

The Newark Post

VOL. XXV

NEWARK, DELAWARE,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934

NUMBER 30

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES CHOSEN IN SMOOTH-RUNNING HARMONIOUS CONVENTION AT DOVER

John G. Townsend, Jr., Renominated For U. S. Senator,
J. George Stewart of Wilmington Nominated for Congress.
Platform and Keynote Speech Strictly Regular

The Republican State Convention was opened at Dover yesterday at 12 o'clock, standard time, by the acting chairman of the State Committee, Captain Harry V. Lyons, of Lewes. After the preliminary reading of the call for the convention, Captain Lyons introduced the keynote speaker, Attorney George C. Hering, Jr., of Wilmington. Mr. Hering is a resident of Brandywine Hundred, has offices in Wilmington and is a native of one of Kent County's ideal farming communities near Felton, where Mr. Hering's family is prominent. The keynote's speech accorded with the regular Republican attitudes toward present conditions and the efforts of the Roosevelt administration to meet the national emergency. Mr. Hering stressed the following points: A belief that the Constitution is imperiled by the emergency departures of the New Deal; that under past interpretation of the Constitution Americans had great incentive to develop all opportunities for economic advance by individual initiative and never needed planned economy to reach the highest standard of living of any country. He did not go into the present standard of living, but after calling for economy in government, a balanced budget, sound money and withdrawal of all government interference with industry and business, said in regard to relief, "We favor the administration of relief in such manner that it will fully care for the deserving needy and not retard recovery or burden us with excessive taxes." He opposed crop control, presidential power to adjust the tariff, and all experiments.

Mr. Hering praised the present Republican Senators, pointing with pride to Senator Hastings' position on a national campaign committee, praised the administration of Governor C. Douglass Buck and analyzed with strong approval the financial policy of the Governor and the excellent financial condition of the State in spite of the serious hampering conditions and demands of the depression.

Platform

The formal platform adopted by the Convention followed very closely the keynote's speech but in somewhat more stereotyped political phrasing. Both speech and platform

attack the Democrats of the last General Assembly as the sole cause of the legislative fiasco in regard to relief and make a great point of preserving the past tradition in regard to the U. S. Constitution.

In the "pledge" which is part of the platform a more constructive outlook is indicated. The pledge follows:

Party's Pledge

We pledge the Republican Party (1) to give to the people of the State honest and economical government and to conduct the various departments of the government with efficiency, ability and an eye single to the best interest of the people; (2) To continue to establish, maintain and improve the highways of the State in accordance with the high standard that now obtains; (3) To continue to foster, support and improve the educational system of the State to the fullest extent of the financial ability of the State, to the end that the State may discharge its obligation to its children by providing them with opportunity in accordance with the best educational trends of the time; (4) To support appropriate measures, in cooperation with State and national bodies, to bring about as soon as possible the complete restoration of our State and national life resources; (5) To support appropriate measures to simplify the organization of State and county administration in the interest of economy and efficiency; (6) To continue to maintain and improve the welfare institutions of the State to the extent of the financial ability of the State.

(7) To favor equal rights for women and to support appropriate action to abolish discrimination against women.

Conclusion

"In conclusion, we take pride in both the present and former administrations of Governor Buck and commend him and his subordinates in the executive department and all other State officials for the able, honest and efficient service they have rendered the people of the State. We assert, without fear of challenge, that Governor Buck's unceasing efforts for the welfare of the State during the past six years furnishes the most conspicuous example of unselfish public service that the history of our State provides."

OPENING OF BOWLING ALLEYS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

Announced By American Legion. Special Feature Opening Night

Bowling and bowling enthusiasts plan to limber up and get in shape for a big season this year at the bowling alleys of the American Legion Holding Company.

The popular sport centre opened last year on Cleveland Avenue to start activities, and the Legionnaires are going to give the public the advantage of the experiences last season by opening the alleys Saturday, September 1, 1934.

If you miss the feature of the opening night you will be sorry.

Exhibitions of bowling by Mr. Jack Bergen, the new bowling expert engaged to manage the Legion alleys this year, will be on the schedule at 7:15 p. m. and 9:15 p. m., Saturday night, in addition to regular opening night activities.

Various changes in arrangement for conducting of League matches and workouts of all sorts have been made for the benefit of contestants. The Holding Company are getting an early start and have made plans that they feel sure will offer the public everything they want in clean sport, service, cleanliness and courtesy.

Be sure to get busy and if interested in a team or wish to get on a team, see the management so as to get in on the exceedingly interesting contests this year, which will have a different appeal.

Any organization contemplating entering the Leagues is kindly asked to make application promptly so that teams can be evenly matched when schedules are arranged.

U. S. Destroyer At Marine Terminal, Wilmington

Over the coming week-end, beginning Saturday, the United States destroyer Bainbridge will be at the Marine Terminal, Wilmington, and seen for inspection of the public from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATED AT DOVER

United States Senator, John G. Townsend, Jr., Selbyville.
Congress, John George Stewart, art, Wilmington.
Attorney General, F. Warren Green, Wilmington.
State Auditor, J. Henry Hazel, Dover.

State Treasurer, Warren T. Moore, Harrington.
Insurance Commissioner, Jas. Postles Hammond, Milford.

Senator Townsend was renominated for the full six year term, beginning January 3, 1935. Mr. Green was renominated for the office he is now filling by virtue of his appointment by Governor C. Douglass Buck following the elevation of Daniel J. Layton, former attorney general, to the office of chief justice. Mr. Hazel was renominated for the position in which he is now serving. Mr. Stewart is a member of the State Boxing Commission. Mr. Moore is a comparative newcomer in State politics and Mr. Hammond has never held public office before.

Firmin Swinnen Attends Organists Convention

Mr. and Mrs. Firmin Swinnen of Wilmington will attend the 27th Annual Convention of the National Association of Organists at Worcester, Massachusetts, from September 10 to 14. Mr. Swinnen, well-known in Newark, is the organist at Longwood and at Christ P. E. Church near Wilmington.

DEMOCRATS HAVE CONTEST FOR DELEGATES IN NEWARK DISTRICTS

At the meeting of the local district Democratic committees this week to select delegates to the State Convention, a division of sentiment existed between the active "Adams supporters" and the "independents." Both sides assert good faith to the party, and the independents maintain that they wish their delegates to go uncommitted, neither committed to nor against Congressman Wilbur Adams for renomination. They say they will support the winners 100 per cent. The Adams supporters deprecate the lack of harmony in support of candidates who, as they report, announced themselves a week ago and are Adams men.

The Adams delegates selected by their supporters at the meeting are Delaware Gregg, Orville Sidwell, Robert Crow and William Clancy. The independent delegates and alternates are: First District—Delegate, J. Harvey Dickey; alternate, F. Allyn Cooch. Delegate, Geo. W. Murray; alternate, Mrs. Morris Ewing. Second District—Delegate, Ralph Edmonson; alternate, David W. Chalmers. Delegate, Benj. T. Eubanks; alternate, Frank Lutton.

Millcreek Friends' Meeting To Have Annual Service

That the old meeting house may continue to have some part in community life a meeting for worship will be held at Millcreek Friends' Meeting House on next Sunday afternoon, September 2, at three o'clock, daylight saving time. All are cordially invited.

Millcreek Meeting House is just north of Korner Ketch on a good hard road.

Delaware Scientists Are Prominent In Chemical Field

At the American Chemical Society annual meeting in Cleveland the week of September 10, Delaware chemists will contribute the results of original work, study and experiment. Dr. Charles L. Reese, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., is president of the Society, and will make the opening address at the first session.

Jacob Handloff Passes Bar Examinations

Mr. Jacob Handloff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Handloff, has passed the Bar Examinations of the District of Columbia. Mr. Handloff is with the Legal Division of the Public Works Administration in Washington. He graduated from the Newark High School, 1926, the University of Delaware in 1930, and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School last year.

Newark M. E. Church Holds Regular Service

On next Sunday, the regular morning services will be held at the Methodist Church at eleven o'clock. The pastor, Dr. Walter E. Gunby, will preach.

GUEST OF LIONS



Mr. Hans Heidemann, of Germany, as he looked when formerly in Newark.

NEWARK LIONS HEAR PRAISE OF HITLER REGIME

German Visitor, Well Known Here, Gives Talk

At the regular meeting of the Lions Club on Tuesday evening, the special speaker was Mr. Hans Heidemann from Cologne, Germany, who is interested in the manufacture of machinery for embossing paper, leather and other materials. He represents his father's firm, whose business is chiefly export to United States and other countries. Before the war Mr. Heidemann spent nine months in Newark at the Jacob Thomas paper mill, learning wallpaper making in connection with his father's machinery business. He was called into World War service upon his return to Germany. He spoke of the Hitler regime, saying that conditions were better in Germany now than before Hitler took control. He spoke from the industrialist's point of view, but thought conditions of labor had improved. He answered questions for about three-quarters of an hour after his talk. In that time about every subject of international interest was mentioned. It was new to the Lions to hear first hand the point of view of a real Hitler supporter. There was a good attendance at the meeting.

Mr. John K. Johnston and Mr. Walter R. Powell, friends of Mr. Heidemann, were guests of the meeting. Mr. Powell has visited the speaker in Germany.

Time For School!

Newark merchants who have school supplies as part of their stock in trade are now putting on display those inviting pencils, crayons, notebooks, companions and satchels, that even the boy who lags to school delights to buy and which thrill the small girl. Dr. George W. Rhodes has devoted both windows to an enticing display to lure the children or the college student to prepare for efficient work.

Cheering Notes In Newark

Of interest on South College Avenue recently are the newly paved surface of Winslow Road, inviting the motorist to turn toward the gables of Orchard Road amid their trees; also the ripening stretch of sweet corn in the Red Men's garden, and the fine appearance of the home of Weldon C. Waples in its freshly painted white and dark green.

North Chapel street has fresh painted houses and here and there on other streets homes glisten in fresh colors against the luxuriant green the rains have brought. Flowers, too, seem unusually luxuriant. The Jonathan Johnson garden fairly bursts its large bounds with colorful bloom. On "Quality Hill," and also on New London Avenue where Newark's colored folks live the flowers have been planted and tended to their late summer perfection.

Plan To Protect Delaware Fish

The Federal Bureau of Fisheries is in correspondence with the Delaware Fish and Game Commission proposing aid to protect and increase the supply of fish in Delaware waters. This has been an excellent season and the prolific catches have meant much in food supply to the individual citizen.

