

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK—Prevailing fashions in iron men make us proud of our own model. We cite big, smiling, durable Gabby Hartnett, batting .296 over a period of 16 years, with a high of .354, dropping only three pop flies in all that time and still pegging the ball to second with no letdown in machine-gun speed and precision. Phil Wrigley, owner of the Chicago-Cubs, ups him \$5,000 in a \$27,500 player-manager contract, for his eighteenth season with the Cubs.

He's growing gray over the ears, but this department is ready to lay a bet that he'll still be in his catcher's armor after the overseas iron men have been sent to the showers, even if they are batting 1.000 at this moment. He's a marvelous handler of pitchers, with a laugh that eases tension and keys down nerves.

At Woonsocket, L. I., where he grew up, he was Charles Leo, a name long since lost. It was in 1922 that he signed for what looks like a lifetime stretch, as a rookie catcher for the Cubs.

DR. OLIVER CROMWELL CARMICHAEL lives up to his name. At the conference of southern business leaders at Atlanta, the chancellor of Vanderbilt university cries down the yen for security as "the goal of stagnation and defeat." With grim Cromwellian tenacity, he has been showing this home for years. Dr. Carmichael says "security" is fundamentally at war with sound economics.

He is a native of Goodwater, Ala., a Rhodes scholar from the University of Alabama.

A HARD-BOILED, bantam-weight British newspaper man was assigned to a colonel's staff in the World War. The colonel was contemptuous. He tossed the new-comer a handbook on Syria. "Take that," he said, "and study it. You might be able to digest it in six months." "Perhaps I can," said the scribever. "It took me only three months to write it."

That was gamey little Leopold S. Amery, one-time ace reporter for the London Times, later a cabinet member, now putting his steel spurs to Mr. Chamberlain's "appeasement," the reciprocal trade treaty and all deals with the dictators. He says, "You might as well try to please a tortoise by stroking its back."

In parliament, he has been for many years the leader of the die-hard conservatives. He is against any social fixings or trimmings whatsoever, and, having been, like Kipling, a reporter in India, is for the old empire formula without any modifications.

The son of a poor devil servant in India, he scrambled through Oxford by snagging every scholarship in sight. He went to parliament and in 1922 became secretary of the admiralty. Later, as colonial secretary, he swarmed all over the empire, making fluent orations in Syrian, Arabic, Turkish, French, Italian and German. In Cambridge he ad confounded his elders by his of tongues.

He is a bitter-ender who says Der Fuehrer's big horses aren't going to run over him. He has been a prophet of doom and has warned England against meeting a crisis by sweeping the dust under the rug.

SEVERAL months ago, the Nazis expelled George Grosz from the realm. He had beaten them to it by about six years. Just now, he gets American citizenship. He was a savage and ironic caricaturist who had raised many blisters on sundry Nazi hides before he made his getaway. While he is a certified Aryan, he was an outstanding candidate for a concentration camp and was shrewd enough to see what was coming.

When he landed here in 1932, to teach at the Art Students' league, there was a riot in the league, but President John Sloan defended him as "one of the greatest of modern artists," and here he is, painting happily, and everything is grand.

He has given up caricature and lets the world go by. His paintings are hung in many good galleries, and he has a nice home in Queens, where, with his wife and two children, he says he enjoys his exile tremendously.

Weekly News Analysis AAA Supporters, Encouraged, Expect Little Change in Act

By Joseph W. La Bine

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of the newspaper.

Agriculture

U. S. cotton farmers having voted to impose taxes on any producer who markets more than his share in 1939, last spring's agricultural adjustment act seems destined for enforcement next year with little change. Not only the cotton election, but three other signs have given encouragement to AAA supporters:

(1) At New Orleans, President Edward A. O'Neal of the powerful American Farm Bureau federation told his convention that AAA, coupled with the soil conservation act, the marketing agreements act and allied legislation "gives us the best all-around farm program we have ever had." Hitting criticism based on currently low wheat and cotton prices, he said: "Everybody knows



FARM BUREAU'S O'NEAL
"Compare... then say candidly..."

the law was passed too late for wheat growers to comply... and everybody knows that the cotton surplus was produced in 1937, not 1938... Compare the farm income this year with the 1932 figure, and then say candidly whether or not our programs have helped the farmer."

(2) At Winnipeg, AAA Administrator R. M. Evans spiked rumors of drastic wheat acreage curtailment next year by pointing out that U. S. farmers could not be expected to accept such curtailment without similar action by other exporting nations. Hoping that government subsidized exports need be only a temporary measure, Mr. Evans nevertheless defended it as a justified step to give the U. S. a fair share of the export market.

(3) At Washington, F. R. Wilcox of AAA announced sale of 5,000,000 additional bushels of wheat to the United Kingdom, adding to the 20,000,000 bushels he had already sold. Having committed itself to sell 100,000,000 bushels by next July, the U. S. was already well past the halfway mark and had begun negotiations for additional sales to China and Mexico. Though such subsidized exports will help reduce the U. S. surplus, granaries will still be far too full when next year's crop comes in.

Housing

When first created, the federal housing administration was permitted to make loans up to two billion dollars, partially insuring mortgage holders against loss. By December 1, all but 415 million dollars of the original fund was in use. With new applications arriving at the rate of 100 million dollars a month, Administrator Stewart McDonald took an extra step provided by the housing law, asked President Roosevelt to increase FHA's loan limit to three billion dollars. Since losses from FHA loans are negligible, since 1939's projected housing boom would make big demands on FHA capital, Mr. Roosevelt approved the boost immediately. Almost at the same time, FHA perfected organization of its new branch to insure mortgages for building or repairing houses and other farm structures, and to refinance existing farm housing loans. This was authorized by congress last February.

