

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Member of the Associated Press  
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## Status of Trade Unions

In his first statement of any length after the election President Roosevelt called for "advanced labor legislation" both by congress and the states. On this coast there is a mounting demand for "advanced labor legislation" which will end season of costly strikes, and prevent them for the future. This demand calls for compulsory arbitration, or for industrial courts designed to settle controversies by peaceful means rather than resort to strikes. Before further labor legislation may be considered it is perhaps well to review the present status of the trade union, which is the agency by which labor has sought to improve its condition, and which is the agency whose practices the public or a portion thereof desires to control.

Originally unions in striking were branded as conspiracies in restraint of trade. The British trade union act of 1871 legalized unions by positively affirming they could not be declared unlawful because of operating in restraint of trade. In this country, as a result of the Danbury Hatters case in 1902, when manufacturers obtained personal judgments against union members for conducting a boycott, claiming it was restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, congress passed in 1914 the Clayton act, exempting trade unions from the provisions of the Sherman act.

In England historic cases led to further legislation in protection of the unions. Unions sought to operate as voluntary societies to escape responsibility in case of lawsuits brought by employers. The Duke of Bedford case, however, made it possible to sue the union by a representative action; that is, by naming the officers or leaders as defendants. The Taff Vale case of 1901 is famous in trade union history. This decision made it possible to sue the union by name, just as though it were an incorporated body. Following this unions obtained relief legislation in 1906, in a section reading:

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court."

While this legislation did not exempt union members as individuals from prosecution for law violation, it did free the union as an organization from being sued for damages growing out of a labor dispute. This law in effect wiped out the decisions of the Duke of Bedford and Taff Vale cases.

Following the general strike of 1926 parliament enacted the trade disputes act of 1927 which took away some of these gains for labor, but only with respect to "illegal" strikes. This act defined as illegal any strike or lockout which

"has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which strikers are engaged, and in a strike designed or calculated to coerce the government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community."

This makes illegal what is known as the general strike or the sympathetic strike; but a straight strike within an industry such as the present marine strike would not be considered illegal.

The status of trade unions in Great Britain and Canada is virtually the same as in the United States. They are voluntary societies, with the rights and liabilities of individual persons. In none of these countries are the unions incorporated bodies in the sense of our corporate bodies. Both in Britain and in Canada they are permitted to register, and the registration insures them security for their name, much like registering a trade name with the county clerk in this country. One requirement of registration is an annual financial report to be filed with the registry office. But registration is distinctly not incorporation; the legal status of the union remains that of a voluntary society. The act of 1927, following the general strike of 1926, created no liability against the unions save in case of illegal strikes. Unions have as much freedom in England to strike, within particular industries as they have ever had, and have no liability, as unions, for any tort against employers as a result of such a strike.

Another thing regarding the legal status of unions is this, their agreements with employers are "gentlemen's agreements," and not contracts at civil law giving rise to obligations between the parties.

We have seen editorial demands in newspapers that unions here should incorporate as in England; but the British "registration" is not "incorporation" as is generally understood. Unions will vigorously resist any attempts to force them to incorporate. But this much is true, that eventually, if unions gain by law additional rights, they will be required also to assume responsibilities. They will not be able to gain protection of the law and at the same time escape social obligations.

Future editorials will endeavor to explain other phases of the labor struggle; and are designed more with a view to give a correct statement of the facts than to develop a concrete program for action.

## Latin Lesson

A "regular reader" whether of The Statesman or of the Capital Journal is not clear, has written the following letter to "Sigs":  
"We note in a recent issue of your esteemed contemporary that the venerable and venerable editor has grown cautious about the old reliable (P) crediting Tenyson with some lines the property of John Milton. Recently I observed that the editor indulged in some misquotations from Caesar's commentaries in an editorial adapted to 'All Gaul is divided in three parts.' In utilizing a bit of kitchen Latin 'Mr. Editor writes 'Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.' However the erudite editor should be accorded his own ideas in regard to the classics and politics."

If yours is "kitchen Latin," that of "regular readers" is kitchen-sink Latin! If he will scrape out a little more rust from his Latin grammar he will find that "omnis" is, in this construction, nominative feminine modifying "Gallia." The word "omnis" is neuter plural. While the traditional high school translation of "Gallia omnis" is "All Gaul," a better rendering is "Gaul as a whole."