BETTER HOUSING CAMPAIGN BRINGS RESPONSE FROM CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Merchants Also Join Crusade For Improved Homes Under Federal Housing Administration Stimulus

From all parts of the country Better Housing Campaigns are being reported as already underway in village, town, and city. Rural communities, which may take advantage of several forms of government aid are also being canvassed or organized for general farm and housing improvement. Not all of the proposed improvement is by government loan, by any means. In many places, residents and business establishments have decided to repair or modernize houses, stores, and plants as a first step in getting the community campaign underway.

Following its pamphlet on "How owners of homes and business property can secure the benefit of the National Housing Act," and the pamphlet on "Community Campaigns," a third pamphlet has been issued this week by the Federal Housing Administration. This one is for the use of "Architects, Contractors, Building Supply and other Merchants." The bulletin explains how they may cooperate with the Better Housing Program with profit to themselves and benefit to community and country.

Some of the sections of the new pamphlet follow:

Introduction

The Better Housing Program, sponsored by the United States Government under the National Housing Act, is your program. No matter what your business, it will put money in your pocket if you accept the opportunity it presents to you.

Money spent in your locality for repairs, remodeling and property improvements brings first profits to architect, supply dealer, contractor, realtor, painter, plumber, electrician—to every man in your local building industry with services or goods to sell. But the benefits of the program also will be felt immediately throughout the entire community. Merchants in every line—furniture, carpets, department stores, hardware stores—every business and professional man will feel the effects of new money in circulation, reemployment and a pickup in business generally. Substantial profits will come to everyone in every community where the program is made a success. You can share and speed general recovery by doing your part now.

It's Your Opportunity—Start Now!

The "key log" in the credit jam which has been holding back the building industry was removed by the National Housing Act, signed by the President June 27, 1934. Millions of dollars in idle capital are now available throughout the whole country for repairs, replacements and improvements to homes and business properties. This money is not Government money—not emergency, distress, nor relief money. It is Government-insured private capital released by local financial institutions for the benefit of private enterprise.

The Federal Housing Administration has oiled the credit (Continued on Page 8.)

DEMOCRATIC MEETING LAST THURSDAY

The Democrats of Pencader Hundred, at the call of the Hundred chairman, Mr. Benjamin W. Johnson, met at Dayette's store on Thursday evening, August 23rd, to elect six delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Dover. The following delegates and alternates from the first district were selected. Mr. George H. Duling, delegate, Mr. Isaac Duling alternate; Mr. John F. Mayer, delegate, Mr. William O'Connell, alternate; Mr. Oliver D. Rambo, delegate, Mr. Charles O'Rourke, alternate. From the second district—Mr. Archie W. Bradley delegate, Mr. John Lurty alternate; Mr. Benjamin W. Johnson delegate; Mr. Thomas A. Brown alternate; Mr. John R. Butler delegate, Mr. Herbert R. Bauer alternate.

The following primary election officers were named for September 8th and the place for the elections as follows: Inspector for first district, Mr. Allen Brown; judge, Mr. Cecil Vansant; judge, Mrs. Raymond McMullen; clerks, Miss Mary Rambo, Mrs. Florence Brown. Place of election, Mrs. Chlotilda Dayette's store. Officers for the second district—Inspector, Mr. John W. Sheets; judges, Miss Lillian DeVine, Mr. George Johnson; clerks, Mr. Russell Brown, Mrs. Goldy Austin. Place of election, home of Mr. Thomas A. Brown. After the delegates and election officers were selected a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted endorsing Edward W. Cooch for Attorney-General and instructing the delegates to vote for his nomination at the State Convention. There were interesting talks given by Mr. Wilson Price, Mr. Frank Moody, candidates for Levy Court; Mr. Archie W. Bradley, candidate for Representative; and Mr. Edward W. Cooch, candidate for Attorney-General. The next meeting will be at the call of the chairman, about the first of October.—Raymond McMullen, Secretary.

BANISHING THE MOSQUITO

The mosquito control exhibit now in the window of Leon A. Potts, on Main street, is intended for the householder. A large photograph of the rear portion of an attractive house and yard has the points of mosquito breeding source indicated by descriptive tags. There is a map of the State with Salt Marsh area marked, and photographs of the drainage work in process. Prominent in the display are the "Ten Commandments" for banishing the mosquito.

NEWARK SCHOOLS REGISTER PUPILS NEXT THURSDAY

Class Schedules and Other Details Are Now In Readiness For the Opening of School, September 10

All pupils who will enter the Newark School for the first time this year are asked to register in the Public School Office Thursday afternoon, September 6, between 1 and 3 o'clock (standard time). Birth certificates required for entrants to the first grade.

On Friday afternoon, September 7, from 1 to 2 (standard time), students may come to the buildings to get their room assignments and in the Junior-Senior High School to get their schedules. Transportation permits will also be distributed by the home room teachers.

The school will open with full session on Monday morning, September 10, at 7:40 (standard time). The same school hours will be followed as in previous years. The school buses will follow their regular schedule beginning with the first day.

During September the school will operate one hour earlier on account of the daylight saving time.

Pre-school conference of teachers begin Thursday morning, September 6th. Thursday afternoon students who have been working during the summer to make up deficiencies will be given examinations by teachers.

LIBERTY LEAGUE WILL CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS

Delaware Branch Of New Organization To Be Started

Captain William H. Stayton, Delawarean, formerly of Smyrna, and the father of the Prohibition Repeal movement is announced as the leader of a State membership campaign, soon to begin for the new American Liberty League. Mr. Irene du Pont, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, is a Delaware member of the National Executive Committee of the League. He has expressed his hope for the end of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The purposes of the League as expressed in the incorporation and in press interviews with its founders are to combat radicalism, re-educate the people to support the Constitution as interpreted in the past, to protect property rights, and to oppose legislation regarded by Leagues contrary to this program.

BETTER HOUSING CAMPAIGN BRINGS RESPONSE FROM CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

machinery. It has set the wheels in motion. But the Administration cannot knock at your door and hand you business. The success of your local Better Housing Program and the amount of business it brings you must depend on your cooperation and effort.

Your New Immediate Market

Any man or woman in your community who owns property and has a good credit record and a steady income may borrow from \$100 to \$2,000 to pay for property improvements. He may secure this credit from any local financial institution or local contractor or building supply dealer cooperating with the Government in the Better Housing Program. He may repay the loan in from twelve to thirty-six equal monthly payments, or if he is a farmer, at periods when he receives the proceeds from the sale of his crops. His cost for this new financing is extremely reasonable and the arrangements are simple and direct. His opportunity is large—but your opportunity is even larger, for you have goods or services to sell.

The Campaign In Your Community

The Federal Housing Administration has set up a close-knit organization to cooperate on the Better Housing Program with the local committees to be organized in every progressive community.

The local committee in your town, through its Chairman, will command the cooperation of the State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, and through him, the services and counsel of the Administration at Washington. The Administration will act as a clearing house so that every successful method used in any community will be made available to all.

Even though your business is not directly related to building, read the following pages anyhow. You will find many practical suggestions which you can apply to your business. Keep in mind that the Program means profits to you just as surely as to those in the building industry.

What can you contribute now—regardless of the nature of your business? You can contribute your time, your money and your efforts to make the Program succeed. Your trucks, window space, office and sales staff can render first rate help to your local committee. You can improve your own home and business property as an example, encourage your friends and employees to do the same. You can advertise vigorously in line with the local Program. Everything you do is worth while, because the ultimate profits come back to you!

The Housing Administration suggests that all persons and firms associated with the building industry should have a special committee to include architects, engineers, local trade and labor officers, building material manufacturers, distributors, jobbers, contractors, retailers, real estate men, trade association representatives and all others directly concerned in selling their services or products as a part of the Better Housing Program, and that aggressive sales efforts should be made by every one in the building field, and concludes this section as follows:

Follow Through

"Making it easy" for the property owner to finance his improvement job will affect directly the amount of business which comes your way. Every estimate you make should be fair to the property owner and fair to yourself—with your future business in mind. You will receive cash for your work and materials, and you should always quote the lowest cash price. The reputation of the building industry at this time rests, in every sense, on good materials, good workmanship and just prices.

Your interest in cooperating with the volunteer campaign and contributing to its efficiency is of paramount importance.

Points For The Property Owner

1. As business improves, prices may rise. Money is saved by making improvements now.
2. A stitch in time saves nine. Show him how, if he makes certain repairs which may be minor at the moment, he will save himself money in the long run. If he neglects them too long, they may later cost a great deal more.
3. Some improvements will actually pay for themselves within a short time. Point out to him that certain modern types of equipment save so much in operating expense that, aside from greater comfort and convenience, the saving will repay the loan.
4. Modernized properties bring higher rentals and better sales prices.
5. No investment returns greater dividends in comfort and satisfaction than money spent on the home.
6. Money spent on additions may increase the owner's rental income sufficiently to pay for the improvement.
7. By investing now in property improvements, the owner, as a citizen, helps to relieve distress among the unemployed, reduce relief taxes and improve business conditions in his city.

Questions Answered

1. Who may apply? Any property owner, individual, partnership or corporation, with a regular income from salary, commissions, business or other assured source. It is not necessary to be a depositor in the financial institution consulted.
2. To whom do I apply? To any National Bank, State Bank or Trust Company, Savings Bank, Industrial Bank, Building and Loan Association or Finance Company approved by the Federal Housing Administration; or to contractor or building supply dealer.
3. Do I borrow money from the government? No.
4. How much may I apply for? From \$100 to \$2,000 depending on your income, for improvements on any one property. A like amount in connection with not more than five properties (\$2,000 maximum on each). Approval by the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., must be secured by the lender in advance for loans on more than five properties.
- 4(a). Should I wait until I can spend \$100? No. The object is Better Housing, and the time is favorable. If you can pay cash for lesser improvements—do it now!
5. How long may notes run? For any number of months from one to three years. (Applications involving notes extended from 37 months to five years may be submitted to the Federal Housing Administration by financial institutions for special consideration.)
6. What security is required? Only that you have an adequate regular income and a good credit record in your community.
7. What assurance need I give?
 - (a) That you own the property. (Lessees under "repairing leases" may qualify under special circumstances which the local lending institutions can explain.)
 - (b) That the annual income of the signers of the note is at least five times the annual payments on the note.
 - (c) That your mortgage, if any, is in good standing, and that there are no past due taxes, interest or liens subjecting property to penalty or sale, against your property.
 - (d) That you will use the proceeds solely for property improvement.
8. What signatures are required? Signature of the property owner; and (except in special cases) if the owner is an individual and is married, also signature of wife or husband. No other co-signers or endorsers are required.
- 8(a). How much "down payment" is required? None.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

by Paul T. Haagen, A.I.A.

