

## An Old-Fashioned Girl

By NELLE R. EBERHART

(Continued from page 6)

Sylvia drew the big car timorously through the star-pinked night. Her frightened brain whirled right until the machine, catching its impulse, reeled drunkenly. Her Pekinese, Tito, pressed his shivering body close to her, whimpering uneasily.

Suddenly, her heart turned over; straight ahead in the road her headlight illumined a tall, masculine figure. Sylvia brought the car to a standstill at the young man's feet.

"Sylvia! And alone!"

"What! I'm so relieved!" Her voice quavered, then strengthened.

"But what are you doing here?"

And has a sudden attack and Doctor Taggart's phone was out of order. "I'm afraid," wailed Sylvia, desperately. "I'll drive you to Doctor Taggart's," he said, taking her place at the wheel. The car sprang into a pocket of fog. Sylvia closed closed. Dead silence followed.

Finally, Sylvia:

"You might say something. You haven't seen me for three weeks."

"Three years would have been wiser."

Sylvia, mischievously:

"How you must love me!"

Jim, stiffly:

"I feel that I am proving my love by self-denial."

"No matter how much that self-denial tortures me?"

Jim drove silently a few minutes. Then, judiciously:

"I don't mean to be a brute. But you are young and naturally affectionate; I am a perfectly ordinary chap. If I lie low, you'll soon love some one else."

"Thank you!"

"I want you to be proud. I'm poor and I don't intend to marry a rich girl."

"That's your side of it. What about mine?"

"Well, what about yours? Didn't that Italian prince follow you around all winter?"

"I don't take much insight to guess what he wanted. Now, as man to woman, how would you like the prince as a steady diet? And why not keep my money in the country?"

Jim said nothing. Sylvia laughed. "Drop those antiquated, noble notions, Jim. I'm old-family American and I've never considered a foreigner as a possible husband. Besides, I don't like Europe—I've been there. It happens that I have ideas, Jim." She paused, uncertain how to go on.

"And those ideas?" Jim's tone was patient rather than curious.

"I have an ideal of love and an ideal for the race. Those ideas have nothing to do with money or position, though they do concern family and character."

"Money and position are pleasant."

"Oh, yes. They have uses as well as dangers. But my point is that they are not essentials. Other things are."

"Yes?"

"Oh, your tone is horrid. You don't help me a bit."

"You wish to imply that money and position are less than love?"

"Not exactly. I'm saying I never would permit either love or money to gladden an unsuitable man in my eyes. Neither would I allow poverty alone to keep me from my rightful mate."

"What are your devices?" For the

first time, Jim's voice evinced interest. Sylvia detoured:

"Jim, I'm not nearly as popular as you think. Young men are not herding on my trail. I'm too old-fashioned. There are no old-fashioned men left to care for them. You're old style, yourself. You might take pity."

Jim grinned.

"Tell me more about those ideals."

Sylvia spoke straight:

"I want a real man, Jim; young, strong and American. I want children and a home."

Jim's voice came to Sylvia a little huskily:

"So do I, sweetheart, so do I." Then it took on a humorous twang. "But I want to lay gold and diamonds at your feet."

"A truly masculine desire for the large and magnificent. I have plenty, thanks. No youth of twenty-five has any business with gold and diamonds. You are splendidly equipped to earn; you'll be a success."

"I didn't know there were any girls like you," he gasped.

"Nonsense. You didn't hunt them. Just withdrew to suffer in lofty misery. Call that pride!"

Jim drew up at the doctor's curb. The moon emerged radiantly from the fog. In the augmented light, Sylvia read the expression on Jim's face. Dropping Tito to the floor, she went gladly into her lover's arms.

## Early Permanent Armies

The first standing army in Europe was that of Macedonia, established about 358 B. C. by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. Of modern standing armies, that formed by the Turkish Janissaries was first, being fully organized in 1320. It was a century later that the standing army of France, the earliest in western Europe, was established by Charles VII in the shape of companies d'ordonnance, numbering 9,000 men. Rivalry thereupon compelled the kings to adopt similar means of defense. In England a standing army was first established by Cromwell.

## Why Shadows Form

A shadow is formed when rays of light are obstructed by an opaque body. Rays of light radiate in straight lines in all directions. As a man approaches a street lamp the light shines on his face, and therefore his face casts a shadow behind. In passing the lamp the shadow actually moves with the man, so that when he is in front of the lamp the rays of light strike his back, and therefore cause the shadow to fall before him.

