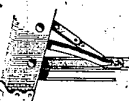


# ... HERE IS THE *Sale* YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR ... SIX NEW IMPROVED SAMSON BRIDGE TABLES

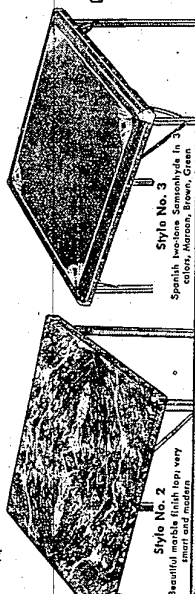
**\$1.98** won't buy a new model car but it will buy a new model SAMSON BRIDGE TABLE with all these features available only in Samson Tables

- Washable stainproof tops of Samsonhyde
- Double braced leg supports of steel
- Oversized legs (fluted for beauty)
- Extra large size (30 inches square)
- Smooth round edges (easy to pick up cards)
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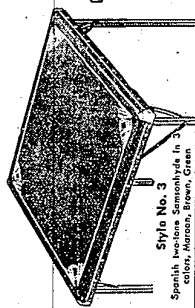


NOTE—Double braced legs, a sturdy, stamped steel reinforcement prevents the legs from ever getting wobbly.

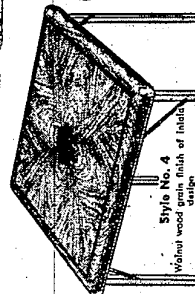
**SHOP EARLY WHILE SELECTIONS ARE THE BEST**



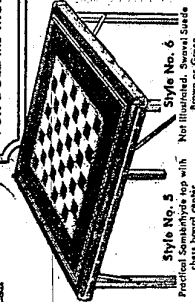
Style No. 2  
Beautiful mahogany finish top  
—modern and modern



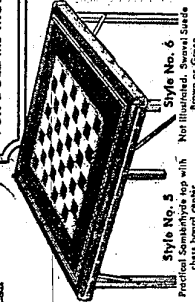
Style No. 3  
Spanish leather, Samsonhyde in 3  
colored, Mahogany, Brown, Green



Style No. 4  
Washed wood finish, Rich of India  
—with  
—design



Style No. 5  
Perfect finish with  
—chess board center



Style No. 6  
Not like the others  
—Brown or Green

**\$1.98**  
MADE TO SELL  
FOR DOLLARS MORE

Your choice of seven smart styles

1. Antique white
2. Marble finish top
3. Spanish leatherette
4. Wood grain finish
5. Checker board pattern
6. Swivel Suede top
7. Black Samsonhyde top

"America's Favorite Bridge Tables"  
**SAMSON**

We are able to put on this exclusive CARD TABLE SALE through co-operation of the manufacture. We are limited to a few dozen tables. Order two or three today. We will deliver them.

**HATTON'S**  
**FARMINGTON HARDWARE CO.**  
L. G. Hatton  
Farmington  
E. O. Hatton  
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THESE TABLES REGULARLY SELL FOR \$250, \$250, \$400 and up to \$500. Don't fail to get one or two of these tables while this SALE IS ON. The time is limited. Don't wait too long and be sorry.

## WOMEN SHOULD KNOW RELATION OF PRICES

Farm women and urban home-makers have a mutual interest in food prices and in their relation to other costs of living, according to the home economics department at Michigan State College.

The fact that bacon costs now are much higher than they were one year ago causes many buyers to forget that present bacon prices are lower than they were in 1920 or in 1925. The fact is often forgotten that more people can now buy bacon at the higher price than could buy it last year at the low price. The price of food is of prime importance to people who have no money to buy anything.

Farmers and the working people of the cities have common interests and neither can have prosperity without the other enjoying a share of it. The farmer's wife who shares in the receipts of higher

prices for hogs also shares in the increased buying of things which the city woman's husband manufactures.

Retail sales in towns of less than 2,500 population and from mail order houses dropped from \$9,200,000,000 in 1929 to \$3,900,000,000 in 1932. Economic levels were at low ebb on the farm and in the towns in 1932 and the fact that farm prices were at ruinous levels did not help the urban dweller. The sales figures show that townpeople as well as farmers quit buying manufactured goods.

Housekeepers in the city should remember that the farmers' wives who obtain more spending money from better prices for farm produce also buy many kinds of manufactured articles which are higher in price than they were in 1932. Buyers' strikes against makers are no more logical than similar strikes against manufactured goods.

Letters to the Editor MUST BE SIGNED.

## Young Children Need Frequent Rests

Sleep at frequent intervals is necessary for children before the school age, according to Mary Lewis, instructor in Home Management at Michigan State College.

