munique would indicate that the Italian air force also participated in the engagements. It said that a British aircraft carrier, presumably the Formidable, and two British cruisers were hit, as well as some merchant ships in convoy.

The British account mentioned no damage to the royal navy.

The Italians were believed now to be left with only two old pre-war battleships fit for action out of six with which they entered the war last June. Italian cruiser strength also has been sharply reduced.

Russia Speaks

The Soviet government was reported Saturday night to have sent congratulations to the new Jugoslav regime as the German legation in Belgrade burned its archives, the customary diplomatic preliminary to severance of relations.

The Soviet telegram was said to have stated that the people of Jugoslavia have again "shown themselves worthy of their glorious past." Jugoslavia thus faced simultaneous indications of Soviet approbation and German disapproval of her new government.

All German nationals were reported to have been given urgent instructions to quit the country within 24 hours.

Relations between Germany and Jugoslavia took a sharp twist that seemed likely to head them down the now familiar route that preceded Adolf Hitler's marches into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Scandinavia, and the low countries.

* * *

Official commentators in Berlin employed the identical words to describe the German position as they used on the day the British announced their mining of the neutral waters of Norway — 12 hours before the Nazis struck in Scandinavia.

Those words were: "ice-cold detachment." The German spokesman said that was the Reich's attitude as it watched developments in Jugoslavia.

Both the German and Italian press started to drum up reports of anti-axis agitation in Jugoslavia which was blamed chiefly on the Serbs, possibly indicating an axis hope of splitting the country by swinging Croat elements to their side.

German nationals were getting out of the country and Turkey heard that German troops in Bulgaria now were moving up to the Jugoslav frontier.

The British watched the situation closely, prepared for immediate action if the Germans should launch an attack. Jugoslavia was quiet and the government appeared to have the question of Serb-Croatian collaboration well in hand.

* * *

The possibility that Turkey might reconsider her defensive strategy and even participate in a preventive war in the Balkans was conceded Saturday by a usually well-informed Turkish source.

Responsible persons said that such a change in Turkey's position would be likely only in event of open conflict between Germany and Jugoslavia. As a result, developments in Belgrade and Berlin were being followed with intense interest by Turks.

Bristol Takes It

Scores of German bombers resumed their "starvation raids" on Britain last night, dumping thousands of high explosives on Bristol.

It was the Luftwaffe's first heavy attack on Britain since the destructive raid on Plymouth March 21.

* * *

The British air ministry reported Saturday night that Royal Air Force fighters carried out an offensive patrol over Belgium and northern France Saturday afternoon, machine-gunning German airdromes, highway, and railroad transport.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, Saturday night prepared to leave Berlin for Rome to discuss Japanese-Italian relations under the axis with Premier Benito Mussolini.

Matsuoka had another conference Saturday with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. He leaves for Rome today.

Box Score:

Wisconsin (39)—	F.G.	F.T.	P.F.
Epperson, f	2	0	3
Schrage, f	0	0	1
Kotz, f	5	2	2
Englund, c	5	3	2
Timmerman, c	1	0	1
Rhem, g	2	0	2
Strain, g	0	2	1
Alwin, g	1	0	0
Totals	16	7	12

Washington (34)—	F.G.	F.T.	P.F.
Gentry, f	0	1	1
Gilberg, f	1	0	1
Butts, f	1	1	1
Lindeman, c	0	3	1
Zimmerman, c	0	0	0
Gebert, g	10	1	1
Hunt, g	0	0	0
Sundquist, g	2	0	3
Hooper, g	0	0	0
Totals	14	6	8

Half score — Wisconsin, 21; Washington, 17.

Free throws missed: Wisconsin—Kotz, Rehm, total 2. Washington State—Gentry, Lindeman, Gebert, Gilberg 2, total 5.

Referee, Haarlow (Chicago); Cameron (Sanfran).

* * * *

Basketball

(Continued from Page 1)

was Capt. Gene Englund, the Wisconsin ace who had been named the most valuable in the western conference earlier in the season.

Wisconsin's margin would have been even more hefty if it hadn't been for Kirk Gebert, a great guard and a great competitor. Gebert threw in 10 baskets and added one free throw for 21 points. That was all but 13 of the points his team collected.