Europe

The initial thunder of Italy's demands for French colonies has died down, as has the German-inspired agitation for autonomy in Lithuania's Memel district. Although both France and Britain promise one day they will give no more concessions, the very next day they make gestures in that direction. Probably recognizing some justice in Italy's complaint, France has reduced Suez canal rates to make Italian East Africa more accessible from Rome. Both France and England remember that they promised to split Africa war spoils with Italy back in 1915 when the Treaty of London was signed. Since this pact was ignored at Versailles, and since

Italy can now be a formidable enemy, the two democracies are willing to make peace.

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in a speech defending his policy of "appeasing" dictators, has led Italy to believe he will work for territorial concessions on France's part. Italy's demands include Savoy, Nice, Corsica, Tunisia and the East African seaport of Djibouti.

Thus Europe has apparently emerged from another war scare into another period of diplomatic conversations, to be followed probably next spring by a German drive into the Russian-Ukraine. Among the latest diplomatic moves is Germany's effort to consolidate its export trade position in the face of strenuous international objection to Jewish persecution. Seeking to kill two birds with one stone, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank has proposed several plans for permitting German Jews to emigrate with a portion of their capital, in the form of German-manufactured export items. Dr. Schacht's recent trip to London on foreign trade business emphasizes Germany's anxiety over the United Kingdom's redoubled efforts to combat any Nazi commercial threat.

Congress

Last winter Texas' Rep. Wright Patman offered congress a measure to tax chain stores out of existence. Its gist: To levy graded assessments from \$50 per store on small chains, to \$1,000 per store on large chains, each store tax to be multiplied by the number of states in which the chain operated. Sample: A chain operating in 48 states plus the District of Columbia would pay \$49,000 per store annually on each store over 500.

Though boasting 73 co-sponsors, Mr. Patman's bill failed. Also defeated was a New York state chain store tax, which signified that chains had more friends than their foes had expected. But an apparently dying issue was revived as congress adjourned, for Mr. Patman announced his bill would be introduced in January, 1939, as House Resolution No. 1. Battle lines since formed presage a bitter contest next month, as chains and anti-chain agitators review their cases.

Anti-Chain. Supporting Mr. Patman is a once-potent national trend (now questionable) which caused 21 state legislatures to enact chain store taxes. Another state, Colorado, last month rejected a referendum to kill a similar levy. Having won passage of his Robinson-Patman act, also an anti-chain measure, Mr. Patman bases his new attack on familiar charges that chains (1) force independent merchants out of business; (2) cause low farm prices; (3) take money out of the community.

Pro-Chain. U. S. census figures show a decreasing number of chain stores and more independents, while federal trade commission statistics credit chains with distributing \$8,000,000,000 in goods at an average 10 per cent saving to consumers. If the Patman bill passes, resultant taxes (with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company, they would total more than half 1937's gross



WRIGHT PATMAN
Favor taxes chain store.

sales) would destroy practically all chains, would reportedly wipe out 30 per cent of the farmer's market, throw nearly 1,000,000 chain employees out of work and force a sharp rise in retail prices. Chains point proudly to their two-year campaign of helping farmers move surplus crops like lamb, beef, walnuts, apples, and canned grapefruit juice. Anti-Patmanites include the American Federation of Labor, speaking for its 5,000,000 members (who charge the measure would increase living costs and unemployment), and the National Association of Retail Boards, which termed it "vicious."

Counting noses on the eve of congress' opening, Mr. Patman finds his 73 original co-sponsors dwindled to 32 through election defeats, while another (New York's Caroline O'Day) has withdrawn support. If the Patman bill succeeds in reaching the house floor, political observers wonder whether continually mounting sentiment will not bury it in a protest vote.

FORECAST

CANCELLATION of the 1933 concordat between Germany and the Vatican, to precede enactment of Nazi laws directed against the Roman Catholic church.

REVITALIZATION of Japan's drive north and west of Canton, to strengthen Tokyo's position in the event of a Russian war (see ASIA).

INCREASE in lending power of U. S. Export-Import bank to expand trade with Latin America.

CANDIDACY of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency, not in 1940, but in 1944.

REQUEST by small businessmen for congressional creation of a system of credit banks to meet the needs of "little business."

Asia

The possibility of a major Far Eastern crisis involving Japan, China and Russia becomes more imminent each week. Far from denying it, Japan has taken new hitches in her economic belt and settled down for a struggle which may begin shortly after January 1. Having made supplementary army-navy appropriations of \$1,634,400,000, Japan faces a probable Russ-Chinese alliance forcing her to desperate measures to protect what gains she has already made in Manchuria and China.

Having penetrated deep into the vast Shansi province, Jap troops are confronted with guerrilla attacks which in 10 days cost 6,000 lives. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is already getting supplies from Russia, promises the guerrilla warfare will continue. That Japanese are at a disadvantage fighting so far from their base of operations is evidenced by Chinese recapture of several key towns near Canton.

Two clashes with Russia form the basis for a new war scare. The first concerns Japanese fishing concessions in Russian waters. Though Russia refuses to renew the concessions, which lapse January 1, Tokyo threatens to continue fishing even though an armed patrol is needed. The second dispute centers on Sakhalin island, where the Japs charge Russia is seeking to expel Nipponese oil workers. For her part, Moscow is demanding Japanese payment for the Russian interest in the Chinese eastern railroad, seized when Japan took Manchuria.

Meanwhile Japan has substantiated the belief held by observers for many months, that China's "open door"—guaranteed by the nine-power treaty—is about to be closed. Seeking to liberate Japan and China from dependency on foreign markets, finance and raw materials, Tokyo has virtually dictated what Great Britain and the U. S. can henceforth expect in the way of trading privileges. Shrugging its shoulders over still another treaty broken in 1938, the U. S. state department has called home Nelson T. Johnson, ambassador to China, to see what can be done about it. Since Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has also been called home from London, it is thought the U. S. may solicit British support for a unified protest against Japan's economic activity in China. Probable result: nothing.

Espionage

In New York, Hairdresser Johanna Hoffman and other members of a Germany spy ring had just been sentenced. In the Panama Canal Zone, the government was busy trying four other young Germans accused of photographing fortifications. Commented their attorney: "I venture to say that there is not a single construction or equipment for defensive purposes in the Canal Zone, details of which are not now in the possession of any foreign government desiring the information and willing to pay."

