

The Newark Post

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MRS. EVELYN MALIN SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS IN WORKHOUSE

Husband Beats Wife and Takes Children Out of State; Children were to be Cared for by the Children's Bureau

Although Mrs. Evelyn Malin, of Newark, was to have produced her three children in Federal Court Tuesday before Judge John P. Nields, to see what disposition of the children could be made during her incarceration in the workhouse, Percy Warren Green, her attorney, informed Judge Nields that Mrs. Malin's husband, Harry Malin, of Newark, had taken the three children at 2 a. m. Tuesday and fled out of the State.

This was done evidently to prevent the children from falling into the hands of officials or being placed in an institution.

Mrs. Malin pleaded guilty to the sale and aiding and abetting in the sale of liquor last week in Federal Court. It was disclosed at that time that she was the mother of three children, the youngest six months old. Judge Nields said that before sentencing Mrs. Malin he would like to know what would become of the children, particularly the six months old baby, so sentence was deferred.

In court Tuesday Mrs. Malin was in tears. Judge Nields said that the removal of the children did not relieve him of his anxiety for their welfare. However, there was nothing more to do at present but to sentence the defendant, he added.

Mrs. Malin was thereupon sentenced to four months in the workhouse.

Miss Brown, of the Children's Bureau, which was to have cared for the three children during Mrs. Malin's term in the workhouse was in court but did not take the stand after it was learned that Malin had left the State with the three children. Miss Brown visited the Malin home Monday, met the three children and had made arrangements for their care by the Children's Bureau.

Tried to Halt Flight (?)

Mrs. Malin said she learned Monday night that her husband was planning to leave with the three children, but she could not stop him. She said, in tears, that she had tried to but that he had beaten her and had left before daylight with the children. A number of people believe this acting on Mrs. Malin's part was to influence the very lenient Judge Nields, as Malin was seen in Newark on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Malin said she had been separated from her husband for some time. She also said that her husband made plenty of money, but that he would not give her any and she had to turn to bootlegging to secure funds for household expenses.

Mrs. Malin said she had no idea where her husband might have taken the children but she believed he might be heading for a relative who lived near Winchester, Va. The children are Evelyn Mae Caldwell, 7, a child of Mrs. Malin by a former marriage; James Malin, six months old. It is understood Malin has returned to Newark.

Summer School Director



PROF. W. A. WILKINSON

Prof. W. A. Wilkinson, director of the annual Summer School at the University of Delaware, opened Monday with a total enrollment of 435, for the usual six weeks' session. Most of those enrolled being public school teachers of Delaware. There are other states well represented, Maryland being second, in number of teachers enrolled.

Monday was devoted to registration and organization of classes; class work started Tuesday.

It was necessary to obtain extra instructors to take care of the record enrollment. Prof. W. A. Wilkinson is the able director of the school, and the large registration speaks well for his directorship.

DR. RYDEN MAKES REPORT TO ARCHIVES COMMISSION

Dr. George H. Ryden, of the University of Delaware, State Archivist, presented a number of reports to the State Archives Commission in Dover on Tuesday. In addition to his duties as State Archivist, for which he is especially well fitted, he is professor of history, University of Delaware.

The Commission was informed that Attorney General Satterthwaite may utilize the valuable Duke of York grant in connection with the boundary dispute between this State and New Jersey. This grant, now in the Hall of Records in a large steel safe, is the fundamental of all real estate titles in this Commonwealth. The attorney general will be given photographs of the treasure.

Mrs. Mabel Lloyd Ridgely was re-elected president for another year.

The office of vice-president was created, and Mrs. Anne Read Janvier, of New Castle, was chosen as the incumbent. S. Warren Hall, of Dover, was elected as secretary to succeed the late Mrs. Josephine Tatnall Smith, of Wilmington.

RHEA C. DAYETT BECOMES BRIDE OF JOSEPH B. FEREBEE

Miss Rhea C. Dayett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Dayett, of Elsmere, and Joseph B. Ferebee, Jr., son of the Rev. Joseph Ferebee, of Eastville, Va., were married on Saturday afternoon at the parsonage of St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Virgil E. Rorer. The bride had as her only attendant, Miss Alice I. McDonald. Edward Peabody was best man.

The bride is a graduate of the Wilmington General Hospital. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Ferebee left on a wedding trip in Eastville, Va. They will live at 401 West Twenty-first street, when they return to this city.

"OLD IRONSIDES" TO BE IN WILMINGTON IN SEPT.

Mayor Forrest, of Wilmington, received an announcement that the United States Ship Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," which has been fitted up by the contributions of school children, will be at the Marine Terminal September 15 to 18 inclusive, when it will be open for the public to visit it. The ship is in charge of Commander Louis J. Gulliver, and will be accompanied by the mine sweeper "Grebe."

LODGE WILL ATTEND M. E. CHURCH

On next Sunday, June 28, Oseola Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, will attend Divine Services at the Newark M. E. Church, at 11 a. m. All members and Pythian Sisters are requested to meet at the lodge room in Fraternal Hall, at 10.30 a. m. (daylight saving time), and attend in a body.

CECIL COUNTY LAWYER BUYS AIRPLANE

Harold E. Coburn, of Perryville, a member of the Cecil County Bar, who has taken up aviation for recreation, has purchased a ship from the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to be delivered in July.

TWEEDS RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Tweed are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Monday, at the Flower Hospital. He has been named Harlan, Mr. Tweed is the congenial manager of the American Store.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH SERVICE

Rev. Andrew W. Mayer, assistant minister of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Lansdowne, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of St. Thomas Church next Sunday, June 28, at 11 o'clock.

Senators Hastings, Townsend and Congressman Houston Support President Hoover

United States Senators Daniel O. Hastings and John G. Townsend, Jr., and Congressman Robert G. Houston, Tuesday, wired President Hoover that they would support his plan for a suspension of war debt payments by Germany for a year, when Congress opens.

Senator Townsend wired the President: "The statement in the Sunday press relative to postponement for one year of the American governmental debt would have my support."

Senator Hastings sent a telegram to the White House, pledging the President his support in the matter.

Congressman Houston wired the President: "In reply to inquiry contained in your telegram of June 22, am pleased to inform you I will support in Congress your plan of postponement for one year the payment of inter-governmental debts."

SECOND ANNUAL HORSE SHOW AT OXFORD, PA., JULY 4TH

Oxford Horse Show Association Reports Receiving Large Number of Entries

The second annual Horse Show of the Oxford Horse Show Association will be held on July 4th, at 10.30 a. m., standard time. Local stables will be well represented by the Tip Top Farm of Newark and Hill Top Farm, Elkton. Lt. Moynes and Lt. Col. Douner will also enter their prize horses, with a number of others. Dr. Edgar Powell, Dr. S. T. Young and Henry Cullins, will act as judges. Mr. Cullins has an enviable reputation as a judge of horses, judging shows in California at \$1000 a show. Every member of the association is working hard to make this show the largest and best ever held in this section and by the number of entries to date, weather permitting, this will be realized. Entries close today, but contestants can still register by paying an extra fee.

The classes and prizes follow:

1. Farmers' Jumping Class—3½ ft. jumps. Performance only to count. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

2. Pony Saddle Class—Walk, trot, canter. Performance and manners 75 per cent. Conformation 25 per cent. For children under 14. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

3. Touch and Out Class—3½ ft. jumps. In case of tie put up 6 in. each tie. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

4. Breeders' Class—3 year olds and under, suitable to become hunters; ages to be considered; to be shown in hand. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

5. Saddle Horse Class—Walk, trot and canter; performance 50 per cent; manner 25 per cent; conformation 25 per cent. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

6. Green Hunters Class—3½ ft. jumps. Performance 75 per cent; conformation 25 per cent. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

7. Pony Race—¼-mile dash. Pony under 14-2 hands, to be ridden by child under 14 years of age. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

8. Open Jumping Class—4 ft. jumps. Performance and style of going to count. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

9. Handicap Class—3½ ft. jumps for horses that haven't won a blue in previous classes; 4 ft. jumps for winners. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

10. Ladies' Jumping Class—4 ft. jumps. Performance 50 per cent; manners and way of going 25 per cent; conformation 25 per cent. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

11. Pair of Jumpers—To be ridden abreast. Manners and way of going 25 per cent; performance 75 per cent. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

12. ¼-Mile Flat Race—For gentlemen or amateur riders, catch weight. Will be divided into two races if enough horses are entered. 1st prize, trophy; 2nd, ribbon; 3rd, ribbon; 4th, ribbon.

