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Patrons Request School Board to Adopt Code

Representative Audience Attends Public Meeting

Henry Ridgely and Superintendent Jump Explain Provisions for District

By a unanimous vote, the citizens present at the town meeting held Thursday evening in the Fire House, requested the Board of Education to adopt the School Code.

This action was taken at the conclusion of a conference called by a committee of citizens of which A. L. Beals was chairman, and to which the School Board had been specially invited. Henry Ridgely of Dover, and County Superintendent Wilbur H. Jump were present to clarify the provisions of the Code with respect to special districts and to its bearing on the local situation.

A representative gathering of citizens and taxpayers crowded the hall and were interested listeners to the exposition and the replies to the arguments of the opposition of which Mr. Harvey Hoffecker was spokesman.

Mr. Beals appointed George W. Griffin chairman. He introduced Mr. Ridgely who discussed first the objection voiced by some lawyers with regard to its constitutionality.

He could readily see, he said, how this opinion could be reached, for the ordinary attorney has little or no occasion to study educational subjects or legislation affecting them. He has little desire to do so because usually no compensation is received for such work. He explained his own enforced personal contact with this class of legislation extending over a number of years.

The chief objection is voiced because the Code passed by a majority vote which lawyers have claimed is unconstitutional according to Article 9 which specifies a two-thirds majority in acts affecting corporations. The average lawyer and the average layman would naturally conclude that this majority was necessary to pass the Code since it deals with so-called corporate boards.

That a special district is not a corporation in the legal sense of the term he explained by stating that an act of incorporation in the commercial and legal sense creates a separate entity having absolute control of its own affairs. This could not be true of public schools which according to the American doctrine are a part of the state system and just as much the business of the state as the building of roads, of jails and of public improvements. The American policy from the beginning, has been to make public education a function of the State government.

SCHOOLS NOT MERELY A LOCAL CONCERN

The matter of educating future citizens is more than a merely local concern, he declared. It is a State responsibility. To make this clear, he compared the matter of town government with that of school government. It is of no particular concern to the State how the town manages its municipal affairs, whether it has an efficient lighting system, paved streets, or other improvements. The State would never force a town to provide these things. That is strictly a local concern. The schools are not local. The material and moral welfare of the State depends on the intelligence of its voters and the State has always assumed the responsibility of providing a certain amount of education at public expense and every school is a part of the State system.

The general assembly has seen fit to allow local control in school affairs not because it is a right but because it affords better management in State administration of local affairs. The schools are not owned by the local authorities, the taxes are not local except in a geographic sense. When taxes are levied the local school management is acting as an agent of the state. The locality has the right to decide whether children shall be ignorant

LARGE NUMBER OF LOCAL YOUTHS WITH PIONEERS

Will Probably Debar at Hoboken Next Monday

According to a cablegram received on Sunday by the family of Captain J. Wilbert Ramsey, the 59th Pioneers, Delaware's Own, sailed from Brest on Sunday and will arrive in this country early next week. They are presumably with President Wilson's convoy which is making a speedy trip.

According to a message received by Governor Townsend from Colonel J. Warner Reed, in command, eleven Delaware companies of the regiment left Brest on Sunday. There are twelve companies in the command, besides the headquarters, medical and supply detachments, and it is not known definitely as yet whether the complete regiment has embarked. However, it is not thought that any small part of the command would be left behind.

HISTORIC WELCOME PLANNED

The Pioneers, who made an enviable record in France, will be accorded a historic welcome when they reach home. They are expected to land at Hoboken next Monday or Tuesday. From there they will be sent to Camp Mills or Camp Dix, both within easy reaching distance of New York. From there they will be sent to Wilmington to take part in the elaborate program which has been arranged to welcome them.

There is little doubt that the boys will be accorded a reception that will go down in the history of the state as the most spontaneous demonstration ever held. Plans which have been tentatively discussed will now be put into actual working form and nothing will be spared to make a record-breaking event of the return of the troops.

Among those from this section who will return to their homes with the 59th are:

Captain John Wilbert Ramsey, Lieutenant Joshua Wilkins Davis, Lieutenant Arthur G. Heinel, Lieutenant J. R. Shultz, Sergeant Howard Robinson, Sergeant Enos Coover, Sergeant Henry Seargent, Corporal Manell Tweed, Corporal Horace Null, Corporal William Coover, George Baylis, Charles Davis, J. Bradley Ford, Frederick Gerhold, William Gregg, Clarence Hopkins, Howard Jester, John Pemberton, William Seargent, William Sweetman, Earl Tweed, Frank Wier, Henry Townsend.

Many relatives and friends of the young soldiers will go to New York to see the debarkation of "Delaware's Own" next Monday.

College Youths Start On Auto Trip

G. Gray Carter, son of George Carter, and Howard Harper of Still Pond, Md., left Newark Saturday morning for a 2000-mile trip through New York and the New England States.

They are making the journey in a Ford truck ingeniously fitted up with a special body with removable extensions which will provide ample sleeping quarters and storage place for supplies and camping equipment. A water-proof covering of the prairie schooner type is made of khaki colored fabricoid and a mattress covers the floor.

They will make their first camp at Moosehead Lake, Maine where they will stay for two weeks. En route they will visit relatives and friends of the Carter at Flushing, L. I., their former home, and will stay in Boston for a few days with friends. They will visit Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, and other points in the picturesque eastern section of New York and Pennsylvania on their way home. They expect to be gone about six weeks.

Both young men are all round athletes, having made enviable records last year in sports.

Will Have Picnic At Iron Hill

Members and friends of the First M. P. Church, Wilmington, will hold a picnic at the farm of William Schwartz near Iron Hill on July 4. They will arrive about 11 o'clock. There will be outdoor games, community singing and general amusement for all.

Constitutionality of The School Code

An Opinion Expressed by William S. Hilles

I can see no reason to believe, either that this Act violates any constitutional provision, or is in any respect beyond the power of the Legislature. On the contrary, Article 10 of the Constitution makes it mandatory upon the General Assembly to "provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free public schools," to make an annual appropriation of not less than \$100,000 for the benefit of the free public schools to be equitably apportioned among the school districts of the State "as the General Assembly shall provide." Even in the absence of such a constitutional provision, public education is one of the most important functions of government, and not only in Delaware, but elsewhere, have the Legislatures from time to time enacted, repealed and amended laws for the accomplishment of this purpose.

I can further see no reason to question the constitutionality of this Act upon the ground which I have heard assigned that it interferes with the functions of corporations heretofore created by the Legislature, the creation of which corporations required a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly, while the new School Code was adopted by a majority and not a two-thirds vote. The education of the children of the State is one of the governmental functions belonging to the legislative branch of the Government to be exercised and administered from time to time as the Legislature may see fit. There is no requirement that matters relating to education shall be passed by a two-thirds vote, a majority being sufficient. If, for any reason, the Legislature in the past has seen fit to intrust the performance of this governmental function to a corporation, while it unquestionably did take the votes of two-thirds of the members of each House to create such corporation, it did not take the votes of two-thirds of the members of each House to confer upon such corporation the right to exercise, as trustee for the State, this governmental power, and I am clear that it does not require the votes of two-thirds of the members of each House to change, in whole or in part, the system of education previously existing, and that the Legislature may, by a majority vote, provide an entirely new system in its discretion. There are possibly many reasons why this is true, but the one which has the most controlling force in my judgment is the fact that in the exercise of a governmental function one Legislature may not restrain the freedom of action of a subsequent Legislature, and by reposing in a corporation, or elsewhere, the exercise of this function, deprive a subsequent Legislature of its right by a majority vote to resume its control over the subject-matter, namely, the education of the people of the State.

Heretofore in Delaware, the education of the children in any community has been largely left to the local school boards. Such boards determine the location and requirements for school houses; determine in a large measure the amount of money necessary to be raised locally for the support of such schools; engage, subject to certain conditions, the teachers, and prescribe the courses of study pursued. This manifestly resulted in great discrepancies and an entire lack of uniformity in the educational system of the State. The policy and purpose of the new School Code is to centralize the control, management, finances, and all other matters connected with the public school system, and to establish and maintain a more uniform system throughout the State.

Under the new law, the general management of the public schools is vested in a State Board of Education and a State Commissioner of Education whose powers are very broadly stated in the Act and who have the right to exercise a general supervision and control of all educational matters within the State. The State Treasurer is made the treasurer of the State Board of Education and moneys can only be disbursed by him on a written order of the Board.

In addition to this, the Act provides for County Boards of Education who have the control and management of the public school system in their respective counties. The County Treasurer is made the treasurer of the County Board of Education. The Levy Courts of the counties are required to raise by taxation such sum as may be necessary under a budget system for the support and maintenance of the public schools, and the County Board, subject to the general directions and rules of the State Board, has the practical administration of the educational and financial conduct of the public schools in the county.

COMMITTEE DECIDES TO TAKE NO ACTION ON REFERENDUM

State Board of Education Allows Local Board Time Extension

The School Board last Friday, after conference with Commissioner Spaid, decided, owing to their inability to reach a decision with regard to the Code, to put the matter up to a referendum vote and abide by the decision of the people.

They requested Mayor Frazer to provide for this and he referred the matter to a special committee that he had previously appointed, consisting of A. L. Beals, Samuel J. Wright, Charles B. Evans, Geo. Ferguson and Harlan D. Herdman. Chairman Beals said yesterday that the committee decided it had no authority to hold such an election. He said the committee will communicate with the board explaining its stand and also will make the request that the code be accepted.

The State Board of Education, several days ago, extended for two weeks the time for the local board to come to some decision as to accepting or rejecting the code.

ARRIVES UNEXPECTEDLY FROM OVERSEAS

Dean Harry Hayward Tells of Experiences in France

Dean Harry Hayward arrived in New York Monday night on the battleship Montana and arrived in Newark last night. His coming was a complete surprise to his friends most of whom had heard rumors of his sailing from Brest on Sunday.

At the reception given last night by Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Mitchell to the Summer School faculty and students, he was greeted warmly and urged to speak.

He expressed the unbounded joy that every American feels when he finds himself again on his native soil and commended those who "carried on" at home.

The Americans did a "good job" in France, he said, and won the admiration of the French for the zeal and enthusiasm with which they undertook the work. He compared the French schools with ours and declared that the chief reason why American schools are so much better is because of this enthusiasm and interest.

The spirit of the American soldier has attracted the French girls and many of them have desired and obtained American husbands. A number of these are on board the George Washington on the way to America.

He described the work of the A. E. F. University, the difficulties under which the students labored, the spirit and enthusiasm displayed by the soldier students and the excellent work done. Only 6 out of 700 were reported at the end of the first semester as having done poor work. It was said that poorer work had been done in the universities at home.

He told of two visits to the University by Pershing and one by Secretary Baker who spent a whole day there. Everyone who had observed the work was pleased and the prediction was made that should our standing army in the future be of any considerable size, the university idea would be carried out in connection with it. The French have adopted the idea, have purchased the buildings, laboratories and machine shops and have opened up educational opportunities for her soldiers.

Dean Hayward told something of the beautiful churches and the other examples of French art and architecture and of the way in which the French regard the Americans. He told of some Americans traveling all over France without paying a cent carfare. They would show their travel order in lieu of a ticket and the French being unable to read English would glance at it, think it was all right and pass on.

To friends latter he told of his experiences on a lecture tour and of speaking before a group of colored soldiers from Wilmington. Concerning the rank of those in educational work abroad he said they had the status of officers but no rank.

Dean Hayward has done such excellent work as head of the Agricultural School that he was decorated recently by the French government.

He has enjoyed his experiences abroad and is looking exceptionally well.

Recruiting Squadron Passes Thorough Newark

Much interest was manifested in a recruiting squadron which passed through town Friday at noon. They came from Camp Humphrey, Va., and announced by means of posters and placards their mission and their pride in the Engineers and the Motor Transport Corps.

One particularly interesting mounted exhibit was a captured German searchlight of powerful range; another was a paraboloid sound detector—an intricate mechanism which enabled the Allies to detect the sound of airplane motors at a great distance. The band and the Engineers whose placard stated "We admit we're proud of ourselves, we have a right to be," attracted much attention.

Summer School Opens in Epoch Making Session

Three States Represented in Enrollment

Registration Total Reaches 228 with more to come

What one of the distinguished speakers designated as a "history making session" of the Summer School opened on Monday morning when the teachers of this and neighboring states 228 strong took the town by storm.

Every available room in the three dormitories is filled, the young men are rooming in private homes and a great many are commuting.

A decided difference in the personnel of the students is noticeable. A glance over the long line awaiting their turn for registration on Monday disclosed the fact that here are the teachers of the state, the earnest workers for better things in education. The frivolous 16 year old, stretching the truth a bit to pass the age limit was noticeably missing.

A survey of entire classes frequently shows an enrollment made up entirely of experienced teachers.

Unusual features which make this Summer School the most notable one held in this country has attracted many of the best teachers in this and neighboring states. Maryland has sent 35 of her teachers and Pennsylvania a lesser number.

The registration is practically complete and will be published in full at an early date.

Former High School Teacher Weds

Newark friends have received announcements of the marriage of Miss Hilda Turner, one of the High School faculty last year, to W. Jerome Heather of Philadelphia. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Ridgely, Md., on June 30. The young couple will reside for the present in Philadelphia.

