

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
Charles A. Sprague, Pres. Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.
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Illuminated Globe for Christmas

There it was under the Christmas tree, and we uncrated it and set it up on the living room desk, plugged in the cord and turned on the light. There was the world, illuminated so that we might better study it; and we fancied in that something of a double meaning. We live in a day when all that goes on in all parts of the world is of importance to each of us; and it would be well if it could be illuminated so that we might better understand it.

There are things about the world which are understandable only from looking at the globe; for no matter how a map is drawn on a flat plane, some portion of the world must be distorted. Looking at the globe, one realizes perhaps for the first time that nearly all of South America lies farther east than North America; that Africa lies more or less directly south of the tiny toe of Asia that is Europe, and that the vast Indian ocean, of which we seldom think, spreads out south of Asia. Then, tipping the globe so that we see only the portion south of the equator, we are surprised to note how much of it is ocean, with only the tip of South America; the tip of Africa, all of Australia and New Zealand and some tiny islands in sight. Most of the world's dry land lies north of the equator.

Just as the flat map distorts the world, so is our ordinary view of the world distorted. Salem and Oregon looms largest in our sight, and after that the remainder of the United States; if our thoughts stray farther it is to the nations of Europe, which are so tiny, a glance at the globe reveals, in comparison to our judgment of their importance. In contrast, there is the huge bulk of Asia and the considerable area of South America, Africa and Australia, all studied with the names of cities which figure infrequently as the datelines of dispatches filtering in over our press leased wire.

And that is not because these areas and cities are small in population. There are practically as many people in Africa as there are in North America. Asia has more than twice as many people as Europe, and nearly seven times as many as North America. South America has, it is true, less than half as many as North America.

As for cities, did you ever hear of Ahmedabad, India? No, but it is bigger than Portland; and so are Lwow, Poland; Brisbane, Australia; HsinKing, Manchukuo; Riza, Latvia; Bogota, Colombia; Teheran, Iran; Soerabava, Dutch East Indies; and Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine area of Russia. Even Buenos Aires, Argentina, doesn't loom very large in our thinking, but it has more people than any city in the United States excepting New York and Chicago. Altogether there are in this world about two billion human beings, no more than a small fraction of whom figure in our ordinary thinking.

But even the illuminated globe does not give us an undistorted view of the world, for its light shines evenly upon all parts, whereas enlightenment is by no means so evenly divided. If the globe's light were shaded to show degrees of civilization as we evaluate it, or to express relative political and commercial influence, our ordinary view of the world would coincide more closely with what we could see in the globe. The United States and the European countries would shine more brightly.

But what of our civilization, and our present fears for its future? Stagnation and saturation are the things most to be feared. Could not pressures be relieved by spreading the light to more distant areas—a process that is indeed going on? Even "darkest Egypt," still 90 per cent illiterate, now has compulsory education; Russia, 69 per cent illiterate 40 years ago, now is 90 per cent literate. Our commerce and our armies are modernizing the distant and backward lands, creating markets for the things of civilization. Climate and soil provide some limitations, but there is still vast room for civilization to spread, for enlightened leadership to find fertile outlets.

Let us leave the light in the illuminated globe burning; it may show us a way to solve some of our problems.

Farmer and Urban Labor

That urban labor has held an entrenched position at the expense of the farmer is a fact which farmers are coming to realize. The war caused wages and commodity prices to rise. When the war ended wages declined slightly and commodity prices far more. During the roaring twenties wages came back to 1920 levels but commodity prices held fairly steady. After the 1929 crash wages fell as did commodity prices, only not so far. With the recovery of the thirties wages came back to 1929 levels while commodity prices still lag behind. This helps explain the disparity between the economic position of the farmer and that of the city dweller. Of course many city dwellers suffer because the farmer can't buy—they are the ones now out of work and on relief.

