —

GEORGE O'BRIEN
IN

"Hard Rock Harrigan"

CHARLES BUDDY ROGERS
IN

Old Man Rhythm

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

Complete Official Pictures of

LOUIS -- CARNERA FIGHT

Every Blow From The Start To The K. O.

SUN. - MON. - TUES. — SUNDAY MATINEE
Pat O'Brien — Josephine Hutchinson

Oil for the Lamps of China

WED - THUR. Sept. 25 - 26 2 FOR 25c
JOAN BLONDELL — GLENDA FARREL

TRAVELING SALESLADY

There's Always Another Year

SYNOPSIS

To the little town of Heron River comes Anna ("Silver") Grenoble, daughter of "Gentleman Jim," formerly of the community, known as a gambler, news of whose arrival Duke Mobank, shiftless youth, makes himself obnoxious. Roderick is on the eve of marriage to Corinne Meader. Silver declares she wants to live on the farm, and will not sell her portion. Silver tells Sophronia ("Phonie") by request something—but by no means all—of her relations with Gerald Lucas, gambler friend of her father. Roddy marries Corinne. She has a maid, Paula, who seems to attract Jason. Silver again meets Gerald Lucas, who has a gambling resort near town. She is compelled to introduce him to Corinne Willard, much against her will. Silver confides to Roddy the fact of her illicit relations with Lucas. Friendship between Lucas and Corinne develops. Duke Mobank insults Silver. Roddy's solicitude brings Silver to the realization that she loves him. Roddy is offered a position at the University farm, but to Corinne's dismay, he declines it. To break up the over-friendliness of Lucas and Corinne, Silver tells Roddy she has decided to sell her portion of the farm. Not understanding, he reproaches her for her "treachery." Silver witnesses a meeting between Lucas and Corinne which convinces her Corinne is dangerous. Corinne essentially herself from Jason and Paula's wedding, going into the city, shopping.

CHAPTER X—Continued

He had tried to talk to Corinne about his corn, but she had given him only her patient smile. "You would have made a good artist, Roddy," she said once, "—one of these futurist artists who usually starve to death in a garret unless they have a patron." Roddy ran the brush aimlessly over his hair and returned downstairs. At the supper table, he told Sophronia that Corinne would not be home until some time tomorrow. "You'll have Steve and me on your hands for another day," he said.

"And why not?" Phonie replied. "Though the way you're bolting your food, I have a notion to let you go without."

Steve chuckled. "It's that cornfield of his," he volunteered. "He's scared it won't be there in the morning."

"Are you going back to finish it tonight, Roddy?" his father asked.

Roddy did not raise his eyes. "I'm going to try," he said.

Phonie glanced across at him. "I was hoping you'd stay around tonight. It's sort of lonesome with Jase and Paula gone. Have another cup of tea. And take it easy or you'll be getting your stomach all upset."

He gave a short laugh that fell ominously on Sophronia's ears. Then he remained as preoccupied as if he were alone at the table. It occurred to Sophronia that Silver, too, appeared lost in her own thoughts. Once she caught Silver staring at Roddy with a stricken expression in her eyes.

Something, Phonie concluded, was amiss, and unless she was a dundering idiot, she knew what it was.

The meal over, Roddy left the table immediately and started for the fields. "That corn of his is just an excuse," Sophronia declared. "He's working his head off these days to keep from going crazy with worry. It ain't fair."

"Well, it won't do much good if you add your worry to his," old Roderick remarked. "Whatever is to be will be," he said finally, "and there's no preventing either mildew or a good harvest."

Like a striking of cymbals, old Roderick's words smote a dark music into Silver's mind. "There's no preventing either mildew or a good harvest."

CHAPTER XI

It was already dark before Corinne returned home on the following evening. Roddy had heard the muffled approach of Evelyn Richter's automobile. He went out of the back door just as the car came to a stop in the yard.

Corinne stepped down and Roddy put his arms about her.

"Corrie!" he cried. "What has kept you so late? I've been imagining all sorts of things—accidents—"

Corinne laughed and released herself. "Nonsense! Help me get these parcels out. Evelyn has to hurry."

"Take this box, Roddy, darling, but be careful with it. That's my precious new hat!"

In a moment Roddy's arms were full and Evelyn called her hasty good night and drove away.

In the living room, Corinne's purchases were placed on the couch.

"I have some coffee percolating for you, Corrie," Roddy said. "While you unwrap those things I'll go and get it."

"Sweet of you, Roddy," Corinne said absently, while she untied a string that bound her hat-box.

When he returned with the two cups of coffee and set them on the small table in the corner of the room, Corinne came in from the hall where she had put on her new hat in front of the mirror in the hallway.

"Isn't it darling?" she exclaimed, resting her head sideways toward her shoulder as she smiled up at him.

"Very fetching," Roddy laughed. "And, Roddy!" Corinne drew a deep breath. "Only eight-fifty—reduced from twenty-one dollars! And it will do me until fall. Roddy! Don't you adore it?"

"Sure! It looks great, but—"

"Of course, it's exclusive. You've

MARTHA OSTENSO

Copyright Martha Ostensio
WNU Service.

got to pay for models like this unless—"

"What else did you get?" he asked her, seating himself. "You'd better drink your coffee before it gets cold."

Corinne unwrapped a box containing a pair of high-heeled, blue-kid pumps. "These were on sale, too. Eighteen dollars—reduced to eleven-fifty. Aren't they sweet? Cut steel buckles—the

buckles are expensive, you know, but they'll do on other shoes later. I'll take the other things upstairs to unpack them. You wouldn't be interested in them. Stockings—gloves—underwear—and I simply had to have a bottle of toilet water and some face cream and powder. Those things look small, but they count up when you come to buy them." She laughed. "I have only forty-five cents left out of what you gave me, Roddy."

Roddy regarded her with dull wonder. "I thought you had enough of those—those small things to do you till doomsday."

"Why—Roddy! I brought that all with me when I was married. And anyhow—"

"Didn't you get yourself a dress, or a coat, or anything—anything substantial?" he asked her, and felt immediately that what he had said was somewhat incoherent.

