

The Clarkston News

GEORGE PATTERSON, Publisher
Published every Friday at Clarkston, Michigan.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Classified advertising rate: 5c. per line; minimum, 25c. cash; 40c. if charged. Over five lines, 5c. per line.

Office: Main and Sashabaw Sts. Phone 60 Clarkston, Mich.

CLARKSTON, MICH., NOV. 28, 1930

DRAYTON PLAINS

About sixty members gathered in the parlors of the Community United Presbyterian Church on Monday evening for a pot luck supper and business meeting.

On Tuesday, Dec. 2, the Ladies' Aid of the Community U. P. Church, will serve dinner at noon in the dining room of the church and will have a good supply of useful and gift articles on sale. Everyone is invited.

The Home Economics Club will have an all day meeting in the church parlors next Thursday, Dec. 4. Pot luck dinner will be served at noon and the leaders for the work are Mrs. Robert Sills and Mrs. Frank Jones. At present there are twenty members enrolled and others have expressed a desire to join.

The Young Married People's class of the church enjoyed another one of their monthly meetings in the church parlors Friday evening. Frank Jones had charge of the entertainment and those present went home with side and headaches from laughing. Mrs. Millier and Mrs. Willings had charge of the refreshments.

ORTONVILLE

Miss Grace Truba entertained a group of friends on Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Fred Storum.

Dr. C. E. Marsh was called home from a hunting trip north by the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Calista See.

Many Good Reasons for Use of Latin Mottoes

A writer has raised the question as to why the mottoes on coat armor and public shields, graduation diplomas, etc., are in Latin and not in English. There is something in the point so far as recent creations are concerned, and if modern private individuals or public bodies want to display some profound truth on a shield there are reasons why it should be done in English; sometimes it is. The reason for so many Latin mottoes goes back to the foundations of civic life in Great Britain. The elegance of the Latin tongue apart, it was up to three centuries ago, an instrument of government, the language, too, of affairs, and the recognized means of communication between the educated classes of Europe. It is not so now, but the vowel beauty of the Latin tongue dies hard. For example, "Ave Numerantur Avorum" has both in sound and sight more of elegance than the English form—"I follow a long line of ancestry." Ancestry is, perhaps, the best of excuses for retaining the Latin. It is something which, although old, is not odd.—London Times.

Gorilla's Growth

A young male gorilla grows more slowly than a boy of the same age. So reports Dr. C. V. Noback, of the New York Etomological society, who has made a detailed study of a youthful gorilla received at the New York zoo some time ago. The rate of growth during the first three years of life was measured in terms of adult weight. Possibly correlated with this slower growth is the fact that the bones and teeth of the gorilla mature more rapidly than those of a human child. The animal reported in Doctor Noback's study had its full set of milk teeth at approximately eighteen months, and began to acquire permanent teeth at two and one-half years.

Deflated

His favorite aunt long had been possessed of that meaty accumulation so personally adverse to the wishes of all womankind—avoidpous. But the youngster liked it—he chose her to be fat!

One day announcement was made that auntie had gone to the hospital for an operation, all of which was very mystifying to the youngster. In due time she returned and to his horror the rotund relative had become as slender as Anita Page.

"Aw, I don't like her that way," the youngster proclaimed in aggrieved tone. "Why, what's the matter?" he was asked.

"Now she won't bounce so good!"

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Society's Basic Belief, Christ's Second Coming

Shakers is the name of the religious society known as the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming. Its original belief included acceptance of the prophecy that Christ would return to earth, in the new birth, in the person of Ann Lee, in the coming millennium and in spiritualism. The origins were based on the manifestations of the French prophets in the Seventeenth century, a movement which spread to the Quakers in England. In 1770, Ann Lee joined the group, and although illiterate, soon became prominent. She was imprisoned, and while in durance had a vision directing emigration to America. She had a few followers who came to this country, settled in New York state, and founded other colonies of converts on the communist plan. They have settlements in nine states. The name Shakers was early given to them on account of the members being affected with twitching in public meetings.

Nation Owes Vast Debt to Sturdy Lumberman

Iberville and his husky French-Canadian lumbermen, threading the forests of the snowy North to Hudson's bay, cutting timbers on the tributary rivers, floating them to salt water, building a battle fleet, turning sailors and defeating the regular British fleet with their wilderness-made ships are historic figures of the lumberman in war. The axman, too, and the sawyers put Commodore Perry afloat on Lake Erie in a fleet made from trees in which the birds had been nesting only 90 days before Perry's cannon were proclaiming the mastery of Erie. Once again, in the great World war, the vocational descendants of the lumberman of a century ago launched a thousand sturdy ships of wood while the stumps of the fallen trees from which they came were still white and wet with sap. Ten years later Admiral Byrd found that only a wooden ship could conquer the crowding ice of Antarctica.

