

## TAWAS CITY

### JAMES HAMILTON DEAD; PIONEER MERCHANT HERE

Funeral Services Held Last Tuesday Afternoon

James Hamilton, pioneer merchant of this city, died at about nine o'clock Saturday evening. Mr. Hamilton was 81 years old. He had been in poor health for several months. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the residence, Rev. W. A. Gregory of the Methodist Episcopal church officiated. Last rites were given by Tawas City Lodge No. 303, F. & A. M. Burial was in the Tawas City cemetery.

James Hamilton was born August 16, 1849, on Prince Edwards Island, Canada. He came to Tawas City in 1869 and was united in marriage to Annie Minor in 1873, who with a grandson, Hamilton Grenney of Ann Arbor, survives him. The daughter died a number of years ago.

Mr. Hamilton's active life was spent as a merchant in this city, commencing in the roaring lumber days. He was a man of sterling character and was held in the highest esteem by his many friends throughout this section, who deeply sympathize with the widow.

Those from out of the city who attended the funeral were Hamilton Grenney of Ann Arbor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harting of Pontiac and Clyde McMullen of Flint.

### REDUCTION IN PROPERTY TAX FOR ROAD PURPOSES

Few people realize the extent to which property taxes have been reduced as it pertains to roads. In Iosco county the total reduction for all road taxes, township, county and covert since 1930 is approximately 82 per cent. In 1930 the total property taxes raised for the three items, township, county road tax and county road tax was \$109,001.48. In 1932 this amounted to \$19,638.08. For the entire state the same items amounted to \$26,514,207.12 in 1930 and \$6,270,993.53, a reduction of approximately 76%. From 1930 to 1932 the reduction in the Iosco county property tax for the three items enumerated above, used for road purposes, aggregates \$89,368.40. The only property taxes for road purposes now being levied is that assessed by the township authorities for township roads not yet taken over by the county.

In 1929 all townships in Iosco county raised in property taxes for road purposes a total of \$48,020.10, in 1930 \$47,371.28, in 1931 \$37,890.94, in 1932 \$19,638.08. Within a few years this property tax will be eliminated entirely. Under the township road relief act it is necessary that the Road Commissions take over all the township roads in the counties within five years. This law became effective in 1932. In Iosco county there are 545 miles of township roads, excluding the roads in recorded plats outside of the cities, which must be taken over the sixth year. Iosco county will receive approximately \$36,000.00 per year, starting the fifth year, for this purpose. This is about two-thirds the amount all townships raised in 1929 for maintaining township roads.

A further decrease in property taxes for the township roads will be shown each year as the roads are being taken over by the county. These decreases in property taxes have been replaced by the automobile tax revenue.

The Horton bill passed by the 1932 session of the legislature is responsible for the elimination of a large portion of the property tax loads for roads from the backs of the taxpayers. Previous to the passage of this law 50% of the automobile weight tax was returned to the counties for use on county roads. The Horton bill now provides that 100% of the automobile weight tax shall be returned to the counties, 50% of the first half goes to the road commissions as heretofore, and the other 50% is specifically earmarked for property tax reduction.

Herman Hahn of Turner spent a few days this week with Clement Stephens.

### IN MEMORIAM

To the memory of our dear wife and mother, Martha Schreiber Brooks, who departed this life March 9th, 1932.

I cannot say, and I will not say that she is dead. She is just away with a cheery smile and a wave of the hand. She has wandered into an unknown land. And left us dreaming how very fair it needs must be, since she lingers there; And you, oh you, who the wildest yearn For the old-time step and the glad return.

Think of her faring on as dear In the love of there, as the love of here; Think of her still as the same, I say, She is not dead—she is just away.

Fred Arthur Brooks and Family.

### MONUMENTS

Now is the time to order monuments to have it set for Memorial Day. Old reliable company. Phone 122. Bert Fowler, Tawas City.

Ed. Marzinski spent Saturday in Bay City.

Miss Leulah Springer, formerly of Fairbault, has been very ill for the past two weeks but is better at the present writing.

Leo Stevanski of Bay City was a week end guest at the home of his uncle, Jos. Stevanski. Gerald Stevanski accompanied him home for the week.

Mrs. Ernest Kasischke and daughter, Misses Elvera and Norma, were Saturday visitors in Bay City.

Mrs. Alex McCormick is spending the week in Saginaw.

Hi-Grade rubber soles—ladies' 35c, boys' 40c, men's 50c. Wear twice as long as leather. Special cash price for another week only. Our patronage during our last week's sale was so great, we are forced to continue for another week. Tawas City Electric Shoe Repair.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Johnson of Hale died Wednesday night. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The funeral services will be held Saturday from their home.

Edw. Brown was called to Flint on account of the death of his daughter, Maxine.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gaul spent Wednesday in Saginaw.

For Sale—Vacuum cleaner and sweeper with all attachments, in best of condition, at a bargain price. Frank Novess, or inquire at Herald Office.

Misses Jean Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, and Minnie Smith of New York arrived last Wednesday for a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Leslie, daughter, Miss Delta, and sons, Myrton and Duane, left Thursday for several weeks' visit in Florida.

Leon Belknap of Pontiac was called here the first of the week by the illness of his mother, Mrs. H. M. Belknap.

Mrs. Cecil Cox and Mrs. Albert Mallon spent Thursday in Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Schmoock and daughter, Will Schmoock, Mrs. John Siefold and children, all of Detroit, were week end guests of relatives here.

Miss Lillian Tanner attended the beauty show in Saginaw on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

A quantity of second-hand furniture in good condition for sale cheap. Frank Novess, or inquire at Herald Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Groff and family of Detroit came Thursday evening to spend the week end with their sister, Mrs. Jos. Stevanski.

The Twentieth Century Club met at the City Hall on Saturday, March 4th, and studied Italy. Following was the program: Song—High School Girls' Quartet; Her Customs—Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle; Political Situation—Mrs. Elizabeth Holland; Italian Music—Miss Gulliford; Music—Mrs. Braddock. The club's newly elected officers for the coming year are: President—Mrs. Dease; First Vice-President—Mrs. Campbell; Second Vice-President—Mrs. Bing; Secretary—Mrs. Watts; Treasurer—Mrs. Boomer; Delegate—Mrs. Stevens; Alternate—Mrs. Campbell.

### SCHOOL NOTES

The Seniors led in percentage of attendance for the school during the past month. They were first with a percentage of 97.2, while the Freshmen were second with a percentage of 96.6.

In the local contest, Evelyn Bigelow won first place with the declamation, A Plea for Cuba. Marvin Mallon, who gave A Reply to Mr. Cery, was placed second. Arlene Leslie won first place with the oration Child Labor, and Rose DePotty, who gave A Plea for the Jew, was placed second. We are very grateful to Miss Worden, Miss Courtade, and Mr. Fairman, who assisted us as judges.

Miss Hützel spoke to the assembly Wednesday afternoon on Personality and Character of Young People.

The American history class has (Turn to No. 1, back page)

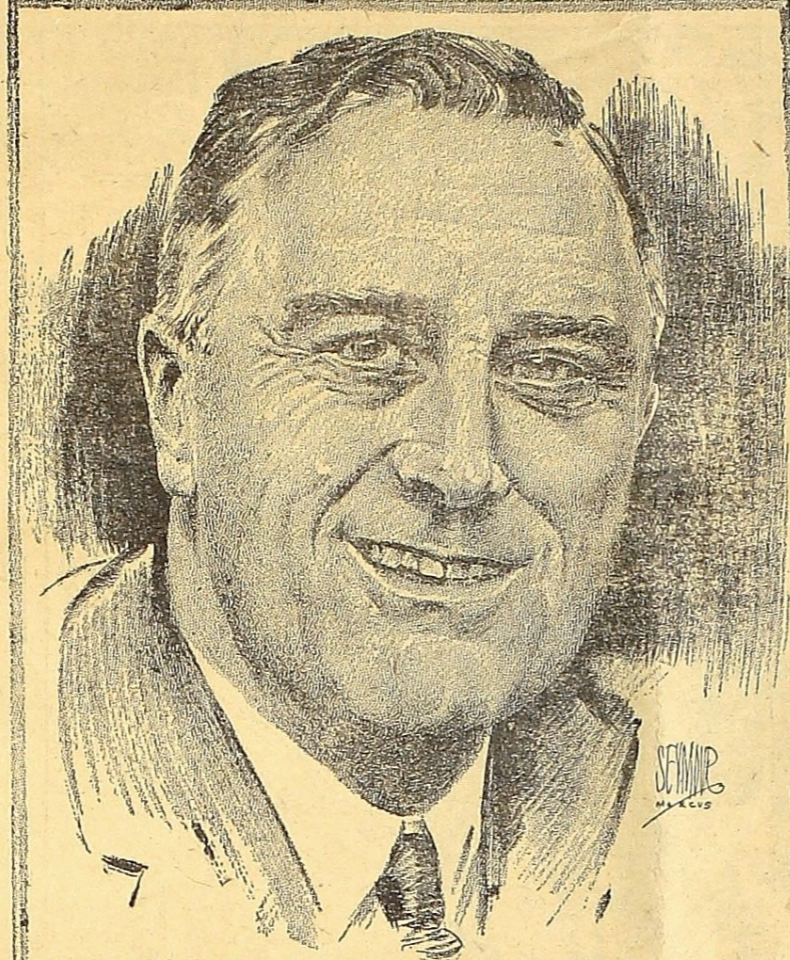
### BAPTIST CHURCH

10:00 a. m.—Morning Worship.  
11:15 a. m.—Church School. Theme—"Jesus Ministering to Human Need."  
6:30 p. m.—B. Y. P. U. meets.  
Hemlock Road.  
2:00 p. m.—Church School.  
3:00 p. m.—Preaching Service.  
Frank Metcalf, Pastor.

### CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness extended to me during my recent bereavement.

Mrs. James Hamilton.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

"First of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself; nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. \* \* \* \* The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. \* \* \* \* They have made me the present incumbent of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it."—From Inaugural Address.

### GIVES EXPLANATION OF WELFARE RELIEF WORK

The state at present has 40 men working under the R. F. C. welfare relief funds. The men are being picked by the various supervisors near the present job. As soon as the weather permits work will be started in different parts of the county and men will be employed on those jobs living in that locality.

It is not practical to use men from one part of the county on work that is too far from their homes. The committee is going to make every effort to see that the work is as evenly distributed as possible.

Frank Brown, Secretary, Relief Committee.

### TAWAS CITY WILL HAVE TWO TICKETS

The Republican and Democratic parties have called for caucuses and conventions and Tawas City will have both of the major parties on the ballots for the spring election.

The Democratic caucus and convention will be held at the city hall, Friday, March 13. Caucuses will be called at eight o'clock.

Monday, March 13, the Republican caucus and convention will be held at the city hall, beginning at 7:30 p. m.

### CHILD HEALTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN SHERMAN

The Iosco County Child Health Committee will meet on Tuesday, March 14th, at 2:30 p. m. at the Sherman town hall. Sherman township is in charge of the program and refreshments. New officers will be elected and plans for a Child Health Day in May will be discussed.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Literary Club Rooms, East Tawas, Sunday, 10:30 a. m.—Subject: "Substance."

### FOR SALE—6 standard hives of bees.

Ted Winchell, phone 188-F4. adv

## EAST TAWAS WINS CLASS C; OSCODA, CLASS D

### Splendid Spirit Prevails At District Basketball Tournament

The high school basketball tournament for this district was held last week Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 2, 3 and 4, at the Community Building, East Tawas. Entrants in class C competition included East Tawas, Standish and Whittemore. Class D entrants were Oscoda, Pinconning, Prescott, Rose City, Sterling, Alabaster and St. Joseph.

A splendid spirit prevailed throughout the tournament. The attitude shown by fans, schools and players was highly commendable. Cansfield (Bay City) and Coulter (Saginaw) handled the refereeing and umpiring of the games very nicely.

### East Tawas Wins Class C Championship

East Tawas high school's team, which had gone through the regular season without a setback, kept up its fast pace and also went through the tournament without defeat. They downed Whittemore easily Friday night in the semi-finals by a score of 30-13. Standish, who had drawn a pass for the semi-finals, put up a stiff battle against the East Tawas boys in the finals Saturday night

### BRIDGE TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD AT EAST TAWAS NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

The Tawas Auction Bridge tournament will be held at the American Legion hall in East Tawas next Monday night. The change in place has been made due to the fact that the Republican caucuses and city convention will be held Monday night at the Tawas City hall.

### IRENE DUNNE IN A ROMANTIC DRAMA

Again Irene Dunne portrays a woman from girlhood to matronly years in "The Secret of Madame Blanche" showing at the Family Theatre, East Tawas, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 15, 16 and 17.

A personal triumph for Irene Dunne. Here the heroine of "Cimarron" leaves the pure, albeit harsh, real plains of Oklahoma and the neatly hidden apartment in "Back Street" for the honkytonks of the debt-defaulting nation. She sings a bit, ages beautifully, is more sinned against than sinning.

Starting as a bright romance, animated by the atmosphere of a "gay 90" theatrical troupe voyaging to and playing in London, this production, formerly titled "The New Desire," suddenly turns into a ponderous human interest drama, whose motivating theme is motherly affection and sacrifice. To all intents and purposes it is almost exclusively a woman's picture.

Despite the heaviness of the major portion of the picture, Irene Dunne, Phillips Holmes, and Douglas Wilton contribute effective performances in this story of a woman's love and devotion to those to whom she is tied by blood.

### THE BANK HOLIDAY

The best conceivable system of banking could not pay all its depositors if they should all demand their money at once.

Starting with the foregoing consideration, perhaps some candid thought may be placed upon the situation here in Michigan. We know the banking function is temporarily suspended. But when critical situations of the kind arise we are all too prone to let the facts loom big in our minds in a glaring headline sort of way, without thinking about them. There is a vast difference between being mesmerized by a glaring fact and thinking about it.

What is the meaning of the special legislation being rushed?—what, in a word, will be its effect?

In plainest terms, which we can all grasp, the thought behind the special provisions being rushed is this:

Anything with respect to banking is better than a run on a bank. Almost any conceivable handling of a bank situation is better than forcing a bank receivership.

We do not have to be practiced in banking nor deeply read concerning banking to realize the foregoing. Anyone can pretty well see that it is vastly better that depositors be limited, on occasions, in their power of withdrawal, if need be, than that a run, anywhere, should be precipitated, or a receivership unnecessarily caused.

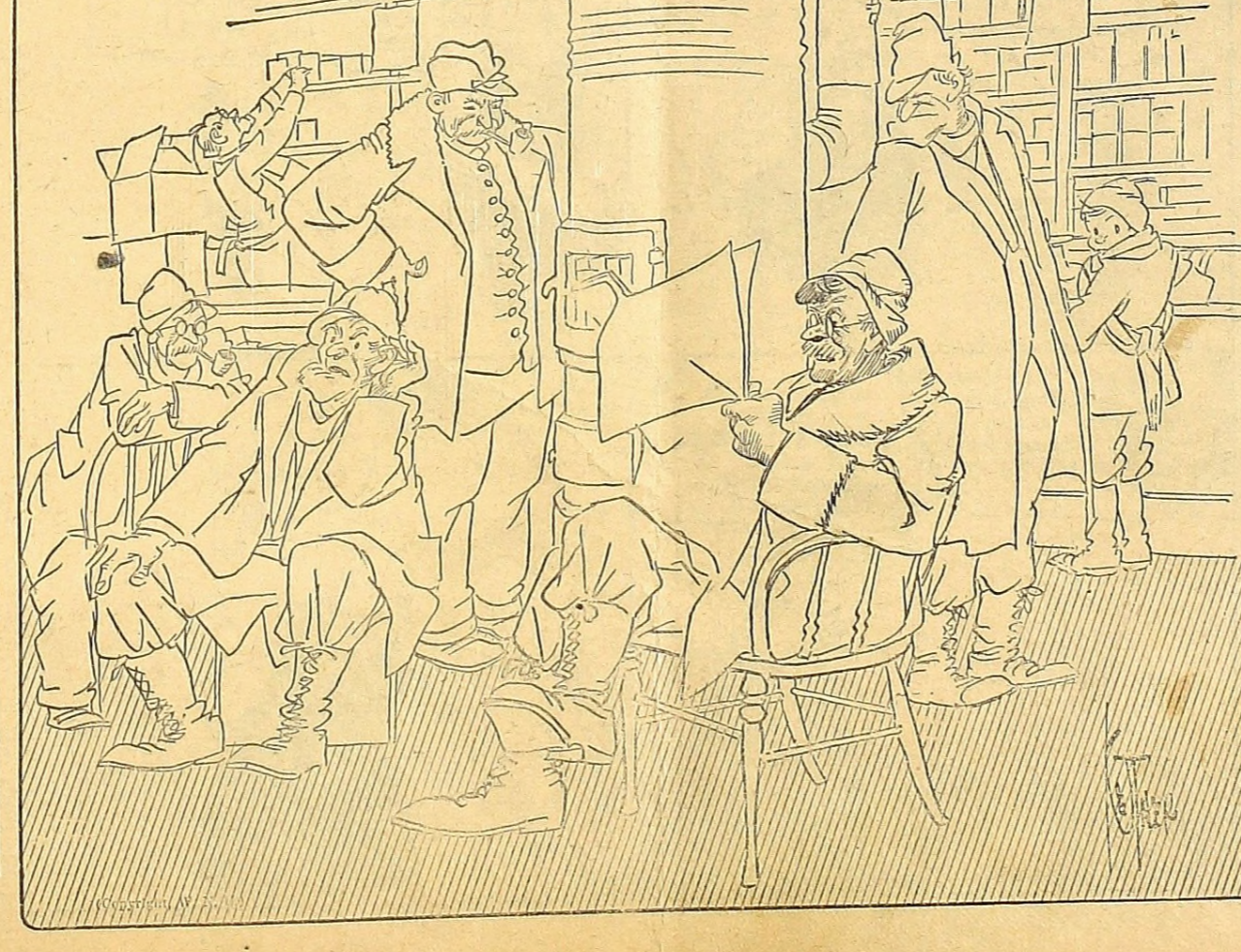
Sometimes, in the hands of a receiver, a way of re-opening a bank can be worked out, and that is always agreeable. But where a bank receivership is pushed through to complete liquidation it is the very worst possible thing that could happen to a depositor.

So, then, if, out of the respite given by the bank holiday, an arrangement arises whereby the power of government can save us from our impulses the studied arrangement will be vastly better than any helter-skelter development that might ensue. Depositors, left to their own unregulated selves, have often worked the greatest injustices upon themselves. Banks, perfectly solvent, perfectly sound, have been forced to close. Those who did the forcing usually suffered most.