SON OF EX-CECIL COUNTY TREASURER MARRIES

William H. Terrell, youngest son of Ex-County Treasurer John H. Terrell, of this town, and Miss Leone Josephine Rodebaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rodebaugh, of Canton, Pa., were married Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the home of the groom's father on North street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. B. Morgan, pastor of the Elkton Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of members of the immediate families. After a reception, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell left for Buffalo, N. Y., where the groom holds a responsible position with the du Pont Rayon Company.

STATE POLICE OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING

The offices of the Delaware State Police and the State Highway Department will be moved to the third floor of the Odd Fellows' building, July 1. The present quarters are at 1118 King street.

C. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the State Highway Police and E. E. Downing, resident engineer of the State Highway Department for this county will occupy a suite of three offices.

ELKTON TO KEEP GARBAGE SERVICE

The garbage collection system inaugurated by the Elkton City Council about two months ago, has proved so satisfactory that it has been decided by the Council to continue it. A new autotruck, built especially for that purpose has been ordered by the Town Commissioners.

DRAWS \$10.00 FINE FOR RECKLESS DRIVING

Mr. Jack Miller, of Florida, was arrested by Officer Cunningham on Sunday and given a trial before Magistrate Thompson and fined \$10.00 and costs.

SHAW RESCUES CAT

Mr. Jacob Shaw, of the Newark electrical force, was called upon to rescue a cat which was high-minded and climbed a pole on Main street Monday.

HAROLD D. WILSON ON VACATION

Harold D. Wilson, deputy prohibition administrator for Delaware, returned from the funeral of his father in Shelburne Falls, Mass., late last week. Mr. Wilson was accompanied on his trip back to Wilmington by his son, Weston Perry Wilson, and Robert Manning Wilson, a nephew.

Mr. Wilson left Wilmington for a week's vacation at Wilmington, Mass. He will attend the graduation of his other son, David B. Wilson, at the Wilmington, Mass., High School.

Mr. Wilson will return to Wilmington with his wife and two sons following the close of his vacation.

RE-UNION AT PENCADER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The fifteenth annual reunion of the Pencader Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, will be held Sunday, June 28th, under the auspices of the Pencader Cemetery Association.

The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. L. S. Fulmer, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, at 10.30, standard time.

Rev. Wm. L. Mudge, D. D., Harrisburg, Pa., will be the speaker at the afternoon service at 2 o'clock, standard time. Special music.

LIEUT. FLETCHER TO BE CAMP COUNCILLOR

Lieut. George Fletcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Fletcher, of Kells avenue, will leave on June 27 for Camp Oneida, Woodgate, New York, where he will act as councillor for two months. At the end of camp, Lieut. Fletcher will accompany the members of the camp to Montana for a short visit.

NEW OWNER FOR HANCE POINT

H. L. Wilson, of North East, has purchased at private sale from the Hance Point Land Company, the Hance Point farm, one of the most attractive farms along the North East River.

RECEIVES BURNS ON HAND

Miss Grace Biedemeyer was painfully burned on the hand Monday when a box of safety matches, she was holding, ignited.

LARGEST SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY'S HISTORY

Extra Instruction Necessary to Help Teacher; Enrollment of Four Hundred Thirty-five

MISS M. ERMA DURNALL



Courtesy of Evening Journal.

MISS DURNALL BECOMES BRIDE OF MR. RINGGOLD

The marriage of Miss M. Erma Durnall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Durnall, of 91 Cleveland avenue, Newark, and Clarence B. C. Ringgold, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Ringgold, of Ridgely, Md., was solemnized last Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the bride's home. The Rev. Disston W. Jacobs, district superintendent, a former pastor of the Newark M. E. Church, officiated.

The bride had as her only attendant her sister, Miss Sara Durnall, and David H. Calhoun, of Greenwood, was best man. The bride wore a gown of white satin, made with a flared skirt with slippers to match. She wore a band of flowers on her hair and carried roses. The maid of honor wore pink satin made on straight lines with a flared skirt and carried pink roses.

The couple left on a wedding trip by motor to Niagara Falls and Canada and will return this Saturday. Upon their return they will reside at Roselle. Miss Durnall and Mr. Ringgold are associated with the Bond Manufacturing Company in this city. A number of parties were given in honor of the bride-elect.

WIFE OF ELKTON LAWYER WINS ESSAY PRIZE

The First Principal's Honor, a prize awarded for the best local essay by Dr. George Alexander Steele, president of the Maryland College for Women, to the Alumni Association of the Elkton High School, was awarded to Mrs. Elisha England Kirk Brown, wife of E. Kirk Brown, of the Elkton Bar.

Dr. Steele was headmaster of the old Elkton Academy, and when the first Cecil County High School was established in Elkton, was its first principal. For years Dr. Steele continued his instructions here. The subject of Mrs. Brown's essay was "Colonial Days." The prize will be awarded annually.

PARSON HENDERSON JOINS \$10.00 CLUB

Rev. Frank T. Henderson, colored, of 846 Madison street, Wilmington, by Officer Cunningham's invitation, paid Magistrate Thompson a visit Saturday and was fined \$10.00 and costs for reckless driving. He thought the "Reverend" was a magic word, and tried it on "Bill," but without success.

MISS DOROTHY E. SHARPLESS RECEIVES DEGREE

Among the 237 members of the graduation class of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to receive degrees and diplomas, was Miss Dorothy E. Sharpless, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science.

DR. JOHNSON ON WELL DESERVED VACATION

Dr. Wallace M. Johnson and family are spending their vacation in Hillsdale and Lansing, Mich. They plan to return July 6th.

SCARFACE AL'S TEN-YEAR REIGN

Alphonse Capone, Center of Impossible Legends,
Started as One of the Five-Point Gang in New
York and Now Abdicates Perforce, Fat,
Vain and Afraid of Shadows

On Tuesday, June 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a broad-shouldered, bull-necked young man named Alphonse Capone will stand before Judge Wilkerson in the Federal Court in Chicago. He will hear detailed indictments for crimes committed in and near Chicago, will be reminded that two weeks previously, to the day, he pleaded guilty to those indictments, and finally will hear Judge Wilkerson utter the words of sentence. On that day, at that hour, Alphonse Capone will be sentenced to a Federal prison, and a ten-year era will, in a way, have come to an end.

Ten years ago, almost to the day, Alphonse Capone arrived in Chicago. Into the decade just passed have been crammed murder, terrorism and defiance of law and order unsurpassed in any civilized city. With the most of it the name of Capone has been linked in one way or another. Out of it has grown a veritable body of legends, and probably the Capone legend is the biggest of them all. But this fact remains: Capone entered Chicago virtually penniless; figures compiled by the Government indicate that in less than ten years he and his co-criminals received more than \$200,000,000 profits from crime. And this further fact: At the end of those ten years Capone stands convicted in the Federal courts, crippled in resources, shorn of his power.

Sifting the legends to get at the real Capone is an almost endless task, but there are certain irrefutable facts. He is five feet eight inches in height, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, is bulky, paunchy, inordinately vain about a good set of teeth in a broad, thick-lipped mouth. Across his brow and running down his left cheek is a scar, received in a brawl in his early days in Brooklyn. One legend lays this scar to a war wound, but that legend is weak; perhaps it was started by Capone himself, for he is sensitive about the mark and its source, and he detests the name it brought him—"Scarface Al." Of late years he has been an impeccable dresser, with an enormous wardrobe and fairly good taste—acquired taste, for in his younger days he was no tailor's model. He affects a rose in his lapel, dotes on diamonds, owns expensive automobiles, gives large tips—when any one is watching. Italian himself, he has an Irish wife and one son. He was born in Brooklyn about thirty-two years ago.

Of his life there are many versions. This seems to be very near the truth: His boyhood was much like that of any boy brought up in a rough neighborhood. His youth was unmarked by skirmishes with the law, but when he was seventeen he had a fight with a stranger in a Greenpoint resort. Capone knocked the stranger down with his fist. He and his friends believed the stranger was dead. Capone fled, was hidden by a cousin who belonged to the Five Point gang—the gang from which Police Lieutenant Charles Becker hired "Leftie Louie," "Gyp the Blood" and others to kill Gambler Rosenthal to block a graft exposure. As it turned out, the stranger survived, but young Capone found the Five Point gang to his taste and joined up. There he remained in obscurity until 1921, when Johnny Torrio graduated from the Five Pointers to become a lieutenant of "Big Jim" Colosimo, vice overlord in Chicago. Torrio took young Capone to Chicago as a bodyguard.