Red Indian Domiciles

The Indians did not build log houses before the coming of the white man, says an article in Pathfinder Magazine. That is, they did not build log houses in the sense that the settlers did later. But many tribes built wooden houses, composed of poles for framework, and walls and roofs of bark and thatchwork. A few tribes even put logs together for their habitations, but they did not put them together after the fashion of the regular log house.

All Happiness Ended for Betrayer of Trust

One of the most beautiful things in the world is the trust that some one places in us. Of course, there are varying kinds of trust.

If we are trusted in our business affairs, how we thrill at the opportunity of proving that the trust is entirely justified! Perhaps there steals into us, at some untoward moment, the still, small, and cunning voice of evil—and we forget. Then our world tumbles around us. We have failed; and the iron of disappointment enters into our soul.

It happens, too, sometimes, in our private life. We are loved, dearly, and with sacrifice. We feel that we shall never fall before the specious temptations that jostle us as we go a-wandering. Alas! It is the pride in us that lets down the drawbridge for the tempter to enter our castle.

We must watch our trust valiantly; aye, and ruthlessly, or else . . . G. H. G., in London Tit-Bits.

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TO HOLD FARM WEEK EARLY IN FEBRUARY

Annual M. S. C. Rural Conference Dates Set for Usual Mid-Winter Period

East Lansing, Nov. 25.—Farmers' Week, annual agricultural and home makers exposition at Michigan State College, will be held from February 2 to 6 this winter.

The dates of the big "round up" correspond with those of many former

years, experience having shown this mid-winter season to be the most suitable for rural conferences.

More than 30 of the leading farm and home associations and groups of the state will hold their annual meetings during the week. Speakers of wide repute will address the various general and sectional conferences. Entertainment features will be scattered through the program, while special exhibits of an instructional nature will be on display.

Crowds of more than 5,000, gathered from all over Michigan, have attended recent Farmers Weeks, and plans are being made to accommodate a near-record assemblage this year.

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STATE TO TAKE PART
IN LIVESTOCK SHOW

M. S. C. Sends Pick of Herds and Student Judges to Chicago International

East Lansing, Nov. 25.—Michigan will be well represented at the International livestock show at Chicago next week. Selected animals from the herds of Michigan State College will attempt to uphold the high record set by past showings, and a student judging team will compete with representatives from other institutions in the judging ring.

An unusual feature of the student group is that for the first time a co-ed, Evelyn Bradley, of Augusta, will compete as a member of the team. The others who have been chosen include: W. L. Finley, of Hartford, Charles L. Davis, of Eden, Robert Laser, of Waldron, L. E. Keyt, of Lakeview, and Kenneth D. Parish, of Fairgrove.

In preparing for this year's exhibit many of the animals which have won recognition in the past have been replaced by individuals bred at the college. Early showings at state fairs have brought blue ribbons, and the animal husbandry department of the college is confident that this year's accomplishments will again be satisfactory.

A basement or dugout for storing fruits and vegetables does not need special insulation, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Concrete or stone walls and a well-drained dirt floor are satisfactory for a storage place. Where a section of a cellar is partitioned off to make a storage room, cinder building blocks make a good wall through which heat does not readily pass. Some wallboards are satisfactory for insulating material for an above-ground storage. If a basement is used for storage, partition off a section at the point furthest from the furnace and provide plenty of fresh air through the windows.

