

LIVE ON LOVE!! PACKERS

Baker's Premium CHOCOLATE 1/2-LB. PKG. 12c	MILCO-NOG lb. can 19c
POST BRAN FLAKES 10-OZ. PKG. 9c	TETLEY'S TEA 1/2-lb. pgs. 26c
JESSO SALT 24-OZ. PKG. 3c	BABO 2 cans 19c
C&J QUICK SERVE BEANS 2 Pkgs. 17c	ORIENTAL BEAN SPROUTS No. 2 can 8c
	ALL GOLD PEACHES No. 21 can 2 for 29c
	Butter Krust TOAST and RUSK pkg. 14c
	MOTHER'S OATS large round pkg. 19c
	JUNKET pkg. 11c
	Kellogg's SHREDDED WHEAT Biscuit pkg. 10c
	PRUNES 4-lb. pkg. 23c
	Blue Label CHILI SAUCE 2 bottles 29c
	KITCHEN BOUQUET bottle 33c
	Ohio Blue-Tip MATCHES 5 boxes 18c
	PARLOR BROOMS 5 Sw 23c
	SALAD DRESSING quart jar 21c
	BLACK PEPPER 8-oz. pkg. 9c
	JERSEY CORN FLAKES large pkg. 9c

SPARE RIBS small, fresh, lean & meaty lb. 12 1/2c	Lamb for Stewing meaty genuine spring lb. 12 1/2c
BOILING BEEF lean & meaty lb. 10c	LEG OF VEAL milk-fed snow-white lb. 17 1/2c
GROUND BEEF fresh lb. 10c	VEAL CHOPS rib or shoulder cuts lb. 17 1/2c
CUBE STEAKS quality beef lb. 18 1/2c	Pocket Roast of Veal for stuffing lb. 11c
GENUINE SPRING LEG OF LAMB 23c lb.	PICNIC CUT PORK SHOULDER ROAST 13 1/2c lb.
POT ROAST OF BEEF FANCY YEARLING STEER, LOWER CUTS 11 1/2c lb.	Sugar Cured Sliced Bacon 1/2-LB. PKG. CELL WRAPPED 12 1/2c 2 pkgs.
Sugar Cured Smoked Picnics, lb. 17 1/2c 8 to 7-lb. av.	Sugar Cured Bacon Squares, lb. 17 1/2c salted, wrapped
SPRING BOLOGNA grade 1 lb. 10c	CHICKENS strictly fresh dressed lb. 23c
PICKLED HERRING strictly fresh caught 2 lbs. 9c	SEA PERCH FILLETS 2 lbs. 29c
LAMB SHOULDER OR RIB CHOPS genuine spring 21c lb.	
BEER SALAMI OR MEAT LOAF water salted, grade 1 19c lb.	

DAIRY DEPT.	
COTTAGE CHEESE Fresh Churned 2 lbs. 11c	
LOAF CHEESE American Brick or Pimento lb. 25c	
BLUE CHEESE Roquefort Style lb. 39c	
SWISS CHEESE Large-eyed lb. 29c	
MILD CHEESE lb. 18c	
NUT OLEO lb. 11c	

KERS OUTLETS
Grand River at Seven Mile Road
645 GRAND RIVER-- IN REDFORD BUSINESS SECTION

ASK US how to get a chromium plated \$1.25 Relish Dish for 25¢ and TWO Eagle Brand Labels Cat. with each of dollars!

EAGLE BRAND SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK Special

Act at once! Per Can **21c**

SOAP CHIPS SWEET LIFE

5 LB. PKG. 23c

PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR

5 LB. BAG. 22c

2 LB. CAN 45c

SWIFT'S CORNED BEEF CAN 16c

SUN RAYED TOMATO JUICE 3 CANS 20c

PURE CANE GRANULATED SUGAR 5 LB. BAG 26c

SWEET LIFE MILK TALL CAN 6c

Plenty Of Free Parking Space For Everybody!



Railroad Building in Nicaragua.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. - W. H. D. Service.

NICARAGUA has an area of some 50,000 square miles, about equal to that of New York state, and a population of approximately 650,000, close to that of the city of Buffalo. It is the largest of the Central American republics; many consider it the most beautiful. Much of the interior is mountainous; the coasts are generally flat. It faces the Pacific, with its back door to the Atlantic. Most of its people live in the cities in the western part of the republic, for the rainfall here is moderate as compared with that of the eastern coast; the climate, although tropical, is agreeable, and the land is fertile.

