

PUPILS CHOOSE HEADS FOR 4-H

Several Clubs Organized At Auburn; Community Club has Session

AUBURN, Nov. 21.—The Auburn community club met at the C. Danner, of the Health Clinic, spoke to the club on the work done by the department.

A short program was given by local talent. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Carl Krehbiel, Mrs. Lambert Fieskens and Mrs. Geo. Witte. The school will give a program for December under the direction of the teachers.

The school has been quite active the past week. Dale Smith has been elected school reporter.

Clean up day was observed at the school Wednesday by raking up leaves and cleaning the flower beds.

Honor roll students in Mrs. Ingram's room were Nola Lee, Willetta Griffith, Norman Krehbiel, Floyd Baumgartner, Mabel Baumgartner and Eleanor Olson. Mrs. Trice, secretary; Elma Slom, Dorothy Krehbiel, Hilda Henne, Arnold Meyer, Ellisea Tarpley, Don Smith, Elvon Holman, Elba Sizemore, Ernest Smith, Lillian Smith and Jimmie Pedkins.

Four 4-H clubs have been organized in the school. Cooking club, Mrs. Smith leader, president, Doris Kearns, vice-president, Marjorie Smith; secretary, Lulu Sloan. Sewing club—leader, Mrs. Bea H. Hawkins, president, Marie Baumgartner, vice-president, Alma Henne, secretary, Elma Slom. Robbitt club—leader Ed Olson, president, Hilary Eitel, vice-president, Charles Stewart, secretary, Dale Smith.

Bachelor Sewing Club—leader, Mrs. Hartwell, president; Clarence Froy, vice-president; Irma Lukinbea, secretary, Peter Sloan.

A. E. Messing has gone to Niagara to take a position with a surveying crew.

COVEYS TAKE OVER SUVER RESIDENCE

SUVER, Nov. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Covey have taken possession of the place which they recently purchased from A. T. Steche of Albany. They moved here from Shedd. The children Vera and Eleanor have entered the Suver school. Mr. Covey is a nephew of Irven Aerhart.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Colyer have rented a house on the Carl De Ermond place, known as the old Suver place. They moved here from Fairview. The children, Frances, Adda and Jean, are attending Suver school.

Mrs. O. J. Bagley is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Steche of Salem.

Ray Richter, Thursday night visitor, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Riders, who recently moved from Suver to Benton county near the Fir Grove school. The Riders are renovating their home.

Earl Smith of Albany drove out to his ranch on Friday morning. He is building a new machine shed in place of the one that burned about a year and a half ago.

Sacred Heart Hall Is Put in Readiness For Annual Bazaar

GERVAIS, Nov. 21.—Various members of the church have been working during the past week decorating the walls and painting the woodwork in the Sacred Heart parish hall getting everything in readiness for the mid-winter carnival to be held Monday night. A good program will be given, beginning at 8 o'clock. The girls will preside at a candy booth and refreshments will be served during the entire evening.

The monthly meeting of the Sacred Heart Young People's club was held at the parish hall Wednesday night. Nomination of officers and planning for a grand old-time dance occupied the time at the business meeting.

Thomas and Koker Making Records in Coast Guard Corps

JEFFERSON, Nov. 21.—The people of Jefferson are glad to learn that Cecil Thomas and Roy Koker, local boys, who are members of the U. S. Coast guards under Captain Harry Walkers at Bonanza, Calif. are making good and excel in some of their activities.

They participated in the recent rescue of the crew from the ill-fated ship Munson, which went ashore on Point Reyes, Calif., which is their first real experience in rescue work. The boys were out from 11:30 a.m. until 2 p.m. the next day.

The boys have also distinguished themselves in target practice. Cecil being second best pistol shot and Roy first in rifle shot.

Illnesses Reported At Shelburn; Group Home From Fishing

SHELburn, Nov. 21.—W. E. Kulkan, who has bronchial trouble, was quite ill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Trullinger and John Trullinger have returned from a several days' fishing trip at the coast.

Mrs. G. Finlay returned to her home Wednesday. Mrs. Finlay from Turner, where she helped care for her son Oswald who is recovering from a severe attack of scarlet fever.

Facts and Figures on Water Supply Given by Cunningham

Engineers Have no Personal Preferences in Making Reports, he Declares

The writer has read with interest the various letters to the Statesman dealing with the Salem water problem, and advocating different sources of supply. These communications are of value in developing the arguments pro and con, and have particular significance on account of the coming election, when the voters are to express their preference as to between wells, Willamette river water, and gravity water from the Little North Santiam.

