WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Reginald Denny, the one-time professional boxer who became a motion picture star, develops his toy airplane hobby into a business. He rings up a sale of six robot planes to Uncle Sam, to be used in army experiments next summer. They are expected to be curtain-callers for larger and more business-like robots, flying without pilots, guided by radio beams, dusting TNT on intruders.

Robot Planes Is Ex-Pug Denny's Hobby-Business

Reginald Denny will be remembered as the actor extolled a decade or so ago as "the typical, wholesome young American." Then he turned out to be an Englishman, a flier and machine-gunner in the British royal air force in the war. A light comedian, he had two absorbing interests—his screen antics and what seemed at the time a juvenile absorption with miniature airplanes. From the latter, he developed some ideas about radio-controlled planes. He established the Reginald Denny Industries, with James Blackton, an experienced technician, as manager. He is making a small "flying torpedo," designed for flying in swarms, with no pilot, and with land-control of the bomb-dropping as well as guidance. When completed the United States will get it.

He ran away from school at the age of 16 to play for Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's theater. His first featured role was in the "Merry Widow." Then he became a professional boxer, later champion of the Second corps of the royal air force.

NELSON T. JOHNSON, ambassador to China, coming home by a side door as Japan slams the open door, probably will have in his hip pocket a copy of the "Analects" of Confucius, barring possibly "Alice in Wonderland," which he also packs around with him, it is his favorite reading.

A Scholar and Gagster—That's Envoy Johnson

Like Henry R. Curran, deputy mayor of New York, he believes that public activities and attitudes should be infused with humor. More than any other American, he has been successful in translating our best anthology of pullman car gags to the Chinese. Following the labyrinth of Confucius and Lao Tze, he finds a unique approach to the Chinese mind and has been one of our most successful ambassadors. But, back home, he is sharp, exact, statistical and thoroughly occidental, among which attributes is a line of up-and-coming Chamber of Commerce oratory. He lives in two worlds.

After his graduation from George Washington university, Mr. Johnson mixed with the Indians of the Southwest, picked up Indian dialects with remarkable facility, thereby discovering his linguistic gifts. That sent him to China as a student interpreter in 1906. In the Far East, he has occupied many important posts and is a former assistant secretary of state. He finds the Chinese have a lot more humor than the Japanese.

IT WAS about three years ago that the head of the German National Institute of Physics denounced the "debased Jewish atom," and promised to deliver to the Reich an untainted "Aryan" atom. Under the banner of "The Pragmatic and Dogmatic Spirit in Physics," this scientific revolution has been advanced by the Nazi savants, and at last American scientists mobilize against it. Dr. Franz Boas, 80-year-old German-born American anthropologist, heads a committee of eight distinguished scientists in publishing a manifesto, signed by 1,284 of their colleagues, leaders in all branches of science throughout America. They "defend the right of scientists to speak the truth as they understand it."

Group Aims to Keep Scientific Inquiry Free

Dr. Boas spent about 55 years studying long heads and round heads, but was stymied by the square heads. "If the world goes crazy, what can we do?" he said, resigning from Columbia university two years ago.

He came to this country to attend the Chicago World's fair in 1893, after an Arctic expedition which had launched his career as an anthropologist. He remained to coach virtually all great American anthropologists and to become a world authority in linguistics, primitive mentality, folklore, ethnology and senility. The old Germany honored him. The new Germany made an extra-special bonfire of his books.

● Consolidated News Features.
WNU Service.

'Holy Mountains' in China

Four mountains in China are designated by the Buddhists as "holy mountains": Wu T'ai Shan in Shansi province, Omei Shan in Szechawan, Chui-hau Shan in Anhwei and Pu-To in the Chusan islands. Some of the temples on Wu T'ai Shan date from the First century, A. D.

Average Heights

The Englishman's average height is 5 feet 7¼ inches, the Scotsman's, 5 feet 8¾; the Irishman's, 5 feet 7¼, and the Welshman's, 5 feet 6½.

Weekly News Analysis

Relief Crisis Faces Congress As WPA Runs Short of Funds

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.