The Gervais Star lives only a few miles from the state capitol but says that only one office, that of the governor, will be provided in the new capitol. To correct the Star's misinformation, The Statesman is pleased to say that besides the governor the following administrative offices will be housed in the new state capitol: the entire department of the secretary of state, including the motor license division and motor operators' division; the state treasurer; state tax department; budget office. The entire first floor is given over to administrative offices; the governor's offices are on the second floor; and on the basement floor are other offices and storage space.

They set two thrones on the dias at the House of Lords when George VI was proclaimed king, the one an inch lower than the other being for George's wife, who will be Queen Elizabeth. She promises to be the more popular member of the team. Anyway the people of England are happier to have a queen already at hand; and since they pay the bills they are the ones to be pleased.

The upset in England started editors all over the world to studying the history of royalty. Here is one item of interest: The flag of the duke of Cornwall, which Edward flew over his castle has as the emblem fifteen white balls on a black field; and the motto: "One and all." The fifteen balls refer to five Cornish pawbrokers who financed King John in his wars in the 13th century.

Christmas is already here. We have Bill Hamilton, PGE to thank for a new wastebasket. Trouble is, Bill, it looks too small for our needs.

Labor has learned the technique of the "sitdown strike." Probably labor got the idea from the vice presidents.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Christian Giesy 12-15-36  
was posthumous son of the chief helper in organizing the Kell colony.

The body of Christian Giesy was laid to rest in the historic community cemetery at Aurora, Oregon, on Friday, November 27. His death came on the previous Tuesday in the St. Emanuel hospital, Portland.

He had been a resident of the Aurora section since his fourth year, that is for over 73 years.

He had arrived there as a half orphan; but the faithful little or no handicap a colony life, where all for one and one for all was a rule, and "from every man according to his capacity to every man according to his needs" was one of the chief foundation stones of the community where every man owned everything and no man owned anything in their 23,000 acres of land and all the property of these prosperous towns.

Christian Giesy was named for his father. He was born, after his father's death, on February 14, 1858. The letters "G" on the tablet at the second grade in the colony cemetery on the Willapa in Washington read: "Christian Giesy, son of William Kell, born Sept. 20, 1813, died July 1, 1857."

That Christian Giesy, father of Christian Giesy, died one of the pioneer and original settlers of Aurora, Oregon, had been the most powerful protagonist, preacher and organizer in the creation of the Kell colony, of Missouri, Washington and Oregon, its beginnings at Sawleyville, near the richest residential district of Pittsburgh, Pa., which was the paternal Giesy farm.

The monument at the first grave in the cemetery on the Willapa bears the following: "Wm. Kell, born Jan. 12, 1836, died May 19, 1855. That was Willie Kell, son of Dr. William Kell, founder of the colony. And that body had headed the Kell covered wagon train of 1845, the only train that crossed the cordons of hostile Indian tribes leagued together to stop the immigration over the old Oregon trail and destroy the white race. The only train that got through in 1855 or in 1857 or '58."

That story is told in the book, "Bethel and Aurora" with as many details as were available in 1935, when it was published. They were also very highly detailed in the complete story of that Anabaptist journey which is told, for its principal actors were dead before 1935.

Comparing dates, the reader will observe that the Christian Giesy who was buried at Aurora on November 27, was born Feb. 14, 1858, and that his father died July 7, 1857.

He was therefore the posthumous son of his father, Some paragraphs from the book, "BETHEL AND AURORA," read:

"Before Nov. 23, six months after the time of the departure of the (Kell) covered wagon train from their winter home at Bethel, members of the colony on the Pacific coast were all together on the Willapa... There had been born in the meantime to Christian Giesy and wife a son, who is now Dr. A. J. Giesy, long a leading physician and surgeon of Portland, Oregon. A second son was born to them, who is Christian Giesy of Aurora, Oregon."

"The Kell wagon train arrived at the Willapa home Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855. A number of the community had taken up and taken over land for several miles up and down the Willapa river... They were all very busy getting roofs over their heads for several weeks after the arrival of the new comers, in addition to those that had already been prepared by the advance guard."