## Why Rosin in Paper

Rosin is used in the manufacture of paper to make it "water resistant" so that it will be resistant to wetting ink. For this purpose common rosin is treated with soda, a rosin soap being formed which is a combination of sodium resinate and free rosin and which is soluble in water. This material is added to the paper stock in the form of a dilute solution in water. Aluminum sulphate is then added to the paper stock, this precipitating the rosin in the very finely divided form, the precipitate consisting of a mixture of aluminum resinate and free resins which, when the paper sheet is dried, forms a water-proof film over the paper fiber.

## Circumstances Altered

During courtship lovers overlook each other's faults, but after marriage they spend most of their time in looking for them.—Exchange.

## STANDARD GRADES TO HELP STATE POTATOES

That Michigan's new standard grades for potatoes will result in regard to the reputation of the wolverine tubers in out-of-state markets, is the general opinion of men who have studied the situation in recent weeks.

By act of the last state legislature, standard grades were adopted to regulate the sale of potatoes, with inspection and penalties provided for. This law became effective August 27, and is now in operation throughout the state.

Potato grading is not new for the state. Federal Grades having been adopted in 1923 by order of the state commissioner of agriculture. The new law, however, gives Michigan its own grading law, and places the work upon a definite and permanent basis.

"Potato grading has already done much for the Michigan crop," says J. W. Weston, specialist with the crops department at the Michigan State College. "Poorly graded stock before 1923 hurt the reputation of the Michigan tubers on markets such as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit. The result was apparent in sales and lower prices than those received by growers from other states."

"The grading work during the last two years is estimated to have resulted in great financial gain to the state growers, and the definite result was a new in effect. Michigan grades now in effect should be of far-reaching benefit in establishing Michigan's potato reputation on the country's markets."

## FEWER FARMS IN MICHIGAN

Michigan is listed as one of the states in which there were fewer farms in 1924 than in 1923, and in which there were more than 1,000,000 acres of idle land. These statistics are contained in a survey made public by the department of agriculture. There were 30,000 farms in the whole country in 1924 than in 1923, a decrease of one-half of one per cent. The decrease in the number of farms ranged from 2% in Michigan and Missouri to as high as 10% in parts of Georgia and southern Alabama. Some of the decrease is accounted for by consolidation of small farms into large farms. Decrease in crop acreage was greatest in Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, and parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Michigan is one of the states in which the increase of pasture acreage was about 3%. A decrease of 2% was noted in the northern peninsula and in Wisconsin. Much new land was brought under cultivation for the first time in 1924. This included cleared land, drained and irrigated land. In the dry-farming districts of the great plains about 1,000,000,000 acres of new lands were brought under cultivation.

## The Real Test

The chief pang of most trials is not so much the actual suffering itself as our own spirit of resistance to it.—Leon Nicholas Grom.

## THE PENCIL MAKES A FARM PAY BETTER

Farm Accounting Reveals Losing Methods and Points Way to Bigger Profits.

(From Banker-Purser)

A farm cannot properly be called successful unless it pays a fair rate of interest on the investment and returns fair wages for the farmer's labor. Agriculture is considered by all odds the most important industry in the world, and yet in no other industry is the business end so neglected. It is common to find a farmer with an investment of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, yet he does not keep books. Perhaps he may jot down a note now and then of an important item, but this is of no real value. Analysis of his business as a whole. No other industry, however small, is carried on without books of some sort.

Farming is a business and to be successful must be conducted in a businesslike way. The business man's mind should have indelibly printed upon it two questions: What profit is my business making? How can that profit be increased? To know the latter, one must find out the former; and to find out about profits requires the keeping of books.

It is not necessary for a farmer to have a course in bookkeeping. Almost every agricultural college in the country has issued a simplified farm accounting book which it sells at about one dollar. These books are required each day to jot down the day's happenings.

## Accounts Increase Profits

Incidentally, number a thousandfold when farmers have profited by knowing their business. Accounts kept by nineteen farmers in Illinois led them to improve the organization and operation of their farms in such a way that they would reach \$1500 to their average net income in 1922, the seventh year they had kept accounts.

An Iowa farmer found at the end of the first year he kept books that crop fed to livestock brought more money than when sold outright. His figures showed that his cows were poor; compared with other farms in the state, he found the number of acres cultivated per man on his farm, as well as the number of acres per horse, were below average. He rented more land and replanned his fields, so that the crop areas per man and horse were increased. He sold some of his scrubby and bought good cows. The second year his income from the farm, after paying all expenses and interest on the money invested, had been increased over \$350.

## Costs Can Be Regulated

"I have discovered," says one farm bookkeeper, "that the use of manure on the farm is a job, as well as the particular team, often makes quite a variation in the cost of performing certain tasks. I have learned from the pages of my book that when the manure has increased the yield of my wheat field by two bushels and my corn by five bushels I would have realized a substantial profit from them."