Relief

Already well worked out in White House circles are major points for leisurely congressional consideration. The points: (1) addition of millions to social security's tax-and-benefit plan; (2) a federal-state health program to cost $850,000,000 annually in 10 years, and to cost the U. S. government $65,000,000 the first year; (3) defense through rearmament and industrial mobilization; (4) railway aid, to be proposed jointly by management and labor.

Far more acute is the problem of feeding 3,262,000 U. S. citizens registered on relief rolls November 5, and whose number has since been slashed drastically to make present funds last as long as possible. When congress voted $1,425,000,000 for relief last winter it stipulated the money must last until March 1, 1939, but gave President Roosevelt the right to advance this deadline to February 1 in case of an emergency. Either forgetting this stipulation or hoping to scare the new congress into immediate action, Acting WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams now warns that WPA must shut down February 7 unless legislators gallop to the rescue with additional funds.

JOHN L. LEWIS
Not $600,000,000, but $1,000,000,000.

How fast congress will gallop is another matter. Though President Roosevelt predicted last July that a $500,000,000 deficiency appropriation would carry WPA from March 1 to the end of this fiscal year (June 30), he has now announced through Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley that an additional $100,000,000 will be needed. The anticipated situation: G. O. P. and independent Democrat legislators will fight for a thorough investigation of WPA "graft" and "politics," and will probably be reluctant to make a new appropriation until their curiosity is satisfied. But whether this reluctance will be displayed over the $600,000,000 deficiency fund or next year's regular relief appropriation is anybody's guess.

Loudest protest has come from John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Demanding that congress appropriate not $600,000,000 but $1,000,000,000 for immediate deficiency needs, he demands "no cuts" in relief rolls until private business can absorb the unemployment slack. The Lewis prognostication: "Unless action is taken within the first week of January, 3,200,000 American workers and at least 10,000,000 human beings who depend on them will face disaster."

Medicine

Thus far no court has determined whether a medical association can be considered a trade under meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act. But last October 17 the U. S. justice department's Trust Buster Thurman Arnold decided to find out. Placed under investigation was the District of Columbia Medical society. The charge: That organized Washington medical men fought the Group Health association (a medical cooperative of government workers) by harrasing its doctors, keeping its patients out of hospitals and preventing members from getting proper care.

Only two months had passed before Mr. Arnold's investigation was complete. At Washington, a federal grand jury found cause to indict three organized medical associations and 21 professional leaders for violation of the Sherman act. Among indicted associations: the District of Columbia Medical society, American Medical association, Harris County (Texas) Medical society. Among indicted individuals: Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A. M. A. Journal; Dr. Olin West, A. M. A. secretary and general manager; Dr. William Dick Cutter, present secretary of the association's council on medical education and hospitals.

Law provides for one year in prison, $5,000 fine or both as penalty for conviction, but at best Mr. Arnold's case is nothing more than a test. From Washington's federal district court, a conviction would finally end up in the U. S. Supreme court, by which time the government will probably see no more nuisance value in its case.

Behind the battle is organized medicine's loud objection to socialized medicine proposals made at last summer's public health conference. Adamant to the point of anger, A. M. A. called a board of governors' meeting in Chicago and modified its original stand. Since then California's medical society has endorsed a public health program and several other associations have shown favorable inclinations. Having started its investigation, the U. S. found it held a hot potato that could not be dropped. Long before the case reaches its final stages, congress will probably approve a federal-state public health program.

Spain

Last December 9, Rebel Generalissimo Francisco Franco planned to start a whirlwind offensive in the Lerida area. Suddenly two sets of plans were missing, one smuggled across to Loyalist officers by a colonel. Later a British vice consul was found carrying more war plans in his brief case, though he was exonerated of responsibility. In the end General Franco stopped his war temporarily, arrested 800 plotters and decided his position was not so favorable as he might well desire.

Chief reason for Rebel dissention is the presence of Italian fighters along Franco frontiers, but to remove Premier Mussolini's troops would cost the army considerable strength. Nor can the general blink at huge espionage activities, which mean that Rebel territory is heavily populated with Loyalist sympathizers. Thus General Franco will probably delay his long-awaited offensive, to strengthen the moral position at home. Meanwhile, Loyalist Spain will be able to relax and recuperate, strengthening its own forces through the delay.