The cities of Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Masaya and Granada are located near the west coast and along the one line of railroad, extending from the port of Corinto, on the Pacific, to Granada, the main port on Lake Nicaragua.

Managua, the capital, is the largest, and although hardly set back by the earthquake and fire that almost destroyed the city in the spring of 1931, will in time again become the most important business center of the country.

Leon and Chinandega, cities of artisans and small proprietors, are located among very fertile farming lands. They are the centers of the sugar trade. Masaya is an Indian town and owes its importance to the coffee-growing district on the Sierritas, located between the lakes and the Pacific.

Granada owes her early growth to the fact that she was the chief port for the trade between Central America and Spain, by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river. Her leading citizens are not only landed proprietors, but merchants who sell goods in person over the counters of their stores.

Matagalpa, the largest town of the railroad, is the center of an important coffee-growing district. Because of its altitude, it has a more agreeable climate than the cities located in the plains; but the absence of a railroad, or even a good highway connection with the outside world, has thwarted its growth.

East and West Are Divided.

Eastern and western Nicaragua are divided by mountains and jungle-covered country, which have effectively prevented intercommunication except to a very minor degree. The physical separation has operated to prevent close political union and a common national outlook; to hamper trade and commerce; and to obstruct a desirable interchange of people and ideas.

In addition, the lack of a practical route to its east coast has forced virtually all of Nicaragua's foreign commerce to seek a longer and more roundabout route to the west coast and the Panama canal. For these reasons it has been the desire of the government of Nicaragua for many years to open a seagoing communication between the west and east, either by a canalization of the San Juan river or by the construction of a highway or a railroad. A highway has been under construction from Managua through Tiptapa to Rama, on the Bluefields river, where boat connections can be made with Bluefields, the largest port town on the Caribbean.

The population of the country is overwhelmingly of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, with Spanish the universal language, although one finds in Granada and the other large towns many families of pure Spanish blood. Perhaps 10 per cent of the population is pure Indian, found mostly in the area around Masaya and Matagalpa, and in the thinly settled cattle-raising sections of the province of Chinotales, east of Lake Nicaragua.

Still farther to the east, along the rivers that drain into the Caribbean north of Greytown, the Sumo Indians have their homes. They are a wild and timid race and have resisted all Spanish influence. Their huts are simple structures, thatched with palm leaves and located on the banks of streams. Their worldly possessions are confined to bows, arrows, blowguns, and one or two pans and pans.

The Mosquito Coast.

Part of Nicaragua's Caribbean coast has the world's worst real estate title: "The Mosquito Coast." It gets its name, not from the prevalence of mosquitoes, but from the Miskito Indians. Here there is decided evidence of negro blood, partly a heritage from the cargo of a slave ship that was wrecked on the coast years ago. These blacks, or mixed Indians and blacks, called "Sambos" or "Zambos," were augmented by escaped slaves from the plantations that sparsely dotted the coast in later years and by renegade slaves from Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies.

The Mosquito Coast was also a refuge for buccaners and pirates and was visited by many trading ships seeking turtle shells. As a result, the blood of the inhabitants became badly mixed, and characteristics of many races can be detected in the present-day population.

San Juan del Norte (Greytown), at the mouth of the San Juan river, has an English-speaking negro population. Long ago the port had an excellent harbor and was a thriving community, but drifting sands have closed the entrance from the sea, and now only an occasional schooner calls.

In the boom days, when the Maritime Canal company undertook the construction of a canal, Greytown had visions of being a metropolis; now it is only a dreary community of rusted tin and frame shacks, with a population of 250 people.

In spite of the financial difficulties that have been general throughout the world and have been particularly trying in Nicaragua, the president of the republic has improved the public schools and built new roads and railroads.

Along the country's roads you will occasionally meet a high-powered car scorching its way over ruts and bumps, carrying some government official or landed proprietor on business best known to himself. The car has a number of occupants, usually half a dozen in excess of its normal capacity, for the government official travels with his guards, his friends, and perhaps a large part of his family, while the usual car-owner always has his entire family in the car and baggage and other impedimenta strapped on the running board and anywhere else that it can be suspended or attached.

Cars Nearly All American.

Practically all cars are American made, and it is a tribute to their sturdiness that they can stand the usage to which they are subjected. New cars are frequently equipped with extra spring leaves, as spare parts are hard to get, and for service on Nicaraguan roads springs have to be strong.

The cars on the roads are few and far between, but they add the touch of modernity that you have traveling in a civilized country.

Coffee Is the Main Crop.