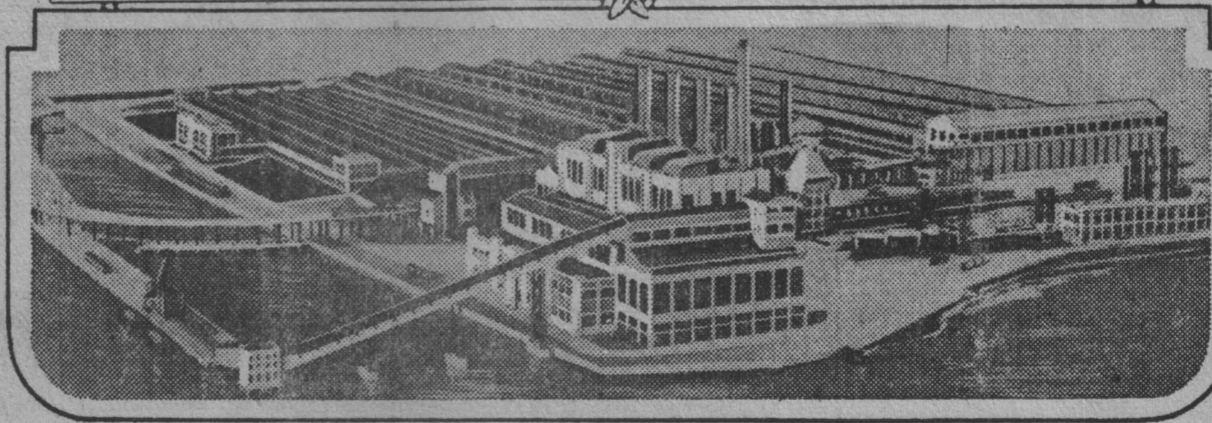
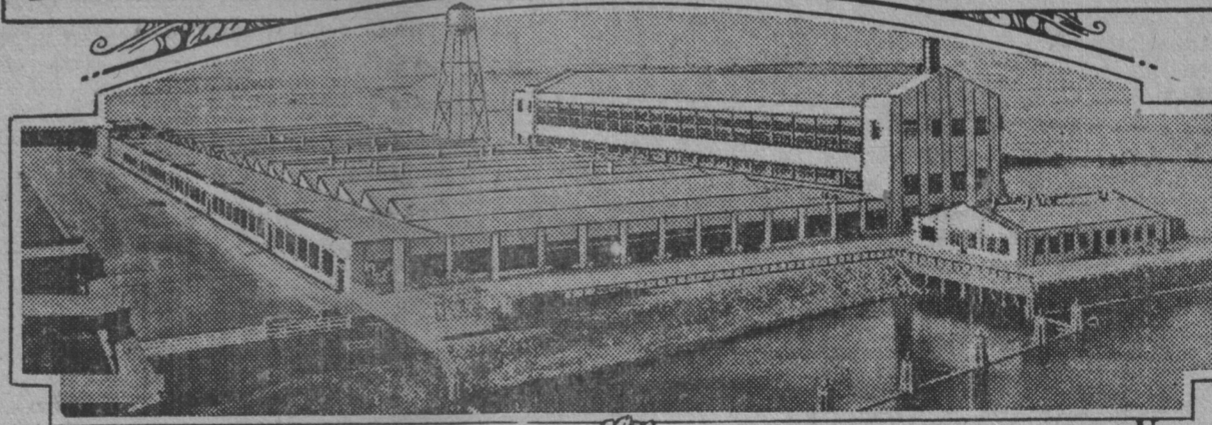
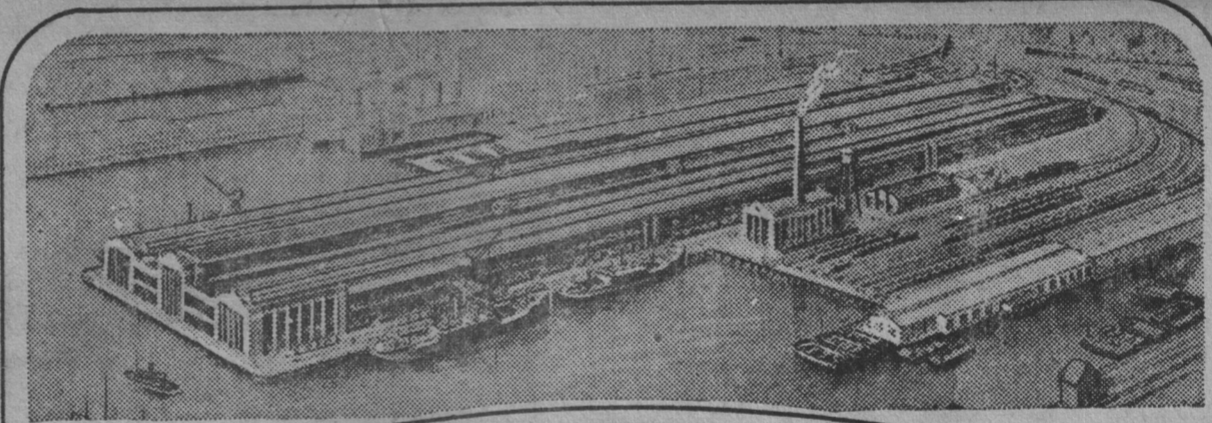


How Big Is Your Money Bag?

That depends on how much you have saved. Most of us are negligent when it comes to being thrifty for we do not think of the future. Today is a good time to save with a budget, each week. In a short time, you'll be surprised how your account grows and it will be an incentive to save more.

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CLARKSTON, MICH.

Ford Shows Faith in Future by World Wide Construction Program



Top—The Ford plant at Edgewater, N. J., opposite New York City. Center—The new plant at Long Beach, Cal. Bottom—A model of the plant being built at Dagenham, England.

THE Ford Motor Company's faith in the future of business, and especially in the future of the automobile, is evidenced by the fact that it is spending more than \$60,000,000 for new plants and improvements in the United States and in foreign branches and associated companies.