"The body of Willie Kell was not buried till the day after Christmas, on the afternoon of December 26, 1855."

"With reverent hands and with the singing by all the colony, people of the day, a simple but beautiful service for the occasion, 'Dei Gratia' (God's Gift) and still, they joyfully laid the body to rest on the Giesy farm near Crockett's Landing, and so dedicated a new cemetery."

"And thus was ended the closing scene of the tragedy; it not the only funeral march of American history conducted by a cortege of covered wagons."

"Queen and (Kate) the mule team, the Kell covered wagon and that day, with the American flag carried in front of the musicians... Mother earth was to be opened slightly more than 38 months later in the pioneer Willapa burying place for the grave of Christian Giesy, the faithful and tireless worker who had given such zealous and devoted enthusiasm to the gathering of the colony forces in Pennsylvania and at Bethel, and who was a member of the spies sent to search for the new community home."

"He was drowned in crossing Willapa in a boat in rough weather."

(Continued tomorrow.)

**Origin of Christmas Cards Is Theme of Club Gathering at Woodburn**

WOODBURN, Dec. 14.—Chapter J of the E. O. sisterhood met at the home of Mrs. L. C. Buchner on East Lincoln street Thursday night. Eighteen members, a new one, rolled roll with Christmas gift suggestions. Mrs. J. Melvin Ring was in charge of the program which was on the origin of Christmas cards. Plans were made for a Christmas basket to be given to a worthy family. The annual Christmas party will be held December 23 at the home of the president, Mrs. Nellie Mear with a no-host supper and an exchange of gifts.

## Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—What follows now? What are the consequences of the abdication of a British king, coming in the present state of the world?

Some of the consequences can be surmised with fair certainty. Others can only be suggested in the form of questions, of which the answer will only emerge with time.

First in importance, parliamentary government retains its integrity, even if its prestige and strength. There was no conflict between the king, and parliament as represented by the prime minister. The king lost, but so definitely that he was obliged to abdicate. Today parliament is supreme over the monarchy to a greater extent than at any time in the seven centuries during which parliament has been rising.

Parliamentary government increases its strength in Britain. But how about elsewhere? In the world-wide conflict between parliamentary government and personal or dictator government, is the prestige of parliamentary government increased by the spectacle of the world just watched in Britain? Possibly yes. But the answer cannot be known until we see how the world reacts.

Parliamentary government wins, but, paradoxically, so does the power of tradition win. What king Edward had to yield to was parliament, but what parliament relied on and stood for was a body of British tradition—about the relation of the king to parliament, about the place of the church in British government and society, about divorce as a thing which the established church of England disapproves. The paradox here lies in the fact that in England the monarch is supposed to be the personification of tradition. In this case, tradition wins, but the monarch loses.

The monarch loses—but it may not be that the monarchy loses. It may be the new monarch will stand on a secure throne by reason of what has happened. It may be—but it may not be. That is one of the questions that must wait for time to answer. The British people have just passed through what must have been a serious and widespread disillusionment about a king. Will they, after that, have as much regard for the new king? Will they to the same extent respect the king as a symbol, accept him, not as a man but as a personification?

Will Britain, as a result of what has passed, have greater international influence, or less? Will she be more powerful in Europe? The answer to that will be important. For Britain is the outstanding power in the world, the principal reliance for years, in the present European strain between contrasting ideals—between liberal government and autocratic preservation of peace and ambition for conquest.

There may be a curious indirect effect of the abdication of Edward that are dictator-governed. Germans learned of the British crisis for the first time when King Edward abdicated. That news the Hitler government could hardly keep from getting to the German government had forbidden and prevented all previous mention. After this, will it be as easy as before for Hitler to impose censorship on the German press? Will the German people be as willing to accept what the German press does?

What will be the effect on the authority of churches everywhere for the moment the authoritative conception of the church has won a victory. The Episcopal church, which is the established church of England, formally disapproves divorce, but it disapproves divorced persons. To this rule the British monarchy, in some degree now submits. Will this victory for ecclesiastical authority last? Will the authoritative conception in other churches profit? or will there be now or later, reactions?