The prosperity of the country depends upon the coffee crop and its price. Crops have been good in recent years, but the price has been very low. For its future Nicaragua looks to the building of the canal linking the Pacific and the Caribbean. A prosperous Nicaragua will no doubt mean a quiet Nicaragua, for prosperity will mean roads, railroads, and other public improvements.

A hungry man in Nicaragua is a prospective recruit for one of the bandit gangs. Banditry probably will cease when any man seeking work can get it and when every man can boast of the few dollars raised in his pocket.

Gold in small quantities has been produced in Nicaragua for hundreds of years. The richest mines are in the province of Chinotales. This area is also badly infested, and the mines are a favorite hide-out for bandit activities. This situation has prevented the installation of modern machinery or the development of the properties on a large scale.

The Bablonia mine at La Libertad has the distinction of having had a young mining engineer named Herbert Hoover connected at one time with its management. Here only the richest strikes are now worked, the ore being brought to the mill by pack mules.

Putting a canal across Nicaragua is a matter of utilizing some geographical features and overcoming others. Of outstanding importance physically are the country's mountains and its two great fresh-water lakes in its central basin, "the Great Lakes of Central America."

Wayne County Leads In Recreational Activity

A quarter of a million people of all ages participate in the WPA recreational program in Michigan daily, Harry L. Pierson, state administrator, has reported.

Well over one million each week come to playfields and centers located in every part of the state to share healthy, mind-stimulating activity provided for leisure hours by WPA recreational leaders in more than 10,000 cultural and athletic groups.

In Wayne county alone, records for the two-weeks ending May 21 show that 561,247 persons took part in 3,275 recreational groups conducted by 212 WPA workers in that period.

Of the million in the state who play or indulge their favorite hobbies, some come one day a week. Most of them—boys and girls under 18—return day after day during the spring and summer months to engage in hundreds of diversified activities and hobbies, designed by the WPA to build sound minds and bodies.

Many of the participants, and more of the spectators, are adults—men and women eager to enjoy sports and skill developing pastimes.

Pioneer Resident Of Clarenceville Buried Thursday

Services were held Thursday morning for Mrs. Freda Haag, 79, of 2118 Hamilton avenue who died Monday night at St. Joseph's hospital in Pontiac.

Mrs. Haag had been suffering with a cancer for the past ten months.

She leaves to mourn, her husband, Henry Haag, one son, Henry Haag, Jr., of Chicago and one sister, Mrs. Beckman of New Jersey.

Mrs. Haag had been a resident of Clarenceville for many years. Rev. M. Prisk of Clarenceville, M. E. Church officiated. Interment was in Oakwood Cemetery, Farmington.

Schweizers Honor Ohio Visitors Over Week End

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schweitzer entertained thirty guests over the week end honoring the latter's nephew and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maxian and son of Alliance, Ohio. Included in the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schweitzer and son Kenneth, Mrs. Caroline Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Appman and son Jack, Miss Nina Appman, M. Bryant Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Appman and son James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitchell and family, Mrs. William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Schweitzer and sons, Miss Mary Pappan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Maxian and son Michael.

ADA MARY BUTTON TO GRADUATE FROM MICHIGAN STATE

Ada Mary Button of Farmington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Button, will be among the 500 Michigan men and women who will graduate from Michigan State College at East Lansing Monday, June 15, at the seventy-eighth annual commencement exercises of the institution.

Miss Button will graduate from the school of Home Economics. She is a member of the Omicron Nu Sorority, the Student Grange, and the Home Economics Club.

Graduating from Michigan State College this year number 650, the largest senior class in the history of the institution. The college began its work in education in 1857 as the first state institution to be world famous for the study of scientific agriculture and has since expanded its curriculum to forestry, engineering, home economics, applied science, liberal arts, veterinary medicine and a graduate school.

As a graduate to Commencement Week, the seniors are participating in a number of events. On June 9, senior play, June 9, senior play, June 10 and 11 are sponsoring a two night water carnival June 12 and 13 on the historic Red Cedar river. The Rev. Edwin W. Bishop will present the baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, June 14. The Commencement address will be given June 15 by Dr. Gordon Laing, professor in the University of Chicago.

Santo Domingo Founded in 1496

Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 and has lived for more than four centuries as one of the most picturesque examples of a Spanish colonial town of the sixteenth century to be found anywhere. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with its castles, and its streets are straight and narrow and unchangeable through the existence of massive houses built of stone for permanence. The cathedral in this earliest of settlements is of its own, dating from 1512, and contains the reputed tomb of Columbus. And the cell in which Columbus and his brother were confined is shown in the old fortress.