The company has nine new plants under way throughout the world, while plans are being formulated for several others not yet announced. Wherever possible the new plants are being erected on sites accessible to both rail and water transportation so that, with each form of transportation supplementing the other, substantial savings will be effected.

Five of the new plants are in the United States, as follows: Long Beach, California—This plant, recently completed to serve Southern

California, has a capacity of 400 cars a day. Operating at capacity it employs 2,600 men.

Edgewater, New Jersey—The Edgewater plant, one of the company's largest assembly branches, has just been completed to serve New York City and surrounding territory. It has a capacity of 600 cars a day and employs 6,000 men.

Richmond, California—Work was started recently on a plant at Richmond, to be completed next year. It will have a capacity of 400 cars a day and will employ 2,400 men. It will supply cars to the San Francisco area.

Buffalo, New York—This plant will have a capacity of 400 cars a day and will employ 2,500 men.

Seattle, Washington—A site has been acquired and plans for a plant are being drawn.

A new manufacturing plant being erected at Dagenham, England, eighteen miles from London, to supplant the present works at Manchester, will be completed next year. It will be the largest automobile factory in the world outside the United States. Its capacity will be 200,000 cars a year.

An assembly and manufacturing plant is being built at Cologne, an assembly plant at Antwerp, and a service plant at Stockholm. Two branches—one at Perth, Australia, and one at Port Elizabeth, South Africa—were completed.

In addition the Ford Motor Company is spending several million dollars to increase the power capacity of the Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich., and several million more in miscellaneous improvements.

Surprising Vitality in

Life's Mysterious Germ

Plants burnt crisp, blowing about Death valley before scorching winds; plants dry as bones, keeping a seemingly futile foothold along the arid declivities of western Peru; baked seeds mixed with the sands of the Sahara—how can life remain in these? And yet when one of its rare rains drenches Death valley the desert is quick with exuberant, gay bloom that had been waiting years and could have waited others to hasten into existence for a few days.

Only in very warm, long summers do certain insects frozen deep in the ice masses of the North escape and regain movement at the sun's reprieve, just as the shriveled seeds swelled at the rain's. White desert and tawny are forever filled with invisible vitality that needs but warmth or moisture to bring it not into being—strangely as the revival resembles a miracle of spontaneous creation—but merely into sight. And in mountain lakes, under eight feet or more of ice, microscopic plants which cannot live without sun suspend their living and endure in that state of inertia of which we speak without understanding it till some kindly season when strong rays may conquer the massive walls of their prison.—New York Herald Tribune.

Airplanes Fight Frost

and Plant New Forests

In several parts of the world where delicate fruit crops are grown frost is a deadly enemy. It has been discovered that ground frosts are unlikely in cloudy weather, since the clouds act like blankets and prevent the soil from giving up its heat. On clear nights it has long been customary to protect orange, lemon, and other citrus fruit trees by lighting smoke fires.

The heat of the fires is trifling, but their smoke clouds provide the necessary counterpanes. Recent experiments have shown that airplanes can be used for tucking up fruit trees for the night. The plane flies to and fro over the orchard, emitting a dense cloud of smoke, and the trees are kept warm.

Sometimes forest fires destroy thousands upon thousands of acres of timber. To replant these in the ordinary way would be almost impossible, but wonderful results have been obtained by using airplanes to distribute tree seeds over the burnt-out lands.

Sunday in Russia

Sunday is the day to see Russian peasants, for that is always the big day in every village. The church is usually empty and always in bad repair, but there are mass meetings, debates, lectures, games, dances, "songfests," drinking bouts, fist fights, in all of which any stranger or chance visitor is welcome to participate. Doors are nowhere and never shut, for nothing is private in a Russian village. On Sunday are exhibits of farm machinery that are being introduced into the remote places of the interior, but while the older people discuss the problems of new Russia, the young men and girls dance together all afternoon and all evening.

Russian City Worth Visit

Named and renamed successively St. Petersburg, Petrograd and Leningrad, the ertswile capital of the Russian empire is a city of interesting palaces and museums, most of which were former residences of the czars and the Russian nobility. Of these, perhaps the most famous is the former Winter palace. It is a striking specimen of the baroque style and was built by Rastrelli during the period from 1754 and 1762. Adjoining the Winter palace and, as a matter of fact, part of the palace itself, is the famous Hermitage, an art gallery and museum that ranks among the greatest in the world.

Thermos Bottle

A vacuum flask is a glass vessel with double walls, the space between which is evacuated. The only junction of the walls is at the neck of the vessel. It is also known as the Dewar vessel after its inventor, Sir James Dewar. "Thermos" flask is a proprietary name applied to a form protected by metal casing. The approximate vacuum between glass walls is practically a non-conductor of heat and radiation is reduced to a minimum by silvering the glass. Where flask is subject to rough usage metal has been substituted for glass, but the latter is the more efficient material.