This situation looms important in the light of Great Britain's plan to grant General Franco belligerent rights. With Loyalist hopes much brighter, it would be foolish for London to make this concession to win the friendship of Italy. Moreover, since the U. S. Red Cross plans to distribute wheat freely to both sides in the Spanish conflict, Great Britain might thus find herself at swords-ends with Washington.

Great Britain

Periodically since the Munich treaty, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has held his breath while parliament voted on a motion of non-confidence. Each time he has won, yet each time the opposition gets stronger. Though still not powerful enough to threaten Mr. Chamberlain's personal position, his foes have found two definite points of vulnerability on which the prime minister must soon act:

Appeasement. Since last summer Mr. Chamberlain has believed that England can avoid war only by keeping Germany and Italy contented through concessions. But every concession has been followed by more demands, and parliament is getting tired of it. On January 11 the prime minister will go to Rome, where observers predict he will offer to win French territorial concessions for Premier Mussolini. If he does, and if he gets no adequate compensation, Mr. Chamberlain will become a virtual political suicide as the result.

LESLIE HORE-BELISHA
He put his boss on the spot.

Armament. Though anxious to appease, England is also anxious to protect. During September's crisis trenches were dug, gas masks distributed, anti-aircraft guns installed and defense literature distributed. When the crisis passed, highly publicized War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha arose to tell parliament how hopelessly inadequate and messed-up the defenses had been. Though this situation was Mr. Hore-Belisha's responsibility, nothing happened to him. But while Mr. Chamberlain journeys about Europe in the role of peacemaker, level-headed homebodies are beginning to demand removal of the war minister and the institution of a greatly speeded, greatly expanded defense program. This would be a personal defeat for the prime minister, who appointed Mr. Hore-Belisha to his present important post.

Agriculture

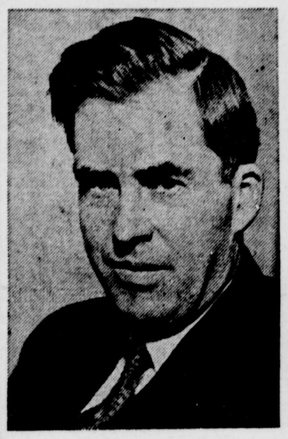
Each winter a new crop of agricultural ax-grinders appears in congress. Not to aid this year's crop, but because the law requires it, Secretary Henry A. Wallace's farm experts have just released salient information on 1938 production. Facts and figures, with background from 1933:

Taking total farm production from 1923 to 1932 as 100 per cent, succeeding years have seen the aggregate slump to 88.2 per cent during 1933's drouth and cotton-plowing; drop again to 71.6 per cent in parched 1934; zoom to 94.6 per cent in 1935; sink to 79.6 in 1936; skyrocket to 113 in 1937. But in 1938, though acreage was 3.5 per cent below the 10-year acreage, lush Mother Nature came through with a crop of 104.8 per cent. Samples for 1938:

	1938	1937	10-yr. av.
Wheat	930,801,000	876,000,000	752,891,000
Corn	2,542,238,000	2,651,000,000	2,305,000,000
Oats	1,053,839,000	1,162,000,000	1,042,461,000

Thus, though the total went down, wheat went up. Meanwhile prices on everything went down and foreign nations became more self-sufficient than ever. Three-fifths of U. S. senators and congressmen know their farmer constituents have an acute problem, as does Secretary Wallace. But while congressional ax-grinders may attempt to throw out AAA (possibly substituting the domestic allotment plan which would peg home prices and dump surpluses at world prices) Secretary Wallace hopes congress will give AAA another chance.

Critics of AAA maintain that recent referenda on marketing quotas for cotton, rice and tobacco gave Mr. Wallace's program a rebuff, but the secretary thinks otherwise. While rice and tobacco growers turned thumbs down, cotton producers accepted what he calls "the most extreme and controversial phase of AAA." Like the farm bureau's Edward O'Neil, Mr. Wallace thinks his program sound: "I am confident that (AAA) principles will be continued and that they will be strengthened and improved to be of more benefit to farmers."