This discussion started with the assertion that the best conceivable banking system could not exist if all depositors should chance to demand their money the same day. What is being prepared, then, is the power of the state to regulate withdrawals when need of such regulation arises.

The bank holiday plan has been used on various occasions, beginning with 1907, and used at intervals since. Most holidays have served a good end.—Lansing State Journal.

### The Inaugural Address



but were turned back by a 27-23 count. The excellent work performed by the East Tawas squad during the season's campaign made them favorite contenders for the class C crown. Their capture of the championship, therefore, was not a surprise. Followers of the team are keenly interested in the outcome of their efforts at the regionals being held at Mt. Pleasant this week end.

Class D Crown Won By Oscoda

District class D championship honors went to Oscoda as the result of a steady march through the tournament by these boys. Thursday night they eliminated Prescott by a 28-17 count and moved up to the semi-finals, and Friday night they stopped Sterling, 26-19, to gain the right to participate in the finals. They grabbed the title on Saturday night by downing Pinconning by a 21-14 score. Fans also are watching Oscoda's outcome at the regionals with interest.

Sterling defeated Rose City, 31-24, on Saturday night to capture third place for class D schools.

Following are the scores for the tournament:

CLASS C	
Semi-Final—Friday Night	
East Tawas—	FG F Pts.
Haglund, f.....	1 0 2
Doak, f.....	1 1 3
Schanbeck, c.....	7 4 18
Bean, g.....	1 1 3
Durant, g.....	0 0 0
McKay, g.....	0 0 0
Bigelow, f.....	0 1 1
Hill.....	1 0 2
Lixey.....	0 0 0
Edinger.....	0 1 1
<b>Whittmore—</b>	<b>FG F Pts.</b>
Graham, f.....	1 5 7
Partlo, c.....	0 0 0
Cataline, c.....	0 0 0
Humphrey, g.....	0 0 0
Schneider, g.....	0 0 0
L. Leslie, g.....	1 4 6
O. Leslie, g.....	0 0 0
Bronson, f.....	0 0 0
Tennis, f.....	0 0 0
B. Leslie, g.....	0 0 0
<b>Score by periods—</b>	<b>7 7 9 7—30</b>
East Tawas.....	2 7 2 2—13
<b>(Turn to No. 2, Back Page)</b>	

### MISS ROSEMARY HICKEY SPENT SATURDAY IN BAY CITY

Norman Salsbery spent the week end in DeARBorn with his parents.

Miss Helen Courtade spent the week end in Oscoda with Mrs. Ann Daley.

Miss Hannah Wingrove spent Saturday in Bay City.

Miss Liazal Jackson of Detroit spent the week end in the city with her father, C. R. Jackson, Sr.

Sam Myers of Appleton, Wis., spent Monday in the city with his sister, Mrs. C. L. Barkman.

Mrs. Harriett Grant spent the week end in Detroit with her sister, Mrs. S. Bridge.

Mrs. Hugo Swanson entertained her mother, Mrs. MacKinnon of Bay City, and her sister, Mrs. Slawson of Detroit, during the week.

Mrs. Bertha Campbell, who spent several weeks in the city with her daughters, returned to Lupton where she will visit with friends.

Misses Thelma Stewart and Ethel Pollard spent the week end in Flint.

Forrest Butler spent Monday in Alpena attending the basketball game.

Miss Jean Fowler and Mark Fowler of Manistee, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. Hennigar, returned to their home Saturday.

Mrs. Elmer Kunze is visiting in Saginaw with relatives.

Hi-Grade rubber soles—ladies' 35c, boys' 40c, men's 50c. Wear twice as long as leather. Special cash price for another week only. Our patronage during our last week's sale was so great, we are forced to continue for another week. Tawas City Electric Shoe Repair.

William Deckett spent Thursday in Alpena, where he attended the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Glenn Murray and children and a friend of Detroit spent the week end in the city with the Misses Edith and Cora Davey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hill and Jack Lindstrom of Detroit spent the week end in the city with relatives.

Miss Jennie Burgeson of Owosso spent the week end in Baldwin with her parents.

Miss Denesge LaBerge, who spent a month in Detroit and Saginaw, returned home Monday.

Roy McMurray of Saginaw called on friends here Monday.

Lloyd McKay, Jr., and sister, Miss Rosemary McKay, who are attending college at Bay City, spent the week end in the city with their parents.

Mrs. Ernest Otto of Detroit spent the week end in Baldwin with her parents.

Blaine Christenson, who is attending Junior College at Bay City, spent the week end in the city with his parents.

A. Barkman and son, Harris, spent Wednesday in Bay City.

Mrs. Ida Warren entertained the First Tuesday bridge club Tuesday evening. Mrs. R. LaBerge had high score.

George King spent Thursday in Bay City.

Nathan and Julius Barkman were business visitors in Bay City on Thursday.

The home of Capt. R. M. Small was badly damaged by fire early Thursday morning. The fire was thought to have been caused by sparks falling on the roof.

Mrs. Milo Bolen entertained the Tuesday Bridge club at her home Tuesday evening. Mrs. Roy Hickey held the high score of the evening.

### TIGER THE VILLAIN OF "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"

Frank Buck, author, adventurer and wild animal maestro, whose camera record of his own book, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," is the latest screen sensation, claims that the man-eating tiger who is the villain of his jungle drama will make all the hard-working badmen of the movies green with envy when they see him fight his way through the RKO-Radio picture made by the Van Beuren Expedition.

This ferocious jungle beast whose sole concern is today's dinner, acts and fights with rare unconcern. He has no managers, no publicity men, no assistants and no doubles. He wrote the piece, plays the star part, and directs himself. All his lines are impromptu, with no regard for the cameraman's feelings. During the course of the picture he lists among his adversaries a giant crocodile, a python, a twenty-foot crusher, a neat but not gaudy black panther and a bull water buffalo.

Before he was run down and brought to book by Buck and his assistants he had attempted homicide four times, suicide twice and murder, mayhem and highway robbery many times to try to keep track of

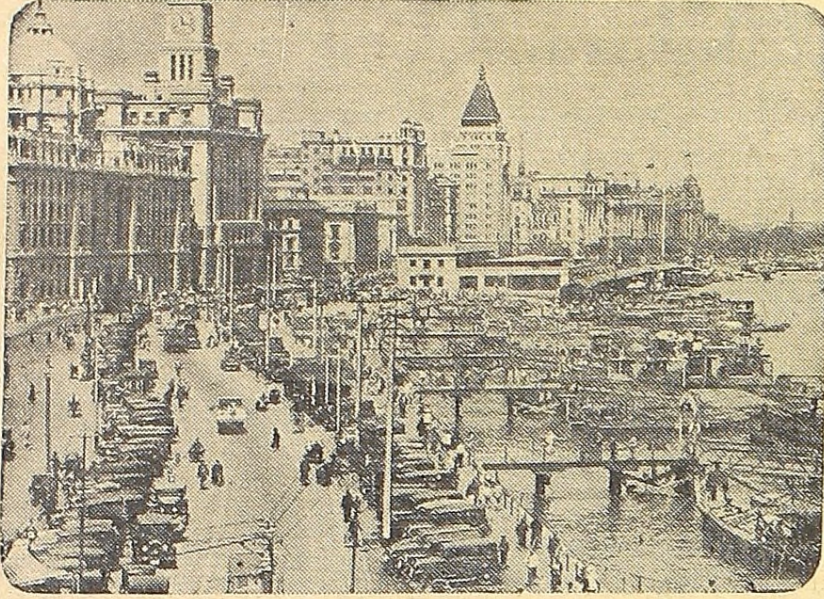
"Bring 'Em Back Alive," directed by Clyde E. Elliott, comes to the Family Theatre, East Tawas, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, March 12, 13 and 14.

### BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED

Bids will be received for the purchase of the Legion hall across from the court house. Building must be moved.

H. E. Friedman, Ernest Burtzloff.

# Marvelous Shanghai



Shanghai's Busy Bund.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

**T**O SHANGHAI'S already complex newspaper world was recently added another foreign language paper—the Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung, which as its name implies is printed in German. Two British, two American, many Chinese, a French, and other foreign language newspapers in addition to the German language paper are an index to the cosmopolitan aspect of the city. This aspect, too, is shown in the city's latest census where are recorded peoples of fifty foreign nationalities, and Chinese speaking nearly all the numerous dialects of China.

Shanghai is the greatest seaport in the Far East and emporium to one-eighth of the human race. A bold skyline of steel and concrete now rises where reeds once waved over marshy flats. The wide Bund, which throbs with the kaleidoscopic march of motors, electric trams, and other traffic, extends along the water front where boat trackers once beat a narrow foothold. Paper lanterns change to neon lights for advertising display signs; beside ubiquitous Chinese cabbage now are supplies of caviar; from fishing to high finance has been the city's growth.

At the end of the first year after it was formally opened as a treaty port, 1843, Shanghai could marshal for statistical evidence of foreign enterprise and industry only "23 foreign residences, one consular flag, 11 business firms, and two missionaries." Today it domiciles nearly 60,000 foreigners; 17 consular flags wave in the Shanghai breezes and others have representation; business firms are legion, and the city is headquarters for countless phases and branches of missionary and other activities.

For a small fishing village, hiding behind fortifying walls for protection against the inroads of Japanese pirates (aided frequently by Chinese of the same calling), and doing only a limited amount of trade with coastal junks, to expand and become the fifth largest seaport of the world in less than 90 years is no mean accomplishment in any land; but in China this transition is an even greater marvel. To find the reason for this remarkable transformation, one need not search far. A glance at the geography of its position reveals why Shanghai should logically take rank as China's key seaport.

**Ideal Distributing Center.**  
Its situation, approximately midway along the China coast, makes it at once the most natural distributing center for extensive trade with coastal ports; but of far greater importance is the fact that Shanghai commands the vital position for commerce at the very outlet of the whole Yangtze river system.

In all the world it is doubtful whether there is another equally extensive region of wealth where the people depend solely upon a single artery of traffic and upon one entrepot as do the inhabitants of the Yangtze basin. Approximately 200,000,000 people, half of the population of entire China, live in this fertile area, utilizing the river, its tributaries, and its network of canals as their chief means of communication. Their needs, beyond those supplied directly or indirectly by the products of their own hands, make business for Shanghai.

As one's steamer cleaves the muddy Yangtze waters and enters the Whangpoo on the approach of Shanghai, there is little to indicate that one is entering China unless a fleet of native fishing junks happens to be moving out to sea at the time.

Today the skyline that marks Shanghai's water front is decidedly occidental in appearance and most strikingly impressive—an effect due in part, perhaps, to its contrast with the flat alluvial plain rather than to the actual heights of the buildings. Until the present century, low, commodious Chinese buildings of two-and-three-story structures served a majority of the business concerns; but the introduction of excellently equipped modern offices has initiated a period of extensive building.

In a few minutes' walk from the most up-to-the-moment districts of Shanghai, however, one can be in surroundings that are little altered since the day when the first foreign firm marked out its business site in the muddy concession.

**Even the Native City Changes.**  
Within the Nantao district, at the southern side of the city, lies the old Chinese settlement, or Native City. Modernization has been slow to move

in this locality, and native life takes much the same course that it followed before steamship screws began stirring up the muddy Whangpoo around the fishing junks and sampans. Even here, however, there have been changes. Since the republic has come into existence, the old wall that surrounded the city has been demolished. Narrow cobbled streets with open sewers running down their centers gradually have given way to more cleanly concrete passages. Loathsome beggars have somehow been reduced in numbers, although there are still more than enough of the pitiable wretches wandering about the streets. A few timely fires have been a godsend in clearing out several disease traps and pestholes, which have since been rebuilt with somewhat better structures.

North of the International Settlement lies the thickly populated Chinese district of Chapel. Chapel borders upon the Soochow Creek boundary and is just back of the foreign district of Hongkew. This district, before the recent bombardments, was somewhat more modern and progressive than the Native City region. Here, in Chapel, were located large Chinese business concerns devoted to exporting and importing. Here had sprung up offices, factories, and printing establishments, among the last named the Commercial Press, largest publishing concern in China, valued at one and a quarter million dollars.

But the focus of all Shanghai is the foreign settlements, for in them have been the remarkable incentive and expanding force that have built this modern seaport. First allotted a portion of land on the south side of Soochow creek, following the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, when Shanghai was indicated as one of the five treaty ports, British business established itself and expanded, digging drains and filling canals to make the concession habitable.

**Foreign Settlements.**  
Six years later France was conceded the territory between the British concession and the Native City, and only a few years afterward Americans leased land in the Hongkew district, which extends along the Whangpoo water front north of Soochow creek, where the river makes a sharp curve to the right.

This so-called American settlement was never organized as such, but was incorporated with the British district in 1863. Thus came into being the International Settlement, premier nucleus of modern Shanghai. Other portions of land have been added on the west, where old-timers used to bag snipe in off days from their offices.

The French chose to remain apart and today continue to administer their own concession as a separate unit.

The years have seen a fast-moving panorama since the early days when the International territorial fusion came into being, received nourishment, and became what has often been termed "The Model Settlement." The administration of the International Settlement has been in many ways a unique experiment, perhaps without parallel in any other place; and results make it evident that the Shanghai municipal council has served the settlement well.

The council is composed of a group of members elected by the taxpayers of British, American, Japanese, and, more recently, Chinese nationality. The number has been increased from time to time until 15 members are now included in the group that directs the affairs of the settlement of 1,008,000 people.

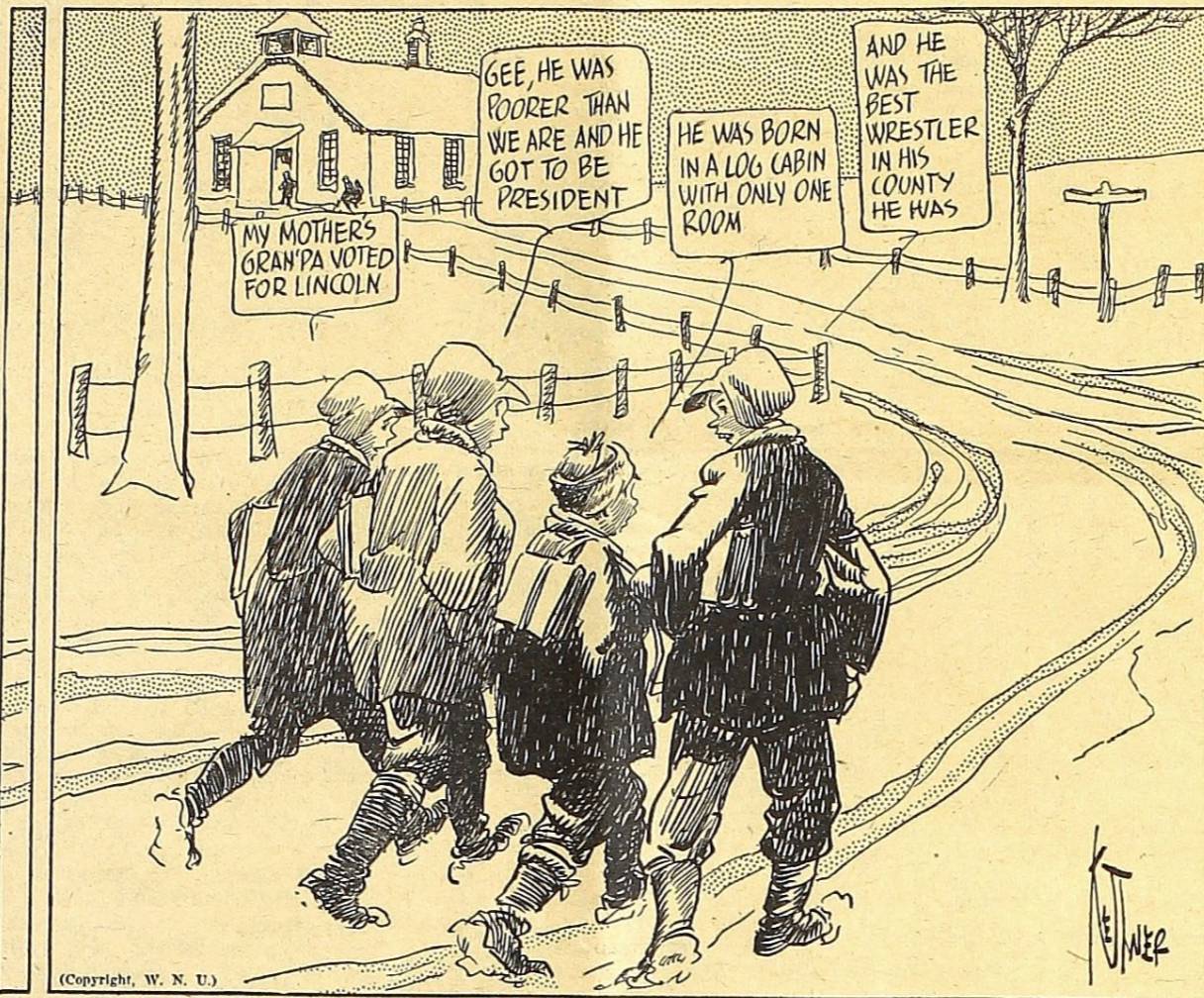
Paving, policing, planning—a multitude of tasks face the paternal body which, gratis, guards the interests of International Shanghai. A similar, but smaller, task confronts the 17 other men who handle the affairs of the French territory with its nearly 435,000 inhabitants.

Because Shanghai has not always had a peaceful career, troops of the four chief foreign nationalities have been maintained to give necessary protection to the residents of the city. Shanghai has also had a volunteer corps with a personnel of more than 2,000, which was organized at the time of the stress of the Taiping rebellion, in 1854, and has been mobilized at various intervals of necessity during strikes and when the pot of Chinese political affairs has been boiling over.

Big, bustling Shanghai, this titan of commerce in Far Asia, lives beyond the boundaries of any one settlement or nationality; it commands all of them together for its life and trade. Well beyond three million people are numbered in the districts that form the whole of greater Shanghai.

# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Events in the Lives of Little Men



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### THE FEATHERHEADS



© Western Newspaper Union

### He Didn't Tax His Tact



© Western Newspaper Union

### FINNEY OF THE FORCE



© Western Newspaper Union

### A Gory Encounter



© Western Newspaper Union

# Howe About: POULTRY

Political Extravagance  
Two Books to Read  
Your Job

By ED HOWE

**U**NTIL the people admit the plain, simple truth, we cannot hope to better conditions in public affairs. This truth is that the racketeering in government affairs in Washington is much more expensive and dangerous than the racketeering of Al Capone. The charges against Capone have never been proven; he is in jail now because of special government prosecution on a charge of failing to pay a shadowy income tax, but there are official records open to everyone to substantiate the charges against the politicians.