What will be the effect on individual standards everywhere? Mrs. Simpson lost the opportunity to be queen of England. She did not lose it because she was an American—had did not stand in the way. She did not lose it because she was a commoner—that did not stand in the way. It may be she would have lost it because she had been thru one divorce. Yet if there had been only one, she might not have lost her position and the established church might have yielded. It was the second divorce that was too much. Especially since it had the appearance of being an arranged divorce for the purpose of making possible her marriage to the king.

Will all this have the effect of

less tolerance for divorce, or more? Will the world, especially America, continue the approval or acceptance of divorce that has become more and more general for more than forty years? It hardly seems likely that the informal opinion of the world will turn back to the standards of Queen Victoria. It may, after a while, react in the anti-Puritan direction.

Anyhow, the world has seen a great drama. For the price of a daily newspaper the man in the street has been able to follow a historical event as momentous as any that Plutarch or Gibbon or any other classic historian ever described. Not only in the drama excelled in history. Fiction and the stage have been equivalents. When fiction, the stage, and the motion picture busy themselves with royal romance, they usually present it as an improbability, and lay the scene in some anonymous kingdom, such as Richard Harding Davis did in "The Princess Alice," and Anthony Hope in the "Princess of Zenda," which he located in "Puritania." The drama of actual events can be so melodramatic that fiction feels it cannot ask the reader to believe anything so fantastic.

The New York Herald-Tribune Syndicate

## Whilon Sentenced To Year in Prison

Livingston, Charged With Burglary, Pleads Not Guilty; Trial Set

DALLAS, Dec. 14.—R. R. Whilon was sentenced to a year in the state penitentiary in Judge A. R. G. Walker's court here Friday after being taken into custody by state police on a non-support charge.

Whilon, who had previously been in the Polk county jail on the same charge, was taken into custody when his parents asked that they be released from a bond they had posted to assure he would pay \$25 a month.

**Pleads Not Guilty**

Leroy Livingston, being held in connection with the burglary of Fineston's department store here, waived preliminary hearing and appeared before Judge Walker Friday. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for January 11.

Lyle Bleshoff was arrested near Independence Thursday on a non-support charge. He was bound over to the grand jury and released on a \$250 bond.

John Bright was arrested near Peede Friday on a bad check charge and held for Marion county officers.

## Print Shop Opens In Silverton Area

SILVERTON, Dec. 14.—Albert Schroeder, who has been employed at Mt. Angel for the past nine months, has opened a print shop at 204 South Water street. Schroeder operated a print shop in Minnesota for 12 years. He is calling his new establishment the Silver Falls Printing company.

R. C. Anderson of Portland bought the grocery stock of E. S. Porter and will open for business this week. Porter has been owner and part owner of the store for the past 40 years. For many years the place was known as Kinney and Porter. Following Kinney's death, Porter has been sole owner.

Holm has moved his motor service from Jersey street to First and Oak, the place formerly owned by the Lucky Motor service. Luckey has moved to the Ross building on West Main street.

## Harold Martin's Birthday Honored

WACONDA, Dec. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Lou Martin entertained Saturday night with a surprise party for their eldest son, Harold, on his 14th birthday.

Games were enjoyed until a late hour when refreshments were served Roy and Betty Miletta, Arlene and Vera May Mitchell, Wayne Corbett, Charles Methoff, Minnie, Clarence and Elmer Cutsinger, Barbara and Lyle Warneke, Hubert and Nella Brundidge, Mae, Phillip and Julia Hakenburg, Harold and Eugene Fields, Junior Schold, Anna Mae and Alvin Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Meletta, Merle Jones, Clara Faust, Mrs. Anna Faust, all of this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Sheldon, Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Quinlan and the hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

## Pension Group Formed By Communities Near Clear Meet Wednesday

CLEAR LAKE, Dec. 14.—The joint Townsend club, Salem No. 9, will meet at the Clear Lake school house Wednesday night. Mrs. J. Vinton Scott will give an address on her recent trip abroad. Miss Keeler will play a piano solo and other numbers will be given. A free lunch will be served at close of the program. The women are requested to bring cake or pie or sandwiches to the public and all club members are urged to be present.

## Patterson Honored

ELDRIDGE, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Pearl Patterson entertained at dinner recently honoring her husband on his birthday.