SECRETARY WALLACE
Will AAA get another chance?

Meanwhile, not waiting for the much-feared acreage reduction orders (which will possibly be smaller than many anticipate), U. S. winter wheat farmers are voluntarily cutting production in the hope of raising next year's price. First estimates on the new winter crop call for 385,000,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1935.

China

Last autumn China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek picked up his coat tails and fled to the interior, looking little more important than one of his untrained, unkempt soldiers. With Japan pressing him hard, the smart, benevolent dictator set up headquarters at Chungking. Western democracies, watching Japan close China's "open door," thought Kai-shek was as futile a hope as their once-prosperous trade with the Orient.

But during December both the U. S. and Great Britain made a surprising turnabout, granting China huge loans to develop her western provinces. At first it looked like democracies were merely applying a clever squeeze play against China, but late developments prove that Chiang Kai-shek—not the U. S. or Britain—did the squeezing.

The well-confirmed report: That Kai-shek called both U. S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to his Chungking stronghold, telling them bluntly that democracies could choose between (1) giving him aid and protecting their interests in the Orient, or (2) watching him turn to Russia—or even Germany—for help against Japan.

Meanwhile U. S.-British action has given China confidence and aroused Japanese hostility. While French labor leaders began calling for a boycott on Japanese goods, Tokyo papers urged use of "actual power" against Great Britain and the U. S. One idea: To return Britain's crown colony of Hong Kong to "Chinese" sovereignty.

Miscellany

At Detroit, public bus drivers were ordered to take passengers to their own doorsteps New Year's eve between hours of midnight and 5 a. m.

● At Mexico City, the government-owned telegraph system announced a one-hour daily period when complaints can be sent by Mexicans to President Cardenas free of charge.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Three Important Problems For Congress to Consider

National Defense, Relief, and the Railroads Are Pressing Questions; This Congress Will Not Vote Money Just to Please the President.

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

WASHINGTON.—If it were possible to close one's eyes to the tragedy of the scene and forget all about the sadness of the world, one might produce a masterpiece of humor concerning the situation in the nation's capital this week. After the manner of the circus hawker, one might shout that the greatest show on earth is about to open; one might call attention to the fact that this show is unlike most others because it has two "big tops," and one might, without stretching the imagination, suggest that if you want to understand what is happening, or is about to happen, you had best keep your eyes trained on both tents.

Yes, in all seriousness, there are two shows this winter. One of them has many actors, many voices. It is to be found in the halls of congress on Capitol Hill. The man on the flying trapeze never excelled by comparison with members of the house and senate. Never were there better clownish acts than are staged annually in those chambers. Instead of vocal applause and much clapping of hands, however, the actors in the Capitol Hill circus want applause in the shape of votes; they want to have the home folks approve.

Now, concerning the other tent, there is only one actor. But he controls many Charlie McCarthys. He used to operate a puppet show. He made his actors perform so well that they became known as rubber stamps. But an election has intervened. Some of the strings that controlled puppets have been broken, others have become knotted, and the master actor probably has somewhat more critics in his audience than he formerly had.

National Defense and the Railroads Serious Problems

And so we get down to cases. President Roosevelt will offer to congress in a few days his program for building up the national defense. He will tell congress, as well, what the needs of the destitute are and how he conceives that they must be met.

As a third great problem, and probably the most difficult as well as of concern to every one of us, there is the question of what to do to save the railroads of the country. No official seems to have found a proper or sane solution, but to me it appears that the time has come when national action is called for in a much more concrete form than the "intellectual liberals" surrounding the White House are accustomed to advance in bringing about the more abundant life. Trains run on money, as well as steel, and if the owners do not get some money very soon there won't be more than half a dozen rail lines in the country that have escaped bankruptcy.

In addition to these problems, we are likely to see competition between the two shows for some very juicy jobs. Of course, these concern largely the north ring of the Capitol Hill circus, namely, the senate, which must confirm presidential appointments before the act is completed. It is not too much to expect that there will be considerable difference of opinion between the White House and the senate over a good many of these selections.