Special Services At The Presbyterian Church

Frank Mitchell, a Y. M. C. A. secretary stationed at Wilmington, will deliver the address at the open air service held by the Presbyterian Church on the College steps next Sunday evening.

Dr. William J. Rowan will begin next Sunday a series of sermons on "The Three Gardens." Next Sunday the subject will be the Garden of Eden or the Garden of Testing.

Fire Company Goes To Middletown On The Fourth

Etna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, have accepted an invitation to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon housing the new fire apparatus recently purchased by the Middletown Fire Co.

With their uniformed men their band and apparatus they will take part in the parade and other ceremonies which take place on the Fourth of July.

OBITUARY

Willard Whiteman
Willard Whiteman, a brother to Frank Whiteman of near Newark, died in Philadelphia July 1st of a complication of diseases. The body was brought to Newark this afternoon and the funeral will be held from the home of his brother tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Reed and interment made at White Clay Creek cemetery.

Mr. Whiteman is also a brother of J. Harvey Whiteman of Wilmington.

Victor Didier
Victor Didier, aged 48 years, died on Monday morning at home on Choate Street.

Funeral services will be held at his late home on Thursday with high mass at 9.30 will be made at St. Joseph's church, Wilmington. A

BRINGS RUSKIN'S MESSAGE TO TEACHERS

First of Lecture Series Delivered by Dr. Hillis

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis delivered the first of the splendid course of lectures to be given at the Summer School.

He was introduced by Dr. Joseph H. Odell, director general of the Service Citizens under whose auspices these lectures are given, as one more alertly in touch with the problems of the age than any man living.

"The Centennial of John Ruskin and His Message to the Twentieth Century" was the subject chosen. Through a keen analysis of the life and purpose of this great man he brought to the assembled teachers the message that Ruskin would have them receive—to awaken the imagination of the boys and girls and "manufacture souls of good quality." The way to build up a great state, he said, is to awaken the minds and the consciences of these boys and girls that they may be enabled to see that "Life without art and education is brutality."

Ruskin, he said, instituted four great social reforms in his century—the diffusion of the beautiful among all the people; the establishment of the social settlement; the institution of the summer institute for bringing educational opportunity to all the people; and the teaching of an entirely new conception of the fine arts.

Ruskin taught that beauty is not an aristocratic thing, designed for the few of greater opportunity, but something to which every man is entitled. In support of this theory he spent thousands of dollars making over the cottages in Sheffield which someone had said was the ugliest place in England. He taught to them and to others of his time beautiful paintings hitherto kept in a few galleries for the edification of the more fortunate classes. He brought to the poor a new conception of color in clothing and changed the whole idea of beauty which spread over the whole world.

His establishment of a Social Settlement inaugurated the whole conception from which Jane Addams got the idea of Hull House. This idea spread until now there are 500 of these settlements in this country alone.

The Chautauqua designed to give the poor a chance to come into contact with the best in art and literature was established to this country after Bishop Vincent had seen the operation of St. George's Guild instituted by Ruskin.

This man taught to his generation a new conception of the fine arts. Man's creative genius dependent on his power as a "seer of God's marvelous plans." Illustrations of this embraced the invention of the loom, the outcome of observing the structure of the tendon of the knee; the Gothic window the outcome of observing the position of the hands in prayer.

Dr. Hillis dwelt particularly on Ruskin's pioneer work in emphasizing the individual's responsibility to society. He compared the reception of Ruskin's views with that accorded every great pioneer leader in thought, and showed by reference to Confucius, Socrates, Jesus, Lincoln, that all such world benefactors receive little recognition until after death when another generation is accorded the proper perspective and can rightly judge of their achievements.

"Wealth is under debt to poverty, wisdom under debt to ignorance, and men of ability owe an obligation to those who are unable." These words, the speaker said, are the basis of the present social reforms, adding that "we owe homage to the man who, single-handed, dared to think, say and act in behalf of social justice."

"Lay In Your Coal Supply Now"

Now is the time to lay in your coal supply for next winter. The past winter was an unusually mild one, and the coming winter may be just the opposite. But you can face it with a cheerful smile if your coal bin is filled. It may be extremely difficult to secure coal after the winter months have arrived, and the wise customer will look after his coal needs now.—*Delaware State News.*

The Republic of the World

When our deathless Declaration Brought a new land into birth, It was not alone a nation It conferred upon the earth; But it added to the glory Of that fair immortal page The first chapters of the story Of a new and golden age.

Over this achievement real That the eyes of all might see, It erected an ideal Of humanity made free; It set up for all the races The same goal that it had won. And it bade them turn their faces To the rising of the sun.

Since that time the generations Of mankind are growing free; While the progress of the nations Keep in step with Liberty. Now republics are the fashion Of our own design and plan, Burning with the sacred passion Of the brotherhood of man.

What though now the land's kingdome All are weltering in gore, Freedom's light cannot be hidden By the clouds and wreck of war; For from out its devastation A new flag may be unfurled Of a union of the nations A Republic of the World.

Herein lies the deeper meaning Of the many in the one; 'Tis a lesson for the gleaming Of all lands beneath the sun. Racial rivers condescending Here commingle and increase, So all earth may find the blessing Born of union and of peace.

—James A. Edgerton

Europe Must Work To Be Saved

There are forces of destruction which might be let loose as a result of after-war conditions that would be more fearful than the great war itself.

These are starvation, idle industry, crippled transportation, paralyzed markets, injured morale, shattered government credits.

Europe is but a great factory community, dependent in the main on world trade for much of its food and raw materials. There are only three ways in which they can pay for these things—by export of goods, by export of gold or by export of their credit. None of these nations can export goods at present, and they have no gold to spare. They must have credit.

Europe must get to work if it is to be saved, but it must be helped even to start to work.

America must be made to see the facts in their true relation and consequences, for America is almost the sole hope. If America will understand the situation and do her duty she is amply able to give the necessary aid.

The aid must be given in a big-spirited, scientific way. It is useless to give it in grudging measure or piecemeal to a few countries. We must regard the European situation as a unit.

Coupled with its duty America is face to face with its greatest opportunity. If the opportunity is grasped America will become the source of capital for world development and the greatest source of raw material for the world's industry.

—Frank A. Vandership.

Work On Canal to Begin Soon

The formalities of turning the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal over to the government by the canal company have not been concluded, it was learned last week. There has been some delay, it is understood, in the Department of Justice in completing these details.

As soon as the property is turned over, it is expected that actual work towards widening and deepening the canal will be started.

"Not So Bad, After All"

When the habit of existing under dry conditions becomes established, many of the members of the human race will wonder why they ever supposed that it would be impossible for them to be happy without liquid encouragement. They will discover, that the dreaded calamity was in their minds, after all, and that several reasons why life is worth living may still be found.—*Dayton News.*

PROTECTIVE VACCINATION FOR HOG CHOLERA

Specialist Gives Timely Hints for Control of Disease

Many thousands of dollars are lost every year in Delaware through hog cholera. The only way to control this disease is by protective vaccination. By co-operation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, we have in the State a hog cholera specialist who has been looking after the work here for more than a year. This specialist, Dr. Zerkow, makes the following statement:

"The control of hog cholera in Delaware is centered around protective vaccination in infected neighborhoods with the local practicing veterinarians as the chief mediums through whom this work is done. Successful vaccination is dependent on proper administration and sufficient dosage of both serum and virus. If there are visible signs of disease in the herd to be treated, a correct diagnosis is essential in order to know that the hogs are free from other ailments than hog cholera. Bad results following vaccination are very often due to the existence of some disease other than cholera in the hogs at the time of vaccination.

"To establish a uniform method of vaccination and to demonstrate the efficacy of the preventive serum treatment in infected neighborhoods, a number of demonstrations were held in different sections of the state. It is believed that these demonstrations resulted in more general and timely use of serum as shown by the records of 1918. Out of nearly 8,000 hogs observed in 580 herds, only 57 animals were found too sick to receive treatment.

"Having on several occasions demonstrated the proper methods of vaccination to veterinarians in the state, they were left to do the vaccinating whenever needed, with occasional assistance whenever it was asked or deemed necessary. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of hog cholera in cooperation with state authorities has been confined to making diagnoses of diseases of swine, and occasionally, of live stock, holding post-mortem examinations, and in other ways assisting the state forces, farmers and practicing veterinarians in keeping down hog cholera.

Three Factors in Cholera Control

"Three important factors enter into successful control of hog cholera. They are sanitation, proper and timely vaccination, and quarantine of sick animals. Neither one of the above means will alone eradicate the disease. Sanitation is an important means of keeping hog cholera down in a state. This is particularly true where cholera appears in a herd. All sick hogs should then be separated from the herd and kept penned up to avoid the scattering of cholera infection over the farm. An even better method in positive cases of cholera infection, is to immediately destroy those animals which show advanced symptoms of the disease, as a very small percent of them ever recover even if treated with serum. All pens that have harbored sick hogs should be thoroughly cleaned and the litter and manure removed and spread on a field and ploughed under. The action of the sun will soon destroy the infected material in the field where sick animals have been running at large. The pens and board fences should be sprayed with ten percent solution of cresol compound and afterwards whitewashed. This method conscientiously followed will to a great extent do away with recurrences of hog cholera on farms hereafter.

Buzzards Carry Infection "Proper disposal of hogs that have died from any cause whatever is a very important part of sanitation. The practice of leaving hog carcasses undestroyed cannot be too strongly condemned. It shows on the part of someone a lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the offense and is a great injustice to the neighborhood. A considerable percentage of cholera outbreaks are traceable indirectly to carelessness in not properly disposing of the carcasses of animals that die on the farm. The large number of buzzards in this state are a factor in carrying infection, which should be eliminated if we are to successfully combat hog cholera and other live stock diseases."

—*Dayton News.*

For The Homemaker's Eye

Many housekeepers who are capital judges of cuts of meat fail when it comes to selecting a worthwhile fish. Boiled cod, and perhaps a shad in the spring, represent their only inspiration as to this important article of food.

Our best known fresh water fish is the perch, and there are two varieties distinguishable by their color, one being a silvery white and the other a golden yellow.

The white perch has delicate silvery white scales that radiate all the tints of the opal and are marked with bars of deep green. The yellow perch has scales of shiny golden color, also marked with the dark green bars.

The white perch is a little more delicate of texture and flavor. The yellow perch is a trifle coarser, not so delicate of flavor and has a thick skin, which furnishes a valuable by-product wherever yellow perch are taken in large quantities. Glue is manufactured from boiling the skins.

The perch never grows very large, and for that reason may be marketed very profitably. So delicate in flavor is this fish that it is recommended highly for the sick.

A favorite European way of cooking perch is in a sour sauce, which may be made of plain or fruit vinegar, or of plain grape or orange juice. The perch are put on to stew only in a liquid that is one-quarter water and three-quarters vinegar or fruit juice. When they are done, which should be in about fifteen minutes, they are removed from the fire, seasoned with salt and pepper and served with the liquor poured over them. This sauce may be made more elaborate by the addition of butter in proportion of one rounded tablespoonful to a cupful of liquid. Mix with the butter a slight tablespoonful of flour, as it is desirable that the sauce be not too thick.

A favorite way of cooking perch on the shores of the beautiful Lake Maggiore in Italy, which literally swarms with them, is to split them with all scales on, basting all the time with the sour liquid made of one part water and three parts vinegar or fruit juice.

Perch en casserole with curry sauce is a dish to grace any table or any occasion. Take three or four perch and split them through the middle and cut them in sizes to fit the casserole; then lay them neatly in and sprinkle with salt and curry powder and dot with small pieces of butter. In using curry powder, the novice must be careful not to use too much, or the dish will be too hot. (Use no pepper when using curry, unless you are particularly fond of high seasoning.) When the dish has been filled, pour in enough cold water to come up half-way and cover the top with thin slices of bread buttered on both sides. Place the cover on the casserole and cook the mixture in a medium oven for twenty minutes. Then remove the cover and set the dish under the broiler until the bread is a delicate brown.

In cooking perch do not lose sight of its delicate texture, and for that reason never cook it too rapidly, for the application of intense heat tends to destroy its delicacy.

SOME HOMEY HINTS

When replacing papers in drawers to keep them firm, put a small sticker half on the paper and the other half on the drawer.

When setting dishes on ice, use old can rubbers to keep them from slipping.

A little sand in a small top-

heavy vase will make it quite stable.

Fill salt and pepper shakers with an orange spoon or make a paper funnel, which may be used more quickly.

A piece of macaroni placed in a berry pie when put in the oven will save the loss of the good juice, as the macaroni will serve as a chimney for the juice to boil up in. Grease the cork of the glue bottle, so that it will not be glued in when it is wanted.

A piece of ice held in the mouth a moment before disagreeable medicine is taken, will dull the sense of taste.

BUSINESS IMPORTANCE OF THE HOME

In emphasizing the business importance of the home, the late Colonel Roosevelt once observed that more than three-fourths of all the money that is spent in this country goes for the upkeep of our homes, and is paid over the counters by women. Whether we think this estimate is too large or too small, there can be no doubt that home-keeping is our greatest business. It is also, unfortunately true that, of all forms of business, home-keeping has received least attention at the hands of business systematists, says Thrift Magazine. Not one home in a hundred is organized on any kind of a business plane worthy of the name.

