

The Newark Post

VOLUME XXII

NEWARK, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931

NUMBER 40

LOCAL AND NEARBY MERCHANTS VICTIMIZED BY WORTHLESS CHECK PASSER

Edw. Cofer, Alias Emery E. Smith, Forged Name of Local Merchant

Edw. Cofer, alias Emery Smith, forged the name of Leon A. Potts on several checks drawn on the Newark Trust Company this week and cashed them through several merchants where he made small purchases and received the balance of the money in cash. A number of business men in Elktion, New Castle, and Kennett Square also were victims of the same party.

He was arrested in Kennett Square, where it is understood he will be given a hearing tomorrow night, when local merchants will appear and lodge a detainer against him. It is claimed there are a hundred or more checks out in these localities, and this should be a warning to business men not to cash checks for strangers. He signed and endorsed most of the checks with the name of Emery E. Smith.

The police departments of the above named towns are working on the case and they have a concrete case against Cofer. He has a past record which has been forwarded to the chief of police in Kennett Square.

Frank H. Balling Elected Great Junior Sagamore of the Improved Order of Red Men

Frank H. Balling, of The Press of Kells, was elected this morning as Great Junior Sagamore of the Great Council of Delaware, Improved Order of Red Men, which opened its annual meeting in Wilmington last night and continued today. The other officers elected are as follows: Great Sachem, Benjamin Cooper; Great Senior Sagamore, Chas. Jackson; Great Prophet, W. Frank Oliphant; Great Chief of Records, Edward McIntire; Great Keeper of Wampum, John L. Otley.

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NEWARK DEPARTMENT STORE TO OPEN NEXT FRIDAY

The new building being erected for Mr. Aaron Handloff, trading under the name of Newark Department Store, is having its finishing touches put on this week, and Mr. Handloff announces that he will open his new store on Friday, November 6, giving the people of Newark an opportunity to spend their money at home and to save considerably while doing so. It will pay the readers of The Post to watch for his special announcement next week.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Lois Marion Detjen entertained a few friends at a masked Halloween party at her home, last Saturday evening. The guests included Carolyn Plummer, Mary Alice Hancock, Jane Armstrong, Betty Weimer, Bruce Rankin, Lynn Preston, Harvey Gregg, Teddy Ingham, and Edson Detjen.

4-H Poultry Club Organized In Union-Corner Ketch Community

A 4-H Poultry Club was organized Thursday evening at the Union School; the members coming from the Union-Corner Ketch communities. The club is under the local leadership of the following farmers of the neighborhood: Raymond Connell, J. C. Cross, Leslie McCormick and L. T. Staats. The work is under the supervision of County Club Agent, G. M. Worrlow of the University of Delaware Agricultural Extension Service. The farm boys enrolled in this new club are: Joseph Cross, President; Stinson Eastburn, Vice-President; Donald Connell, Secretary and Treasurer; Russell Cross, Carl Connell, Norman Dempsey, Melvin Dempsey, Julian Borowka, Franklin Morris, Theodore Dempsey, Leslie McCormick, Louis Staats, A. Milson Burns, Thomas D. Byrne, Louis Lamborn, Robert McCormick, Wilson Cunningham, Raymond A. Connell and Ferris Dempsey. The aim of 4-H Club Work is to better educate the rural boys and girls of the county in the modern methods of farm practices, and to increase their interest in their farm life and community. One of the requirements of membership is that each

club member taking up the work shall learn and demonstrate some better practice in agriculture and keep a complete record on his project work.

As a reward for their achievements each 4-H Club member completing his project is awarded the 4-H Club Achievement Pin; the funds for the purchase of these pins are provided by the New Castle County Levy Court. Other 4-H Club prizes and awards include the Baltimore and Ohio \$100 Scholarship given each year to the 4-H Club boy or girl showing the greatest efficiency in club work. Free educational trips include the Junior or 4-H Club Short Course held each year at the University of Delaware, Camp Vail held each year at Springfield, Massachusetts, the National Club Congress at Chicago, the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., and many other prizes and awards given by service clubs and public spirited individuals.

It is expected that this newly organized club will be one of the most active and interesting clubs in the county.

The next meeting of the club will be held this, Thursday evening, November 29th, in the Union School.

Shorty Chalmers Labeled the Best Passer in the South

University of Maryland's unbeaten football team will go to Blacksburg, Va. Saturday, to play Virginia Poly in the latter's Home Coming Day game.

It will be the seventeenth meeting of the schools on the gridiron, with the contest having been an annual affair since 1919. In four widely separated games prior to 1919, the teams won two apiece. Since the annual series began in 1919, V. P. L. holds the edge, 7 to 5, although Maryland has won the past two seasons.

It will be the first time that the Old Line have played in Blacksburg since 1922, the last five games having been staged in Norfolk and most of the others since the long series began in 1919 in Washington.

George (Shorty) Chalmers, University of Maryland halfback, has been labeled "the best passer in the South" by those who have seen him toss the pigskin around this season. "Shorty," who also is shortstop on Maryland's

baseball team, hands them to the receivers just like he shoots them over to first base and he has a great "whip."

However, "Shorty's" worth does not end with his passing, as he is a clever kicker, a fine ball carrier, a capable blocker and a great defensive player. And add to this the fact that he is at his best when the going is hardest. As someone remarked, "Harvard may have its Barry Wood, but I'll take 'Shorty' Chalmers for mine."

University of Maryland's football team that has a clean slate to date is a comparatively light combination. It averages only 178 pounds to the man with its huskiest combination on the field and poundage is decreased when the reserves go into the game. The line averages 182 pounds and the backfield 169. Its heaviest lineman tips the scales at 194 and the back weighs 177.

Special Train to New Brunswick For Delaware Football Fans

Lt. E. P. Jolls, President of the Athletic Council, University of Delaware, has announced that there will be a special train, Pennsylvania Railroad, for New Brunswick, on Saturday, for the Rutgers-University of Delaware football game. The train will leave French Street Station, Wilmington, Saturday at 12:15, arriving in New Brunswick at 2 o'clock. The price, return trip, is \$3.00.

Josef Wissow Will Appear In Recital At Mitchell Hall Friday Evening

Music lovers of the University of Delaware are looking forward to a musical treat of unusual excellence when the Lester Ensemble will present Josef Wissow in piano recital on October 30.

Mr. Wissow is one of America's most outstanding artists. During his extensive concert career he has appeared with the Philadelphia Orchest-

tra, the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia, the Women's Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Trio and recently as solo pianist of the Lester Ensemble.

This recital, which is sponsored by the Newark Music Society, will be given in Mitchell Hall and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. There is no admission charge for these recitals.

C. C. PALMER WITHDRAWS SUIT AGAINST R. O. BAUSMAN

The suit of C. C. Palmer against his neighbor, R. O. Bausman, to recover \$100.00, value claimed for a pigeon, has been withdrawn by the plaintiff. There were no reasons given for the withdrawal.

"IVORY DOORS" AT MITCHELL HALL FRIDAY NOV. 6th

The three act play, "Ivory Doors," by A. A. Milne, will be presented in Mitchell Hall, University of Delaware, on Friday night, November 6, by the Puppets, the dramatic organization of the University. This will be the first presentation of this term and it promises to be one of the best the club has ever attempted.

The members of the Footlights Club of the University are also planning to give plays over the radio from Wilmington during the season.

74 Students of Delaware College On Scholastic Honor Roll

Seventy-four students of Delaware College, University of Delaware, were on the scholastic honor roll for the last term ending in June according to a report that has just been made by Dean George E. Dutton.

Five of these students had a perfect average A, for the term while the others had an average of B or better. This report indicates clearly that students entering the University from the various high schools of the state are coming better prepared for college work than they did a few years

ago, which is complimentary to the advancement of the work of the high schools.

The various schools of the state having students on the honor roll follows: Laurel, Delmar, Bridgeville, Smyrna, Seaford, Salesianum, Georgetown, New Castle, Selbyville, Millsboro, Wilmington, Wesley College Institute and du Pont. Thirteen other high and preparatory schools of the state have students in the college but did not have any on the honor roll that term.

ARRAIGNED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY

Claude Brittingham, a salesman, swore out a warrant for George Bennett, of Cleveland avenue, for assault and battery and had Bennett arraigned before Magistrate Thompson. He was released upon payment of the cost.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING WORTHLESS CHECK

Everett A. Sipple, of Kemblesville, was arrested on complaint of Mr. George Haney for issuing him a worthless check. The arrest was made by Chief Cunningham, and Sipple was released after making the check good and paying the cost of the case.

DELAWARE DRILLS WITHOUT WHITE

Doubt "Boo" Will Be Ready For Rutgers; All Others On Hand

Heading for their third straight major engagement of the present season, the University of Delaware griders began the week's intensive training on Frazer Field Tuesday with the ace speedster, "Boo" White, still missing from the squad because of an illness contracted last week which necessitated his removal to a Wilmington hospital.

White has returned to training quarters here and reports he is feeling fairly well. It is still extremely doubtful, however, whether he will see action in the clash with Rutgers at New Brunswick next Saturday afternoon. All other members of the squad who were affected by the epidemic of mild intestinal gripe are reported fully recovered.

In practice Tuesday the A team, with Kemske, Branner, Green and Crowe in the backfield, found little difficulty in scoring a touch-

down against a B team that is functioning with more speed and much greater punch than at any time so far this year.

Forward passes were kept at a minimum, with most of the emphasis on straight line plays. Efforts are being made by Coaches Charley Rogers and Gus Zeigler to build up the number of plays that can be used for gains through the line at strategic points of the game.

Last Saturday Joe Green, who is an excellent tosser, was unable several times to get the ball away before Richmond forwards bore down on him. Efforts will be made this week to correct the defect which caused this.

The game with Rutgers will mark the thirtieth anniversary of football relations between Delaware and that university almost to a day.

HOPKINS & HOPKINS TO HAVE GRAND OPENING

Hopkins and Hopkins have recently had their store and show windows painted and have put in a stock of new and seasonable merchandise which will be sold on a close margin of profit to cooperate with the present situation. Not only this store but all local stores deserve the full cooperation from the buying public.

JAMES PAPPAS TO PAY \$20.00 FOR A NEW NAME

Mr. James Pappas is advertising for a name for his new store and will pay \$20.00 for the one selected by the judges, on November 14, 1931. The building and equipment of the store will be the finest in this part of the country. The Kandy Kitchen will be equipped with all the most modern candy making apparatus, while the store will be furnished with the latest fixtures obtainable.