There is always the annual mess of appropriation bills. Work has been started on many of them by committees which have charge. But it should be remarked that the work has been only started. It is by no means finished. For in these money bills this year there are tons and tons of hot air. There are not enough rubber stamps to bring a majority vote if, as and when wanted, like it has been for the last several sessions. In other words, in the forthcoming session, unless all signs fail, there will be close scrutiny of appropriation bills.

Congress Won't Vote Money Just to Please the President

From present indications, I believe it may be said that Mr. Roosevelt will get money out of the current session of congress only when the congress decides it desires to vote money. It will not vote money just because the President says money shall be voted. Further, it appears certain that there will be no more "blank check" appropriations. The end has come for that sort of thing. Hereafter, one may expect that congress will have its say as to what is done with the money, where and how it will be spent. In other words, there is such intense hatred of Professional Reliever Harry Hopkins that the bulk of the congressional membership is awaiting an opportunity to clip Harry's wings as the world's greatest spender. And it might be added just here, too, that there are certain senators and representatives who would rather welcome a chance to take a slap at the whole new deal relief setup, not to mention a sidewise smearing that thereby would be given the President. It must be remembered that Mr. Hopkins is Mr. Roosevelt's closest friend and adviser.

This national defense program about which the administration has been doing so much talking has its merits, I believe. As far as I have talked with officials, with students of international affairs, with foreign representatives, I find none who is happy about the prospect. It is a straight-out challenge to the democracies of the world that has been waved by Hitler, Mussolini and the others. Dictatorship is feeling its oats. With Communism on the one hand and Fascism on the other, there surely is need for preparedness, and that is what Mr. Roosevelt is proposing.

Big Navy Helps to Keep Foreign Statesmen Rational

It looks like a tremendous waste of money, because hundreds upon hundreds of millions will be spent for ships, for aircraft, for fortifications. I always have felt that a big navy—the mere presence of it—helped keep some greedy and aggressive foreign statesmen in their right senses. The change in war methods that has come about from development of the airplane requires that our air force be strengthened. All of these things must be considered. But if they were not to be considered, I have two other reasons for believing the President is on the right track. I witnessed the terrific waste in the attempt to build a war machine in 1917 and 1918. If it is built up according to plans, without haste, by people who know their business, we will at least get something for our money—which we didn't in 1917. Those who have ever visited the James river in Virginia surely will agree with that statement after they have seen several thousand boats, built for war purposes, rotting to the water's edge without ever having been used.

The second reason to be mentioned is that expenditure of money for this type of construction is going to mean jobs. It will take many people off of relief. Again, surely it is worth more to have something substantial built than to have strong men raking up leaves or building privies.

Before the debate on the defense program is over, of course, there will be charges that Mr. Roosevelt has set up a hobgoblin of fear. He will be charged with having proposed the defense program to distract attention from his failure to help business out of its slump. There is some truth in that. But there is truth in the reports that we are not protected, as a nation, and that our army and our navy would be like a terrier fighting a police dog if we should have to mix it with any foreign power.

Railroad Picture Important As Is the Defense Program

The railroad picture is as important in a domestic way as is the defense program. Indeed, I can not help wondering what our defense program would be like if the rail lines break down. I am told that the war department has figures showing that if the railroads were called upon to haul 25 per cent more traffic now than they hauled in 1937, some of the freight trains would be taking short cuts across corn fields and trying to leap over creeks.

Some of the senators and some administration officials want to provide additional government loans to the rail lines to help them build up their rights of way. That sounds foolish to me. To loan them more money is simply to break their backs with added debt. They have all of the debt that they can stand now.

I have about reached the conclusion that an actual subsidy to the railroads may be the best and the cheapest thing to do. Give them cash; treat them as other means of transportation have been treated. There is no use denying it, for the government has subsidized waterways. It is giving cold cash to the merchant marine. It has subsidized highway construction which in turn enabled the sale of motor cars. It has given funds for airport construction and has construction lighted airways for planes. Each and every one of these is a subsidy and calling them by any other name does not change the fact.