Carl Taylor of Milwaukee, who operates a farm producing milk for the Milwaukee market, has an article in Hoard's Dairyman giving a summary of his studies of this situation. He found this:

"In 1928 the farmer received an average price in excess of \$2.00 per hundred for milk delivered to Milwaukee homes. The city laborer who delivered this milk received \$1.60 per month for delivering an average of 230 pint loads. In August of 1938, the farmer received less than \$2.00 per hundred for the same quality of milk and the city laborer received \$1.75 per month for delivering a 253 pint load. The farmer took a reduction of one-third in the price of his milk and paid the city laborer 30 per cent more for delivering the milk. This same farmer took one-third less for the milk which he sold and paid an increase of nearly 30 per cent for the labor that went into the machinery, clothing, and household equipment which he had to buy.

"The devices of capital may have taken an unfair proportion of the gross receipts of consumers' money paid for processed farm products in past years. They may still receive more than a just share of the consumer's dollar, but the assistance which agriculture has given labor in the partnership with labor in legislative and other activities has resulted in a constantly increasing return to labor and a constantly decreasing return to the farmer. This is not a problem in abstract statistics. It is a problem which has raised the living standard of city laborers at the expense of the living standard of farm laborers, until today farm labor can command a price of approximately 10c per hour for long, heavy, physical labor, seven days a week, while the law of the land sets a minimum price of 25c per hour and a minimum work week of 45 hours as the basic standard for city labor.

"It means that city labor can, with lighter work, considerable leisure time, and vacations, maintain a living standard that involves reasonable food, reasonable clothing, an automobile, a modern home, and many conveniences of life. A farm laborer with excessive hours of labor and without vacations, cannot enjoy a modern home for his family, nor comparable clothing, or other conveniences. The city laborer who has lost his job completely and has gone on relief has a higher living standard without work than the average farmer can maintain for excessive labor plus a return on his investment in land and equipment."

There will have to be a better balancing of the division of income between city and country if we are going to have general prosperity here. No one wants to lower the standard of living of urban dweller, but it isn't fair to put farming on a basis of ten cents an hour remuneration. Knowledge of the existing disparity is what is making the farmer-labor political alliance to crack up.

The government is now holding three times as much cotton as the Hoover farm board did. And the chance of getting rid of it by adding an inch to the Chinaman's shirttail is very distant now.

"The question is when to raise a fuss and when to be good citizens," reads the heading on an editorial in the News-Times of Forest Grove. Couldn't both "whens" occasionally coincide?

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Roll of honor grows: 12-27-38 Men who learned here and saved the nation for America, democracy for world:

(Continued from Sunday) Number 170 on this exclusive roll of distinction is assigned to William Mervine, born in Philadelphia March 14, 1791, lived till Sept. 15, 1868. He was made a midshipman Jan. 16, 1809; was on the John Adams at the outbreak of the war of 1812; transferred to the Black Rock flotilla on Lake Erie in the lakes till the end of the war. He was wounded in the battle of Black Rock.

"He saw his first sea service as captain (from Sept. 8, 1841), in command of the Cyane in 1845-6, and the Savannah, 1846-7, both of the Pacific squadron. On July 7, 1846, with a detachment of sailors and marines, he landed at Monterey, Cal., and took possession of the town, serving later as military commandant. In October he commanded a landing party that engaged the Mexicans near Los Angeles, with the loss of about a dozen men on each side, and then retired.

"From 1855 to 1857 he commanded the Pacific squadron.

"May 6, 1861, he was chosen to command the Gulf blockading squadron, with the Colorado as his flagship; extending from Key West to Galveston. The destruction of the Judah by a boat expedition from the flagship was well commended by Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy."

Mervine was now more than 70. Sept. 1861, he was relieved. But he performed special duties at Washington and Philadelphia. He also served as president of the retiring board at New York as commodore from July 16, 1862, rear admiral from July 25, 1866.