MODERNIZE NOW!



DO YOU NEED BOOK SPACE?

POSSIBLY there is a bay window or an alcove in the house in which a decorative, colorful and altogether charming bookcase may be built.

In the case illustrated the shelves are about 10 inches deep, built into the alcove, and the ends finished with wide boards and a broad formed beam at the ceiling may be shaped as indicated, or plain.

Notice that the wood valance board over the window curtains has been repeated at the top of the book cases. This brings another practical and

cozy corner into your home with little outlay of expense and effort. Copyright—WNU Service.

Washable Wall Paper

Did you know that there are washable wall papers? The designs are splendid, created by clever artists, and made by responsible firms. These papers can be safely washed with soap and water.

New Heating Plant

When remodeling, consider the new heating systems that provide healthful hot water heat. It is said they can be installed in a few days and a cellar is not necessary.

9. What is the cost of this credit? The financial institution may not collect as interest and/or discount and/or fee of any kind, a total charge in excess of an amount equivalent to \$5 per \$100 of the original face amount of a one year monthly installment note, deductible in advance.

For example: If you need \$285 for housing improvements, you might sign a note for \$300 payable in 12 equal monthly installments. In this case the note would not bear interest, because the maximum charge permitted (\$15) would be included in the face of the note.

If you borrow a larger amount, or if you repay in equal monthly installments extending beyond one year—from 13 months to 3 years—the total charge permitted would be at a proportionate rate.

10. Do I pay any other charge? No.

11. How does this cost compare? Compared with ordinary 60 or 90 day bank loans, it may be higher, depending on the section of the country. Compared with the same type of loans payable in monthly installments, it is much lower than heretofore available. The reduced cost is made possible because of the Government credit insurance to the financial institution.

This type of loan makes it possible for you to spread the payments over a long period. You do not have to keep money on deposit with the institution making the loan. You do not have to give a mortgage, except with certain institutions required by state laws to make loans only on mortgage security. You need not have friends or others sign your note, and you reap the benefits of the improvements now.

12. How do I pay the note? By making regular, equal, monthly payments until the note is paid in full, (seasonal payments for farmers in accordance with crop income dates).

13. May the owner of any kind of property apply? Applications will be considered for credit to improve one-family, two-family, or other residences; apartment buildings, stores, office buildings, factories, warehouses, farm buildings, etc.

14. Must I use specified building material? No, you are investing your own money (even though borrowed) in Better Housing. There will be no restrictions on your rights as an owner to use such materials and employ such methods of construction as you may desire—provided they meet the approval of the lending agency.

15. May I borrow to buy housing equipment? Yes, if the equipment is an integral part of the improved building. Furniture, refrigerators, stoves, etc., are movables (unless built in) and are not permitted under terms of your loan.

16. Where do I make payments? The regular installment payments will be made in person at the place of business of the financial institution, or by mail, or as otherwise arranged. No payment shall be made to any governmental office or organization.

17. What If I Can't Qualify? If you are not eligible for a loan under the terms of the National Housing Act, you may be eligible for a conditioning loan from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which has recently established a Reconditioning Division. Any one of the banks in your community will advise you where to make your application.

Built-in Equipment Approved For Insured Loans

Certain housing equipment is considered "built-in" under the regulation of the Federal Housing Administration. The lists which follow are suggestions only, selected to indicate the application of a basic policy covering items for insurable loans. There is a wide variety of equipment which becomes "a part of the real

estate when installed." Many items of equipment similar to those listed below may also be included. If your own interpretation of the policy leaves you in doubt, the Federal Housing Administration will be glad to rule on any specific item. "Built-in" include:

Plumbing equipment, including tubs and showers.
Individual lighting plants and equipment.
Incinerators and other garbage disposal systems, if built-in.
Non-detachable heating systems and equipment (coal, wood, oil, gas or electricity).

Domestic water heating equipment if non-detachable.
Conversion oil burners, including oil storage equipment and thermostatic controls.

Heating control devices.
Automatic stoking and ash removal equipment, if permanently attached to heating unit.

Lighting fixtures if integral part of wiring or gas system.
Radiation, if part of heating system, including valves and accessories.

Individual gas-making machines and equipment.
Water works system.

Wells and cisterns, including pumps and windmills.
Individual sewerage disposal systems, including septic tanks.

Water supply and sewerage connections with public mains.
Air-conditioning equipment, if built-in.

Humidifying equipment, if built-in.
All applied wall coverings.

Wall and floor tiles.
Built-in ventilating equipment, including fans.

Forced heat circulating equipment.
Fire escapes.

Sprinkler systems.
Fire and burglar alarm system.

Elevators and dumb waiters.
Kitchen units, including ranges and refrigerators, if built-in.

Linooleum and other floor covering, if laid.
Built-in ironing boards, dinettes, flower boxes, cabinets, book-cases, and cupboards.

Built-in laundry chutes.
Built-in refrigerators, including automatic refrigeration.

Fitted storm doors and sash built for porches, windows, etc.
Fitted screen doors and windows built for porches, windows, etc.

New doors and windows of all kinds.
Built-in door or wall mirrors.

Automatic garage door openers.
Weather stripping.

Awnings and other sun-protection made for windows and porches.

Coal chutes.
Built-in package receivers and mail boxes.

Concealed residential wall safes.
Door stops, and other building hardware.

Aside from specific equipment, such as indicated above, the cost of making all types of repairs, alterations and improvements to any type of building (both labor and materials) may be included in insured loans. In addition, such improvements to the grounds on which the buildings stand as—

Grading and landscaping.
Sidewalks, curbs and driveways, of permanent materials, where property is improved with buildings.

Underground lawn-sprinkler systems.
Demolition of old buildings (labor).

Silos, barns, sheds, and other buildings on improved farms.
New garage and out buildings.

And similar items.

HOME MAY DETERMINE MOVIE INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN SAYS DEWEY

Blame which is heaped on movies for lowering moral standards of youth may, in part, properly be directed towards parents and home life, suggests Dr. John Dewey, dean of American educators, writing in the current Rotarian Magazine. While "recent investigations, conducted with scientific care, have shown that many boys and girls have been stimulated in unwholesome ways by the movies," he points out that "the influence of movies upon children is fixed by the general tone and level of the child's surroundings."

"A boy or girl from a cramped environment that provides few outlets," he continues, "reacts very differently from one in which the movie is not the main vent for romance, and for acquaintance with conditions very different from those that habitually surround him."

"The luxury of scenes depicted on the screen, the display of adventure and easy sex relations, inculcate a boy or girl living in narrow surroundings with all sorts of new ideas and desires. Their ambitions are directed into channels that contrast vividly with actual conditions of life."

"The things that a boy or a girl from a well-to-do and cultivated home would discount or take simply as a part of the show are for other children ideals to be realized—and without special regard for the means of their attainment. The little moral at the close of the picture has no power compared with the force of desires that are excited."

One "healthy effect" of the depression seen by Dr. Dewey is "a more general questioning of the primacy of material values." With parents putting less stress on wealth, their example will become an important factor in forming more wholesome attitudes among children, wherewith to counteract any unwholesome suggestion motion pictures leave in the youthful mind. Schools also help in this, Dr. Dewey declares, with the child in the schoolroom only five to six hours a day and much time devoted to routine work, the teacher's influence is secondary to that of parents, the home, and other factors.

Foresters Plan

Inspection Tour

Harrisburg, Aug. 29.—Some 200 foresters, representing governmental and private organizations of the Middle Atlantic States, will make an inspection of the Delaware State Forest in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania on September 6, 7 and 8.

The occasion is a meeting of the Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters, at which foresters from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania will be present.

One of the scheduled stops on the

tour is a visit to Grey Towers at Millford, the estate of Governor Pinchot, who was a founder of the society when he was chief forester of the United States in 1900.

The Delaware State Forest, which is administered by the Department of Forests and Waters, comprises 65,000 acres of woodland located in Pike and Monroe Counties. The foresters will visit Childs State Forest Park, the Promised Land public camp grounds, and several of the extensive tree plantations in the tract.

PRAYING MANTIS AIDS GARDNERS

Some amateur gardeners regard the praying mantis, which are now beginning to appear in gardens, as just one more pest to be exterminated. This is an extremely mistaken attitude. While the mantis is a fierce-looking little creature, it is not only harmless but very beneficial, for it is a voracious feeder on noxious insects. Although carnivorous, it is awfully immune to the diseases which are supposed to result from a diet wholly lacking in the vitamins and roughage furnished by salad greens.

This summer should yield a large crop of mantises, as the heavy storms of last August and September swept thousands of them northward, just before their breeding time, and many egg-cases were deposited in States Island, Long Island and New Jersey.

The egg-cases, somewhat resembling papier-mâché, are attached to dry twigs or small stems of plants in the garden. Where the egg-cases are found on weeds or dead stems that must be removed, careful gardeners keep the sections to which they are attached and make them fast to some shrub in a sunny spot where they will hatch out.

In June or July the tiny young mantises, no larger than flies, emerge one by one and begin to forage. A few survive, but ants and birds get most of them. Usually the survivors are not seen until they are half grown. Their protective coloration makes them almost invisible even when they are actually in plain sight. Watching their actions is plain sight. They are tremendously interesting to any one who needs a good excuse to lean on a weeding hoe and meditate on the wonders of nature.

A mature mantis discovered just before cold weather sets in may be brought indoors and turned loose on the house plants. Should there be no insects for it to eat, it may be fed on flies and finely ground meat and liver-wurst and given water to drink.

A praying mantis lived in the house of the writer for several weeks last Autumn. We marveled when a Clarice ate ground moths, measured on our finger tips, lapped water from a spoon and posed for her photograph most obediently. She ate many more insects, one on a parrot plant and the other on the stem of her cage—Arthur D. Chapman in N. Y. Times.