Hardly had this shock penetrated before the West coast, hotbed of espionage, reported its latest spy scare. In Los Angeles government agents arrested Mikhail Gorin, a Soviet tourist agent and Hafis Salich, native Russian who became a Berkeley police officer and was lent to the naval intelligence because he could speak Japanese. The charge: That Salich supplied Gorin with confidential navy department information regarding Japanese military affairs. How the U. S. (which claims to operate no counter-espionage agency) secured its Japanese secrets, was not told. While a New York Soviet vice consul rushed to Los Angeles to help defend the prisoners, the government built its case against 21-year-old Karl Drummond, Los Angeles aircraft factory worker accused of peddling military secrets to Japan.

Miscellany

Invaliated, by the North Dakota Supreme court, that state's \$40 minimum old age pension plan approved in the November election, because 1937 legislative appropriations cannot be used to pay pensions more than \$30 monthly, also because the measure exceeds "reasonable assistance" as outlined in the state constitution.

Sold, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1,000 Christmas trees from the farm on his Hyde Park estate.

Taken, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a non-paying job as director in Son James' insurance business, Roosevelt & Sargent of Boston.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Legislation Against Chain Stores Will Come Up Again

Danger to Independent Store Operator Will Be Theme of Discussion; Question of General National Policy Needs Thought; Sane Regulation Is Possible.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—The politician who is a demagogue—the fellow who has nothing on the ball and gets into politics on his gift for gab—always must have a bogie man, a hobgoblin. There must always be an immediate threat, like the sword of Damocles, hanging over the heads of the dear pee-pul. If the political demagogue doesn't have that sort of thing, he is utterly lost, because usually he can not talk about fundamental issues.

The favorite bogie man of fellows like former Sen. Tom Hefflin was "Wall Street." Day after day, ole Tom would drag Wall Street onto the floor of the senate and shake the gizzard out of it. There were others like Tom and there were other hobgoblins. The chain stores, for a number of years, were the meat and drink of the demagogue and many an otherwise punk got elected to office because he could talk for 10 hours about the evils of the chain stores. We always have had our trust busters, the baiters & corporations. One bogie dies and another takes its place and the thing goes on until presently one of the old and almost forgotten bogie boys is brought to life again.

As pre-session plans take shape, it appears that the country is going to be told again about the evils of the chain stores. There is going to be an attempt to legislate them out of existence. May a shout will ring out on the floors of the senate and house about the danger to the independent store operator, the man at home. The bill, whatever form it takes or whatever it proposes to do, will serve as a vehicle for a shouting mob of representatives and senators. As usual they will offer no new argument, if they will send copies of their speeches back home and make a greasy howdy-do over themselves.

Should Give Thought to General National Policy

Because of the prospect and the existence of several other things like it, there ought to be some thought given to the question of a general national policy. In other words, I am of the opinion that the congress and the several state legislatures ought to keep their feet on the ground instead of jumping off the deep end where there is no boat in which to ride. I see no profit in cutting off my nose just to spite my face. There is just as little sense to that as selling out to the "vested interests."

There is something to the argument in favor of regulation of great chains of stores. It can be truthfully said that they exert a lot of pressure on the independent. They deny this, of course, and answer that they are no pressure. Their statement may be true insofar as it may mean that the chain store has made a calculated plan to drive the independent out of existence. Yet, their very bigness is, of itself, a pressure because they can buy in larger quantities and obtain lower cost prices than the individual who buys a few cases of canned goods at a time. When they buy at lower prices, they can sell at lower prices and the independent finds himself hard-put to meet the competition.

That sort of thing happens in every community where chain stores are in operation. It will continue to happen, because there is not a man nor a woman who will say honestly that he or she will pay a higher price simply because the store at home is owned by somebody who is a local citizen. I am old-fashioned about it. I will go to a chain store many, many times, because I save money. It is my money that I am spending and I am going to get the most for it that I can. The fellow who owns a local store is in business to make a profit and I am willing that he shall have a profit, provided he can give me the same value for what I spend as does some other store. If the independent runs his store in a slipshod way, fails to manage his affairs efficiently and thus has to have higher prices, I see no reason why I should be the goat. To me, the situation is exactly the same as if both competing stores were home-owned and one of them gave better values.

Sane Regulation of Chain Stores Can Be Accomplished

If the chain stores are abusing their power, a power they have solely because they are big, the congress and the several states surely ought to take notice. There can be sane regulation of them. They can be made to correct any abuses, but I can not find any legitimate excuse for destroying them. I am in the role of a consumer, and every legislator ought to consider that his constituents are consumers and that they must be given consideration.

I have been told by men in the government whom I believe have a general understanding of the prob-

lem that destruction of chain stores will raise retail prices of the things they sell by as much as 20 per cent. Who is going to pay that? You and I and everyone who buys for consumption. If I can get my cigarettes at two-for-a-quarter, I am not going to pay 15 cents. So, if congress or the state legislatures find it necessary to protect the independent, that policy should be adopted. But the extreme position of taxing them out of existence or destroying them some other way is utterly silly. It is, as I said earlier, rather like cutting off my nose to spite my face—and I have a hank of which no one could be very proud!

This chain store bogie man is just another of the many that are used by politicians to build up themselves. Once before, in these columns, I expressed the hope that some time I would like to see an honest politician. I think it would be refreshing to all of us.

I heard lately, too, of a movement against those people who sell direct to the consumers. There are certain types of them that ought to be looked up. Most of them, however, have a legitimate product and they are making that product to sell to consumers. The movement that is now said to be spreading has evolved into what is called the "Green River ordinance," a municipal law which is designed to prevent any house-to-house canvassers.