Corinne laughed, but Roddy thought there was a hard little edge to her laugh. "How could I—with what you gave me? There's no economy in buying cheap things that will look like rags in a week. I can wait until—"

"You'll probably have to wait for quite a while," he observed soberly. "Can't you see that we'll need every penny just to keep going?"

"Well—after all, I don't know anything about such things," she protested negligently. "And I hate discussing money matters."

"I guess there must be something the matter with me," he muttered, and as he heard his own voice he was struck with the utter strangeness of it. "I have done my best to explain our position to you, Corinne. I told you I had overdrawn my account at the bank before we sold the grain. You either can't understand—or you don't care. I wish to God you'd tell me which it is!"

Corinne faced Roddy with blazing eyes. "I can't stand this business of counting every penny like a newsboy in the street! If that's what you want me to understand, you may as well know now that I never shall. I won't try. You may be used to this hand-to-mouth existence. You probably love it—because of your precious land! I'm the one that has to suffer. I suppose I should have bought a two-dollar dress and a five-dollar coat and a pair of shoes in a bargain basement!"

She stood before him, small and white and trembling with outrage. Roddy regarded her with dawning incredulity. It did not seem quite possible to him that anyone could be so selfish, so petty, so lacking in personal integrity—and worst of all, in an ordinary sense of proportion.

Corinne gripped the back of a chair and spoke in a voice so charged with vindictiveness that Roddy found it hard to credit his senses.

"You're evidently too much of a cloud-borne and bred-to-have any ambition beyond groveling in a corn-patch! You've got me to the place now where I'll have to do my own housework. You want to make a slattern out of me. All right—I'll do my best to be one!" Her voice rose hysterically. "But I am going to tell you one thing—it won't be for long! If I ever get the chance to get away from it, I'll go!"

Roddy came over to her. Corinne's tempers were by now nothing new to him.

"You don't mean that, Corrie," he said gently.

She snatched her hands away. "Why wouldn't I mean it?" she flamed. "What have you done for me?"

Roddy did not know afterwards how it came about. He knew only that some frozen area of despair within him seemed suddenly to burst and boil up into an overpowering rage.

"What have I done for you?" he rasped. "Do you want to know? I've lost my self-respect—and I've almost lost my mind—trying to make you happy!"

Insolent and cold still, Corinne watched him with a wary fascination, her hands on her hips. Then, at her small tinkling laugh he lost complete control of himself. He stepped toward her and the soft collapse of her shoulders beneath the grip of his hands as he shook her only incited him to greater fury.

She wrenched herself free and at that moment a handkerchief dropped from her blouse and fell to the floor. There was a sharp metallic click and Corinne sprang to pick up the square of lace and linen. Something in her manner prompted Roddy to snatch it from her before she had quite recovered it. Folded in the handkerchief was a monogrammed onyx and gold cigarette case—a smaller replica of one Roddy had seen in the possession of Gerald Lucas.

"What's this?" he demanded.

"I bought it," Corinne said in sullen, defiant voice.

He looked at her for a moment before he spoke. "You're lying to me," he said at last. "Who gave it to you?"

"What right have you to ask?" Corinne screamed. "Do you ever give

me anything? If I live to be a hundred—"

"Keep still!" Roddy said frigidly. "You don't have to tell me who gave you this thing." He tossed it on the table, then turned and faced her.

"Corrie," he went on, "it begins to look like a show-down between you and me. Perhaps I did you an injustice in marrying you. But I loved you. When you married me—it was just a way out for you, wasn't it? It wasn't because you were in love with me. Isn't that true, Corrie?"

She stopped suddenly. The look of panic and helplessness that darkened her eyes as she turned them upon him now created in him a feeling of utter frustration.

"I can't stand this!" she cried, and flinging herself down upon the couch, burst into tears.

Roddy dropped his hand inertly at his side and went from the room, through the house and out the back door.

He stood leaning against the pasture bars, as he had done one night almost a year ago after he had proposed to Corinne Meader. At the sound of a footfall behind him, he turned and saw Silver Grenoble coming down the palely lit hillside. There was an embarrassed diffidence in her manner as she came and stood beside him.

"You heard the racket, I suppose," he said abruptly.

Silver hesitated. "I couldn't help hearing it," she told him. "I was on my way up to the house to see what Corinne had bought—"

"It doesn't matter," Roddy replied, resting his arms on the bars once more. "H—nothing matters much!"

"That isn't true, and you know it isn't," Silver said quickly. "You've got to take care of Corinne, Roddy. There's no telling what she may do when she gets into a mood like this. I'm afraid for her. You've got to be patient with her."

"Patient!" he echoed. "I've been too d-d patient! I've let her go and hang herself."

Silver tightened her lips. "There

isn't any use in my trying to talk to you, I see."

He turned on her suddenly. "What do you know about it? I suppose everybody is aware of what has been going on under my very nose—everybody but me."

"I don't know what you're talking about," Silver replied in a remote tone. "I'm talking about this rotter, Lucas—who followed you here from Chicago. He and Corinne have been together in the city."

"Are you sure?"

Roddy hesitated. "I'm not sure of anything," he evaded finally. "And I'm not asking any questions, either. From now on I'm going to take a little less for granted. If Corinne wants to go around with Lucas and his gang, she can do so—but she can't stay here."

Silver put her hand on Roddy's arm. "Don't talk like that," she begged. "Corinne will realize that she wants you more—more than she wants anything else. Go on back to the house and be nice to her."

Roddy patted the hand that lay on his arm. "That's all right, kid," he said abstractedly. "I know what you're trying to do. But the fact is, it may be impossible. Just now I don't feel like being particularly nice to anyone. I'm not going to force myself on Corinne."

"You're just being proud—and stubborn," Silver argued.

"All right. Let it go at that. There's a place for pride—and stubbornness, too."

She withdrew her hand and for a moment there was silence between them.

"You'd better run along to the house," he said finally, "and leave me to work this out in my own way."