The Associated Press has just broadcast the fact that a high official at Washington bought a new \$3,900 automobile because the roof of the one already provided was not high enough to accommodate a plug hat he had purchased to wear in attending official functions.

A nationally known magazine is exposing the extravagance and dishonesty of congressmen in the small items. It includes an item of \$20,000 for burying a member and an added gift of \$10,000 to his relatives. A senator (named) spent \$600 for tips when he visited a hunting camp where he had no official business. Two waitresses, a cook and utility boy received \$70; three cowboys received tips of \$20 each, and two others \$10 each. With amazing effrontery and dishonesty, it was paid out of the public taxes the people pay with so much difficulty.

And nobody seems to care much about it, or realize that here is the root of our present difficulty. The system has spread to every hamlet, where it has paid supporters, and become an American institution.

I lately made the statement that the average man may educate himself by correctly considering his own experience, and reading half a dozen books. A good many have written to ask what these books are. The first is Wells' "Outline of History"; the second Durants' "Story of Philosophy." These two will suggest the other four; as to supplementary reading, everyone must be his own judge. I specially recommend biography, travel; the books of the best men of science who write most simply. Newspaper reading is excellent; in the course of daily newspaper reading one gets a suggestion of everything of value in magazines and books, and may pursue it further. . . . I never read anything that does not entertain me, and recommend that course; any reading that is a task, or duty, is not good reading.

There never was a man satisfied with his wages. The man who gets \$10 a day is as dissatisfied, as greatly wronged, as much of a slave, as the man who gets but \$5, and talks as bitterly of economic injustice. And after the workman becomes an employer, and earns \$5,000 a year, he says that but for unjust laws he would be earning \$15,000, or \$50,000, as his talents warrant. When a man talks of liberty, the rights of man, justice, etc., he is really talking about his job, and is not to be believed under oath.

It seems a pity that as beautiful and fruitful a country as ours undeniably is, should be so ruthlessly destroyed by its inhabitants. Lately I made an automobile trip through my section. The driver was an old mechanic, and I sat on the front seat with him. The machine we were riding in had great possibilities when well managed, and the old driver said: "I love a good machine, and when I realize how the automobile is abused, it hurts my feelings." I feel that way about my country.

I do not care for gossip, and rejoice that thousands of indiscreet persons escape without my hearing of their indiscretions, providing they have been sufficiently scared to make them more careful and worthy in future.

Some women do not believe it is ladylike to get along cordially with men, and constantly engage in efforts to keep them in their places.

Put the average man on a jury, and he will, in seven cases out of ten, give an excess verdict for damages, from a mere spirit of devilry; he loves to safely exercise the power of the mob and the outlaw. Men have never been able to learn the importance of taming their old savage streak; monkey nature is still strong in them. Note how they turn out to see a fire: they still find a thrill in destruction.

At a shop where I go to buy bread there are two girl clerks who are everything women should be, and, in addition, exceptionally polite and effective clerks. They impress me so favorably I would refer to them at greater length did I not know that in their reading people prefer references to policemen, stateswomen, actresses, and the like.

The world demands certain things of the people, and it punishes men as freely as it punishes women: there is said to be a double standard, but there isn't.

If an agent does not expect to rob me, why doesn't he let me alone? Why does he take the trouble to call?  
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## MORE MAY GO INTO POULTRY BUSINESS

Was Considered Profitable in Past Year.

Poultry paid in 1932. It was one of the few farm crops that did bring in cash to the extent that it could be considered profitable. Therefore more farmers will go into the poultry business in 1933. Not only farmers but clerks, widows, tenants, and out-of-job city dwellers will turn to poultry production as a source of livelihood.

"All this may or may not be a favorable sign of progress for the industry," says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State college. "A large percentage of those people entering the poultry game make failures of the business due chiefly to a lack of knowledge of fundamentals. Then, too, new development is sometimes out of proportion for the local markets to consume or the existing facilities to move at fair prices. If a person has a dislike for birds, he should by all means stay out of poultry production."

Mr. Dearstyne points out that poultry growing requires long hours of work and study; careful attention to detail and the ability to accept and overcome disappointment.

## Combined Grain and Mash Trough Is Recommended

A new Cornell bulletin tells how to build a combination grain and mash trough for feeding chickens. The combination trough might be termed a double-decker with the mash feeder on top and the grain trough directly under it. The grain trough is held up against the mash feeder by a knotted rope and can be lowered at grain-feeding time; or if no grain is fed, both troughs may be used as mash feeders; this reduces the floor space necessary for feeding.

The bulletin gives a list of materials necessary for building the combination trough and the illustrations are arranged in the proper order of building. If the lumber is bought according to the list, little rip-sawing is necessary, according to the authors. They also suggest that the lumber, which is of regular stock size, should be planed, because planed edges are easier to keep clean.

## Soft-Shell Eggs

There are several causes for soft-shelled eggs, says the Idaho Farmer. Sometimes when pullets are laying heavily, the yolks and whites are formed more rapidly than the shell-forming material. Another cause is the lack of shell-forming material or the vitamin which makes the mineral available. This vitamin is found in cod liver oil and sometimes the addition of 1 per cent of cod liver oil in the ration or 2 per cent of the mash will help to eliminate this difficulty. I would suggest adding 2 per cent of ground oyster shell flour to the mash temporarily until you overcome the trouble. Occasionally hens that are overfat will lay soft-shelled eggs and persist in doing so regardless of method of feeding. In some cases the shell-forming material is not made available fast enough and the condition rights itself when production naturally slows up.

## Direct Sunlight for Hens

A simple, inexpensive, and effective way to secure direct sunlight for the layers is to fill in eight or ten feet of space at the south side of the hen house with an eight or ten-inch layer of cinders. The space may or may not be enclosed to keep the fowls from contaminating soil. In exposed locations, it may be necessary to provide a windbreak of some kind. Chickens dislike wind and will stay inside to avoid it. Cinders are specially effective. Because of their dark color they absorb heat from the sun, causing any snow or ice to melt with the first appearance of sunshine. This permits the birds to get out on the warm, dry cinders, and back in the direct sunshine while the ground is still wet and cold or covered with snow.

## Poultry Notes

Drafts in henhouses cause roup and other ills.

The 1933 Chicago Coliseum poultry show, the twenty-fifth event of this show, will be held October 10-22, 1933.

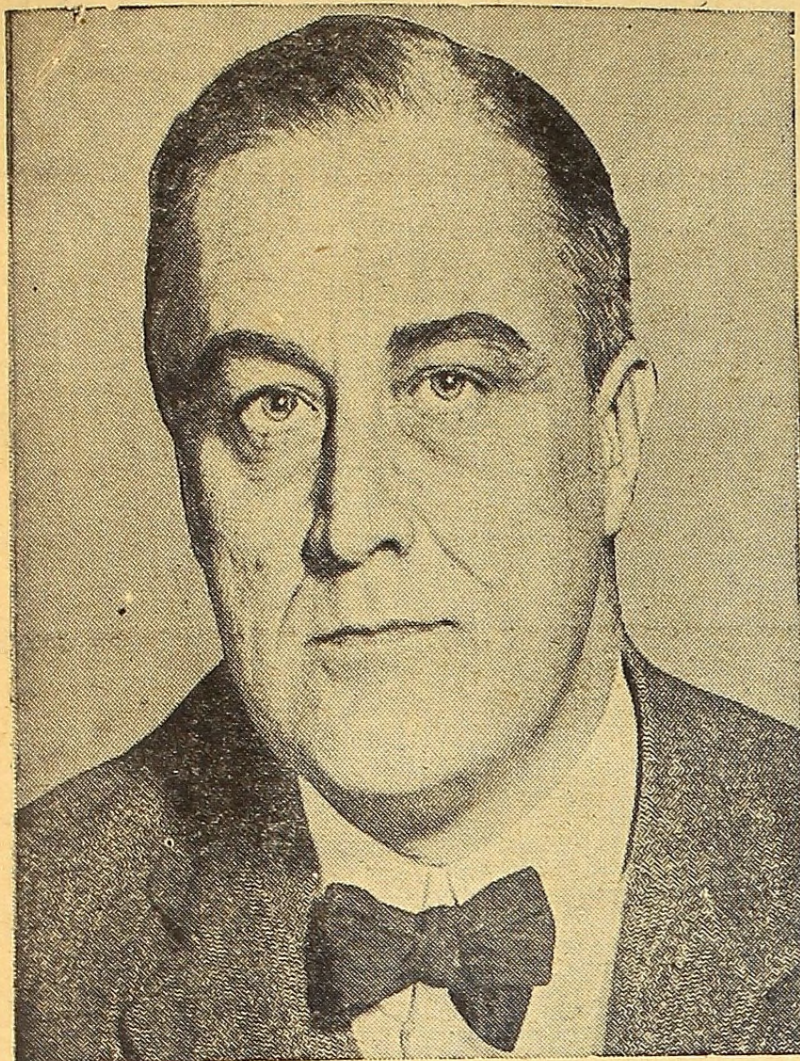
Anson county (North Carolina) turkey growers sold over 10,000 pounds of birds at a price of 12 to 17 cents a pound during the recent holiday season.

Not more than twelve turkeys three weeks old can feed at one time from a 2-foot feed hopper.

Fifteen poultry flocks in Catawba county North Carolina, showed a return of \$1.56 a bird above all feed costs during the past year.

Early hatched chicks pay best and pullets matured early are likely to be more resistant to disease. As a rule, heavy and middleweight breeds mature more slowly than lightweight ones.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



"Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land.

**Quick Action Necessary.**  
 "The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities. It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced. It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal. It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character.

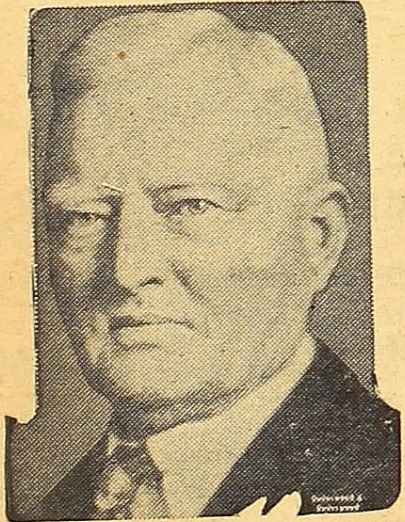
**Lines of Attack.**  
 "These are the lines of attack. I shall presently urge upon a new congress in special session detailed measures for their fulfillment and I shall seek the immediate assistance of the several states.  
 "Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making income balance outgo. Our international trade relations though vastly important, are in point of time and necessity secondary to the establishment of a sound national economy. I favor as a practical policy the putting of first things first. I shall spare no effort to restore world trade by international economic readjustment, but the emergency at home cannot wait on that accomplishment.  
 "The basic thought that guides these specific means of national recovery is not narrowly nationalistic. It is the insistence, as a first consideration, upon the interdependence of the various elements in and parts of the United States—a recognition of the old

**Quick Action Is Pledge of President Roosevelt**

In Inaugural Address He Criticizes Banking Methods, Demands Sound Money in Sufficient Quantity and Indicates Increased Government Employment.

Washington.—With impressive ceremonies Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as President of the United States on Saturday, March 4. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Hughes in the inaugural ceremony on the east steps of the Capitol at 12:30 p. m., following which the new President delivered his inaugural address. When the address was completed former President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover were driven to the station to take the train for New York and President and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven to the White House where they received some 500 specially invited guests and reviewed the inaugural parade. Just previous to the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Vice President John Nance Garner had taken the oath of office in the senate chamber. The President's inaugural address was as follows:  
 "I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our nation impels.  
 "This is pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first

toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.  
 "Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.  
**Indicts Money Changers.**  
 "Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.  
 "True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outward tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money.  
 "Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.  
 "The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.  
**Happiness Not in Money.**  
 "Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto, but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.  
 "Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing. Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it cannot live.  
**Nation Asks for Action.**  
 "Restoration calls, however, not for changes in ethics alone. This nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time through this employment accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.



VICE PRESIDENT GARNER

of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.  
 "In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.  
**What Nation Faces.**  
 "On such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunken to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.  
 "More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problems of existence and an equally great num-

ber of our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced. It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal. It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT

and permanently important manifestation of the American spirit of the pioneer. It is the way to recovery. It is the immediate way. It is the strongest assurance that the recovery will endure.  
**Policy of Good Neighbor.**  
 "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.  
 "If I read the temper of our people correctly we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we cannot merely take, but we must give as well; that if we are to go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective.  
 "We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible a leadership which aims at a larger good. This I propose to offer, pledging that the larger purposes will bind upon us all as a sacred obligation with a unity of duty hitherto evoked only in time of armed strife.  
**Assumes Leadership.**  
 "With this pledge taken, I assume unhesitatingly the leadership of this great army of our people dedicated to a disciplined attack upon our common problems.  
 "Action in this image and to this end's feasible under the form of government which we have inherited from our ancestors. Our Constitution is so simple and practical that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes in emphasis and arrangement without loss of essential form. That is why our constitutional system has proved itself the most superbly enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced. It has met every stress of vast expansion of territory, of foreign wars, of

internal strife, of world relations.  
 "It is to be hoped that the normal balance of executive and legislative authority may be wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.  
**Prepared to Do Duty.**  
 "I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.  
 "But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.  
 "For the trust reposed in me I will return the courage and the devotion that befit the time. I can do no less.  
**People Have Not Failed.**  
 "We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life.  
 "We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct vigorous action. They have asked for discipline, and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it.  
 "In this dedication of a nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May he protect each and every one of us. May he guide me in the days to come."

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**Breaks in Friendship With Foreign Powers**

Washington.—President Hoover and members of his cabinet cleared their desks preparatory to turning the ship of state over to the new Roosevelt administration.  
 A glance at the status of American foreign relations on the eve of the departure of President Hoover revealed that relations between the United States and three major foreign powers—Great Britain, Japan and France—are not as friendly as they were when the outgoing administration took office four years ago.  
 War debts and the nation's Far Eastern policies are held to be responsible in part for the rifts in international friendships.  
 Great Britain's action in declaring an arms embargo against both Japan and China, after the League of Nations had named Japan as the aggressor, came as a startling surprise and disappointment to American diplomats.  
 Great Britain's failure to offer sufficient economic inducements also cooled the relations between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British officials. Within the last few days, the plans for a joint British-American war debt conference have appreciably slowed down. Reports are current that the negotiations may be delayed indefinitely.  
 Difficulties over war debt payments which led to French default of its \$20,000,000 December 15 payments did not aid the good relations between the two governments.

**Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Great Inaugural Ball**

Washington.—Except for a family dinner at 8:00 p. m., the first enjoyed officially by the Roosevelt family in their new home, the duties of Mr. Roosevelt were over for the day with the reception. He was free to watch the fireworks display in the monument grounds.  
 Not so for Mrs. Roosevelt, however. At night she was escorted to Washington's large convention hall where the usual inaugural ball was held. There she occupied a box for a short time and was the center of attraction for 8,000 persons who had purchased tickets for the occasion, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charity.  
 Mrs. Roosevelt had intended to abstain from appearing at the ball, out of respect to the memory of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, attorney general designate, but changed her program on hearing that many who had planned to attend were turning back their tickets.  
**Cabinet Members Present.**  
 Washington.—Surrounding the Roosevelt inaugural group were the new members of the Roosevelt cabinet, including Cordell Hull of Tennessee, secretary of state; William H. Woodin, secretary of the treasury; George H. Dern, secretary of war; Claude A. Swanson, secretary of the navy; James A. Farley, postmaster general; Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Harold L. Ickes of Chicago, secretary of the interior; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, and Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor. Miss Perkins is the only woman ever appointed to a cabinet post.

**Our Government—How It Operates**

By William Bruckart  
 TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

THE United States and Canada have just lately concluded a treaty that represents an agreement between our government and that of our neighbor on the north whereby a deep waterway will be constructed connecting the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean. It is a gigantic engineering project that is contemplated; it has vast potentialities for our people and their commerce, and it will stand through the years as a monument to the genius of two peoples who desire to see opportunities utilized for the good of all.  
 But behind the formal signing of that treaty which took place in the Department of State here in the Capital city lies many ramifications and maneuvers. They are called "negotiations" at the end, and they represent as well as any in history the processes through which nations must go in reaching agreement on the terms of a contract, for a treaty, after all, is only a contract. Treaty negotiations, however, are not unlike swapping of horses in the old days. It is a matter of give and take, and each fellow looks out for himself.  
 It seldom takes as much time to accomplish an understanding respecting treaty terms as has elapsed since the deep waterway proposal first was advanced more than fifty years ago. Commercial interests saw the need of it long before our government could be interested in the project. The same was true among the Canadians, except that they did not regard development of the waterway as important until recent years because their commerce began expanding later than ours.  
 Yet through all of those years, two peoples were slowly but surely moving to the point where their governments could agree as to what was necessary in a treaty under which the channel could be constructed. There had to be a treaty, of course, because the rights of each nation were involved and each nation had to give up some of those rights when the contract was made.  
 Active movements by our government, looking to the treaty and the waterway project to be built under its terms, were instituted almost ten years ago. At that time, however, some of the statesmen at the head of the Dominion government were not friendly to the idea. There was opposition as well among certain interests in this country. For example, many of the railroads serving the northern half of the United States and drawing traffic from the regions around and west of the Great Lakes are opposed to the waterway for the very obvious reason that they fear it will take away some of their traffic. And so it goes. Opposition and support for the plan may be found everywhere in areas affected by it.  
 From this it is easily deduced that a considerable amount of preliminary work had to be done to acquaint the peoples of the merit of the project.  
 It has now been formally signed because the ruling political group in Canada believe it is practicable and valuable, and the administration of our government has fostered the idea throughout.  
 But the treaty is not yet operative. It has another stage to pass here and another at Ottawa. While its acceptance by the Dominion government is little more than a formality, ratification of the agreement by the senate of the United States is another matter. The Constitution provides for negotiation of the treaty by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. So it has to take a hurdle of some consequence before it becomes a binding agreement and one that is fully operative.  
 When the President transmits the St. Lawrence waterway treaty to the senate for its consideration, he will send with it a letter from the secretary of state explaining the benefits hoped to be derived. But the senate will not be content with that. It will turn the treaty over to its committee on foreign relations, and that group will hold hearings to which it will invite spokesmen for the various groups interested in its ratification or rejection. It will listen to both sides.  
 In addition, it will invite the secretary of state and the American minister to Ottawa and experts who participated in the actual writing of the document to come before it and tell what the treaty does. These men probably will testify in private, however, for it must be remembered that all international negotiations are carried on largely in secrecy. That is necessary because it is frequently inadvisable to make public the basis of horse swapping. Some people will think their government gave too much and they will complain.  
 If a majority of the committee favor ratification, they will vote to submit it to the senate with that recommendation, and eventually action is had there, leaving then only the act of notifying the other government, to be performed.  
 In outlining the course of the waterway treaty, I have attempted to picture the usual processes. They are much the same in all treaties, excepting those ending a war. With that kind of a treaty, it is unnecessary to deal, for the victor dictates the terms and the loser signs.