Covers were placed for the honor guest, and Mrs. Mrs. Henry C. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Girod, Mr. and Mrs. Allyn Nusom, Charles and Norman Patterson and the hostess, Mrs. Patterson.

## Another Guy Takes a Walk!



## "Sweepstakes on Love" by May Christie

CHAPTER XXIV

Unaware of all that was going on Genevieve much enjoyed herself, and so even did the old-fashioned homelody, Jerry's mother. They retired shortly after midnight.

Including Diana, who couldn't possibly have slept, the remainder of the party stayed on in the casino.

Falconer, scorned the roulette table with its unlucky red that had represented Diana. He was through with her—and it and he plunged heavily at blackjack, winning five thousand dollars.

Thereafter, with Dolores as his mascot beside him, he played dice till almost dawn, and was ten thousand to the good.

Regina at his shoulder, Regina slipping endless bills to him. Roger plunged at blackjack and lost again and again.

"Unlucky at cards—you know the rest of it, Roger!" Diana overheard Regina challenge him, her amber eyes full of meaning.

Regina was delighted to be Roger's banker. Probably all his life she would be Roger's banker, thought Diana scornfully.

Diana was "out," and glad of it, she told herself. Surely now she would go down to learn the meaning of the word peace.

She slipped out for a breath of air, and just beyond the entrance to the casino, in the garden, stopped for a moment at the old "wish-ing-well."

Its iron bucket, suspended by a chain, dripped peacefully into the moonlit water. On the ornamental top, Pancho, the famous parrot, croaked to her in Spanish: "Hello, sweetheart!"

"Wish a wish, and if I can I'll come true—I'll make it come true, Diana!" came the kind voice of Jerry Nolan.

Her tears fell fast. He took her hand and said: "D'you mind if a stupid fellow like me expresses the wish dearest to his heart?"

She could not speak. He continued: "To take care of the dearest girl in the world for the rest of her life is what I wish for. D'you know her name? It's Diana Darlington."

On Sunday night, and celebrations went on far into the morning.

Late on the Monday afternoon, Jerry's party got into the cars, and sped across the Mexican border back to Hollywood, the hectic weekend over.

It was hectic on the roads, too, because for many miles outside the movie capital, they were flooded.

Twice the occupants had to get out in the rain, because the cars stuck in the mud and debris.

Everyone got wet, and Genevieve developed a very bad cold.

Mrs. Holzer, the landlady of their Hollywood bungalow, pursued her in the beginning, since Diana willy-nilly had to be on the set for her picture.

"She's that restless and nervous, I can't keep her in her bed." So spoke the harassed landlady to Diana, the beginning of the second week in January.

"My picture will be finished in five more days and then I'll look after her myself," said Diana, worried.

On the afternoon on the day on which the picture was completed, Genevieve was taken to the hospital with pneumonia.

She was seriously ill. Diana stayed by her mother. The compassionate authorities permitted her to sleep in the hospital.

strong enough to move, you get her into a good sanitarium in Southern Arizona."

The money Diana racked her brains about the necessary money for the expenses of the illness and the long recuperation.

For the studio had dispensed with her services, in a curt notice informing her that by oversteering her "vacation" she had made a breach of contract, therefore her contract was terminated.

Regina was at the Diplomat giving lavish parties, entertaining all the important directors and producers and influential motion picture people she could find.

Regina was taking dramatic lessons from high-priced tutors, being convinced that she was a potential Duse or Bernhart, and all that she needed was a little instruction in diction. Then she would make a sensational debut.

It annoyed her that Clarence had got a job immediately at the studios, but of course it was only because of his comic face and figure and his absurd English accent.

Roger was definitely out of the movies, via the route of the grapevine system that appears to run from Hollywood to Hollywood. Because he had annoyed Falconer (so did he explain it), he was blacklisted.

But with Regina madly enamored of him, what did that matter? He had discovered that he loathed to—that that he was meant to be an international money— and decided that whenever Regina's queer year to get into pictures had been squelched (as undoubtedly it would be, since she couldn't act at all), they would be married.

Meantime, they were engaged. Diana tried several times to get in touch with Regina at the Diplomat, but either Regina was out, or asleep or couldn't be disturbed, or the line was busy.