Without a word, Silver slipped away into the darkness. A sensation of being suddenly bereft suffused Roddy as he watched her go. Cool and remote as Silver Grenoble always seemed, she had a warm and generous heart. He knew that now. Perhaps it was that fact that had drawn him to her on that cold, blowing dusk in December. She had a warmth of soul which Corinne,

with all her physical lusciousness, could not approach.

In a little while, with a dazed and insecure feeling, he went back to the house. In the living room, he paused and looked about him. Corinne had gone upstairs. He took the lamp and went up. Corinne was not in their room. Started, he spoke her name. When there was no response, he carried the lamp and gently opened the door of the "spare" room across the hall. Corinne was sleeping there, her soft, round arm thrown above her head. Her face was lovely and untroubled as a child's.

CHAPTER XII

For days Silver went about with a feeling of a physical weight pulling downward on her body, as though she had got herself entangled in an ugly gray mesh from which there was no escape.

There was much work to do in the garden, where Sophronia was setting out the tomato plants and putting in stakes and runners for the peas and beans. Silver had begun a rock garden too in a sunny niche on the hill above the creek. But it was impossible to escape the thought that bent like hammers in her mind all day and all night.

The month drew to a close in parching and unseasonable heat. Except for an ineffectual shower or two, there had been no rain. Sophronia weeded and watered the vegetable garden with an almost religious zeal. She and Silver carried water sprinklers where the hose would not reach, and moved on hands and knees down the long gray furrows of earth, pulling weeds and watching against the ravages of insects.

Usually they devoted the early part of the day to the vegetables, attending to their housework during the hotter hours, and returning to their garden again when it became cooler.

"I've had something on my mind all morning," Sophronia said one afternoon when she and Silver were at work in the kitchen. "I might as well get it off now as to go on stewin' over it by myself."

Silver gave her an anxious glance. "What is it, Phonie?"

"I was out early this morning," Phonie went on, "earlier than ordinary. I went up to take a look at them turkeys. You see that washin' on the line up there?" She pointed through the window to Roddy's back yard. "At five o'clock this morning, Roddy was hangin' out sheets and pillow cases and shirts!"

"Perhaps Corinne isn't equal to it, Phonie," Silver said.

The older woman gave a heavy sigh. "Equal to it!" she burst out. "I'd like to know what she is equal to. I've been doin' everything I can to help her—and show her how to do things that any woman knows without bein' shown—and when we're through she sits down and massages her hands and manicures her finger nails like someone that's been raised in a palace. She hates work—that's all there is to it. And anybody that hates work—"

She paused thoughtfully. "I don't know where the two of them are headin' to, I declare!"

Silver glanced down at her own hands, saw the short, roughened nails and the skin that had been browned from the sun and the work out of doors. But it was not fair to compare herself with Corinne, she reflected. If this life became intolerable to her, she still had enough money in the bank to take her away from it. Whereas Corinne—Corinne had only Roddy Willard, whom she had married. . . .

After supper, the Richters drove up to the side of the big house and were met by Roddy and Corinne. Silver, seated with old Roderick beneath the great oak, observed Harry Richter trying to draw Roddy into the car, although Roddy was still in overalls. Corinne looked diaphanous and lovely in a chiffon dress that Sophronia had dyed and made over for her. When the car made its departure, Corinne was seated in front between Harry Richter and a woman who was a stranger to Silver.

Instead of going back indoors, Roddy sauntered down to the old house.

"Why didn't you knock off and go down to the lake with Harry?" old Roderick asked.

"I've got to go over to Jason's," Roddy told him. "He called up today and wants those two Hereford calves brought up. I told him I'd run them over tonight in the truck. Are you going to Erickson's, Silver?"

"I don't think so," Silver replied. "I've started making myself a dress and I feel like finishing it tonight. Another time, Roddy."

At nine o'clock, old Steve had gone to bed in Roddy's house. There was no one else on the Willard farm except Silver. She had finished basting the seams of a figured linen dress and was taking it to the sewing machine in the corner of the dining room when she noticed that the sky had darkened curiously, and that the dry, hot wind that had been coming in through the dining room window had suddenly died.

Hopefully she went to the doorway and looked out. But no. The rain was passing to the southwest, and a baleful, green-white rim on the distant mass of cloud meant that somewhere farther away the tender new fields would be leveled by hail.

Silver thought apprehensively of Sophronia, who had gone to the Erickson's with only a light sweater over her shoulders.

It was a little after ten when she had the last stitch of her dress cut and tried, and was about to put it on her head when the outer door opened

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Humidity Makes Grain Moisture

Heat Not Alone Responsible for Content of Crops, Government Says.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

It's not so much the temperature of air as it is the humidity which governs the change in moisture content of grain in storage on farms and of grain on the standing stalk.

Under controlled air conditions in the Arlington (Va.) laboratory, engineers of the bureau made tests of samples, in bulk and in flat pans, of cereal grain, flax seed, soy beans and seed cotton. They also tested chopped hay.

They found that relative humidity of the atmosphere in which the moisture content of individual samples reached a point sufficiently low for safe storage varied somewhat with the different kinds of commodities but ranged from approximately 65 to 80 per cent. Cereal grain, when exposed to air at a relative humidity of 75 per cent, absorbed or gave off moisture until the final moisture content was approximately the maximum recommended for safe storage. At a relative humidity of 65 per cent the moisture content of the grain was lower and a relative humidity of 85 per cent higher than that recommended for safe storage.

A moisture content of 14 per cent for cereal grain, 16 per cent for soy beans, and 11 per cent for flax seed is usually low enough for safe storage under ordinary storage conditions.

The rate of change in moisture content of the samples at any given humidity and temperature depended largely upon the degree of exposure. When the commodities were exposed in such manner that each kernel or particle was in contact with moving air, the moisture content increased or decreased in some cases as much as 2 per cent in a few hours; when exposed in bulk, in layers only 4 inches thick, it took from five to seven days for a similar change to occur.