ROBBERS' ROOST



By ZANE GREY

THE STORY

CHAPTER I—Jim Wall, young cowboy, from Wyoming, in the early days of the cattle industry, seeks a new field in Utah. He meets Hank Hays, who admits to being a robber, and tells Wall he is working for an Englishman named Herrick, who has located a big ranch in the mountains. Herrick has employed a small army of rustlers and gun-fighters, and Hays and others are plotting to steal their employer's cattle and money. Hays wants Wall to throw in with the rustlers.

CHAPTER II—At the little settlement of Green River, Hays gets into an argument with a gambler called Slim, over a poker game. Wall sees Hays' life by bluffing the gambler out of signing. With Hays and two other rustlers, Happy Jack and Lincoln, Jim Wall starts out for Herrick's ranch. In camp, the first night out, Jim regrets the step he has taken, but it is too late to turn back.

CHAPTER III—The four men arrive at the ranch. Herrick announces that his sister, Helen, is coming to the ranch. Hays unfolds his plan for getting possession of the 12,000 head of live stock on the Herrick ranch. He and his lieutenants ride away to drive off the first bunch of cattle. Jim remains behind to shoot it out, if necessary, with Heeseman, Hays' rival among the cattle rustlers. Jim sees a dust cloud, which he is certain denotes the arrival of Heeseman and his gang. He stands with rifle ready.

CHAPTER IV—Heeseman tells Wall that Hays was once his (Heeseman's) partner and double-crossed him. Herrick delegates Jim to go to Grand Junction to meet Miss Herrick. Jim gets Hays, a young cowboy with him to tell her that he (Jim) is desperate of the worst type. Barnes does not, but the girl treats the information lightly.

CHAPTER V

They came to a long, level valley, where the white road was like a floor, and the horses went like the wind.

What was going to be the effect of this extraordinary woman upon the nerve men of this lonely region? Upon that worthy Hank Hays?

At last the horses had to be held in at the base of the longest ascent on the journey. Miss Herrick tucked her shawl over her head with the ends of the veil underneath the edges of her bonnet.

"What a run! I'm used to horses—not to running along—with a vehicle like this," she said, breathlessly.

"Wait till one of these old drivers gets a chance at you. I'm really no teamster."

"Are you a cowboy?"

"Didn't young Barnes tell you who and what I am?" queried Jim, turning to her.

"I trapped that you were a stranger to Utah—that you were from Wyoming, where you had killed many bad men, and that your mere reputation was enough out here to keep rustlers and desperados away from Star ranch. Mr. Wall, you certainly are a hero in his eyes."

It did not take great perspicacity to guess that Jim was not far from that in her eyes. He groaned in spirit.

"I see that you will not tell me about yourself," she went on. "Pardon my inquisitiveness. But I must inform you that I expect to go into the ranching business with my brother. You will be working for me, then, as well."

"I hope you don't, Miss Herrick," he blurted out, impulsively. "Somebody must tell you, it oughtn't come from a—rider like me. But this is no place for such a girl as you."

"What do you mean, Mr. Wall? That hardly seems a compliment to me. I am a woman, and I want to."

"Miss Herrick, you didn't get my meaning," replied Jim, hastily, with strong feeling. "It is not you who couldn't fit in. You've convinced me you could. And that is the biggest compliment I could pay you. . . . I would that you will not be able to live and work too, the way you want to. You dare not ride around—or even leave the house. Even that—"

"For mercy's sake, why not?" she demanded, in astonishment.

"Because, young woman, you are too new, too strange, too lovely to risk yourself in sight of these men at the ranch. . . . Not all of them. But some of them."

"You cannot be serious."

"I swear it, Miss Herrick."

"But what of the vaunted chivalry of cowboys? I've read of Fremont, Kit Carson, Crook, and many others. And of the thousands who are unknown."

"That is true," he replied, his voice husky. "Thank God, I can say so. But you won't find that at Star ranch."

"You say I am too new, strange, too—too lovely to risk—I understand you, of course. I must doubt it, despite your evident strong feeling. You may be playing a western joke on me."

"I wish I was."

"My brother will know, if there is anything in what you say."

"Not! No!" burst out Jim. "Herrick doesn't know. He never will know. He can't see through a millstone with a hole in it. Oh, don't misunderstand me. Herrick is a fine chap, but this is no place for an English gentleman and sportsman, any more than it is a fit place for his sister."

"That is for us to decide," she returned, coldly. "I shall ride, anywhere and everywhere. I've always ridden. I'd go mad not to get on a horse in this glorious country."

"I've done my best. I've told you," he said, curtly, as if he were also addressing his conscience.

"I thank you, Mr. Wall," she said, quick to catch the change in him. "No doubt you western folks regard Herrick as eccentric. And I'm bound to admit his ranching idea—ripping as it is to us—must appear new and strange to you. So I'll compromise. If it's really dangerous for me to ride about alone, I will take you with me. Not, however, that I'd be afraid to go alone. Then I would be perfectly safe, would I not?"

Wall flicked the reins.

"Look, Miss Herrick. We're on top at last. There's your country. The black snow-capped mountains are the Henrys. We go through that gap—a pass—to Star ranch. That purple space to the left—with the lines and streaks—that's the desert."

"Ah-h-h!" she had cried out, breathlessly.

Jim halted the horses and gazed, himself trying to see with this stranger's eyes. He had more—a feeling that it would not be long until the open wasteland claimed him again.

For him the bursting of one of the Henry peaks into volcanic eruption would be no more startling than what would accrue from the advent of this white-faced, golden-haired woman.

Jim drove down the hill, and again put the blacks to a keen gait on a level road, this time a straight, white line across a longer valley. Jim calculated that he would beat the time he had declared, and reach Star ranch before sundown.

When he drove past Heeseman's camp all that worthy's outfit were at supper. The road passed within fifty feet of their chuck wagon.

"What a ruffianly crew!" murmured Miss Herrick. "Who, pray, are these men?"

"Part of the outfit your brother hired to protect his cattle from rustlers," replied Jim. "Funny thing about that is they are rustlers themselves."

"Deliciously funny, though hardly so for Herrick. Does he know it?"

"Not to my knowledge. Heeseman—the leader of that gang—came on his own recommendation and got the job."

"I'll have the fun of telling Herrick. . . . Oh, what's that. . . . What an enormous barn! All yellow. And a new one going up. Logs and logs. . . . Look at the horses! I want to stop."

"No, Miss Herrick," he replied grimly. "I'll drive you home safely or die in the attempt. . . . Don't look at this tall man we're coming to."

"Which?" she asked, laughingly.

"The one standing farthest out," replied Jim. "He's got on a black sombrero. . . . Don't look at him. That's Hank Hays. . . . Miss Herrick, drop your veil."

She obeyed, unobtrusively, though her silvery laugh pealed out. "You are teasing, of course. But I must reward your effort to entertain me."

Jim drove by Hays, who stood apart from a group of cowboys. If he noticed Jim at all, it was totally oblivious to Jim. But Wall's glance, never so strained, pierced the shadow under Hays' dark sombrero rim to the strange eyes below. They were not pale now. Jim's hand clenched tight on the reins. He became preoccupied with the nucleus of the first deadly thought toward Hays.

"Hank Hays. Who is he?" Miss Herrick was saying.

"Another of your brother's vigilantes."

"Ugh! How he stared! But it wasn't that which struck me most. In India I've seen cobras rise and poised, ready to strike. And your Mr. Hays looked for all the world like a giant cobra with a black sombrero on his head. Wasn't that silly of me?"

"Not silly. An instinct. Self-preservation," returned Jim, sternly.

She passed that by, but only peripherally because she caught sight of the ranch-house up the slope. Here her enthusiasm was unbounded. Herrick stood on the porch steps with his dogs. He wore high boots and a red coat. He waved.

Presently Jim reined in the sweating horses before the steps. He was most curious to see the meeting between brother and sister. She stood up.

"Bernie, old top, here I am," she said, gayly.

"Yes, here you are, Helen," he replied, and stepped out to help her alight. "Did you have a nice trip?"

"Ripping—from Grand Junction in. They did not embrace or even shake hands. Jim, coming to himself, leaped out and began removing the bags. Barnes, whom he had totally forgotten, jumped out on the other side.

"Barnes, carry the bags in. Jim,

hurry the blacks down. They're hot. You must have pushed them."

"Yes, sir. Stage was late, but we made up for it."

"Helen's where's that Wells-Fargo package?" queried Herrick.

"Here in my satchel. Oh, Bernie, it's good to get home—if this can be home."

"Come in and take off that veil," he said, and with his arm in hers led her up on the porch.

Jim let Barnes take the team, while he crossed the bench and made his way down the steep, rocky declivity to Hays' cabin. Happy Jack was whistling about the fire, knocking pans and otherwise indicating the proximity of supper.

"Howdy, Jack. What's tricks for today?" asked Jim.

"Glad you're back, Jim," declared the cook, cordially. "Anyone'd have thought you was gone to dish the outfit—judgin' from Hays. He's been like a bound on a leash. Smoky rode in today full of ginger, news, an' a roll of long green that'd have choked a cow. But even that didn't enrage the boss."

"What ailed him, Jack?" inquired Jim, not without impatience.

"Dinged if I know. It had to do with your goin' to Grand, a darned sight more than Smoky's."

Heavy footfalls outside attested to the return of Hays. Without more comment Jim stood up and away from the table, to face the door. Hays entered. He was not the genial Hays of other days, yet it was hard to define the change in him, unless it consisted in a gloomy, restless force behind his stride. Smoky followed him in, agreeable by contrast.

"Hullo, here you air. I waited at the barn," said Hays gruffly.

"Howdy, boss. I took a short cut down," replied Jim.

"I seen Barnes an' had a word with him. So your trip come off all right? You shore made them blacks stop."

"It wasn't as pleasant a drive as you'd imagine," returned Jim, darkly.

"How! You must be one of them women-baters. . . . Outside of that side of it, what happened to Jar you?"

"Nothing to concern you or your outfit. Smoky saw me yesterday before I got a line on him. He ducked off the road. At Grand Junction nobody paid any more attention to me than I'd expect."

"Ahuh. That's good," replied Hays, and going over to the pack beside his bed he rummaged about to return with a packet, which he slapped down upon the table.

"There you air, Jim. On our first deal."

The packet unrolled and spread out—bills of large denomination.

"What's this for?" queried Jim.

"Quick action. That's how we work. Your share. Smoky fetched it."

Jim did not care to give the impression that he was unused to this sort of thing. Straddling the bench he sat down to run through the bills.