Problem of Separating Crooks From Honest People

Now, there may be sound reasons for a city council to bar anybody from selling direct. At the moment, I do not know of any. Yet, according to the reports received by the federal trade commission, there was a small town out in Wyoming which actually convicted some boys from the neighboring farms and sentenced them to jail because they violated the city law, by selling direct to the householders in the town. That town ought to have a very red face, it seems to me.

I said that there were certain types of canvassers ought to be barred. I refer to the type who scour the country, selling their wares door-to-door, and wake up the neighbors. I have seen many of these fellows. They are the type who will go to any lengths to get their money. They will go to any lengths to get their money. They will go to any lengths to get their money. They will go to any lengths to get their money.

All Factors in Situation Need Careful Consideration

I suppose that some of the things I have said in this analysis of a national problem will make me as popular as a skunk with some local merchants. I believe, however, that there are two sides to the argument and that there must be moderation in dealing with the hobgoblins that are built up for selfish reasons, either political selfishness or for monetary gain.

Hence, I argue that the country and its legislative bodies must look at all factors involved in the situation. Hysteria and demagoguery go hand in hand, with the demagogue leading and capitalizing on the circumstances he has created. It can be shown where the brush salesman or the salesman for the sweeper or the home remedy men are wielding a bad influence upon the life of the nation, then as is done many places in the saloon. If it can be shown that the vast majority of the no benefits from chain stores, that the chain stores damage national life, get rid of the late them closely. My opinion continues to be, however, that there must be moderation.

Western News

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson
By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for December 25

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GOD'S GREAT LOVE

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 2:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

Christmas Day on Sunday—what an appropriate combination! Today we commemorate the birth of our Lord, the coming of our Redeemer to dwell among men on the day of the week which is a perpetual remembrance of His resurrection from the dead—the Lord's Day. He came as the babe of Bethlehem's manger in order that He might in His death and resurrection from the grave prove His victory over sin and death. For those who know and love the true spirit of Christmas, this should be a great day of rejoicing in Christ.

We have an unusual opportunity to study the birth of Jesus from a text not commonly used for Christmas, namely, the coming of the Wise Men from the East to find and to worship Him. It is suggested that their experiences may be considered as showing the way to Jesus, who is the perfect revelation of God's great love. We should:

I. Look for His Sign (vv. 1-3).

While most of their fellow men saw nothing but an unusually bright star (if they even noted that much, in their hurried devotion to the interests of everyday life), the men of the East showed that they were wise by recognizing that here was the promised sign of Numbers 24:17. Be sure to read that great prophecy. When they told Herod, he, fearing lest his own power and prominence should be challenged, became troubled in his heart.

The parallel to our day is striking. Everywhere in our lives, personal and national, are the unmistakable signs of the presence and power of Jesus. Most people heed them not in their mad pursuit of gold and pleasure. Others hate His name, and would destroy His influence on earth. Let us be among the wise men who come today to seek and worship Him.

II. Listen to God's Word (vv. 4-6).

The Wise Men knew that He was to come, but they needed further light. They knew where to find it—God's own Word. How different would be the history that is in the making in our day if instead of turning to the philosophies of men, or trusting in the might of armaments, we would turn to God's Word and let it lead us all to Christ, the Saviour of the world, the Prince of Peace.

III. Seek the Saviour (vv. 7-9).

Different motives moved in the hearts of those who consulted the Scriptures on that far-off day in Jerusalem. Herod, while hypocritically professing to want to worship, really was looking into it so that he might kill Jesus. There are hypocrites who study God's Word in our day for the same purpose while ostensibly worshipping. The people of Jerusalem had the curious bystander's interest in an unusual event. They have their counterpart in our churches and communities on this Christmas Day of 1938. Then there were the chief priests and scribes, who had a purely professional interest in finding what the Scriptures taught concerning this promised One. There are plenty of that kind of religious leaders and workers today.

None of these actually sought the Saviour except the Wise Men. Thank God for the thousands of men, women, and children who will today seek the Christ who is the very reason for the observance of Christmas, but who has been all but lost in the nonsense and commercialism that have practically ruined Christmas as a sacred "holy day."

IV. Worship Him (vv. 10-12).

These faithful seekers found Him, and in Him they found joy (v. 10), worship (v. 11), opportunity for sacrifice of self and gifts (v. 11), and fellowship with God in the great work of redemption (v. 12). God spoke to them, gave them a personal and secret commission which thwarted the wicked plans of Herod. Christmas may mean all of that to each one of us if we let the Lord Jesus come into our lives in all the beauty of His redeeming love and holiness. To you who read these lines just now, the writer makes this plea in the name of Christ—let Him have your life and transform it by His grace and for His glory. Only thus can you have a joyful and blessed Christmas.

The Parent Mind

The souls of the sons of God are greater than their business; and they are thrown out into life, not to do a certain work, but to be a certain thing; to have some sacred lineaments, to show some divine tint of the Parent Mind from which they came.—Martineau.

The Nation's Progress

National progress is the sum of individual industry, energy, and uprightness, as national decay is of individual idleness, selfishness and vice.

Style Pendulum Swings to Handsome Ostrich Finery

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FRILLS, feathers and furbelows mark the lady of fashion today and a lovely lady she is indeed, an alluring creature utterly feminine in her Edwardian grandeur. The long post-war cycle is over and with it has gone the tailored career woman, trim and uncompromising with her boyish figure and her workmanlike clothes. Back into favor come portly gowns, picturesque dinner costumes topped by whimsical evening hats, nosegays or violets nestling in long fur stoles, opera-length evening gloves and back comes ostrich feathers placing their glamorous seal on the return to femininity which colors the whole current fashion picture.

In the millinery field, ostrich sets the style for the new dress hats with their flattering softness. Long sweeping feathers droop gracefully from worldly dinner hats. Lordly plumes toss above high-piled curls for evening or lend height to tiny formal daytime hats for fur-coat wear. All-ostrich toques and bonnets, without a hint of fabric, are cleverly molded to the head. Not only do ostrich plumes go to the head on bonnets, toques and picture hats for formal daytime and dinner wear, but even tailored street hats use discreet flat-worked feathers or ostrich montures and motifs that are smartly conservative.