Variations in temperatures from 60 to 75 degrees F. at a constant humidity had little effect on the moisture content of the commodities. Considerable variation in moisture content of individual commodities existed especially at 85 per cent relative humidity, ranging from slightly more than 13 per cent for flax to about 33 per cent for hay. As the relative humidities increased from 65 per cent on, many of the commodities showed practically the same change in moisture content. This condition was particularly true of wheat, corn, sorghum, rice, oats and cotton.

In the case of soy beans, at relative humidity of 65 per cent the moisture content was lower than that of any of the other commodities, except flax seed. Stepping up relative humidity to 75 and to 85 per cent increased the moisture content of soy beans similar to that of hay. When the two oil-bearing seeds, soy beans and flax seed, were exposed to high humidities, a much greater percentage of moisture was absorbed by the beans which contain a higher percentage of oil.

Summer Alfalfa Seeding Found to Be Successful

Alfalfa, most useful legume crop, can be seeded successfully in summer months if care is taken in preparing the seedbed and putting in the seed, says a writer in the *Prairie Farmer*.

The ground should be plowed at least a month before seeding and should be disked several times to kill weeds. The soil should be firm under the seed, and the seed should be covered shallow and uniformly. Use about 10 to 12 pounds of good, hardy seed per acre. Do not seed with a nurse crop. Fields to be seeded to alfalfa should be tested for soil acidity, and if needed, ground limestone should be applied well in advance of seeding. A good method of seeding is to cultivate the soil, sow the seed broadcast and cover with a weeder or light harrow. Even though the summer-seeded alfalfa makes a good growth in the fall, it is not advisable to cut or pasture the crop the first fall.

Train Colts Early

The training of a colt should begin at an early age. Foals that are handled and halter-broken when young take the presence of man as a matter of course and are easily approached in the pasture and stall. In fact, according to the *Missouri Farmer*, horsemen who do not handle their colts until they are three years old marvel at the gentleness of colts that have received thorough early training. The first lesson may consist of fitting a leather halter on the foal. The next day tie the colt up in the same stall with its mother for about half an hour. Watch it to see that it does not become tangled in the halter rope or injure itself in any way. Repeat this lesson until the colt stands quietly; then it is ready for leading.

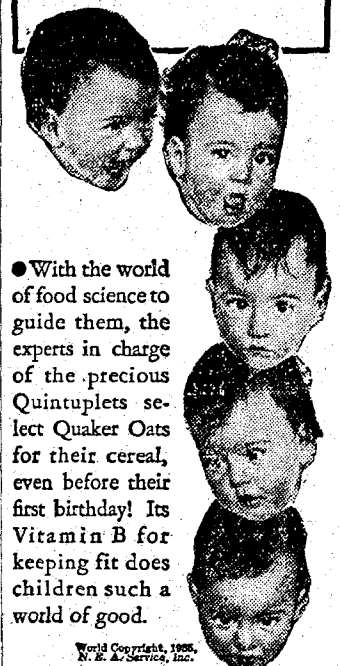
Weeds Steal Water

Shortage of moisture is probably one of the greatest factors in limiting corn yields, says the Iowa State college crop experts. They point out that it takes 363 pounds of water—measuring only the water that passes through the plant—to produce a pound of corn. A pound of oats requires 597 pounds of water, clover 797, and alfalfa 831. To produce a pound of ragweed it requires 948 pounds of water, a pound of cocklebur takes 432 pounds, lambsquarter 801 pounds,

FEAR FAT?—COUNT CALORIES

Anti-Fat claims that blacken the nutritional reputation of certain foods may be grossly misleading. Average individuals grow fat or thin according to the total number of calories they eat a day. The one rule for reducing is to cut down on the calories but include enough of all the food essentials.—Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

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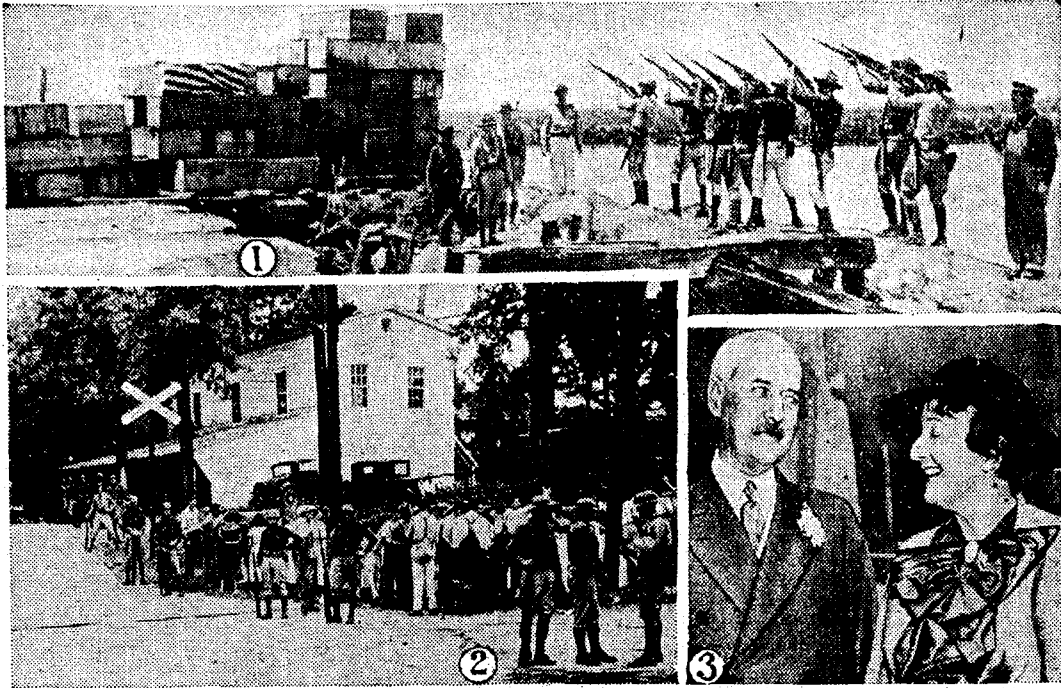
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Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Florida National Guardsmen firing volley over the coffins of war veterans killed in the recent hurricane before the bodies were cremated. 2—Two companies of South Carolina militiamen guarding the plant of the Pelzer Manufacturing company in Pelzer after a strike riot in which a woman was killed and more than a score of persons were injured. 3—Democratic Representative Michael K. Reilly of Wisconsin and his bride, who was Miss Mary Isobel Hall of Washington and New York, a noted concert soprano.