In Chicago Capone found time enough from his bodyguarding to start a police record by paying a \$50 fine for running a resort. Then, with prohibition creating a demand for liquor, Colosimo and Torrio went into the bootlegging business. Others did, too. But before the business was well under way Colosimo was murdered. Torrio took up the reins, made Capone first lieutenant. The O'Banion gang on the North Side was their strongest rival. The Torrio-Capone men began using machine guns—at Capone's suggestion, the story runs, he supposedly having served as a machine gunner with the Lost Battalion in France. In 1924 O'Banion was murdered in his florist shop. A few months later Torrio was mangled with the slugs from machine guns which the rivals had taken up. Torrio, thoroughly frightened by his third taste of lead, ran to Europe. Thus was Capone left in command of a growing criminal business.

The field had narrowed down to the Capone gang and the Moran "mob," successors to the O'Banion gang. Capone's men had the best of it. Then the opportunity arose to buy and shoot the suburb of Cicero into political submission, and a whiningly ambitious politician turned the town over to Capone—police, judges and all. He converted it into a gambling and vice center, with a dog race track and a string of resorts for good measure. He was making millions; he was spending millions for protection. And he remained the swaggering resort keeper—fat, profane and afraid of strangers.

On St. Valentine's Day, 1929, that fear is reputed to have come to a head in the murder of seven Moran gangsters after they had been lined up and disarmed in a garage facing a busy North Side street. That brave

display of Capone courage roused both rival gangs and lethargic Chicago citizens. A few months later Capone and his bodyguard appeared in Philadelphia, were arrested with mysterious ease, tried and convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons and sentenced to a year in prison. Ten months of rest and security there allowed matters to cool off in Chicago, but when he was released Capone went to Florida and ensconced himself in an island fortress disguised as a residence. On occasional furtive trips to Chicago he learned that his business there was not going so well and, according to good authority, finally told a Chicago official he would get out of the resort and gambling business and insure a "clean election" if he were allowed a monopoly on the beer business of the city.

Then he dodged a Federal summons to appear at an income-tax hearing, finally was hauled into Federal Court last spring and was convicted of contempt, the six months' sentence for which he has appealed. Capping that came indictments charging evasion of income taxes and conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws by manufacturing and transporting liquor—mostly beer—involving some 5000 counts. These indictments were backed by evidence gathered by Federal investigators over three or four years. Capone at last faced a court where he could neither buy the jury, cow the Judge nor beat the game with a corps of agile lawyers. He pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. Today he faces possible prison sentences totaling thirty-four years and fines totaling \$90,000.

Thus grew the "King of Gangland," "The Man Who Rules Chicago." Yet from these facts and approximations of fact there have grown legends rivaling those of Robin Hood. And the fact remains that at thirty-two "Scarface Al" Capone is a fat, soft, prematurely aged man who dodges from shadows, simper at children and flowers, is a "sucker" in a dice game or at a horse race, and believes that a prison cell is his best insurance of long life.

Bananas In Favor

Whether the song about bananas, which delighted many and nearly drove others to distraction a few years ago, had anything to do with it or not, we do not know, but the fact is that the banana has become increasingly popular of late.

During one month 2,708,767 bunches of bananas were received at the port of New Orleans alone from Central America.

Yet the banana is not indigenous to this hemisphere, but is thought to have originated in India, where Alexander the Great subsisted his troops on the fruit as long ago as 327 B. C. It is said that the banana was first brought to the New World by a Spanish priest in 1516. From that beginning a great industry has grown and continues to grow.

Composed of five per cent albumen, nearly 20 per cent sugar and pectose and 74 per cent water, the banana has a considerable nutritive value and has long been the principal food of millions in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Now it is eaten almost everywhere.

SCIENCE DEVELOPS SIEVE THAT CARRIES WATER

A sieve so fine that it can be used as a drinking cup without spraying the drinker and other exhibits ranging from paper testing machines to apparatus to measure the ability of materials to absorb moisture were on display in Chicago Monday evening at the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials.

The sieve that might serve as a cup is so fine—160,000 holes to the square inch—that it will hold water yet permit the flow of cement. It is used to obtain measurements of coarse particles. Among the exhibits is a strain testing gauge which will measure to two one-millionths of an inch the deflection under pressure of metals and building and road materials.

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.

A survey of food costs recently completed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that a family of four adults can purchase a week's supply of food, as outlined in "The

From Real Life

MUCH has been written about the advisability of keeping on hand an emergency shelf of canned foods, but the emphasis is always laid on what a resource this precaution is in case of the arrival of unexpected guests. Here is a concrete instance from real life in which an emergency shelf of canned foods saved shopping, time, trouble, and enabled the housewife to keep a place open for her maid. Let her tell the story in her own words:

"It was a blow when my maid fell ill. I had trained her and liked her, and I didn't feel like beginning all over again with another one. But she had to have an operation. That meant two weeks in the hospital and at least two more weeks for her convales-

cence. How was I going to run the household all by myself for a month?

"That's where my emergency shelf came in. The first day my husband came home to luncheon, I surprised him with some delicious oven-baked beans and Boston brown bread. But the oven in which they had been cooked in big iron pots were up in a big New England cannery, and not in my own home.

"For dinner that night I had as a foundation for the meal, a whole baked chicken which also came, all prepared and ready to heat, out of a can, and some rice. During all that month I went very seldom to market. I got enough different kinds of canned foods these times to span the gap and save my maid."

Family's Food at Low Cost," for an average figure of \$8.34.

This is a little more than a dollar more than the figure obtained for the same family group in January in the same cities. But it does not indicate a rise in costs for in the current study the larger amount of food, as listed in the allowance per week in bureau's food guide, was used in the calculation. The food guide lists a range in the amount of each food of from 2 to 5 pounds a week to allow for the different families would naturally put them. The January figures were arrived at by using the minimum quantity, and the present one was derived from considering the maximum one.

The combinations and proportions of food, in the list for which the average price was obtained, will give good nutrition returns for a limited outlay of money, the bureau says. Families that may need to make drastic reductions in their food budget, could safely live by this food guide, the bureau declares, but there must be great discretion if any reduction is made in the suggested amounts of milk, vegetables and lean meat.

The food needs for one week for a family of four adults, and also several other family groups, appear in considerable detail in the bureau's publication, "The Family's Food at Low Cost." The allowance of bread for four adults is from 20 to 25 pounds a week; flour, 4 lbs.; cereal, 4-7 lbs.; whole milk, fresher canned, 4-14 lbs.; potatoes, 15 to 20 lbs.; legumes, 1-3 lbs.; tomatoes—fresh or canned—or oranges, 6 lbs.; other vegetables, fresh or canned, including some of green or yellow color, and inexpensive fruit, fresh, canned or dried, 20-25 lbs.; fats, 4 lbs.; sugar, including some unrefined cane molasses, 5 lbs. and lean meat, liver, fish, cheese, eggs, 5-10 lbs.

The prices were gathered, as they were in January, at inexpensive or average stores, rather than the more expensive sources. New York City topped the list with \$9.03 and Los Angeles was the lowest with a cost of \$7.81. Following are other cities and the figures for filling the market basket outlined: Chicago, \$7.88; St. Louis, \$7.98; Kansas City, \$8.08; Detroit, \$8.15; Dallas, \$8.21; Pittsburgh, \$8.22; New Orleans, \$8.23; Washington, D. C., \$8.36; Charlotte, N. C., \$8.46; Atlanta, \$8.94; Philadelphia, \$8.99.

The same articles were chosen in each food group in every city and since vegetables and fruits are relatively cheaper throughout the South, cities there showed a lower figure than in the North, with the exception of Charlotte and Atlanta. Inexpensive meat costs are largely responsible for Chicago and St. Louis' placing near the bottom of the list.

Low cost cold meals for hot days are a little bit more difficult to plan for and achieve than cooked ones the bureau says. Delectable cold concoctions usually cost more than plain and simply prepared cooked meals. The low cost food guide has only a small weekly allowance of meat which is often the basis for the cold meal. Cooking meat with potatoes or cereal extends its flavor so much more than if it is eaten by itself. But today's menu uses cold sliced picnic shoulder as the mainstay of the dinner, which is not entirely given over to cold food.

If the shoulder is prepared the day before, cabbage could be cooked with it for the latter part of the cooking period and served as one of the hot vegetables for that day. Picnic shoulders, like many cuts of beef and pork, are cheaper right now than they have been in years, and they have the advantage in being the least expensive meat for cutting cold.

Potato salad makes an excellent accompaniment for the shoulder. It is an old favorite and has the additional

recommendation that it doesn't cost much to make. A hot green vegetable is quite appropriate for the cold meal. Willet lettuce was chosen since the new loose leaf lettuce can usually be found now in the markets at very attractive prices.