"Five thousand six hundred," he said, as if to himself, and he slipped the money inside his pocket. "Much obliged, Smoky. Now I'll be able to sit in a little game of draw."

"Jim, ain't you got any news at all?" inquired Hays, searchingly. "A feller with your ears an' eyes shore would pick up something."

"Miss Herrick fetched a Wells-Fargo package to her brother," rejoined Jim, slowly.

"Then it's come," said Hays, cracking his hands. "Herrick was expectin' money last stage."

"After supper Smoky was the first to break silence."

"Boss, now Wall is back you can make up your mind about what I'd like to do."

"Jim, listen to this: Smoky an' the other fellows, except Brad, want to make a clean sweep with this next drive. What you think?"

"Clean Herrick out?" asked Jim.

"That's the idee."

Jim pondered a moment.

"It'd be harder work, but save time, and perhaps our bacon as well. Those cowboys are going to find out pretty soon that the cattle have thinned out. If Smoky drives a couple thousand more I'll be sure to be found out, sooner or later."

"See that, boss. Wall sees it just as I do. There's plenty of water along the road an' feed enough. . . . Let's make it one big drive."

"Wal, it'd mean leavin' Star Ranch sudden," cogitated the robber chief.

"Shore. An' that's good."

"But I don't want to pull out of here sudden," declared Hays.

"Why not, if we get away with ten thousand head?" queried Smoky, astounded.

"That ten thousand won't close the deal I'm on."

"What've you got up your sleeve, Hank?"

"That's my business. Yours is drivin' cattle."

"You mean to rob the Englisher? Hank, don't be a hawg!"

"Hays, if you'll excuse me, I'm thinkin' Smoky talks sense," interposed Jim, quietly.

"My mind's made up. We'll stick to our first idee. You fellows make drive after drive, goin' slow. . . . the'll give me time."

"Ahuh. So you'll risk goin' agin' the whole outfit," interrupted Smoky, with a curious gaze at his superior.

"Wal, yes, if you put it that way," replied Hays, and he stalked out.

"Smoky, will you start the second drive tomorrow?" asked Wall.

"I'll lay it up to my outfit. Wal, so long. See you soon, one way or another."

He went out. Jim heard a few sharp words pass between Smoky and Hays, and then silence.

Next day he went back to work on (Continued on Page 6.)

U. S. SUMMARY OF EARLY-AUGUST TRUCK CROP PROSPECTS

Snap Beans

The production of 760,000 bushels forecast for the first section of Late States (Colo., Mich., N. Y., and Pa.) is 8 per cent smaller than the 1933 crop of 827,000 bushels in those states, but is almost one-half larger than the average production of 514,000 bushels for the preceding 5 years, 1928-1932. Although the acreage is one-fifth greater than last year's acreage and more than double the 5-year average acreage, yields are expected to average considerably lower than both those of last year and for the 5-year period. The preliminary estimate of production and price paid to growers in the Fall, Early, Second Early and Intermediate States, shows that there were increases in production of 22 per cent over 1933 and 42 per cent over the 5-year average production, while prices paid to growers averaged about 5 per cent below those of last year and 40 per cent below the 5-year average price.

Cantaloupes

Conditions as reported on or about August 1, indicate that the production of cantaloupes in the Intermediate (Del., Ill., Ind., Md., N. Mex., Tenn., and Wash.) and Late (Colo., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Nev., N. J., Ohio, Oreg., and Utah) states will be more than one-fourth smaller than last year's production. Although there is an increase of 4 per cent in the 2,318,000 crates expected in the Intermediate States, it is more than offset by the decrease of 52 per cent in the production of 1,379,000 crates forecast for the Late States. In the Intermediate States the acreage is 1 per cent greater than that of last year and yields are expected to average higher than the 1933 yields per acre. The acreage in the Late States, however, is 29 per cent smaller than in 1933 and the average yield is expected to be 32 per cent below last year's average yield. The total commercial crop of 11,245,000 crates now forecast for the United States this year is 12 per cent smaller than the 1933 crop of 12,760,000 crates and 33 per cent smaller than the average production of 16,763,000 crates for the 5-year period, 1928-1932. The production from approximately two-thirds of the acreage has been marketed.

Tomatoes

There are 4,417,000 bushels of tomatoes forecast for the commercial shipping crop in the Late group of States, with the exception of Southern California, as compared with a production of 4,383,000 bushels in 1933, an indicated increase of 1 per cent. The estimated acreage of 33,200 acres is 6 per cent greater than the 1933 acreage of 31,470, but yields per acre are expected to average about 4 per cent below those of last year. The total production of 18,654,000 bushels forecast and estimated (including harvested production in the Fall, Early, and Second Early States and part of the Intermediate crop) for all commercial States, except Southern California, to date is 23 per cent larger than the 1933 production of 15,146,000 bushels, and it is 18 per cent larger than the average production of 15,663,000 bushels for the years 1928 to 1932. Prices as reported paid to growers in the Fall, Early and Second Early States average 4 per cent below those of last year and 24 per cent below the 5-year average price, 1928-1932.

Watermelons

The production forecast for the late group of States is 2 per cent larger than the 1933 production and 8 per cent larger than the average production for the preceding five years, 1928-1932, or 17,437,000 melons expected for this year's crop as compared with 17,091,000 melons in 1933 and a five-year average of 16,103,000 melons. Although the preliminary estimate of 32,290,000 melons for the Early and Second Early States is only 2 per cent below the 1933 production of 32,892,000, it is 41 per cent below the 5-year average of 54,416,000 melons in these States. The total production estimated and forecast for the commercial crop in the United States this year (including harvested production in the Early and Second Early States) is now expected to be slightly below that of last year, 1 per cent, but 29 per cent below the 5-year average production.

STATE WOOL CLIP CONTINUES CLIMB

Harrisburg—The wool clip in Pennsylvania this spring totaling 3,589,000 pounds was the largest since the World War, according to reports compiled by the State Department of Agriculture. This wool was shorn from 485,000 sheep making the average fleece weigh 7.4 pounds.

Wool production in the Commonwealth reached its lowest point for more than a century in 1926 and 1927 and has been gradually swinging upward since that time due to an increase in number of sheep. The average sheep in the State is now producing about 10 per cent more wool than seventeen years ago, department records show.

Diet For Man Less Considered Than Stoking Car

Paul I. Simpson, dietitian of Philadelphia, speaking in Toronto, recently said that if we would give our diet half the attention we give our motor cars all of us would live longer, and be healthier and happier.



Fill the Basket for the Labor Day Outing

... with Quality Foods, and spend the day in the open. Our experienced Buyers select the best—nothing else will do—and you can always depend upon Quality at a Saving—

Where Quality Counts and Your Money Goes Furthest

Our Stores Will Be Closed Labor Day Monday, Sept. 3rd

ASCO Pork and Beans 6 5c 25c 3 10c 25c

17c Armour's Veribest Cooked Corned Beef 2 cans 27c

17c ASCO Tomato Juice Cocktail 26 oz jar 15c

Louella Sweet Cream Butter 1b carton 35c

Richland Butter 1b 33c

Bread Supreme large wrapped loaf 9c

Victor Sliced Bread big loaf 7c

ASCO Supreme Cracked Wheat Bread loaf 9c

One 19c Wright Dayton Airplane Both for

One 19c pt jar ASCO Peanut Butter 25c

Save Thirteen Cents

57th Anniversary of Heinz—57 Varieties

Heinz Ketchup 8 oz 14c, 14 oz 20c

Heinz Baked Beans 2 med cans 19c, 2 large cans 27c

Heinz Spaghetti 2 med cans 19c, 2 large cans 27c

IN SUFFER STITUTION Relief Rols Stirs Federal Individuals To Increased Permanent Sers.

Administrator, Harry called atten- in all the fam- relief seven million on children are for the normal and development an child should be not constitute onment or ade- pat communities ong, happy chil-

Administrator Hop- stimulate funda- thinking, and ward reemploy- place of relief those communi- he most children- tions for their

Administration is- on these con- nal picture thud as a basis of relief and reem- already revealed avily industrial r. Pennsylvania, Illinois have con- per cent of the

egun or conten- reports, "to tell tries carry their ich of them are payers; what re- comes bear to es; and what re- either of these ndard of living. learn to what swer to jobless- it is used to e wages. The tions will be of

France, health in- al care, smaller suburban or rural and sunlight will n sufferers, res- grass lands as a devastation of and as recrea- ous and elastic ublic works that eriods of indus- fundaments in program looking ent and suster- or a future bu- wholesome Ameri- ven million chil-

child agencies ow planning for d mere relief, nter. The plight rning all edu- a new movement iduals of special and many in- be expected to ring the coming child, physically, reached a stage y into the minds conservators of human life.

CREDIT RM PERATIVES

Administration is in offering the al Bank for Co-Baltimore Bank farmer coopera- order that such ld more secure- according ative bank com- Credit Admin- ist issue of the operatives. Ve have passed as in the devel- enterprises were concerned echanics of the d paid partico- of these op- hat important ted. Real pro- n this direction- the fever stage nizers were em- people into to control sur- ces, guarantee plus a satisfac- all the problems great coopera-

Fisher Body Enlarges Plant

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

Lesson for September 2

MICAH CHAMPIONS THE OPPRESSED

LESSON TEXT—Micah 2:1-3; 3:1-12; 4:1-5.

GOLDEN TEXT—He hath showed us, O Lord, what is good; and what thou desirest of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God. Micah 6:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Micah Tells How a Pious God Punishes Sinners. JUNIOR TOPIC—What God Requires of Us. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What God Requires of Us. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Applied Religion.

I. Evil Workers Denounced (2:1-3). 1. How they worked (v. 1). Their evil work was not a matter of impulse, but of deliberate purpose. a. They gave themselves to the devising of wicked schemes. b. They worked evil upon their betters. They not only deliberately gave themselves up to the devising of wicked schemes, but used the quiet hours of the night while honest people were sleeping for planning ways of accomplishing their wicked schemes. c. They executed their plans in the morning light. They did what their wicked minds devised. 2. What they did (v. 2). a. They coveted fields (v. 2). In this they violated the tenth commandment. b. They violently took away fields and houses (v. 3). A noteworthy example is found in the case of Ahab taking Naboth's vineyard. This is an apt picture of the monopolists of today taking possession of land, oil, coal, silver, and other commodities. c. They oppressed men and their houses (v. 2). By house here is meant a man's descendants, that is, the inheritors of his property. 3. Their punishment (v. 3). Against such evil-doers righteous retribution is being devised and shall fall upon the wicked with such weight as to humble them.