"GREAT GUNS" TO BOOM MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Musical Revue Loaded With Three Hours of Excellent Entertainment

Local theatre goers are anxiously awaiting the opening performance Monday evening of "Great Guns" which brings to Newark something new in the annals of local amateur productions. The Legion Follies presents a musical revue which promises to surpass many professional productions.

After rehearsing diligently during the past three weeks under the critical direction of Mr. Charles S. Morgan, Jr., the cast of eighty, including several local stars, is set to give a first class performance.

The first "Broadside" opens with the chorus of the Legion Hussars introducing the elements, girls, jazz, music and rhythm followed by harmony. Then come the "Calendar Girls," representing the months of the year. In the next salvo the element, "Men" is introduced by the Broncho Boys. This is followed by a comedy number and style is portrayed by the chorus of "Modistes," and in turn syncopation and jazz with the chorus of "Tambourine Girls" and the "Butterfly Ballet." The final salvo of the first "Broadside" are the "Romanancers" and "Miss Legionnaire."

The second "Broadside" opens with the "Spectrum Ballet," introducing the "Juvenile Ballet." Then follows "Beyond the Law" and the "Moonbeam Girls." This leads into several specialty acts and a sketch "What's Wrong With This Picture." Next in order are a "Dance Duet" and "Sense and Nonsense." The remaining salvos consist of specialties and sketches entitled—"Court Room Sketches," "Dance Solos," "Phoney Talks" and a special sketch "Copy" by the Footlights Club. The second "Broadside" will be concluded by a trio and finale by the ensemble.

The Follies Committee has gone to considerable extra expense in order to insure exceptional scenery and costumes. Mr. Morgan has assembled such a unique setting and such costumes that the staff photographers of several newspapers have taken pictures of several of the groups in costume.

Ticket-holders are urged to reserve their seats as soon as possible as the best seats are going rapidly. "Great Guns" will be repeated Tuesday evening.

New Castle County Dairymen to Make a Tour of Chester County Farms

Dairymen in New Castle County are planning to hold their annual Dairy Tour on Friday, November 6th, when they expect to visit by automobiles five dairy farms in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The program for the day has been prepared by J. S. Oberle, County Agent at West Chester, who is assisting Ed William, Jr., New Castle County Agent, in trying to make the day an enjoyable one for the visitors to his county.

Mr. William in announcing the program states that every farmer in the county and adjoining counties is invited to attend by the breed association officials of the state as well as by the county cow testing organization members.

The program for the day is as follows: 8:30-8:45 a. m.—Gather at Wolf Hall on Delaware avenue in Newark. 8:45 a. m.—Leave Newark by way of Wilmington road to Price's Corner, across to Kennett Pike to Montchanin

and then to Hill Girt Farm at Cossart, Pennsylvania, on Route 62. (Folks in northern part of the state can meet at Hill Girt Farm.)

9:30-10:00 a. m.—Inspect Hill Girt Farm—Pure bred Guernseys. 10:30-11:00 a. m.—Inspect R. E. Sharpless and E. J. Walton farms, London Grove. Two practical dairy farms with Jersey herds.

11:45-12:15 p. m.—Visit M. L. Jones, Westtown. A practical Holstein-Friesian dairy farm. Mr. Jones is a member of the Delaware State Holstein-Friesian Association.

12:30 p. m.—Dinner at West Chester—bring your dinner or eat with the group at a dining room where a meal will be served at moderate cost. 2:00-3:15 p. m.—Montclair Farms, Phoenixville. Guernsey cattle, pure bred draft horses and a large pheasant flock will be looked over.

3:45 p. m.—Many Springs Farm, New Centerville. A very fine pure bred Jersey herd will be inspected here.

George K. Erb Appointed District Manager of the Diamond State Telephone Co.

The promotion of two telephone officials to important positions in the Diamond State Telephone Company was announced today by Edward M. Priak, vice-president in charge of the telephone service in this state.

George K. Erb has been appointed district manager of the Diamond State Telephone Company to succeed the late Edward P. Bardo. Mr. Erb is district manager of the Upper Darby district of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. V. Edward Murphy, former assistant manager in Harrisburg, has been appointed manager for Wilmington reporting to Mr. Erb.

The appointments become effective Monday, October 26.

Both Mr. Erb and Mr. Murphy are Delaware residents, the former living in Claymont and the latter at 905 W. 29th street, Wilmington.

The new district manager of the Diamond State Telephone Company began his career in the field of communications as a student engineer in Harrisburg in 1916. Resigning the following year for military service, he returned in 1919 to telephone work in

Harrisburg and later was transferred to Wilmington as chief clerk in the commercial department of the Diamond State Telephone Company. At that time he became a resident of Delaware and in his subsequent transfer to Philadelphia retained his home in Claymont. In 1924, Mr. Erb was appointed district manager in the Main Line district of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1930, as district manager in the Upper Darby district which includes Delaware county in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Erb, who was born in Lebanon, Pa., attended Lebanon High School and Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Murphy was born in Milford, Del., and is a graduate of the University of Delaware.

He entered the telephone industry in 1926 as a clerk in Philadelphia and rapidly rose to office manager of the Philadelphia commercial department. In 1927 he was transferred to the Diamond State Telephone Company and, at the time of his recent promotion, was assistant manager in Wilmington.

NEWARK YOUNG MAN ENTERS RABBIT BUSINESS WITH HOWARD S. VINCENT

Howard S. Vincent, of Elkton, has purchased from Michele Mele and Benedetto Musacchio their property of 60 acres with buildings on the Elkton-Cooch's Bridge road, about a mile from Elkton, a part of the old Gray's Hill property, and will establish a rabbit farm there, having entered into a fifteen year contract for the output with the Lehigh Provision Company.

Mr. Vincent now has at his home in Elkton a stock of 24 New Zealand white rabbits, 20 does and 4 bucks, for breeding purposes, which will be moved to the farm as arrangements can be made. The business will be managed by Vincent & Collins Company, the junior member of the firm being W. Sidney Collins, of Newark, Del.

MISS WINGATE ACCEPTS POSITION IN THE SOUTH

Miss Bessie Wingate, who taught in Newark Schools for eight years, left Wednesday, to accept a position with the Episcopal Church Mission in Charlottesville, Va. Her many friends wish her much success in her new field.

POULTRY SUPPER

The annual poultry supper of Ebenezer M. E. Church will be held in the basement of the church, Wednesday evening, November 11. Supper served from 5 until 9 p. m.

READ THE SOUND
ADVISE BY
KATHLEEN NORRIS
ON PAGE 4

The Market Basket

Family Food Guide

Every Meal—Milk for children, bread for all.
Every Day—Cereal in porridge or pudding; potatoes; tomatoes (or oranges) for children; a green or yellow vegetable; a fruit or additional vegetable; milk for all.

Two to Four Times a Week—Tomatoes for all; dried beans and peas or peanuts; eggs (especially for children); lean meat, fish or poultry, or cheese.

What to have for dessert when the food allowance is closely budgeted is answered in part by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its suggestion to serve that typical British dish, steamed suet pudding. Or, to repeat a recent suggestion, that great American standby, the apple, which is so abundant in many parts of the country and so cheap this year.

Like many other old fashioned dishes, steamed suet puddings are as simple as they are substantial. As the name indicates, suet is the shortening. This, in itself, tends to keep the price low. Flour, another inexpensive item, is an important ingredient. Many combinations of fresh, dried, or cooked fruits may be used for flavoring puddings. Today's recipes call for raisins, apples, and dates. Ginger and lemon flavoring are introduced for two of the puddings.

So many variations are possible with puddings for desserts, the bureau's specialists in food preparation says, that they can be served frequently without fear of monotony. These puddings are sometimes steamed in a mold or rolled like a jelly roll and tied up in a cloth.

The pudding called "Black Cap" is well named because the raisins with which it is made always settle to the bottom of the mold, for the mixture is too thin to suspend them. When the pudding is turned out, upside down for serving, the fruit is clearly visible clustered in a black cap around the top.

The bureau suggests serving a clear cornstarch sauce with each pudding. Ginger sauce is the only one for which a recipe is given, because the others may be adapted from it. For lemon sauce the vanilla and ginger should be omitted and one to two tablespoons of lemon juice, and some of grated rind should be substituted. The vanilla sauce is made like the ginger sauce, without the ginger.

There are other low cost desserts, the bureau points out, which are quite as appropriate for cold-weather serving as the suet puddings. While not so novel to American homemakers as the puddings, there are a variety of dishes that can be made with apples. Among these are scalloped or baked apples, apple sauce, Brown Betty, and apple tapioca. Nor should raw apples be overlooked.

Dried fruits, especially prunes and apricots, are likewise inexpensive. Bread puddings, rice puddings, and simple cakes are all economical and filling. So also are gingerbread, and oatmeal and peanut butter cookies. Each of these cookie recipes cost very little to make and cookies are the more economical because it is practical to make up a quantity at one baking.

All of the recipes mentioned are in the bureau's cook book, "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes Revised," which may be had free of charge, upon request to the bureau or to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Buying

A family of five, including two adults and three children, should buy every week: Bread, 12 to 16 lbs.; flour, 1 to 2 lbs.; cereal, 4 to 6 lbs.; whole fresh milk, 23 to 28 qts., or canned evaporated milk, 23 to 28 tall cans; potatoes, 15 to 20 lbs.; dried beans, peas, peanut butter, 1 to 2 lbs.; tomatoes, fresh or canned, or citrus fruits, 6 lbs.; other vegetables (including some of green or yellow color) and inexpensive fruits, 15 to 18 lbs.; fats, such as lard, salt pork, bacon, margarin, butter, etc., 2½ lbs.; sugar and molasses, 3 lbs.; lean meat, fish, cheese, and eggs, 5 to 7 lbs.; eggs (for children), 8 eggs.

MENU FOR ONE DAY

Breakfast

Cooked Cereal
Coffee (adults) Milk (children)

Dinner

Cream Finnan Haddie or Codfish
Boiled Potatoes
Cabbage and Apple Salad
Suet Pudding with Lemon Sauce
Tea

Supper

Baked Sweet Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes with Celery
Milk for All
Biscuits with Jam

RECIPES

Black-Cap Pudding

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1½ cups milk
1 cup raisins (washed and dried)
¼ teaspoon vanilla
Sift the flour, baking powder, salt,

and sugar. Add the beaten egg and milk gradually and stir until smooth. Add the raisins, then the vanilla. Pour into a well-greased mold, cover, and steam for two hours. Serve piping hot with a vanilla sauce.