Outstanding in the evening wardrobe are the new ostrich wraps which are designed in any number of types and lengths from brief shoulder capelets to full-length coats and capes. They are in black or white or are superbly colorful. With the present trend to the purely feminine, the ostrich muff has returned to prominence for both formal daytime and evening wear. Carried with the formal daytime costume the ostrich muff lends infinite chic but it is of two-fold charm when it complements an evening wrap of matching ostrich as pictured to the left in the illustration. Paquin designs this capelike coat and muff of black uncurled ostrich. Many smaller round muffs of ostrich are also shown that are youthfully pert and extremely smart for dinner or afternoon wear.

The long, long ostrich stole adopted this season by the duchess of Kent has unlimited possibilities. It may be draped or wound about the shoulders for protection or simply for flattery. It will be especially outstanding in black, black-and-white, pure white or the modish vintage tones. The one shown to the right in the picture is fashioned of long white feathers with black-dyed tips.

This season's interpretation of the ever-graceful ostrich fan is unusually lovely. Festive fans in exciting shades are carried, also very handsome all-black types that set a theater gown or dinner costume off to perfection. The evening fan pictured is of graduated uncurled ostrich plumes in pale pink with an uncurled ostrich hair ornament in the new deep plumbeary shade.

The encouraging part of the ostrich vogue is that the new feather fashions start with simple items on the hat and add fetching little inexpensive neckpieces and scores of other unpretentious ostrich fancies that are within the reach of any limited clothes budget.

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Forecast in Silk



For the woman who looks ahead when she buys there are some exceedingly interesting advance silks on display. For the first new silk print a stylized palm tree design is suggested such as fashions the dress pictured. This print has the advantage of being dark enough to wear for town under the fur coat, and it will continue to be chic for spring in that it is new this season both as to color and patterning. Small neat tailored motifs in high-style colors are the desirable prints for immediate wear.

Grand Blouses of Metal Top-Silks

A gorgeous blouse in your wardrobe is a necessary luxury this season. It's left to you either to buy 'em or make 'em. The shops are showing the new glamor blouse in dazzling array. Likewise the fabric sections are scintillating with showings of gleaming lame in gold, silver and color, also rustling taffetas and crisp moires and lustrous slipper satins. A mere remnant of either in the hands of the woman who "makes her own" will transform into a blouse softly styled or smartly fashioned in the new jacket silhouette.

Gold Glittering On Winter Frocks

All may not be gold that glitters, but in the multitude of short lame afternoon dresses gold is the favored basic metal. The gold may be nothing more than a pin-stripe on a black wool or silk background; it may be combined with other less precious metal threads; or it may completely prevail to form a lavish cloth-of-gold.

This all-gold lame makes a striking "don't-dress-for-dinner" gown—so short it almost reaches knee level—and long-sleeved.

Snug Waistlines

Some of the newest coats and dresses fit so snugly at the waistline and the hips that a draped line results.

Detachable Hoods

Detachable hoods accompany much of the fur coats that have been created to appeal to the college girl who spends much time out-of-doors.

WHAT to EAT and WH

C. Houston Goudiss Asks How Do You Get Your Vitamin D? Relates Need for and Sources Of This Necessary Vitamin

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

THERE is scarcely a mother of a young baby today who has not at one time or another been told to give her child cod-liver oil. Perhaps she does not know this substance must be given to the baby for the vitamin D that it contains. But she has heard that there is something in cod-liver oil which makes it valuable to the baby's health.

A generation ago, cod-liver oil was given to children in the winter time, "to build them up" after colds or various other respiratory illnesses. It was not until 1921, however, that a long series of painstaking investigations, terminating in the discovery of vitamin D, made it clear that cod-liver oil is valuable as a source of vitamin D, and also why this vitamin is essential in the diet of growing children, as well as adults.

Discovery of Vitamin D

After years of patient work and many thrilling and dramatic experiments, seven forms of vitamin D have been revealed by science. And scientists have also solved the mystery of how such widely separated factors as cod-liver oil; sunlight; a diet that is rich in, and carefully balanced with calcium and phosphorus; and ultraviolet light, all can perform the same service for the body.

Readers of this column may have observed that the discovery of a number of the vitamins came about chiefly through the efforts of investigators to discover a method of treating or curing obscure nutritional diseases. In most instances, however, carefully controlled laboratory experiments played their part in reaching the ultimate goal after some clue had been found as to what the mysterious substance might be that helped to control a baffling nutritional disease. The discovery of vitamin D was no exception!

Vitamin D and Rickets

Vitamin D is associated intimately with the prevention and cure of rickets, the most devastating nutritional disease of children in temperate climates. Indeed, it is the moderate, and in some cases the small amount of sunshine in the temperate zone that accounts partially for the presence of rickets.

Historians have given us reason to believe that this disease may have existed in England even before the Roman conquest. Certainly it appeared in a serious form, both in England and in other North European countries, in the Seventeenth century. In fact, early literature refers to it as the English disease, and the early attempts to fathom its causes were written in Latin by English and Dutch doctors during the 1600's.

In rickets, the child's head grows large and out of proportion to the body, while the leg and arm bones, and in severe cases even the ribs, are bent and twisted out of their normal shape.

Need for Calcium and Phosphorus

The two principal minerals required for constructing the bones and teeth are calcium, obtained chiefly from milk, cheese and green leafy vegetables, and phosphorus, found in generous amounts in eggs, whole grain cereals and dried legumes. But one of the things that made it so difficult for scientists to determine the cause of rickets was the fact that apparently well-fed children, who had plenty of calcium and phosphorus, frequently developed the disease.

Mystery of Cod-Liver Oil

Cod-liver oil had been used for many years because of its supposed "tonic" or "building" properties, when it was observed that regular doses of cod-liver oil not only cured rickets in children, but also cured the corresponding disease in adults, called osteomalacia, in which the bones become soft as the calcium and phosphorus already deposited in them are withdrawn and excreted.