The committee on Baur and Cunningham with the Salem water situation, and data collected for two engineering reports give an intimate familiarity with your problem. These have been primarily fact-finding reports, made in conformity to definite instructions from the city council and its committees. It is the purpose of this letter to present some of the figures from these reports, and the comparative features of the different projects, avoiding as far as possible partisan arguments. As engineers, we are not permitted to express any particular preference for any one source of water supply. At Grand Pass we have just completed the most modern and complete filter plant in the state. At Prosser, Burns, and The Dalles, we have handled successful well installations, and at Fort Townsend, and other cities have engineered gravity supplies comparable with one for Salem, now in operation, and constructed for costs within our estimates.

Our first, or appraisal report, found a fair market value of \$75,000 for the plant of the Oregon-Washington Water Service Co. as of August 31st, 1930. This figure was based very largely on cost of reproduction, and would not now be correct, on account of greatly reduced costs for labor and materials. The appraisal report pointed out the shortcomings of the existing waterworks, the unsatisfactory intake location, the poorly considered filter scheme, the antiquated pumping plant, the small mains, the inadequate reservoir and other features which would prove a liability rather than an asset if the city purchased the plant. The quality of water was unsatisfactory; even the company admitted that, and in addition to the purchase price a large expenditure would be necessary to rehabilitate the old system. This was a question of whether the new system might not be actually cheaper. Also a mountain water supply had been advocated in Salem for many years, and was favored by many people. The city council asked for a full report with authoritative estimates of costs for these alternatives. Such a report was made in July 1931.

The question of wells. Up to the time of this second report, there had been little agitation for wells, and this source of supply was given only general study and incidental discussion. When considering well developments, the available data in the performance of existing wells near Salem are not very promising. The best evidence is—

1. That there is little probability of securing large, high production wells near Salem. Any well supply would be a multiplicity of small wells with separate small pumps.
2. There are enough records of failures, depletion and contamination to indicate the hazards in that direction.
3. Well water would have some advantage in being cooler than any surface water. A disadvantage is its hardness, which is a real factor to the housewife as well as to the laundry and boiler user. Conservatively estimated, well water would increase Salem's soap bill by \$200,000 per day.
4. With well supply the water would be pumped from an elevation many feet below Willamette river level up to reservoir elevation. Well-type pumps are not as efficient as ordinary centrifugals, and the power cost would be much greater than for a river supply.

The proposed annual bill for electric power would offset the cost of filtering water from the river. It seems evident that well supplies, as contrasted with the other sources, are surrounded by a haze of doubt. If the voters of Salem favor wells, the first step, preceding any large investment, should be the drilling and testing of several experimental wells. It is entirely possible that the plan is not feasible for purely physical reasons, disregarding the economic side of the question. It is further possible that in case wells are favored, the council and water commission, in the best of good faith, might find it impossible to carry out the will of the people.

The other two sources of supply do not involve the same hazards. No one has seriously questioned the physical feasibility of either a gravity supply or a Willamette river supply, and the choice between these depends on economic features and pure sentimental preference.

The Little North Santiam. Most Salem people are familiar with the Little North Santiam. It joins the main North Santiam just above Melama, and should not be confused with the main North Fork which flows through Mill City and Detroit. The Little North Fork is a fine clear stream, carrying an abundance of glacial water and is entirely suitable for a municipal supply. Government measurements show a low water flow entirely adequate for Salem's supply, and conflicting water rights, if any, should be disposed of at moderate cost.

Some have objected to the Little North Fork because it cannot be completely protected from human occupancy, like Portland's Bull Run. The facts are that Bull Run is almost unique among all municipal water supplies in that complete protection has been attempted. Even Bull Run in recent years has been sterilized by an added precaution. Getting away

from Portland, the Little North Fork is a better supply than Seattle's Cedar river. It is better than Green river, which supplies Tacoma. It is far better, and has only a fraction of human occupancy of the McKenzie above Eugene. The Little North Fork compares favorably with the water sources of Silverton, Corvallis, Hillsboro, Bend, and other communities. All of these claim mountain water, and in their own minds, which is reasonably satisfactory with an treatment except chlorine sterilization.