Ginger Pudding

2 cups flour
4 Teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup chopped suet
4 tablespoons molasses
¾ cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients, then add the suet. Mix well, using the finger tips. Stir in the molasses and milk. Put the mixture into a well-greased mold, cover, and steam for 3 hours. Serve hot with a ginger sauce.

Apple and Date Roly-Poly

3 medium-sized apples
1 cup stoned dates
2 cups flour
¾ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup chopped suet
About ½ cup water
Pare and core the apples, and chop with the dates. Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder and rub in the chopped suet, using the finger tips. Add enough water to make a stiff dough and roll out to a sheet about ¼ of an inch thick. Cover with the fruit, leaving an inch margin. Dampen the edges and roll like a jelly-roll. Sew up the pudding in a cheese cloth bag, allowing room for swelling. Steam 2 hours. Serve hot with a lemon sauce.

Lemon Pudding

1 cup flour
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 cups fine dry bread crumbs
1½ cups chopped suet
1 egg
¾ cup milk
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 2 lemons

Sift the dry ingredients. Add the bread crumbs and chopped suet, and mix thoroughly, using the finger tips. Stir in the beaten egg and milk, add the lemon juice and rind. Put the mixture into a well greased mold, cover, and steam for 3 hours. Serve hot with clear lemon sauce.

Ginger Sauce

2 tablespoons cornstarch
½ cup sugar

½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ginger
2 cups water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon butter

Mix the cornstarch, sugar, salt, and ginger thoroughly. Add the water and cook over direct heat until thickened. Cover and continue the cooking over hot water for 15 to 20 minutes. Stir in the vanilla and butter. Serve hot.

For Lemon Sauce—Leave out vanilla and ginger. Add 1 or 2 tablespoons lemon juice and some of the grated rind.

For Vanilla Sauce—Follow recipe for ginger sauce, leaving out the ginger.

Appleton

Harvey Scott is recovering slowly from the effects of his recent fall. Miss Evelyn T. Kimble has returned to her school work after an absence of two weeks due to throat trouble. Mrs. Cecil Ewing, of Blake, substituted for Miss Kimble.

The P. T. A. of Union School will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, November 4.

Miss Edith Zebley and Misses Ida and Evelyn Kimble attended the Maryland State Teachers Association meeting in Baltimore, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Short were recent guests of relatives in Cecilton, Md.

Elk Mills

Mr. Wilson T. Wright and wife spent Sunday in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Howard Read and daughter, Pauline, of Newark, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas Kay.

The M. E. Church will hold a bake on Mr. Edward Todd's lawn, October 30, in the afternoon. A welcome awaits all at the rally services of the M. E. Church, Sunday, November 1. Special speakers and singers.

Professor Edwards, of great talent, gives our community a great privilege to take vocal music lesson in L. D. S. Church every Thursday evening from 6 to 7.

Mr. Andrew Moore and family spent the week-end with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mr. C. C. McVey and family, of Hazelville, Del., spent some time at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. S. Miller.



A new photograph of Graham McNamee, the National Broadcasting Company's ace announcer. McNamee, and Bill Munday, the "Georgia drawl," will announce many of the outstanding football games to be played this season.

Newark Laundry

131 East Main Street
BEST WORK
AT REASONABLE PRICES
10, 16, 17

Electric Washing Machines REGAL

Most Modern of all Washers
H. B. WRIGHT CO.
Newark, Delaware

AMERICAN STORES CO. AMERICAN

Hallowe'en Foods



For the successful party, lunch, or dinner supplies, visit the nearby ASCO Store. Fresh, Complete Stocks include every Food Need for the weekend Festival. The finest tid-bit is as reasonably priced as the everyday Dependable Quality Foods.

Reg. 12½ ASCO Crushed
Sugar Corn can 10¢
The finest young, tender Maine corn grown.

Reg 15c ASCO Carrots and Peas 2 cans 25¢ A pleasing combination	ASCO Finest Cooked Pumpkin 2 cans 17¢ Makes luscious Pie.
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ASCO Finest
Calif. Peaches big can 15¢
Halves or Sliced.

Pineapple big can 18¢
ASCO, Del Monte or Libby's Sliced

HAWAIIAN Broken Slices big can 15c

Repp's Natural Sweet Cider	gal jug 39c
Repp's Natural Sweet Cider	½ gal jug 22c
Fancy Large Walnuts	lb 29c
Soft Shell Almonds	lb 21c
Meaty Brazil Nuts	lb 19c
Finest Mixed Nuts	lb 23c
ASCO Stuffed Olives	bot 10c, 20c
New Pack Cleaned Currants	pkg 12c
Vandyk's Pitted Dates	pkg 15c
California Seedless Raisins	2 pkgs 15c
New Pyramid Figs	pkg 10c
Chocolate Drops	lb 15c, 2 lbs 25c
Lady Hancock Chocolates	lb pkg 39c
Del Monte Pineapple Cigarettes	2 cans for 29c carton \$1.29

New Crop Blue Rice lb 5¢	Reg. 25c Pure Vanilla Extract bot 15¢
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ASCO Corn Starch pkg 5¢ Reg 13c Size bot. 10¢

Reg. 21c ASCO Pure Fruit
Preserves 16-oz new type jar 15¢
Choice of Raspberry or Pineapple. A handy jar for the table.

Butter lb 40¢	Richland Butter lb 38¢
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The Finest Butter in America Rich Creamery Prints of Merit

Save time and money—Let us do Your Bread Baking.

Bread Supreme large wrapped loaf 7¢

Let us do Your Bread Baking **Victor Bread** pan loaf 5c

Reg. 17c ASCO Pure
Peanut Butter 2 tumbler 25¢
Crushed, roasted peanuts and salt. A big value.

Reg. 19c Fancy Calif. Apricots big can 15¢ Delicious tart flavor.	Reg. 13c Farmdale Lima Beans can 10¢ Young and tender.
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Finest Quality Beef

Rump or Round
Steaks or Roasts lb 25¢

ALL SIRLOIN Steak lb 38¢	Finest Standing Rib Roast lb 29¢
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There's a Difference
Vinegar Pickled Pigs Feet 9-oz. jar 18c
Cooked Whole Ham (in can) lb 45c
Sodus Creamed Cottage Cheese lb 18c
Bacon 2 pkgs. 25c

Fresh Killed
Large Frying or Small Roasting
Chickens lb 29¢

Fancy Small
Hen Turkeys lb 38¢

In Our Fish Departments

Fresh Fillets Genuine Haddock lb 21c
Fresh Sliced Codfish lb 19c

Hundreds of trucks are used solely for frequent deliveries of Fresh Merchandise to the ASCO Stores.

These prices effective in our Newark stores

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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TRAVELS

By James W. Brooks

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Historically Correct Sketches
By CALVIN FADER



THE Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May 1775, in Independence Hall with John Hancock of Massachusetts as president. Again Washington was a delegate, saying little, thinking much. This time the people were not for peace. All efforts toward that end had been given up as lost and sterner measures were needed.



John Hancock



GEORGE WASHINGTON
GENERAL AND COMMANDER-
IN-CHIEF OF THE
ARMY OF THE
UNITED COLONIES



JOHN ADAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE fates were at work. At the proper moment John Adams rose and nominated Colonel George Washington as General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. His selection was made unanimous.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
PISTOLS

Washington's Good Will Trip Through New England

Throughout New England, October of this year will bring historic reminders, for in that month in 1789, George Washington, seven months after being sworn in as First President of the United States, began the first Presidential "swing around the circle." That is, on October 15, President Washington set out from the national capital, then New York City, for a good will tour of the New England States.

President Washington's purpose, we are told by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in this visit, was to give the people a sense of the fact that they now had a national government, and he thought it a good thing for himself to note the condition of the country and its people.

As usual, Washington himself is the best authority for what happened to him on this journey. Methodical in all his actions, he jotted down in his diary every fact and figure that struck him as worthy of note. From what he did record, it is clear that either he was not interested in the feeble stirrings of politics, or else chose not to set down his observations. His concern was rather for the material than the political progress of the country, and not a detail escaped him as to the condition of New England's farms, industries, shipping, fisheries, and habitations.

President Washington set out from New York at 9 in the morning of October 15 and proceeded along what was then, and still is, known as the Boston Post Road. Covering 31 miles the first day through lower Connecticut, over a highway that he notes as rough and stony, he found the country thrifty and well-tilled, but in some places still bearing the marks of British destruction. Stamford had a mill-dam which interested him, and Norwalk then was a busy shipping port. Curiously enough, we learn from President Washington the size of Yale College in 1789. Pausing at New Haven, he took the trouble to learn that it numbered 120 students. From there he struck northward through Wallingford to Hartford on his way to Springfield and Massachusetts, where he immediately noted a fact that struck him. That was the prevailing equality of fortune among the people. In Massachusetts there were neither the very rich nor the very poor.

At Brookfield, Massachusetts, a few miles beyond Springfield, President Washington was met by couriers from Governor Hancock, inviting the President to be his official guest in Boston. The President had no intention of permitting the Governor of any State to assume, even as a host, a position superior to that of the Chief Executive of the United States. To carry out the intention he insisted on stopping at public quarters, the first official call to be paid by the Governor upon the President.

Let George Washington himself tell what happened. In his diary he records the triumphal arches under which he passed on arriving at Boston, with inscriptions such as "To the Man who unites all hearts," "To Columbia's favorite son," and "Boston relieved March 17th, 1776."

"The Streets, the Doors, windows and tops of the Houses were crowded with well-dressed Ladies and Gentlemen," he goes on. "The procession being over, I was conducted to my lodgings at a widow Ingersoll's, (which is a very decent, and good house) by the Gov. and Council—accompanied by the Vice President (John Adams), where they took leave of me. Having engaged yesterday to take an informal dinner with the Gov. today, but under a full persuasion that he would have waited upon me so soon as I should have arrived—I excused myself upon his not doing it, and informing me through his Secretary that he was too much indisposed to do it, being resolved to receive the visit."

That was on Saturday, October 24. On Sunday, President Washington attended two churches in Boston, and between the two visits received the belated visit from Governor Hancock. The Governor appeared swathed in bandages and alleging a serious attack of gout. Probably he fooled no one but himself, and "gout" or no gout, President Washington had compelled him to pay the first call and thus render homage to the higher station of the President of the United States.