"Seventeen Year Locusts" Dangerous Chicken Feed

If the so-called "seventeen-year locusts" or cicadas are plentiful in your locality, and you are keeping chickens that have a chance to run under the trees where the locusts are numerous, watch out for trouble, warns the United States Department of Agriculture. It might well be supposed that the numerous locusts would provide a feast for the chicks, and they do, but this feast is not unattended with danger. Serious losses may result from the chicks eating too many of these insects. The wings and leg parts of the locusts seem to be quite indigestible, and are likely to obstruct the outlet of the crop in such a way as to cause the chicks to become crop bound.

Little chicks are not troubled because they are too small to tear apart and eat the locusts, but chicks that are more than four weeks old are large enough to devour the locusts and to have trouble as a result. The only feasible means of combating this difficulty is to move the chicks, if possible, to fields where there are few trees and where the locusts in consequence do not gather in numbers.

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT IS PURITY AND CLEANLINESS

Also a fine line of
**Chocolates and Bonbons
Glaze Fruits and Nuts**
Hot Drinks and Sandwiches. Egg Drinks and Milk
Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sodas the year round.
A Full Line of Sunshine Biscuit and Cakes

MANUEL PANARETOS
NEWARK KANDY KITCHEN
NEWARK DELAWARE

Have you Seen the Pipeless Heater

made in Philadelphia by people making heaters for the last seventy years? One register will heat the whole house. The system is especially adapted to homes with open stairways and wide doors; to churches and store rooms. I means a perfectly cool cellar.
Call and see one on the floor.

ALSO PLUMBING AND STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

DANIEL STOLL
Phone 159
NEWARK

Trouble also has been reported from mature fowls eating the locusts in great numbers with considerable mortality resulting.

And Now "There's Music In The Air"

"There's Music In The Air," has now become a reality. That sweet, melancholy favorite of our childhood was played in the first aerial concert, given by the Fifteenth Infantry Band 1000 feet above Camp Dix on Thursday.

This unique entertainment plan was arranged by army aviators recruiting at that place for the air service, and the novel program will continue for two weeks.

Band Leader Coe was pleased with the success of the first performance and said that the bandsmen would not be satisfied until sufficient "planes" were available to carry up a sixty-piece band for a full military concert.

ICE CREAM

Breyers
The New Store

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MANUEL PANARETOS

NEWARK KANDY KITCHEN

NEWARK DELAWARE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGN

Historical Evidence Prove Names Later

Next Friday will be the forty-third anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This day will be celebrated in many ways throughout the country. In many sections of the country it will be celebrated with various displays of patriotism from the waving of the stars and stripes to the holding of "signing" observances in which the names of those not present at the signing are read.

Concerning the declaration, the signing has caused the observance, comparatively unknown. The original document by hand on parchment is now very much worn. It is kept in an air-tight case in the Department of State. Precious as a document, it is the light and air, facsimiles are ever made.

Such a facsimile is in the division of the National Museum which preserved relics and the Second Continental Congress which signed the great document.

Contrary to popular opinion, the declaration seems to have been signed on August 2, 1776, but it was not until August 2, 1776, after it had been passed and compared only 55 signatures that of Thomas Mifflin was added later.

The famous resolution to its adoption was in June 7, 1776, by Richard Lee of Virginia before the Continental Congress then in session in Philadelphia. Consideration of this was postponed and Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and R. E. Livingston appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration to serve as a basis for the resolution known as the Jefferson Declaration. They submitted a draft resolution on June 20, 1776, and on July 2 the resolution was adopted by Congress.

The resolution was considered by the committee of the whole on July 4, 1776, and the first of the resolution, which included the first of the committee of the whole, was adopted. The independent colonies were then declared to be a nation and printed under the name of the committee which drew up the resolution. Copies were ordered by the committee to the different assemblies and to the officers in the army.

Accordingly it was announced on July 5 with the Congress, July 4, 1776, the Declaration by the Congress of the United States in General Congress assembled. It bore the name of John Hancock of the Congress and was signed by Secretary Charles Carroll but bore no other signatures.

On July 19 the following was passed, "The Declaration passed on the parchment and the title of 'The Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that when engrossed he signed the Declaration." The Congress then had been worded "we, the representatives of the United States in Congress assembled," on July 4 for the delegates had not been agreed to it until July 4.

The work of engrossing was finished by August 2, 1776, and the signatures of those who were present on the day were not signed by the Congress. The first official issue of the Declaration was in January 18, 1777, on which issue known to the public is in the Library of Congress.

Until a few years ago the Declaration had been done to perpetuate the memories of those who signed the Declaration.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE NOT SIGNED JULY 4

Historical Evidence Seems to Prove Names Affixed Later

Next Friday will be the one hundred forty third anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This day, known commonly as the Fourth of July, will be celebrated in Washington with great pomp and splendor. In other sections of the country it will be celebrated with varying degrees of hilarity from the "safe and sane" observances in well regulated cities and towns to the noisy orgies of those not so well-regulated.

Concerning the document whose signing has caused this nation-wide observance, comparatively little is known. The original copy is written by hand on parchment and is now very much worn and faded. It is kept in an airtight and light-proof case in the library of the Department of State. It is too precious a document to be exposed to the light and air, so that only facsimiles are ever shown to the public.

Such a facsimile is on exhibition in the division of history at the National Museum where are also preserved relics and mementos of the Second Continental Congress which signed the great document.

Contrary to popular belief evidence seems to prove that the Declaration was not signed on the Fourth of July but in the period between August 2, 1776 and January 18, 1777, after it had been engrossed and compared. At that time only 55 signatures appeared, that of Thomas McKean having been added later.

The famous resolution which led to its adoption was introduced on June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia before the Second Continental Congress which was then in session in Philadelphia. Consideration of this resolution was postponed and on June 11, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. E. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a Declaration to serve as a preamble to this resolution. This was known as the Jefferson committee. They submitted a draft of the resolution on June 28. This was laid on the table for further consideration. On July 1 the Congress sitting as a committee of the whole to consider the resolution concerning independence, approved and reported to Congress. On July 2 the resolution itself was adopted by Congress and the Declaration was considered by the committee of the whole and was taken up the next day, July 3.

On July 4, the Declaration, which included the first paragraph of the resolution, was reported by the committee of the whole and adopted. The independence of the united colonies was thus declared. Then the Congress ordered the Declaration to be authenticated and printed under the supervision of the committee which prepared it. Copies were ordered to be distributed to the different state assemblies and to the commanding officers in the army.

Accordingly it was printed and issued on July 5 with the heading, "In Congress, July 4, 1776. A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled." It bore in print the name of John Hancock, president of the Congress and was attested by Secretary Charles Thompson but bore no other signatures.

On July 19 the following resolution was passed, "That the Declaration passed on the fourth be engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States of America,' and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of the Congress." It could not have been worded "unanimous" on July 4 for the New York delegates had not been authorized to agree to it until July 15.

The work of engrossing was finished by August 2, 1776. Those who were present on that date affixed their signatures and those who were not signed before January 18, 1777, with one exception.

The first official issue bearing the names of the signers was printed in Baltimore under a resolution of January 18, 1777 ordering that copies be sent to each of the United States. There are only four copies of this issue known to exist, one of which is in the Library of Congress at Washington.

Until a few years ago very little had been done to perpetuate the memories of those patriots who signed the Declaration. Now, how-

ever, the Sons of the American Revolution in cooperation with the Society of Descendants of the Signers, is endeavoring to locate the graves of these patriots and will prepare a memorial volume to include a biography of each signer.

A VISIT TO JOYCE KILMER'S GRAVE

First American Man of Letters to Make Supreme Sacrifice

I have just visited the grave of Joyce Kilmer, the first American man-of-letters to make the supreme sacrifice at the front in this war. We motored over from Chateau-Thierry to the place where he lies, through the most beautiful country that I felt I had ever seen,—great rolling hills and wide, deep valleys stretched out in view as far as one could see.

The constant rains of the early spring had ceased, and the whole country side was rich and green, with that wet, fresh green that is so invigorating and delightful. Lilac trees were everywhere in bloom, wafting their sweet fragrance into the air; and by the roadside through the valleys ran the murmuring waters of that never-to-be-forgotten stream, the quiet, little Marne.

Amidst these pleasant surroundings one might think there had never been a war.

A LITTLE AMERICAN GRAVEYARD

We passed through Fere-en-Tardenois, which had been shelled so severely and so repeatedly that it has long since been only a heap of stone. From here on to the village of Seringes, which, too, is demolished and desolate. Right on the edge of this deserted village there is a little American graveyard where are buried six hundred of our sturdy brave boys who gave their lives in the war. And among them is Joyce Kilmer.

This little cemetery is marked off by a low, rustic fence, with a short steeple gate, and a small wooden cross on the top. At the head of each grave is a cross on which there is a small plate telling the name, date and place of death, if these are known. Many a cross that I passed, however, sent a tremor into my heart, as the tragic-sad inscription, "American Unknown," greeted my tear-dimmed eyes.

BESIDE THE CROSS THE FLAG
Beside each cross at the head of the little mounds in this hallowed spot stood a small American flag. They were furled and quiet, unmoved by a breath of air—six hundred silent sentinels they seemed; six hundred guards of honor for America's valiant dead!

On the left side as one enters is Joyce Kilmer's grave. I stood before it and read over and over again many times:

"Pvt. Joyce Kilmer, 165th Inf.
Killed in Action
July 30, 1918"

REMINISCENCES OF THE POET-HERO

It seemed incredible! How often had I heard him lecture at my school, enjoyed his keen sense of humor, wondered at his alert and ready energy! His fresh outlook on the world, his enthusiasm and good-will, made him seem so young that his life should be only beginning; and here he lies! I smothered a half sob, and turned to look across the road where my glance fell on a beautiful grove of slender pine trees, and again, as once before at Belleau Woods, and often when I see tall trees lifting their arms toward Heaven, as it were, those exquisite lines of Kilmer's ran back and forth through my mind:

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree,

For poems are made by fools
like me,
But only God can make a tree."

AT REST

Hills! valleys! trees! sunshine!
and, except for distant chirpings of little birds, a calm, as serene and unruffled as the sleep of death! it seemed a spot that Kilmer himself might have sought out for quiet, reflection, and rest.

—Edith Callahan.

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GOVERNMENT SELLING SURPLUS MATERIALS

Secretary Baker Rejects all Bids of June 20 as Too Low

Secretary Baker has rejected packers' bids on 143,000,000 pounds of army meat and announced last week that the department stood ready to sell its surplus stock of canned meat and vegetables to the public at cost.

The mayor of Baltimore has purchased \$2500 worth of canned meats and vegetables which will be retailed throughout the city at cost. The meats and canned vegetables, which now will be sold in smaller quantities than the carload lots first required, will be disposed of in the thirteen army supply zones. Municipalities and organizations desiring to open negotiations for the surplus stocks should communicate with the zone supply offices in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Omaha and San Francisco, or with the subsistence branch of the surplus property division, Munitions Building, Washington.

The department considered all bids of June 20 too low. Most of them were from packers bidding for their own products at from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost to the government. None of the sealed bids were made by states, municipalities, or public institutions.

The Navy Department has sold blue flannel cloth at a profit of nearly \$400,000 over the average cost price. 836,255 yards were sold, 400 bids were received and 107 bidders attended. The department has quantities of other textiles which will be sold shortly.

Employers Of Soldiers To Receive Handsome Citation

To the Editor

My dear Sir: Doubtless you know our work of getting positions for discharged soldiers and sailors has gotten away to a good start. All over the United States the War Department is securing the hearty cooperation of all the welfare services, chambers of commerce, labor unions, employers associations, and many national, state and civic bodies, all of whom are at liberty to use the machinery of the United States Employment Service towards hooking up the discharged man of the Army and Navy with a good job.

We have had the patriotic assistance of employers, corporations, firms, and individuals, in the matter of reinstating their old men in the jobs they held before they went to war. I may add that between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of our honorably discharged soldiers and sailors have the offer of their pre-war jobs. The hero of today is not to become the hobo of tomorrow.

In return for this the War and Navy Departments have prepared a handsome citation which is issued to all those employers who have assured the departments that they will gladly re-employ everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the great war. This citation carries with it permission for the holder to display on his firm's service flag the shield of the United States as a symbol that he will fulfill his obligations to the men who went to the defense of the country at the time of its peril.

As yet I do not think that employers generally throughout the United States know this citation and I am writing to you to ask if you will give this letter space in your valuable columns in order that the manufacturers, merchants, professional men, and employers generally in your community may know that they are entitled to this interesting official document.

The citation is signed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and myself, assistant to the Secretary of War. It is handsomely engraved and engrossed with the name of the recipient. There are no strings to it. All we

R. T. JONES

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Upholstering and Repairing

Second Hand Furniture Bought and Sold

ask is that the employer write an application for such a citation, stating that he will re-employ his old service men, and address me in care of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

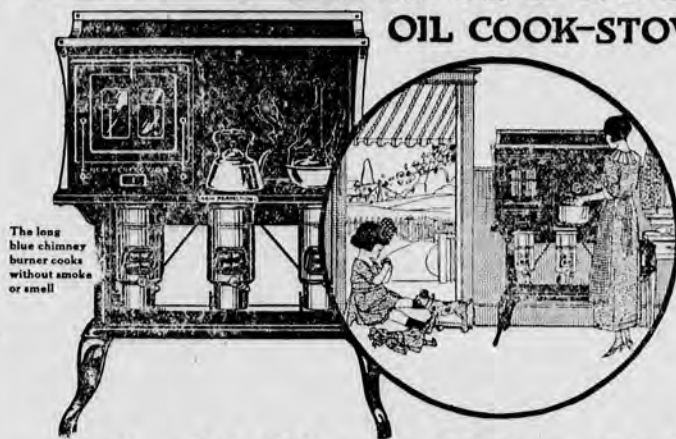
The newspapers of many cities at the outbreak of the war publish-

ed the names of those patriotic employers who agreed to retain their places for their men who enlisted or were drafted. It occurs to me now that it would be a very fine and patriotic act if at this time, with victory won, the newspapers publish the names of those firms

and individuals in their neighborhood who are taking back honorably discharged service men, whether they agreed to or not when the war began.