Englund led the Badgers with 13 points and Kotz was right on his heels with 12.

Wisconsin had 67 shots to Washington State's 63, and the Badgers made 16 baskets to the Cougars' 14. That was better shooting on Wisconsin's part, and if there was one reason why Washington State even belonged close to Wisconsin at the finish was because the Cougars were really hitting on shots that were tough.

Gebert was the lad who kept the Cougars in this game. He threw in four baskets in the first half and then came back in the second half to score six field goals. he took 24 shots during the game and his record of 10 baskets in that many shots is phenomenal in view of the fact that he was doing much of his bombarding from long range.

Washington State led during the first half, but never was able to get ahead in the second period. The Cougars managed to tie the score at 24-all in the second half, but Wisconsin promptly want out in front again and were never headed thereafter.

Freddie Rehm, a sophomore who played a truly great game, started off the fireworks by tossing a side basket and a long one to give Wisconsin a 4-0 lead, Englund pivoted away from Paul Lindeman, Washington State's 6 foot 7 inch, 230-pound center, to score from short range, and Wisconsin's margin was 6-0.

Washington State got tough immediately and went into an 8-6 lead on two baskets by Capt. Ray Sundquist, a long goal by Gebert, and free throws by Lindeman and Vern Butts.

Englund's two free throws on Butts' foul then were balanced by Gilberg's short basket.

Lead Changes

Englund added a free throw on Gilberg's foul, and then Gebert hit from short range to give Washington State a 12-9 lead.

Kotz hit from long range and then barrelled in from short range to put Wisconsin in front 13-12. Englund added a short shot and Epperson a beautiful hook shot to give Wisconsin a 17-12 lead.

Gebert then deadlocked the score with a long basket, a free throw and a basket from medium range. Don Timmerman's nifty rebound goal and Kotz' basket from short range gave Wisconsin a 21-17 lead at the half.

Wisconsin was a team that was wastrel of its opportunities in the first half, and Washington State didn't look like a team that should be in a national championship game.

Notwithstanding, the Badgers never really managed to get a lead that tended to give aid and comfort to their supporters. There were opportunities aplenty for Wisconsin to grab the bit in 'ts teeth and take command, but the boys in Cardinal never seemed to take the contest quite seriously.

It was a game where Wisconsin could very easily adopt that attitude, for it showed early that Washington State wasn't sharp and ready to meet a team like Wisconsin toe-to-toe.

Washington State was a poor team on defensive rebounds in the first half. The Badgers could have been better at the same task in the first half than they were, but they were still far better than the powerful-built outfit from Pullman, Wash.

Englund wheeled in for a short basket as the second half opened, but then the Cougars made their bid. Gebert hit a push shot from around the free throw arc and then caged a long basket; Lindeman cashed in on a free throw after being fouled by Epperson. Kotz made a free throw on Sundquist's foul, but then Gebert hit a push shot from about 12 feet out to knot the score at 24-all.

That was Washington State's golden opportunity; it was also the Cougars' last real opportunity.

Just as they have been doing all year the Badgers proceeded to choke off the opposition. Kotz hit a free throw. Teddy Strain added another free throw, and then Englund and Epperson hit the net from short range to push Wisconsin in front, 30-24.

From there on it was a case of Washington State trying desperately to accomplish what wasn't in its power. Once the Cougars closed the gap to 34-32 on Lindeman's free throw and two successive baskets by Gebert, but at that point the Badgers decided this trifling with the immenint National Champion had gone far enough, and they stepped out and away.

Present at the game tonight were members of Wisconsin's big ten championship team of 25 years ago; they included Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, the coach, and Capt. Mel Haas, Harold Olsen, Linwood Smith, William Chandler, George Levis and Pete Floden.

They saw a team that will have to be rated as the greatest in Wisconsin's history grab a national championship and do it with a calm deliberateness that was almost an affront to the opposition.

The Badgers added a handsome team trophy to their collection, and each of the players were given gold basketballs and watches. It's been a great year, and the Badgers will be all bedecked with jewelry as they alight from the Northwestern Road train at 12:50 a. m. Monday morning.