Number 171 is well bestowed upon John Drake Sloat, born near Goshen, N. Y., July 26, 1871, living till Nov. 28, 1867. He became a midshipman Feb. 12, 1800. In 1801 and up to Jan. 10, 1812, he was in the merchant service; on that date he reentered the navy, with the rank of master, on the frigate United States under the younger Stephen Decatur, participating in that ship's victorious fight with the Macedonian. That ended his service in the war of 1812, for his ship was blockaded till peace came.

July 24, 1813, Sloat was commissioned lieutenant; made a voyage to France in 1815, master of the schooner Transit, then had duty on the Atlantic for several years.

"In 1821-2 he served in the Pacific on board the Franklin," says the Dictionary of Biography.

At the age of 42 he received his first naval command, on the schooner Grampus, and soon was dangerously chasing pirates. He had various duties, rising to captain Feb. 9, 1827.

"A period of service at the New York naval rendezvous was interrupted in 1828-31 by a tour of duty in the Pacific as commander of the St. Louis. In 1840-44 he was commander of the Portsmouth navy yard.

"August 27, 1844, he was chosen commander of the Pacific squadron. He arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, Nov. 18, 1844. . . . In February, 1846, he received from George Bancroft, secretary of the navy, secret and confidential orders, dated June 24, 1845. . . . The ships of the squadron were to avoid any act that might be construed as aggressive. In case of a declaration of war, however, he was to occupy San Francisco and blockade any other ports on his side which might permit. He received word in June that the Mexicans had invaded Texas and had attacked the American forces there. He called for California the next day, convinced that the hostilities of the Mexicans would justify commencing operations on the west coast, as suggested in the secretary's order.

"He arrived at Monterey July 2, five days later. After consulting the American consul (who counseled the postponing of action), he landed a detachment of seamen and marines under Capt. William Mervine (who has the preceding number on this roll of honor), who hoisted the American flag over the custom house and read a proclamation taking possession of California and extending over it the laws of the United States. Sloat has been severely criticized for delaying action five days, but it has also been held that in annexing California he exceeded his orders. On July 6 he sent one of his officers to take possession of San Francisco. A few days later all California north of Santa Barbara was in the possession of the Americans. Suffering from ill health, he turned over the squadron to Commodore Robert Field Stockton (number 74 on this roll), and July 23 he returned to the United States via Panama, arriving at Washington in November.

"His conduct of the affairs in the Pacific was usually commended by Bancroft, who described the military movements of Sloat and his successors as 'ably conceived and brilliantly executed.'" (The four preceding quoted paragraphs are from the Dictionary of Biography.)

Sloat was commander of the Norfolk and New York navy yards, 1848-51; on special duty, 1852-4. Sept. 27, 1855, placed on the retired list.

In 1862 he was promoted to commodore; '66, rear admiral. There is a statue to his memory at the Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

Number 172 on this glamorous roll of glory goes to William Wister McKeen, born in Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1806, lived until April 27, 1860. He was a grandson of McKeen, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Was made

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

Radio Programs

KSJM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc.

- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Time O' Day.
- 8:00—Foursquare Church.
- 8:15—Salon Melodies.
- 8:30—Haven of Rest.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—Pastor's Call.
- 9:15—Friendly Circle.
- 9:45—Richardson Ensemble.
- 10:00—Hawaiian Parades.
- 10:15—News.
- 10:30—Morning Magazine.
- 10:45—Musical Interlude.
- 11:00—Our Quartet.
- 11:15—Organistries.
- 11:30—Ed Fitzgerald Revue.
- 11:45—Hollywood Whispers.
- 12:00—Valu Parade.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:30—Cats & Fiddle.
- 12:45—Kiwanis Club.
- 1:00—Two Key Boards.
- 1:15—The Waterfield.
- 1:30—Broad Comics.
- 1:45—The Johnson Family.
- 2:00—Managers.
- 2:15—Jean Anderson, Pianist.
- 2:30—Romance Fanatics.
- 2:45—Radio Campus.
- 3:00—Musical Interlude.
- 3:15—Helen Lewis, Jr.
- 3:45—Raymond Gram Swing.
- 4:00—Private Schools.
- 4:15—Ariadne.
- 4:30—Adventures of General Parker.
- 4:45—Johnny Lawrence.
- 5:00—Musical Melodies.
- 5:15—Merton Gould's Orch.
- 5:30—Tonight's Headlines.
- 5:45—The Young Women.
- 6:00—Green Hornet.
- 6:15—Don't You Believe It.
- 6:30—Just Think—Starman of the Air.
- 6:45—Space of Life.
- 7:00—Newspaper of the Air.
- 7:15—Musical Melodies.
- 7:30—Jack Foster's Orchestra.
- 7:45—Jack McLean's Orchestra.

KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.

- 6:30—Market Reports.
- 6:35—KOIN Clock.
- 6:40—News.
- 6:45—Old Cowhand.
- 6:50—This and That.
- 6:55—Her Honor, Nancy James.
- 7:00—Romance of Helen Trent.
- 7:05—Our Gel Sunday.
- 7:10—The Goldbergs.
- 7:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 7:20—Harvey Harding.
- 7:25—Dick Axtand.
- 7:30—Real Life Stories.
- 7:35—Concert.
- 7:40—Single's Sam.
- 7:45—Scattergood Baines.
- 7:50—Fletcher Wiley.
- 7:55—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
- 8:00—Myrt and Marge.
- 8:05—Hilltop House.
- 8:10—Of Men and Books.
- 8:15—Hello Again.
- 8:20—Music for Fun.
- 8:25—Songs for You.
- 8:30—Newspaper of the Air.
- 8:35—Backgrounding the News.
- 8:40—Second Husband.
- 8:45—Five O'Clock Flash.
- 8:50—Howie Wing.
- 8:55—Dick Axtand.
- 9:00—Leon F. Drews.
- 9:05—We, the People.
- 9:10—Orchestra.
- 9:15—Dr. Christian.
- 9:20—Jimmy Fiddler.
- 9:25—Little Show.
- 9:30—Castilians.
- 9:35—Big Town.
- 9:40—Al Johnson—Peter Lorre.
- 9:45—Jollytime.
- 9:50—Five Star Final.
- 9:55—Newspaper of the Air.
- 10:00—Westerners Quartet.
- 10:05—Orchestra.
- 10:10—Novelty Swing.
- 10:15—Preludes to Midnight.

KOAO—TUESDAY—550 Kc.

- 9:00—Homenakers' Hour.
- 10:15—Story Hour for Adults.
- 11:00—Music of the Masters.
- 11:15—Variety.
- 11:30—W. C. Leah.
- 11:45—Market, Cro Reports.
- 11:55—Variety.
- 12:00—You May Not Believe It.
- 12:15—Guard Your Health.
- 12:30—Monitor Views the News.
- 12:45—Symphonic Half Hour.
- 1:00—Stories for Boys and Girls.
- 1:15—Vespers.
- 1:30—News.
- 1:45—Agriculture Viewed by Editors.
- 1:55—Market, Cro Reports.
- 2:00—Farm Group Dept.
- 2:15—H. P. Ewald.
- 2:30—Citizen and His School.
- 2:45—Book of the Week.
- 2:55—Globe Trotting With Oregonians.

FOR DECENT PENSION

Taking the statement of Mr. M. E. Holcomb in The Statesman of December 10, we may expect something novel to happen in the relief setup to those over 65. He speaks of doing something to make them self-supporting. The statement sounds like Mr. Holcomb might be a protege of the Roosevelt brain trust. Of course this would be just as wise as some of the other places where millions have been spent. However, there is a sprinkling of young folks between 18 and 65 who are not self-supporting. Perhaps they will want to know what is going to be done for them. Well, may be Mr. Holcomb thinks life begins at 65. So they can save wood and mark time until their ship comes in. Maybe the relief board hired a brain trustster to help them solve their problem. We have noticed that most of the brain truststers and heads of the numerous bureaus are Parlor Pink college professors who never had a business to run, but have spent six years telling those who have a business how to run it and then criticizing those who did not heed their advice and demands.