Very truly yours,
Arthur Woods,
Assistant to the Secretary.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES



Cook with Oil—the Modern Fuel

UNTIL you are acquainted with the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove you cannot realize all the advantages of this modern way of cooking.

The secret lies in the construction of the long blue chimney burner—an exclusive feature of New Perfection Stoves. With this burner you have full cooking heat at the touch of a match and you can control the heat from a high hot flame to the lowest simmer.

Every drop of oil is turned into a clean, hot, steady flame and the heat is evenly distributed over the bottom of the utensils. Your dealer will gladly demonstrate.

ATLANTIC Rayolight

Atlantic Rayolight Oil is a highly refined oil that costs no more than ordinary kerosene. Its purity makes it particularly suitable for the New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove.

See the New Perfection Oven too, it bakes perfectly

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
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HOW ABOUT YOU?

Do You Need

Pitching Forks, Hay Ropes, Pulleys?

We can supply them

Have also a good line of Harvester Oil

Thomas A. Potts

HARDWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

PATRONS REQUEST SCHOOL BOARD TO ADOPT CODE

(Continued from Page 1)

or have the opportunities of obtaining an education. Such a right would be a monstrous thing.

Article 10 of the Constitution declares that the State shall provide a general and efficient system of free public schools. This is the vital article with regard to school legislation and nothing is said of the necessity of a two-thirds vote. When this is not specified, according to parliamentary usage, a majority vote is sufficient. When objections have been raised, he said, the special districts look at Article 9 which deals with corporations instead of Article 10 which gives to the General Assembly the right to pass laws establishing an efficient school system. To prove that special districts are not "corporations" but have semi-corporate powers, he referred to the passage of the compulsory school law and other laws binding upon special districts whose constitutionality were not questioned as requiring a two-thirds vote. Counties have semi-corporate powers, can sell land, sue, have their own seal and other things which corporations may do, but no one has questioned the constitutionality of the Code as applied to the rural schools. Likewise, no one questioned the constitutionality of the General Laws passed by the General Assembly in 1898 because they did not receive a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Hoffecker asked if the Code repealed all previous laws relating to running the schools. Receiving an affirmative reply he questioned the status of a district which did not accept the Code. Mr. Ridgely gave it as his opinion that the present officers would continue de facto until an adjustment could be made and would likely operate under the provisions of their special act.

He could not see, he said, why a district should elect to stay out. The Code is an honest endeavor to better conditions that everyone admits are bad and is worth a trial. Since a special district will have under the Code all the powers it has under the present system, and since the status of the district not electing to accept the Code depends entirely on what the State Board will do in the matter, since it will probably mean the loss of the best and most progressive teachers, he could not see why there should be any question of accepting. Civic pride and civic duty require betterment of the old system and staying outside is not a high position to take in this day of big things.

WHY NOT PUT UP TO COURTS

Replying to a question as to why the Governor would not put the matter up to the courts for a decision, Mr. Ridgely said he personally didn't know why he should desire to. If he had not believed in its constitutionality, he would not have signed it, and every lawyer with whom Mr. Ridgely had talked had been convinced that there is no question of its constitutionality.

WHY SPECIAL DISTRICTS HAVE DECISION

To Mr. Hoffecker's question why the special districts were given a decision, Mr. Ridgely replied that there was an objection to passing it otherwise partly because of the misunderstanding with regard to the "corporate" powers and partly because of the unusual powers which the special districts have hitherto enjoyed under special acts. Reference to the special act for this district developed the fact that this was granted in 1893, whereas the general law of 1898 repealed all previous laws and Newark has not been operating under the special act since that time as Mr. Ridgely proved by having read the article relative to receiving dividends.

Concerning the receiving of dividends if the Code is not accepted, he said that was a matter for the State Board to decide.

REVENUE UNDER CODE

To a question from Dr. Rowan regarding the personnel of the new Board if the Code were accepted, he explained that the law specifically requires that three be chosen from the present Board.

Regarding taxes, the amazing fact developed that there is no limit to the amount that can be assessed under the special act but under the Code there is a limit of 1 1/2 per cent of the assessed valuation. The State dividend is based on enrollment below the High School and \$2400 is given all High Schools of the first grade.

SOME DISADVANTAGES OF NON-ACCEPTANCE

In the event of non-acceptance of the Code the diploma issued will be of less value than one issued

under the authority of the State, as a matter of course; and the stand taken in refusing to enter into the spirit of progress manifested by the attempt to better admittedly bad school conditions is not an enviable one.

NOT PART OF COUNTY SYSTEM

To a question regarding revision of the district to county control in the event of non-acceptance Mr. Ridgely replied that the district will not be a part of the county system under county supervision. To a question as to what position the district occupies in that case, he said he did not know; that the whole plan was constructed on the assumption that it would be accepted, otherwise the Newark schools would be in what he termed "the twilight zone."

CODE GROWS IN POPULARITY

County Superintendent Wilbur H. Jump expressed his gratification that the Code is growing in popularity. In Kent County 100 per cent of the special districts have accepted and all incorporated districts with the exception of Felton whose civic pride balks at the idea of giving up her high school grades.

The acceptance by Georgetown on Thursday by a 6-3 vote made Sussex 100 per cent with regard to special districts.

In New Castle County all had accepted but two—Newark and Wilmington. He cleared up several points with regard to certification of teachers, giving assurance that no teacher now filling a position creditably has been legislated out of office, and that nothing had been done to discredit anyone who has served the State faithfully in the past.

FINANCES DISCUSSED

The matter of taxation and finances were gone into thoroughly. He showed how in the past the district had lost money by educating children from outside districts at 20c a day and how under the Code the actual cost of educating these children would be paid to the district. The increase in the number admitted and the consequent increase in revenue to the district, the new basis of attendance as a determining factor in the amount of State appropriation received were discussed. A tentative budget for next year based on figures furnished by Harvey Hoffecker, secretary to the Board of Education, was put upon a blackboard. It showed an approximate income of \$33,517 and an approximate expenditure of \$29,126 leaving about \$4,391 to be applied to the school indebtedness.

The fact was brought out that the School Board has this year paid \$3000 on the debt. Before adjournment a motion was made and carried unanimously, requesting the Board of Education to adopt the Code.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION EXPLAINS CODE

Meets With Board at Their Request Friday Evening

At the invitation of the local School Board, Arthur R. Spaid, State Commissioner of Education met with them on Friday evening to explain the provisions of the School Code.

He outlined briefly the steps in the formation of a State system of education and stated the purpose of the Code in providing equality of opportunity for every child from the kindergarten through college, with the kind of training that will best fit him to take his place in the world. To illustrate, he stated that 93 per cent of the girls enrolled in any school, subsequently married. Homemaking is therefore logically a vitally necessary subject in the school curriculum for every girl.

NEWARK POST

Published by

EVERETT C. JOHNSON

Every Wednesday afternoon at the Shop called Kells at Newark, Delaware.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Newark, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Telephone 92 and 93

The subscription price is \$1.50 per year. Single copies, 4 cents.

Address all communications and make all checks to Newark Post.

We want and invite communications, but they must be signed by the writer's name—not for publication but for our information and protection.

He reviewed the revelations regarding illiteracy set forth by the draft boards of the country and the awakening that has resulted in a decided impetus to educational projects as evidenced by the Tower Bill now in Congress appropriating 100 millions to drive out illiteracy and by the action of Delaware's legislature in appropriating \$15,000 for its Americanization program. The necessity for cooperation revealed in an illuminating way as a result of war activities made it evident that no locality can be a law unto itself. Particularly is this true with regard to education, for the moral and material welfare of the State depends so vitally on this. Even the large cities are being brought to see that their school systems hitherto considered a unit, must be considered a part of the state system as in the case of New York which recently refused to grant a salary increase provided by the state law. The city was informed in no uncertain terms that her schools were part of the state system and that the state law was applicable to her.

He assured the Board that there was no intention on the part of the State Board to penalize any district which elected to stay out for by so doing the children would be the ones who would suffer and certainly there is no disposition to punish them.

With regard to the status of a district electing to stay out, Dr. Spaid said he would rather present a fair view of the reasons why Newark should adopt the Code and ask for cooperation in the establishment of an efficient State system. Since all of the districts with the exception of Newark and Wilmington have accepted and since a State system will eventually come, he urged adoption now in order that the district might have the distinction of coming in to work with the rest of the State. This is the day of big things and staying out does not place a community in an enviable position.

PRESENT BUILDINGS NOT TO BE CONDEMNED

He could not see, he said, how the district could possibly lose by adoption. In fact actual figures show that there would be a decided

gain. The fear that the present buildings would be condemned immediately is entirely unfounded. Most of the districts have been for years facing the necessity of building, Newark among the number as the local Board unanimously agreed. The State Board will not enforce any harsh measures or expect the impossible. The Code does, however, make a wise provision giving them supervision over buildings to be put up in the future.

He told of the plans already submitted by New Castle and Dover for making temporary arrangements until needed buildings can be provided. Numerous plans for building and for consolidation were enumerated which he said would never have been considered under the old system.

He urged a fair trial of the system for a year and expressed the hope that Newark would move up with the other districts and take its place in the line of progress.

The possibility of consolidation of districts in the vicinity of Cooch was considered in its probable bearing on the local situation—the possibility of attracting pupils from outside districts thus cutting of the revenue which under the Code covers the actual cost of educating each pupil as fixed by the district; and the probable loss of revenue now received from the College for equipment and for expert teachers to supervise teacher training.

Questions were asked freely by the Board with regard to condemnation of buildings, certification of teachers and taxes. A cent was Dr. Spaid's estimate of the difference the Code would make one way or the other and he proved conclusively by comparison with Pennsylvania rates that the talk of high taxes at present is all "bosh." He compared the actual cost of an education with the amount paid by the parent and proved by actual figures that taxes paid all one's life would hardly pay the interest on the investment, to say nothing of the principal.

As to misapprehension concerning teachers' certificates he assured the Board that a teacher now giving satisfactory service need have no fear of being turned out for a

Normal School or College graduate. Teachers now holding positions in the State may retain those positions—nobody is legislated out of a job.

The value of a State diploma and the assured credit for the sale of bonds in the event of building if the district accepts the Code were also dwelt upon and assurance given that the part of the Board just now is to stir up sentiment in favor of a new building. He paid an eloquent tribute to the members of the State Board whose chief aim for the State is that of service.

DECIDE ON REFERENDUM

At the close of the conference, Dr. Spaid expressed a desire to know the Board's decision before leaving town and recounted his experience at Lewes which accepted the Code unanimously after such a meeting.

He withdrew from the room and after some discussion the School Board informed him that they had decided to put the matter up to the people and let a referendum vote decide acceptance or rejection.

NOTICE

On account of the scarcity of ice and the consequent increase in the wholesale price, I shall be obliged to charge 85c per hundred beginning next Monday.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

On Saturday, July 12, 1919

at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of Jacob Thomas Company

on Main Street, Newark, Delaware, the following described personal property belonging to said Company, to wit:

Office equipment, consisting of two typewriters, adding machine, check writer, five desks, safe, letter scale, water cooler, chairs, cabinet, etc., about 600 print rollers, uncollected book accounts, etc.

EDWARD W. COOCH, Receiver of Jacob Thomas Co.

Terms Cash.

2t.

NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

NEWARK, DELAWARE

STATEMENT

JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	\$663,458.81
Cash and Due from Banks	85,638.92
Furniture and Fixtures	12,840.53
Real Estate	16,679.14
	<hr/>
	\$778,617.40

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided Profits	62,206.53
Deposits	662,410.87
Dividends due Stockholders	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$778,617.40

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court will be exposed to sale at Public Auction or Vendue,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1919

At 9 o'clock, A. M.,

at the Washington House, in the Town of Newark, Delaware, the following described Real Estate, late of John C. Rupp, deceased, to wit:

ALL that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in White Clay Creek Hundred aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

On the Public Road leading from Newark to Cooch's Bridge, adjoining land of William Rupp, having a front on said road of 252 feet and running back to the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad.

For Terms of Sale and full description, see large bills posted or consult the undersigned:

CHARLES B. EVANS, Trustee, Attendance will be given by Attest:—Norman P. Crouch, Clerk Orphans' Court, Wilmington, Delaware, June 25th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of interest of Florence Clark, Mary R. Pierce, Ella Homewood, Louisa M. Homewood, Annie K. Tasker, Elizabeth Richardson, Jacob R. Rupp and John C. Rupp, Jr. in the above described premises will be sold as above set forth, and all persons having or claiming any lien or encumbrance against or affecting the shares or interests of either or all of said parties in said lands and premises are hereby notified to appear and file in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for New Castle County, on or after Wednesday, July 23d, 1919, a petition setting forth and making proof of said lien or encumbrance and the amount due thereon.