Miss Lewis recently outlined essential conditions for good sleeping habits and placed a strenuous day at the head of the list.

"I would venture to suggest," she stated, "that the child's ordinary daily experiences are as strenuous as stimulating, and as demanding as frequent adjustments as that of an adult, while on his first tour through foreign lands."

"In order that children may react toward the interests of what appears to us to be a very ordinary day with the abandon characteristic of healthy intelligent youngsters—they must have enough sleep at frequent enough intervals to permit their bodies to recover from the constant stimulations of their waking hours."

Miss Lewis insisted, however, that the sleep periods should be dragged out since night interference with night sleeping habits.

Other conditions necessary for the development of good sleeping habits were given as follows:

- (1) Regular hours for sleep should be established by parents;
- (2) Care should be taken to prevent depletion of energy to avoid restlessness and, in extreme cases, tantrums;
- (3) Sleeping rooms should have rapidly changing currents of air;
- (4) Children should not be tucked in too tightly in order to permit some freedom of movement;
- (5) Children should be in good physical condition;
- (6) Children should be satisfied with their day's activity and at peace with themselves.

The Works Progress Administration is now one of the largest, if not the largest, single employer of labor in Michigan.

## MISS ESTHER MIDDLEWOOD PLAYING BASKETBALL AT "M"

Miss Esther Middlewood, of Farmington, graduate student at the University of Michigan, is playing basketball this year in the contests sponsored by the sororities and Independent of the University for women.

"GREAT" MEN

I doubt if great men create epochs; they announce them, more sensitive to influence, therefore see and speak first, and hence seem to cause the new era when they are more delicate instruments vibrating to the first footfalls of its approach.—Romain Rolland.

Escanaba Lions are organizing a permanent safety council to co-operate with the State Safety Council. Various clubs will have two representatives each on the council.

Send in news items EARLY.

## Gypsy Race Much Mixed; Fourteen Dialects Used

The gypsy race is now a very much mixed one, with elements of the blood of all of the countries in which they have resided; and gypsies from one part of the world may present characteristics and appearances quite different from those of another part, notes a correspondent in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The English word, gypsy, reflects the old belief of many countries that the gypsies were Egyptians. In other countries they were called Tartars. The old agreement of the traditions concerning them was that they had come to Europe out of the East.

Modern inquiry has revealed a good deal of their true history, however, and has established that the race is originally from northwestern India. Bands of the inhabitants of this region were driven away from their homes and set wandering by hordes of northern invaders which swept down upon them in the Ninth century.

These forerunners of the modern gypsy moved into Kابلستان and Persia, and ultimately fledged through Syria into Egypt and northern Africa and through Turkey into Europe. There are now 14 or more distinct dialects of their language in European countries—indicating their widespread distribution.

## Seas of Sand Cover Many Populous Towns in China

Seas of sand in Inner Asia have for thousands of years been creeping down over China. Picked up by the powerful winter winds sweeping down from the north this sand dunes ground to powder by the great ice age glaciers, blankets Chinese cities and fields. Drifting dunes—great, slow-moving waves of sand—creep through fertile valleys and populous towns smothering out their life. This has been going on for ages, says a writer in Pathfinder Magazine, and occasionally changing water courses which cut through the yellow layers of old ground levels reveal secrets held for centuries by the sands.

Some years ago a Taoist monk traveling over the windswept, featureless dunes of the Tung Huang district came upon what appeared to be a brass table top protruding from the sand. Subsequent excavations proved it to be the crown of a brass Buddha 100 feet high. Near its base was a large monastery and other evidence of the days, centuries past, when the valley supported a large population before being buried under many feet of desert dust.

## Moon's Phases

The various phases or appearances of the moon to us are due to the variation in relative positions of sun, earth and moon, notes a writer in the Detroit News. (The moon is a sphere; all of whose surface is believed to be lifeless and cold, though it is always the same face or side that is turned toward the earth. As in the case of the earth, the sun lights only one-half of it, while the other half remains in darkness. In the phase known as new moon, the bright face of the moon is turned away from us and the moon is invisible. Then in a few days we see a small part of the bright surface, which, owing to our position, appears as a slender crescent. As the moon moves along in its orbit around the earth, this crescent increases to a half moon, and thence through the gibbous phase to full moon, after which it begins to wane, passing through the corresponding stages again. When the moon is between the earth and the sun we have the new moon, and phases up to half moon; when the earth is between the sun and the moon we get the phases between half moon and full moon.