While the farmers may not be able to fix prices on their products, they do have a voice in determining the costs of production. To reduce this cost they must first know what the costs are.

The number of farmers who are keeping books on their business has increased remarkably in recent years, but the number of businesslike farmers is woefully small when listed alongside the sum total of the farmers in the country.

## Inventory Is Indispensable

The basis of any system of farm accounting is the annual property list or inventory. It is the starting point of the farm records. One must take into consideration decreases or increases in the value of all property owned to gauge the progress of the business. Lacking facts as to the value of his property, no business man can form an accurate estimate of how he stands financially. Increased cash sold, or increased debts may be due to improvements made. If a farmer is falling behind, the inventory will emphasize this fact. Often when a farmer is discouraged and thinks he is making no progress, his inventories will tell him that he is better off than he thought.

At the end of each year a financial statement is drawn off. This is the farmer's rating and no farmer with a good financial statement need fear walking into a bank and asking for a loan.

## BANKERS HELP

A bank in Monrovia, Ind., tests seed corn for farmers. A basement room was fitted out last season for the purpose and 25,000 ears were tested for fifty-six farmers. One-fourth of the seed tested last year was unfit for seed. This year the percentage was even higher. The work is done under the supervision of the high school agricultural teacher. He reports that the community will have a surplus of seed corn this year.

The banks of Conway, Ark., have offered prizes for the most marketable sweet potatoes produced on one acre of land. A first prize of \$150 is offered, along with three district prizes of \$50 each. The county agent and the banks are working out the details. The County Bankers Association will help to employ a full time county leader this year for boys and girls' club work in Calhoun, Cherokee and Buena Vista counties, Iowa.

## Latest Advance in Railroad Equipment

We understand articulation when applied to speech, but the phrase "Articulated Trains" may not be so well understood. Up to the present coaches have been connected or coupled, but not articulated. There has been constant effort, ever since the early days of railways, to combine solidarity with flexibility in the making up of a train. The first passenger coaches were attached to one another by a simple chain and hook, but for many years the couplings have been much closer and more compact, the flange adjusted spring-buffers being always in close contact. That was regarded until recently as the last word in smooth motion at high speeds, but now that articulation has come along it is seen that much greater smoothness of motion is produced by it. Instead of each coach being a separate entity, with its four bogey-wheels at each end, the bogey-wheels are placed between the coaches, so that two of the wheels are under one coach and the other pair under the other. The train is all in one piece, with perfect mobility throughout its length.

## Frightful Heat at Interior of Earth

As to the state or composition of the earth's interior we are comparatively ignorant, except for inferences which amount to little more than scraps. Nevertheless, it is hard to escape the conclusion that the earth's core must be much hotter than anything ever heated artificially by man. Although very high temperatures have been produced under pressure. The deepest coal mine ever sunk is, to the mass of the globe, much less than the skin of an apple in relation to the apple itself. Even if we take that, according to the experience of mine-shaking, the heat increases one degree every hundred feet bored, the temperature of the earth's center would reach 211,200 degrees Fahrenheit. We can form some idea of what this means when we remember that the boiling point of water at sea level is no more than 212 degrees Fahrenheit, so that the earth's center would be almost exactly a thousand times hotter than the water with which you make your tea.

## Nickname for Americans

"Brother Jonathan" was a once popular nickname for the people of the United States. It was originally applied in a humorous way by George Washington in the War of the Revolution to Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and afterward became a popular designation of the American nation. When Washington went to Massachusetts to organize the Revolutionary army he found it sadly in need of ammunition. On the occasion during that critical period a council of officers was held to remedy this state of affairs, but no means were devised to supply the deficiency, whereupon Washington exclaimed, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject," referring to the governor of Connecticut. The term Brother Jonathan gained currency during the war and came in some way later to be applied to the people as a whole.—Kansas City Star.

## Lotteries of Jupiter

Jupiter made a lottery in heaven, to which mortals as well as gods were allowed to have tickets. The prize was wisdom, and Minerva got it. The mortals were numbered and accused the gods alongside the sum total of the farmers in the country. The prize was wisdom, and Minerva got it. The mortals were numbered and accused the gods alongside the sum total of the farmers in the country. The prize was wisdom, and Minerva got it. The mortals were numbered and accused the gods alongside the sum total of the farmers in the country.