CHARLES B. EVANS, Trustee.

Have You Old Tires? We have specialized on a process whereby we can make a tire that will practically like new but give you a tire that will last longer and cost less than half the price of a new tire. We also specialize in vulcanizing, all work guaranteed. EMPIRE DOUBLE TREAD CO., 823 Shipley St., Wilmington, Delaware.

Want Advertisements

For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found

FOR SALE—A Mystic Sunshine hot water back range. 7-2-4t. MRS. JOHN A. CLARK. 7-2-2t. WILMER E. RENSHAW.

FOR SALE—A high and dry building lot on Cleveland Ave., Newark, Del., size 50x167 feet. Sewer paid for. Price low and terms easy. 6-25-4t. GEO. W. GRIFFIN.

WANTED—Family spending summer on farm near Newark, Del., wants reliable cook. Good reference required. Apply to MRS. J. EDGAR RHODES, 2211 Shalleross Avenue, Wilmington, Del. 7-2-2t

FOR RENT—Satisfactory settled married couple, without children, can have use of part of my residence on Main St., Newark, for the summer, in return for slight service as care takers, etc. Apply by letter. Will make appointment for interview. ALBERT L. TEELE, Newark, Del. 7-2-1t

FOR SALE—Sparklers for the Fourth of July celebration on sale at NEWARK INN AND RESTAURANT 7-2-1t

FOR SALE—Dort Touring Car. Run 4000 miles. Good rubber. Will demonstrate. Apply at this Office. 6-25-4t.

FOUND—In the New Century Club, Sterling silver bouillon spoon and lady's gold brooch. Owner may have same by identifying property. ELSIE WRIGHT, Rental Committee.

WANTED—Six young lady stenographers. Apply in own handwriting to THE CONTINENTAL FIBRE COMPANY

FOR SALE—Tomato planter. Inquire 5-4-4t. J. JEX.

NOTICE—Gunning, Trapping, Hunting, Trespassing on my farms positively forbidden. JOHN J. CHAMBERS. 10-23-1yr.-pd.

PERSO

Miss Carrie St. Commons, D. on her vacation in September. Miss Helen Reed, arrived in Newark last week to act as the Summer School Professor and Mrs. T. to a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. a few days last. Coyle have returned. Earl and Ray. and Charles Cole. week-end at Ocean. Miss Alice Boyd, for Ocean City, N. J. on a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. returned after spending a week at Rehoboth Beach. Mr. and Mrs. C. and grand daughter, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Widows this week. Mrs. L. K. Bowe daughter, Mrs. K. B. N. J. Lieutenant F. of Washington, D. at the home of Mr. Sargeant Jessie U. S. Army who France for a year week to his home of Mr. and Mrs. J. was given a hearing many friends. Miss Mabel Dobs, Del., has accepted secretary to Miss Women at the Summer Sol Wilson and made an eventful trip over the week. M. O. Pence returned after spending time with relatives in Miss Marjorie relatives and friends.

Armitage Lewis, spending the Summer of Albert I. Mr. and Mrs. E. daughter Ruth, spent at Wildwood, N. J. Miss Essie McK. at home for the summer. N. N. Wright has Baltimore where he might operation.

Unusual Feature Reception Last night, the guests of the Summer Mitchell at The Kn. consisted in receiving E. Rich, Prof. W. and Mrs. Wilkinson. Major Shields, superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Red Cross, interesting details of his work and the aid with run that delighted the students, for purpose of the Community Service with singing and which has been through the cooperation of Dean Hayward's experiences overseas. Mrs. Irving Cassady Passmore of the Community Service with singing and which has been through the cooperation of Dean Hayward's experiences overseas. Mrs. Irving Cassady Passmore of the Community Service with singing and which has been through the cooperation of Dean Hayward's experiences overseas.

Family Reunion On Birthday A family reunion of Mr. and Mrs. Downey on Sunday. A dinner was served and social intercourse. The present was given by Mr. Downey, Mr. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Hattie, Mr. Dolson, Miss Sargeant, and Miss Downey.

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Have
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Price low and

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Newark, Del.

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Apply at this

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CHAMBERS.

PERSONALS

Miss Carrie Stuart, director of the Commons, Delaware College, is on her vacation and will return in September.

Miss Helen Reese of Scranton, Pa., arrived in Newark the last of the week to act as head dietitian at the Summer School.

Professor and Mrs. Harold Cummings and Mrs. Taef left on Monday for a visit to Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Weldon who spent a few days last week with Mrs. Coyle have returned home.

Earl and Raymond McMullin and Charles Colmery spent the week-end at Ocean City, N. J.

Miss Alice Boyd left yesterday for Ocean City, N. J., to accept a position at the Hotel Strand.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rose have returned after spending a vacation at Rehoboth Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mettinger and grand daughter of Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Widdoes this week.

Mrs. L. K. Bowen is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Katherine Cory, at Brielle, N. J.

Lieutenant F. Tracy Campbell of Washington, D. C., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Jennie Campbell.

Sergeant Jessie W. Jett of the U. S. Army who has been in France for a year returned last week to his home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Frick. He was given a hearty welcome by his many friends.

Miss Mabel Dobson of Millsboro, Del., has accepted the position of secretary to Miss Rich, Dean of Women at the Summer School.

Sol Wilson and W. Scott Levey made an eventful trip to Philadelphia over the week-end.

M. O. Pence and family have returned after spending a vacation with relatives in Central Indiana.

Miss Marjorie Rose is visiting relatives and friends in Wilmington.

Armitage Lewis of New Castle is spending the Summer with the family of Albert L. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Richards and daughter Ruth, spent the week-end at Wildwood, N. J.

Miss Essie McKeon has returned home for the summer vacation.

N. N. Wright has returned from Baltimore where he underwent a slight operation.

Unusual Features At Reception Last Night

Last night, the faculty and students of the Summer School were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Mitchell at The Knoll. They were assisted in receiving by Dean Mary E. Rich, Prof. W. A. Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson and Major M. F. Shields.

Major Shields, superintendent of First Aid Work in the camps of Pennsylvania and Delaware, gave an interesting demonstration of first aid with running comment that delighted the audience. He used William Horner, one of the students, for purposes of demonstration. Major Bradley and Miss Hartlove are giving a course in First Aid and Home Nursing which has been made possible through the cooperation of the Delaware Red Cross.

Dean Hayward spoke of his experiences overseas and Harold Keats, Irving Casler and Miss Gladys Passmore of the Wilmington Community Service, entertained with singing and games. Mr. Casler as a fine baritone voice which was heard to advantage in several solos. Leaflets were distributed and some of the camp favorites were sung by the audience under Mr. Casler's inspiring leadership. Games were played under the direction of Mr. Keats and Miss Passmore. Punch was served from the rustic well and a delightful social time enjoyed.

Holds Family Reunion On Birthday Anniversary

A family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Downey on Sunday in honor of Mr. Downey's birthday anniversary. A dinner was served. Singing and social intercourse made it a delightful occasion.

Guests were present from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren were there.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Downey, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Downey, Mr. and Mrs. George Downey, Mr. and Mrs. William Downey, Mr. and Mrs. John Downey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Downey, Mr. and Mrs. Hattie Downey, Mrs. Mary Dolson, George Lee, Bessie Biddle, Miss Anna Miss Sara Downey, Miss Lavonia

Downey, Miss Emma Lucas, Miss Clara Lucas, Miss Eva Kimbel, Master Richard Downey Master George Downey, Jr., Master Edward White and Master Louis White.

Townpeople Attend Kenton Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tiffany and daughter Elizabeth, Miss Bessie Whittingham and Captain R. R. Whittingham attended the wedding of Bernice W. Attix of Kenton to G. O. Smith of Narbeth, Pa., at Kenton M. E. Church on Saturday evening.

Give Kitchen Shower For Newlyweds

A kitchen shower was given for Mr. and Mrs. David Clancy who have recently returned from their wedding tour and have taken up residence in Elkton. The girls in the telephone exchange where the bride was formerly employed arranged for the affair at the new home of the bride and groom. About 20 guests were present from Newark and Elkton. Music and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour when refreshments were served.

Card Of Thanks

We desire to express our sincere gratitude to the neighbors and friends who assisted us with many acts of kindness during the illness and death of our son, Robert Richey.

His parents,
Jennie M. Richey,
James A. Richey.

Still Room For Beginners In Demonstration School

Miss Agnes Snyder, principal of the Demonstration School announces that the quota for the upper grades is filled but that there is still room for beginners who will be taught to read by the best approved methods and will have every opportunity for physical development with the aid of the playground apparatus and supervised play.

WEDDING Vogt-Thomas

A pretty wedding took place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride, 130 South College Avenue, Newark, when Mrs. Stella J. Thomas became the bride of Edward H. Vogt of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Herson of the M. E. Church, and was witnessed only by the immediate families. The bride was gownned in her travelling dress of taupe georgette and satin and wore a large black hat.

The couple were attended only by the two little children of the bride, Richard carrying the ring on a small silver tray, and Mary Louise carrying a basket of sweet peas who proceeded the couple to a prettily trimmed arch where the pastor awaited them.

After a wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Vogt left for a short wedding trip and on their return will reside at 130 South College Ave., Newark.

Stands Operation Splendidly

Miss H. J. Palmer has recently undergone an operation for cancer at Homeopathic Hospital and is getting along splendidly in spite of her advanced age. She is 71 years old and is the mother of Mrs. Wilmer Renshaw.

Services At Head of Christiana

The theme for next Sunday at Head of Christiana will be "The Missing Blessing."

The Sabbath School service will be held at 10 a. m., preaching service at 10.45 and Christian Endeavor at 8 p. m.

LECTURE DATES ANNOUNCED

Program Rapidly Assuming Definite Shape

The fifth lecture of the unusual series offered by courtesy of the Service Citizens will be given tonight (Wednesday) by Caleb E. Bruchem, chairman of the Educational Commission for Delaware. He will talk on the subject of the School Code bringing the first word on this vital subject to the Summer School. Mr. Bruchem was one of those who was instrumental in drawing up the Code and is therefore qualified to interpret it understandingly.

PROPHECIES COMING OF THE GOLDEN AGE

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis Discusses Social Reforms

"Whenever a social leader proposes a new reform, he realizes that its success depends on a happy phrase that sings its way into the hearts of the people." This statement sounded the keynote of the powerful sermon preached to a community gathering in Wolf Hall on Sunday evening by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

This eminent divine, pastor of historic Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, thrilled his audience with his keen observations, clever epigrams and satisfying prophecies concerning the dawn of the "kingdoms of this world."

Taking for his text, "For the kingdoms of this world must become the Kingdom of God and of our Christ," he showed by reference to religious and secular history, how the world has been advancing toward a realization of the "beautiful kingdom of God." Defining the kingdoms of this world, he said that they constitute any movement that leads God to the edge of the world and declares that there is no longer any need of Him. They constitute the commandments with the "not" left out. Alexander, Cleopatra, Napoleon, the Kaiser all tried leading God to the edge of the world and all learned the folly of their acts. "Tonight," he said, "the rulers of Belgium and France sleep peacefully but the Kaiser is an outcast on the face of the earth. No kingdom of this world can long withstand the moral and spiritual forces of the Kingdom of God."

This kingdom he described as one where God's will is supreme; where the ten commandments are ten paths that lead to the Father behind the stars; whose signals to us are our inspirations and our answers are our prayers; where all the forces of good are marching to the Golden Age when there will be no jails, no saloons, no poor-houses, no crime, no injustice.

To prove that this is not a mirage he enumerated 15 evils existing in Christ's time, 11 of which have been stamped out. Only 4 remain, the social evil, drunkenness, poverty and corruption in politics. The complexity of modern living has almost driven drunkenness out of the world and the saloon is dead. The social evil is rapidly passing, corruption in politics is becoming ridiculous; and poverty is almost a thing of the past.

The kingdom of science which has harbored the skeptical has become the Kingdom of God as evidenced by the statement of Lord Kelvin that he knew of no man of science who did not recognize an Infinite Intelligence, a moral being whose wisdom is fathomless. The Kingdom of Literature is becoming the Kingdom of God as shown by reference to Tennyson, Wordsworth, Emerson, Carlyle, Hugo; and to the fact that the Bible outsells any popular novel 20 to 1 and is translated into 350 languages and dialects.

Lastly, he said, the Kingdom of War has become the Kingdom of God for through it evils are burned out in order that Liberty and Justice may prevail. Through this war two horrible cancers, militarism and autocracy, have been burned out. The time has gone forever when any nation can be independent. There are no longer any barriers. Nations must help one another.

W. A. Wilkinson, director of the Summer School, presided over the community meeting. Dr. W. J. Rowan read the scripture lesson, Rev. Frank Herson pronounced the invocation and a quintette com-

posed of Miss Agnes Snyder, Mrs. J. Pearce Cann, Mrs. T. T. Martin, Mr. Roward T. Ruhl and Harvey Steele furnished music.

NATIVE BORN MUST AMERICANIZE THEMSELVES

Miss Esther Everett Lape Defines Big Movement for Summer School

The Americanization lectures given by Miss Esther Everett Lape of New York City on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, covered respectively the subjects, "What is Americanization?" and "The Ways and Means of Americanization."