Yet while Washington could thus, by his cool aloofness, enforce respect for his office, he showed another side at Cambridge, before arriving at Boston. General Brooks, commander of the Middlesex Militia had there requested President Washington to review that body. Washington declined, on the excellent ground that while the President of the United States was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the States' militia during a state of war, he would not establish a precedent in giving the President military rank above the Governor of a State over State troops in time of peace. If he meant the Presidency to be respected, he was equally scrupulous in regard to a Governor's prerogatives.

During his stay in Boston, Washington visited textile mills, inspected the harbor and its shipping, and was gratified to note everywhere a promising industrial progress. He even listened to an oration in King's Chapel and received an address from the President of Harvard College, which he visited in person. Among the official attentions paid him was what he described as "an elegant dinner" in Faneuil Hall and Washington himself paid the assembly the courtesy of a visit.

A cold and an inflamed eye interfered at the time with his projected ride to Lexington, scene of the first bloodshed in the Revolution. He struck out along Boston's famous "North Shore," through Lynn, Salem and Beverly, in each of which towns he paused to be shown through textile mills and to receive enthusiastic attentions. From Newburyport he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he had the pleasure of being welcomed by his old comrade in arms, General Sullivan, then chief executive of the State.

He visited Exeter, New Hampshire and Haverhill, Massachusetts. From there he passed through Andover, and at last satisfied himself with the delayed visit to Lexington. On the way back through Connecticut he went out of his way to call on another old comrade of the Revolution, "Old Put," otherwise General Israel Putnam, but found him at too great a distance off the road, and so missed this pleasure. On November 13 he was back in New York, rejoining Mrs. Washington, whom he found in good health, and the Government functioning in good order. In one month less two days this most indefatigable traveler of his time had finished his first Presidential tour, richer than before in popularity and himself the gainer by knowledge of the people.

Next year it will be just 143 years since President Washington made this tour of New England. It is to be hoped that in 1932, when the whole nation celebrates the Two Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth, every New England city that he then visited will re-enact the scene or otherwise mark the occasion, as part of the tribute which the entire world will then render to the greatest American and one of the loftiest figures in human history.

The Real Object

Today the average person pays \$5.25 annually for domestic electricity.

That same average persons pays \$16.50 annually for tobacco. The composite figure for cost of living is still 50 per cent above 1913 figure.

The average cost of domestic electricity is 31 per cent below 1913 standard.

Electricity accounts for around 2 per cent of the average household budget, and if cost of service was reduced 10 per cent it would mean less than one cent a day to the average American household. It is such a fact as this that illustrates, better than any argument, the futility—not to say absurdity of the current political attack on the electric industry's rates. It reminds one of the political statement that American families in a given year were overcharged many hundreds of millions of dollars for electric service—and then upon investigation it was found that the sum mentioned was about equal to the nation's total domestic electric bill!

It should be obvious by now that the harpooning of the electric industry has one real object—to put the government into business, to the destruction of our fundamental American principle of governing. The cost of power is really not an issue. Certain politicians want more authority, more bureaucracy, more political patronage to peddle—and the American people will have to decide whether they will curb private initiative and enterprise which has given this nation its outstanding development, in favor of political enterprise which in business has had a long record of failures and created staggering tax burdens.

A Moral For "Reformers"

Those who advocate anti-revolver and pistol laws because of the prevalence of crime are on shaky ground. The sawed-off shotgun and sub-machine gun are the modern weapons whose operation involves little skill and whose destructive power is a thousand times that of any small arm.

It is not improbable that crime flourishes today partly because so few homes and offices are protected by arms. A good many cities and states have rigid anti-gun ordinances, and in others the requirements for owning a weapon are so involved that the average citizen does not go through the necessary red tape. This is not an argument in favor of all of us going about the streets armed—but it certainly is evidence of a condition which gives potential law-breakers an advantage by making it difficult for the law-abiding citizen to protect his home or place of business.

We have done many absurd things in the name of crime prevention. We have passed liberty-restricting laws, thus giving us more laws to break. We have penalized the good citizen in the hope that this ordinance or that would miraculously cut down crime. As a result, the United States is the greatest law-breaking civilized country on earth. There is a sound moral here, if the "reformers" care to look for it.

Potential Murderers?

It is a common argument of crime-reformers that the sole purpose of the pistol is to kill, and that the possessor of such a gun is a potential murderer.

It has been estimated that some ten or fifteen million Americans possess pistols, and a good share of these undoubtedly use them frequently for game or target shooting. To say that all these people are potential murderers is equivalent to saying that murder is a universal urge. The point that reformers miss is that the will to murder is not a matter of physical equipment, but a mental condition. The person who wants to kill may do so with a pistol—and he may likewise do so with poison, an axe, a knife, a rope or some similar agency.

As a means of killing, a sawed-off shotgun is far more dangerous than a pistol and requires less skill on the part of the user. Almost anyone of a mechanical turn of mind could manufacture a gun good enough to kill at short range. Anti-pistol legislation is not only unjustified, but is entirely futile as a means of preventing crimes of violence.

Nash Luxury Greets Chicago Guests



EVERY LUXURY OF MODERN MOTORING is placed at the disposal of distinguished visitors to Chicago in this fabulous new Nash Twin-Ignition sedan, which Mayor Cermak has placed in city service together

with twenty-five fast and powerful Nash police cars, now in use by the detective bureau. The picture, taken at City Hall when the new pure white "Greeter Car", with its sound-proof body and chassis, was officially dedi-

cated, shows, left to right: Mayor A. J. Cermak, of Chicago; C. W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company, and H. T. Hollingshead, Chicago Nash distributor and dealer.

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The Cure For the Dole

In the last year or so we have heard much of the English dole, from the standpoints of both those who oppose it and those who favor it. We have heard that the dole is essential for this country, and we have likewise heard that it would be a menace to our institutions.

Most of this talk has dealt with theories. But a letter printed in the Manchester (England) Guardian, from an actual recipient of the dole deals with facts. He sensitively describes the humiliation and the misery of thousands of the people who are given it. And he says, "Politicians wrangle and governments change, but there is no new program, no suggestion of how to find the money to pay you for the work you are willing and anxious to do. . . . This unemployment is an effect, not a cause. . . . Only a cure which gets at the root, which traces the causes all over the world, can carry a message of hope."

This from England, and conditions are far better here. Even so, it is something we cannot disregard. Employment is the cure for the dole—and for the destruction of character and pride which the dole causes. Industrial leaders are now working on the problem, and several great businesses have instituted cures for unemployment within their organizations. Every business should do likewise, so far as it is able, and every citizen should do his bit to keep the need for the dole away from American shores.

Reduced Expenditures Imperative

The American Legion, at its recent convention in Detroit, gained public good will on the bonus question when it voted to make no financial demand on the next Congress, which faces the task of either greatly increasing taxes during depressed times or reducing expenses to meet the government income.

President Hoover, in a public statement thanking the Legion for its action, said that it had set an example to all political or private agencies seeking funds from the Federal treasury. He said there should be a moratorium on demands for public funds until times improve and that sectional interests should become secondary to the common welfare.

As an example of the attempted raids on the public treasury, he cited 271 bills introduced in the last Congress, all of which were rejected, which asked for appropriations over a ten-year period of nearly \$17,000,000,000. While rejecting these amounts, the last Congress appropriated some \$10,200,000,000, the largest peace-time assessment ever levied against the people by a single session of Congress.

The people should demand that political or private interests, groups or associations, should refrain from asking the taxpayers for unusual expenditures at this time. Furthermore, the people should demand that Congress cut appropriations to the bone before considering tax increases which, in the last analysis, all come out of the pocket of the ultimate consumer.

More For the Road Dollar

It is estimated by the Federal Bureau of Roads that expenditures for highways will reach the record total of \$2,500,000,000 in 1931. We are now getting more for our road dollar than ever before, in rural localities.

There is an increased tendency toward constructing moderate cost, secondary farm or feeder roads having mud and dust proof surfaces. These have been made possible by the modern application of asphaltic road oils. Only in this way can farming regions be taken out of the mud and given good, safe roads on a large scale.

The Newark Post

Founded January 26, 1910, by the late Everett C. Johnson

Issued Every Thursday at the Shop Called Kells
Newark, Delaware
By The Post Publishing Company.

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under Act of March 3, 1897.
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Single copies 4 cents.

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writer's name—not for publication, but for our information and protection.

**"Good Roads, Flowers, Parks, Better Schools, Trees,
Fresh Air, Sunshine, and Work for Everybody."**
—OUR MOTTO

OCTOBER 29, 1931

Women and Work

A great deal is being said and written, during the present business depression, on the subject of the employment of married women. Many feel that a husband should earn enough to keep a home, and that a wife should work only at home, receiving such money as her husband is able and willing to give for her services.

If each household consisted of a man, his wife, and their own children, it would be simpler to lay down such rules. But as a matter of fact, there are a great many families which cannot be so easily classified. Some are childless, some have younger brothers or sisters to support, or older members of the family to help out, and there are many unmarried men and widowers who have no dependents at all.

The income tax law provides that an exemption may be claimed for children and those incapable of self-support who are dependent on the taxpayer. This is regardless of sex, and it is obviously the only fair way to approach the subject. It makes no difference whether a person is male or female, married or single, if he or she has to contribute to the support of another.

If married women, as such, are to be forbidden to earn money by working outside the home, then in all justice no single man or woman should be employed until the married men are provided with jobs. And those who have children should be preferred to those who have none.

Any such wholesale readjustment of industry seems impractical. It is exactly such "paternalism" that we Americans resent. The State cannot and should not undertake to interfere with the private affairs of citizens. To pass such restrictive laws on employment is to require a woman who has a trade or profession to abandon it and enter domestic service or else remain single. Anything which penalizes legal and acknowledged marriage has always been found in practice to be detrimental to morality.

Laval's Visit

M. Laval has not come to make a ceremonial visit. His purpose is much more serious than that; it is to exchange views very frankly with President Hoover on those basic questions which are unsettling the world—the gold standard, interallied debts, reparations, disarmament and security.

The French Prime Minister's coming is most opportune. France and the United States are today the two great powers whose financial credit is unshaken, whose stability at home is unquestioned, and whose authority abroad is unimpaired. The interests which these two governments have in common are fundamental; yet it is an open secret that wide differences of opinion have thus far separated the two governments on most of the questions at issue. M. Laval knows that France has been severely criticized recently in official circles in Washington; he knows that French policy has suffered in American public opinion. Realizing this, nothing is more natural than that he should have welcomed President Hoover's invitation. It does not follow that M. Laval expects to negotiate in detail on any problem. But, if he and Mr. Hoover can really understand and sympathize with each other's viewpoint, agreement should not be difficult later with London, Berlin and Rome on the broad outlines of policy.