It is a fact that the automobile and good roads have brought pollution to even remote watersheds. However, this pollution is not and never will be intense, and modern science has brought a most successful method to offset it. With water relatively pure and free from algae or organic growth, chlorination will not produce any taste or smell. The Little North Fork, in common with the other streams mentioned, even Bull Run, will sometimes carry turbidity, which must be filtered out in reservoirs, but present standards do not require filtration of water in this class. There is no chance that the watershed of the Little North Fork will ever be an agricultural area. By careful strategic tracts and careful policing, pollution should never exceed the present minimum.

The capacity proposed for a pipe line from the Little North Fork is 15,000,000 gallons daily. The present maximum demand is about 7,000,000 gallons. While a smaller pipe line of equal capacity might be put in at reduced cost, ordinary forecast demands an allowance for growth in population. Furthermore, there are potential customers in the state institutions and other cities along the route of the pipe line. It would be a mistake not to build for the future, yet there is a tendency to forget that estimates for the gravity system cover a 50 percent larger capacity than the other plans. On a gallon-per-day basis the difference in first cost is not so great.

The estimate for the gravity project is as follows:

Gravity Project
Supply line (15,000,000 gallons per day), \$846,000. Storage—20,000,000 gallons reservoir in Waldo Hills, \$181,500. 5,000,000 gallon reservoir in town, \$60,000. Distribution system (either an entirely new plant, or improvement of present system), \$1,312,500. Total \$2,500,000.

This estimate should be carefully considered to see what it includes. The actual supply line cost including the dam, pipe line, and appurtenances is only 80 percent of the total. The large settling reservoir in the Waldo Hills is an adjunct which conforms to good engineering practice and will reduce insurance rates. If, however, it is desired to cut to a minimum the first cost of the project, such reservoir could be postponed. The distribution system, which makes up 53 percent of the total, the figure covering, as stated, either an entirely new and adequate system of mains, or purchase, improvement and enlargement of the present plant. If the Oregon-Washington Water Service Co. plant can be bought for less than worth, and if the people of Salem are satisfied with present domestic pressure and fire protection, this figure can be greatly reduced. A gravity project is entirely postponed at a cost of \$2,500,000 instead of \$2,500,000.

We point out these factors only that those disposed to go into the economics of the situation may have the whole picture. The same thing applies to the Willamette river supply, which will be discussed later. It is our impression that Salem people are generally and deeply dissatisfied with the present water supply, not only for poor water, but also for inadequate pressures in some parts of town and inadequate fire protection almost everywhere. If these in authority wish only to improve the quality of water, and let the other factors stand as they are, the proposed under the bond issue should not be expended. These are matters for the council and the future water commission to decide.

Willamette River Water. Unquestionably the present water is bad. Most people attribute the taste and odors to chlorine. Actually they are caused on directly by chlorine in combination with organic matter and trade wastes. The existing so-called filters on Minto's Island strain out leaves and coarse particles, but do not remove algae, and other minute plant and vegetable growths. The high organic content makes necessary a heavy dose of chlorine and the products of the reaction rather than the chlorine itself are offensive.

With a modern treatment and filtration plant, Willamette river water would seldom if ever have any noticeable taste or smell. High percentage of impurities would be actually removed by settling and filtration. Chlorine would still be used, but in reduced amount, and under a method avoiding the objectionable reaction products. The other chemicals applied in the filtration process are either removed or are harmless and tasteless. In connection with any filter plant there are operating problems which only experience will solve, yet on the whole it is safe to say that Willamette river water can be treated and filtered to meet the highest modern standards of water supply. If there be any objection, it will be on psychological or sentimental grounds. Unquestionably there are many people who prefer water that is naturally reasonable pure to that which is purified. Just how much weight should be given this is something for the voters to determine.

Following is the abbreviated estimate for this project:

Intake and supply line \$ 84,600
Filter plant (15,000,000 gal per day) 236,000
Storage, 5,000,000 gal reservoir—in town 60,000
Distrib. sys. (as above) 1,312,500
Total 1,789,000
Additional for 15,000,000 gal 95,000

The total cost of the intake, supply line and filter plant is \$213,600, or 15% of the total. This is based on an entirely new layout, up-river from Minto's Island. If the voters favor Willamette river water, and if subsequently the water company property should be purchased, it would be a serious, indefensible mistake to build a filter plant and a distribution system on the Minto's Island site. The intake is unsafe, the site is too small and much too valuable to use for waterworks purposes. The work already done can be discarded, the plant built for what the water company has contemplated spending on the old site.