**American Heroines**

By LOUISE M. COMSTOCK

**Belle Boyd**  
 A white apron were the uniform in which Belle Boyd fought the Civil war. Her wits and her way with dashing young Union officers were her weapons. Yet she fought to such purpose that "Stonewall" Jackson himself wrote her in May, 1862: "I thank you, for myself and for the army, for the immense service that you have rendered your country today."  
 In the spring of 1862 Belle was an eighteen-year-old beauty who, except for one visit to Washington, had seldom been outside her native town, Martinsburgh, W. Va. Suddenly the Union troops set about, driving General Jackson out of the Shenandoah valley and the Civil war descended upon her. Her own uncle's house in neighboring Front Royal became Union headquarters and Belle, visiting there, won full run of the house by her charming ways and came into bits of valuable information. She herself told of listening in on a council of war through a hole bored in the floor of a closet just above the council chamber, and of carrying the news to the Confederate lines, riding horseback through challenging sentries and under at least one bullet. She told of winning passes through the lines with bouquets, of securing confidence with smiles.  
 But Belle's chief feat of daring, one which is corroborated by other sources, occurred on May 23, when she learned that the Yankees, expecting a Confederate attack on Front Royal, were planning to retreat, burning bridges behind them, so that the southern troops would be trapped in the town. Tying on her sunbonnet, Belle slipped past the marching troops, out of town and into the open country toward the approaching Confederates. Yankee pickets opened fire on her. At the same time the bullets of the attacking troops sped past her. Her white apron shone out like a target. But her courage kept her on till she had delivered her message. As a result the Confederates reached Front Royal before the bridges were burned and won at least this skirmish and gained Winchester, just beyond. It was for this deed that General Jackson sent Belle his personal thanks.  
 Belle subsequently was imprisoned by the North at Washington. But when the war was over she married—a Yankee lieutenant. Her second husband was a Yankee colonel. In 1885 she married a third Yankee and went to live in Kilbourn, Wis., where she wrote her memoirs and died in 1900. Her grave the Grand Army of the Republic annually decorated in tribute to a "gallant enemy." In 1929, however, the Daughters of the Confederacy claimed their own, removed her remains to Martinsburgh, and erected a monument there.

**The little Girl who wouldn't EAT**

Nature knows best! Never coax a child to eat! Remove the cause of a youngster's poor appetite—get rid of stasis. Children who don't eat are sluggish. Not to correct this is incurable. It is so easy to do, if you will only use the "California treatment." Read what it is doing for listless children in every part of the country!  
 When appetite fails, tongue is coated white, eyes are a bilious yellow, don't give small children any constipating cathartic that drains the system and weakens twenty feet of tender bowels! California syrup of figs is the only "medicine" they need!  
 That girl or boy with a furry tongue and a bad breath should not be dosed with salts! California syrup of figs will gently stimulate the colon muscles—and the child you used to coax to eat will fairly devour his food, digest it, gain weight.  
 Try the California treatment! Begin tonight, with enough of the pure syrup of figs to cleanse the colon thoroughly. Give less tomorrow, then every other day, or twice a week until the child's appetite, digestion, weight, complexion, tell you the stasis is gone.  
 Be sure to get the real California syrup of figs. Any druggist has it, all bottled, with directions. It's a natural, vegetable laxative. Just as good for babes of two years as boys of ten. They all love its taste!  
 There are imitations of California Syrup of Figs and those who would sell you some substitute even when a child's health is concerned. Don't ever take any bottle that is not plainly labeled CALIFORNIA.

**Sinus Trouble**

Makes Life Unbearable  
 Last year a prominent New York judge and his wife committed suicide because sinus trouble made life unbearable. Prevent sinus infection. If nose is stuffed, head hurts across the front, throat is lined with discharge, use SINASIPTEC, the marvelous discovery of a St. Louis doctor. SINASIPTEC makes breathing easy, keeps head and throat clear and protects against colds, catarrh, hay fever and sinus infection. Get this out. Get a large bottle of SINASIPTEC from your druggist and use it in warm water as directed. Say it:—Sina-sip-tec.

**Paradoxical, but True**

He that has most time has none to lose.  
 COLDS HUNG ON TILL HER TIP



**End Colds Quick**

HE was an easy victim to colds—and they hung on so long—until she suggested the use of N.R. tablets. He seldom catches colds now. When he does they are quickly broken up. This safe, dependable, all-vegetable corrective—Nature's Remedy—strengthens and regulates bowel action as no other laxative can—carries away poisonous wastes which make you susceptible to colds, dizzy spells, headaches, biliousness. Works pleasantly, too.  
 N.R. TO-NIGHT  
 TOMORROW ABRIGHT  
 N.R. TO-NIGHT  
 TOMORROW ABRIGHT

**Have to Get Up at Night?**

**Deal Promptly with Bladder Irregularities**  
 Are you bothered with bladder irregularities; burning, scanty or too frequent passage and getting up at night? Heed promptly these symptoms. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Recommended for 50 years. Sold everywhere.  
 Doan's Pills  
 A Diuretic for the Kidneys



**FIGHT COLDS 2 WAYS**

**Mistol**  
 FOR NOSE AND THROAT  
 Essence of Mistol  
 ON HANDKERCHIEF AND PILLOW

Published every Friday and entered at the Tawas City Postoffice as second class matter

Fresh Air and Warmth

The public health service says that fresh warm air of a proper degree of moisture and free from appreciable draft is now recognized as essential to indoor workers...

WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRING. BASIL C. QUICK EAST TAWAS

KC Baking Powder. Same Price for 25 cents. GUARANTEED PURE. MILIONS OF POUNDS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Cash Specials

All These Bulk Coffees Are Ground Fresh Daily.

- My Lady Blend Coffee, lb. 19c; 3 lbs. 55c
McLaughlin's Gem Coffee, lb. 23c
Sweet flavor, saves you 3c to 8c per pound.
Breakfast Blend Coffee, lb. 25c
Chili Sauce, Beech-Nut, 14 oz. bottle 19c
Post Toasties, small pkg. 9c; 2 lge. pkgs. 23c
Campbell's Tomato Soup, 3 cans 20c
Campbell's Soups, assorted, 3 cans 25c
Spaghetti or Macaroni, Sun Brand, 2 lb. pkg. 15c
Camay or Ivory Soap, bar 5c
LaChoy Bean Sprouts, 1 lb. 2 oz. can 17c
LaChoy Noodles, can 23c
Salmon, medium red, 2 tall cans 25c
Spinach, Van Camps, No. 2 cans, 2 for 25c
Tuna Fish, 7 oz. can 15c
Mackerel, tall can 13c; 2 cans 25c
Wax Beans, green or yellow, No. 2 can 10c
Cigarettes, Wings or Twenty Grand, pkg. 10c
Puffed Wheat, package 10c
Sauer Kraut, bulk, 2 lbs. 5c
Dukee's Nut Margarine, lb. 10c

Quality Fruits and Vegetables

- Head Lettuce, med. size, 3 heads 19c
Oranges, sweet navels, size 216's, 2 dozen 49c
Bananas, large ripe fruit, 4 lbs. 25c
Grape Fruit, 70 size, each 5c
Carrots, New Cabbage, Celery Hearts, Green Peppers, Bagas, Spinach, Onions and Apples.

Quality Meats

- Oysters, large standards, pint 25c
Bacon, by piece, lb. 10c

Moeller Bros. Delivery Phone 19F2

The Probate Court for the County of Iosco, Juvenile Division.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the City of Tawas City, in said county, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1933.

Present: Hon. David Davison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of Virgie Alma, neglected and dependent child...

It Is Ordered, that notice thereof be given by personal service of a copy of this order on Mrs. Mary Alma and William Alma, father and mother of said child...

DAVID DAVISON, Judge of Probate.

Beget Each Other Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other.—Addison.

Whittemore

The Parent-Teacher Association met at the high school Monday evening for their regular March meeting...

Hi-Grade rubber soles—ladies' 35c, boys' 40c, men's 50c. Wear twice as long as leather.

Mrs. Joseph Harsch is in very poor health with neuritis at this writing.

Frances Danin has been entertaining the measles the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallory of Prescott spent Sunday at the Common home.

Mrs. Earl Hasty entertained several from Sterling Wednesday night at a birthday supper in honor of Dr. Hasty's birthday.

Mrs. Ernest McCreedy and children of Pinconning spent the week end at the Roy Leslie home.

The Ladies Literary Alliance met with Mrs. H. Bronson Saturday afternoon.

Officers were elected at this meeting for the coming year: President—Lois Leslie; Vice-President—Hazel Graham; Secretary—Ludvia Webster; Treasurer—Jennie Valley.

SHERMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stoner and children visited relatives at Prescott one night last week.

Chas. Mark and Floyd Kavanaugh of Bay City visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schneider on Saturday.

Hi-Grade rubber soles—ladies' 35c, boys' 40c, men's 50c. Wear twice as long as leather.

Peter Sokola and children spent the week end with his mother at Detroit.

Miss Myrtle Cowgill, county nurse, of Tawas City was in town on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schneider were at Bay City on business Friday.

Walking is good nowadays, and there isn't much expense to it, according to the reports of two of our young fellows.

The Schneiders and Dedricks were fishing at the AuSable river a couple of days this week.

The Schneiders and Dedricks were fishing at the AuSable river a couple of days this week.

Chop Suey Ingredient The bean used in chop suey is the mung bean.

Dumps Vast Territory The black sea, which is one-sixth the size of the Mediterranean sea and five times as large as Lake Superior.

Scriptural Ages Scientists have differed in explaining the great age attained by Methuselah and other patriarchs according to the Scriptures.

Circle Saws Gummed On New Roger's Gummer any hook desired August Luedtke Phone 300

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the Common Council held February 20th, 1933. Present: Mayor Boomer, Aldermen: Furay, Burtzloff, Leslie, Rollin and Frank.

Moved by Leslie and seconded by Murray that bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same.

Moved by Rollin and seconded by Frank that the City of Tawas City Ordinance No. 89 be read and passed to its third reading.

Moved by Leslie and seconded by Murray that bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same.

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MORTGAGE SALE

By reason of default in payment and conditions of a mortgage made by Edward H. and William H. and Oscar and George and David Sawyer and wives and Belle Bronson, nee Sawyer, being the sole and all the heirs of Peter Sawyer, deceased, and wives, of the first part to Edgar Louks and Charles Fenton, of Iosco County, Michigan, of the second part, dated October 30th, 1930, and recorded November 7th, 1930 in Liber 23 of Mortgages at page 7, in the Register of Deeds' office for Iosco County, upon which there is now claimed to be due, by reason of such default, the sum of One Hundred and Five Dollars for unpaid interest, and no legal proceedings having been taken to recover said amount:

Said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described as the S.E.¼ of the S.W.¼ of Section 30, Township 22 North of Range 5 East, Iosco County, Michigan, at Public Auction on the 8th day of April, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in Tawas City, in said county, to satisfy the amount then due for interest, taxes unpaid, attorney fee and costs.

Dated January 7th, 1933. Edgar Louks and Charles Fenton, Mortgages Whittemore, Michigan. N. C. Harting, Attorney Business Address: Tawas City, Michigan. 12-2

ANNUAL TAX SALE

State of Michigan, county of Iosco, ss.

The Circuit Court for the County of Iosco in Chancery.

In the matter of the petition of John K. Stack, Jr., Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition will be brought on for hearing and decree at the March term of this court to be held at the city of Tawas City in the county of Iosco, State of Michigan, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1933, at the opening of the court on that day and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said court and file with the clerk thereof their objections thereto on or before the first day of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest, and charges thereon as determined by such decree on the first Tuesday

of the term of this court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition.

in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the county treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the county of Iosco, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the state.

Witness the Hon. Herman Dehnke, Circuit Judge, and the seal of this Circuit Court of Iosco County this 24th day of January, A. D. 1933.

Herman Dehnke, Circuit Judge. Countersigned, Frank E. Dease, Clerk State of Michigan

To the Circuit Court for the County of Iosco in Chancery: The petition of John K. Stack, Jr., Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all lands in said county of Iosco upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes and which taxes have not been paid, together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as set forth in said "Schedule A" are a valid lien in and upon the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the taxes not having been paid, and same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amount due thereon, as provided by law, pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petition will ever prevail, etc.

A list of lands referred to as included in "Schedule A" is on file in the office of the County Clerk, subject to Public Inspection.

Dated January 19, 1933. John K. Stack, Jr., Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes for years respectively and that said taxes of 1890 or prior years returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes under provisions of the general tax law in force prior to the passage of 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for lands of 1890 or of any prior year, lands have not been sold for said taxes and charges and the sale of such delinquent taxes and charges has been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as set forth in said "Schedule A" are a valid lien in and upon the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the taxes not having been paid, and same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amount due thereon, as provided by law, pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petition will ever prevail, etc.

A list of lands referred to as included in "Schedule A" is on file in the office of the County Clerk, subject to Public Inspection.

Dated January 19, 1933. John K. Stack, Jr., Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes for years respectively and that said taxes of 1890 or prior years returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes under provisions of the general tax law in force prior to the passage of 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for lands of 1890 or of any prior year, lands have not been sold for said taxes and charges and the sale of such delinquent taxes and charges has been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as set forth in said "Schedule A" are a valid lien in and upon the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the taxes not having been paid, and same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amount due thereon, as provided by law, pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petition will ever prevail, etc.

A list of lands referred to as included in "Schedule A" is on file in the office of the County Clerk, subject to Public Inspection.

Dated January 19, 1933. John K. Stack, Jr., Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes for years respectively and that said taxes of 1890 or prior years returned to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for non-payment of said taxes under provisions of the general tax law in force prior to the passage of 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for lands of 1890 or of any prior year, lands have not been sold for said taxes and charges and the sale of such delinquent taxes and charges has been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as set forth in said "Schedule A" are a valid lien in and upon the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the taxes not having been paid, and same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amount due thereon, as provided by law, pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petition will ever prevail, etc.

A list of lands referred to as included in "Schedule A" is on file in the office of the County Clerk, subject to Public Inspection.

Pay Cash and Pay LESS. On each Dollar Purchase of Groceries we will give 5% Discount. Specials not included. Friday and Saturday, March 10-11. Bread Flour, guaranteed 24 1/2 lb. sack 51c. Coconut, fresh 19c. Long thread, lb. 19c. Sardines in oil 3 cans 11c. Round Steak Per lb. 13c. Honey 5 lb. pail 37c. Syrup, Red Label Karo 5 lb. pail 31c. Cake Flour, lge. pkg. 19c. Cookies, assorted, lb. 16c. Salted Peanuts, lb. 6c. Oranges, 176's, doz. 26c. We Will Pay 14c Cash for Cream. J. A. BRUGGER

GET EVERY BIT OF CREAM! The low price of cream makes it necessary to get ALL from the milk. We sell— New DeLaval Separators (The World's Best) We furnish repairs, and help adjust your present machine. Write or call on us. L. H. Braddock Supply Co. PHONE 84 TAWAS CITY

The World's Three Most Famous... COFFEES. —three blends of fresh coffee, different in flavor, but each of unsurpassed quality. We believe you will find one of them the best coffee you ever tasted! 8 O'CLOCK The World's Largest Selling Coffee LB. 19c 3 Lb. 55c. RED CIRCLE Rich and Full Bodied Coffee lb. 21c. BOKAR COFFEE Flavor Supreme lb. 25c. Daily Egg Brand Egg Mash 100 lbs. \$1.49 Scratch Feed 100 lbs. \$1.09 We Pay Market Prices for Fresh Clean Eggs See Your A & P Manager. White House Milk 2 tall cans 9c. Sweet Gerkins Wolverine Brand Qt. Jar 19c. Iona Peaches lge. can, 2 for 25c. Navy Beans 5 lbs. 10c. Premium Soda Crackers 2 lbs. 23c. Iona Flour 24 1/2 lb. bag 49c. Michigan Beet Sugar 25 lb. bag \$1.17. Pancake Flour 5 lb. bag 17c. Medium Red Salmon, tall can 12c. LaChoy Noodles, can 21c. Red Salmon, tall can 15c. Jell-O, all flavors, pkg. 7c. Blue Peter Sardines, 2 tins 15c. Nutley Oleo, 3 lbs. 25c. Noodles, Encore, pkg. 6c. Pork Hearts, lb. 6c. Clam Chowder, can 10c. Picnic Hams, lb. 8 1/2c. Tuna Fish, 7 oz. can 10c. Frankfurts and Bologna, lb. 8c. Bread, Grandmother's 15c. Country Style Pork Sausage lb. 11c. LaChoy Sprouts, No. 2 can 15c. Standing Rib Roast, lb. 14c. LaChoy Soy Sauce, bottle 21c. Pork Steak, lb. 10c. Veal Roast, lb. 12c.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE**

WHEREAS, Edward I. Dickey and Maggie Dickey, his wife, as mortgagors, made and executed two certain mortgages, the first dated March 3rd, 1917, to James Mahar of St. Johns, Michigan, and the second dated March 3rd, 1917, to Ealy, Stacy & Company, a co-partnership of Akron, Michigan, which mortgages were recorded in the Register of Deeds Office in the County of Iosco, State of Michigan, in Liber 21 of "Mortgages" on page 203 on March 14th, 1917, and in Liber 21 of "Mortgages" on page 206 on March 26th, 1917, respectively; and

WHEREAS, the first of said mortgages was assigned by said James Mahar, the mortgagee, to the said Ealy, Stacy & Company of Akron, Michigan, by assignment dated 9th day of February, 1920, and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office in the County of Iosco in Liber 20 of "Mortgages" on page 502 on March 11th, 1920; and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by each of said mortgages and the following sums being now due thereon, viz:

On the first of said mortgages, the sum of \$800.00 as principal and \$668.16 as interest, to which sums is added an attorney fee of \$20.00 as provided by the provisions of said mortgage;

On the second of said mortgages, the sum of \$900.00 as principal and \$436.68 as interest, to which sums is added an attorney fee of \$20.00 as provided by the provisions of said mortgage; and

WHEREAS, the said assignee of the mortgagee in the first mortgage and the mortgagee in the second mortgage, Ealy, Stacy & Company of Akron, Michigan, were on the 5th day of February, 1927, adjudicated bankrupts by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan and the First National Bank of Bay City was appointed Trustee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt; and

WHEREAS, the said First National Bank of Bay City after qualifying and acting as such trustee thereafter on the 11th day of March, 1932, resigned as such trustee and the Bay Trust Company of Bay City, Michigan, by an order duly made, and entered on that date by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, was duly appointed trustee in the place and stead of said First National Bank of Bay City and has duly qualified and is now acting as such trustee; and

WHEREAS, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt now claimed to be due on said mortgages, notice is hereby given that said mortgages by virtue of the powers of sale in each contained, will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises in each described, at the front door of the court house in the City of Tawas City, County of Iosco and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Iosco is held), on the 6th day of May, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Standard Time, which premises are described as follows:

The lands and property situated in the Township of Burleigh, Iosco County, Michigan, described as follows: The North half of the Northwest quarter of section five, in Township twenty-one North, of Range 5 East, containing eighty acres, more or less.