Salt Superstitions

Among nearly all ancient peoples—Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabians at any rate—it was considered a very bad omen if an animal about to be sacrificed to the gods split the salt which was ceremoniously placed on his head. "Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt," Bible students will remember. There is a notorious reminder of the belief in the bad fortune attributed to the falling of salt from sacrifices in the common locular remark at table that it is very bad luck to spill the salt.

Opportunity Ever With Us

Opportunity is not an occasional stranger knocking at our door. It is as constant as the shadows that walk with us. It is always present in our affairs. Opportunity is not what may come to us tomorrow, but what we make out of today.—Grit.

Many Ways of Keeping

Track of Passing Time

In the far-off days there were neither clocks nor watches by which the passing time might be measured. The sundial was the only instrument of service in this respect. It appears in the Bible, and was most likely invented by the Egyptians. The Romans were the means of introducing it to the western nations of Europe. Before the Romans obtained knowledge of the instrument, however, they reckoned time by the dropping of water, much in the same way that we time an egg by a sand glass, and it was the duty of a slave to attend and make a sound at the recurrence of a certain number of drops.

Sundials by day and water droppers by night and in cloudy weather were the only means of measuring time.

It is the monks of the Middle ages to whom we are indebted for the invention of timekeepers by wheels and other mechanism. The early instruments were very primitive affairs, but invention succeeded invention until we have today the most perfect and delicate instruments for telling time.

Many Eagerly Awaiting

Advent of Fool's Birth

In the train coming back from the English Derby a race course tipster commenced talking to John Corlett, famous editor of the Pink 'Un, and the old man listened for a while with interest, chuckles J. B. Booth in "Master and Man."

"But," he broke in finally, "how long have you been at the business?" "Very nearly twenty years, guvnor!"

"Then," grunted Corlett, "if there be any truth in what Thomas Carlyle tells us, that the population consists of so many millions, mostly fools, how is it that you have not made your fortune and retired long ago?"

The tipster snorted contemptuously. "I don't know 'oo this 'ere Carlyle is," he rasped, "but you can tell your friend Tom this for me. Tell 'im Cheerful Charley says that for one fool as is born into this world, there's ten lookin' for 'im."—Kansas City Times.

Humming Birds Kept Busy

Taking advantage of an opportunity to keep a single humming bird in view for a period of 25 minutes, Associate Professor Tracy I. Storer of the University of California department of zoology, found that even these supposedly carefree, feather folk have their troubles, and spend as much as 18 per cent of their time chasing other humming birds from their forage grounds.

He found that during a total of 1,471 seconds, or approximately 25 minutes, one humming bird spent 782 seconds, or more than 50 per cent of the time, in perching, 420 seconds in feeding, and 269 seconds in chasing invaders from its particular forage ground on a fuchsia bush.

Hornets Put Out Light

The old simile, "thick as hornets," apparently has some basis in fact, for two cases have been cited in which hornets were so thick they put out a light.

Off the coast, from three to five miles, two gas and whistling buoys were reported extinguished and out of business. An inspection by the lighthouse service revealed the fact that the buoys were so full of hornets that the lights could not continue to burn. The hornets apparently took their tip from horseflies who made similar trouble a few years ago.

Animals Ruled by Might

Not unlike the nations of old, most animal kingdoms are ruled by might, according to observations made by ranger-naturalists in Yellowstone National park.

The outstanding of these "monarchs," the rangers declare, are those of the bear and buffalo, which, while the methods of the aspiring leaders differ somewhat, are quite similar. Bears and buffalo, strangely enough, evidently have not yet recognized the suffrage of females, consequently males always are the leaders.

Self-Investment Best

An investment in one's self is the best investment that can be made. By training, developing, and finding out how ability can be turned into money, any man or woman will receive a bigger return for the time and money spent than in any other form. A man without modern business equipment, information, training, cannot command a high price today. It is true that the man who puts more knowledge in his head will be enabled to put more money in his pocket.

Enlightening Him

Young Smith, walking in the park on Sunday morning, came upon his girl walking with another man.

Seething with anger, he dashed up to the couple.

"Look here," he cried, "I'm not going to play second fiddle to anybody, and that's that!"

"Second fiddle," she replied, "you should think yourself lucky you are in the band at all, Mr. Smith."

There Goes Romance

Most people have fondly believed that the ship-in-distress signal, S O S, means "Save our ship." It's merely an easy combination of dots and dashes so that the rankest amateurs can catch it.—Country Home.

T. B. SEAL SALE IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Annual Drive in Michigan Has Proven It Is Valuable Aid

A smiling Santa Claus carrying a Christmas tree on his shoulder and waving a Merry Christmas furnishes the design for the 1930 Christmas seal, sale of which locally and throughout the state and nation begins Thanksgiving Day.