Buying

A family of three, including two adults and one child, should buy every week:

Bread, 10 to 15 pounds; flour, 1 to 2 pounds; cereal, 3 to 4 pounds; whole fresh milk, 9 to 14 quarts, or canned evaporated milk, 9 to 14 tall cans; potatoes, 8 to 10 pounds; dried beans, peas, peanut butter, 1 to 2 pounds; tomatoes, fresh or canned, or citrus fruits, 4 pounds; other vegetables (including some of green or yellow color) and inexpensive fruits, 12 to 14 pounds; fats, such as lard, salt pork, bacon, margarin, butter, etc., 2 pounds; sugar and molasses, 2½ pounds; lean meat, fish, cheese, eggs, 3 to 5 pounds; eggs (for child), 3 eggs.

MENU FOR ONE DAY

Breakfast
Sliced Bananas
Cooked Cereal Top Milk
Toast Coffee

Lunch
Tomato Rabbit on Toast
Creamy Rice with Prunes
Tea

Dinner
Cold Boiled Ham
Wilted Lettuce Potato Salad

RECIPES

Tomato Rabbit on Toast
2 tablespoons butter or other fat, ½ cup finely cut celery, ½ green pepper (chopped), ½ small onion (chopped), 2 tablespoons flour, 1 pint canned tomatoes, ½ pound cheese (shaved thin), 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs.

Melt the fat in a heavy skillet, add the celery, green pepper and onion, cook for a few minutes, and stir frequently. Sprinkle the flour over the cooked vegetables, pour in the tomatoes, and add the cheese and salt. Cook over low heat and stir until the mixture thickens and the cheese is melted. Pour some of this mixture into the well-beaten eggs, then pour all back into the skillet, and continue to cook over low heat until thickened and creamy. Serve on crisp toast or crackers.

Creamy Rice with Prunes
½ cup rice, 1 cup boiling water, 1½ cups milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup sugar, 2 cups chopped fruit (fresh or dried fruit soaked and cooked).

Cook the rice over direct heat in the cup of boiling water. When the water has been almost absorbed put the rice in a double boiler, add the milk, salt and sugar. Cover and cook until the rice is tender. Mix the rice and fruit and when chilled serve with top milk.

Wilted Lettuce
2 quarts leaf lettuce or the outside leaves of head lettuce, 4 tablespoons bacon fat, ¼ cup mild vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt.

Wash the lettuce thoroughly, and cut into small pieces with scissors. Heat the bacon fat, vinegar, and salt in a skillet, add the lettuce, cover and heat until the lettuce is wilted. A little sugar may be added if desired. Serve at once.

WIFE ON A VACATION?

After a fistie encounter with his neighbor, John Goodhouse, justice of the peace at Pierre, S. D., fined himself \$10 and is now serving a self-imposed 30-day sentence.



AMERICAN STORES CO. AMERICAN

Growing Appetites

And all normal, health appetites, are kept so by Good Food, that is Pure and Wholesome—but not necessarily expensive. The problem is solved, for your neighborhood ASCO Store has the best in Groceries, Meats, and Produce. Although prices are much lower, our High Standards of Quality are always maintained.

End the Week Right—Buy ASCO Meats

Large Smoked	(Whole or Half)	lb	21 ^c		
<hr/> <i>----- Genuine 1931 Spring Lamb -----</i> <hr/>					
Loin Chops	lb	42 ^c	Shoulders of Lamb	lb	20 ^c
Rib Chops	lb	35 ^c	Neck of Lamb	lb	16 ^c
Rack Chops	lb	28 ^c	Breast of Lamb	lb	8 ^c

Legs of Lamb		lb	28c		
Lambs Liver	lb	22c	Beef Liver	lb	20c
Spiced Luncheon Meat		½ lb	25c		
Sodus Creamed Cottage Cheese		lb	18c		
American Pimento Loaf Cheese		½ lb	14c		

----- Fancy Milk-Fed Veal -----

Loin Chops	Loin Roast	Veal Cutlets
lb 36c	lb 34c	lb 39c
Rump of Veal		lb 25c
Fresh Fillets of Haddock		lb 19c
Fresh Picked Crab Meat		lb 29c
Fresh Sliced Cod		lb 19c

Outstanding Values that Save You Money

Reg. 23c Libby's and Paradise Island	
Sliced Pineapple 2 big cans	39c
Ready-to-serve fruit for every meal.	

Bread Supreme 20 oz Wrapped Loaf	7c	Victor Bread Big Pan Loaf	5c
Let Us Do Your Bread Baking			

Specially Priced Foods

Reg. 17c Libby's Fresh Plums	2 big cans	27c
Calif. Peaches (Halves or sliced)	tall can	10c
ASCO California Apricots	tall can	10c
Hawaiian Crushed Pineapple	med can	19c
Reg. 14c ASCO Pearl Tapioca	pkg	10c
Reg. 13c Pure Extracts	bot	9c
Bosco Chocolate Syrup	jar	21c
Reg. 15c Princess Cocoa	2 one lb cans	25c
Fanning's (Bread and Butter) Pickles	jar	16c

Acme Orange Marmalade Jar	19c	Prim Blue Rose Rice pkg	5c
Makes many interesting dishes.			

Usually 19c—California	
Tuna Fish 2 cans	29c
Tremendous value at this price. Save Nine Cents.	

ASCO Finest Tomatoes	3 med cans	25c
Choice Ripe Tomatoes	2 med cans	15c
ASCO Maine Crushed Corn	2 cans	25c
Pabst-ett Cheese Spread	pkg	17c
ASCO Strawberry Preserves	squat jar	23c
ASCO New Crop Asparagus	tall can	21c
Farmdale Evaporated Milk	3 tall cans	19c
ASCO Evaporated Milk	2 tall cans	15c
Reg. 7c ASCO Gelatine Desserts	3 pkgs	17c
Libby's Rose Dale Peaches	2 big cans	27c

	Victor	lb	17
	Coffee	3 lbs	50
	Mild, charming blend.		
	ASCO Coffee	lb	23c
	Rich, full flavor. Delightful aroma.		
	Acme Coffee	lb	29c
An ideal blend for percolator use.			
<hr/>			
Reg. 19c ASCO Ammonia		qt bot	15c
Octagon Laundry Soap		4 cakes	19c
Ivory Snow		2 pkgs	23c

Watermelons each 59c

Use of the best ingredients—close supervision of manufacture—cartons that retain the dewy freshness—help make Louella Butter the Finest Butter in America.

These prices effective in our Newark stores

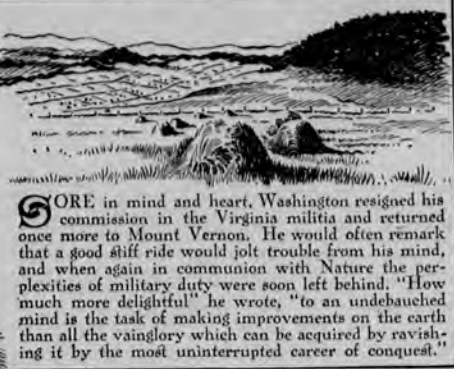
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TRAVELS

By James W. Brooks

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Historically Correct Sketches
By CALVIN FADER



UPON his return again to Williamsburg, Washington repaired to Raleigh Tavern while the terms of his surrender at Great Meadows were being translated. It was discovered that he had signed an admission that he was an assassin in his attack on Jumonville. Gov. Dinwiddie went into a rage. The young man, in a stern yet respectful demeanor, heard the governor through and then explained that the mistake was due to the fact that the governor had not supplied him with a competent interpreter. With that, Washington threw the papers on the table and closed the incident.



SOBER in mind and heart, Washington resigned his commission in the Virginia militia and returned once more to Mount Vernon. He would often remark that a good stiff ride would jolt trouble from his mind, and when again in communion with Nature the perplexities of military duty were soon left behind. "How much more delightful," he wrote, "to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vainglory which can be acquired by ravishing it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

First United States Law Under the Constitution Passed on June 1, 1789

Critical Americans who profess to be troubled by the multiplicity of our laws have consolation within easy reach. They have only to turn back, either in imagination or in real research, to the day when our nation had, not simply few laws, but no laws at all. The experience of turning back is guaranteed to furnish either a sigh of relief or a thrill of pleasure; for there was a day when the first Congress of the United States, at its first session, had to pass a first law, to be approved by the first President of the United States—George Washington.

A representative of the Division of Information and Publication of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has had the privilege and the thrill of reading the text of the first law ever passed under the Constitution of the United States, which Washington signed on June 1, 1789, as printed in a first volume of these laws that belonged to George Washington himself. And very fitting you will find this first of our national laws. It lays down the form and the method of administering the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, to be required of every officer of the Government, elected or appointed, high or low.