Dated February 6, 1933.

**BAY TRUST COMPANY**, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Ealy, Stacy & Co. By Paul Thompson, Vice-President.

Assignee of Mortgagee and Mortgagee

Clark and Henry Attorneys for Assignee 437-444 Shearer Bldg. Bay City, Michigan. 12-6

**Russia's Long Waterway**  
The Yenisei river in Siberia is one of the largest rivers in the world. It is 3,250 miles long.

**Nickname of Distinction**  
Maryland is called the Cockade state because of the cockades worn by the Maryland Revolutionary troops.

**Hemlock**

Mr. and Mrs. Minor Watkins of Flint and Mrs. Charles Ward of Whittemore spent last Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowen of Whittemore spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown.

The many friends of Richard Thompson of Flint were grieved to hear of his death. He had lived here for a number of years. Mrs. Thompson passed away a short time ago. We extend our deepest sympathy to the daughter and sons.

Miss Muriel Smith spent Wednesday afternoon with Miss Muriel Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Watts entertained Miss Smith of Alabaster the past week.

Hi-Grade rubber soles—ladies' 35c, boys' 40c, men's 50c. Wear twice as long as leather. Special cash price for another week only. Our patronage during our last week's sale was so great, we are forced to continue for another week. Tawas City Electric Shoe Repair.

Callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown the past week were: Mrs. Will Herriman and son, Ronald, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pfahl and two daughters, Mrs. Amelia Bamberger and two sons, Sam and Charles, Mrs. Clara McIvor and son Harvey and Earl Herriman.

Word was received by Mrs. Chas. Brown from Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pringle of Flint announcing the marriage of their daughter, Nora, to Edward Stewart of Flint. The young couple left for a trip to New York after which they will live in Atlantic City, where Mr. Stewart has charge of the electric works for Bauer & Silsby ice cream plant. Their many friends extend them best wishes for a long and happy married life.

Guy Tiff was a caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Pierce on Monday.

John Katterman, Jr., was a caller at Mr. Walter's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leitz were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Curry's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Herriman and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Herriman were at Flint on business Monday.

Mrs. John VanWagton of Millington spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Reuben Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newman and family of Standish visited Sunday with her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rapp.

Jack Allen spent Sunday with Delois Rapp.

Mrs. John VanWagton, mother, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. John Bur called on their sister, Mrs. Will Herriman, on Sunday.

Margaret Smith is entertaining the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Townsend of South Branch spent Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Irish. Thos. Berry returned with them for a visit.

Mrs. Fred Pfahl and baby spent Monday evening with her mother, Mrs. R. Smith.

Wilma and Ella May Biggs spent the week end with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Miller.

Mrs. N. C. Miller, daughter, Mable, Mrs. Lester Biggs, Mrs. Will Herriman and Mrs. Claude Irish called on Mrs. Charles Brown Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Biggs spent Friday evening with Paul Brown and Mrs. McIvor.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Irish spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long.

Mrs. N. C. Miller and daughter, Mable, were Tuesday dinner guests of Mrs. Lester Biggs.

Mrs. J. L. Fraser and daughter, Miss Lois, drove to Bay City Monday, where Mrs. Fraser is a member of the grand jury.

Dorothy, Owen and Clair Herriman spent Monday night with Ad Herriman.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**

In the Circuit Court for the County of Iosco, in Chancery

John Rosevear, Plaintiff,

vs.

Francis P. G. Taylor, F. P. G. Taylor, Alonzo Spooner, Eliza J. Taylor, Ida Taylor, Alonzo W. Spooner, Samuel Edsall, Andrew Wilson, Henry M. Rose, Donald McLennan, Anna Marie Edsall, Florence Ellen Smith, Lucien A. Smith, Andrew Wilson Edsall, Samuel Schuyler Edsall, Frances A. Edsall, Benjamin Godkin, Steven Londo, David Londo, Elizabeth Londo, Margaret Londo, Steven A. Londo, Chas. Hedglen, Marion Hedglen, Charles O. Smith, C. H. Hedglen, Samuel Smith, May Day Smith, Rolland A. Nichols, Iosco Turpentine Company, John P. Cross, Charles B. Bailey, J. J. Lewis, Frank L. Oersch, T. E. Milligan, Youngstown Turpentine Company, H. J. Telworthy, J. McCartney, C. K. Kingsboro, J. H. Nett, G. W. Milligan, Alonzo M. Spooner, Albert J. Reed, Charles Recknagle, Rudolf Pravenstiecer, Cornelius Fallon, Richard Fallon, Stephen Londo, Jr., Charles A. Jahraws, Thomas Galbraith, George W. Milligan, Chas. O. Smith, George O. Farrell, Wm. J. Leslie, James M. Werley, William Coyle, Samuel Smith, John Nitz, John A. Nitz, Anna M. Edsall, Florence E. Smith, Andrew W. Edsall, Samuel S. Edsall, A. J. Reed, C. L. Recknagle, R. Pravenstiecer, Edward Londo, Ed. Londo, Edward Bushey, Thomas Adams, Martin Winchell, Rachel E. McNair, Hattie M. Talbot, Carrie E. Livingston, Geo. K. Newcombe, Humphrey Shaw, Joseph R. Hitchcock, M. J. Eifer, Samuel Auker, John W. Fisher, Charles R. Hawley & Co., Chas. Reid and Margaret Reid and their unknown heirs, devisees, legatees and assigns, Defendants.

Order of Publication

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Iosco, in Chancery, at Tawas City, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1933.

In this cause it appearing that the above named defendants are proper and necessary parties in the above cause, and that it is not known whether they are living or dead, or where they may reside, or whether they have title, interest, claim, lien or possible right held by them or any of them in the subject matter of this suit has been by them or any of them assigned to any person or persons, or if dead, whether they or any of them have personal representatives or heirs living, or where they or any of them may reside, or whether such title, interest, claim, lien or possible right has been disposed of by will by them or any of them, and that said plaintiff does not know and has been unable after diligent search and inquiry to ascertain the names of the persons who are included as defendants herein without being named, and that therefore, none of said defendants can be served with process and that therefore, under the provisions of the statute it is lawful to make said parties defendants hereto as above styled.

Therefore, on motion of G. F. Friegele, Attorney for Plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendants be entered in said cause within three months from date hereof, and that within forty days plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be published in the Tawas Herald.

**CLASSIFIED ADVS**

**FOR SALE**

FOR SALE—No. 1 heavy mixed alfalfa hay, \$6.00 per ton at barn, Arthur Anschuetz.

FOR SALE—A quantity of second hand furniture in good condition. Cheap. Frank Novos, or inquire at Herald Office.

FOR SALE—Hay and straw, \$5.00 per ton in barn; several geese and turkeys; three head of cows, two coming fresh this month; several colonies of bees; honey, comb and extracted. Nelson Johnson, East Tawas, Star Route.

FOR SALE—Vacuum cleaner and saws with all attachments, in best of condition, at a bargain price. Frank Novos, or inquire at Herald Office.

CHICKS—Michigan Accredited, 96.5¢ per 100 and up. 100% live delivery. 5% discount for 30 days delivery. C. E. Earl, R. R. 1.

FOR SALE—Lumber wagon and two riding cultivators. Nelson Johnson.

FOR SALE—Several hundred fence posts; one 60-tooth spike harrow; Atwater-Kent radio, battery set. G. E. Olson, Wilber.

**INSURANCE**

INSURANCE—For automobile and fire insurance on your home, see Clarence Fowler.

**GENERAL SERVICE**

LOCKSMITHS—All makes of locks refitted with keys. Tawas Hardware & Sporting Goods Co., East Tawas.

PLATE GLASS for automobiles, cut to fit any car. W. A. Evans Perme Co.

**LOST-FOUND**

LOST—Black rimmed bifocal glasses, Wednesday afternoon. Finder please return to M. H. Barnes, adv.

ald, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in Iosco county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession.

Dated: Tawas City, January 26, 1933.  
Nicholas C. Hartingh, Circuit Court Commissioner for Iosco County, Michigan.  
F. E. Dease, Clerk.  
G. F. Friegele, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Business Address: 302 Ward Building, Owosso, Michigan.

**NOTICE**

The above suit involves and is brought to quiet title to the following described premises:

Situated in the Township of Plainfield, County of Iosco and State of Michigan, to-wit: Lot No. One (1) of Section Thirty (30); Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Thirty (30); also that parcel of Lot Two (2) Section Thirty (30) which is in the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty (30); the above being in Town Twenty-three (23) North of Range Five (5) East.

Dated January 26th, 1933.  
G. F. FRIEGEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Not Connected With Town**  
Those who attempt to connect the origin of the phrase "to Halifax" with Halifax in Nova Scotia are on the wrong track. That town was not founded until 1749, years after the phrase was popular in England, when it was established as a rival to the French town of Louisburg in Cape Breton and named after the second earl of Halifax, then president of the board of trade and plantations.

**Old Custom Retained**

The letters "L. S." on legal documents are the abbreviation of Latin "locus signilli," meaning place for the seal. The Romans used to take off their signet rings and imprint their seals on all documents, and the present legal practice is a survival of that custom.

**"Doubled Up" Professions**

In early Colonial times, the profession of clergyman and physician was often combined.

**MORTGAGE SALE**

Whereas default has been made for more than ninety (90) days in the payment of interest and installment of principal of moneys secured by mortgage executed by James A. Farrand and Sarah Elizabeth Farrand, his wife, to The Peoples State Bank of East Tawas, Michigan, dated September nineteenth in year 1931, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Iosco, State of Michigan, on September twenty-second in year 1931, in Liber twenty-seven of Mortgages on page 147; and

Whereas said mortgage does hereby declare the whole of the principal sum and interest thereon as now due and payable by reason of said default; and

Whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage on the date of this notice for principal and interest is the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-one Dollars and Fifty-three cents and Thirty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will foreclose the said mortgage by sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Tawas City, County of Iosco, State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the said County of Iosco, on the Fifth day of June in year 1933 at one o'clock afternoon, which said lands and premises are described as follows:

The South-west quarter of the North-east quarter and the North-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section Twenty-one, in Township Twenty-two North of Range six East, containing eighty acres of land more or less, Township of Grant, County of Iosco, State of Michigan.

Dated February 27, 1933.  
The Peoples State Bank of East Tawas, Michigan, Mortgagee.

William T. Yeo, Attorney for said Mortgagee, Business address, West Branch, Michigan.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE**

WHEREAS, Orville J. Partlo and Hazel M. Partlo, his wife, as mortgagors, made and executed three certain mortgages, the first dated March 3rd, 1917, to James Mahar, the second dated March 3rd, 1917, to Henry Parker and third dated April 18th, 1919, to Ealy, Stacy & Company, a co-partnership of Akron, Michigan, which mortgages were recorded in the Register of Deeds Office in the County of Iosco, State of Michigan, in Liber 21 of "Mortgages" on page 202 on March 14th, 1917, in Liber 21 of "Mortgages" on page 205 on March 26th, 1917, and in Liber 21 of "Mortgages" on page 238 on April 24th, 1919, respectively; and

WHEREAS, the first of said mortgages was assigned by said James Mahar, the mortgagee, to the said Ealy, Stacy & Company of Akron, Michigan, by assignment dated February 9th, 1920, and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office in the County of Iosco in Liber 20 of "Mortgages" on page 502 on March 11th, 1920, and the second of said mortgages was assigned by the said Henry Parker, the mortgagee, to the said Ealy, Stacy & Company of Akron, Michigan, by assignment dated May 25th, 1918, and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office for Iosco County in Liber 26 of "Mortgages" on page 315 on February 1st, 1933; and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by each of said mortgages and the following sums being now due thereon, viz:

On the first of said mortgages, the sum of \$800.00 as principal and \$367.82 as interest, to which sums is added an attorney fee of \$20.00 as provided by the provisions of said mortgage;

On the second of said mortgages, the sum of \$750.00, as principal and \$626.40 as interest, to which sums is added an attorney fee of \$20.00 as provided by the provisions of said mortgage;

On the third of said mortgages, the sum of \$400.00 as principal and \$190.55 as interest, to which sums is added an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided by the provisions of said mortgage; and

WHEREAS, the said assignee of the mortgage in the first and second mortgages and the mortgagee

in the third mortgage, Ealy, Stacy & Company of Akron, Michigan, were on the 5th day of February, 1927, adjudicated bankrupts by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan and the First National Bank of Bay City was appointed Trustee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt; and

WHEREAS, the said First National Bank of Bay City after qualifying and acting as such trustee thereafter on the 11th day of March, 1932, resigned as such trustee and the Bay Trust Company of Bay City, Michigan, by an order duly made and entered on that date by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, was duly appointed trustee in the place and stead of said First National Bank of Bay City and has duly qualified and is now acting as such trustee; and

WHEREAS, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt now claimed to be due on said mortgages, notice is hereby given that said mortgages by virtue of the powers of sale in each contained, will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises in each described, at the front door of the court house in the City of Tawas City, County of Iosco and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Iosco is held), on the 6th day of May, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Standard Time, which premises are described as follows:

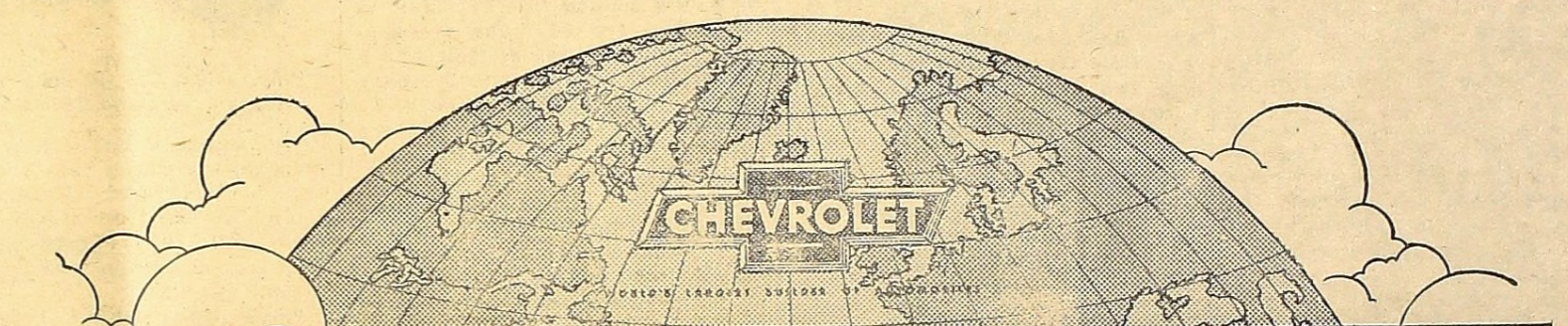
Premises covered by first and second mortgages being, land and property situate in Township of Burleigh, Iosco County, Michigan, described as:  $\frac{5}{8}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 5, Township 21 North of Range 5 East, containing 80 acres of land, more or less.

Premises covered by third mortgage being, land and property situate in Township of Burleigh, Iosco County, Michigan, described as: NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 5, Township 21 North of Range 5 East.

Dated February 4th, 1933.

**BAY TRUST COMPANY**, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Ealy, Stacy & Co. By Paul Thompson, Vice-President.

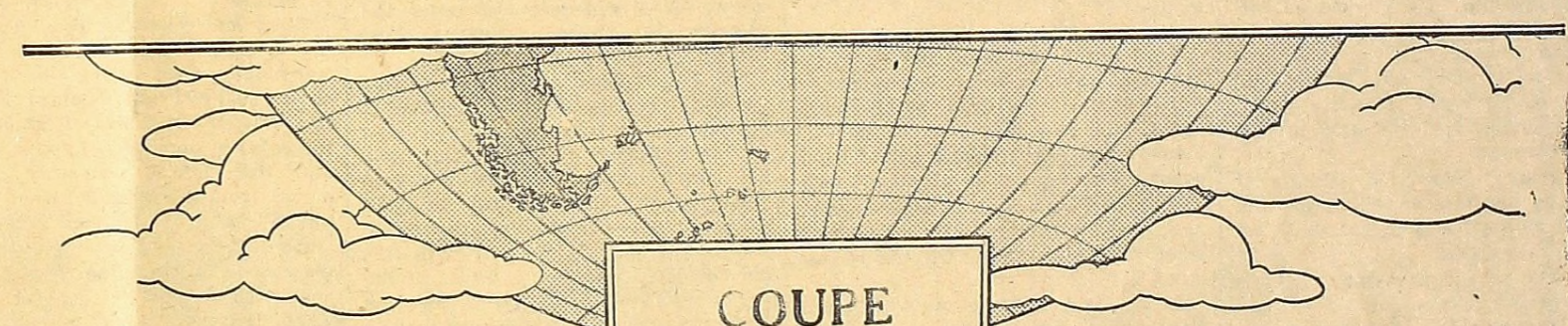
Clark and Henry Attorneys for Assignee 437-444 Shearer Bldg. Bay City, Michigan. 12-6



Tomorrow **CHEVROLET** presents

**THE WORLD'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE SIX-CYLINDER ENCLOSED CARS**

**A NEW AND ADDITIONAL LINE OF CHEVROLET SIXES**



**COUPE**  
\$445  
**COACH**  
\$455  
**COUPE**  
with rumble seat  
\$475

Another great new line of cars from the leader! Tomorrow, Chevrolet introduces, as an addition to its present Master Six, the new Standard Six line. Big, full-size, full-length automobiles. Built to Chevrolet standards of quality . . . performance . . . dependability . . . and economy. And selling at the lowest prices ever placed on six-cylinder enclosed motor cars.