In the first lecture Miss Lape pointed out that Americanization has been defined in a great variety of ways, as a science, an art, and a process. It is true that it is a very complex matter. But for native Americans, at least, it may best perhaps be defined as a job—a job of making American institutions reach all who live and work in America.

"The thing that has confused the American public most in this country is the fact that most native Americans have never really made up their minds what they want America to be." It is apparently one thing to speak and think of America as the home of liberty, as the asylum for the oppressed of other lands; and it is quite another thing to live up to that principle in our own home towns, and to admit thousands of southern Europeans not to our factories merely, but to our society, and our comradeship, and our citizenship. It is useless for men who regard the foreign born simply as a source of unskilled labor, and for women who regard the foreign born as a source of domestic servants, to discuss "programs" for Americanizing foreign born residents. Their first task is to Americanize themselves.

Delaware needs the foreign born—in its industries, in its population, in its citizenship. "Americanization" in Delaware, therefore, is less a matter of social service to the foreign born, than of service to the state. Even laws and appropriations will do little until the average citizen decides that he wants the foreign born here on terms of equality with himself.

In the two lectures Miss Lape briefly outlined what has been done in this country, both as a matter of government, and as a matter of private effort toward attaining an Americanization policy. There are now before Congress two important bills which would, for the first time in the history of the country, recognize a national responsibility for educating the adult foreign born in the English language, and preparing him for citizenship. Both of these bills provide federal aid to the states for this purpose, and the state is to supply an equal amount of

money. The difference between the bills is that one would make education a department of the national government (instead of a mere bureau as at present), under a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The other bill would simply increase the powers and funds of the present bureau of education.

Of the states that passed significant Americanization legislation in the legislatures of the past winter, Miss Lape mentioned especially New York and Delaware. "But only a part of the work of

Americanization can be done by our governmental institutions," Miss Lape concluded. We need the policy and we certainly need the funds, but native Americans as fellow citizens and laborers, cannot shirk their task to nation, state, or city government.

Chesapeake Bay Waterfront Farms

Corn, grain, dairy, fruit and truck farms. Summer homes, bathing, hunting and fishing places; all sizes and prices.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S FARM AGENCY

812 King Street Wilmington, Del.

The New Store

KENNARD & CO.

Distinctive Blouses

One cannot have too many blouses, at least not of the sort shown here. Trim tailored styles, hand embroidered, hand drawn, tucked, pleated and plain models, made of voile, organdy, georgette, crepe de chine, satin, silk broadcloth and Japanese silks. Beginning with really wonderful values at \$1.25 each and up to \$25.00.

Lingerie

Not a garment in our entire line of undermuslins is selected at random. Our buyer going through the largest and best factories in New York was able to pick up a number of nainsook, cambric and batiste garments at very special price concessions, consisting of Gowns, Chemise and Envelope Chemise. Would repay you to replenish your vacation and fall requirements now. Prices range from \$1.75 and up.

Silks, Voiles, Organdies

These three lines in yardage represent the choice of many lines. The exceptional patronage accorded these popular fabrics is the evidence of the correctness of the selections.

New staple and Sport Silks shown for the first. At this writing we have White and Flesh Baronet Satin.

Fifty or more new printings in cotton Voiles, together with a full range of plain colors.

French Organdies are scarce in white and colors. Not a shade is missing from our assortment.

Porch Dresses

For those vacationing at home we offer these cool, good looking garments.

Many new styles are shown in just those refined styles that we know you will like \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.75. Bungalow Aprons, \$1.50 and \$3.50.

Other Suggestions

This is white Hosiery time. Our lines are complete on silk, lisle and cotton.

Towels, both tuck and Turkish aplenty, are shown in excellent quality and assortment.

In the Corset section there are shown many cool comfort models. Very moderate in price.

The notions and small wares department is complete. In addition to ample stocks, ample help, insuring prompt service.

The rising temperature suggests one of our Frocks.

Ribbons, ribbons and again ribbons are shown for every need.

We solicit charge accounts from those of established credit, and prepay delivery charges on all purchases within a reasonable distance.

KENNARD & CO.
621-623 Market Street
Wilmington, Delaware

FOR SALE

MODERN RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, DELAWARE

Modern stone front, brick, three-story residence, on Main street, admirably adapted for physician or as large, private home. Twelve large rooms, cellars, porches, front and side entrances, heat, bath, hot and cold water, modern electric lighting, finished in white enamel and handsomely decorated; floors varnished, extra downstairs lavatory and toilet; large lot, 44x325; garage for two cars; fine old shade trees, sidewalk and paved street. Photo sent on request.

ALBERT L. TEELE, Newark, Del.

Phone, Newark, 246.

Watch Our Show Window for Seasonable Offerings

Fine Assortment of Best Toilet Preparations for Summer Needs

Exceptional Values in Stationery Supplies

Full Line of Dependable Drugs

Immediate Service at Our Soda Fountain

RHODES' DRUG STORE

Newark, Delaware

IMPORTANT

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS!

THE NEW YORK HERALD

is offering a series of prizes for the best photographs for reproduction in the Summer Resort Pages. Prizes will be awarded each week and GRAND PRIZES at the end of the season.

WEEKLY PRIZES—\$15.00—\$10.00—\$5.00.

GRAND PRIZE—\$250 Pathoscope Motion Picture Projector.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE—\$100 Camera.

THIRD GRAND PRIZE—\$50 Camera.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST:

Only amateur photographers are eligible. They may compete each week.

All pictures must be developed and printed before being forwarded, and all pictures submitted become the property of the Herald and WILL NOT BE RETURNED.

Pictures most desired are those of Summer Girl type, those of interesting vacation events and of prominent persons at various resorts.

No photograph will be considered unless the name and address of the photographer and the title are written on the back. Send all pictures to

SUMMER RESORT EDITOR, NEW YORK HERALD, Herald Square, New York City.

EXPERT WILL PRESENT AMERICANIZATION PROGRAM

Unusual Feature of Summer School Session Explained Yesterday

An unusual feature of the Summer School session is the course in Americanization offered primarily for those who will teach the foreign born in the State, but of vital interest also to all Americans.

Some startling facts were revealed by the world war with regard to illiteracy. The United States suffered the humiliation of discovering that hundreds of thousands of men drafted into the army could neither read nor write and were unable to understand the orders given them in the simplest English. A survey of the industries proved that in some cases 85 per cent of foreign born helpers are employed and one-fourth of these cannot read or write their own language.

A survey in this State made by Esther Everett Lape for the State Council of Defense last year proved that "Delaware's Americanization program is a manageable one."

The Americanization work conducted last winter is one of the big events in Delaware history. The course offered at the Summer School to prepare for effective work in this field is a particularly rich one. The initial lectures will be given by Miss Lape whose publication copy problem in Delaware has attracted national attention and has been quoted extensively.

Although Miss Lape's lectures will not be the integral part of the course, they will contribute a great deal of the background needed by the teachers.

The first lecture of the course will be given on July 1st by Mr. William C. Smith, Supervisor of Immigrant Education for New York State. Mr. Smith was one of the pioneer organizers of Americanization Institutes for teachers. He has done a great deal of work along this line in New York State and will administer a \$100,000 fund for immigrant education there, next year. Mr. Smith delivered two lectures in the Wilmington Institute last fall and made a particularly helpful and inspiring contribution to the teachers' preparation.

On July 2nd, Professor Herbert A. Miller of Oberlin College, will take up the story of Americanization, outlining briefly the history of immigration in the United States. Following that he will give three lectures on the European background of the racial groups which are largely represented in the United States and in Delaware. Professor Miller is considered the leading authority on this subject in the United States. His paper at the recent Americanization conference made a profound impression. He has a fascinating story to tell of the hopes, fears and struggles that our immigrants have experienced in the old country and brought in part to America. In addition to his work at the Summer School, Professor Miller will probably deliver one lecture in Wilmington, which every one interested in Americanization ought to hear. His subject will be "Democracy and the Immigrant."

Following the discussion on European conditions that affect our problems, the course will take up conditions and problems at present existing among immigrant groups in the United States and the local community.

Mr. E. E. Bach of the Pennsylvania Council of Defense will speak on Monday, July 7th on the industrial problems of Americanization. Mr. Bach has had a long and successful experience in this special line of work in Pennsylvania industries.

Miss Elizabeth Read of New York City, who lectured in the Institute last fall, will take up the political life of the immigrant, setting forth some of the gravest problems facing American communities today. Miss Read has made a special study of laws in all the states of the Union, affecting immigrants.

The last of the series of Americanization lectures will draw for the teachers the picture of the immigrant's life in his home and in his neighborhood. The lecturer will be Miss Sara Libby Carson of War Camp Community Service. Miss Carson has been more than twenty years studying conditions in the crowded quarters of our cities. Her specialty is the making of community surveys and the organization of community centers.

Nineteen of the twenty lectures on teaching methods, will be given by Miss Marguerite Burnett who has been Supervisor of Immigrant Education for the Delaware Americanization Committee this year and

will have charge of the classes to be financed by the State, next year. Miss Burnett was one of the two Supervisors of night school classes for immigrants in New York City and has had fourteen years' experience in this work. She combines knowledge of the special technique needed and of the local situation and it will make it possible for her to develop a teaching corps of unusually efficiency next year.

Miss Harriet P. Dow of New York City, whose lectures were especially appreciated by the students last fall, has agreed to discuss special methods used in mothers' work. Her lecture will occur July 25th.

It is hoped that the registration for this summer's Americanization Institute will be large and will represent the best material available, as it is probable that a number of vacancies will occur next year and it is highly important that the work of the Americanization classes should be handled only by specially trained teachers.

Minimum Essentials For An Auto Trip

The man who plans to take his vacation or part of it on an auto trip is given some valuable suggestions in a recent touring number of a popular auto magazine.

"The tourist who intends to carry a limited amount of equipment is often at a loss to decide which are the most important things to carry. In many cases he takes up considerable room with a lot of equipment which is never used. The intended tour has, of course, a lot to do with the equipment which should be carried. Taking into account that service stations are now scattered all over the country, it is more desirable to simply carry the ordinary run of articles which will allow of making emergency repairs or adjustments. The following will prove of interest in this respect:

(a) One roll of 3/4-inch black tire or insulating tape (purchase at electrical or accessory store) used for binding together any small broken parts, such as gasoline lines, chafed wires or broken connections, leaky water hose, etc.

(b) One spool of heavy, soft copper wire, used for binding or connecting two parts temporarily as the case demands.

(c) One good tire repair kit containing assortment of patches, tale, sand paper, etc. Spare tubes and inflated spare tire on rear.

(d) One-half set of extra spark plugs. Be sure that these are of the correct length and type of thread. Standard 7/8-inch, 18-thread.)

ICE CREAM



The New Store

Over the 4th

for the Go-Aways or Stay-at-Homes. Get ready now and enjoy it, wherever you are.

New Blue Serges, \$20 to \$50.

New Straw Hats, \$2.50 to \$6.
Flannel Trousers, \$5 to \$12.
White Shoes, - - - \$5 to \$9.
Pancy Sox, - - - 25c to \$1.50.
Silk Shirts, - - - \$5 to \$10.
Polka-Dot Ties, - - 50c to \$1.

For Autoists.

Auto Caps, - - - 50c to \$2.50.
Auto Dusters, - - - \$2 to \$10.
Summer Gloves, 50c to \$2.50.

Negligees.

Khaki Trousers, - - \$1 to \$4.
White Ducks, - - - \$2 to \$4.
Soft Shirts, - - - \$1 to \$5.
With everything else to wear for comfort.

MULLIN'S HOME STORE
6th and Market, Wilmington

(e) Two one-pound cans of medium graphite grease for shackle bolts, rear axle brake rock shafts, steering gear tie rod; this grease is also correct for universal joints if the trip is to be of considerable duration.

(f) One box of assorted cotter pins.

(g) One box of assorted nuts and lock washers.

(h) One standard wire cable tow rope. (Not for you, but for the other fellow.)

(i) One small extension lamp to operate from dash light socket."

Make Your Own Independence Day

As a nation we glory in it. Our national strength, our national resources, the unlimited possibilities of our national existence appeal to us with greater significance on Independence Day.

Upon this great anniversary of national rejoicing we renew our

confidence to meet the problems of the years to come.

Therefore, as a nation we are justified in our jubilant celebration of Independence Day.

But how about the application of "Independence day" to the individual?

Has each one of us established for himself an "Independence day?"

Unfortunately a great many of us have never known what real independence is. We have been bound through a lack of funds to the daily grind. The war with its stringent demand for saving, first taught us that it is possible to put a little aside from what we would ordinarily consume.

We know now that if we steadily place a part of our earnings in safe investment, such as Government Thrift or Savings Stamps, we will be on the road that leads to individual "Independence days."

Make today lead to your "Independence day."

Chicago Foot Specialist is Coming Here

At considerable expense and trouble, we have arranged for a foot expert to be at this store

619 Market Street, Wilmington
July 7th to 12th, inc.

for the convenience of foot sufferers.

Examination and Advice Free



This expert, who is one of the Staff of Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, the noted specialist and recognized foot authority is able to tell at once what the real cause of your foot trouble is. He knows feet as a dentist does teeth or as an architect does houses.