Incidentally, this first law ever passed by the United States Congress authorized and justified Calvin Coolidge in having himself sworn in as President by his father, a justice of the peace in a village in Vermont. This little calf-bound volume of 185 pages containing these acts of the first Congress, and bearing the flowing signature of "G. Washington," in token of his ownership, is one of the rare possessions of the Library of Congress. It bears on its title page, "Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America, Begun and Held in the City of New York the Fourth Day of March in the year 1789 and of the Independence of the United States the Eleventh." It was published by the firm of Hodge, Allen and Campbell, of New York, 1789.

As a further incident of interest, this is probably the first observance of what is now fixed custom in dating Presidential proclamations and other state papers—that of adding to the calendar date, A. D., also the years since American Independence. This volume of the first laws of the United States opens with the full text of the Constitution itself. Then follows the first law, under the caption of "Chapter I." The provision reads: "An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of Administering certain Oaths."

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Oath of Affirmation required by the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit, 'I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States.' The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members, and to the Secretary; and by the speaker of the House of Representatives to all members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the Clerk; And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the same time prescribed for taking said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member when he shall appear to take his seat."

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That at the first session of Congress after every general election of Representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker; and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterward appear, previous to taking their seats. The President of the Senate, for the time being, shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to taking his seat; And in any future case of a President of the Senate, who shall not have taken said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one member of the Senate."

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the members of the several State legislatures, at the next session

of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed, before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the State in which such office shall be held, to administer oaths. And the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several States, who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who by the law of the State shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made in the same manner as, by the law of the State, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

"Section 4. And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the authority of the United States, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take the same oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who shall be authorized by law to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office; and such officers shall incur the same penalties in case of failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure in taking their respective oaths of office.

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take an oath or affirmation in the words following, to wit, 'I, A. B., Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives (as the case may be) of the United States of America, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.'"

"Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

"John Adams, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, June 1, 1789 George Washington President of the United States."

Thus stands the first recorded law of our country. It originated in the House of Representatives and was proposed by Representative Daniel Carroll of Maryland. With little debate, the Senate concurred and George Washington, President of the United States, signed the bill on June 1, 1789.

A GOOD OBJECT LESSON
A recent editorial in the Los Angeles News, discussing the troubles of publicly-owned business in Australia, should interest those who believe that socialization of our service industries would prove beneficial to America. Australia has gone deeper into public ownership than any other country. There the states and municipalities own hotels, cafes, markets, ships, mines, farms, saw and sugar mills and similar enterprises. As a consequence, according to the News, Australia is the champion debt-ridden state of the world. Ninety-five per cent of all public businesses are actually losing money, in spite of their freedom from taxes.

As an example, the average freight rate per ton-mile on railroads in several parts of Australia is 3.79 cents, as contrasted with one cent in the United States. Our railroads pay \$1600 per mile per year in taxes—Australian roads pay none. Their workers receive much less than ours. Yet, last year, the railroads' net receipts were \$10,000,000 short of paying interest charges alone.

A lesson such as this is well worth heeding, particularly at a time when strong influence is being used in an attempt to plunge the American government into business. The unhappy experience of Australia, and the plight of its over-taxed citizens, should serve to keep us clear of the socialistic rocks.

Your Baby and Mine

Perhaps it is their endeavor to alibi their own conduct, which often accounts for the exaggerated statements of parents. They tend to designate their children's actions as extreme. Thus a mother says vehemently: "My little Margaret always makes a fuss when she has to go to bed. She always cries when she has to take a bath. Even though she has learned that she has to do these things, she always fusses about them."

Always is a very definite word. It means that there never is a time when the described actions are omitted. Yet mothers sometimes admit a real shock when they conscientiously put down on paper the actual number of times such acts are committed. They may discover, as did the above mother, that the child really only fusses about half the time. Those times when she behaved well went unnoticed by the mother.

There are numerous reasons why children, especially young children, let us say under 5 years, object to the steady and unvarying order of daily events. First, it may be because they discover their occasional emotional displays arouse an interesting reaction from the mother. The child knows the bath and nap are inevitable and inescapable, but he enlivens the tedium of his life by these highly emotional upheavals.

It is possible also that this is the only way the child gets any special attention from the parent. Children are individuals, they like to be noticed for themselves. In a busy home with one or two or more children to be cared for, this special attention may be hard to get.

When you are convinced that your children always act in a certain way, satisfy yourself of its frequency by putting it down on paper. This is a helpful and an encouraging thing to do. With this visible evidence, the mother can assume the indifference which is so effective when coupled with competent handling. Results can be checked by the infrequency of repetitions.

Slavery Still Exists

It is almost incredible that there should still be 5,000,000 or more human beings existing in abject slavery in various parts of the world. Yet such is the case, according to a report of a slavery commission organized under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Slavery is found, it is said, in nearly a score of countries, and is especially prevalent in Abyssinia, China, Hedjaz and Liberia. A traveler in Abyssinia has described "slavery, open, cruel and fiendish; gangs of slaves marching in misery, the men

chained together in rows, and the women and children dragging themselves along beside the main body."

There is no doubt that similar conditions exist in many other countries, although in most of them slavery is officially forbidden. In some areas the condition of actual slavery is disguised under the form of contract labor and peonage, or debt slavery, the latter also prevailing in some South American countries.

Some encouragement is seen, however, in the steps being taken by the League toward the abolishment of slavery particularly by the British government, through whose efforts about 700,000 slaves have been liberated since the close of the war.

Now, as always, the suppression of "man's inhumanity to man" is one of civilization's major tasks.

Four-Year-Old Tot Sent to Jail by Mother

Couldn't Make Child Behave, Mother's Excuse

Four-year-old Roger Perry, Jr., spent last Wednesday night in a cell at the Annapolis, Md., police station. But it was his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Perry, wife of a United States naval officer, now at sea—and not her "bad little boy"—who got a round scolding when the child was released Thursday.

The scolding was administered by Police Commissioner R. Lee Waller, a native and former resident of Salisbury, and deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals, and well known on the Eastern Shore. He told Mrs. Perry in no uncertain terms just what he thought of a mother who would have a child locked up by the police simply because she "couldn't make him behave."

"Jails were not made for mothers to put their children in," declared Commissioner Waller, who was out of town at the time the boy was placed in the cell by Police Chief Richard Holiday.

"I'll admit the police's part in the affair was nothing to be proud of," he continued, "but the mother's part was worse. She ought to have known better."

Chief Holiday reported to Commissioner Waller that he was called by Mrs. Perry about 5 p. m. Wednesday and asked to take the child to the station because she was unable to control him. He complied with her request, and the boy, frightened and tearful, was locked into a cell.

He cried himself to sleep, jail attaches said, and was not released until the mother and commissioner Waller arrived Thursday morning.

"Such an incident will not be repeated while I am at the head of the Police Department," said Commissioner Waller, who took office June 1. "I do not expect to tolerate any such procedure."

Ancestor Worship

Honoring of parents or other worthy forbears is most commendable, but the extremes to which some people carry their pride of ancestry is somewhat amusing.

We see many worthless offspring from high-class parentage, while on the other hand many persons born in obscurity have made notable successes in life.

The divine right of kings was founded on ancestry, usually beginning with some political or military upstart. The American "400" was founded on the wealth of shrewd, uncouth traders and schemers of the early days.

While the fetish of ancestry is still worshipped by many, it is becoming out of date and nowadays a man must amount to something in his own right if he would be held in high esteem.

PRINCE OF WALES THIRTY-SEVEN TUESDAY

The Prince of Wales was thirty-seven years old Tuesday—and still a bachelor.

Britain seems to have accepted the situation as his final decision, for there isn't even the usual crop of rumors buzzing about his head.

For one thing, much of the affection which set old ladies to gossiping, has been transferred from the Prince to little Princess Elizabeth.

For another, Wales has changed in this last year from something of a playboy Prince whose main job was to inherit the British Throne to a business Prince who means to help restore Britain's lost trade.

He is an older man, as well, and while even at thirty-seven there is still something boyish about him, he isn't any kid and his public life reflects this change as well. This year he spent nearly four months on his South American trip and its serious purpose was well known.

MILKING THE MOTORIST

The poor motorist is becoming one of the tax-collector's best sources of revenue. Last year he paid taxes exceeding \$2,000,000 a day—and he will pay more this year. The gasoline tax, the registration tax, the personal property tax, the driver's license fee and similar levies are making a steadily larger hole in the driver's purse. Since 1921 total motor vehicle tax income has increased at the rate of 14 per cent a year—and gas tax income at the rate of 79 per cent a year. In spite of this, annual increases in motor vehicle registration have been less than 11 per cent, and expenditures for highways have gone up but six per cent.