The styling is modern, aer-stream styling . . . ultra-smart and up-to-the-minute. The bodies are Fisher wood-and-steel bodies—spacious, tastefully finished—and featuring Fisher No Draft Ventilation. The windshields have safety plate glass. The trans-

mission has an easy, clashless shift and a silent second gear. The engine is a smooth, fast, responsive six. And Chevrolet engineers have made economy an outstanding feature! Engineering tests show that the Standard Six goes more miles on a gallon of gas, more on a filling of oil, than will any other full-size car on the road. As for reliability—remember, it's a Chevrolet.

Introduction of this new Standard Six opens the way for new thousands of people to enjoy the advantages of Chevrolet quality. It gives the public, for the first time, a full-size automobile combining maximum quality and maximum all-round economy.

**CHEVROLET STANDARD SIX**  
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

**McKAY CHEVROLET SALES**  
**EAST TAWAS**

**Tawas Breezes**

VOL. VI MARCH 10, 1933 NUMBER 43

Corn and oat chop, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; scratch feed, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; screenings, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; Blackford's calf meal, \$1.25 per 25 lb. sack; bone meal and meat scraps, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; Old Process oil meal, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; kiln dried corn, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; cracked corn, \$1.15 per 100 lbs.

Nasium: "Did you ever see the way she signs her name?"  
Jim: "No."  
Nasium: "Well, she always puts T. N. T. after her name."  
Jim: "Does that mean that she is dangerous?"  
Nasium: "No, that stands for 'Tillie Never Tells'."

Salt: Barrel, \$2.85; 25 lb. sack, 75c; 50 lb. sack, 15c; 100 lb. sack, \$1.00. Salt block, 40c.

The new schoolmaster spied the three-legged stool. "Is this the dunce block?" he asked a pretty little child. "I guess so," said she with a lisp. "That's where the teacher sits."

"He was painting his house yesterday and fell off the ladder into a barrel of turpentine."  
"Was he hurt?"  
"I don't know. They haven't caught him yet."  
"I'd face death for you!"  
"Why did you run from that dog?"  
"It wasn't dead."  
"Father, what is that bottle for?"  
"Sickness, my child."  
"It made you pretty sick last night, didn't it, Father?"

**Wilson Grain Company**

# BELOW ZERO

## A Romance of the North Woods

### By HAROLD TITUS

Copyright, 1932.

WNU Service

#### SYNOPSIS

"Tom" Belknap, big timber operator, ordered by his physicians to take a complete rest, plans a three months' trip abroad. Promises of advancement he has made to his son John are broken, and the young man is indignant. Paul Gorbel, Belknap's partner, whom John cordially dislikes, is a bone of contention. Father and son part without a complete understanding. At Shoestring, his train delayed by a wreck, John is ordered to leave at once. He refuses.

#### CHAPTER II—Continued

Voices, then, sharp and profane. Someone struck him on the cheek, and with an uppercut John dropped a man who charged in from the right. The taste of blood on his lips goaded him. They came on with a rush. He kicked one's feet from under him, and the falling fellow tripped another. He struck and kicked and elbowed and ducked. His head rocked sideways from a blow, and he squeezed his eyes shut for a split instant to check the mounting dizziness. They could have had him down and beaten to a pulp in one minute, if they'd used their heads. They were too mad, too eager to carry the fight; they got in one another's way, fended off the blows of their fellows.

A man, charging him, checked and veered, and he had a fleeting glimpse of a small figure on the edge of the group, shoving at his assailants, holding up a dissuading hand.

A voice, then, a girl's voice, was raised sharply: "Stop! Stop! Tiny, Ezra, Way-Bill! Let him alone!"

The "him" was beyond a doubt John Steele Belknap, but that young man was now in no mood to be let alone! The figure of the leader was before him, poised, waiting; perhaps in indecision at the sudden wilting of spirit or intent among his fellows; perhaps waiting on this stranger who was so unwelcome in their midst. If for the latter his wait was brief because as he kicked free from those impending hands John rushed him, striking out quickly with short, savage blows, glorying in this moment of even odds.

The man retreated slowly. Once he landed and jolted John severely, but this advantage worked against him because it tapped buried reservoirs of strength and fury and hard fists bore him backward into the glare that streamed from the open station doorway.

A cry, then, as John, bareheaded, face set, burst into the light.

"Tain't him, Tiny! Tain't him!" Now this Tiny might, in another instant, have had reason to claim that the shout distracted him, did he care to lay upon an alibi. But even before the words were past the lips that yelled them, John found the opening he had been fighting for.

Full on the point of Tiny's chin his knuckles struck and the man's legs sagged. The force of the blow rocked him backward and he crumpled. His head, lolling to one side, crunched oddly as it struck the wheel of a baggage truck.

John heard that sound and a tingle ran through him. He lurched on forward, crouching as if to pounce upon his fallen adversary. Well enough to knock the big devil out, but he did not like that crunch! Hands clutched at his shoulder and a hoarse protest was in his ear.

"Get away!" John cried, shaking off the hands, heedless of the words, and dropped to his knees in the snow beside the fallen man.

"Hit his head!" someone cried, as they gathered closely about, a weir of legs damming back light from the doorway.

"Get back!" John snapped. "Out of the light, you!"

The voice of authority, that, and it cut through a rising mutter from the crowd, forced a falling back to let yellow light filter on the prostrate Tiny.

The man's face was bruised and bleeding. He lay lax, and when John raised one of the great arms it dropped back limply. The man breathed heavily, and apprehension mounted in the boy's consciousness.

"Get hold here!"—sharply. "Carry him inside where I can see!" And gently, easily, considering the man's weight, he slid an arm beneath the broad shoulders and raised the torso.

Others helped, for the most part wordlessly, and they shuffled into the waiting room with their burden, placing it carefully on the floor beside Tiny.

John was heedless of the crowd that pressed close again. He removed the thick cap from Tiny's head and with light, careful fingers rummaged through the stiff hair. He encountered no great bruiser, no depression. The cap had been ample protection; no fracture, perhaps not even . . .

Tiny stirred and moaned. "Get me some snow!" John said, and two scurried outside.

With his handkerchief he wiped blood from the man's chin, and when the snow came he took a great handful and held it against brow and temples.

and stirred. He moaned next, and opened one eye and whimpered.

"What th' h—!" he began, and the crowd stirred, as in relief.

John drew a deep breath, then, and looked up at the faces above him; weather-beaten, vigorous faces, they were, and as his eyes swept them they turned on him with curious expressions.

"He wants to know what the h—!" he began. "And that makes two of us. What the h—! does it—"

He broke short. He had settled back to his heels, searching those faces with a demand for explanation, when he saw her. She had stood beside him, looking down. Very small and slight of figure she was, and the face beneath the snug turban of beaver was as gentle as those others were rough. Her eyes were dark and large and serious; more than serious, perhaps; possibly deep trouble rode in them to go with the repressed line of her mouth.

She was looking full in his face, and as he broke his gruff question he inclined his head slightly as in recognition of a difference—and in apology.

He caught his breath. "Sorry!"—to her. "I should say"—whipping his glance to the men again—"what's a stranger to think of being ganged like this?"

A slim, wiry man, who had squatted on the other side of the reviving Tiny, spoke.

"We was expectin' another party, chum," he said. "You're a match for him in size, but you ain't the one we're lookin' for; this particular hard egg sent in to clean us out by old Tom Belknap!"

John's head jerked. He leaned tensely forward!

"What?" he demanded, a long-drawn word, strained with surprise; perhaps with something like shock.

"I said; we'd got news a certain party who's raised h— here was comin' in to put a chunk under a corner. We aimed to get him back to Kampfest with bad news for old Belknap. Bein' excited like we was, and bein' dark like it was, we mistook you for him. Not important, mebby, but true!"

John took a quick breath and let it out through his nostrils in an amazed whiff.

"Well, I'll be—"  
He looked up again for the girl's face, as though an exchange of glances with her might clarify this bewildering situation. She was gone. He stared at the others, but they were watching Tiny, who was being helped to a sitting posture by the smaller man.

"All right, Tiny?" the other asked.

The big fellow felt his chin gingerly and his head, and then shook it as if to chase off the fog which impaired his faculties.

"D he git away?" he asked.

A chuckle from the crowd then. "Away, your grandma! There he sets, Tiny!"

The dazed eyes followed the gesture and then blinked slowly.

"Y G—d, Way-Bill, 'tain't him," he said weakly.

"No, 'tain't."  
"But this one . . . he's a stem-winder!"

"Anyhow, that."  
"Nd if this one was him—"

"Then we'd have a lot more to worry about. Yes, sir, if old Belknap could hire 'em like you, chum"—to John—"then the company would have somethin' to lay awake nights about!"

Tiny had been staring at John and now his gaze wavered as a man's will when he is overcome with embarrassment.

" . . . get up," he mumbled, and John helped him to his feet.

The boy's heart was pounding. Old Tom, starting that sort of trouble?

"All right, Tiny?" Way-Bill asked, and when assured that the late unconscious man was getting to be as good as new, he turned to John. "Guess it's due you to explain a little," he said, and John caught some vague change in the attitude of the group. The shuffling of feet, the murmurs, the looks spoke of a growing chagrin and embarrassment such as had marked Tiny's faltering gaze. "Stranger in this country?"

"Yes."  
"Mebby you've heard of old Tom Belknap?"

"I have . . . once"—some of his wrath surging upward to mingle with high curiosity.

"Well, he's evident aimin' to run the Richards company, here, off the earth. He's done a plenty, but the last thing he thought up was to bring a hand named Baxter from Kampfest."

John, frowning, followed the man's matter-of-fact words closely. He spoke as one sure of himself; even as one reciting common knowledge.

"This Baxter's a tough customer. He mixed it with our woods boss last week, tossed him off a car 'nd broke his hip. Tonight he was advertised to come over here 'nd clean out the town single-handed. Makes us pretty hot"—voice rising a trifle—"bein' that old Belknap only wants to close us down so's he can buy somethin' for little or nothin'. We done what, likely, you'd do for the outfit that hired you 'nd you knew was fair 'nd square

'nd in a jack-pot. Only . . . we done 'n error."

A grim little man, he was, but had spoken with a fine spirit of loyalty. He now added: "I'm sorry, Tiny, here, sure ought to be awful sorry, and I guess everybody else feels like we do. I hope, chum, the feelin's ain't too hard."

They stilled as a group will when an answer to an important question is due.

"Why, no. . . . I see how it is," John said, but blankly.

Mistaken for his father's hired bully! And old Tom trying to run this other company into a corner? . . . Old Tom, mixing it as, perhaps, an even older Belknap had done in the pine days? Was that a possible explanation of why he—young John—had been so carefully kept away from Kampfest? Were things transpiring in this country of which his father was ashamed?

Like a white-hot thread the thought seared through his consciousness. If a fight was on here, waged by his father against a weaker competitor. . . . Now, might that not offer a greater, a more complete relief for his swelling resentment than bashing strangers with his fists? Until this moment his only possible vengeance on his father had been to run away, but now . . .

A man came in from outside, shouldering through the press, beating snow from a Scotch cap with his mitten.

"Here," he said, holding it toward John. "Here's your cap. I . . . I guess I knocked it off and . . . well, you see how it was."

He was flushed and so evidently contrite that John smiled, and when he smiled the tension that had been on those men relaxed. The presentation of that cap was equivalent to a treaty gift, a token to heal a breach, a pledge and seal of friendship!

"Anything we can do for you now . . . after tryin' our best licks to do things to you?" Way-Bill asked.

"Do why . . . I guess not. Thanks a lot." He was finding his poise, stilling the hot curiosity that might lead him into blunders, making up his mind to learn this whole story, but to do it adroitly, at the proper time. "If somebody'll point out the hotel, now. . . ."

It was past the supper hour in Shoestring's one public stopping place, Rex Jasper's Palace hotel.

But Rex was neither inhospitable nor uncommunicative host. No more was he an uncommunicative host. So he himself spread cold but satisfactory viands on one end of a long table and sat there, elbows on the oilcloth, while his slightly marred but obviously outstanding guest ate, and responded well to the questions that John Steele Belknap, identity as yet unknown in Shoestring, put to him.

The boy ate slowly, gazed much of the time on Jasper's face as the man talked and talked and talked.

"It just goes to show," he said, narrowing his watery blue eyes, "what the concentration of great wealth into the hands of unscrupulous men will cause. Now did you ever read the 'History of Great American Fortunes'?"

"No," said John impatiently. "But are you sure that this man Belknap is behind all the trouble?"

"Sure? Sure!" The little man bristled with assurance. "Wasn't it a Vanderbilt that said that the thing a man wanted more than anything else was more? That's the way with this old Belknap. Predatory, he is; of the predatory wealthy! He's got the Richards company in a corner and he ain't goin' to let it out. Why, even his own partner, Gorbel, over here at Kampfest, can't stop him. Gorbel ain't so bad, but Belknap gives the orders. You can't blame Gorbel. If a man's goin' to exist economically under a capitalist system he's got to go with the capitalists, ain't he? Now if you've ever read 'Das Kapital' by Karl Marx you'll see—"

John shoved back his plate and tapped the table with his fork.

"Just a minute. Let's see if I've got this story right: The logging railroad, owned by the Richards Lumber company, goes through Belknap & Gorbel timber. The right of way was granted by a man named Kampfest who used to own that timber, Belknap & Gorbel bought him out and began to operate. Under the terms of the old contract they can either force the Richards company to haul their logs out to a main-line branch or order them to pull their steel. And, to tighten this squeeze, the Belknap camps are making logs in such quantities that the mill here can't be safely logged? That it?"

"That's right! This old Belknap ain't satisfied to have a soft thing, he ain't. The Richards mill's been gettin' rough, just like any old feudal baron'd got rough. He has his hired help put Royce, the Richards woods boss, out of commission, which is awful bad. You can't log without a good boss, and no man in his right mind's going to tackle a job where, on top of having to scratch to make a showin', he's in

danger of getting his block knocked off any minute."

"Why, this old Belknap thinks we's a superman or something. I guess he's been reading Nietzsche. Did you ever read 'Beyond Good and Evil'?" No! Well, now"—wriggling closer to the table—"there's what I'd call a downright dangerous philosophy. You see—"

But John Belknap, leaning back in his chair now, gave no heed to Landlord Jasper's interpretation of philosophical theory. After what his father had done to him yesterday, young John was ready to believe anything. He had known of wars waged by old Tom against competitors; he had always thought them waged on fair terms. But here was a conflict apparently unfair, unwarranted. Shoestring, to a man, evidently attested to



"Why, This Old Belknap Thinks He's a Superman or Something."

its ruthlessness, and John's temper drove him headlong into an acceptance of that belief. Headlong and gladly. As good as a blow in the mouth, this! He had been kept away from Kampfest after heading towards it these years.

Why? What reason? Because old Tom did not want him to know what was going on? Because he knew that John would have demanded an about-face?

Well, how would his father like it if he refused to take what was offered; if, more than that, he stepped in and aligned himself with an opposition because it gave him a chance to see what he was wound on? And with their backs to the wall, this Richards outfit, whoever and whatever it might be, needed a leader, fresh blood, someone who was not afraid of this giant, Tom Belknap!

"Where's the Richards office?" John interrupted, rising.

Jasper blinked his watery eyes again.

"Why, it's across from the mill," he said, shuffling to a window and peering out through the slit of unfrosted glass near the top of the pane. "Yes; the 's a light there now. Generally is, nights . . . this winter."

Snow had ceased falling. The wind had dropped and the planks of wooden sidewalks, deep under hard-packed snow, snapped and boomed as John traversed the shadows of lumber piles towards the looming bulk of a sawmill and the lighted, one-story building across from it which had been pointed out to him.

He had no definite plan. He had considered telling the manager the whole truth and asking for a job. That, however, might not be advisable; depended entirely on the type of individual he encountered. It would be a tough chore to convince some men that they should hire for a responsible post the son of an arch enemy! . . . But whoever he found he would at least learn more of what his father was up to. Of that only was he certain as he took the office steps at a jump and opened the door.

The building was divided into halves by a cold hallway. A single incandescent, dusty and weak with service, was set in the ceiling. Its light was not good, but a room to the left had better illumination, and on the glazed glass of the door was painted the word Manager.

John stamped snow from his feet on a husk rug, but as he started for this evidently occupied office, the sound of a voice arrested him.

A man was talking swiftly, quietly, and he stopped, not wanting to intrude at an inopportune time, but impatient at the delay.

The voice went on: ". . . and my offer stands! I'm helpless to help the Richards company in any other way, but I will buy, at that price, the entire property, timber, railroad and mill!"

"Perhaps this offer seems small, but look what is going to happen if you try to keep on alone! I'm a partner with Tom Belknap, yes, but I'm powerless to shape the policy or direct the practice of that partnership! I'd give every dollar I have, Ellen, to see you personally at peace, but you will have no peace until Belknap has his way! He is out to buy this company at a figure even lower than I offer, and he

finishes what he starts. . . . Now, what do you say?"

John's heart raced as he stood there listening. The man in that other room was Paul Gorbel. He was making threats in Tom Belknap's name! Bullying a woman for old Tom!

The woman spoke then.

"I have only one thing to say, Paul! That the Richards properties aren't for sale at any such absurd price; that they aren't for sale at any figure under such pressure. They're in a tight place, well enough; they would have plenty to contend with in a fair fight, but you may take this word back to your Mr. Belknap: that the Richards company is going to keep on fighting, that it's not going to whimper; that if it finally goes down, after doing all it can do to survive, it will be with the flag flying and the band-saw singing!"

"Take that word to your renegade partner, Paul, and don't come here again with one hand extended in friendship and the other carrying a club!"

Her voice, gentle in the beginning, had mounted, and her hard-fung defiance sent a pricking sensation to John's very finger-tips. Some loyal employee—a bookkeeper, an office woman; a wife or daughter or sister of the Richards involved—had set Gorbel down with a job!

Behind that closed door, a low, sorry laugh and the sound of slow footsteps. A shadow crossed the lighted glass and Gorbel spoke again.

"Ellen! . . . Ellen, dear! Don't you see that behind this is only one thing for me? Can't you understand that I'm risking all I've got just trying to help you in small ways? It's you I want"—voice roughening a bit with passion. "It's you who's got into my blood! It's the waiting that kills me. . . . I can't wait, I tell you! I can't—"

"Get back! Get away! Don't you dare touch me!"

He called her name again, almost savagely. Feet scraped on the floor; a sharp cry as with a crash the light in the office went out and the glass in the door showed a blank for John Belknap.

"Paul! Get out of this office, I tell you! Get away . . . away!" Panic, now, in the tone, and for the man waiting outside there was but one move to make. . . .

The faint light from the hallway, further impaired by his own shadow as he poised there, hand still on the knob, revealed them.