II. Upon Whom Judgment Shall Fall (3:1-5). 1. The unfaithful rulers (vv. 1-4). Because of love for the evil and a hatred for the good, the rulers mercilessly destroyed the people. 2. The false prophets (vv. 5-5). They served for hire. As long as supplied with food, they prophesied to please the people. 3. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 5-12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

III. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

IV. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

V. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

VI. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

VII. The Judgment Which Was to Fall (v. 12). Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution then fell, we are assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people. 4. God's Controversy With His People (6:1-13). Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually they will be obliged to give an account to God. 1. The hills and mountains are called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2). The people had turned a deaf ear to God, so that the inanimate creation was called to witness against them. The whole realm of nature bears witness to the fact of God's being and his goodness. 2. The guilty to be left to state the case (v. 3). Through the prophet, God, the King of the Universe, adduces his rights and allows his sinning people to make charges against him. The one who has right on his side fears no argument. 3. God recounts his mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5). Having called for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrusts home upon their conscience the memory of his great mercies unto them. a. He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4). He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan. b. He sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4). Moses the lawgiver, Aaron the high priest, and Miriam the prophetess were sent as his witnesses. c. Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaam (v. 5). 4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13). a. The great question, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?" (v. 6). The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty. They could make no plea for justification. b. The complete answer (v. 8). (1) "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen. (2) "To love mercy." The heart is to be diligently set to do good to our fellows, especially the needy and dependent. (3) "To walk humbly with thy God." To recognize that they were sinners before God, that they had no claim upon him.

NEWARK SPORTS EVENTS

By PAUL GRIFFITH



Friday—Glasgow vs. Ebenezer at Glasgow; Radioettes vs. Presbyterians.

Saturday—Vets vs. Bay View, away.

Sunday—Vets vs. Charlestown, away (pending).

Monday—Vets vs. Charlestown, home morning; Vets. vs. Mt. Cuba, home afternoon.

Tuesday—Radioettes vs. Band.

Wednesday—Legion vs. Streeters.

NEWARK LOSES PLACE IN DEL-MAR LEAGUE

By forfeiting both games to New Castle, Newark lost its forfeit money in the Del-Mar Loop. New Castle kept its place at head of the league and did not have to swing a bat. However, Hillcrest and Cranston Heights kept in the running by winning both their games.

Saturday's Results

Hillcrest 12, Newport 5.

Cranston Heights 10, Five Points 5.

New Castle 9, Newark 0 (forfeit).

Sunday's Results

Hillcrest 5, Newport 1.

Cranston Heights 7, Five Points 4.

New Castle 9, Newark 0 (forfeit).

Standing of Teams

New Castle W. L. Pct.

Hillcrest 13 3 .813

Cranston Heights 12 3 .800

Newport 5 12 .294

New Castle 4 12 .250

Five Points 3 13 .188

VETS WIN PAIR

The Vets chalked up a couple more victories over the week-end when they defeated Northeast 6 to 5 in 10 innings on Saturday and took the measure of Mt. Cuba 13 to 4 on Sunday.

Beers Hits and Pitches to Win on Saturday

"Buck" Beers, former High School and Methodist ace, proved to be a "Reds" Ruffing or "Schoolboy" Rowe when he collected four safeties and won his fourth straight in the Cecil Loop. It seemed to be the pitcher's day as F. Reed, pitcher for Northeast banged out three hits.

"Rube" Argo Wins on Sunday

"Rube" Argo pitched the Vets to a victory on Sunday when he took an exhibition game from Mt. Cuba, 13 to 4. Having a lead of 13 to 0, Argo coasted to victory during the last three innings. "Dick" Roberts collected three doubles for the New-arkers.

Saturday's Score NEWARK VETS

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Pierce, 3b 6 2 2 5 4 3

Crow, 2b 6 0 2 4 3 0

Moore, lf 6 0 1 0 0 0

Densmore, rf 4 0 0 0 0 0

Cage, cf 1 0 0 1 0 0

George, c 5 0 0 2 0 0

White, ss 5 0 1 3 2 0

Dobson, lb 5 1 1 8 0 1

Whiteman, c 5 1 1 7 1 0

Beers, p 5 2 4 0 4 0

Totals 48 6 12 30 14 4

NORTHEAST

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Walbeck, 2b 5 2 3 2 2 0

Reynolds, 3b 5 0 0 0 5 0

C. Armore, lb 5 0 1 13 0 0

F. Reed, p 5 2 3 0 3 0

Franklin, lf 5 1 1 7 0 1

A. Reed, ss 5 0 2 2 1 1

Meekins, rf 5 0 1 0 0 0

Preston, cf 5 0 0 2 0 0

Weber, c 4 0 1 3 1 0

Totals 44 5 12 29 12 2

Score by Innings

Northeast 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 5

Newark 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 6

Two base hits, F. Reed.

Struck out by Beers 7, F. Reed 3.

Base on balls, off Beers 1, F. Reed, 6.

Umpire, Cole.

Sunday's Game

NEWARK

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Pierce, ss 4 3 0 2 3 1

White, 2b 5 2 1 3 3 0

Crow, 3b 6 0 0 1 5 0

Roberts, c 5 2 3 6 0 0

Densmore, rf 5 2 2 0 0 0

George, cf 3 1 2 2 0 0

Dobson, lb 5 0 1 11 0 0

Moore, lf 5 1 1 2 0 0

Argo, p 4 2 2 0 3 0

Totals 42 13 12 27 14 1

MT. CUBA

AB. R. H. O. A. E.

T. Chandler, cf 4 1 2 3 0 0

Lattomus, p 4 1 1 0 0 0

Fish, lb 4 0 0 7 0 0

Edler, ss 2 1 0 0 1 0

P. Beatty, 3b 4 1 2 3 4 2

R. O'Neal, lf 4 0 1 4 1 1

Topie, 2b 4 0 2 2 3 1

Beeson, c 3 0 0 5 1 0

Shutt, rf 4 0 0 2 1 0

Totals 33 4 8 26 11 4

x George out-ran out of base line.

Score by Innings
Newark 0 0 4 6 1 1 1 0 6—13
Mt. Cuba 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—4
Two base hits, Roberts 3, Densmore, Argo.
Struck out by Argo 5, Lattomus 4, Shutt 1.
Base on balls off Argo 2, Lattomus 5, Shutt 0.
Umpires, White and Cole.

TWILIGHT LEAGUE IN TWO WAY TIE

The Twilight League is ending in a two way tie and possible for a three way tie for the second half. The Mill and Methodists have completed their games and each have won 5 and lost 3. Ebenezer has a game to play with Glasgow and a win will put them in a tie with the Mill and Methodist for first place.

Mill Defeats Methodists 5 to 4

Playing a team made up of the "cream of the league," the Methodists lost a close game to the Mill 5 to 4. This defeat knocked the Methodist from a sure win of the second half.

Mill Defeats Glasgow 7 to 5

Playing with a few more Mill players than formerly, the Mill won a tie for first place by defeating Glasgow 7 to 4.

Standing of Teams

Methodists W. L. Pct.

Mill 5 3 .625

Ebenezer 5 3 .625

Catholics 3 5 .375

Glasgow 2 5 .286

Soft Ball Results

Legion 13, Radioettes 7.

Streeters 9, Fire Co. 4.

Cleveland Ave. 12, Postoffice 9.

Band 18, Legion 10.

Standing of Teams

Presbyterians 3 1 .750

Band 4 2 .667

Fire Co. 3 2 .600

Main Street 3 2 .600

Cleveland Ave. 3 2 .600

Legion 2 2 .500

Radioettes 0 3 .000

Postoffice 0 4 .000

SPORT SLANTS

The Mill has employed quite a few new ball players—When the Methodists played the Mill only two of the former players were in the line up—one Mill player umpired—Ellis certainly likes to have a good team at all times! ! He tells me "Bud" Lloyd wasn't worth a "ham sandwich" the other night as a pitcher! ! The Janitor's team beat the Principal's team! ! Look out Aiken you'll lose your job! !

This was the Presbyterian's first loss. And the Band kept on playing while the Streeters listened. The Twilight League has met quite a bit of difficulty—The Mill has been replaced by the Newark Senators under

the direction of Ellis P. Cullen—"Dick" Roberts is a big help to the Vets! ! If you don't believe me ask "Dave" Perry . . . "Rog" Pierpont is quite an expert at pitching that old soft ball. . . . Yes sir, he beat the Fire Company 9 to 4 and should have beaten the Cleveland Ave. team or the Postoffice but the guy that writes this had two errors in a row to give the Aiken gang a nice set up for a rally! ! Newark had one of its blackest baseball records this year, if not the blackest, as far as the town team is concerned. The town team doesn't play this Labor Day or Saturday so go see the Vets play, you'll like the way that bunch of fellows play. "Schoolboy" Beers will be after his fifth straight this week-end—Good luck Buck—I know all about "Buck." I spent a week at the beach with him and had to sleep with him every night! ! He pitches like he snores—he really cuts them down! ! High School should have a successful season this fall—the line will have Captain Daly, "Bones" Egnor, "Hays" Cage, Tiffany, Guy Wharton, while the backfield will have Eric Mayer, "Ernie" George, "Joe" Maxwell, "Ott" Widdoes, and "Ren" George. The center position will be the hardest to fill. Captain Bayard Perry has left some mighty good shoes to be filled. Sam Stradley joined "Dick" Shaffer's S. of H. H. W. S. B. (Hit in Head With Soft Ball) P. G.

U. S. ARMY LISTS VACANCIES IN PHILIPPINES SERVICE

Sergeant William J. Stewart, who has charge of the United States Army Recruiting Office in Wilmington, Delaware, has received information from the Corps Area Headquarters stating that the following enlistments for the Philippines are authorized, effective September 1, 1934:

Signal Corps

Four telephone Maintenance, 1 radio operator, 1 radio electrician, 1 battery maintenance, 2 clerks, 1 meteorologist. Total, 10.

Q. M. C.

Twenty-four clerks, 2 carpenters, 2 cooks, 3 electricians, 1 laborer, 2 mechanics, 1 painter, 1 stenographer, 1 storekeeper, 3 warehousemen. Total, 40.