M. Laval is the most interesting French statesman to have come to our shores in many years. He is a man of the people. He is representative of the peasant, the artisan, the bourgeois of France. He is not a member of that aristocratic and bureaucratic class of diplomats, military men, and capitalists, whose voice is usually regarded abroad as the voice of France. Like the mass of the French people, he has no illusions of grandeur. He does not thrill to the talk of empire. He takes no pride in spectacular diplomatic victories. He is concerned primarily for the welfare, the peace, and the security of the French people.

There is a widespread misapprehension in this country that France is satisfied with its position in Europe, and that Laval will be concerned primarily to secure American support for the maintenance of French hegemony. This view ignores the fact that men like Laval know that France cannot rely forever upon the Treaty of Versailles, the French army, the French alliances, and the huge French gold surplus. These men realize that French authority on the Continent is endangered by the depression which grips all the European countries. They know that the system set up by the Treaty of Versailles could not possibly endure in a Europe torn by social revolution and threatened by bolshevism.

Moreover, France, itself, has begun to feel the effects of the depression. It may have a budget deficit next year of several billion francs. Its trade balance is more and more unfavorable. France, too, is beginning to know what unemployment means. And each of these symptoms of maladjustment within France must become worse unless there is a general improvement elsewhere. French leaders admit this. They see that they are not immune from a prolonged world-wide contagion.

But it is commonly asked here: "Is France prepared to make any substantial sacrifice in order to recreate that mutual trust and good-will among nations essential to the rebuilding of a prosperous world?" Laval's record shows that he might be willing to make the necessary concessions. The French are realists. They cannot be satisfied with the present artificial, unstable basis of their power. The wisest of them wish to make France secure, not through the perpetuation of the present system of force and alliances, but through such an organization of Europe and the world as will give security alike to all peoples. If that is Laval's ultimate aim, then Franco-American understanding would be an essential first aid in healing a sick world.—James G. McDonald, in "News Bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association."

Cooperation—All the Time

At a time when leaders in the agricultural and business world agree that farmers' cooperatives are the practical way to solve many farm problems on a business basis, it is interesting to read an editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle, which illustrates how difficult it is to get farmers or any other group of people to adopt and stand by measures which are in their own interest. The Chronicle says:

"Farmers' cooperatives have to struggle with human nature. This is perhaps their biggest problem, bigger even than extending

PEOPLE'S COLUMN

Newark Post,
Newark, Delaware.
Dear Editor:

It is indeed unfair, and uncalled for, to write such criticizing statements regarding our Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Brinser, and our Educational System, especially, when it took a man with grit and perseverance to take over a school that only a few years ago had been run by the students and not by the Superintendent. I was amazed only a few years ago when I first came to Newark by the profanity that could be heard on the streets of Newark by children seven and eight years of age, say nothing of high school age. This coupled with poor discipline, Mr. Brinser is to be congratulated, and the parents of the children who attend the Newark Public Schools should be very thankful that they were fortunate enough to secure his services to bring the schools up to the high standard and rating that now exists. I have traveled extensively and visited numbers of schools and Mr. Brinser is the only Superintendent that I ever saw that was willing to forego the pleasures of a vacation and put on his working clothes, devoting his time daily through the hot summer months for the interest of our school. It would be a good thing for Newark to have a P.-T. A., providing the parents are broad-minded and intelligent enough to render their full cooperation to the Superintendent and Faculty of our schools, without this a P.-T. A. is useless.

The graduating exercises of the Class of 1931 were a credit to any community, and this success was made possible by the continued efforts of our Superintendent and the Faculty.

Tax Payer.

Dear Editor:

The Newark Schools have been criticized severely the last few weeks, but they have been justly criticized.

Just what relationship should the superintendent of schools take on matter in school? The superintendent is the court of justice when differences arise. In a departmental system, for example, questions of procedure arise on which there may be honest differences of opinion. There can be no compromise. Perhaps two teachers favor one course and two another. The superintendent must decide. Having declared his decision the question should be considered settled. The teachers who lose their case should respect the decision, and should work on with the same fidelity as those who win. It is necessary that they change their opinions; but it is necessary that they carry out the plan decided upon by one in authority. This is part of the give and take of daily life. Nobody has his own way at all times. It is better to have a superintendent who decides things, even though he make an occasional mistake, than to have one who is undecided or vacillating. Now, how does this affect the Newark system? To begin with, there is no court of justice in the Newark Schools. The present superintendent is undecided in the majority of facts and is vacillating. He no longer issues an order than another is in vogue. Nothing is final. Changes? Changes? Yes, all the time. The pupils cannot keep up with the change of administration. A properly run school makes one policy in the beginning of the term and keeps the same procedure throughout the remainder of the term. The present superintendent favors his own favorites in school and out. He is partial. The above facts say "there can be no compromise," but the present superintendent is always compromising, no I would not even call it a compromise; he rather favors his own selfish interests.

Did you ever hear a superintendent of schools blow his own horn as much as the present superintendent does. One misstatement after another. All to misinform the public about our schools, so much so that neither the present board of education know the true condition of our schools, and to tell the truth the superintendent does not know himself. He don't know what a real school is otherwise he would have produced one in the number of years he has been here. . . . Why not have the present board visit a number of schools around Philadelphia and observe how our modern schools are run and then compare them with our own. Will they be lax in comparison to Newark's schools. Yes; so much so that there will be no comparison.

Why is it that the present superintendent is asking the public to attend his school on a visit? Why is he asking the parents to come at present? Why has he not extended them the invitation some time ago? Why don't we have Parent-Teacher Association? Why does he write in one of the local papers: "Newark Staff Organizes?" Yes, they are organized, he has them organized for his own personal interest.

I see he is one of the delegates to the present convention in Dover. Also I have always had the idea that a good superintendent never wanted so many petty sounding jobs as our present one has. To be a delegate to a teachers' convention is a teacher's job, and not a superintendent's job.

Aroused.

markets. The trouble reported in the raisin pool is an illustration."

It seems that the raisin grape crop has been short and prices picked up. As a result, according to executives of the pool, many member growers try to evade their contracts and speculate on the open market. This has been too often the experience of the past in California and other states where cooperatives have been run on the shoals in the same manner. Too many humans look to cooperative action only when they are in trouble.

With lack of support in good times, a cooperative cannot acquire the strength to deal adequately with bad times.

"Cooperation," says the Chronicle, "is a noble idea—if only it were not so hard to get human beings to cooperate through the thick as well as through the thin."

Such situations are object lessons which impress upon farmers the fact that cooperative action in any industry must be continuous and not spasmodic, to get results. Successful cooperatives in different parts of the country have demonstrated this and their members have profited accordingly, year in and year out.

Fostering the Love of Good Music

An announcement by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, gives the details of a plan designed by that organization to foster both the love of good music and its creation.

The company is offering five awards, totaling \$10,000, and ranging in value from \$500 to \$5,000, for compositions conceived and fully scored for the symphony orchestra. The only other conditions are that the composer must be an American citizen, or alien resident who has taken out his first papers, and that his work will not exceed twelve minutes' playing time. All works will be judged by a committee composed of representative musicians from all parts of the country. The contest will be under the direction of Deems Taylor, one of the United States' most distinguished composers.

That this plan, only the bare outline of which has been given here, would produce splendid results, goes without saying. It will make possible the discovery of talent which otherwise might have been hidden through lack of opportunity. And it should do much to interest the general public, which is largely composed of devotees of the radio, in good American music and American composers.

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SQUARE DANCE SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 7th

Sponsored by the Improved Order of Red Men, the third of a series of dances held every other Saturday evening will be held on Saturday evening, November 7th, in Cherry Hill Hall with Mochicans Old Time Orchestra from Kennett Square furnishing music.

HEAD OF CHRISTIAN
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Henry G. Welton, Minister Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Morning service, 11 a. m.; Subject: "A Challenge to Discipleship." Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m., led by Miss Lillian Brown, president of the society. Service of prayer and Bible study on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Sound Advice By Kathleen Norris

Below is a few paragraphs clipped from an article appearing in the Public Ledger Magazine Section of September 13, 1931, by Kathleen Norris, which should be interesting to most of us. The article was headed "Can You See Through Your Child's Mind?"

Example—the example of fine, gentle, self-controlled parents, the background of a comfortable home ruled by intelligence and love, these are the greatest antidote the modern evils that threaten youth can have. A father who doesn't feel himself a superior being quite entitled to his own indulgences while scowling down those of his son, a mother who doesn't worry or nag, hospitality and the inspiration of religious training—these are powerful elements in any young person's life.

But beside example and precept, those two stupid-sounding and old-fashioned things, there are other conspicuous and simple steps that we might take to help clear up this difficult and dangerous situation.

We might rid America of her speakeasies. Not in a day, not in a month, but in one short year we could reduce this evil so tremendously as to make it appear like other crimes against the common good, a thing under control at least.

A primary fact for mothers and wives to keep in mind is that liquor is the evil and not the law against liquor. Liquor always has been the fundamental basis of other crime; every one admits that. The most peculiar fact about the quarrels of the wets and the dries today is that they profess to have one goal: The solution of the drink problem.

This is no question of slavery or no slavery, secession or adhesion. They all say they hate drunkenness and want to do what will lessen it. The wets frequently claim that they would approve the law "if it worked."

Now, believing as I do that if we could abolish the speakeasy we would remove two-thirds of the dangers that beset our adolescent children, our boys and girls between 16 and 25, I sometimes wonder why we give up so easily this job of cleaning out the illicit trade.

When some particular part of a road is proved tempting for speeding, no State in the Union hesitates about putting extra police there—ten, twenty, thirty, as need demands. Between our California ranch and San Francisco, just fifty miles away, there are about thirty regularly employed and sometimes more. One day last spring while driving into Westchester from New York, a special raid on speeders was on. The officers were ranged in actual clusters of seven and eight motorcycles every half mile or so.

We all know that certain streets in New York City are lined with speakeasies. Why not station a few of these extra policemen at the corners, day and night, to inspect every truck that goes through?

One town in California has a port where thousands of barrels of liquor are brought in all the time. Police and public know it. The town has perhaps 300 inhabitants and one road—just one, that runs between the high mountains and the sea. There is never an officer on that road; the trucks rumble cheerily through day and night.