* * * *

Shooting Statistics

Wisconsin—	Shots	Goals
Kotz	22	5
Epperson	13	2
Englund	12	5
Strain	7	0
Rhem	10	2
Timmerman	2	1
Alwin	1	1
Totals	67	16

Washington—	Shots	Goals
Butts	6	1
Gentry	7	0
Lindeman	5	0
Sundquist	9	2
Gebert	24	10
Gilberg	7	1
Hooper	1	0
Hunt	3	0
Zimmerman	1	0
Totals	63	14

* * * *

Play by Play

WISCONSIN			WASHINGTON
FIRST HALF			
Rhem, side	2	0	
Rhem, long	4	0	
Englund, pivot	6	0	
	6	2	lg., Sundquist
	6	3	ft, Butts
	6	4	ft, Lindman
	6	6	long, Gebert
	6	8	med., Sunquist
Englund, fts	8	8	
	8	10	short, Gilberg
Englund, ft	9	10	
	9	12	short, Gebert
Kotz, long	11	12	
Kotz, short	13	12	
Englund, short	15	12	
Epperson, hook	17	12	
	17	14	long, Gebert
	17	15	ft, Gebert
	17	17	med., Gebert
T'merman, reb.	19	17	
Kotz, short	21	17	
SECOND HALF			
Englund, short	23	17	
	23	19	push, Gebert
	23	21	long, Gebert
	23	22	ft, Lindeman
Kotz, ft	24	22	
	24	24	push, Gebert
Kotz, ft	25	24	
Strain, ft	26	24	
Englund, short	28	24	
Epperson, short	30	24	
	30	26	long, Gebert
	30	27	ft, Gentry
Kotz, push	32	27	
Englund, short	34	27	
	34	28	ft, Lindeman
	34	30	long, Gebert
	34	32	side, Gebert
Kotz, short	36	32	
Strain, ft	37	32	
	37	34	med., Butts
Alwin, sleeper	39	34	

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We Surpass Nazis' Speed, Officer Declares

U.S. Panzer Division Dashes 200 Miles in Only 12 Hours

By BROOKS SMITH

PANAMA CITY, Fla. —(U.P.)— The army's only completely motorized division, the fourth, dashed 200 miles from Ft. Benning, Ga., to the gulf coast Saturday in less than 12 hours on a tactical march which officers said proved it to be the equal of any in the world.

"The Germans," said the officer with whom I rode in a reconnaissance command car, "can't move their motorized divisions as fast as this one moved today. This fourth division is as speedy, efficient, and mobile as any army possesses."

The tactical march got underway at 5:16 a. m., when the first of approximately 1,000 vehicles left Ft. Benning. The last truck reached the bivouac area by late afternoon.

The division moved in two columns which stretched out for 50 miles along the highways of south Georgia and Alabama with troops rolling ing along in trucks, scout cars, bantams, ambulances and motorcycles.

The 7,500 men of the division made the trip under conditions "which amounted to forced march" and with all the equipment necessary for actual warfare. Ammunition, light and medium artillery, and equipment for the battalion of engineers were wheeled along. Largest guns taken were the 155 MM. howitzers.

Comparing this division with the motorized columns of Nazi Germany, officers said it was faster and more efficient.

"The miracle of Dunkirk," an officer told me, "could never have happened if the Nazi motorized columns had been as speedy as our Fourth division.

"The German tanks—the panzer divisions — smashed through in great shape but the Nazi motorized divisions couldn't bring up the infantry fast enough. That gave the British the opportunity to evacuate most of their troops from Dunkirk with local air control and rear guard action against those Nazi troops which did arrive before the evacuation was completed."

Major Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, commanding officer of the "rolling Fourth" division, directed the march from an observation plane, radioing orders.

"I am well pleased with the march," Fredendall said. "We had very few mechanical casualties — three stopped gas lines in the west column. Maybe a few others which haven't yet been reported."

In 10 days or two weeks, a lieutenant said, this division could cross the country and be ready to fight in California.

'It Couldn't Be Finished in Time'

Engineer Mead Debunks Seaway as Aid to Defense

President Roosevelt's revived proposal to build the long discussed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway as a national defense measure is "the pure bunk," D. W. Mead, emeritus professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin and for more than a half century head of a Madison firm of consulting engineers, declared Saturday.

"It isn't economically warranted and not possible of accomplishment within any reasonable war emergency period." he contended.

From a power development standpoint, Mead said, he believes he "helped" to kill the project eight years ago.