So far during 1931 ten legislatures have given the gas tax a boost skyward—and in one state a seven-cent tax just escaped passing. The gasoline tax will approach \$800,000,000 this year and the total motor vehicle tax will be close to \$1,500,000,000.

SHOULD BE BRIGHT

Roy Miller is the only pupil at the Lynchburg school, near Girard, Ill.

Say Small Towns Are Holding "Own"

Half of Retail Customers Live in Villages Census Reveals

Small towns are more than holding their own, in a retail way, with their larger city neighbors.

So said Charles D. Bohannon, census expert in charge of the rural and agricultural distribution census, in commenting on the announcement of the first census of distribution.

Over half the retail consumers still live in smaller towns and villages or on the farm, Bohannon said.

And neither good roads nor big city "high power advertising" have taken the trade from the home store, "at least in certain sections of the country," he concluded.

Bohannon cited as somewhat typical a town of 1,500, only 15 miles from a city of 300,000, with retail sales of more than \$1,000 per capita while the big town had only \$700.

The Destructive Rat

Of all the pests which infest the world, the rat is undeniably one of the worst. So great has the menace of rats become that an international association for their extermination has been organized.

Not only do rats destroy millions of dollars worth of farm products every year, but they are a menace to health through the fleas which infest them and spread diseases of various kinds, such as bubonic plague, trichinosis and hydrophobia.

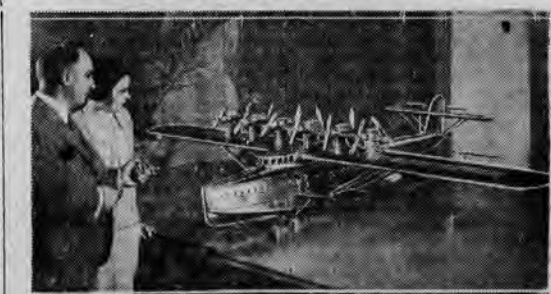
It is said that one couple of gray rats will produce 800 to 900 offsprings in a year, as the young become adults in four months. If all were able to find food and shelter it could be seen that they would ultimately overrun a community.

The program recommended for combating rats includes the building of rat-proof structures, the cutting off of their food supply and the poisoning of those which survive other preventive measures.

SUBSCRIBE For The Post

Ira C. Shellender
Funeral Director
Successor to E. C. WILSON
254 W. Main Street
Newark, Delaware
Phone 30

Aviation Festival in New York Brings Big DO-X Model to View



THE successful flight of the Dornier DO-X, world's largest plane, across the South Atlantic Ocean was anticipated by the appearance of a large-scale model of the big ship at an aviation festival in an outstanding store in New York City.

The miniature airplane, its hull and wings made of nickel plated brass, reproduces every detail, inside and out, even down to the cushions on the chairs, of the gigantic Dornier DO-X, the twelve-motored German flying boat which accommodates 100 passengers in addition to its crew. This model, eight feet across and six feet long, lent for the exhibition by the Vacuum Oil Company, which supplies gasoline and Mobiloil for the engines of the real DO-X attracted the attention of crowds of aviation enthusiasts, both small and grown-up.

E. J. Snow, chief of the Aviation Division of the Vacuum Oil Company, is holding a miniature Mobil oil barrel in his hand and pointing

out to Miss Margaret Brevik, a fair visitor, how supplies of fuel and lubricant are pumped into the DO-X in much the same way as into a transatlantic liner. In addition to the use of American oil and gasoline, twelve American Curtiss engines, of 500 horsepower each, have been substituted for the original 500 horsepower motors of the DO-X. The eminent German engineers who selected these motors chose American gasoline and Mobiloil for them, knowing that good petroleum products are made, not found, and trusting America to reach the highest standard.

The big model has since been shown at other places in the city, always bringing crowds which sometimes block the sidewalk. People are particularly curious about the DO-X in view of its trip to America.

The DO-X itself, on its present trip to the United States, is touching four continents, Europe, Africa, and North and South America.

"Medicago Sativa"

is the botanical name for

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But under any name, Alfalfa is a rich fodder crop that thrives only in a well drained soil, rich in lime.

To Insure Your Stand
Lime Well in Advance

Use
WARNER LIME

"LIMOID"
"KNICKERBOCKER"
"MERION"

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and Pure



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Dealer

The Newark Post

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

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Charles Edward Bounds, Editor

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Single copies 4 cents.

We want and invite communications, but they must be signed by the
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.

JUNE 25, 1931

Risking Too Much

While sharing the universal admiration for Lindbergh's courage and skill as an aviator, we can not help feeling that in his proposed flight across the Pacific with Mrs. Lindbergh he is risking too much.

Conceding that two adult persons have the right to risk their lives in any manner they choose, we are thinking of the Lindbergh baby, who would be left motherless if disaster should befall his parents in their daring enterprise.

Mrs. Lindbergh has already demonstrated her own bravery and skill in the air to an extent which should satisfy anyone. No possible practical benefit can come to the science and art of flying by her taking the desperate risk of a trans-Pacific flight. Even the great Lindbergh is only human, and he may tempt fate once too often.

However, we wish the brave pair luck in their proposed flight, although we consider the hazards involved entirely out of proportion to anything of benefit which it may accomplish if successful.

Merely a Symbol of Delaware's Appreciation

Mr. Pierre S. du Pont needs no statue to perpetuate his memory in the State of Delaware. His greatest memorials and monuments are the Delaware public schools, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all Delawareans.

Yet the proposal to erect a statue to this eminent Delawarean, and especially in his lifetime, is a happy one and strikes a responsive chord of appreciation of a great man's life and works. As an outward expression of the great love and respect in which he is held in his native State, nothing could be more appropriate. The anonymous donor serves as a symbol of all the best wishes and appreciation of his fellow citizens.

We can think of no better place for the site of such a monument than in the approach to the plaza of a new Wilmington High School building. Or it would be quite fitting on the campus of the University of Delaware, the institution which he has aided so munificently. Or it might be set up in front of the enlarged capitol building in Dover.

It would be well if replicas of the statue be placed in every school-house of the State. No honor is too great for a man who has served his State and community so well as has Mr. Pierre S. du Pont in that greatest of all fields—the education of our youth—The Delmarva Star.

The Parents' Responsibility

If all parents of school children would heed the advice of Jefferson S. Coage, given at the commencement exercises in the Howard High School a few nights ago, there would be less need for concern about the future of children. Mr. Coage stressed the necessity for teaching the youth the true fundamentals of Christian character—that means uprightness under any name—as a means of avoiding the necessity for correctional attention later in life. In order to do the job right, he pointed out, the cooperation of teachers and parents is necessary.

This is sound advice. Too many parents trust the whole job of teaching the children what they ought to know to the educational authorities. There is no effort at home to supplement what the teacher is trying to do; or to try to find out what the school program really is, with a view to offering help. Yet, if the teacher's unsupported effort results in failure the parent very often takes no share of the blame.

The home, primarily, is the place in which to start the footsteps of the child in the right direction. If there is the right kind of a start at home the school can do its part of the work better, but even then a maximum of benefit cannot result unless the home helps the school in what it is trying to do—Every Evening.

SMYRNA TO HAVE COMMUNITY PROGRAM JULY FOURTH

With plans that are rapidly nearing completion, the citizens of Smyrna will again welcome the vast throngs of people that will visit Smyrna to witness one of the greatest fourth of July programs that has ever been presented. While for years back the local post of the American Legion has individually sponsored the whole affair, this year the Rotary Club and the Business Men's Association have joined the local post in helping present one of the most outstanding community affairs ever held in the town of Smyrna. The parade at 9 a. m., standard time, is one of the most promising events as several merchants and business houses have already entered their names as willing to enter floats, Fraternal, Civic and Patriotic bodies are planning to enter floats. Then again, the comic section, so greatly received last year, will have a prominent place in the line. Business houses and private homes will be decorated in keeping with the

occasion. The committee in charge of the parade announce that several cash prizes are being offered for the best decorated floats, business houses and private homes, also a big prize for the best comic. The outdoor motor boat races will begin at 10 a. m., standard time, on Lake Como. The committee is offering several large cash prizes. Mr. John Bulger, Service Manager of the Delaware Olds Inc. of Wilmington, will be the supervisor of all races. Entries are being made from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Some of the speediest craft will be seen in the local races. The swimming races should attract much local attention as several of our boys and girls have mastered the art since the Town Council has made it possible for a beach front on Lake Como. A State Championship race will be staged at this time. In all events and contests the committee has placed several valuable prizes for winners in the meet.