Sold at a penny each, the seals provide practically the entire support for the anti-tuberculosis work of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated county societies. This work includes free chest clinics, tuberculosis nursing service, sanatorium campaigns, activities to secure passage of necessary tuberculosis legislation, and organized research into present day tuberculosis problems.

The seals also make possible extensive work for betterment of child health. Health teaching materials are distributed periodically through the school year to all Michigan schools. "Princess Watassa", who teaches health by classroom lectures, has dur-

ing the past two years given her program to all except nine Michigan counties, reaching more than 200,000 children.

Activities similar to these, carried on with Christmas seal funds since 1908 when the Michigan Tuberculosis Association was founded, have helped effect striking reductions in the tuberculosis death rate. Statistics show that 1,500 more persons would have died from tuberculosis in 1929, in addition to the 3,108 who actually did, if the death rate of 1908 prevailed today.

If your chickens have worms, add 2 per cent, by weight, of finely powdered tobacco dust (containing at least 1.5 per cent nicotine) to the dry mash. The mixture should be fed for a period of three or four weeks and repeated at three-week intervals as often as necessary. This will control roundworms and to some extent, cecum worms in the flock as well as lessen the danger to young chicks and poult next spring.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 24.—Acceptance of a bequest of \$40,000 to the University of Michigan School of Dentistry from the estate of Dr. Lafayette L. Barber, of Toledo, Ohio, was announced by the Regents of the

University at their November meeting. Dr. Barber was a graduate of the School of Dentistry in 1885.

The fund will be known as the "L. L. Barber Fund" and will be applied

to "the development in the University of Michigan Dental Department, of research workers in the profession of dentistry", according to the terms of the will.

The Clarkston News

and

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Table listing car models and prices: The Phaeton \$510, The Coach \$545, Sport Coupe with rumble seat \$575, The Roadster \$475, Standard Coupe \$535, Standard Sedan \$635, Sport Roadster with rumble seat \$495, Standard Five-Window Coupe \$545, Special Sedan \$650.

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BYRD'S SECOND TO DELIVER LECTURE

Explorer's Assistant to Speak Under Boy Scout Auspices

Birmingham, Mich., Nov. 25.—Dr. Laurence M. Gould, second in command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, will give his intensely interesting lecture, "With Byrd to the Bottom of the World", in the auditorium of Baldwin High School, Birmingham, Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m.

The lecture, one of a series Dr. Gould is giving in various sections of the country, is sponsored by the Birmingham District Committee, Boy Scouts of America.

It is illustrated with five reels of motion pictures taken by Dr. Gould and which have never before been shown. In addition Dr. Gould will exhibit a number of beautifully colored slides.

Dr. Gould, who is professor of geology at the University of Michigan, is on a year's leave of absence giving this lecture. Among the thrilling and interesting experiences which he had on the expedition and which he will recount at this lecture were the finding on Christmas morning of the cairn left years before by Roald Amundsen, exploration into the Rockefeller Mountains, and the longest trek ever made with dogs and sledges for purely scientific purposes. Commander Byrd characterized as "the outstanding personal achievement of the expedition" Larry Gould's side-expedition to the polar plateau.

Tickets, which are reserved by sections and not by individual seats, are on sale by Birmingham Boy Scouts, the B. H. S. Junior Washington Group, and at Shain's Drug Store, Birmingham. If any are left they will be sold at the door, according to members of the district committee.

His "S" Dog

Not long ago, Junior, like the real boy he is, accumulated a stray dog. There was much discussion in the household as to the adopted orphan's permanency of residence. The neighbors observed the newcomer, and, naturally, inquired as to his pedigree. "What kind of a dog is he?" one asked.

"I don't know," Junior replied, "but it begins with 'S.'" "Setter?" "No." "Spaniel?" "No." "Sooner?" "Yeah, Sooner, that's it! Mother says he would sooner eat at our house than be bothered with robbin' garbage cans."

"Comedy" and "Tragedy"

Drama is a composition in prose or in poetry, usually intended to be acted upon the stage, presenting a story by means of characters, speaking and acting in situations contrived to develop a plot, with such accessories as scenery, etc. Tragedy is that form of drama or of dramatic composition in which the theme is solemn, lofty or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts. Comedy is that branch of dramatic art that portrays laughable incidents or characters, or the ludicrous, the satirical, or the gay, in a familiar or humorous style. It is opposed to tragedy or ceremonial drama.