* * *

When the proposal first was launched in the early '20s, he explained, he and the late Magnus Swenson were sent to Toronto to confer with Canadian officials and make recommendations as representatives of Wisconsin.

The plans then proposed were subpected to bitter criticism, he recalled. The Canadians insisted upon a "two-stage" development because property owners along the St. Lawrence believed a "one-stage" project would raise the head of water too high.

Throughout all the years of discussion "the same people" have represented Canada while the United States has had different boards in every administration, he pointed out.

When Herbert Hoover became president he sent a new board to Canada with instructions to "agree" on some kind of a program, Mead said.

But the Canadians, he added, would accept nothing other than a "two-stage" plan and the American board acquiesced because "it had to accept something under its instructions."

He was "drafted" by the power division of the American Society of Engineers, Mead said, to examine the conflicting reports on the project and submitted his conclusions in a paper read before the several thousand members in Chicago at the 1933 meeting.

While he never approved the project as a whole, his report held only the "one-stage" plan would be feasible and would cost $155,000,000 less than a "two-stage" development.

The report aroused Gov. Roosevelt's New York power commission which had "gone crazy over waterpower development." Mead said, and it sent 88 letters to directors of the engineering society denouncing his paper as "vicious propaganda."

Rejecting the recommendations of its own engineers, the New York board insisted upon acceptance of the Canadian plan, he declared, but the United States senate, which received a copy of Mead's report, refused to ratify the seaway treaty in 1934.

He understands now that President Roosevelt's new plan contemplates the one-stage development and that Canada has indicated its acceptance.

"But it is doubtful if any necessity exists for such a development, and certainly not as a war measure, because it can't be completed in less than five years," Mead said. "I doubt whether it ever would be put to use as a war measure and I doubt that the state of New York ever would derive as much benefit as it anticipates."

Nor does he believe the project

* * * *

D. W. MEAD

* * * *

is warranted economically as a seaway development, Mead explained, "unless we want to increase taxes which already are almost unbearable."

There have been many investigations of the proposal from an economic standpoint and one study report estimated that while the farmers of the Dakotas and the northwest might save 5 cents a bushel in the cost of wheat transportation through the seaway the added cost would be 14 to 15 cents a bushel for the taxpayers, he said.

And he doesn't believe shipments of other products would be sufficient to make the plan advantageous, nor that Wisconsin lake ports would see such a boom as they have visioned.

"We've been living in dreams long enough. It's time we woke up," Mead advised.

Doctor on Spot as Cars Crash

The doctor was there in one of the accidents that sent four persons to hospitals Saturday night.

Dr. William F. Lorenz, of the University of Wisconsin, happened to be driving behind an auto that figured in an accident on Sherman ave., outside the city, and gave first aid to two persons injured.

Virgil Laubmeiar, 18, Sauk City, his sister, Betty, 23, and Lawrence Bloom, 28, Sauk City, were taken to Madison General hospital for treatment of minor injuries suffered when the car Laubmeiar was driving glanced off a car driven by Arthur Togstad, Mendota, according to county highway police reports, then smacked head-on into a car driven by a woman.

Police said they were unable to get her name.

Dr. Lorenz treated the victims before they were taken to the hospital.

Charles Andrew Doris, 42, of 619 Clymer pl., was reported in good condition at Methodist hospital, where he was taken for treatment of injuries he suffered when he reportedly attempted to board a Milwaukee road train at the Murray st. crossing.

He suffered a fractured leg and nose, head lacerations, and bruises.

Legislative Leaders Drafting Changes to Picketing Laws

With an eye on Milwaukee's Allis-Chalmers co. strike, Gov. Heil's legislative leaders were reported Saturday night to be drafting several amendments to Wisconsin's peaceful picketing law. Gov. Heil, informed sources said, asked his lieutenants to submit the changes to the legislature and to make every effort to have them approved at once after the chief executive had visited the strike scene Friday.

Mrs. Pickrell, 56, Nurse, Dies

Mrs. Daisie Pickrell, 56, nurse at the Dane county home and farm, Verona, died Saturday night in a Madison hospital.

W. L. Davidson, superintendent of the institution, said that Mrs. Pickrell suffered a stroke Friday and then was taken to the hospital. She had been confined with grippe earlier, he said.