There is a
Dr. Scholl
Appliance or Remedy for Every Foot Trouble

No matter how simple or how serious your foot trouble is, he can tell you (and show you) how to gain

Immediate Relief

and a rapid correction of the difficulty. Remember the dates. Be sure to come in. Everybody welcome.

EDW. W. PYLE & CO.

619 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

"Watch Your Feet"

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE

PROGRAM WEEK BEGINNING

Thursday 3rd

Viola Dana in "The Parisian Tigress," and the third chapter of "Perils of Thunder Mountain."

Friday 4th

Charles Chaplin in "Police," and Madge Kennedy in "Day Dreams."

Saturday 5th

Louise Huff and Johnny Hines in "The Little Intruder."

Monday 7th

Mae Marsh in "The Bondage of Barbara."

Tuesday 8th

Gladys Brockwell in "Pitfalls of a Big City."

Wednesday 9th

Dorothy Dalton in "The Kaiser's Shadow."

SNELLENBURG'S

Store Opens 9.30 a.m. Closes 5.30 p.m. Saturdays 9.00 p.m.

You're Not Ready for

"THE FOURTH"

Sir, If You Don't Own a
KEEP-KOOL Suit

You're going to miss a big part of its enjoyment unless you're attired in cool, trim, good looking, comfortable clothes, and Keep-Kool is the only satisfactory answer to that problem!

Furthermore, because we make and sell this fine Keep-Kool clothing ourselves, you get it at a rock-bottom price, and effect a saving of close to a third!

Big Assortment of Smartest New Styles Ready for Your Choosing

A SALE EXTRAORDINARY AND JUST IN TIME FOR YOUR VACATION

Natural Color Palm Beach Suits

in men's and young men's models. Regular sizes 34 to 40 chest. Stout men's sizes 38 to 50 chest. Very special at

\$9.85 each.

Keep-Cool and Palm Beach Suits

Thoroughly fine suits, in snappy men's and young men's models at

\$15.00

GET A NEW STRAW HAT FOR THE FOURTH

We Offer You the Choice of Any Straw Hat in Our Stock at Only **\$3**

Former prices were \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00. All the popular straws of the season to choose from.

MEN---This Week We Began an Appreciation Sale of

REGAL SHOES

that will win us many new friends. A Thousand Pairs of Smart New Fall Regals, worth up to \$12.00 a pair, at only

\$7.75 a pair.

EVERY LEATHER—Genuine Cordovan, Brown Calfskin, Mahogany Calfskin, Black Calfskin, Black Kidskin and Gunmetal Calfskin.

SMARTEST MODELS—Blucher, Straight-laced and English Styles—with Leather Soles, Guaranteed Neolin Soles, Leather Heels and Rubber Heels.

We could easily sell these shoes at the regular prices of \$9, \$10, \$11 and \$12 a pair, especially as shoes are going to be higher in price as labor and materials are advancing in the face of the great demand for American shoes the world over. But we appreciate the good will of our "Regal friends" more than extra profit; we also have in mind our homecoming soldier boys—in appreciation of their great services to our country. These things we put up to the Regal people and they were glad to co-operate in appreciation of the steadily increasing Regal business we have built up in Wilmington. That's the why and wherefore of this unusual sale, and makes it possible for you to save a good bit of money on a pair of new fall shoes.

N. SNELLENBURG & CO.

"THE STORE ACCOMMODATING"

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NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

As told by Correspondents and Exchanges

APPLETON

Mr. Winfield Jones of Elk Neck, Md., was a recent visitor of friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Minner and Mr. Elmer Minner of Chester, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Minner.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin C. Miles entertained friends from Richardson Park, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Palmer and family of Wilmington, Del., were Sunday week visitors of his brother, Mr. William T. Palmer.

Mrs. Susan Tauresey will celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday on July Fourth.

Mr. William Jackson and friends were Smyrna, Del., visitors on last Sunday.

Mr. Norval Grant and friend motored to Elkton, Md., on last Sunday evening.

GLASGOW

Misses May and Kathryn Janvier of Philadelphia, are spending some time with Miss Miriam P. Alrich.

Miss Janet Alexander of Claymont, has returned home after spending some time with Miss Elinore Willis of Cowview Farm.

Private George Bolton has returned home after serving eighteen months in France.

Mr. Charles Jones of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Thornton.

H. K. Brown of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown.

Misses May Brown and Mary Stewart attended Summer School on Monday morning.

Pencader Presbyterian Cemetery Association held its third annual meeting on Sunday, June 29. Morning services began at 10.30. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. G. G. Vincent of Philadelphia. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Samuel Craig of Philadelphia; singing by West Presbyterian Church of Wilmington. The afternoon services were held at 2.30. Prayer was offered by Rev. Walter R. Clyde. The Scripture was read by Rev. Mr. Kurtz of Philadelphia. An address by Dr. Samuel Mitchell, president of Delaware College, followed. There was singing by the choir. Among some of the friends of those in attendance of Old Pencader Church were: Misses May and Kathryn Janvier of Philadelphia, Miss Roberta Black of La Grange, Ga., Miss Nan Skinner of Germantown, Mr. Charles Evans, Miss Lena Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Cooch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooch of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Ford, Mrs. John Sweetman of Cooch's Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCullough, Dr. Jamar, Dr. Morrison, Mrs. Robert Cann, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cann of Kirkwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Woods of McDonough, Mr. Clayton and Eugene Cann of Centerville, Messrs. Richard, Bayard and Harry Kendall and family of Mr. Cuba.

Work On Road Delayed

Work on the stretch of road from Pike Creek to Newark has been delayed by a change of alignment and a change in the railroad crossing at Lumbrook. The first difficulty is expected to be overcome and work started next month, while it is uncertain as to when the latter difficulty will be adjusted.

No agreement has been reached between the railroad company and the county officials in regard to the railroad crossing.

Wilmington is suffering because of the tie-up of some of the main highways radiating from this city. Many persons had hoped the Wilmington-Newark road by way of Elsmere and Marshallton would be finished before the end of the summer and there would be some relief by the time winter sets in, but County Engineer Grubb's view of the situation does not hold out much hope.

In addition to the Newark road being closed for part of the way, the road leading from Market street causeway to Hare's Corner is now closed while repairs are being made, and the Philadelphia pike also is closed, but it may be ready for public travel by the end of July. The Centerville end of the Kennett turnpike also is closed while a new concrete highway is being put down.

State Highway Engineer Upham has plans drawn for the permanent improvement of the south Market street causeway and if that project is started in the near future the only unobstructed outlets from Wilmington southward will be by Third street bridge and South Wilmington to down-state points, and by Newport and Stanton to Newark and Baltimore.

ent improvement of the south Market street causeway and if that project is started in the near future the only unobstructed outlets from Wilmington southward will be by Third street bridge and South Wilmington to down-state points, and by Newport and Stanton to Newark and Baltimore.

PROMINENT MEN TO SPEAK AT BRIDGE OPENING

The wash-out at the New Ocean City Bridge abutting the draw has been repaired, and the bridge is now open to the public for traffic.

Mr. P. E. Burroughs, State Resident Engineer of Salisbury hurried to Ocean City Saturday night, and had the bridge repaired and open for traffic at 10 a. m. Sunday.

Everything is in readiness for the opening and celebration on July 4th, on which occasion the following prominent men of Maryland and Delaware have accepted invitations to be present and speak:

United States Senator John Walter Smith

Mayor Wm. F. Broening of Baltimore City

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington

Gov. John G. Townsend of Delaware

Col. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington

Sen. J. H. C. Legg of Queen Anne County

State Treasurer Wm. P. Jackson

Sen. Orlando Harrison of Worcester County

Hon. Jesse D. Price of Wicomico County

Hon. Walter B. Miller, Former Member States Road Commission

Judge Robert F. Duer of Somerset County

Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough of Baltimore

Mr. Frank H. Zouck, State Roads Chairman

Mr. G. Clinton Uhle, State Road Commission

Mr. John F. Mudd, State Road Commission

Mr. John U. Machall, Chief Engineer

Mr. P. E. Burroughs, Superintendent of Construction and Builder of the Bridge

All the hotels are making great preparations for the biggest occasion on the Shore. The bridge will be handsomely decorated. All business houses and hotels will do their part to make Ocean City look her best. Great preparations are being made to take care of the greatest crowd in the history of Ocean City.

The structure of the bridge was in no way injured by the wash-out, and permanent repairs will be made at once to the dam. Several cars of big stone will be dumped into the Bay at the end of the bridge to prevent a similar occurrence.

The Success Family

The father of Success is Work. The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense. Some of the other boys are Persistence, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, and Cooperation.

The oldest daughter is Character. Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity, and Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity. Get acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with all the rest of the family.—The Rotator, San Diego, Calif.

"From Beer To Buttermilk"

From beer to buttermilk—that is what the Department of Agriculture advises shall be the change on July 1, when something has got to be done. All does not lie in the artful art of alliteration. The department by a bulletin marked "Release—Immediate" realizes the necessity for prompt action. It lets loose thereby, at the eleventh hour a great thirst-creating propaganda designed to intoxicate by description any one who shudders at the prospect of going dry.

Apparently it is the opinion of our agricultural sharps at Washington that there is nothing buttermilk will not do except help a man put a baby to sleep or take down a carpet. It is declared to be "a regular tippie, meritorious, palatable and full of zest and vim."

This delectable beverage, used by some persons to get thin and by others to grow fat, is warranted to continue to satisfy both parties to

the struggle. It is advocated as a check on old age. Young bloods fond of mixed drinks and cut off therefrom in their prime are told of delicious combinations awaiting them. A fine acetic café may be made by adding the juice of two or three lemons to a quart of buttermilk or a "bracer" be obtained by using several eggs. A "buttermilk straight," however, is the most highly recommended, perhaps on the assumption that nothing added to buttermilk can hurt it.

Men accustomed to fancy drinks as well as the more easily satisfied drinker of beer should be much comforted by this circular issued by a solicitous government for their comfort and cheer. All they are asked to do is to line up early on July 1, which it has dubbed "Buttermilk Day," and begin the habit of liking this pacifier for their own good and incidentally to help the farmers increase its production.—New York Herald.

Delaware Has Best Concrete Roads In Country

A matter of State pride is the fact that Walter E. Bush, City Engineer of Auckland, New Zealand, has pronounced our concrete road construction the best he has ever seen. This expert was sent to this country by England and France to investigate the best types of roads in the United States. The Bureau of Public Roads at Washington sent him to Delaware as the best place to secure data on concrete roads. He spent several days inspecting the roads with the above result.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the magazine of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, will run a special article on one of Delaware jobs this month, as an example of the highest type of concrete road construction. A special photographer was sent to take the views.

BECAUSE OF FAILING HEALTH,
I will sell all my entire stock—CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUT GLASS, Etc., at a reduction during the remainder of this month.

All time pieces left for repairs must be called for before July 1

3t

A. J. SENTMAN

The Volume of Business

done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the usefulness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

Established 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Member Federal Reserve System

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Ford cars are important servants everywhere. They help the family enjoy life, bring the pleasures and advantages of the town within reach of the farmer and give practical service every day in country and town. They require a minimum of attention; any one can run the Ford and care for it, but it is better to have repairs and replacements taken care of by those who are familiar with the work and have the tools, the genuine materials, and skilled men to do the work promptly. We pledge Ford owners the reliable Ford service with real Ford parts and standard Ford prices.

FADER MOTOR CO., Inc.

Phone 180

Newark, Delaware

"Best Agriculturists Are Delaware Boy And Arkansas Girl"

Under the above heading a recent Sunday edition of the New York Herald gives the following account of the achievements of Wallace Cook, a member of this year's graduating class at the Newark High School.

"Wallace Cook, of New Castle county, Delaware, and Jessie Wooddell, of Garland county, Arkansas, are some boy and girl. They never saw each other, but a common fame has linked their names in the annals of success. The Department of Agriculture knows them well. Its records for the last series of contests in gardens, fields and dairies are now compiled. And lo! the names of these youngsters lead all the rest. And it seems they have been doing it for several years.

"The boy for three years has held State sweepstakes honors in his class, beginning with the Boys' Clubs championship in 1916. Last year he was grand champion member from Delaware. In 1916, as club champion at fifteen years of age, he won a free trip to the international dairy exposition at Springfield, Mass. The following year he made \$183.21 from his corn-club acre, and in the State corn show in competition with all the best growers won the sweepstakes prize for the best ten-acre and fifty-acre exhibits. He bought with his earnings a pure bred Holstein heifer and calf. At the State fair last fall he won a Holstein-Friesian championship prize for the best club calf on exhibition and was declared State champion of the boys' and girls' club judging contest. Incidentally his corn won several grand championship prizes at his local county fair.

"Jessie Wooddell was only thirteen when she started in to win buccolic blue ribbons and hard cash. This was in 1915. That year she gathered 2,400 pounds of tomatoes

from her allotted one-tenth of an acre. She sold a lot and canned a few. These few won her a prize in the county contest. The next year the tenth acre yielded 3,240 pounds. She filled and sold 200 three-pound cans and disposed of the rest in the field. Again, so to speak, she canned a prize at the fair. In 1917 this girl, doing all the work herself, harvested from the same small patch 4,276 pounds of tomatoes and sold them at a profit of \$151.85. To this sum should be added \$25, paid to her at the fair for the best canned tomatoes anybody put up.