Fat and Vitamin D

One of the strangest paradoxes to the scientists in their early investigations was the fact that while cod-liver oil appeared to cure rickets, another substance high in

fat—butter fat, did not. More research work was necessary before it was discovered that while butter was rich in vitamin A, cod-liver oil contained two vitamins, one of which was later named vitamin D.

Effect of Sunlight

More work was necessary and it took years of patient effort before science unraveled the mystery of how sunlight could have the same apparent effect in preventing rickets as cod-liver oil.

Once nutritionists understood how sunlight acting on a fatty substance in the skin could produce vitamin D, however, it was not difficult to carry the process a step further and learn how to fortify foods with a satisfactory content of vitamin D.

Today we have at our disposal irradiated milk, or milk to which vitamin D concentrate has been added. Margarine, too, has been enriched not only with vitamin D, but with vitamin A so that this moderate-priced spread for bread has been made an effective vitamin carrier.

Natural Food Sources of Vitamin D

The richest natural sources of vitamin D are the fish-liver oils, including the liver-oil of the tuna, swordfish, rock fish, salmon, halibut, mackerel, cod, and haddock. The body oils of many fish also furnish substantial amounts. That accounts for the fact that canned salmon has been regarded as such a splendid food in the diet of chil-

dren and adults. It is no good source of protein and energy values; but it contains substantial amounts of the minerals calcium, phosphorus and iron, and has been found to be an unusually good food source of vitamin D.

Egg yolk contains small amounts of vitamin D, and when eaten regularly, the quantity is enough to have a significant effect in the diet of children.

Vitamin D Requirements

So important is vitamin D considered, that the United States Children's Bureau advises that cod-liver oil or some other form of this vitamin be supplied to all babies, beginning at the age of two or three weeks.

Mothers should be guided by the advice of their physician in determining when to start the use of a vitamin D preparation and what quantities to give. But if they want to give their babies the blessing bestowed on them by the scientists who discovered vitamin D, they must not overlook this important substance.

As guardians of the health of both children and adults, mothers should see to it that vitamin D is supplied regularly through the use of eggs and salmon, irradiated foods and those fortified with vitamin D; and if necessary, fish-liver oils or concentrates.

Questions Answered

Miss G. M. L.—Yes, it is true that sweet potatoes contain small amount of protein. In fact their protein is composed of amino acids known to be essential to nutrition. Some of the protein may be lost if the potato is boiled, but it is entirely preserved if the potato is cooked by dry heat.

Mrs. M. B.—Both cooked lentils and baked kidney beans contain over 20 per cent of carbohydrate. Low carbohydrate vegetables include cabbage, celery, cauliflower, kale, lettuce and spinach.

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Dressy Midwinter Fashions



HAVE something brand new and smart, to cheer you up during the after-holiday time when you feel a little let-down. Here are two of the very smartest things you can wear, both just as pretty and new as they can be! And they're so easy to make that you'll enjoy doing it, and of course you'll save, decide.

Unfaithfulness

The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departures from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged, even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure, and increase our sensibility to suffering. They spoil us of the armor of a pure conscience and of trust in God, without which we are vulnerable by all the changes of life. Thus, to do wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our own peace.

No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever or however we violate any normal or religious obligation.—Channing.

edly, by choosing your own fabrics. Each pattern is accompanied by a detailed sew chart.

Soft Afternoon Dress.

This is a lovely design, very smart and new. It does very nice things to your figure. The wide girde makes you look doll-waisted, the gathered bodice fills out your bustline, and the full skirt is extremely graceful. The high neckline is scalloped to make it softer and more becoming. In velvet, silk crepe, satin, or thin wool, this will be one of the prettiest after-noon dresses you've ever owned!

Suspender Skirt With Jacket.

Here's a perfectly charming new princess skirt, in suspender fashion, topped by a short little tuxedo jacket. You can wear the skirt with your own blouses, or just with the jacket, so that you'll find it very useful. See how tiny it makes your waist look, and notice the cute, crescent-shaped pockets. Very simple to make, like all two-piece styles. Choose tweed, wool crepe, plaid or flannel.

The Patterns.

No. 1641, as designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

No. 1646 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material with long sleeves.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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WHERE DID YOU GET THE GUM? DID I GIVE IT TO ME BECAUSE I EAT MY MEALS BETWEEN MEALS?

THEN YOU MUST HAVE STOPPED EATING BETWEEN MEALS!

IF I CHEW FLEERS GUM I FEEL BETTER. IT TASTES SWEET AND DOESN'T SPOIL MY APPETITE.

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Make Your Home Attractive

READ the advertisements in your paper regularly. You'll find extraordinary values from time to time, in all the hundred and one things that make houses more attractive.

• Your budget will cover the improvements you want to make if you plan your buying with the news of bargains as a guide. Read the advertisements.

Tax Notice
 and School Taxes of the
 East Jordan are due and pay-
 able at the office in the Municipal
 office and after Dec. 10th. If
 before Jan. 10th, 1939, no
 fee will be added. There-
 charge of four percent will
 be added.
 G. E. BOSWELL,
 City Treasurer

Dog Tax Notice
 Dog license taxes are now due and
 payable at the office of the City
 Treasurer. If they are not paid by
 March 1st, they will be returned to
 the County Treasurer and an addi-
 tional fee made.
 G. E. BOSWELL,
 City Treasurer

Herald Want Ads — They Click

A National Defense
 Since the first time they were
 sold in this country in 1907,
 Christmas
 Seals have
 helped to de-
 velop a na-
 tional defense
 against tu-
 berculosis.
 They help
 support medi-
 cal research,
 health educa-
 tion, tuberculin testing and X-ray
 programs, nursing and clinics.
 —The Michigan Tuberculosis Ass'n.
 and Affiliated Organizations.