She was named nurse at the institution late last year after a reorganization by county board action. Davidson said she had been at the institution for about three years.

A son, in San Francisco, Calif., and two brothers survive. The hospital reported that the body would be taken to Belmont.

Balkan Move to Slow Japs, George Says

WASHINGTON —(U.P.)— Chairman Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the senate foreign relations committee said Saturday night that Jugoslavia's rebuff to Germany will make Japan more than reluctant to attack Britain's vital lifeline base at Singapore.

"Japan will not make the mistake of Italy in assuming an early termination of the war entirely favorable to Germany in view of the events of the last 30 days," George said in an interview.

"The probabilities of an attack by Japan on Singapore have diminished rather than increased in the last several weeks and events in the Balkans since the arrival of the Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka in Berlin make it further doubtful that Japan can be induced or forced into an attack on Singapore or a direct attack upon English forces."

Pension Group Meet Today

The Madison Townsend club will meet at 2 p. m. today in the Unitarian parish house.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

able reference to the triple Axis alliance of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan.

"The history of nations betrayed during the past year, the history of nations conquered during the past year should show us and the rest of the world what it means to live in a world organized and ruled by the Gestapo," he said.

He broadened his warning to include Communists, who, he said, betrayed the workers of France and proved by their actions that their love for labor is superficial.

America's answer to this challenge, said Mr. Roosevelt, now is before the world.

"We Americans have announced our determination that, with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who block the dictators in their march toward domination of the world," he said.

"The enemies of democracy are now trying, by every means, to destroy our unity. The chief weapon they now use against us is propaganda.

"The propaganda comes in ever-increasing quantities with ever-increasing violence, from across the seas. And it is disseminated within our own borders by agents or innocent dupes of foreign powers."

"Propagandists, defeatists and dupes, protected as they are by our fundamental civil liberties, have been preaching, and are still preaching, the ungodly gospel of fear. They use insinuation and falsehood. They have tired to shatter the confidence of Americans in their government and in one another."

The purpose of this propaganda, the president said, has been to spread terror; it's result has been to fortify the determination of the United States. Basic liberties of man, he said, could not long survive in a "world organized or ruled by the Gestapo" or in a "Nazi-dominated world."

For the "propagandists, defeatists and dupes" of the foreign enemies of democracy, Mr. Roosevelt cited the record of Communism and Nazism in their own domain.

"We have seen what happened to the great industrialists of Germany who supported the Nazi movement, and then received their reward in Nazi concentration camps or in death," he said.

"We have seen how the workers of France were betrayed by their so-called champions, the Communists. For no matter what Communist lips have said, their actions have proved that in their hearts they care nothing for the real rights of free labor."

"The agents of Naziism and those who unwittingly help them are still trying to play both ends against the middle. They have attempted to exploit the natura love of our people for peace. They have represented themselves as pacifists, when actually they are serving the most brutal war mongers of all time. They have preached 'peace . . . peace' in the same way the devil can quote scripture."

"In this time of crisis," said the president, "Americans are closing their ranks against the foreign threat to their ideals and institutions. The basic dual party system remains with free elections as the ultimate guarantee of the preservation of American liberties.

But the defense of America is transcending partisanship, he said, and he cited the activities of his former presidential opponent, Wendell L. Willkie, as an outstanding case at point.

"The decision we have reached is not a partisian decision," Mr. Roosevelt declared. "The leader of the Republican party himself —Mr. Wendell Willkie—in word and action, is showing what patriotic Americans mean by rising above partisanship and rallying to the common cause.

"And now that the plain people of America have spoken their determination, Republicans and Democrats in the congress and out of the congress are partriotically cooperating to make the determination take positive form."

"The totalitarian mentality is too narrow to comprehend the greatness of a people who can be divided by parties at election time but stand united after the election in devotion to their country and to democratic ideal," he said. But he pointed out it is this very system which guarantees perpetuation of American liberties and he solemnly gave his party and all Americans the pledge:

"We are determined so to act that Americans will go on year after year, holding free elections."

Mr. Roosevelt compared the crisis he faces in his third term with that faced by Presidents Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. His conclusion from the comparison gave America a promise of action and more action for the future.