Safety Valve

As of centuries past.

Welcome! O lovely, holy night! When the souls of earnest men Will pause and reflect a-right And consider that star again.

Shepherds, minding their herd, Again will kneel in supplication Impelled by an awe felt and heard In splendor beyond explanation.

Then! Unsatisfiable, desert wolf Cease your pack assembly howl And skulk to the nearest cliff And mumble your murderous growl.

O cattle! Arise! From your rest And gaze at a star in the east. Let not an eye or hoof point west Among you from greatest to least!

Soon again! Thousands of wise men Will bend before our dear king. Reverently, as the wisest did then.

For Christmas, and the star, comes again!

Chiming that selfsame greeting —Peace on earth! Good will to men! Offering hope to the nations As much now as it did then.

BERT C. MITCHELL,
1944 Hazel Ave.,
Salem, Oregon.

WELCOME AGAIN SILENT NIGHT

Again! It begins to appear, That light from the east, Inspiring with good cheer

"You in the MOVIES NOW!"

EROL FLYNN as daring leader of THE DAWN PATROL

—AND HIT NO. 2— Story of College Life "SPRING MADNESS" Maureen O'Sullivan Lew Ayres —PLUS— Walt Disney's "MOTHER GOOSE GOES HOLLYWOOD"

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

In the Christmas Mail A speech delivered at 6:45 p. m. December 16 in Times Square:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I am supposed to light the first candle on this tree as a symbol of America's democratic sympathy for the homeless and oppressed, and as a light of comfort for the persecuted Jews and Protestants and Catholics—so many of whom on this Christmas are suffering for an accident of birth or a faith in which they believe.

"But I prefer to light it as a symbol of a spirit older than America, and older even than democracy—a symbol of an eternal, beautiful dream that has been held by poets and prophets for as long as we have records. Centuries ago, when our northern ancestors were running around in bearskins, the followers of a Persian goddess, Isis, erected a palm tree as the symbol of the winter solstice, the turning of the sun, when light overcomes darkness. And they believed that it meant the triumph of good over evil. And those same barbaric ancestors built fires on the hilltops at the year's turning to celebrate the same hope of the triumph of day over night and righteousness over wrongdoing. Centuries before the birth of Jesus the greatest of the Old Testament prophets foretold the time when the lion would lie down with the lamb and a little child should lead them; and the Jews celebrated at the winter's turn a festival of peace.

"For us who are Christians this Mass of Christ—and that is what Christmas means—is the festival of the birthday of One who preached that the light of the world had come who would rule by love, and who taught that the whole law and the prophets was to love God with all one's heart and one's neighbor as one's self. "In all the dark centuries this dream has never been fully realized, but it remains man's eternal longing and eternal hope. And to help keep alive that faith and that hope this tree will shine.

December 20, recorded at the New York Herald Tribune. The envelope addressed to Miss Dorothy Thompson: "Your speech to aid Jews and Jews in Times Square and on the air marks you as a definite enemy of the new and greater Germany. Such displays must not and cannot continue. You will pay for your stupidity! Should you attempt to continue spreading such contemptible lies we shall take care of you and yours!"

December 20, recorded at the Theater Arts Committee, 132 West Forty-third Street, New York: "Your contemptible action in using a sacred German festival to aid the enemies of the new and greater Germany strikes a challenging blow at every true German. I was a disgusted witness of your sickening demonstration in Times Square tonight, and I would consider myself as yellow and cringing as a Jew if I did not protest against this insulting attack on Germany, whose destiny

is an inspiration to all white people. I warn you that there are many others who feel as I do. You may expect to hear from us in a more direct manner."

December 23, 1938.

Dear Sir and Madam (or Sirs and Madams): I am compelled thus publicly to answer your communications of December 20, because you do not favor me with a signature (or signatures) nor an address, nor is the handwriting, in penciled block letters, familiar to me, although the contents of your communications are. I have received letters to this effect many times.