British Prince and His Fiancee



H. R. H. Prince Henry, duke of Gloucester, thirty-five, third son of the king and queen of England, and his fiancée, Lady Alice Scott, thirty-four, whose engagement was announced in the official court circular. Lady Alice is the third of five daughters of duke and duchess of Buccleuch and Queensbury.



Ecuador Shuns Dictator; Names Pons President

When Jose M. Velasco Ibarra, president of Ecuador, tried to set up a dic-



tatorship, there was quick revolt and he was ousted. Antonio Pons, shown above, was then made provisional president. He formerly was premier.

Army Men Accuse Publisher of Libel

Nelson Rounsevell, publisher of the Panama American, who was accused



of criminal libel because of articles concerning the suicides of four American soldiers stationed at Fort Clayton in the Canal Zone. The complainants were army officers.

Chiefs of the Young Democrats



Here are the president and vice president of the Young Democrat Clubs of America who were elected at a meeting in Milwaukee, Wis. They are Frank Wickham of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Mrs. Louise Galleher of Leesburg, Va. If the party needs youth and pep, here it is.

"Traveling Family McDaniel" Fills the Dock



Here's the line-up of the "Traveling Family McDaniel." Getting the E. R. McDaniel family on board the Matson liner Lurline at San Francisco for Honolulu was something like loading the ark. Noah wasn't there to do the checking but they came by two and two from Ardmore and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Abilene, Texas. They were not all McDaniels but they were related one way or another and when they assembled on the dock they occupied the major portion of it.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago,
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Lesson for September 22

JAMES (A GREAT CHRISTIAN LEADER)

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:1-21; James 1:1-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he hath been approved, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord promised to them that love him.—James 1:12.
PRIMARY TOPIC—What James Tells Us to Do.
JUNIOR TOPIC—James' Motto for Juniors.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Meet Life's Tests.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Message of James for Today.

Three individuals by the name of James are mentioned in the New Testament. In all probability this James was the brother of the Lord and the writer of the Epistle which bears his name.

I. James Presiding at a Church Council (Acts 15:1-21).

1. The controversy in the church at Antioch (vv. 1-5). A most difficult problem confronted the church, threatening its disruption into a Jewish and Gentile division. It was not a question of the admission of the Gentiles into the church. That had been settled some years before when Peter received Cornelius and his household. The question now was, on what ground could they be received? Should Gentile believers be required to keep the Mosaic law as a condition of salvation? In order to settle the matter, Paul and Barnabas were sent to Jerusalem for the decision of the mother church.

II. The Deliberation of the Council (vv. 6-21).

1. Peter speaks (vv. 6-11). He argued that God had borne witness to the acceptance of the Gentiles by giving the Holy Spirit to them as unto the Jews. Since God had not put a difference, it would be folly for them to do so.

2. Paul and Barnabas rehearsed their experience (v. 12). They told how that God had set his seal of approval on the preaching of salvation by grace through faith.

3. The argument of James (vv. 14-21). He took the fact declared by Peter and showed how it harmonized with prophecy (Amos 9:11-15). He showed that the reception of the Gentiles was not in conflict, but in harmony with God's plan. He made clear God's plan as follows:

a. To take out from among the Gentiles a people for his name (v. 14). This is what is now being done by the calling out of the church.

b. After the church is completed, Israel will be converted and restored to their land by the Lord himself at his return (vv. 16, 17).

c. This will be followed by the conversion of the world through the agency of converted Israel (v. 17; cf. Rom. 11:15). Having shown that there was no conflict with the Scriptures rightly divided, he gave his judgment that the Gentiles should not be troubled with the things that are Jewish, but should be warned against the perils of heathenism, such as meat offered to idols, fornication, and blood.

4. The decision (vv. 22-29). The mother church unanimously endorsed James' recommendation. They sent a letter stating the decision of the conference. This decision was duly delivered to the church at Antioch and was received with rejoicing.

II. James Giving Counsel to Christians (James 1:1-17).

1. Concerning trials (vv. 2-17).

a. The Christian's attitude toward them (vv. 2-4). They were to meet them joyfully because of their beneficial effects. Trials reveal fidelity, and by their effects develop the grace of patience.

b. The Christian's supreme need in these trials (vv. 5-8). It is wisdom to meet them intelligently. He makes clear that the source of this wisdom is in God and that the means of gaining it is asking in faith, and the very liberality of God is the guarantee that the needed supply will be provided.

c. The rich and the poor are sharers alike in affliction (vv. 9-11). Frequently the poor man thinks that the rich are free from testings, whereas they are usually more severely tested.

d. The blessed reward of enduring the testing (v. 12). The one who faithfully endures the temptation shall be awarded the crown of life.

e. The source of temptation (vv. 13-17). Temptations spring out of human desire. They do not come from God. Sin is not necessarily the desire, but the gratifying of it improperly. When one is thus led away by his natural desires, sin is conceived which brings forth death. In such case, sin is the gratification of a right desire in a wrong way.

Life is not so complex if we do not persist in making it so. We need faith—we need to be brave—to keep the corners of the mouth turned up and not down. And after all it is only a step at a time.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

Affliction
Much of what a man tells you in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any outpouring of his heart, should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy he has spoken to you as to his own soul.

DOGIES, DEACONS STILL HEARD IN SPEECH OF WEST

Cowboys may not be churchgoers, but they know their "deacons"; they may not be familiar with interior decorations, but they're well acquainted with "hatracks."