Success Due to Blunder

The successful theatrical career of Sir Arthur Pinero, English playwright, is said to have been based on a blunder, not his own, but that of another. He began his stage career in a small Scottish theater at a very trivial compensation. He was playing in Liverpool many years ago in one of Wilkie Collins' plays, and the author himself sat watching the performance in a box. In the dim light he was marking off on a program the names of those artists whose performances he admired—and he marked the name of young Pinero in mistake for another man.

DRUGS SUNDRIES

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STATE GRAIN WINNERS FOLLOW NEW METHODS

Good Seed, Fertilizer and General Improved Practices Produce Top Samples

East Lansing, Nov. 25.—A study of the methods used by Michigan farmers who produced bumper yields of small grains in 1930 shows that improved farm practices were used universally by the outstanding producers. Farm crops specialists at the Michigan State College made a study of the methods used by 148 Michigan farmers who entered fields of small grains in the Ira H. Butterfield Memorial Grain Growing Contest, which is administered by the Michigan State Fair Board.

The study showed that 80 per cent of the winning exhibits in the 1930 contest planted improved varieties of wheat, oats and barley developed by Michigan State College plant breeders. Sixty per cent of the winning exhibitors in wheat, oats and barley grew a legume in their crop rotation. Alfalfa was the most common legume. Eighty-five per cent of the winning exhibitors used commercial fertilizer at an average rate of 200 pounds per acre for wheat, 150 pounds per acre for oats, and 125 pounds per acre for barley.

Early planting at a normal rate of seeding on well prepared seed beds was a practice followed by all of the winning contestants. Improved practices, followed by all contestants, were strikingly similar.

Favorable weather conditions for small grains, combined with proper cultural practices, resulted in yields surpassing those of previous years.

Seventy-two black walnut trees recently constituted a \$1,500 cash crop for a farmer in Barton County, Missouri, according to reports to the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The trees were second-growth, 12 to 14 inches in diameter, and averaged two 16-foot logs with an average of 130 board feet. A St. Louis firm paid an equivalent of \$160 per thousand board feet for the logs.

Cutting the straightest, thickest, healthiest young trees in the stand for Christmas trees is like taking the best plants out of the garden and leaving the weeds. To make Christmas trees a legitimate by-product of good forestry, take only those trees which are stunted, crooked, or overcrowded in thickets. Make the cutting a thinning and weeding operation.

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BIG STOCK SHOW IS TO OPEN SATURDAY

Chicago International Exhibits Expected to Establish Record

Chicago, Nov. 26.—America's huge congress of agriculture, the International Live Stock Exposition, will open its doors at the Chicago Stock Yards on Saturday after Thanksgiving.

In keeping with the Thanksgiving season, there will be multiple exhibits of rural wealth there. The best of the 1930 harvest, the choicest of the feed-lot of the land, the sprightliest of the stables of this country and Canada, the fleeciest of the flocks, the aristocracy of the pork families, the most select of the blue-blooded herds of the continent will vie for the attention and admiration of the thousands from town and farm that will crowd the exposition halls during the first week of December.

County shows, State Fairs, and regional expositions held earlier in the season serve as weeding processes from which only the best will be sent to this great continental clearing house of agriculture where ribbons of national and international significance are tied.

All that is outstanding in the rural world,—human, animal, and vegetable, will be gathered here. Prize herds and flocks and the men who fashioned them, field crops of rare perfection and the men who grew them will commingle in this far-famed event. The partnership of man and Nature and the close comradeship and affection between young boys and their prize charges are inspiring.

To the man, woman, or child from the farm the International sets goals for greater attainments. To the man, woman, or child from the city it is fascinating, informing, entertaining. The exposition has grown to be the contact point of the continent for those who breed and those who feed; for those who sell and those who buy; and for all that great and varied number of stockmen, shippers, grain farmers, commission men, packers, breeders, journalists, and city and town laymen who meet here each year. It is a melting pot brimming with everything rural.

Secretary-manager B. H. Heide of the exposition issues a final welcome to the people of the country at large to attend the 31st anniversary celebration of America's premier livestock show, November 29 to December 6. All railroads will offer special reduced fares to Chicago at this time, he says.

Successful storage of the roots is the most difficult part of dahlia culture. As soon as the tops are killed by frost, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, lift the plants and cut off the tops about 10 inches above the crown. Let the roots dry in the air for a few hours and store them in a frost-free cellar that is not too dry. If the cellar is too warm or too dry, the roots may be stored in barrels filled with dry sand, sawdust, or peat-moss.

FOREST FIRES DID DAMAGE IN STATE

Dry Weather Responsible for an Unusual Number of Blazes

Lansing, Nov. 23.—During the past season, the driest in Michigan in years, 4,344 forest fires occurred in the two peninsulas.

In making a preliminary report today of the forest fires for the 1930 season, Howard R. Sayce, chief of the Fire Division of the Department of Conservation, said that the final figures may add a hundred or so more to the total but that 4,344 represents close to the actual number of fires for the season.