In this estimate the allowance for distribution system is exactly the same as for the gravity project. In this case again the old plant, if purchased, would be greatly improved. If an entirely new plant is built, it would conform to modern standards of mains and other features. Where there are now 240 fire hydrants, the new system would provide 500. Here again if Salem demands only improvement in the present quality of water, and is careful policing, pollution should never exceed the present minimum.

Gravity Versus River Water. The report of July 1931 made no recommendation between gravity water from the Little North Santiam and filtered water from the Willamette river. Facts, estimates of construction and operating costs were given in detail and have been carefully considered by most members of the City Council. Under the figures of this report the first cost of the gravity project is greater. On the other hand, there is a saving in operating expense which in a measure offsets the difference in first cost. All of the economic factors are nearly enough on a par to make the choice fundamentally one of public sentiment, between mountain water and filtered water.

The agitation for well water is subsequent in time, and in the opinion of the present writer has less merit than the other two proposals. However, the city council has decided to submit to a plebiscite all three propositions. The comparative first costs are given in the foregoing estimates. The gravity system, at \$1,650,000 for river supply may be scaled down if certain improvements are postponed. If first cost were the only consideration, there could be no argument as to the better project. However, the operating costs bring out a new angle to the question. The cost of operating and maintaining a gravity pipe line is very moderate. On the other hand, every gallon of pumped water involves an expenditure for power. Presumably this would be purchased electric power, at commercial rates. There also would be a chemical operation cost in approximate proportion to the amount of water used.

For the present day conditions, with an average use of about 3,500,000 gallons daily, and a maximum of 7,000,000 gallons in the summer, it is cheaper to pump and filter water than to pay the greater interest charge on the 15,000,000 gallon gravity line. As the city grows, the cost of pumping will increase, while the cost of operating a gravity line will remain almost stationary. Before the full capacity of the gravity pipe line is reached, water from this source will be actually cheaper.

It is dangerous to "count chickens before they are hatched", but there is every probability that with a municipal plant and plenty of good water, the sale of water will be materially increased. The state institutional cost of Salem is a potential and probable customer. They could be served with particular advantage by a gravity line. They would use from 800,000 to 2,000,000 gallons per day, and would add to the annual revenue of the plant from \$15,000 to \$30,000. An additional water available Salem could give rates for industrial supplies lower than the cost of pumping from other sources and yet high enough to be profitable to the city.

Water Taxes Be Increased. Water is the most fundamental necessity of life, and the furnishing of water is one of the most stable lines of business. Experience shows that neither depression or flush times make much difference in the per-capita use of water. The only variable is population, and the revenue of a waterworks plant can be predicted with great accuracy save for the population factor. Similarly a waterworks enterprise does not have the variable factors of raw material costs and sales resistance which affect most lines of trade. An engineer of experience in waterworks practice can estimate, with reasonable assurance, the operating expense of a water plant.

In the case of the Salem plant, public records in the form of reports to the Public Service Commission, annual for 29 years, since 1912 give a complete background from which future conditions may be conservatively predicted. In the May 1931 report these figures are all set up in great detail, and the analysis and discussion shows why a municipal water plant can be operated cheaper than one privately owned. The main use of these figures, however, is in their application to the future set-up for a municipal plant. During the last 20 years, Salem waterworks revenues have increased 53%. An estimate of a 20 percent increase during the next 20 years seems conservative. Predicted on this rate of growth, either the Willamette river or gravity projects can be carried through on present rates, and without any support from prop-

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Grangers Endorse Spaulding's Efforts to Reduce Highway Payroll

CHEMAWA, Nov. 21.—At the last regular meeting of the Grange, held Thursday night, the following officers were elected: H. W. Bowden, master; Mrs. Chloé Holden, overseer; Mrs. Anna Beatty, lecturer; Hal Keefe, steward; Albert Girod, assistant steward; Charles Weathera, chaplain; C. C. Ackman, treasurer; W. E. Savage, secretary; William Bennett, gatekeeper; Miss Myrtle McClay, cares; Mrs. John Zilinski, Pomona; Mrs. J. C. Ackman, Flora; Mrs. C. A. Poole, assistant steward; Ernest Savage, Jr., musician.

Mrs. Clara Girod was selected to be captain of the degree teams, which the water company would charge him much more?