MAIL SCHEDULE
EAST JORDAN P.O.
OUTGOING
 7:00 a. m. — North and South,
 first class and newspapers. Tied
 at 5:30 p. m. previous night.
 8:00 m. — North, first class.
 South, parcel post.
 10:00 p. m. — South to points from
 Grand Rapids.
NOTE — All first class mail
 and parcel post should be in Post-
 office one-half hour before pouch-
 ing time.
INCOMING
 6:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m.

DR. F. E. RAMSEY
Physician and Surgeon
 Office Hours:
 10:00 - 12:00 A. M.
 2:00 - 4:00 P. M.
 Evenings and Sunday by
 Appointment.
 Office — Over Hite's Drug Store
 Phone — 196-F2

Dr. H. M. HARRINGTON
Physician and Surgeon
 Office Hours:
 2 to 5 P. M. — 7 to 8 P. M.
 Office in Lumber Co. Building.
 Office Phone — 140-F2
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 Expert Repairing of Swiss
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 Clocks and Jewelry.
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GARDEN GOSSIP
 EDITED BY CAROLINE HARRINGTON
 Letters and questions on garden topics will be welcome.
 They will be published and discussed in this column.

The Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America advocates living Christmas trees — one for every child right in his own yard for him to watch and tend and grow up with.

It is a beautiful idea, packed with beautiful possibilities, and the idea is practical as well as beautiful. Is there any good reason why every householder in East Jordan should not have a door yard Christmas tree, or — two or three or four?
 Our Community tree fosters the Christmas spirit of "peace on earth, to men good-will." No doubt about it. There is something about a Christmas tree that wins instant response to its gracious message. Christmas trees are associated in our minds with all that is loving and generous. All the tenderest memories of home cluster around Christmas trees. In their soft glow we see again the dear faces of those who made Christmas for us when we were children, and taught us to love its deep significance, its spirit of loving and giving.
 To plant a Christmas tree, to protect it throughout the year in anticipation of another Christmas, climax of the year when our hearts yield to their best impulses and are not ashamed of them — yes, that seems to me like a good idea, for a Christmas tree cannot shine upon any meanness or greed or selfishness, and to grow up with a Christmas tree would be to grow up with a radiant ideal of hope and gladness.

Are you competing for the prizes offered by the Garden Club? Please read the announcement on first page.

Our Observant Bystander has been observing the birds in her yard, and writes us about what she sees, as follows:
 Looking out of our kitchen window a few days ago, I saw a large flock of yellow or evening grosbeaks stopping in our locust trees for a meal. They are very fond of buds and seeds of trees, especially box elders, maples and locusts, and can be attracted by sunflower seeds, dried fruits left on trees and vines, but they never eat insects of any kind. They are said to be seldom seen as far east as Minnesota, but we see them here often the last few years. They appear at irregular intervals all through the winter.

If you haven't yet put up a feed-

FROM THE DIARY OF A PLAIN COUNTRY WOMAN
 December 21st: Shortest day of the year and a cold one. Brother went to the swamp and cut us a Christmas tree. Sister to school rink skating for first time this season.
 December 22nd: Sister and I finished our Christmas shopping in afternoon, and in evening we decorated Christmas tree. Lots of Christmas cards coming now, one from Auntie who arrived home safely. Grandma almost sick with cold, but keeps right on working at her quilt. Dad to town to do his Christmas shopping. I made cranberry jelly and hard sauce for the pudding.
 December 23rd: Sister went over to Clark's to see the new baby. I made cookies and candy and frosted the Christmas cake. Went to town for Christmas groceries and hard candy for the stockings. Has snowed in earnest all day and the roads are drifted deep.
 December 24th: Snowed all night. Sister, Grandpa and I to church. After dinner Dad and brother took a Christmas basket to the family who are living in the abandoned school house. To Christmas pageant at church in evening. Both children took part. Brother was supposed to be an angel. We decided it must be an avenging angel, the way he looked. Had our tree when we returned home. Everyone very much surprised, everyone got "just what I wanted."

ing station for the birds, now is a good time to do so. We haven't had much snowy or sleety weather so far this season, but any day now the cold will be here, and there will be numbers of birds looking for food.
 You may not see many varieties except sparrows and starlings at first but in a few days a great many winter songsters will visit your outdoor "cafeteria."

There will be nuthatches, those cheerful, chunky little birds which run up and down the trunks of trees, searching for tidbits. Then there will most surely be chickadees, — we fed a great many of them last winter. I always like the jays even though their raucous yell was the signal for the other birds to leave for a time. One jay who came often to our feeding table last year seemed very much offended if he found nothing to eat.
 It is a very simple matter to feed birds, a little suet tacked to a tree, cracked grain or bread crumbs put in the same place day after day without fail, and your patience will soon be rewarded by seeing many interesting sights, and fights, too, sometimes.

Don't forget that when you are through with your Christmas tree the birds will appreciate it very much if you decorate it with suet and put it out in the yard.

"Some bakers began to cut down on the amount of fruit in their pies ten years ago during a period when fruit prices mounted sharply." So asserted Eugene Heuser of Hartford, speaking at the recent meeting of Michigan State Horticultural Society and he continued, "There would be no surplus fruit problem if bakers would be more generous with the filling when they bake pies. Pie eaters need a new deal. Perhaps the only way they can secure it is to have our food laws amended to include pie fillers." I think Mr. Heuser has something there, and while I would not go so far as to pry up the upper crust and count the cherries as he urges, I here and now register my protest against thin pies. A cherry pie worthy of the name is at least an inch thick, its crust is rich and brown, it is just sweet enough, it is dripping with juice thickened only with a slight sifting of flour.

Christmas wreaths and bells in windows and doors — lighted Christmas trees in houses — evergreens in window boxes — snow on the hills — frost in the air — streets and stores full of smiling people — closets full of gay packages — kitchens full of good smells — crocks full of cookies — puddings full of raisins, currants, cherries, nuts — kitchens full of good smells — the phone and the door bell ringing — greeting cards from near and far — laughing, excited children everywhere — that's Christmas — Merry Christmas.