Medical Department

One dental technician, 2 medical technicians, 2 surgical technicians, 1 X-ray technician, 1 mechanic, 2 clerks, 1 laboratory, 1 meat and dairy hygienist. Total, 11.

Air Corps</

WAGE WAR IS PART OF STRUGGLE TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE CONTROL OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

R. L. Duffus Concludes His Series Of Articles On Labor In the Magazine, TODAY, Following An Analysis Of Strike Causes.

The series of articles on labor in the magazine TODAY written by R. L. Duffus, the author of "Our Starving Libraries," closes in this week's issue with a discussion of the struggle now going on for control of American industrial policies.

In last week's issue, Mr. Duffus discussed the individual strikes that have stood out as significant of the present phase of the labor issue. Before getting down to the actual pictures of specific conflicts he says:

"Industrial America, on both sides of the barbed-wire fence, is in an irritable mood. Make no mistake about that. The spirit of violence exists on both sides, even though the labor unions may do their own fighting, while the employer more often relies on the police, the militia or gentry hired by the dozen from New York or Chicago and professionally quick on the trigger. But the more one studies cases, the harder it is to generalize about violence—or, if one must generalize, the more evident it becomes that there is still an overwhelming mass of neutral opinion in America which condemns the side which first uses violence or which uses it most outrageously.

Two qualifications must be made, for the simple reason that there are two opposing points of view in America today. One, the more ancient one, stresses the right of the employer over his own property and his own business. The other, which is newer, but, beyond question, increasing in strength, emphasizes the right of the worker to his job. When these two points of view clash in a strike, there will be trouble, and that trouble will split any present-day American community.

But this is not class struggle. It is a difference of opinion as to what a property right is. Moreover, it is a difference which, very humanly, is conditioned by the interests of those affected. We cannot begin to understand why "peaceful picketing" always becomes a show of force in any serious strike unless we recognize that the worker looks upon a strike-breaker as a thief who is trying to steal his job. The worker is just as property-minded as the employer. He simply has a different opinion as to what property is.

"If we examine recent strike cases, we find that practically every one which has been settled at all has been settled by a compromise. Labor, on the whole, is making gains. Industry, on the whole, is making concessions.

"It is too early in the year to arrive at dogmatic conclusions as to what strikes are to mean in the era of the New Deal. That there will be more, before there are fewer, seems certain. That labor, as a whole, would be content with a liberal interpretation of Section VII A also seems certain. The ominous factor in the situation is that labor and capital do not interpret VII A in the same fashion, and so long as there is no unmistakable and official ruling on the subject, definitions are likely to be arrived at by warfare."

"In the concluding article the author deals with the methods and authority for dealing with labor disputes and goes beneath these to the fundamental question to be settled:

"Strikes are only a symptom of the crisis which faces American industry, as the troubled Summer of 1934 draws toward its close. We have seen, in earlier articles of this series, that strikes are evidence of organized labor's belief in its power to force concessions from its employers, that (whatever the stated issues) labor's determination to secure a larger share of the national output is the primary cause of quarrel, and that the strike itself, however violent, is not revolutionary.

Labor

"What it has in common is its dependence upon wages paid by an employer and its rebellion against the theory that labor, like wheat, cotton or pigs, is a commodity whose price must be determined by the laws of supply and demand. So far as it is organized and vocal—and that description applies at present to not much more than one-tenth of those gainfully employed—it is beginning to regard a job as property and the holder of a job as entitled to an increasing dividend from the proceeds of material progress. That is what organization and collective bargaining actually are coming to mean.

In all history, no such objective as this has ever been attained without the use of economic pressure or physical force, nor, by the same token, has it ever been defeated except by the same means. America's problem is to reduce the area of economic or physical conflict to as small dimensions as possible. The problem is the more acute, not because strikes are more extensive or more violent than they have been at certain earlier stages in our history, but because the objective is more precisely realized than it used to be.

"For two or three generations, there has been a general denial of the right of workers 'to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.' There have been practical denials of that

right by employers and legal denials through the use, and sometimes the abuse, of the injunction power. But Section VII A of the National Industrial Recovery Act gave this right a specific status in Federal law, and for more than a year the National Labor Board and its successor, the National Labor Relations Board, have been wrestling with its problems.

Two distinct elements have entered into the work of the Labor Boards, and the sharp line between them must be kept in mind if the Federal labor policy is to be understood.

Mediation

One is mediation. In a decision rendered last January, the National Labor Board said of the work of the regional labor boards which it had organized:

"The function of the labor board is primarily that of mediation. Their task is to conciliate and to compose differences, to inquire into the facts and to bring about an agreement between the disputants."

This is precisely the kind of work which long has been done by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, and the commissioners of the Conciliation Service have, in fact, cooperated with the regional boards in almost every recent industrial dispute.

Arbitration

Arbitration, under which the disputants agree to submit their quarrel to an impartial tribunal created for the purpose, has often followed or accompanied mediation.

Law

The other element, as yet sparingly resorted to, is the right to compel. Section VII A is not a pious wish. It is a law, violation of which may be punished not only by the removal of the NRA's Blue Eagle from the offending employer but a fine of \$500 and imprisonment of six months for each offense. Labor's right to organize is as strong as the executive and judicial departments of the Federal Government care to make it.

"In the case of the Budd Manufacturing Company and the United Automobile Workers, decided on December 14, 1933, the board declared:

"The statute is explicit in forbidding interference by the employer with the self-organization of his employees. For an employer to sponsor a particular labor organization, prepare a plan of organization, and to formulate a constitution, whereunder the choice of representatives is limited and the right to vote is restricted, is hardly compatible with that self-organization which the statute sanctions."

It might be supposed that such a decision would outlay the company union, for there can be few such unions which the employer does not at least sponsor. But in the Federal Knitting Mills case, decided on January 31, 1934, the board found in favor of an "inside" or company union, because there was no evidence that "any interference, restraint or coercion was practiced by the employers." The law does not discriminate between unions, it merely discriminates against coercion. In theory, all this is quite simple, in practice, it is not.

"It is sometimes impossible to determine at just what line a hint or a suggestion, thrown in the way of employees already uneasy as to their jobs, may become 'coercion.'"

"The new Labor Relations Board has but three members chosen because they are eminent authorities in that field, and forbidden by the terms of their appointment to 'engage in any other business, vocation or employment.' These three men, Lloyd Garrison, of Wisconsin; Harry Alvin Millis, of Illinois; and Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts, sit 'as a supreme court of labor.' The eighteen regional boards and four or five special boards for specific industries are largely mediatory bodies, but Garrison, Millis and Smith lay down the law and decide what's what.

In the remainder of the article Mr. Duffus cites the difficulties before the new board, the attempts of counsel to justify the attitude of employers making for prolonged litigation, the slowness of development of legal precedent and emphasizes the great influence of public opinion in the winning or losing of strikes, and continues:

"This is not justice, except as an enlightened public opinion necessarily inclines toward fair play. It is expediency, and a very wise expediency, so far as an emergency is concerned. But it leaves unsettled a question which must be answered if industrial warfare is ever to be ended. That question is how wage standards ought to be determined. As we have seen, labor is beginning to answer this question by maintaining that increased wages shall follow increased productivity. What shall be the public policy in the matter? Shall the old 'iron law of wages' be abolished—and can it be?

"In fixing minimum wages under the codes, the NRA and the Federal Government already have recognized the principles of a national minimum standard of living. In Section VII A, however, that paragraph may be interpreted, they have attempted to apply to industry a fundamental of self-government. Wages must be

limited, under our system, by the amount an employer can pay, and self-government of labor must be limited by the employer's legal right of ownership. But we may be approaching a development of capitalism, similar to that already existing among the regulated public utilities, under which the values created by industry, represented in selling prices, profits, salaries and wages, would be more fairly and accurately apportioned than they are today.

For Peace and Prosperity

This change is not likely to be effected without both political and economic opposition. Yet, it may be the only road, both to industrial peace and to prosperity. It is a truism that the wage earner is, in his own person, the country's largest market. If the goods that industry can produce are to be bought, he must be geared to consumption, as well as to production.

"Nor will he consent that they should be. When he strikes, he is, in reality, operating under that law by creating a temporary and artificial scarcity of labor, but this method does not, in the long run, give him security. What he gains in real wages at the beginning of a period of prosperity he may easily lose at the end. His interests, and those of society at large, are in accord with a better method of determining wage payments.

"There are grave difficulties in the way of any such reform as is here suggested. If labor obtains new rights, it must accept new responsibilities. A stable wage policy would help to iron out economic cycles, but, as long as they continue, under any system, labor must be prepared for wage contractions at certain times, as well as wage expansions at other times. Employers, on the other hand, must curb their tendency to be arrogant and autocratic—a fruitful cause of industrial wars. They may own their factories; they do not own their employees.

"The government cannot forbid strikes without repealing the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished 'slavery and involuntary servitude.' It can, however, determine the conditions of fair competition, for employees as well as for employers.

"The way out is quite far ahead, but there is a way. It is neither communist nor fascist. It is democratic, scientific, American. We can end industrial warfare if we end the confusion, the emotionalism and the injustice that cause it. We can secure for labor its place in the sun, without impairing the legitimate rewards of the employer. If the profits of sweat and tyranny vanish, in some instances, they will be replaced by the profits of peace and stability."

GAY COMEDY THIS WEEK ENDS ROBIN HOOD SEASON

"On Approval" Is Providing Fans Of Arden Performances With Enjoyable Close

How shall a man or woman be certain that the one whom he or she is inclined to take for a life mate is the right choice? This is the question that forms the backbone of the irresistibly funny Frederick Lonsdale comedy success "On Approval." "On Approval" will be presented as the last play of its successful 1934 season by the Robin Hood Theatre at Arden, Delaware, this evening and Friday and Saturday evenings. It opened last night with a highly appreciative audience.

Mr. Lonsdale is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as a master of satire and a writer of smart comedy. Besides, "On Approval" he has given the stage such remarkable plays as "Spring Cleaning" and "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne." Famous for the brilliance of his dialogue and his almost uncanny ability to draw characters, he runs the gamut of fun-making in "On Approval." He chooses Mayfair, London and Scotland for the setting of his play and then brings together four absolutely divergent types and proceeds with his story.

Robert C. Schnitzer, co-manager of the Robin Hood will direct and stage "On Approval," while Agnes Elliott Scott will play Mrs. Weslack, a wealthy widow. Her first sad experience with matrimony makes her extremely careful in selecting a second spouse. Mary Emerson, will play the role of the sympathetic friend who helps to carry out the plan for a trial marriage and does a little experimenting for herself. Richard Edward Bowler, as Richard Halton, and Edwin Ross as the Duke of Bristol are the necessary men to complete the humorous quartet.