A desk lamp lay on the floor at the man's feet and he was turning, relinquishing his hold on the girl's wrist, looking over his shoulder with a white, drawn face. He poised so a moment, staring at this intruder who showed only in silhouette.

"Well?"—in sharp demand. Young Belknap did not move; did not reply for a moment. Then he said almost casually:

"I happened to overhear you being told to get out. I opened the door for you."

Gorbel whirled to face him then, feet spread, arms held with stiff truculence at his sides.

"And who are you?"—bright eyes searching, striving to identify the shadowed face.

"The chap who opened the door."  
"Well. . . . Close it, then, and tend to your own affairs!"

John shook his head.

"No," he said. "Not until the . . . the lady asks me to."

He could see her standing in the deeper shadows where she had swiftly retreated on his appearance. She was backed against a filing case as though in need of support. He added, then:

"I don't hear her asking me to get out."

Gorbel's hands were knotting into fists.

"You d—d eavesdropper!" he muttered. "You—"

John took the few quick strides that put him face to face with Gorbel, so close to him that he could hear the man's quick breathing.

"No names!" he muttered. "No names . . . or any other talk. Are, you going out on your own legs?"

Gorbel swayed backward. His right hand swept the desk top, and with a growl John had the arm in one hand, twisted the man about, and wrenched upward on the wrist until Gorbel doubled over with a cry.

"Drop it!"

"The devil with—"  
"Drop it, I told you!" (TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Beauty Sleep**  
The first dim light filtered through the filmy curtains and struck full upon her chin strap. It crept upward until it covered the cleansing cream generously smoothed upon her face. Still farther stole this first revealing beam; it touched the skin tonic, the special astringent, the muscle oil, the circulation ointment, and finally reached the eyelash darkener. At this point she stirred and thrust out a bare arm pink to the elbow with liquidine bleaching lotion. She turned uneasily and with a drowsy motion adjusted her wrinkle radiator, and fell into another doze.—Kansas City Star.

#### GERMS "PICKED UP" IN VARIOUS WAYS

##### Sources of Infection Found Everywhere.

The person with the cold, so often maligned by his neighbor, is not the only germ spreader.

There are a hundred and one ways in which germs can be picked up.

A baby in Chicago became ill with what was at first believed to be whooping cough. A diagnosis revealed a rare and dangerous infection with the Egyptian blood worm. Where did the germ come from? The child had never been in Egypt. It was traced to the snails in the parlor aquarium with the goldfish.

Recruits in barracks in the British navy got what the medical officers believed were too many cases of colds, influenza and similar diseases. Experts traced this to infected dish-water.

Capt. S. T. Dudley, the officer responsible for the condemnation of dishwater as a potent spreader of germs, believes that germs left by individuals get into the dishwater, and thence on to some supposedly clean utensils for someone else to use.

The remedy recommended is better dish washing; especially the use of more water and the rinsing of all dishes, if at all possible, in running water.

Toothbrushes, wash basins, so-called sanitary drinking fountains, door knobs, postage stamps, golf club handles, paper money, even bullets fired out of a gun, all have been held responsible by recent medical opinion for instances of germ infection. The American Medical association has condemned the family cat.

A Philadelphia hospital has barred daisies, because a certain kind of small, black bug that often is found in the daisy's yellow heart is believed to be able to spread another kind of dangerous germ.—London Mail.


#### BUST PROVES PUZZLE

An unusual double-headed bust, carved from a solid piece of hard, yellowish white crystalline sandstone, has puzzled the anthropologists and geologists of the Smithsonian institution.

According to the scientists it may be a "bust" and it may be genuine.

The two heads represent a man and an ape. The face of the man is that of a highly developed and intelligent type. Small brown pebbles are sunk into the carved eye sockets to make the eyes. These are held in place with a kind of cement. The ears are made of baked clay, as are those of the ape figure. The head of the man is smooth and peaked, while that of the other is rough to represent fur. The bust was found in Arkansas near Jonesboro.

#### DO YOU SUFFER PAIN?



**YOUNG women** who suffer from monthly pains, weakening drains, or headaches, side aches, and women of middle age who suffer from heat flashes, nervousness, should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Mrs. Dora Beabout of Lansing, Mich., says: "I was so nervous I could get but little rest and felt exhausted most of the time. Added to this suffering I had pains in my back that gave me much trouble, also headaches, and I felt rundown in general. I took one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in no time at all I was enjoying perfect health."

Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

#### End Serious Coughs With Creomulsion

Don't let them get a strangle hold. Fight germs quickly. Creomulsion combines the 7 best helps known to modern science. Powerful but harmless. Pleasant to take. No narcotics. Your druggist will refund your money if any cough or cold no matter how long standing is not relieved by Creomulsion. (adv.)

## HOW TO STOP A COLD QUICK AS YOU CAUGHT IT

A New Method Doctors Everywhere Are Advising

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS PICTURED BELOW

1. **Take Bayer Aspirin** according to directions in package.

2. **Drink Full Glass** of Water.

3. **If throat is sore,** crush and dissolve 3 Bayer Aspirin Tablets in a half glass of warm water and gargle according to directions.

#### Almost Instant Relief In This Way

If you have a cold—don't take chances with "cold killers" and nostrums. A cold is too dangerous to take chances on.

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds.

It is recognized as the QUICK-EST, safest, surest way. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

That is because the real BAYER Aspirin embodies certain medical qualities that strike at the base of a cold almost INSTANTLY.

You can combat nearly any cold you get simply by taking BAYER Aspirin and drinking plenty of water every 2 to 4 hours the first day and 3 or 4 times daily thereafter. If throat is sore, gargle with 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets crushed

Ask your druggist about the recent price reduction on the 100 tablet size Bayer Aspirin.

**NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THIS CROSS**

BAYER

### BRACE UP!

Try this "nightcap"

Lazy muscles mean that poisonous intestinal wastes are sapping your energy. Why continue feeling run-down and sluggish? "Nightcap" of Garfield Tea, for several weeks will put you "on your feet." (At all druggists).

**SAMPLE FREE!** Garfield Tea Co., P. O. Box 1070, N. Y.

**GARFIELD Tea**  
A Natural Laxative Drink.

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**SORES** AND LUMPS—My Specialty  
Write for Free 140 Page Book  
Dr. Boy Williams, Hudson, Wis.

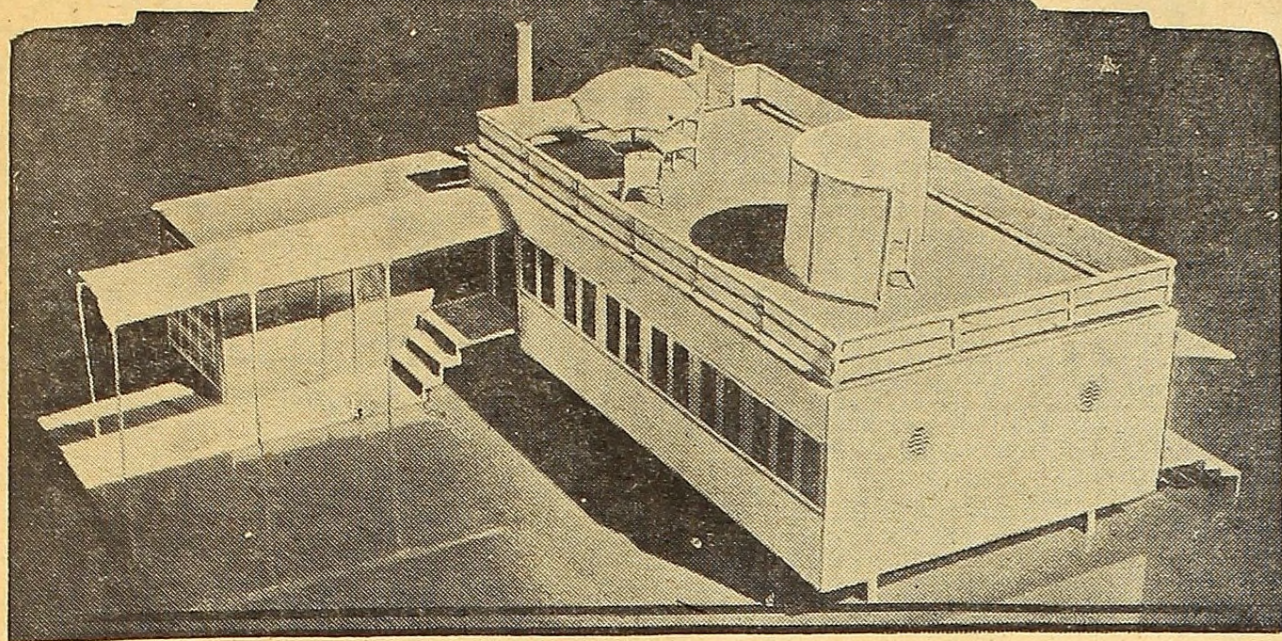
### DON'T GET UP At Night

If you are one of the millions who must get up several times a night, your trouble is probably due to an irritation of the bladder or excess acidity of the urine. Then just try

**GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES**

During 37 years this fine old preparation has helped millions. Insist on Gold Medal. 35¢.

### Now They're Using Cotton in Building Houses



IN THE planning of low-cost houses of modern design, the architectural profession has discovered practical advantages in using cotton canvas for the partitions, awnings, walls and roofs. The material is coated with fireproof paint and insulated with aluminum foil. The week-end cottage requires about 600 square yards of material, while another more permanent summer dwelling, a model of which is shown above, has five rooms, deck and garage with about 800 yards of material needed.

### TOUCHES ADD DISTINCTION

SO MUCH pleasure is added to both guests and hosts by the little extra time we take to make a dish attractive that it pays. Cocktails of fruit or shell fish, as well as vegetables, add to a meal.

#### Tomato Cocktail.

Chop fine one small slice of onion with a few bits of celery, add three cupsful of strained tomato juice salted to taste. Let stand three hours. Mix two tablespoonfuls of catsup, one-fourth cupful of orange juice, two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a dash of cayenne. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

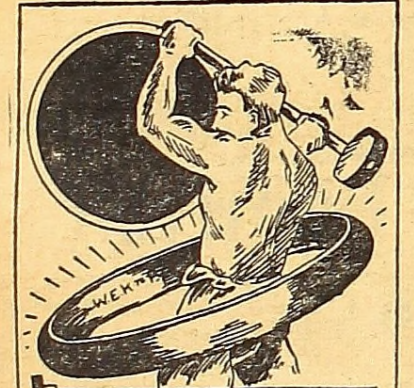
#### Caroline Fritters.

To three-fourths of a cupful of canned corn add one-half cupful of milk, two well beaten eggs and one-half tablespoonful of sugar. Mix one scant cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Sift and combine the mixtures, place in buttered muffin rings in a buttered dripping pan. Drop into the rings and bake in a moderate oven.

#### Grapefruit Salad.

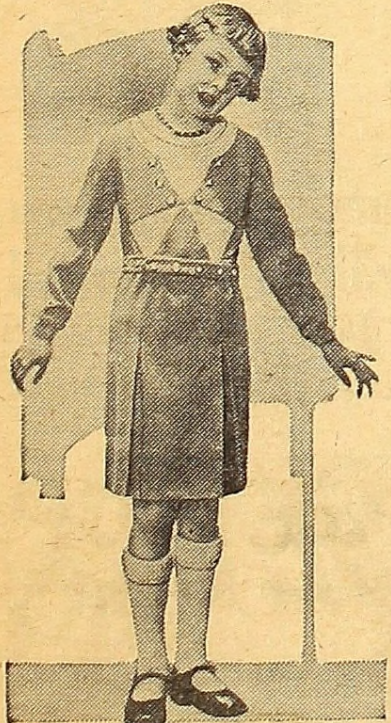
Dissolve a package of lemon gelatin in one-third of a cupful of boiling water and add one and one-half cupfuls of grapefruit juice, one-half cupful of orange juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three-fourths of a cupful of diced celery, two tablespoonfuls of chopped pickles, one tablespoonful of chopped pimiento. Set away to mold. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise dressing. Add one cupful or more of

### Do YOU Know—



That wedding rings used by the ancients were made of iron and were put upon the left third finger, from a supposed connection of a vein there with the heart.

#### Fresh From Paris



One of the latest of Parisian fashion creations for the really well-dressed young lady is this natter blue woolen dress with white and silver buttons at the bodice and belt.

shredded salmon or tuna fish and you have a fish salad. Use the unsweetened gelatin for the fish salad, three tablespoonfuls—and the other ingredients the same.

#### Fried Ham Sandwich.

Take one and one-half pounds of fried ham crisp and brown, put through the food chopper with six large dill pickles, one spanish onion and mix with two cupfuls of mayonnaise. This makes a delicious spread which tastes quite different from boiled ham.

© 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

## BONERS



A "swain" is a female swan.

BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

King Henry XIII was the worst souvenir England ever had.

The explorer realized finally that he was lost—yes, lost in the wiles of Africa.

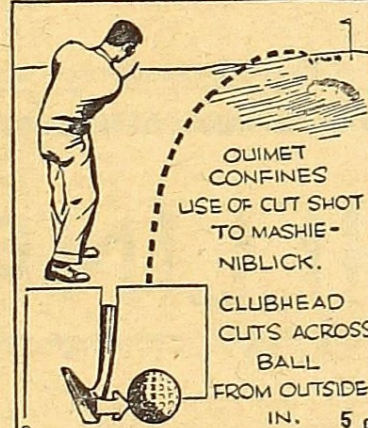
Organdie is a kind of musical instrument.

The writing in Ancient Egypt was called Hydraulics.

Gibraltar is a rock near Spain. No body claims it and so it doesn't belong to them. England owns it. It is important because people stand on top of it and watch ships.

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## GRAPHIC GOLF



### USE ONE CLUB FOR CUT SHOT

WHEN the ball is within a 50-yard radius of the green it is often impossible to impart backspin to the ball, for this requires a firm blow which is likely to send the ball flying past the green. In such situations the cut shot is often employed. Here the arms and hands are pulled in close to the body as the ball is struck. The sidespin thus imparted has a tendency to slow the ball up once it strikes the turf. The ball has a tendency to curve toward the right even after the bounce. Allowance must be made for this slicing trajectory, but with considerable practice one can accurately judge this shot. The main difficulty with this sort of swing is that one who uses it often is likely to unconsciously employ it for other shots. On longer swings an acute slice is the result. It is for this reason that Francis Ouimet recommends the shot be confined to one club alone, preferably the mashie niblick, for it is with this club that most of the short shots are played. This lessens the swing's contagious effect.

© 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

## THE CURRENCY OF KINDNESS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHO asks for favors first should pay For favors in some other way. I saw a fellow by the ditch, His thumb extended for a hitch, But did I pick him up? Not I! I'd seen him pass so many by, Their journey lonely, hard and far, When theirs the journey, his the car.

Who asks for favors, who before Has done a favor, asks no more Than he has given. Thus we go, Through life and help each other so, He helping you, you helping me, With kindness for our currency, The splendid coinage of the heart, The coinage good in any mart.

Who asks for favors owes no debt If kindness is with kindness met, Accepted gratefully, and then Is passed along to other men, For acts of kindness done today Tomorrow brings the chance to pay, Though he who went and he who came

But very seldom were the same. © 1933, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

## STORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### REDDY FOX CONSULTS MRS. REDDY

When Foxes put their heads together It means for some one stormy weather.

OF COURSE, that is just a saying. Of Foxes don't have anything whatever to do with the weather. But when folks are in trouble they are said to be having bad weather and so that little verse really means that when Foxes put their heads together and make plans it generally means trouble for some one.

Reddy Fox had intended to be selfish and try to get Johnny Chuck all alone, so that he might dine on him all alone. But the more he thought it over, the wiser it seemed to him to get Mrs. Reddy to help.

In the first place Johnny was so big and strong that Reddy didn't at all fancy a fight with him. He wouldn't admit it even to himself, but he wasn't at all sure he could whip Johnny Chuck in a fair fight. He knew that Johnny was tough of skin, stout of jaw and sharp of tooth.

So this was one reason Reddy was willing to have Mrs. Reddy help him, though not for anything in the world would he have told this or had her suspect it. Another reason was that he saw a way whereby, working together, they were almost certain to shut Johnny off from his home, and once they could do that they would have him without fail.

"He is big enough and fat enough to make both of us a dinner," thought Reddy. "Besides, if we succeeded in catching him perhaps we can also catch Polly Chuck. Mrs. Reddy is very clever, very clever indeed, and she can help a lot." It is well for Reddy that Mrs. Reddy didn't hear this, for she is the smarter of the two, and she knows it.

When Reddy first told her that he wanted her help to catch Johnny Chuck she looked at him as if she thought him the stupidest fellow in the world. "Look here, Reddy," said she, "I'm always ready and willing to help when there is a reasonable chance that something besides failure will come out of it, but if you've got any sense at all in your head you won't ask me to waste any more time on that fat Chuck. We've wasted enough as it is. You know very well

that we can't dig open that house down in the far corner of the Old Orchard, because it is right between the roots of that pesky apple tree. As for catching one of those Chucks away from their house, it can't be done. There is always one on watch when the other is eating."

"Listen, my dear," interrupted Reddy with a crafty grin on his face. "All that you say is very true. I don't blame you for feeling that way. I don't blame you in the least. But



"That is Too Good to Be True," Replied Mrs. Reddy, With Great Promptness.

what would you say if I were to tell you that those two silly Chucks have separated and one of them has built a new home where it is the simplest thing in the world to surprise him away from his doorstep? What would you say to that?"