It became obvious there was little to be hoped for in that quarter and Genevieve over her illness. Quietly, Jerry came to their rescue.

He took charge of all bills, sent Diana and Genevieve to Arrowhead Springs for a two weeks' rest, with hospitable money in charge, and thereafter in Jerry's own comfortable trailer, extended on Jerry's couch, Genevieve was transported in easy stages to the sanitarium.

Love—a warm, human love—came to Genevieve in the famous lung resort.

He was not rich, in the sense that Jerry was wealthy, but he was a good-looking lawyer in the late forties with a comfortable New York practice, and pneumonia brought on by the icy wintry weather in the big metropolis had brought him to southern Arizona, where they met.

"He's a darling, mother! You'll marry him! He'll take such good care of you," said Diana with tears in her eyes.

It was wonderful to see Genevieve strong again, and looking so lovely, these early Spring days.

Genevieve yearned for New York, for her cozy little home, for the faithful Bella, for her old friends.

"Yes, I do care for him, Diana," she said now, quietly. "He's a fine man of a good family. But what of you, my darling?"

The announcement of Roger's marriage to Regina had been published in the Arizona newspapers only that morning!

Did Diana care? Was she hurt? Would Jerry have his feelings? Did Diana mind that her movie career had been such a short one? Diana did not. Almost from the beginning, Diana had realized she had little acting ability.

Hollywood had excited and interested her at first, but now she had lost interest, and would like to return East.

"Jerry is going to produce his own musical. Mother. He wants me to go back with him."

"To New York, darling!" Genevieve's eyes were wide with anticipation.

Diana nodded, she smiled, blushed a little, and gave out the big news. "A week ago I promised Jerry we would be married, Genevieve 'm so happy about it!"

Jerry's wedding gift to Genevieve was the \$20,000 mortgage on her house which he paid off.

All that he possessed was Diana's, he told his pretty bride as he kissed her after the double ceremony in Arizona, for Genevieve's wedding took place jointly with that of her daughter, and they all traveled back to New York together.

The Hollywood house was sold. Mrs. Nolan was to migrate between her beloved hometown of Moorfield, Iowa, and the big metropolis.

"Though I shan't disturb the young couple too much," she beamed to Genevieve, on her first visit to the Park Avenue apartment.

Regina and Roger went to live permanently in Paris, which they declared was their "spiritual home."

"Home is where the heart is," said Jerry, his arm about his young wife as they gazed from the terrace of the apartment over the shining waters of the East River.

"Wherever you are, Jerry, darling, is my home!" Diana told him earnestly.

(THE END)

## Lively Program Given at Auburn

AUBURN, Dec. 14.—The Auburn Woman's club sponsored a community program at the school house Friday night. They realized their net proceeds of \$12.50 which will be added to the club treasury. The following entertainment was presented: Music by the Mitchell Entertainers of Salem; tap dance by the Hathaway sisters, Wanda and Marjory of West Salem, accompanied by Miss Grant; skit by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Craig of Spring Valley; reading, "The Bus Ride" by Miss Lucille Hacke of Lincoln; ballet dance by Dolores Hathaway of West Salem; play, "Winners on Wednesday" by these Auburn people, C. A. Durham, Mrs. Maurice Townsend, Mrs. Leo Sutter, Jean Hawkins, skit, "March of the Blockheads," Mr. and Mrs. Craig. Several numbers by the Mitchell group closed the program, and the club served refreshments.

Friday night, December 13 will be a gala time at the schoolhouse for then Santa Claus will make his annual visit with treats for all the children following a program presented by the school. This evening will also be the regular community club meeting. However, only a very short business meeting will be held, leaving the larger portion of the evening to Christmas festivities.

Mrs. Ronald Townsend and children, Lorena and Clarence, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Townsend's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Townsend, The Ronald Townsends live at Shedd.

## Women's Club Will Pack Holiday Box For Kiddies At Farm Home This Year

UNION HILL, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Charles Heaster and Miss Florence Potoff were hostesses Thursday afternoon to the Union Hill Woman's club at their home. The members decided to pack a Christmas box for the children's farm home.

An exchange of Christmas gifts and a Christmas program will be held at the home of Mrs. Dolph Heaster December 17.