Although much of the picturesque language commonly associated with the "Wild West" of a few decades ago has been swallowed up in changing times and customs, a few of the terms applied to live stock in another generation still linger on in the modern live stock and meat industry, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"Notwithstanding the fact that tremendous improvements have been made in live stock breeding in recent decades and many new terms have been coined to identify the better grades of cattle, hogs, and sheep, the same names applied to certain grades fifty years ago are still accepted today," the Institute explained.

"For instance, a 'deacon' is still a very young calf, and a 'hatrack' is still merely an animal that is too thin to be sold for fresh beef."

Other terms which have survived in the face of vast changes and improvements in the live stock and meat industry include "dogies," which are small cattle native to the southern states and made famous in a cowboy song-hit of recent memory; "singers," which are hogs with narrow backs and straight sides well adapted for lean bacon; "mulies,"—sometimes called "moolies,"—which are hornless breeds of cattle; "jack pots," for mixed lots of cattle; and "pewees," which are exceptionally small pigs or lambs.

Death to Poisonous Black Widow Spider

One of the most poisonous insects which troubles mankind is the Black Widow spider. While this insect is fairly easily identified by the hour-glass marking on the under side, oftentimes people have been bitten by it before they have had time to discover its dangerous character. The best plan is to regard all spiders with suspicion, and to destroy them as soon as they are discovered. A reliable insect spray, containing an ample quantity of Pyrethrins, a product derived from Pyrethrum flowers, is not only sure death to spiders, including the dread Black Widow, but kills flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests.

In making up a product of this kind, it is important that ample Pyrethrins be included to give a complete killing effect. Unless sufficient Pyrethrins are contained in the mixture insects may be stunned and rendered groggy for a time, but recover from the effects of the spray.

Sailing Women

Among the 34 members of the crew of the Soviet freighter which carries general cargo, five of the sailors are women. One of the group is third officer, another is assistant engineer, two are stewardesses, and another an assistant in the steward's department.

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THE FIRST GAME LAW

Two hundred years ago the Indians in Kentucky set aside game refuges for bears and created what may have been the first game law in America, says Vernon Bailey, retired naturalist of the Biological Survey. Bear fat, bear meat, and bear skins were the most prized returns of the hunt. Large areas were set aside as "beloved bear grounds" where only a limited number of animals could be killed each year, so that a permanent supply of these animals would be maintained. Mr. Bailey believes it might be well today to follow the example of the Kentucky Indians, and establish "beloved bear grounds."

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CONNECTICUT DIGS INTO PAST HISTORY

Observes 300th Anniversary of Its Settlement.

Washington. — Connecticut is bubbling over with enthusiasm during the celebration of its tercentenary. Every town in the state is digging up its past history. Recent anniversaries observed in connection with the tercentenary are the Bristol sesquicentennial and the two hundred and seventy-fifth year of the Hopkins Grammar school in New Haven.

"Netherlanders, not the English, were first on the Connecticut scene," says the National Geographic society. "They sailed up the broad Connecticut river, mapped part of the coastline, and later established a trading post near the present site of Hartford."

"But rumors of the fertile lands and mild climate of the Connecticut valley had reached the Plymouth colony. Settlers from Massachusetts hurried down from the north, set up a rival post on the river, and in 1635 founded the three towns of Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford, nucleus of the colony."

"The fundamental orders adopted by this little group marked the beginning of constitutional government in this country. Later, when Connecticut delegates played an important part in the shaping of the federal Constitution, their state became known as the 'Constitution State.'"

Included Wide Territory.

"Under the charter of 1602, granted by Charles II, the Connecticut colony included Long Island, and stretched westward from Narragansett bay to the Pacific ocean! The Wyoming valley in north central Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve in Ohio (near the present city of Cleveland) were considered part of Connecticut even late in the Eighteenth century. The New Haven colony, founded in 1633, had not been consulted when this charter was procured, and it took three years to persuade its people to unite with the Hartford group. Hartford was made the capital, but from 1701 to 1873 New Haven shared the honors as joint capital."

"Geography molded Connecticut's fate. It is a little state (the third smallest in the Union), broken into smaller units by topography. The wide valley of the Connecticut river, running north and south through the center of the state, separates the rough uplands of the eastern and western portions. Long after the coast and central valley was settled these highlands remained a wilderness. They consist of a series of hills and ridges, high in the north and low near the coast, paralleling the southward course of rivers and streams."

"Rocky hillsides and narrow valleys made large farms impractical in Connecticut. Only the Connecticut valley was particularly suited to the raising of staple crops, such as tobacco. So the state became a land of small, independent farms and diversified crops. Agriculture in Connecticut was never easy."

Many Important Industries.

"That is why the people turned to industry as the best available source of wealth. Here again geography cramped them. The state has water power but few minerals. The old Granby copper mines, never very profitable, were turned into a prison during the Revolution. Salisbury's iron mines were more successful. They have been worked for two centuries, furnishing ore for Revolutionary cannon balls and for the anchor of the Constitution."

"Lacking raw materials Connecticut has concentrated on the manufacture of brass and copper products, machinery, firearms, ammunition, typewriters, and innumerable small articles; tableware, tacks, machetes, coffee percolators, rubber boots, needles, pins, books and eyes."

"Bridgeport's industries lead them all and New Haven is not far behind. The latter owes quite as much to Eli Whitney as to Eli Yale. After the inventor perfected the cotton gin he turned to New Haven. Another New Haven man, Charles Goodyear, discovered the process for vulcanizing rubber."

"A century ago Connecticut was a sea-going country. Shipbuilding, whaling and China trade brought wealth to coastal villages and river ports. Many of the vessels that carried forty-niners around the Horn were built at Mystic. Essex launched the Oliver Cromwell, first ship in the U. S. navy; and Wethersfield built the Desire, first American vessel to cross the Atlantic. But times have changed. New London is now a submarine base, and the fishing industry confines itself chiefly to the oysterbeds of Long Island Sound."