The matter of rate increase is cited, not as a probability, but as a contingency. In any case the taxpayer need have no fear. One familiar with waterworks plants generally, in Oregon and elsewhere, knows that they are actually relieving the taxpayer of his fair and just share in fire protection and other expenses. In Portland, the water department is truly donating to the taxpayer services worth \$400,000 a year. In the November 1930 issue of the University of Oregon COMMUNITY REVIEW is a tabulation showing the financial condition of Oregon municipal utilities, mostly waterworks. It is stated that "city-owned utilities, after paying all operating expenses and fixed charges, and taking care of interest on the bonded debt and leaving a considerable margin for extension and improvement of the plants." The facts are that the waterworks of the city are in hearty sympathy with this program of Commissioner Spaulding and tender him our moral support and all material aid at our command."

Fred McCall of the agricultural committee gave a report on the county committee meeting and explained the oleomargarine situation and its importance to the farmers.

W. E. Savage, Lester Evans and Harry Oldenburg of the regalia committee reported the purchase of full set of regalia which will be put into use at the next meeting. Tom Maddock with the Woodmen representative, Ed Rogers and the neutral, Albert Mintura, appraisers, put a price on the property, re-built new, and some sort of a deal will be made with the Woodmen after their next meeting. Ot Beatty was appointed a committee of one to furnish a well.

Toxoid Treatments To be Given Tuesday

WOBURN, Nov. 21.—Toxoid treatments will be administered again Tuesday in a preschool clinic. It has been announced by Mrs. Hirma Overton, chairman of the local health center. The clinic will be held November 24, starting at 1:30 p. m.

The Oregon State college bears a bronze mascot weighing nearly 3,000 pounds, a symbol of the college spirit since 1924, was stolen from the campus at the start of the football season.

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Woman's Club Gets Report on Changes At Health Center

AURORA, Nov. 21.—Mrs. A. F. Knorr and Mrs. Frank L. Miller, entertained the Aurora Woman's club Wednesday afternoon at the Knorr residence. Mrs. John read a poem, "Sunrise", by Marie La France. Interesting facts were brought out by Mrs. W. W. Irvin in a paper on "Livestock Industry." Another paper, "Anna Shannon Monroe" was given by Mrs. Mary Evans; "Autumn" by Mrs. A. W. Krass; and "Art", by Mrs. Loren Giesy. A health meeting was called immediately following the club, at which time Mrs. A. L. Strickland gave a full report of the work of the health center, which has been renovated. The rooms cleaned, new curtains hung, drapes placed between the rooms, the chairs, tables and floor all have a nice clean shining surface owing to several coats of paint, and the plumbing repaired.

Sack Social Profits \$17; Bazaar Next

CRABTREE, Nov. 21.—Ruth and Alice Plaub of Airlie, visited in Crabtree at the home of their sister, Mrs. John Parsons. The "sack social" sponsored by the Ladies' Aid was a great success socially, and financially. Seventeen dollars was put in the big sack by the door. The women are working at present on the program for the bazaar to be given in December.

Ima Hiyew is visiting at the home of her uncle, Robert Cole, of Mission Bottom, near Salem.

DRAMATIC OFFERING PLEASES AUDIENCE

TURNER, Nov. 20.—The Turner Dramatic club gave an entertainment to a large audience Thursday night in the high school auditorium. Music was furnished by the "Arkansawyers" old time orchestra.

Powell Girl Stays With Scio Relative While Mother Ill

SCIO, Nov. 21.—Donna June Powell of Jefferson is staying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Merritt Sr., and is attending Scio schools while her mother, Mrs. Ernest Powell is in Albany hospital recovering from an appendicitis operation.

A number of Scio high school students attended the Christian Endeavor social held at the Will Sims home Tuesday night. After a short business session the evening was spent in playing games. Later, refreshments were served to the following: Rev. and Mrs. E. Ralston and daughter, Ruth; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thurston, Mrs. John Sims, Lorena Thurston, Harry Stricker, Jermila Dolrosky, Geraldine Rogers, Virginia Turndige, Veneta McClain, Helen Myers, McKinnie Galloway, Miss Irene Mae, Dillon McClain, Wild and Ot to Rainbolt, and Norene, Genevieve, Verle, and Marley Sims with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sims.

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OPEN'S TOMORROW

Oh, Jack-in-the-Box is happy.
As happy as can be;
For never before has Santa
Given such cause for glee.

His sack with treasures is bursting,
With toys and gifts galore;
With trains, and dolls and engines,
That girls and boys adore.

Come see them now at Penney's
Bring Dad, bring Mother, too;
To twinkling, blinking Toyland
Where Xmas dreams come true!

J. C. PENNEY CO. INC.
100 N. Liberty St.