## Dickens' Famous Speech

At an annual banquet, which is noted for the high level of its speech-making and where many famous orators have been heard, Charles Dickens, in the last year of his life, was asked to respond for literature. The theme of his speech was the recent death of MacLure. One who was present writes: "A deathlike stillness came over the great room, and many were not the only eyes that were filled with tears." So moved was the audience that at the close of Dickens' speech they rose from the table, and no other speech was delivered that night.

## Strong Jewish Alliance

The Alliance Israélite Universelle has headquarters at 35 Rue de Toulon, Paris. This organization was founded in 1800 by six Jews of Paris, and at the present has branches in practically every country of the world. It endeavors to secure for the Jews political rights, educational facilities and literary advantages in the matter of impartial journalism for the Jews and a proper dissemination of Jewish propaganda.

## Consistent

Robinson was well known in the club as a vegetarian. The members were hardly surprised, therefore, when his friend Jones burst into the billiard room one evening and announced: "Robinson has been true to his vegetarian principles."

"What's he done now?" they asked.

"Haven't you heard? He's run away with a grass widow."

## ECONOMY RULE WORKS CHANGES FOR TROOPERS

COM. ALAN G. STRAIGHT RE-ORGANIZES SAFETY DEPARTMENT TO MEET BUDGET LIMIT

Alan G. Straight, recently appointed commissioner of the Department of Public Safety of Michigan has put into effect sweeping changes which amount to a reorganization. This has been made necessary because of the action of the legislature in allowing only about one-half of the appropriation requested to enable the department to function at full strength and perform all duties assigned to it. Since 1923, when other divisions of the state government were merged with the State Police, the department has been given many new duties but little additional funds.

It is estimated that 100 additional men would be required were the policies of the state trunk the highways to be carried out fully. Uniformed men of the State Police have been divided into five troops with headquarters at Negaunee, Gaylord, St. Clair, Paw Paw and Flat Rock. Each of these troops is commanded by a captain for a district. All supplies and purchases for each district must be approved by the commander in that district. All matters of criminal investigation and highway patrol in the district are under supervision of the commanding officer.

## Force Is Divided

Supervision of the uniformed force will be directed by Captain C. J. Scavarda from East Lansing. He is also in charge of the State Police school where recruits are trained. Under a law passed by the 1925 legislature local police officers may also attend sessions of this police school in order to better fit them for their work. Lieutenant J. C. Cleghorn is assistant to Captain Scavarda.

The Negaunee headquarters, in command of Captain A. M. Downing, has the Upper Peninsula as its field. The Gaylord headquarters, in command of Captain John Pagan, operates in the northern section of the Lower Peninsula, the St. Clair troop, under Lieutenant Frank Walker has the Bay City-Saginaw-Flat Rock-Huron district. The Flat Rock troop, under Lieutenant Joseph Kearney has the southeastern corner of the state and the Paw Paw troop, under Lieutenant O. E. Demaray, the southwestern section.

The state detective bureau and the state identification bureau will work in conjunction with the uniformed State Police as well as with local officers. Men displaying a special aptitude for crime detection have been assigned to the detective bureau. The need of such a bureau lies in the fact that many counties of the state have no trained detective force to deal with serious crimes. This bureau also conducts investigation for the governor, attorney-general and other state officials.

## Free Lance Squad Formed

Captain I. H. Marmion has been placed at the head of a free lance squad to deal with problems arising from gambling places, disorderly conduct and the like. A number of places where the laws were violated have been closed.

A special squad has been utilized to deal with prohibition law cases. The uniformed men are detailed to conduct raids upon evidence secured by the members of this squad.

The duties of the State Police go far beyond routine police duty. The force is charged with the detection of wind alcoholic liquors and a number of men are kept busy at this disagreeable task practically all of the time. Transfer of prisoners from one institution to another and from prison to work camps is also under the State Police. Several men are engaged most of the time in bringing back prisoners who have escaped from Michigan to other states.

## Other Divisions

Use of convicts to build state highways has been made possible through the employment of State Police to guard these prisoners. This has resulted in a large saving to the state in construction costs. Some of the burden of prohibition law enforcement has been taken away by the consent of federal officers to assume charge of a part of the border patrol against smugglers. Owing to the small number of men in the State Police, enforcement of the prohibition laws in the cities is also left almost entirely to local officers.

One of the divisions of the Department of Public Safety which has had to be restricted in expenditures owing to the cutting of the budget is the state fire marshal's office. This has the general task of fire prevention in the state and the more specific work of investigating all suspicious fires and inspecting theaters, public buildings, rural schools, public institutions and the like.

Old inspectors is a division which takes all of the time of some inspectors and part time of many officers. Supervision of paroled prisoners also is a work of the Department of Public Safety.

Boating shows are supervised by another division of the department.

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