ELKTON HEADQUARTERS FOR NEWLY FORMED POWER COMPANY

The Public Service Commission of Maryland has approved, effective June 30, 1931, the consolidation of The Northern Maryland Power Company and The Conowingo Electric Light & Power Company in a new

corporation to be known as Conowingo Power Company. The headquarters of the new corporation will be at Elkton.

Electric service formerly supplied by the Conowingo Electric Light & Power Company and The Northern Maryland Power Company will henceforth be rendered by Conowingo Power Company.

President Calls Debt Stand U. S. Contribution to Prosperity

The American Government proposes the postponement during one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts, reparations and relief debts, both principal and interest, of course, not including obligations of governments held by private parties. Subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments upon the debts of foreign governments to the American Government payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, conditional on a like postponement for one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor powers.

This course of action has been approved by the following Senators: Henry F. Ashurst, Hiram Bingham, William E. Borah, James F. Byrnes, Arthur Capper, Simeon D. Fess, Duncan U. Fletcher, Carter Glass, William J. Harris, Pat Harrison, Cordell Hull, William H. King, Dwight W. Morrow, George H. Moses, David A. Reed, Claude A. Swanson, Arthur Vandenberg, Robert F. Wagner, David I. Walsh, Thomas J. Walsh, James E. Watson.

And by the following Representatives: Isaac Bacharach, Joseph W. Byrnes, Carl R. Chindblom, Frank C. Rowther, James W. Collier, Charles R. Crisp, Thomas H. Cullen, George P. Darrow, Harry A. Estep, Willis C. Hawley, Carl E. Mapes, J. C. McLaughlin, Earl C. Michener, C. William Ramseyer, Bertrand H. Snell, John Q. Tilson, Allen T. Treadway and Will R. Wood.

It has been approved by Ambassador Charles G. Dawes and by Mr. Owen D. Young.

The purpose of this action is to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and to help free the recuperative forces already in motion in the United States from retarding influences from abroad.

The world-wide depression has affected the countries of Europe more severely than our own. Some of these countries are feeling to a serious extent the drain of this depression on national economy. The fabric of intergovernmental debts, supportable in normal times weighs heavily in the midst of this depression.

From a variety of causes arising out of the depression, such as the fall in the price of foreign commodities and the lack of confidence in economic and political stability abroad there is an abnormal movement of gold in the United States which is lowering the credit stability of many foreign countries. These and the other difficulties abroad diminish buying power for our exports and in a measure are the cause of our continued unemployment and continued lower prices to our farmers.

Wise and timely action should contribute to relieve the pressure of these adverse forces in foreign countries and should assist in the re-establishment of confidence, thus forwarding political peace and economic stability in the world.

Authority of the President to deal with this problem is limited, as this action must be supported by the Congress. It has been assured the cordial support of leading members of both parties in the Senate and the House. The essence of this proposition is to give time to permit debtor governments to recover their national prosperity. I am suggesting to the American people that they be wise creditors in their own interest and be good neighbors.

I wish to take this occasion also to frankly state my views upon our relations to German reparations and the

PLAN GIVES WORLD STOCKS IMPETUS

LONDON, June 22. (AP)—The stock markets of the world showed a sharp upward swing today on President Hoover's initiative in the war debts and reparations payments situation. Outstanding reactions were as follows:

LONDON—Stocks rose sharply and bidding started an hour before the official opening with a rush.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton opened strong, American futures showing an advance of 34 to 42 points at the outside and closed firmly.

MINING LANE—Rubber was a quarter of a penny per pound higher.

BERLIN—The opening was strong and prices were approximately 30 per cent higher than Saturday's closing.

PARIS—Stocks were firm featured by sharp rises in mining shares.

TOKYO—Stocks rallied, silk was lively and cotton and rice were slightly improved.

SHANGHAI—Bar silver went up 10 per cent.

BOMBAY—All markets were firm, cotton rose 10 rupees and silver went up 1½ rupees.

BRUSSELS—Stocks were firm to slightly higher.

debts owed to us by the allied governments of Europe. Our government has not been a party to, or exercised any voice in, domination of reparations obligations. We purposely did not participate in either general reparations or the division of colonies or property.

The repayment of debts due to us from the Allies for the advances for war and reconstruction was settled upon a basis not contingent upon German reparations or related thereto. Therefore, reparations is necessarily wholly a European problem with which we have no relation.

I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor nations has ever suggested it. But as the basis of the settlement of these debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world.

I am sure the American people have no desire to attempt to extract any sum beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay, and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists.

This course of action is entirely consistent with the policy which we have hitherto pursued. We are not involved in the discussion of strictly European problems, of which the payment of German reparations is one. It represents our willingness to make a contribution to the early restoration of world prosperity in which our own people have so deep an interest.

I wish further to add that while this action has no bearing on the conference for limitation of land armaments to be held next February, inasmuch as the burden of competitive armaments has contributed to bring about this depression, we trust that by this evidence of our desire to assist we shall have contributed to the goodwill which is so necessary to the solution of this major question.

Leadership

President Hoover proposes to the Allied governments that there shall be a year's moratorium on intergovernmental war debts, principal and interest, on payments by the Allied Governments to the United States, on payments by Germany to the Allied Governments and the United States.

Summarized, the United States will relieve the Allied governments of paying \$246,566,806.44—\$62,344,618.07 of which is on principal—during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, and the Allied Governments are asked to relieve Germany of paying to them during that time, \$385,574,430, due them on reparations and kindred account. And in addition to that the United States will forego payment from Germany during that time of \$15,475,020, on account of the cost of the army of occupation.

Suspension of intergovernmental payments for a year will ease the critical situation in Germany and will relieve a situation in the capitals of Europe that is seriously threatened by the near collapse of the Young Plan.

It is a statesmanlike move, calculated to be approved by the other governments—it is not unlikely that they have been informally sounded prior to the announcement—and giving the government of Germany an immediate relief, of which it was in critical need, as well as a buttress in the spirit of assurance, which will be hardly less consequential.

Congressional action, will be necessary, but there will be plenty of time for that before any payments to the United States, subsequent to the opening of the fiscal year, will be due, and the President has called into conference representatives of the Democratic party, as well as the Republi-

cans, in both Senate and House, and has received assurances of support which substantially insure favorable action without party division.

Of the twenty-one Senators quoted by the President in his announcement as assuring him support, twelve were Democrats, including such leaders of the party as Senators King, Glass, Cordell Hull, Swanson, Pat Harrison, Walsh of Massachusetts and Wagner of New York. There were fewer Democrats among the House group. But there is every reason to believe that there will be no party division on this project. And there can be no doubt that popular opinion throughout the country will enthusiastically sustain the President's proposal.

President Hoover makes clear, beyond mistake, that there is no step toward debt cancellation in this, nor any recession from the position the United States has taken in the separation of the matter of its war debts from the reparations questions.

This is the voluntary act of the United States, taken at a time when its own Treasury is closing a fiscal year with an extraordinary deficit, ignoring its own need for receipts in its concern for greater stability and security in world finance. It is a proposal of the United States to do its part, upon its own initiative, and by its contribution to make it possible for the Allied governments to do their part toward the accomplishment of a recovery that is of common interest to all governments concerned.

The proposal is, in the President's words, "wise and timely action that should contribute to relieve the pressure of adverse forces in foreign countries and should assist in the re-establishment of confidence, thus forwarding political peace and economic stability in the world."—E. Bulletin.

SEES SURGERY BEST IN FIGHTING CANCER

Doctor Says Desire to Preserve Beauty by Taking Other Methods Costs Many Lives

RADIUM AND X-RAY USEFUL IN WORK

"Surgical removal by wise excision with the scalpel has proved, beyond a reasonable doubt, the most exact and most dependable of all single agents for the destruction of cancer."

Dr. A. C. Scott, of Temple, Texas, made this observation in reading a paper on the cause and treatment of cancer before the Surgery Section at the eighty-second annual convention of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia.

He also said a desire to preserve beauty by giving other methods preference to the knife has cost many lives.

"Any agent capable of destroying living tissue," Dr. Scott said, "may, by direct application, destroy or remove cancer. The term cancer is here used in its general application to malignancy. Anyone who has given the subject serious study must admit that cancers have, under certain conditions, and at various times, been completely cured by a great variety of agents, which under other conditions, have signally failed."

"A more careful consideration of the condition under which cancer may be susceptible of removable or destruction, and the limitations peculiar to each kind of remedy which has been known to destroy it, would aid particularly in affecting a fair percentage of cures."