It would seem to me, therefore, that if the administration and congress were to vote a plain subsidy of a couple of hundred million dollars a year for, say three years, they would be rebuilding an industry we must have for peace as well as war. The funds could be granted for use on roadbeds and buildings.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Volcanic Eruptions Held Cause of Soil Poisoning

Volcanic eruptions in the remote geological past are to blame for the presence in the soil of selenium, the poisonous element which has made inroads into western live stock and is the cause of certain rheumatic symptoms in man.

Department of agriculture scientists who have been studying selinium poisoning say no soil is quite free from that element, but the most dangerous selenium content in this country is found in the Great Plains, says Popular Mechanics magazine. They believe the selenium was belched into the air by volcanoes, then washed to earth by rains and formed clays which were buried and became shale. Later the shale beds were exposed and weathered into soil. Certain plants absorb selenium more than others, and live stock are poisoned when they eat these, especially loco weed and vetch.

Rays Invisible to the Eye

Brilliant rays of light from some of the stars are invisible to the human eye, either because they are ultra-violet with wave lengths too short to be seen or infra-red with wave lengths too long to be seen. The most intense radiations of very hot blue stars are in the ultra-violet, Dr. Paul W. Merrill, of Mount Wilson observatory, says. Improvements in photographic emulsions enable scientists to photograph many of the invisible stars.

Federal Program Calls for $100,000,000 in New Ships

WASHINGTON. —The United States maritime commission has projected for the next year a $100,000,000 shipbuilding program.

When the commission began functioning last year it set a goal of 50 new ships annually for the next 10 years to rejuvenate a merchant marine made up largely of slow, obsolete vessels. It was successful this year in putting on the ways or letting contracts for 50 modern carriers.

The commission intends to concentrate early in 1939 on west coast shipping problems. Bids for the proposed new lines, which will operate from Pacific coast ports, probably will be invited within the next two months. In addition, there is a possibility that the commission will call for construction next year of from one to three new passenger and express freight liners for use in the South American east coast trade.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS, REDS & BR. CROSSES hatched from selected Blood-Tested Breeders.
MILFORD HATCHERY
Milford Road nr. Liberty Rd., Pikesville.
P. O. ROCKDALE, MD. Pikesville 561-J.

BEAUTY CULTURE

HOLLYWOOD'S BEAUTIFUL STARS
NADINE, 33 Famous Beauty Secrets
Send 25c Silver.
NADINE, Box 990, Hollywood, Calif.

Real Stuff

Actor—I must insist upon having real food in the banquet scene.

Manager (fed up)—Just as you like, but then you will have to have real poison in the death scene.

The boss to his secretary: "Now, Miss Jones, be careful when you write to Messrs. Griffons. Don't lose my temper!"

Lesson in Short Division

"May I have two pieces of chocolate, mummy?"

"Certainly, my dear. Just break what you have in two."—Stray Stories.

Covering Question

"How old are you sonny?" asked the inquisitive old man of the little boy on the beach.

"Six," came the reply.

"Six," echoed the old man, "and you are not as tall as my umbrella."

The boy drew himself up to his full height. "How old is your umbrella?" he asked.—Stray Stories.

STUCK

Mr. Rabbit — Good morning, Miss Hedgehog, going to the ball tonight?

Miss Hedgehog—No, none of the boys will ever dance with me.

Family Man

Joan—Elsie, may I introduce my cousin?

Elsie—How interesting! Last week he was my cousin.

The Better Show

At the theater last week, a woman wearing one of those creations known as the latest thing in hats seated herself in front of Jim. Suddenly she bethought herself and, turning round, said: "Pardon me, sir, but if my hat is interfering with your seeing the comedy, I'll take it off."

"Please don't, madam," replied Jim. "The hat's much funnier."

Headline on women's page: "Stars of the Undie world." Filmy, we presume.

Bare Fact

"Brown hasn't had his hair cut for 10 years."

"He must be mad."

"No, bald."

Off and On

Ishka—They say a fat person may reduce by dancing the modern fast dances.

Yagke—Yes, and a thin person may put on weight laughing at fat people trying to do them.

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your common cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you may get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained. Creomulsion is one word, ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

WNU—4 52—38

WATCH

YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.

THE SPECIALS