"The season of 1918 was very dry and the girl's yield was only 3,500 pounds, but prices were high and she cleared \$211.40 from her tenth-acre. But Miss Wooddell is a student as well as a gardener. She went in for a scholarship prize in an agricultural school and won it with some surpassingly fine can-

ned products of her own raising. This prize, with the money she had made in the other years of club work, brought her to her goal—the entrance upon a course of higher education."

FOR SALE

TWO MODERN DWELLINGS

on Delaware Ave., Newark

No. 1—Seven rooms with bath, steam heated, slate roof. Lot 50 by 200. This house is better built than the average.

No. 2—Six rooms and bath, hot air furnace. Lot 45 by 200, also lot in rear 50 by 200.

These properties should not be overlooked by any person looking for a comfortable home.

Farmers' Trust Company
Newark, Del.

Newark Inn and Restaurant

A Thoroughly Modern Type of the **WAYSIDE INN** where the motorist may find rest and refreshment.

GOOD FOOD — CLEANLINESS — GOOD SERVICE

Private Dining Room for Dinner Parties

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

Rooms for Rent
Clean and Attractive

Main Street
Newark, Del.

Home-made Pies and
Cakes to order

Millard F. Davis

Optician

Market & 10th St.

9-11 East 2nd St.

Optical service that gives the greatest possible satisfaction. A service that will be pleasantly remembered long after the first cost is forgotten. Our mail order department is conspicuous for its promptness.



Don't Scrub Walls and Woodwork

SCRUBBING ruins the tinting and finish, causing walls and woodwork to become soiled more quickly and making them harder to clean.

A better and easier way is to make a paste of

20 MULE TEAM
BORAX SOAP CHIPS

by dissolving one cup of the chips in two cups of boiling water. Apply to surface to be cleaned and remove with a wet cloth. The Borax in the chips quickly softens and removes all dirt and stains without scrubbing.

"It's the Borax with the Soap that does the work"

AT ALL DEALERS



NEWARK POST

Good Roads, Flowers, Parks, Better Schools, Fresh Air, Sunshine, and Work for Everybody



Kells

Newark, Delaware, July 2

Is it as Good Today?

IN 1776 the framers of the Declaration of Independence met together at a time when, in the words of the Declaration itself, the state was "Exposed to all the dangers of invasion without any convulsion within," to affirm the rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In 1919 on the anniversary of Independence Day American Citizens in the Communities will meet to reaffirm that right after two years in which American blood has been shed to guarantee it to America and to the world.

We have less to fear from "invasion from without" than the men of 1776, and less to fear from "Convulsions Within!" It is true that we are going through a period of industrial confusion, of commercial uncertainty. It is true also that a minority among us would try to persuade their fellow citizens that they have lost hold of their government, that the old order has changed, that the bottom has fallen out, that we need something new.

Do we? Is it time for a new Declaration of Rights? At least let us study the old again before we toss it by. Get it off the dusty shelf, hunt it up in the appendix of the old history book and cast your eye over it once more—those phrases about the "inalienable rights" of all of us, the equality of all men, the governments instituted among men to secure those inalienable rights, and "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Then turn to the Constitution and run over the "minimum guarantees of American Citizens forever: freedom of religion; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; the right of petition; the right to keep and bear arms; the right to protest against unreasonable seizures; the right of protection for person and property; the right of trial by jury; the vote.

Does it stand, or is it "old stuff"? If it stands, let all 100 per cent Americans on July 4, 1919, with a new sense of the blessings of peace, get solidly behind those ageless truths, the foundation of this republic. In a country once more free from a war of oppression, America calls upon the men and women of 1919 to assume the same obligation which Americans of 1776 assumed—and with the same completeness, the same courage, "and for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

To the Board of Education

The responsibility is yours. The honor and reputation of Newark will be judged by your actions. It's up to you—a stern, serious problem from which you cannot escape.

In a word, The Code aims to improve our system of Education. That it will do this, no one has yet dared to dispute. No one need argue the need of improvement in Delaware. Our rank with other states is a blot on our history and a reflection on us here today.

The question up to you is one of Service to this Community, this State, and this Nation. The question is one of Service to your children and ours. More than that it is Service, not just for today but for tomorrow and all the morrows yet to come. The obligation to your selves, the responsibility to the Community you represent, the plain citizen's duty to your State, the Service to your Country—all appeal to You.

For the safety of the State,
For America, the Great,
And the Freedom of all the World.
Adopt the Code.

Newark Democracy

THE most healthful sign seen in Newark for years was Citizens Meeting held last week to consider the new school code. "The most serious, the most representative meeting I ever saw" is the comment of one of those present. In this every one agrees. It was typical of the Old New England Town Meeting—an expression of real Democracy.

What could Newark do with such cooperation on all our questions? Rather, what couldn't she do?

Peace

THE signing of the peace treaty at Versailles on Saturday last was, as a matter of historical record, an event of greater moment to the world than any similar event in all the pages of the past. But the real treaty had been signed in the hearts of the people months before, and whatever the dissatisfactions and disappointments attending the working out of formal agreements, the desire for justice among nations is stronger than ever among the great body of the people in this and other countries. To the people therefore, belongs this obligation, as their own, interested duty and duty to the world,—that the statesmen who presented them in matter of justice and public policy be carefully chosen to this end, and that they be kept informed through ready and unperverted channels, of the sincere desires and the new purpose of a re-awakened and rededicated citizenship.

A Delaware Girl

MISS ESTHER EVERETT LAPE'S connection with Americanization work in Delaware is particularly interesting because Miss Lape is herself a Delawarean, and has always been in touch with Delaware life. She won the Senior Muhr scholarship in Philadelphia and went to Bryn Mawr and Wellesley. She was on the faculty of the University of Arizona, Swarthmore College, Barnard College, Columbia University Summer School and the School of Journalism at Columbia. Miss Lape gave up her College work in order to give all her time to newspaper and magazine articles and to work in connection with the increasing need for Americanizing the foreign born element in our population. As an Educator and writer on immigration, Americanization and various aspects of American government she is well known to a wide public. But her study of government and conditions elsewhere have only increased her interest in the development of her native State.

Two Problems that Solve Each Other

THE returned soldier with special training, perhaps with a college education, but no business experience is faring badly in his hunt for a job, according to the federal director of the U. S. Employment Service. The average business man is too busy "reconstructing" his business after the war to bother with teaching this type of man his business at just this time. The result is that a number of vigorous young men with brains and capacity, but no specialized experience, are apparently a drug on the market.

Now comes the Federal Bureau of Education with the suggestion that returned soldiers of just about the type described would be a tremendous asset to the country in the profession of teaching. They are the kind of men the schools need. Of course, they must first have a certain qualification and training, but granted they acquire that, men who have seen life and overcome difficulties as our returned soldiers have, are the kind of men we want to train our children for the business of living.

We have long been warned of the ever-threatening shortage of teachers, a nation wide danger. Is this one way out? If salaries in the teaching profession are made to match the kind of ability we need in the schools, it may well be one answer. To make the teaching profession attractive to men and women of vigor and capacity is one of the most pressing of our reconstruction problems.

An Error Corrected

Explanations seldom explain. But a word in repetition of the policy of The Post may not, at this time be amiss. Any and all comments on public questions are given full space in our columns—provided the author stands sponsor for them and casts no reflection on the character of any one. We grant to each and every man the right to his own opinion and in return reserve the right to express ours. Any statement made that the Post has refused to give publicity to the opposition to the School Code is grossly in error. As a matter of fact, on this particular question, the printed opposition is what we most desire. For, with that accomplished, the cause would be won.

Americanization In Delaware

Attempts to provide English education for foreign speaking residents in the city of Wilmington, go back a great many years. Night classes have been conducted at various times under a number of private agencies and committees. The response of the foreign born themselves was always a reward for the effort put forth. It was this, perhaps, more than anything else, that kept alive among a fairly large number of individuals, an active desire to have the State as well as the city of Wilmington, adopt a State-wide and permanent policy on Americanization.

The war with its demands on foreign speaking men of draft age, made Americanization a practical national issue, for the first time. People of experience in the work were very few, and the question had reached such overwhelming proportions that the creation of adequate national machinery was difficult and was not accomplished during the war. The states were asked through their Councils of Defense, in cooperation with Americanization agencies already in the field, to work out locally their own salvation.

The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, through its Americanization section, had taken up immediately after America entered the war, the campaign for State and city support of this movement, which had temporarily been dropped in discouragement by those who had devoted much time to the work. The revived movement met with what practically amounted to a demand from the foreign born themselves. After proposing night schools and industrial classes, the Woman's Committee combined its department with a department of the State Council of Defense, after its creation in 1918.

The State Council of Defense saw the necessity of a State policy, and secured the services of Miss Esther E. Lape, whose contribution to the movement had already been significant in other communities and in the country at large. Miss Lape's first inquiry was whether Americanization was to be worked out as a State policy. With the assurance that the Executive Committee of the State Council of Defense had this purpose in mind, Miss Lape set to work on a specific program based on a rapid survey and study of local conditions. Miss Lape's printed report has probably been the most popular State publication Delaware has issued. It has been reviewed in many of the prominent magazines and newspapers of the country. Requests from outside the State for copies of this pamphlet, are still a daily occurrence.

Following this program and under Miss Lape's direction, a study and survey of industrial plants employing foreigners was made, features of an industrial policy and program suggested, and a training school for teachers under expert supervision and teaching, over a period of six weeks, was carried through by the State Defense Council.

At this point, the armistice was signed, and the State Defense Council, as a temporary organization, wished to assure the permanence of its State Americanization policy. The matter of an industrial conference, and of conducting night schools as a demonstration, was presented to the Service Citizens of Delaware for their consideration. The Service Citizens adopted this program and the Industrial Conference was held, under Miss Lape's direction. Later, Miss Hart, the Americanization Secretary of the State Defense Council, who had been assisting Miss Lape, was secured by the Service Citizens to conduct their excellent demonstration of the methods and the importance of night school work for foreigners.

The continuation of Americanization as a State policy, supported by State appropriation for night classes, and by private funds and activity, in the broader field outside of the actual teaching, will put Delaware, without question, in the first place as a State having acted with initiative and success upon the war-time suggestion that the states develop their own Americanization programs, each with the idea of contributing its experience and ideas for the benefit of other states in the Union.

Only Official Approval Lacking

NEWARK—boasted center of culture, education and advance—is the only town in Rural Delaware that has not approved The School Code, which authorities local and national if you please, say is the best State System in the Country.

But Newark has approved. Only official action is needed by those who represent Newark.

A Narrow Window

A narrow window may let in the light,
A tiny star dispel the gloom of night,
A little deed a mighty wrong set right.

A rose, abloom, may make a desert fair,
A single cloud may darken all the air,
A spark may kindle ruin and despair.

A smile, and there may be an end of strife;
A look of love, and Hate may seethe the knife;
A word—ah, it may be a word of life!
—Florence Earle Coates.

Welcome

Teachers of the Summer School, you are "right welcome." Newark is happy to have you. While the College and Summer School are yours just as much as ours, we do, in a way, feel the part of host to you. At Delaware College and Women's College, you are at home. They belong to you. They are no longer local Newark Institutions, subject to the charity and generosity of the General Assembly, but State Institutions, planned for you and State wide service.

With the courses of study and lectures, you have an opportunity unsurpassed by the Summer Schools of the country. You are to be congratulated. And the State is to be congratulated, too, by your presence here. Your interest and the State's cooperation means a newer day for Delaware.

So this is just merely a "Howdy. Glad you came." Our ways may not be exactly your ways and your views may not exactly meet ours—but we are friends. We are working to the same purpose. We speak the same language. Let's get acquainted.
You are welcome.

The Opportunist

"HE'S an opportunist," is an epithet used by a lazy man or a coward. An opportunist is the man who sees a job and does it at the same, psychological time. He starts things and finishes them. The world's greatest thinkers and actors are opportunists. Read History. Every movement worth while is started by an opportunist. The Literary Anaemic academic sits lazily back and yells "Opportunist" and the echo returns—"The job is done."

Those Ignorant Foreigners

Judge Gosh beamed upon the crowd of foreigners in his stuffy court room.

"You want to become American citizens?" he said. "Good. You will pass the examination for naturalization papers, I am sure. Giuseppe Palavicini, what clause of the Constitution is still in force?"

"No tella, Judge. Not know."

"You don't know, eh! Well, neither do I. You, Aristarchos Papadopoulos, were the efforts of the founders of this republic to achieve our independence of Great Britain successful?"

"Don't know."

"Nor does anybody else. I'll admit you both to citizenship for you're just as ignorant as if you were native Americans."

—Reconstruction.

Arithmetic

THREE cent postage has gone. The high cost of writing has been reduced, but we are concerned about the speed of delivery at two-thirds the price. For example, if it takes a letter with a three cent stamp 72 hours to go from Newark to Georgetown, how long will it take a letter with a two cent stamp to come from Georgetown to Newark?

Squibs

"It's 'gentz the Constitution" was his final argument.

"Have you read the Constitution?"

"No, of course I haven't. Do you think the State would allow them to be hawked around. Only the judges and lawyers can have a copy of the Constitution."

Stepping up to his Representative in Congress, the rural hotel man said, "I want some information on this July Prohibition Law."

The rather suggestive, if not pertinent reply was—"See Wilson, that's all."