Because this is a free country? What nonsense that argument! No country except a jungle is free of law. In Paris, not only a great but also a smart and much-admired city, every motorist that enters or leaves is stopped and examined. Let the long line chafe as it may, you never can slip through the Paris frontier. No, they have no fruit how much gas you are smuggling out or in, and if you have any fruit or vegetables. You can't take fruit from the country into Paris. Our children were eating oranges once, as we reached the "border" they had to throw the fruit away.

When it's Europe it's smart; when it's America it's blue-moral and puritanical and interfering with true liberty. We waver, we pray, we plan to save our children, but the obvious, the next sure for the danger that threatens them we won't apply.

The problem of growing youth in America asks us, as parents, two questions: How much of the trouble is due to speakeasies? And if a large proportion is, are we so weak, so lazy, so timid that we dare not act?

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PERSONALS

On Friday evening Miss Leona Tyrens entertained several friends at a Hallowe'en party and dance at her home on Kells avenue. The guests included friends from Philadelphia, Elkton, Wilmington, Kemblesville and Newark.

Mrs. Wm. L. Tyrens has returned to her home after spending several days with relatives in Barrington, New Jersey.

Mrs. G. Burton Pearson is visiting her sister, Mrs. James L. Warren, of Middletown, Delaware, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frick accompanied Mr. Frick's nephew, William France, with Mrs. France and daughter, of Wilmington, on a motor trip to Bedford county, Md., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lynam, of near Richmond, Va., were week-end guests at the home of Mr. Lynam's sister, Mrs. Leslie Jones, of S. College avenue.

Miss Edith Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rose, who was operated on for appendicitis Sunday at the Wilmington General Hospital, is reported as doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hollister and family, of the College Farm, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William King, of Holmesburg, Pa.

Miss Marjorie Johnson, of Ridley Park, Pa., and Miss Charlotte Dayett, of Coche, will spend the coming week-end at Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Everett C. Johnson.

Mrs. William Aiken spent the week-end at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Ellen Jezyk.

The "Count on Me Class" of the M. E. Church will have a Hallowe'en party Friday night, October 30th.

Dr. P. K. Musselman is attending the National Dental Convention at Atlantic City, Thursday and Friday of this week.

Ira C. Shellender and Robert T. Jones, local undertakers, attended the Undertaker's Convention in Wilmington this week.

JAMES A. BARKLEY CITES ORGANIZED CRIME MENACE

Organized crime is one of the greatest challenges facing the civilized world today, Professor James A. Barkley, of the University of Delaware, told members of the Lions Club at the luncheon meeting of that organization in the du Pont-Biltmore, Wilmington, Tuesday.

Professor Barkley, who has had 20 years of close contacts with leading criminologists and penologists, told the clubmen that it was his firm conviction that the day will soon come when organized crime will have become so powerful that gangs will shoot or dynamite their way into prisons and release their imprisoned fellows.

The League of Nations was praised by the speaker as the best solution of modern world problems. He stressed the recent work of the league in preventing war between China and Japan over the Manchurian dispute. The interest of the United States, although not a member of the league, was a powerful factor in averting a Chinese-Japanese war, Professor Barkley declared.

This was the first of a series of seven monthly lectures to be given at the club by Mr. Barkley. John France was chairman of the day and A. Pennell Stetser presided.

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G. BURTON PEARSON, Jr. ADMITTED TO DELAWARE BAR

On Tuesday, October 27, 1931, G. Burton Pearson, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. G. Burton Pearson, of Newark, was admitted to the Delaware Bar by the Supreme Court of Delaware in Dover. Mr. Pearson was born in Middletown and lived there until 1920. In that year he took up his residence in Newark, Delaware, where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Pearson attended the public schools in Middletown and in Newark and also the Wilmington Friends School from which he graduated in 1923. In the ensuing fall he entered Princeton University and in 1927 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution, graduating with high honors. He attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from

there in June, 1931, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Charles B. Evans, Esquire, of Newark, was Mr. Pearson's law preceptor. Mr. Evans made the motion to the Supreme Court for his admission to the Bar. Mr. Pearson was employed for some time in the law offices of George L. Townsend, Esquire, of Newark. For nine months he served as Law Clerk to the Honorable Victor B. Woolley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Mr. Pearson is now connected with the Law Offices of former Judge Hugh M. Morris, in Wilmington.

SUBSCRIBE For The Post

"Safety Sally" Warns Automobile Drivers to Protect School Children

"Safety Sally," speaking for the Delaware Safety Council, says, 50,000 Delaware school children can't always be right. Protect them on their way to and from school. A child in the road is a danger signal—slow down!

When a man sits behind the wheel of his car with two thousand pounds of metal and machinery to respond to the turn of his hand, a world of new pleasure and new responsibilities are his. He must visualize certain situations that may occur suddenly. Perhaps around the very next corner. He should know how to act, not only in these emergencies but beforehand to avoid them. Automobiles have reached a high stage of mechanical perfection but they have no brains.

A playground should be your "Drive Slow" signal. A safe driver will always drive slowly when children are playing in the streets or near the curb, when approaching on bicycles, tricycles, roller skates, kiddie-cars and when passing any hill that may be used for coasting in winter.

It is a bad practice to give a lift to children for this encourages them to stand in the street while seeking a ride. Such encouragement by vehicle operators promotes a hazard—not only to the children but to the other motorists as well. Regardless of who you think is at fault, if your car injures or kills a child, you are usually held responsible, no matter who was to blame, and in spite of large sums of money paid for damages, the dead cannot be brought to life, nor could anything or anybody console you in case the one killed happens to be your child.

Automobiles have snuffed out the lives of thirteen Delaware children during the present year. Be a safe driver and remember—we have only one life on earth. When that is snuffed out we're through. We get only one



body and when we lose any part of it, it's gone for good. Life and limb cannot be replaced. Mutilation is cancelled opportunity. "Safety First" is something more than a slogan. It is a prayer for protection from folly and carelessness.

Freedom From Care

If you have ever suffered an automobile accident, you know the worry, anxiety and expense it causes. Why go through this anxiety? The Farm Bureau Farm Policy for farmers, or our Rural Policy for folks in towns and small cities, frees you from worry. We pay the bills.

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Newark, Delaware

Sweet Potatoes—Why and How to Use Them

Sweet potatoes, like apples and peaches, are an abundant crop in Delaware this year and every loyal home-maker should use as many Delaware sweet potatoes and in as many different ways as possible to help in using up the crop, says Miss Pearl MacDonald, of the Extension Service, University of Delaware.

The sweet potato has a higher food value than the Irish potato. The food value of the latter is mainly in the form of starch, while that of the sweet potato is in the form of starch and sugar. The rather high percentage of sugar gives to the sweet potato its characteristic sweet taste. Because of this amount of sugar, when sweet potatoes are served, the amount of other sweets should be correspondingly lessened. Since sweet and Irish potatoes are so similar in their food value, both should not be served at the same meal.

The sweet potato, continues Miss MacDonald, also contains some protein which is of good quality, according to rather recent reports of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Also, the sweet potato is a good source of vitamins A, B, and C, so essential to the normal growth of children and to the general well-being of adults as well as children. Furthermore, it is one of our sources of supply of mineral matter and of roughage, so important in the efficient digestion of foods and elimination of waste.

Sweet potatoes require greater care in handling than do Irish potatoes. Since they do not keep so well if frosted, people are urged to dig them now. Digging should be done with care as housing also, causes early decay.

If they are to be kept over a long period of time, they should be placed in houses artificially heated. The usual temperature for curing sweet potatoes is from 80 to 85 degrees F. Plenty of ventilation to get rid of the moisture from the potatoes should be provided.

After the curing process, the sweets should be kept at an even temperature of about 55 degrees F.

There are many tasty dishes that may be prepared with sweet potatoes. The following are some of the ways to use them, suggests Miss MacDonald.

Sweet Potato Soup

Two cups baked sweet potatoes; 2 tablespoons melted butter or bacon drippings; 1½ teaspoons salt; 1 quart scalded milk; 2 tablespoons flour; ½ cup cooked rice.

Bake potatoes and mash. Add two cups to cooked rice, add to white sauce made of remaining ingredients. Season with salt.

Sweet Potato Biscuit

Two pounds sweet potatoes; 2 tablespoons fat; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoon molasses; 1 cupful milk; 1 teaspoon salt; 3 teaspoons baking powder; two cups bread flour.

Scrub and boil the potatoes in their jackets until tender. Skin and mash while hot; add margarin. Cool and add the eggs well beaten, the molasses, the milk, and the flour sifted with the salt and baking powder. Toss lightly on a floured board, roll to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, cut with a biscuit cutter, prick each biscuit with a fork, place on a shallow pan, and bake twenty minutes in an oven heated to 400 degrees F. Serve hot with plenty of butter.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes and Apples

Two cups boiled sweet potatoes cut in ¼ inch slices; ½ cup brown sugar; 1½ cups thinly sliced sour apples; 4 tablespoons butter; 1 teaspoon salt.

Put in greased baking dish, a layer of potatoes and then a layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar and salt and dot with butter. Repeat, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in moderate oven until apples are tender.

Sweet Potatoes and Marshmallow

Scrub, boil until tender, remove skins, mash, season with salt, pepper, butter, a little milk (if too dry), place in greased pan, reheat in oven and serve.

Note: Mashed sweet potatoes may be scalloped with marshmallows, using 1 layer of potatoes, a layer of marshmallows cut in half cross-wise, another layer of potatoes and the other half of the marshmallows on top. This layer may be omitted if desired. Beaten white of egg may be added to mashed potatoes if desired.

Glacé Sweet Potatoes

Select medium-sized potatoes. Scrub with a vegetable brush to remove all particles of dirt. Cook in boiling water until tender. Drain off water and remove the skins. Cut in halves, lengthwise, and put them in a greased shallow pan. Make a syrup by boiling 2/3 cup sugar, 1/3 cup water five minutes, add 1 tablespoon butter. Pour this over the sweet potatoes, until a delicate brown, basting occasionally with the syrup.

Sweet Potatoes, Southern Style

Select medium-sized potatoes. Scrub clean with a vegetable brush. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain off water and cool. Remove skins and cut in ¼ inch slices. Put a layer of potatoes in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with brown sugar and salt and dot with small bits of butter. Add ¼ cup hot water. Cover and bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) 20 minutes.