Training Elephants
 In India, Burma and Siam elephants have been domesticated since written history began, being used as beasts of burden and for hunting. The period of training lasts many years, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, and a well-trained animal will frequently command a price as high as \$5,000. Contrary to general belief, the big African elephants are about as amenable to training as their Indian cousins. The armies of ancient Carthage used African elephants in war, and according to Vevers: "At Api, in the Congo, there were in 1928 fifty elephants in training, fifteen of which had completed the course and were working animals. The training is done by local natives who learned their business from Indian mahouts imported as instructors. Half-grown wild elephants are chosen for training, which is carried on for ten years before the animal is strong enough for regular work. Attempts to shorten the period of training in the past have always ended in the death of the animal."

"The Thinker"
 The statue "The Thinker," is by Auguste Rodin, the greatest of French sculptors. His original idea was to employ the figure above a museum doorway he had been commissioned to make, and a study which had this use in view was displayed in Paris in 1889. But he did not use it for that purpose, and the huge bronze "The Thinker," was not exhibited until 1904, in Paris. Soon afterward it was shown in plaster at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. This plaster figure is now in the Metropolitan museum in New York. There are several bronze casts in this country including the one at the entrance of the Cleveland Museum of Art, another in Detroit, and a third in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. The first cast of "The Thinker" is at the Rodin museum in Paris. Rodin was born in 1840 and died November 17, 1917.

Once in a Lifetime
 Magistrate—What induced you to strike your wife?
 Husband—Well, your Wushup, she ad'er back to me, the frying pan was handy, and the back door was open, so I thought I'd take my chance.

KNOWS HIS CHAINS



"The chap who came in with daughter was most polite. What is he?"
 "A civil engineer."



A Little Bit Humorous

VISITOR DID NOT KNOW

Mary's mother was busy in the kitchen when the doorbell rang, and Mary was deputed to answer it. She returned after a few moments with her small body convulsed with merriment.
 "What's so funny, Mary?" her mother inquired.
 "The man asked for the boss," Mary replied, as coherently as she could. "I said I would call my mother. And then he said, 'No, I thought daddy was the boss!'"
 Mary paused for breath. "Mother," she exploded, "he wants to see your father." —New York Sun.

Those Husbands
 "Delighted to have met you, Mrs. Higgins," gushed the new resident. "Do come over and see us one night."
 "So sorry, dear," replied Mrs. Higgins, "but we never go anywhere. You see, my husband is partially paralyzed."
 "Oh, don't let that worry you. My husband is that way more than half his time." —Washington Star.

THAT JOLT FOR HER



Wife (angrily)—Have you ever kept a promise?
 Hubby—Yes, once, and I've been sorry ever since.

Another Creditor
 The successful man was lecturing to an admiring audience.
 "I must say," he concluded, "that I owe everything I have to my wife."
 "Hey," shouted a tradesman at the back of the hall, "you're not forgetting my bill, are yer?" —Paddington Gazette.

Intuition
 It was the first time she had played. As they approached the flag on the last green he suddenly pulled up.
 "Jove!" he exclaimed. "Just took a dead stymie!"
 The girl gazed about her. "I rather thought there was a funny smell around here."

Another One
 A Scottish horseman went into a saddler's shop and asked for one spur.
 "But why only one spur?" asked the puzzled clerk.
 Replied Jock: "Well, if I can get one side of the horse to go, the other'll go with it." —New York Post.

Quite So
 "You know, in his speech at the big dinner last night, he never once mentioned the ladies. He kept saying gentlemen this and gentlemen that."
 "Well, he probably knows that the one embraces the other."

Suspicious
 Still Another Buyer—I sent my little boy for two pounds of candy and you sent only a pound and a half.
 Retailer—My scales are correct, madam. Let's weigh the boy! —Hoard's Dairyman.

Dialogue
 Flubb—Practice horseback riding, they say, in order to exercise unused muscles.
 Dubb—You sure know where everyone of those muscles are, next day. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CITY MAN'S VIEW



Farmer—Yes, sir, I'm asleep by nightfall, an' don't have no fire in th' room.
 City Man—Don't seem necessary w'en ye go t' bed with th' sun.
How About Dad?
 Visitor—How is the baby?
 Nurse—First rate! He is getting so now I can occasionally leave him with his mother.
Help
 Student—Teacher, will you help me with this problem?
 Teacher—I would, only I don't think it would be right. —Boys' Life.

BARGAIN RATES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

BY LONG DISTANCE

Reduced rates for long distance telephone calls to most points within the United States and Canada will be in effect from 7 p.m. Saturday, December 24, to 4:30 a.m. Tuesday, December 27. Reductions also will apply from 7 p.m. Saturday, December 31, to 4:30 a.m. Tuesday, January 3. These will be the same reduced rates that apply to most long distance calls after 7 every night and all day every Sunday.

RATES FOR THREE-MINUTE CALLS (CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S WEEK-ENDS)

EAST JORDAN to:	STATION TO STATION	PERSON TO PERSON
Ann Arbor	\$.60	\$.95
Detroit	.65	.95
Grand Rapids	.50	.85
Lansing	.55	.90
New York City	1.20	1.85

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

May Christmas Day
 AND EVERY DAY OF THE NEW YEAR BE BRIGHT WITH HAPPINESS

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross Huffman

THE HAPPIEST TIME OF THE YEAR

At Christmas time we lay aside our worries and cares and have a season of mirth and fellowship. We welcome this glad holiday that we may show appreciation of our patrons and friends by wishing them happiness and prosperity during Christmas and the New Year.

FRANK PHILLIPS
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GREETINGS . . . AND THANKS TO YOU

We wish to thank you for friendly business relations during 1938.

WE WISH FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS JOY AND GOOD CHEER AND FOR YOUR NEW YEAR MUCH HAPPINESS.

A. & P. EMPLOYEES
 Main St. East Jordan, Mich.

Missing Pages

Charlevoix County Herald

East Jordan, Michigan

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December 23 & 30, 1938