Old Serbian Mine Yields Secret of "Magic" Sword

Belgrade.—A prospector examining medieval mine workings in Old Serbia believes he has solved the mystery of the "magic swords which would cut through the armor of the enemy" with which many of the legendary heroes of the Serbian Middle Ages were armed. In an old working from which iron had been extracted he found a piece of metal which is probably the oldest piece of special steel known. He tried in vain to bore a hole in it and finally sent it to Vienna to be examined. Analysis proved it to be a nickel steel of peculiar hardness. The circumstances under which it was found suggest that it is at least 1,000 years old—950 years before nickel steel was rediscovered.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Tall, slender, brown-haired Miss Mary Adeline Prentice has an aversion to interviews. She believes that even a granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has a right to live her own life. Interest in her has been aroused by the fact becoming known that she had taken a position as office nurse for a physician and clad in a white uniform, as thousands of other New York women do, reports for duty at 9 a. m. each day and leaves when the last patient has been ushered out. Also, instead of continuing to live in the Prentice town home in West Fifty-third street, very close to the residences of her grandfather and her uncle, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., she is sharing a modest apartment in the East Seventies hard by the Third avenue elevated. All that is her own affair, Miss Prentice holds. But it is reported that before going out on her own, she obtained the consent of her parents.

Miss Prentice, who also answers her employer's telephone, was graduated from Vassar. For a nursing career, she studied both in New Haven, Conn., and at Columbia university. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, her father being an attorney and her mother, the former Miss Alta Rockefeller, the second child of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. In addition to the Fifty-third street town-house, the family also has a large summer place, Mt. Hope Farms, at Williams-ton, Mass. Miss Prentice is called Madeline by her close friends.

In going on her own, Miss Prentice had an example right in her own family. About ten years ago it was disclosed that her brother, John Rockefeller Prentice, was working his way through Yale by acting as night switch-board operator in the New Haven hospital. He was graduated in 1928 after winning several scholarships. He is now an attorney.

For the last 20 years, the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been worried. Through the basement ran six 48-inch water mains, outlets of the Central park reservoir. It's not an uncommon thing for water mains to burst and had any one of the half-dozen done so, the chances were that art treasures worth many thousands, stored in the basement when not on exhibition, would have been ruined or at least damaged. The six mains are now being replaced by two 6-foot mains which will not come nearer the building than 150 feet.

Remaining at the museum a bit longer, saw a vase has been added recently to the Greek collection, which shows that the story of Jason and the Golden Fleece was old even in the Fifth century, B. C. On the vase is depicted the familiar adventure story in detail. In the center is Athena with a Medusa head. On the left, Jason is snatching the fleece from a snake dragon. An Argonaut stands on Athena's right, his hand on a rail of the Argo. The prow of the ship, is the head of a beautiful woman.

Maybe, sometime, I'll learn not to trust too much to appearances. While enjoying the always fascinating marine panorama from a Battery park bench, fell into conversation with a bearded, leathery-faced old chap who looked as if he'd just stepped off the bridge of some ocean tramp. His talk, too, was of the ocean, so I held him to be a retired sea captain. Then it developed that he had gained his marine knowledge as a truck driver around the Brooklyn piers, and instead of being retired, he was merely resting before going over to look for another job.

Subway eavesdropping: "I wouldn't of took him on if he wasn't my brother-in-law and what does he do to repay me? Tells his wife I'm a bum business man and she tells my wife and she believes him."

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Everybody Sees Double at Twins' Big Wedding

Long Beach, Calif.—Five hundred pairs of twins answered the call when Long Beach announced a twin contest. Youngest were Patricia Gale and Gale Patricia La Forte, eleven weeks. Oldest were H. E. and A. L. McArden, hale and hearty at eighty-five years of age.

A twin judge performed a twin marriage ceremony attended by 11 pairs of twins as bridesmaids and another pair as flower girl and ring bearer.

Find Strange Holes on Nebraska Farms

York, Neb.—In the western part of York county near Bradshaw large holes are appearing in the surface of the earth. Some of the holes are about 5 feet across, with a "room" 10 or 12 feet square beneath. One is about 15 feet across, with the hole underneath about 20 feet deep. There are many smaller holes.

These are found on the Carl Larson and Martin Johnson farms.

Some think the earthquake last March caused them. Others advance other theories. Pioneers say such holes "came and went" in the same manner about 35 or 40 years ago.

THE WORK OF CREDIT

Shows How It Gives Needed-Aid to All Classes of Prudent Borrowers

How a bank loan portfolio presents a graphic cross section picture of the business of its community is disclosed by the description which a midwestern bank recently gave of its loans to customers. It revealed also how closely interwoven with its neighbors' varied lives are the threads of the bank's financial helpfulness.

This description showed that the bank had made a loan of \$100,000 to a local shoe manufacturer to purchase materials, discount bills and meet current requirements.

To a wholesale grocer \$95,000 had been advanced for the purchase of inventory, the loan to be repaid over a period in accordance with specified terms set forth in the loan agreement.

Another loan had been made to a home owner to the amount of \$200 for painting and repairing. This was made in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration and was being repaid in twenty-four monthly installments of \$8.33 each.

A dentist had been loaned \$300 to purchase new equipment. He was paying off the debt out of his professional earnings as they came in.

To a large domestic refrigerator distributor \$30,000 had been granted on warehouse receipts to finance dealer shipments.

A home owner had been granted a \$3,000 mortgage loan to be repaid in three years.

One thousand dollars had been advanced to an office worker on the cash surrender value of his insurance policy to aid him in meeting an emergency.

The National Total

If each of these various examples were multiplied many times the result would represent the total volume of credit cooperation which the bank was extending to its neighbors in its community, for aggregate loans to all its customers amounted to more than twelve million dollars.

If the typical examples here given were multiplied by many millions of times the result would represent the total economic cooperation which the banking system of the country as a whole is extending to aid the innumerable personal, professional, industrial and commercial activities which make up the whole business life of the nation. The nationwide total of such loans is in excess of 20 billion dollars.

BANKS PLAN ADVERTISING

Substantial funds have been set aside from reserves of the American Bankers Association to finance the development by its Advertising Department of a service of informative newspaper advertisements setting forth in brief, popular language the methods and policies under which banks operate, their effective practices for protecting their depositors' funds, the services they render and the various ways in which they cooperate with business in their own communities in fostering sound recovery and progress.