Sweet Potatoes—Georgian Style

Pare and boil sweet potatoes till done. Mash and season with salt and pepper, also butter and cream or milk if it is needed. Add finely chopped nuts, or nuts and raisins. Cider or ginger ale gives a fine flavor. Cinnamon, mace and allspice may be added if desired. Serve hot.

World's Temperance Sunday

will be the Lesson Topic

by the

BARACA CLASS

at the

Presbyterian Sunday School

NEWARK

Sunday, Nov. 1
9:45 A. M.

WANTS PHOTOS RETURNED

Several months ago a lady reader of The Newark Post lost a large black handbag, either on Choate street, Newark, or S. Broom street, Wilmington. Among the contents were several photographs which cannot be replaced and which the owner values highly. She requests that the finder return the photographs to the Newark Post. The remainder of the contents, including about \$2.50 in cash, may be retained by the finder.

ENTERTAINS PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Mrs. R. W. Heim, president, assisted by the Executive Board of the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, entertained the members at tea at her home on Tuesday afternoon, October 27, from four to five o'clock.

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STATE THEATRE

NEWARK SCHOOL NEWS

WRITTEN BY THE PUPILS

Something Brand New!

During the morning assembly of Thursday, October 22, the students of the Senior High School were much amazed to hear the familiar voice of the Superintendent, Ira Brinser, coming, apparently from the air. After much looking around, all attention was finally centered on a small speaker which was suspended from the balcony and from which came the tone of his voice, natural and full, easily filling the auditorium. Mr. Brinser gave an interesting discussion of school activities and facilities, and the advantages of a cooperative student body.

The tiny speaker that caused so much commotion at first, is one unit of the Trivox system, which is being tried out in our school. The attempt to determine the advantages of this system is made possible through the courtesy of N. Snellenburg, of Philadelphia.

The new addition of the Newark School was built with wiring for this system or a similar one, in a large number of rooms. The Trivox is one of the wonders of this age; it is equipped to send any program to at least ten speakers. It not only is equipped with a microphone to broadcast, but can also be used with radio or phonograph.

The advantages of the Trivox may be seen at a glance. At the present time any special broadcast is given in the assembly necessitating changing of classes and irregularities in the regular school schedule. With this system a radio program may be heard by the department to which it is of special interest in the regular classroom. This would also enable any one to speak to the entire school at once. It would help much in so many ways the efficiency and facilities of the splendid staff of teachers in the school.

William Bratton.

Newark Boys Defeat Wesley Institute

The Newark High School football team, Friday, beat the W. C. I. boys 19-0, to make its third consecutive victory out of four starts with no defeats, having tied du Pont 7-7, and beaten Middletown and Dover, 26-0 and 25-0, respectively. Although this game had no bearing on the league standings, Newark is ahead in this division, with its old enemy, Delmar, on top in the lower part of the state. The game was played in the Dover Hall Park.

Coach Gillespie started the second squad, with Bill Meredith as quarter and acting captain. This team held themselves and the Dover boys scoreless to the end of the first quarter, at which point Gillespie substituted the first team in its entirety, but these minions of Barrow had no better luck and the half ended scoreless.

In the third quarter, after working the ball to W. C. I.'s 5-yard marker, Barrow took the pellet around Willis for the first touchdown. A line plunge by Harry Gallagher for extra point failed and Newark had started another march toward victory.

Newark almost gained an additional touchdown at this point; Newark had kicked on the fourth down, and W. C. I.'s receiver fumbled. Sheik Holloway scooped up the ball and raced down an empty field and touched the ball behind the goal line. The umpire allowed a touchdown, and was preparing the ball for point try, when the Wesley coach rushed in and set the umpire to rights. That official then revoked his former decision.

The second touchdown was made in a repetition of the first, and Barrow also made the try for point.

An exceptionally fine screened pass play Barrow threw a beautiful pass to Willis, who snared it and made the third touchdown. Barrow's kick for point failed. Newark made 12 first downs to Wesley's 2. Score by periods:

Wesley	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	13	6	19

Thomas Cooch, '33.

Life in Old Quebec

"Shadows on the Rock," by Willa Cather. Alfred A. Knopf, publisher.

In Willa Cather's latest novel the scene is laid in the Quebec of the seventeenth century. The quaint old town at the mouth of the St. Lawrence is skillfully portrayed, but it is the moving, changing characters that attract and hold the reader's interest.

The book is woven around the lives of an old apothecary and his daughter, both of whom were native French born. The old man remains French to the core and longs to return to his native land, but the girl comes to love Canada, is one of the first true Canadians.

The powerful part played by religion in the unconquered New World, where men live closer to their God than in well-settled countries, is the ever present theme of the story. The reverence in which missionaries and Christian martyrs were held is amply illustrated.

Although the novel does not contain an intricate plot which develops step by step, nevertheless it is a well written, interesting novel, worth recommending to any reader.

John Sinclair.

Our Football Stars

While reading an article on football the other day, I discovered that the pleasure a player gets from football does not come from the cheers of

the crowd, the praise of enthusiastic sports writers, or the adulation of friends, but it does come from the hard, rugged, bodily contact; the self-imposed ordeal of rigid training; and the knowledge that one is doing his part as a member of the team.

The football coach of today must be a gentleman, a leader, a teacher, and a friend. I am sure Newark's coach, Mr. Gillespie, possesses all of these fine qualities and through them and the cooperation of the school and team is able to develop a team that plays a clean game, backed by true sportsmanship.

The attitude of football today is one of friendly rivalry.

In the olden times, when a player had an injured right leg he bandaged the left one because he knew that his opponents would kick the leg that was bandaged for all they were worth. Poor sportsmanship and an unfriendly attitude towards one's opponent fellowman was shown there.

But, to return to Newark, let us support our teams, conquer the foe, secure the victory, and raise our voices in a song of praise for Newark's Coach and Teams.

Esther Cunane.

Newark Teams

(Tune: "Our Delaware")

O'er the heads of Newark High Teams,

We see a brilliant light,

And the courage that shines there,

Will win our game tonight.

All the fellows are prepared

To do their duty there,

While the bright light keeps on shining.

Over Newark's fine players.

Chorus:

Oh Newark! High Teams!

The finest in old Delaware,

For the bright light still gleams,

Over Newark, High Teams.

Oh Newark! High Teams!

Newark Teams hurrah!

The Teams that are courageous,

And the best teams of all.

Esther Cunane.

Assembly Program, Oct. 21

Miss Meixell, Chairman

1. Song by School—"Old Black Joe."

2. Recitation—"The Kitten and the Falling Leaves," Lois Detjen.

3. Recitation—"Transportation," Jane Armstrong.

4. Recitation—"The Owl," Roy Dunsmore.

5. Recitation—"The Boy and His Sheep," Bernard Kushman.

6. Play—"Katy Didn't." Characters: Daddy, Raymond Ewing; Katy, Eleanor Dean.

Superintendent Brinser gave us an agreeable surprise by announcing from the office over the radio. He gave us a very good talk on "How to do our work well." It was the first tryout of our new radio.

Program Monday Oct. 26

1. Bible Reading—Miss McLees.

2. "The Owl" (Alfred Lord Tennyson), Dorothy Elizabeth Ritchie.

3. Story about Robert Louis Stevenson, Malvin Cleaver.

4. Some of his Poems:

(a) "Time to Rise," Lavina Donovan.

(b) "Where Go the Boats," Chas. Hammell.

(c) "The Wind," Elsie Jane Blake.

(d) "Windy Nights," Betty Brimjoin.

(e) "The Land of Counterpane," Jane Eissner.

(f) "Bed in Summer," H. Holton Hurlock.

(g) "The Land of Story Books," Harvey Robertson.

(h) "The Lamplighter," Mary Elizabeth Daugherty.

(i) "A Thought," Dorothy Tweed.

5. Health Play—"Nellie Pale Face." Characters as they appear:

Nellie Pale Face, Jane Eissner; The King, Harvey Robertson; The Queen of the Fresh-Air Healthy-O's, Health Fairies;

Mary Elizabeth Daugherty, Elsie Jane Blake, Betty Dean Pie, Betty Brimjoin.

6. Song by School—"Our Delaware."

7. Announcements.

8. Exit March.

Assembly Program Oct. 27

Miss Leary—First Grade

1. Gloria.

2. Lord's Prayer.

3. Salute.

4. Bible.

5. "Hallowe'en" (Song)—Entire School.

6. "Jack-O-Lantern" (Poem)—Dorothy Hanson, Melissa Baker, Nancy Sheaffer, Marjorie Dougherty.

7. "Windy Man" (Poem)—George Mills, Ralph Godwin, Bobby Phillips, Bobby Wollaston, Charles Carr.

8. "The Hobgoblins"—Margaret Ring.

9. "Hallowe'en" (Russian Folk Song)—Sarah Brown, Sherdon Marshall, Bobby Phillips, Dorothy Hanson, Irvin Williamson, Merrit Dean, James Leithren, Rolan Castelow, Lorraine Holland, Virginia Reynolds, Theresa Davis, Charles Dear.

10. "Why We Should Help the Red Cross"—Miss MacMahan.

11. "Jack Frost" (Poem)—Marjorie Dougherty.

12. "If I Were An Apple"—George Mills.

13. "The Roofs"—Clarence Wade.

14. "Three Little Rules"—Ralph Godwin.
15. Marching Song—First Grade Orchestra.
16. "Whisky Frisky" (Poem)—Bobby Phillips, Dorothy Hanson, Marjorie Dougherty, Billy Murray.
17. "Little Jack Pumpkin Face"—Charles Carr.
18. Tip-Toe March—Orchestra.

Elementary Assembly, Wednesday

Gloria.

Lord's Prayer.

"Star Spangled Banner."

Flag Salute.

Bible Reading—Miss Straugh.

Song—"Our Delaware."

Play: "Scenes from Drowsy Town"—Scene I, On the street corner.

Scene II, In the blacksmith shop.

Scene III, In the town store. Scene IV, In the school.

Reading—John Scott.

Piano Solo—Adrienne Suddard.

Announcements.

MILFORD CROSS ROADS SCHOOL NOTES

A large and appreciative group met in the school room on Wednesday evening for the October P.T.A. meeting.

The toy orchestra, recitations, plays and songs by the pupils received hearty applause.

The pupils were assisted in their program by Earl Melvin and John Wooleyhan who favored the audience

with a cornet duet; Mr. and Mrs. George Davis who gave a delightful version of "Her First Baseball Game"; Miss Hazel Johnston who played a piano solo, "Silvery Moon"; and John Wooleyhan who gave a cornet solo.