The preliminary report shows that men working under the Forest Fire Division answered 4,684 fire calls during the season. However, 340 of these calls were false alarms or were "legal" fires, under control.

The upper peninsula reported 1,500 fires and the lower peninsula 2,844. Muskegon County had the largest number of any county in the fire district, reporting 182. While nine of the upper peninsula counties reported more than 100 fires each, Iron County, where fires broke out early last spring, led the list, reporting 154 fires for the season.

The number of acres burned over during the past season and the costs of suppression have not yet been figured, but it is estimated that the total burned over acreage will reach close to 225,000, giving an average of slightly over 51 acres to a fire. This average is considered to be remarkably low, considering the extreme dryness of the season and the consequent difficulties in stopping the flames and putting them under control. During the year 1925, for instance, there were 3,855 fires with 725,928 acres burned over, or an average of 188 acres burned to a fire.

While the number of fires occurring in 1930 was the largest in at least nine years, the amount of damage done was proportionately low. According to the Forest Fire Division's figures the number of fires for each year since 1921 were: 1921, 1,028; 1923, 1,336; 1924, 1,936; 1925, 3,855; 1926, 1,499; 1927, 2,380; 1928, 1,304; 1929, 2,395.

Pipes in places outdoors that are subject to freezing may be boxed and surrounded with dry shavings, excelsior, sawdust, leaves, crooked straw, charcoal, granulated cork, pea or nut size coke, or mineral wool. Indoors, use a commercial covering of wool felt or hair felt lined with tar paper, or a homemade covering of tar paper lined with felt, covered with canvas, and finished with a good waterproof paint.

Wood used with the bark on—for rustic cabins, summer houses, fences, etc.—should be cut in late fall or winter, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Winter cutting minimizes damage from insects. Pile the wood either off the ground or under cover so it will dry as rapidly as possible. Most wood-boring insects eat only freshly cut wood and are not active in December, January and February.

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COUNTY NEWS-LETTER

By F. M. BLUNK, Special Correspondent

Widespread interest is being taken in the movement started by A. L. Moore, of Pontiac, and other influential residents for a thorough overhauling of the county governmental establishment, for the repeal of antedated laws affecting the county's natural progress and the setting up of a more efficient and capable system.

Certain revisions of the tax system to make the levies more equitable and a general coordination of county offices with a resultant elimination of waste and a more efficient and smoother working county governmental machine are suggested as absolutely necessary reforms.

"It is a big job and a difficult one," said Mr. Moore, "but it is a task we must tackle now. We are in the predicament of the farmer with a heavy load, a team of horses and only one set of harness. And we'll never get the load moving until we get the other horse hitched."

"There isn't any one man who wants to tackle the job for the simple reason that no one man can afford to devote the time it would take to make headway. Yet with a majority of the leaders of the county working together the thing could be set in motion."

Among the proposed reforms are: Repeal of the Covert road law or at least some intelligent rewriting and modification of the law so as to eliminate the possibility of its being abused.

Revision of the drain law so as to make impossible any recurrences of the situation brought about by the notorious Southfield drain.

A new county governmental system. Mr. Moore has proposed a county-wide referendum on the plan for a change in governmental systems. He believes that a majority of the taxpayers of the county are in favor of such a change.

Naturally it will take some time before such a matter could be placed before the electorate.

This newspaper invites comments from its readers on these proposals.

A delay in the Oakland County December tax collections seems inevitable.

While the Circuit Court in the test case brought by W. H. Paddison of Oxford Township in the form of a refusal to spread the tax on the basis of the June equalization, ruled that the equalization was legal, the Supreme Court, whose decision undoubtedly will be accepted as final, has yet to render an opinion, and this will probably not be forthcoming until December 5 or 6.

Township supervisors naturally have been unable to spread the taxes on their rolls and will not start this tedious and time-consuming task until the Supreme Court's decision is rendered. Thus it appears that the Supervisors cannot possibly keep abreast of the law requiring tax rolls to be in the hands of the County Treasurer by December 1.

It is the consensus of opinion that the Supreme Court will uphold the legality of the June equalization as later ratified by the Supervisors unless the principal disputant, Pontiac City, can present some plausible argument to convince the court that the \$26,000,000 additional valuation on Pontiac is all wrong.

Yet if the Supreme Court does uphold the equalization it is unlikely that the rolls will be in the hands of the Treasurer before the middle of December. After that it will take some tall hustling to get the moneys immediately.

On the other hand the county tax collection machinery has shown how well it can function in a pinch by gathering enough delinquent taxes to take care of the forthcoming payroll. An effort will be made to garner more of the delinquencies so that the necessity of a large borrowing will be obviated.

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