Some 350 banks are now using this material and it is available at a moderate price for all of the members in the association who care to use it in bringing about better public understanding in their own communities regarding banking and its services. It has materially stimulated the use of newspaper advertising among banks.

Many favorable comments have been expressed regarding the informative and constructive character of its messages. It is issued in two sizes: the larger size is 3 columns wide by 10 inches deep, but in some instances subscribing banks have expanded this to occupy full pages in their local papers in order to obtain a more emphatic effect. Four pieces of advertising copy are supplied each month in this service.

BANKERS SUPPORT ACTIVE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association is promoting widely among bankers the practice of aiding their farm customers in installing on their farms better financial, accounting and operating methods. It also cooperates in the endeavors of the state bankers' associations along similar lines.

The commission has published a book on "Making Farm Investments Safe," presenting a compendium of helpful material published over a period of years as a reference guide in the daily routine of banking and farming relationships. It has also published "Factors Affecting Farm Credit," discussing in an illustrative way how farm credit can be obtained on a sound basis.

Another publication is the monthly Bulletin of the commission which circulates to about 10,000 persons, among them the county agents throughout the United States, who make frequent use of the material and suggestions prepared by the commission. Likewise, the commission has appointed 2,300 key bankers covering every county in the United States, who act as focal points in their districts in fostering better understanding between bankers and farmers.

A HUGE BANKING SYSTEM

The latest official figures covering all banks in the United States show that there are 16,042 licensed banking institutions of every kind and that over 63,000,000 persons have entrusted them with their deposits to the amount of \$44,800,000,000.

We're Paying Up

(An editorial from the Grand Rapids Press)

Governor Fitzgerald estimates that \$5,000,000 in delinquent taxes has been collected as a result of the legislature's new payment plan and the state's advertising campaign telling about it. He also believes that forty per cent of this sum represents first installments from those who are beginning to clean up their indebtedness and on that basis something like \$15,000,000 in tax accounts once called "dead" will be added to the general fund.

These figures attest to the soundness of the legislature's settlement of the delinquent tax problem and reveal how much available revenue would have been lost if in a spirit of false charity the lawmakers had voted to cancel delinquent taxes. From the humanitarian point of view, too, the unknown number of homes made secure from foreclosure by the installment plan is a source of gratification to everyone. While the state does not want to take title to any of them, it would have been obliged to do so in order to obtain needed revenue and out of fairness to owners who have managed to keep up their taxes through depression years.

Moreover the collected millions demonstrate the wisdom of the advertising drive. It was money well spent, for a \$75,000 appropriation undoubtedly brought in a fair share of the \$5,000,000 and perhaps may attract \$15,000,000. Not a bad return on the investment. However, this conspicuous success implies not so much the truth of the axiom, "It pays to advertise," as it does the fact that when state administration is conducted as private business would be, it can be run efficiently.

We have had one example already in Governor Fitzgerald's refusal to spend in excess of income, with the result that now we have no deficit. No good business man would think of operating otherwise. At present we have another example in the returns from advertising. The next step the state should take in imitation of business practices is to hire its employees on the basis of merit by inaugurating civil service examinations for all departments.

The pleasures of the mighty are the terrors of the poor.

Candidates for public office who "forget" to pay for their advertising bills will make mighty poor public officials. They might forget to do their duty further than draw their salary. The Progress can tell you who some of them are. — Elk Rapids Progress.

Ideas Often Wrong About Dairy Feeds

Tests made of rations for dairy cows show that many generally accepted ideas concerning these feeds are wrong, according to the dairy husbandry department at Michigan State College.

One of the commonest mistakes concerns the value of alfalfa hay, as many feeders think that, even when sufficient quantities of alfalfa are fed to supply all necessary protein, the protein is not the right kind.

Two equal lots of dairy cows were fed at the College to settle this argument. One lot received ground yellow corn, ground oats, wheat bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal, salt, and steamed bone meal. The other cows were fed a mixture of ground oats, ground rolled oats, alfalfa leaf meal, and common salt.

The feeding period extended over a period of four months. The cows were as nearly equal as possible in production ability. The cows fed the complex grain mixture produced nine pounds more of butterfat and 304 pounds less of milk than those on the alfalfa and alfalfa mixture. The total production for the cows on the simple mixture was 27,186 pounds of milk and 852 pounds of butterfat. Maintenance of body weights was equal on the two rations.

Another misconception about dairy feeds is the belief that cottonseed meal injures dairy animals if fed in large quantities. This has been disproved by trials at the College and by tests made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. No injury to the general health of animals fed large amounts of cottonseed meal nor any other troubles were caused by the meal even when the feeding continued over long periods.

OLD JOHN DON'T

GET UP NIGHTS

He Made This 25c Test

Old John says, "I had to get up 5 or 6 times every night. This bladder irregularity was accompanied with scanty flow, burning and backache. I flushed out excess acids with little green tablets containing buchu leaves, juniper oil, etc., called BUKETS. They work on the bladder similar to castor oil on the bowels. After four days if not pleased any druggist will refund four 25c. I sleep good now." Gidley & Mac, Druggists.

Don't expect merit anywhere when money says it.

When a shoe doesn't fit, the face shows it.

The happiest people are those who don't envy others.

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Each purchase adds to the value of your home

Each purchase that you make in your own home town is not only convenient for yourself, but adds something of value to the town and to yourself—something of value that we often overlook when we decide to go to a neighboring town to buy. For out of every small purchase of yours comes that essential of trade—turnover of currency—the factor that can make business good or bad in direct proportion to its speed. . . . And out of each small sum you spend comes, also, a small fraction that is tured over to your own town in the form of taxes—taxes that you would have to pay directly to the city, were it not for the business firms that pay it. . . . Add to that the fact that increasing volume of business adds to attractiveness of the town which in turn adds to property values—which includes the home you live in.

Keep boosting your own home town!