## Relics From Ur

Three inscribed terra cotta cuneiform tablets from Mesopotamia, that ancient land that had seen centuries of civilization when Europe was still peopled with barbarians, are on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution. They were found in the city of Ur where Abraham was born some 2,000 years before Christ. But even then these cuneiform tablets were old. They were placed in the walls of a temple built by King Libit-Ishtar who preceded Rim-Sin, ruler at the birth of Abraham, and their inscriptions are devoted to praising the king. One of the tablets is a list of the king's old king. But while the inscriptions speak mostly of the ancient ruler they also corroborate parts of the Bible. They mention cuneiform in the Book of Genesis the existence of which had been doubted—Pathfinder Magazine.

## How X-Ray Has Aided Science

The Public Health Service says that the invention of the X-ray is one of the three-fold importance to the medical profession. It has made possible the examination of fractured bones to insure proper mending; the examination of internal organs such as the stomach and lungs, and consequent increase in knowledge as to the position and function; and finally, the ray themselves have a certain medicinal and therapeutic value as in the treatment of skin cancers.

## PIERSON RELATES MICHIGAN WPA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

An accounting of the five-month-old WPA program in Michigan, as it enters the new year, was submitted this week to the President and the speaker of this state by Administrator Harry L. Pierson.

It shows that:

- Eighty-four per cent of all WPA projects in Michigan are physical public improvements.
- Ninety-two per cent of all WPA funds being currently disbursed in Michigan go directly to labor.
- Ninety-eight per cent of all funds spent for materials go directly into construction.
- The number of administrative employees is only 1.6 per cent of the total WPA payroll.
- The WPA on January 2 was employing \$8,084 former relief dependents and 2,379 non-relief supervisors on or about the state in administrative offices.
- Wages have been increased in a majority of the 83 counties since inauguration of the program and introduction of a four-day week to give WPA workers time to compete for jobs in private industry is under discussion.
- All completed projects have been finished within original time and cost estimates.
- "Satisfaction with the performance of the Works Progress Administration to date is general, both among the workers lifted from the inactivity of the dole and in the communities contributing to projects," Administrator Pierson reported.
- "With few exceptions, the workers have embraced the opportunity of a steady job, of being strictly on their toes with a regular pay check, and of reconditioning themselves and their households for the better jobs they hope for in private business. The good the WPA is accomplishing in restoring the morale of this part of the population of Michigan, though the scarcity wage has meant hardship in many cases, is inestimable."
- "Unwarranted criticism of the WPA and the administration will not deceive these people nor the co-operating communities which are getting permanent public works they could not otherwise afford."
- The report showed 1,458 projects approved for operation in Michigan up to December 1, calling for federal allotments of \$36,735,238, to which local government, as sponsors, agreed to add \$5,245,145, chiefly for materials.
- Of this total, 534 projects representing a federal cost of \$30,983,460—or 84 per cent—are straight construction projects falling into five major classifications:

  - 1—Highways, roads and streets; 379 projects of which 255 are new construction, 124 repairs and improvements, costing \$21,369,804.
  - 2—Public buildings; 215 projects of which 83 are new construction, 147 repairs and modernization, costing \$3,355,844.
  - 3—Water supply and purification; 83 projects costing \$2,135,939.
  - 4—Sewers; 165 projects costing \$3,813,558.
  - 5—Parks and playgrounds; 92 projects costing \$1,630,108.

- Most of these projects are now in operation.
- Of the \$8,000 relief workers on WPA payrolls, nearly 10,000 are women. The reaction of one of these women to a WPA job, as expressed in a letter to the administrator which he included in the report, read in part as follows:

"I am one of many women whom the past few years have left without home, means, relatives. Of mature years, without the strength or attractiveness of youth, without modern training and the self confidence it gives, I found myself victim of a mental condition of fear which ... made me unable to compete for a place in private industry."

"The WPA has provided me with work I can do and sufficient wages to provide a comfortable room and nourishing food. I am working on the book binding project at the White School (Detroit). May something of this sort remain a part of our government until it is possible to help every worker get on their own feet and face life once more ... without fear."

- During the last week of December, the report showed, the WPA disbursed money to the state total of \$554,500, of which \$378,140—or 92 per cent—went out in pay checks.
- All disbursements of WPA funds are made through a branch of the United States treasury set up in Lansing and manned by treasury officers. All purchases of supplies and materials are made by this office, which receives bids from private contractors.
- The State Police announce that rigid enforcement of the traffic safety statute began January 1. The law, enforcement of which has been delayed, to give operators a chance to equip their vehicles with safety devices, requires power brakes on all loads grossing over 3,000 pounds and forbids more than one four-wheel vehicle on one highway. The maximum length of trailer and tractor is 50 feet. Equipment violating the law will be impounded beginning with the first day of the new year.