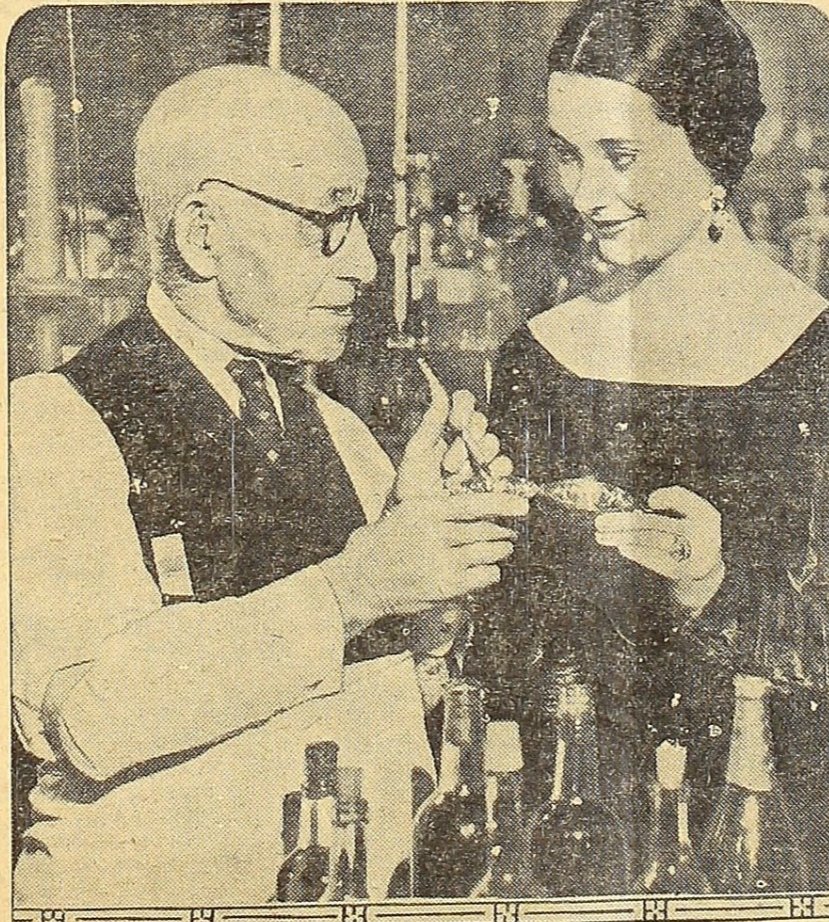
"That is too good to be true," replied Mrs. Reddy with great promptness.

"It is true, though," cried Reddy, and at once started in to tell Mrs. Reddy all that he had found out. Mrs. Reddy listened with interest, and as Reddy went on to tell of his plan a crafty look crept into her eyes.

"We must plan this very carefully," said she. "Let us put our heads together and see if we cannot have a double dinner of fat Chuck, for if we can catch one we may be able to catch the other."

So Reddy and Mrs. Reddy put their heads together and planned how they would dine on fat Chuck. © 1933, by T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

### Ready to Put His Taste to Work Again



AMERICA'S oldest professional wine taster is getting ready to go back to work. Albert Lachman, seventy-six, of San Francisco, is one of the few American survivors of that select circle of connoisseurs whose keen palates can recognize at a single taste the very district in which a distinctive zinfandel, riesling or claret was grown. He expects congress to legalize the fermented juice of the grape before the end of 1933, and since real wine tasters have grown scarcer than ever before from unemployment, the industry is calling him back into harness. He has gone into "training" after 24 years of retirement.

## New Recipes for the Winter Menu

### Escalloped Dishes in Wide Variety That Can Be Recommended.

Escalloped vegetables make good luncheon or supper dishes substantial enough for the main part of the meal. In cold weather some hot food is desirable for each menu of a day and these escalloped dishes are hearty, tasty, and hot. There is wide variety in them. Pieces of bread or crumbs which are not fresh are usual ingredients, making the cost small in proportion to the amount. If rice, macaroni, etc., are used these are expensive also. What is needed is enough of the vegetable to permeate the bread to supply a rich flavor to the whole. The more pronounced the flavor of the vegetable the less of it will be needed, while with a delicate flavored vegetable more will be needed. Some delicious escalloped vegetable dishes are given today.

#### Escalloped Cauliflower With Cheese.

Freshly boiled cauliflower or left-overs can be used. If the latter is not sufficient it can be increased by the addition of cabbage chopped, but not too fine. Put a layer of finely broken pieces of bread in the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Dot with butter and sprinkle with salt, pepper, and celery salt. Dot with small bits of ordinary cheese. On this put a layer of cauliflower. Continue with layers of seasoned bread crumbs and cheese alternating with cauliflower, cauliflower and cabbage, or just cabbage. Moisten well with rich milk. The top layer, of fine bread crumbs, should have extra bits of butter on it and no cheese. Bake for 20 minutes or until the top is a delicate brown. Serve hot.

#### Escalloped Italian Onions.

Line the bottom of a buttered baking dish with bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper, and dotted with butter. Over this put a layer of boiled Italian onions cut into small pieces. If the onions are cut before boiling they will take less time to get done. Dot the onion layer lightly with minced celery and slivers of sweet pepper. Fill the dish with these alternate layers, having the last one fine bread crumbs well seasoned and dotted with butter. Moisten with soup stock or milk. Bake 20 minutes or until a light brown. Serve hot. Fresh baked corn bread and peas make a good combination to go with these escalloped Italian onions. If these are not obtainable any other onions can be used.

#### Tomatoes and Corn With Spaghetti.

Break spaghetti into small pieces. Boil in salted water until tender. Drain. Put a layer of this spaghetti into a buttered baking dish. Season with salt, pepper, celery salt and finely minced parsley. Cover with slices of ripe tomato or with solid pieces of stewed or canned tomato. Sprinkle very lightly with fine bread crumbs. Cover them with canned corn highly seasoned with salt, pepper and dot with butter. Fill the dish with layers of spaghetti, tomatoes, and corn as given, having bread crumbs on top. Moisten with a thin white sauce. Dot top with butter. Brown in oven. Just before serving sprinkle finely minced fresh parsley sprigs over the top and put one large slice of ripe tomato in center of top. © 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

## Quotations That Show How History "Repeats"

One of the pleasantest occupations in the world is looking back at the past with a superior smile. The Golden Book Magazine recently had an amusing collection of perennial quotations for you to throw at the heads of the prophets of doom: It's strange that my mint hat has not gone this eight or nine years; but I think the fault of the want of money is the uneven balancing of trade.—James I of England to his Parliament (1620).

Money is of very uncertain value, and sometimes has no value at all and even less.—Thomas Carlyle. It was as true as taxes is. And nothing's truer than them.—Mr. Barkis.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

Those "Good Losers" If one is also indifferent over winning, he is a good loser.

## FARM PRODUCTS . . . WANTED

Farmers! Trade your Dairy Products, Eggs, Fruits, Vegetables and other farm products for Clothing for every member of the family. Highest prices paid. Act at once!

The fact that we have the busiest downtown Grocery Department in Detroit enables us to make this astounding offer.

Michigan Farmers—this is your opportunity to wear the finest clothes without cash outlay. Phone Randolph 8472 or write

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT STORE 25 STATE ST

DETROIT, MICH.

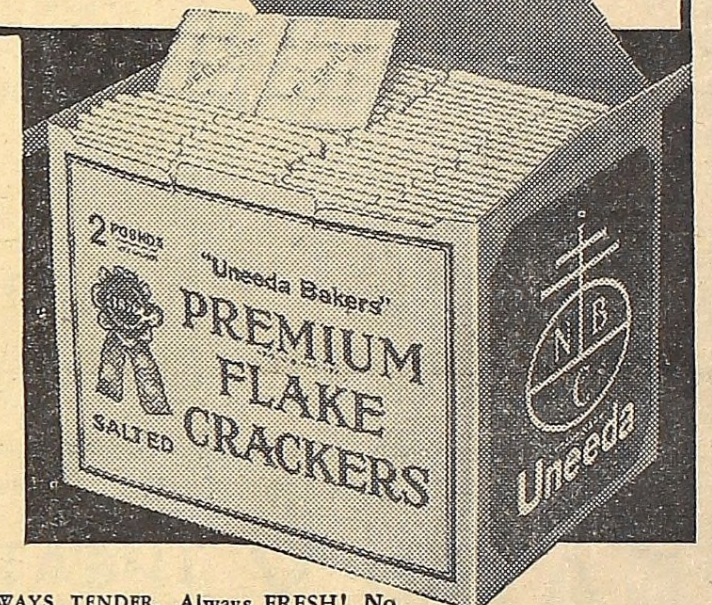


### Soothes While You Shave

Only Cuticura Shaving Cream contains the emollient properties of Cuticura which soothe and heal the skin while you shave, doing away with the necessity of using lotions. And what a wonderful after-shave feeling! A skin that is smooth, cool, refreshed and invigorated.

At your dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 35c. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Malden, Mass.

## ALWAYS FRESH! That's why they're the favorites



ALWAYS TENDER. Always FRESH! No wonder millions prefer Premium Flakes! Tender and flaky because they're made of selected ingredients and scientifically baked. Fresh because they're packed oven-fresh, and delivered oven-fresh. Buy them in the small or larger-sized packages. All are real bargains in quality food.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Uneda Bakers



### These NO-SCRUB suds double the life of clothes

SCRUBBING wears holes in metal washboards—think what it does to clothes! No wonder you have to buy shirts, towels and other things so frequently! But now you can say goodbye to scrubbing. You can throw away your washboard. Rinsol's lively suds soak out dirt. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer! This way you get a whiter wash than ever, too. Colored things stay bright and clear.

Cup for cup, Rinsol gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Rich, long-lasting suds—safe for the finest cottons and linens. The home-making experts of 16 leading newspapers—the makers of 40 famous washing machines—recommend Rinsol. Great for dishes, too, and for all cleaning. Wonderfully easy on hands. Get the BIG package.



The biggest-selling package soap in America

No. 2 Continued from the First Page

Finals—Saturday Night (For Class C Championship) ... Standish ... CLASS D Thursday Night ... Sterling ... Abalaster ... Willott ... Johnson

McCormick, c ... Roter, g ... N. Brown, g ... Oates, f ... Erickson, g ... Score by periods— ... Oscoda ... Rose City ... Prescott ... Rose City ... Pinconning ... Oscoda ... Sterling ... Score by periods— ... Finals—Saturday Night (For Class D Championship) ... Oscoda ... Rose City ... Pinconning ... Sterling ... Score by periods— ... Finals—Saturday Night (For Class D Championship) ... Oscoda ... Rose City ... Pinconning ... Sterling ... Score by periods—

Hale News

St. Joseph— G. Gates, f ... T. Bergevin, f ... Dubrosky, c ... G. Bergevin, g ... Cieslak, g ... Zaharias, g ... Phillips, g ... Reinke, g ... Score by periods— ... Semi-Finals—Friday Night ... Pinconning— ... Rose City— ... Boddy, f ... Fritze, c ... Reetz, g ... Score by periods— ... Oscoda— ... Gehres, f ... McCoy, f ... McLean, c ... Merkel, g ... Kennedy, g ... LaVack, g ... Dingle, g ... Hull, g ... Score by periods— ... Sterling— ... Templin, f ... Mann, f ... Brohaska, c ... Rulason, g ... Savage, g ... Hartwick, g ... Score by periods— ... Finals—Saturday Night (For Class D Championship) ... Oscoda ... Rose City ... Pinconning ... Sterling ... Score by periods— ... Finals—Saturday Night (For Class D Championship) ... Oscoda ... Rose City ... Pinconning ... Sterling ... Score by periods—

Cecil McGirr, who has been visiting the home folks during the past week, returned to continue his studies at the Central State Teachers College, Mt. Pleasant, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Short took their little son to Ann Arbor on Tuesday to continue his treatment at the University Hospital. Mrs. Rose Ballard and Jack Kessler accompanied them. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Murray returned Monday from a few days' visit in Flint. Mr. Murray's mother, Mrs. Vira Murray, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, returned with them to recuperate from her illness. Mr. and Mrs. John Brandal are visiting relatives in Battle Creek and Detroit. Mrs. E. F. Toppingham left on Thursday for a short visit in Lansing and Mason, Mich.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

For all elections held April 3, 1933. To the qualified electors of the city of Tawas City, State of Michigan. Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the "Michigan Election Law," I, the undersigned City Clerk will, upon any day except Sunday and a legal holiday, the day of any regular or special election or primary election, receive for registration the name of any legal voter in said city not already registered who may apply to me personally for such registration. Provided, however, that I can receive no names for registration during the time intervening between the second Saturday before any regular, special, or official primary election and the day of such election. The last day for General Registration does not apply to persons who vote under the Absent Voters' Law. Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1933. The 20th day preceding said election from 8 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. on said day for the purpose of receiving the registration and registering such of the qualified electors in said city as shall properly apply therefor. Notice is hereby further given to the qualified electors of this city that I, the undersigned clerk of said city, will register qualified electors who may apply at my office on any business day in the year up to and including Saturday, March 25, 1933—Last Day for general registration by personal application for said election. The name of no person but an actual resident of the precinct at the time of registration, and entitled under the constitution, if remaining such resident, to vote at the next election shall be entered in the registration book. Registration by Affidavit Sec. 10—Registering of electors—Any absent voter, as defined in this act, whose name is not registered and who shall claim the right to vote by absent voter's ballot at any election or primary election, may at the time of making application for absent voter's ballot, present to the city clerk an affidavit for registration which shall be in substantially the following form: Affidavit for Registration State of Michigan, County of Tawas, I, being duly sworn depose and say that I am a citizen and duly qualified elector of the Ward of the city of Tawas in the county of Tawas, and state of Michigan; that my postoffice address is No. Street, or R. F. D. No., P. O.; that I am not now registered as an elector therein and that I am voting by absent voter's ballot at the election or primary election to be held upon the day of 1933, the application for which ballot accompanies this application; that I make this affidavit for the purpose of procuring my registration as an elector in accordance with the statute; that I make following statements in compliance with the Michigan election law: Age; race; date of birth; date of naturalization. I further swear or affirm that the answers given to the above questions concerning my qualifications as an elector are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1933. My commission expires 1933. Notary Public in and for said county, state of Michigan. Upon receipt of such affidavit in the time specified herein, the clerk shall write in the registration book the name of the applicant together with the other information required by this chapter and such applicant shall thereupon be deemed to be duly and properly registered. Registration of Absentee by Oath If any person whose name is not registered shall offer and claim the right to vote at any election or primary election, and shall under oath, state that he or she is a resident of such precinct and has resided in the city 20 days next preceding such election, designating particularly the place of his or her residence and that he or she possesses the other qualifications of an elector under the constitution; and that, owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself or

No. 1 Continued from the First Page

had some very interesting material during the past few weeks concerning the Civil War. F. E. Taylor loaned us a newspaper edited at the time of the death of Lincoln. The class was very much interested in this paper. Mrs. Fitzhugh loaned us a Confederate flag that had been in the War, and a book containing war poems that were written at the time of the War. Seventh and Eighth Grades The seventh grade has just finished studying about the War of 1812. Madelle Brugger has been absent this week. Charles Malcolm, Jr., visited our room Wednesday morning. We are wishing we could enjoy the trip to Florida with Myrton Leslie. The following pupils have had perfect spelling papers the past week in the seventh grade: Margaret McLean, Margaret Fox, Lucille DePotty, Elsie Wojahn Myrton Leslie, and Thelma Herman; in the eighth grade: Isabelle Dease.

The following third grade pupils had perfect spelling papers last week: Jack Bradley, Alton Hill, and Warren Hughes. The fourth grade pupils were: Janet McLean, Irene Cunniff, and Mary Sims. Frances Herman visited our room last Friday. We are busy working on our health booklets. Primary Room On the absentee list this week are Evelyn Colby, Richard Clark, Rosalie Groff, Hugo Werner, Leland Britting, Ruth Giddings, Betty Jane Ferguson, Betty Nelson, Donald Pfeiffer, and Norman Koepke. Maxine DePotty returned to school Monday after being absent a week. The following second graders had perfect spelling lessons last week: Betty Nelson, Jack Smith, Vernon Hill, and Ralph Hill. Ruth Giddings and Betty Nelson won in the spell-down last Friday, both going down on the same word. Lake Dwellings The name "lake dwelling" is applied to human habitations built usually upon foundations of piles or posts, but also constructed of trunks of trees, brush, earth or stone, and erected on the shallow borders of lakes, rivers and other inland waters. These structures abounded in Switzerland and adjacent parts of Italy, France and Germany in the Stone and Bronze ages, but are known to have existed in many other parts of the world. Disraeli's Advice Disraeli was once asked by a young peer to recommend a course of study to qualify one for speaking so as to gain the ear of the house of lords. "Every morning," said Disraeli, "practice speaking aloud before the tomb stones of your nearest graveyard." Explaining Sympathy Sympathy is in great degree a result of the mood we are in at the moment; anger forbids the emotion. On the other hand, it is easiest taken on when we are in a state of most absolute self-satisfaction.—Lew Wallace.

We Read This the Other Day . . .

A teacher, discussing the economic problem, asked Johnny what condition business was in today. His reply was, "My Dad says, 'it is in a Helluva shape'."

Really, we do not believe it is as bad as that, and are always ready to greet you with a smile.

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This Friday and Saturday  
March 10 and 11  
MITZI GREEN in  
"Little Orphan Annie"

Wed.-Thurs.-Fri.  
March 15-16-17  
THE STAR OF "BACK STREET" IN A GLORIOUS NEW EMOTIONAL ROMANCE!

Sun.-Mon.-Tues.  
March 12-13-14  
WARRING BEASTS IN STIRRING COMBAT!  
One of the big scenes in the jungle thriller!  
**FRANK BUCK'S BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE**  
A picture to quicken the blood of every human!  
with PHILLIPS HOLMES LIONEL ATWILL UNA MERKEL  
This picture is of special interest to women. Don't miss it!  
Shown with News, Fables, and "Red Shadow," a Musical Comedy

Coming Attractions  
Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 18-19-20—Ann Harding in "Animal Kingdom."  
March 22-23-24—"As the Devil Commands," with Neil Hamilton.  
March 26-27-28—"Whistling in the Dark," a roaring comedy.  
Soon—"Child of Manhattan," "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," "State Fair."

Score by periods—  
Oscoda 3 5 4 9-21  
Pinconning 1 4 4 5-14  
Sterling 4 6 14  
Templin 4 6 14  
Mann 1 7  
Brohaska 3 0 6  
Rulason 2 0 4  
Savage 0 0 0  
Booz 0 0 0  
Hartwick 0 0 0

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Egg-Swallowing Snake  
Prof. J. Arthur Thomson says an African snake, the Desay peltis, swallows eggs larger around than its throat, then sucks out the contents and regurgitates the shell without breaking it.

Camel's Burden  
An expert says that from 500 to 700 pounds is the average weight for a camel to carry. He usually carries this on an average of 10 hours or 23 miles a day. The average for the northern and the southern species varies somewhat in speed and the burden which they carry, but the above is an average for both.

Childish Speech  
Elizabeth Cleveland says that the child begins to use single words at from ten months to a year old. At twenty-three months he should be using simple phrases. By the time he is three he has a large vocabulary (500 to 1,500 words), and can converse well enough for his own practical purposes.

Ancient "Currency"  
Ancient gold rings from the Viking days, weighing 350 grams (12 ounces) were found in a field at Havor, on the Swedish island of Gotland, in the Baltic sea. They are shaped like small spirals and were used at a time when no currency existed.

Entries to Old Rome  
Ancient Rome had five great avenues of approach—the Flamina, Praenestina, Aurelia, Ostensis, and Appian Ways.

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