Milford X Roads will send three representatives to the P.T.A. conference to be held in the Krebs School, Newport, on Saturday, Nov. 7: Mrs. Leonard Nelson, President; Mrs. C. Edwin Guthrie, Program Chairman; and Mrs. Herman W. Stradley, Publicity Chairman.

Safety Council

Safety work at Milford Cross Roads continues for another year. The meeting this week was in charge of Gladys Walmsley, Vice-President. The program opened with a song, "The Fiddle." Charles Greer gave a poem, "The Match." There were safety stories by Naomi Reed and Gladys Walmsley. The group sang "My Banjo." The program closed with "The Star Spangled Banner."

Personals

We are sorry to report the illness of our Safety Council President, Ruth Reed. Ruth will be back in school next week, we hear.

Miss Helen Martin, State Music Supervisor, visited the school on Tuesday.

Miss Grace Baird, representative of the Delaware Safety Council, was our guest on Wednesday.

Words and Deeds

Joseph H. Mills, of Detroit, President of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, in an interview a few weeks ago, said: "The sooner price cutting is ended and the sooner business gets back on a stable foundation of established values, the better it will be for the country and for all industrial interests. The purchasing agents of the United States, who know much of the manufacturing conditions, are strongly opposed to continuation of conditions which prevent a return to prosperity. We know that goods are constantly being offered to us at prices below the price of production. In our judgment, this is not a desirable state of affairs, from the standpoint of the firm or the nation. When products are sold under these conditions, companies merely eliminate themselves from the business picture. Our desire is to see conditions prevail where prices are based on production costs, plus a fair and reasonable profit. We know that this arrangement may make us pay a little more for the things we buy, but we are satisfied the compensating prosperity will far more than overshadow the light price increase that may result. We are looking forward to the time when prices for articles we buy will stiffen and are satisfied this will do more than anything else to establish solid prosperity for the country."

Guaranteeing Employment

In the July 23rd number of the Weekly Letter appeared the following paragraph:

"Nothing would help business more at this particular juncture than for employers of labor whose situation justifies them in doing so to tell the men who are working for them that they may be sure of holding their jobs this fall and winter. Such assurance over the country would release billions of dollars of buying power the stimulation of which would be felt immediately."

On August 15 it was given out from the White House that President Hoover had received from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a suggestion that the proposal made in the foregoing paragraph be put into effect by the major industries of the country. Under this plan, said the spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce, a specified number of employees would be assured uninterrupted employment over the greater part of the year. Naturally the proposal is one to which the President can contribute nothing but the influence of his approval. The plan will have to be worked out by business and industry. But the advantage of it is so obvious that it is hoped and believed it will be put into effect as promptly and as widely as possible.

Fighting "Twisting" By Law

Every citizen should be on his guard against "twisting"—a sales approach of unscrupulous life insurance agents.

The aim of the twister is to dissatisfy a prospect with his present policy in order to sell him one in another company. To do

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.—Benjamin Franklin.

RANKS PARIS THIRD AS FASHION CENTER



ONA MUNSON is one movie star who does not feel she has to run to Paris twice a year in order to be well dressed. In fact she has joined the Buy at Home movement and really prefers American fashions. It has been said before that New York is ahead of Paris in styles. Miss Munson agrees with this and says too that Hollywood, also outranks Paris. "The average woman in a Paris gown is not so well dressed as she is well costumed," Miss Munson says. Hollywood as a style center is to be spotlighted in an early episode of the Radio-Newsweek of Hollywood, a weekly broadcast presenting the "behind-the-scenes" story of movie life. Miss Munson is to be featured in the broadcast.



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Summer days!

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farm home has a
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this he employs half-truths and downright misleading statements, in the hope of personal gain. And in almost every instance the policyholder is the loser if he consents to the change.

The state of Texas has made twisting illegal by law, and now the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia is seeking legislation to permit suspension or revocation of the license of any agent guilty of this pernicious practice.

It is to be hoped that all states will follow these leads. The owner of a policy in any responsible company cannot gain by switching to another concern. He loses the cash value of his policy and borrowing privileges, he must often pay a higher rate because of advanced age, and the new company may not be so sound as the old one. To millions of workers, life insurance represents the savings of a lifetime, and the twister should be prevented from taking advantage of those who are too ignorant or too careless to guard against him for themselves.

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NEWARK, DEL.

Hard ANTHRACITE

Parents Should Take Responsibility of Correcting Remediable Defects in Children

When interviewed in regard to the Summer Round-Up of the children, a health project sponsored by the Delaware Parent-Teacher Association, with the full co-operation of the State Board of Health, Dr. A. C. Jost, Executive Secretary, said recently:

"All our efforts among the preschool children have been, in one sense, lost, if the parents of these children do not take upon themselves the responsibility of correcting the remediable defects discovered last summer. In cases where families do not realize the necessity of the follow-up work, the local 'Summer Round-Up' committees will have to arrange for medical, or, if necessary, hospital care. I doubt whether there is any community in the State in which facilities are not available for the child who is in need of such care whose parents are unable to pay the bills," continued Dr. Jost, in response to a question in regard to the large number of tonsil and adenoid cases discovered.

This project, initiated by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1925, was recommended by the White House Conference on Child Care and Protection last November. Practically all states participate in it. The United States Office of Education, through Commissioner William John Cooper, Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and the American Medical Association, have shown their interest in the movement in various ways.

During the summer three units of the State Board of Health discovered 843 defects in 820 children in 83 districts. The number of children examined was small in comparison with the number of children entering school. It is, however, encouraging as a beginning. The State Board of Health did all in its power to back up the preliminary work done by Summer Round-Up committees of local Parent-Teacher Associations. Additional nurses were placed on duty temporarily to interview parents and encourage attendance at the centers. It is now the responsibility of the local committees to back up the earnest efforts of the State Board to see that these beginners are fit to carry on in school.

The general consensus of opinion among the examining physicians is that most of the defects are easily remediable now. If neglected they may become serious handicaps in later life.

In New Castle county 52 toxoid inoculations (diphtheria) were given at the time of the Round-Up. Claymont leads the list with 77 children ex-

amined, Newark, 58, Richardson Park, 48.

In Kent county no diphtheria immunization work was done. Milford had 51 children examined, Smyrna, 30 and Dover, 29.

In Sussex county there were 88 diphtheria immunizations and 21 smallpox inoculations. Bridgeville presented 34 children for examination, Lewes, 31, and Seaford and Selbyville each 16. In all three counties there was a splendid response from the small districts.

The findings at two clinics visited by the writer were cited as typical by the examining physician. At one school where 21 children were examined, 19 had bad teeth and 11 bad tonsils. There was no "perfect child." At another, where six children were examined, four had bad teeth, three diseased tonsils, and there were three cases of malnutrition. A distressing number of bad teeth, defective tonsils and malnutrition were discovered throughout the State.

In many instances the potential significance of such defects is hard to impress upon the individual parent.

**READ THE SOUND
ADVICE BY
KATHLEEN NORRIS
ON PAGE 4**

Community and State pride in meeting the challenge of the White House Conference will have to come to the fore in order that these youngsters may have a fair chance in later life. Districts which have already completed their follow-up work are urged to forward their reports without delay to Miss Elizabeth H. Mensch, chairman of the Summer Round-Up, M-207, Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, in order to that reports may be completed for the State Board of Health and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NEWS

The Delaware State C. E. Convention closed on Sunday afternoon. Registrations in passing the 350 mark established a new record. Among the Newark residents who attended the sessions there were: Miss Blanche Malcom, Miss Helen Lauderbow, and the Messrs. Kent Pres-

ton, Jr., Colbert Wood, Raymond Sharp (of the college), and Van S. Jackson.

The following State C. E. officers were re-elected: Miss Emma Huey, president; Henry Gass, Ellwood Grubbs, and Ralph Nichols, vice-presidents; Dorothy H. Missimer, general secretary; Gladys Kendall, financial secretary; and Mrs. Nema Parsons Lind, treasurer.

The Christian Endeavor topic to be discussed in Newark at the 6.45 p. m. meeting on Sunday is, "What Jesus Teaches About Faith in God." Mr. Lyman A. Byam is the leader.

Work is now being done on the Newark contribution to the C. E. County Union Stunt Contest to be held in the First and Central Presbyterian Church of Wilmington on Monday evening, November 2, 1931. An evening of fun and real entertainment is promised to everyone who attends this event.

PARTY

A party was given at the home of Anna Dill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dill, Thursday night, October 22. Dancing, playing cards and games were played, after which refreshments were served. Among the guests were the following:

Anna Dill, William Carey, Edna Kinsinger, Earl Anderson, Ruth Kinsinger, Victory Stigile, Anna Coover, Paul Ewell, Mary Coover, Vernon Walker, Maybelle Aiken, Clarence Seward, Catherine Neelson, Clayton Riley, Mildred Dill, Taylor Dutun and Mrs. William Kinsinger. Every one had an enjoyable time.

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CLARENCE B. DEAN, Mgr.

WIN \$20.00

Mr. James Pappas, owner of the Newark Kandy Kitchen is in search of a name for his New Store that will describe his fine confections, etc., and will give

\$20.00

for a name most suitable for his business.

All you have to do is to send in your suggestions, containing not more than three words, but preferably two—no name will be considered containing over 3 words.

Here are the rules of the Contest:-

1. Anyone can compete except the employees of the Kandy Kitchen.
2. The name must not contain more than three words.
3. Each person may send in as many names as he or she likes.
4. All entries must be in our hands before 6 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 14th.

The Judges will be announced later.

Some hints on good name writing

The best way to begin is to buy a pound of OUR CANDY and start eating it. Notice its delicious flavor.

When you have discovered for yourself how delightful OUR CANDY really is, name ideas will start coming pretty easily.

Try to make your name convey something of the candy's appetizing qualities. Perhaps you can make them descriptive of the fine ingredients that are carefully put into them. At any rate, get some selling appeal into your suggestion. Something that will make people want to buy at our store.

Start putting your ideas on paper now! YOU have every chance of winning this prize.

The right is reserved to reject any or all names

ENTRY BLANK

JAMES PAPPAS
PROPRIETOR OF
NEWARK KANDY KITCHEN
NEWARK, DELAWARE

James Pappas,
Newark, Delaware.
My suggestions for a name for your
New Store are:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
Name _____
Address _____
(Use additional paper if more names are to
be sent.)

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