On July 4, 1861, after outbreak of the Civil war, he recalled, Lincoln presented the vital question: **"Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?"**

"Lincoln," said Mr. Roosevelt, "answered that question as Jackson had answered it — not by words, but by deeds. We of today have been presented with that same question. We too are answering it by deeds."

The address terminated Mr. Roosevelt's southern vacation. He will depart by special train this forenoon, halting enroute north for an inspection Monday of Camp Jackson, S. C. and Ft. Bragg, N. C. He will be back in the White Tuesday forenoon.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic, arthritis or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, a two-week supply, today. Mix it with a quart of water add the juice of 4 lemons. It's easy. No trouble at all and pleasant. You need only 2 tablespoonsful two times a day. Often within 48 hours — sometimes overnight —splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, return the empty package and Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try as it is sold by your druggist under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale and recommended by Walgreen's, Liggett's and drug stores everywhere. —Adv.

Paralyzing Strikes Still Continue

Allis Union Wires Protest to FDR

MILWAUKEE — (U.P.) — Telegrams sped to President Roosevelt and other officials Saturday night stating the refusal of the CIO United Automobile Workers to return to work on vital defense needs at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing co.

The union stated its resolve at a mass meeting of 5,000 workers at the state fair grounds not to resume production until the company accepts the so-called "OPM formula" for settlement of their dispute.

The union resolution accused Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and Director General William S. Knudsen of the office of production management of "conspiracy with company officials to force a government-sponsored back-to-work movement with all the high-handed tactics used by Mr. Kundsen as head of the General Motors corp. in 1937 to wreck the union."

The company meanwhile asserted work begun Friday by a partial production force would be continued.

Twenty-six strikes affected defense industries at the week's end, involving more than 45,000 workers and at least $100,000,000 in government contracts.

The defense-labor front Saturday night offered this picture:

Striking workers at the Plainfield, N. J., plant of the Condenser Corporation of America agreed Saturday night to return to work on the basis of a settlement plan arranged by the new defense mediation board in a seven-hour conference.

The 22-day strike by United Automobile Workers Congress for Industrial Organizations at the Federal Motor Truck co. which officials said had $5,000,000 in army and navy truck orders was settled late Saturday.

International Harvester co., plants at Chicago and Richmond, Ind., operate in defiance of CIO-Farm Equipment Workers strike. Two other plants shut down. Mediation board for reopening all plants to produce $10,000,000 in defense orders accepted by company; awaits union vote today. Eighty-two pickets and FEOC sympathizers, seized Thursday during rioting at the International Harvester plant, were released from Wayne county jail Saturday night under $27,500 bond.

AFL structural steel union members ordered to return to work Monday at 11 metal trades products plants in Cincinnati area after two-day work stoppage.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., 400 CIO Steel Workers are striking at Parkersburg Iron and Steel co. to enforce demands for new wage pact.

General Motors Co. invites federal mediation of labor dispute halting work at four Oakland, Calif., plants, including a unit producing army trucks. CIO Automobile Workers struck in protest at employment of 26 non-CIO welders and alleged "speed-up." More than 2,000 workers are affected.

Obituaries

Kumlien Rites

FT. ATKINSON — Funeral services for Theodore Kumlien, 86, son of the late Thure Ludwig Kumlien, noted naturalist, were to be held at 2 p. m. today at the home of Mrs. H. A. Main, Ft. Atkinson, where he died Friday.

Mr. Kumlien had operated a farm for some time, and also had been associated with the W. D. James farm equipment company.

Besides Mrs. Main, two other daughters survive.

His parents are buried in Albion.

Henry Ferber

Henry Ferber, 87, father of Freida Ferber, a teacher at Marquette school, died at his home in Sauk City Saturday. Funeral services will be Monday at 2 p. m. Other survivors include two sons, Robert, Delevan, and Felix, Sauk City.

Charles Behrnd

Funeral services will be held in the Frautschi funeral home at 2 p. m. Monday for Charles Behrnd, 74, of 1129 Drake st., retired stone mason who committed suicide Friday.

The Rev. O. J. Wilke, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, will officiate. William Sander, Charles Kalsow, William Ungrodt, Matthew Pertzborn, LeRoy E. Coster, and Asa Odegard are to be pallbearers. Burial will be in Forest Hill cemetery.

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