The Robin Hood Theatre closes its ten week 1934 season with the performance of "On Approval" on the evening of September 1. The 1934 season was the fourth and most successful in the history of the Arden Organization.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE INCREASES WILMINGTON MEMBERS

At the meeting of the Republican Committee, preceding the Convention, it was voted by majority, with some opposition from Kent and Sussex counties, to restore the previous rules, changed two years ago, to include the chairman and vice-chairman of the first convention district (Wilmington) committee to membership in the State Committee by virtue of their office. This amendment was adopted without protest by the convention.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASK PARTY PLANKS ON EDUCATION

Delaware Parent-Teacher Association Executive Committee Meeting Held At Dover On Monday

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Delaware Parent-Teacher Association held in Dover Monday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Robert P. Robinson appointed the following committee to study and revise the constitution: Howard T. Ennis, Stockley, chairman; Mrs. Robert E. Lewis, Dover; Mrs. M. P. Northam, Yorklyn; and Miss Etta J. Wilson, Wilmington.

The committee voted to accept the invitation of President C. W. W. Schaantz, Smyrna, to plan a Parent-Teacher sectional meeting as a part of the annual meeting of the Delaware State Education Association to be held in Newark, November 15 and 16.

The Secretary was instructed to ask each of the two major parties to incorporate in the platform to be submitted to the party Convention a statement of the position of the party in regard to support of public education in Delaware.

Mrs. Robinson announced the appointment of the following State chairmen: Membership, Mrs. Glenwood Harrington, Lewes; Publicity, Mrs. Orville R. Wright, Arden; Health, Mrs. W. R. Keyes, Clayton; Library, Miss Nellie Morton, Wilmington; Program, Miss Etta J. Wilson, Wilmington.

Those in attendance at the meeting included: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Z. Dukes, Townsend, Mrs. P. C. Elliott, Seaford, Mrs. H. W. Hocker, Lewes, Mrs. Northam, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Ennis, Miss Morton, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wilson.

HIGHWAYS PROVIDE FALL EMPLOYMENT

Several Hundred Men Will Be Assigned To Eight And A Half Miles Of Concrete Paving.

The State Highway Department has lost no time in beginning work under the new Federal road appropriations passed at the last Congress in the Hayden-Cartwright Act, announcement being made today for proposals on four projects totaling eight and a half miles of concrete paving to be awarded September 19. This Federal appropriation is contingent upon the State matching the amount and upon its not using gasoline taxes or motor vehicle income for any other purpose except road building. Fortunately the Delaware Highway Department has always followed this policy and therefore has had no trouble in qualifying for the Federal Appropriation.

The proposals are for a cutoff at Chestnut Street in New Castle which will complete a by pass from the New Castle-Pennsylvania ferry line without sending traffic through the busier streets of the town.

Another contract offered is a continuation from Glasgow station to Bear of the dual highway on Route 40, a stretch of a little more than three miles. The road from the Police Station at north of Dover to the Bay road east of the capital and another project from Little Heaven on Route 113 below Magnolia connecting with the Bay Road will give a complete by pass 20 feet wide which will cut out entirely the traffic between Bowers Beach road and Dover and which will probably be used extensively when completed, giving a much better route South.

These projects are being hurried to provide work for the unemployed during the Fall and early Winter and will use several hundred men, all of whom must file for employment at the National Re-Employment offices at Sixth and King Streets Wilmington or the County office at Dover.

District Housing Chief Visits Delaware

Representing the Federal Housing Administration, Charles Edison, son of the late Thomas A. Edison, is visiting Delaware today to confer with State leaders in regard to plans for the new, better housing campaign. These are Willard Springer, Jr., State Director; Thomas J. Molray, liaison officer, and Gerrish Gasaway, of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Edison's district is "Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware."

LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND WORKMEN COOPERATE

Electrical contractors of New Castle County have joined the other contractors of the construction industry in this county for the establishment of employment rates and conditions. The committees of these and other contractors meet with committees of the workmen to arrange details of wages, hours, and standards of employment by collective bargaining. The agreements are forwarded to Washington for approval by the National Recovery Administration.

Ira C. Shellender Funeral Director

Successor to E. C. Wilson

254 W. Main Street
Newark, Delaware

Phone 30

Check-Makers and Reckless Drivers Figure In Magistrate's Court

William Earl Parks, of Cambridge, Md., was arrested yesterday by Police Chief Cunningham for reckless driving. He was fined \$10 and costs by Magistrate Thompson.

There were three convictions yesterday for offering for payment checks at the Farmers Trust Company for which there was either no money on deposit or insufficient funds. The amounts were paid by the check-makers and they were released.

Chief Cunningham recently arrested Jesse E. Brooks, of Bridgeport, N. J., for driving an overloaded truck. As this was the second offense, Brooks was fined \$50. Harvey D. Beeson, of Newark, was fined \$5 for running past a stop light.

Reckless drivers recently arrested by Chief Cunningham, Officer Hill, and State police, were Carl A. Butties, of Pittsburgh, fined \$10; August Michelson, of Cairo, N. Y., fined \$10; James E. Perry, of Frankford, Pa., fined \$10; Ray Melton, fined \$10; and Ben Lamore, of Elkton, Md., driving while under the influence of liquor, fine \$100. In default of fine Lamore was committed to the Workhouse for 30 days. A similar case was that of Mike Smith, also sent to Workhouse for 30 days in default of fine.

AIRLINER AT DuPONT FIELD MAKES SHORT FLIGHTS WITH GUESTS

Nearly 200 Persons Enjoy Trips. J. Q. Smith of Newark Has Talk With His Friend, Captain Rickenbacker

New Castle County had a fine demonstration of the new cross-country passenger air service, on Tuesday of this week, when Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, famous World War Ace, took local residents on trial trips above the county's attractive landscape, from Mr. Belin du Pont's field.

Mr. J. Q. Smith of Newark was on the flying field to greet Captain Rickenbacker. They have been friends since before the war and were together in France during the war after the 94th Air Squad joined the 26th Division. It was through Captain Rickenbacker that the Newark Lions Club secured the Aviation Corps motor picture film which was sent to the National Guard Camp at Bethany Beach this summer. Brinton Wright of Newark was also at the flying field.

The plane, a Douglas, duralumin streamline transport came from Newark, New Jersey, the eastern port of coast to coast service to Los Angeles. Kansas City is the mid-country station.

"This plane cruises at the highest speed consistent with economical fuel consumption, at an altitude of about 14,500 feet. It's good for approximately 185 miles an hour at that height, and bowls along at a 195 at 217 miles. It is one of a score of similar planes flying the air lanes of TWA, and will before long form part of a fleet of 41 like it. "Flaps," or brakes set into the low wings check the landing speed to 60 or 65 miles an hour, while without their use it would be about double that figure. The plane probably could not have landed at all in the du Pont Airport without the "flaps."

"The TWA Douglas Luxury Airliner is able to traverse the 2,600 miles from Camden, N. J., to Los Angeles, Calif., in 17 hours flying time going West, and in 15 hours and 55 minutes coming East, due to helpful tail winds. The Camden-Chicago trip is a 4-hour and 48-minute jaunt for the twin, Wright Whirlwind-motored Douglas, developing 1,400 Horse Power. One motor functioning will keep the "ship" flying fully loaded, but at a reduced speed, of course. This type plane also is reported the quietest transport "ship" in the world, from the passengers' standpoint. The cabin with its 14 luxuriously comfortable seats, is so designed that one can converse across the aisle in an ordinary tone of voice."

The Columbia University School of Architecture will have this year, as a new member of the faculty, Jan Ruhtenberg, a young Swedish architect who will direct several courses in architectural design. He was educated in Germany, chiefly, but comes to Columbia from Stockholm where he has designed country and town houses, apartments, and seaside cottages.

Expert Shoe Repairing Work Done While You Wait All Work Guaranteed FIORE NARDO

22 Academy St., Newark

U. S. FOREST CHIEF SEES PERMANENT BENEFIT IN SHELTER BELT

Great Tree-Planting Project Through Drought Area Will Give Work and Add Values to Stricken Land

The shelter belt will begin in the Canadian line in North Dakota, run south between lines through Bismarck for west bound and Valley City for east bound. Continuing through South Dakota boundary lines will run through Pierre on the west and Huron on the east.



In Nebraska lines sweep to somewhat, with McPherson for boundary line and Kearney for eastern boundary line.

For Kansas the shelter belt runs between lines drawn through Garden City on the west and Pratt on the east.

In Oklahoma the lines run through Beaver and Harper County. In Texas the lines run through Pampa on west and Arapahoe on east, with a line through Childress.

There will be 13 gigantic miles set up within or adjacent to the lines. In commenting on the Shelter Belt project, F. A. Silver, of the United States Forest Service said:

"The idea has an instant appeal. There is beauty and friendliness in trees, and the aesthetic effects on our plains would be important. The plan would give work to many men, work on a project in civilian conservation corps which promises large dividends in manhood and in money. The themselves would be worth the planting and cultivation, and there is no reason to believe, we are assured, that the forest belt would increase rainfall, temper heat and check velocity."

"Better to plant the forest belt thus bring nature to our aid in restoring the fertility of the soil and in making it livable, than to abandon it and permit it to become a desert. The tree plan not only fascinating; it seems also to be extremely practical."

UPTON SINCLAIR WINS DEMOCRATIC PRIMA IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. Upton Sinclair, noted writer and former Socialist, who was elected to that party for his mild reform has left Delaware and the blue law tests far behind in his democratic success as Democratic Governor of California. Mr. Sinclair lived at Arden, years ago, and courted arrest for playing tennis on Sunday under Delaware's ancient laws, in order to call attention to reactionary local attitudes toward wholesome recreation and liberty of conscience. In this matter he went to jail rather than pay his fine and accomplished what he set out to do here and much besides.

Mr. Sinclair's platform is to help the poor by organizing self-help communities where the less can support themselves. He is "to save Democracy without revolution." The liberal press of California has been open to him, conservatives, radicals, and reactionaries have fought him and will fight harder than ever.

Andale Company Declares Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Andale Company, at a meeting held at their main office, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7 per cent preferred stock payable October 2, 1934.