My political loyalties, sir or madam, are to the ideas upon which this country is founded. It might be interesting for you, if you expect to remain here long, to investigate them. You will find them very simply and directly expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—particularly in the first ten, and the fourteenth amendments.

As for your suggestion that you might "take care of me," you should have no difficulty, because I am quite accessible. But should your solicitude take the form which seems implied, I fear that it would be generally misunderstood. It is not our custom in this unenlightened land, to remove political opponents in the fashion you seem to approve as a sign of the "destiny" and "inspiration of all white people." Even critics of the president of the United States are not dealt with in this manner.

Meanwhile, since you appear uninformed regarding the strange laws and customs of this backward country, may I point out that even the sending of anonymous threatening letters through the mails is considered a legal offense. I am therefore turning your communications over to the police.

You are welcome to do the same with my broadcasted speech, the complete text of which is printed above.

Sincerely,
DOROTHY THOMPSON.

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Call Board

- ELGINORE Today—Double bill, "Dawn Patrol" with Erol Flynn and Basil Rathbone and "Spring Madness" with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres.
- Wednesday—Double bill, "The Shining Hour" with Joan Crawford and Robert Young and "Orphans of the Street" with Tommy Ryan and Ralph Morgan.
- CAPITOL Today—Frederic March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart" and Roy Rogers in "Shine on Harvest Moon."
- Wednesday—Double bill, "Little Tough Guys in Society" with Miacha Auer and Mary Boland and "CIPHER BUREAU" with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury.
- STATE Today—Double Bill, Janet Gaynor, Franchot Tone and Robert Montgomery in "Three Loves Has Nancy" and Don Ameche and Arleen Whalen in "Gateway," Mickey Mouse cartoon.
- Thursday—"David Copperfield" with W. C. Fields, Lionel Barrymore, Freddie Bartholomew and Maureen O'Sullivan and "Renfrew of the Mounted" with James Newell and Carol Hughes.
- Saturday midnight show, special New Year's frolic.
- GRAND Today—"Blondie," based on the comic strip by Chic Young with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.
- Wednesday—"Girls' School" with Anne Shirley, Ralph Bellamy and Nan Grey.
- Saturday—"Thanks for Everything" with Jack Oakie, Adolph Menjou, Jack Haley and Arleen Whelan.
- HOLLYWOOD Today—Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware."
- Wednesday—Family night, Martha Raye and Bob Hope in "Give Me a Sailor."
- Friday—Double bill, Joe Penner in "Go Chase Yourself" and Bob Baker in "Western Trails."

Plan Expansion For Tuna Fishery

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 26—(AP)—A \$175,000 expansion and construction program to handle the rapidly expanding tuna packing industry here next year was planned by the Columbia River Packers association.

The money would cover expansion of cold storage facilities and construction of a reduction plant, the largest development in the fishing industry on the lower Columbia river in many years.

W. L. Thompson, chairman of the association's board, said the work would assure employment for an additional 250 persons from September 15 to the end of the following April.

Mahoney Predicts 3d Term for FDR

PORTLAND, Dec. 26—(AP)—William Mahoney, Klanzfath Falls, unsuccessful democratic nominee for US senator in the November election, predicted on his return from the east Saturday that President Roosevelt would be drafted to run for a third term in 1940.

"I made it a point to talk to laboring people, farmers, small business men and business executives," he said, "and among the great middle class I found a deep affection for the president."

Home Owned Hollywood 15

THREE LOVES HAS 15c

—AND HIT NO. 2—

"Professor Beware"

FAMILY NIGHT 40c

MARtha RAYE - BOB HOPE

"Give Me a Sailor"

—AND HIT NO. 2—

Story of College Life "SPRING MADNESS" Maureen O'Sullivan Lew Ayres —PLUS— Walt Disney's "MOTHER GOOSE GOES HOLLYWOOD"

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