Must find Specific Cause

"Until the specific cause of cancer is known and some specific remedy capable of reaching cancerous disease at points remote from the local point of origin is discovered, it is obvious the only hope for recovery in any given case must be predicated upon complete removal or destruction of every bit of cancerous tissue involved in the local disease or neighboring tissues accessible to direct application of agents capable of destroying it."

"After incomplete destruction or removal, the amount of remaining cancerous tissue capable of or necessary for the reproduction of the disease has not been determined. No one can deny that one uninjured cancer cell or possibly a dozen of them clumped together might be responsible for recurrence of a cancer which, for a time, may have appeared to be completely removed."

"The confusion of tongues among the builders of the Tower of Babel was no more disastrous to the progress of that mis-reckoned undertaking than has been the confusion of observation pertaining to the conditions under which cancer is susceptible of cure, and the limitations of the various agents which have figured so conspicuously in the somewhat frequent cures of this monstrous disease."

"An unwarranted number of hopeless cancer patients are subjected to radical surgical treatment and, whether treated for palliative, psychological or mercenary reasons, they are often included in statistical calculations which are devised to determine the value of the remedial agents applied."

Some Cases Definitely Incurable

"Were it possible, elimination from radical treatment of all positively incurable patients would be the first step toward clarification of this most complex subject."

"It is clearly understood by scientific men, and the public should know, that generalized cancer and cancer involving inaccessible or unremovable organs, such as the lungs, heart, liver and pancreas cannot be cured by any means whatsoever, but as long as cancer involves any other accessible part, and is purely local, it is to be considered curable."

"In fact, when local cancer is treated by the most dependable methods of complete removal or total destruction in a natural or normal place, it is one of the most easily cured diseases with which the surgeon has to deal."

"In young people and expectant mothers, in all of whom cell activity is great, the rapid spread of the disease by permeation from one organ to another is so early that it is somewhat unusual for a diagnosis to be made before the disease has spread beyond the points of accessibility, and consequently, statistical studies to determine the value of any remedial agent applied to them, are likely to be confusing and misleading."

"Low grade cancers are, with few exceptions, easily destroyed by simple dosage of any agent capable of destroying living tissue. Low grade cancers often are cured by chemical cauterization, especially when cancer cells have not penetrated deeply into the tissues."

"Often one may, with a fair degree of accuracy, estimate the limit of local disease, but it is not possible to measure in advance the exact depth to which any agent applied to the surface may penetrate and totally destroy the tissue involved in disease, whether the agent be a chemical cauter, X-Ray, radium, or the heat from a soldering iron."

"With the possible exception of destructive heat, any disturbance of a cancer by trauma (a wound or injury) or the irritation resulting from partial or iced-meal destruction, is detrimental because the malignant cells not actually destroyed may be stimulated to greater activity."

"Moreover the superficial healing which followed superficial destruction may mislead both doctor and patient, while the disease progresses, and the uncertainty of reaching to the very depths of the disease often leads one to procrastinate until the disease has advanced to a more serious stage or to the point of incurability."

"What has been said regarding the effects of partial destruction of low-grade cancers applies with greater force to the higher grades of malignancy."

"The discovery of both X-Rays and radium gave great hope for the eventual mastering of this disease, especially because of their ability to destroy cancer cells without destruction of normal cells."

"After years of observation it has been found that, to make certain of total cancer cell destruction, it is necessary to destroy adjacent normal tissue, and it seems to be impossible to measure with accuracy the depth to which cancer cells can be totally and safely destroyed by these two powerful agents without doing irreparable damage to uninvolved tissues which are often vital to life or important functions."

"Though disappointing in a large measure, X-Rays and radium have a field of usefulness. They have done so much good and so much harm that it is difficult to evaluate them, even approximately."

"There is but little doubt that X-Rays may inhibit active cancer growths and thereby prolong life. Certainly they may be of great psychological value in the treatment of many hopeless cases."

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"Low grade

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearce Cann and family, and Mrs. Richard T. Cann attended the tea at the Wilmington Country Club, Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Cann, former Judge and Mrs. Hugh M. Morris introduced their daughter, Miss Mary Smith Morris. Mrs. J. Pearce Cann, Jr., remained over for the dinner-dance at the club house at 7 o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Burch, of Wilmington, is the guest of Miss Virginia Shumaker, this week.

Mrs. Richard T. Cann has returned from a week's visit with her son, Mr. Lawrence Cann, of Richmond, Va.

Miss Betty Davis, of Altoona, Pa., spent the week-end with her brother and sister here. Miss Jane Davis, of Altoona, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Newark, returned home on Sunday.

Little Miss Doris Ann Eastburn, of Wilmington, was the guest of Miss Peggy Shumaker, over the week-end. Miss Peggy will spend the remainder of the week in Wilmington.

Mrs. Chas. B. Evans assisted at the tea at the Wilmington Country Club, Tuesday, given by former Judge and Mrs. Hugh M. Morris, to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Smith Morris. Miss Morris, a graduate of the Westover School, recently completed her freshman year at Vassar College.

Mrs. Charles L. Penny and her nephew, Dr. W. A. Frontz, of Baltimore, spent the week-end at Rehoboth.

Ralph Kee spent Sunday at Bower's Beach fishing.

Miss Catherine Smith, who has been visiting Miss Josephine Hossinger, returned to her home in Dover.

Mrs. Charles Penny spent the week-end in Rehoboth.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wright, Miss Edna Samson, Mr. William Walker and Mr. Robert Lieberman were weekend guests of Miss Harriet Wilson, at her home in Georgetown.

William Owens, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Ross and Emory Hutchinson.

Mrs. Agnes Reeves and Miss Alice Vail spent the week-end in Rehoboth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wooten and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wooten were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Atton Wooten.

Bobby Lewis entertained a few of his little friends at his home Wednesday in honor of his eighth birthday.

Little Barbara Rossland, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gallaher, has returned to her home in Worcester, Mass., accompanied by her aunt, Miss Anna E. Gallaher.

Bobby Price, Henry Vinsinger, Jr., and Miss Margaret Vinsinger will leave Wednesday to spend the summer at the Dickey Camps at Brooks, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Levin L. Shockley, of Wilmington, are spending sometime at Dr. Wallace Johnson's home during his vacation.

Danny McVey is ill at his home on West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kase will spend the week-end in Lewistown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lum, Jr., of Wilmington, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lum.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Widdoes and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Widdoes and daughter, of Dexter, Maine, returned home this week, after spending some time with the former's brother, O. W. Widdoes, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jacobs, Jr., and children, of Waterbury, Conn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hubert. Mr. Jacobs is convalescing from an appendix operation.

Miss Grace Snow and Miss Alice Eardon, of West Philadelphia, were weekend guests of Misses Jane, Anne and Marion Smith over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holton and Miss Dorothy Holton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Cabbage, on Sunday.

Mrs. James Barnes is visiting Mrs. W. Ford Brudine, in Seaford, this week. Mrs. Brudine will return Monday with Mrs. Barnes for the remainder of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hubert, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hubert.

Mr. Brinton Wright has returned

Eloped to Media



MALCOLM LINDSAY ADAMS

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE STUDENT WEDS

A college romance that blossomed into an elopement two months ago was disclosed Tuesday by the parents of Malcolm Lindsay Adams, of Lansdowne, and the former Sara Roselle Covey, of Federalsburg, Md.

Newark friends of the couple learned they had eloped April 9 to Media. They met at a college dance three years ago, and a mutual interest in dramatics drew them together as members of the school dramatic society.

Adams served on the college paper, was with the fencing team two years, and twice won prizes in competition for one-act plays. He is twenty-four, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Adams, 9 Lansdowne Court. The bride is twenty-one, the daughter of Allison H. Covey, and was graduated from the University of Delaware last year. She was graduated this spring from the National School of Elocution and Oratory here. The couple will leave shortly for a honeymoon in Havana.

from the Hill School to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wright.

Miss Marion Pixley, a former teacher in the Newark schools, spent the week-end with Miss Freda Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Dougherty and daughters are visiting for sometime in Reisterstown, Md.

Mrs. Norris Wright and daughters, Eugenia and Martha, will leave this week for a ranch in Wyoming, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. William Hayes, Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Warner McNeal were guests at a bridge luncheon in Chadds Ford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wright are entertaining at a dinner party Saturday.

WEDDINGS

MARTIN-GOOD

The wedding of Miss Margaret R. Martin and Mr. George M. Good took place last evening, at 7 o'clock, on the lawn, at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. C. C. Hubert.

The bride and groom were attended by Miss Bertha E. Klass as bridesmaid and Mr. Floyd G. Hubert as best man, with the Rev. Clyde E. Rickabaugh, pastor of White Clay Creek Presbyterian Church, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by members of both families and friends, after which the couple left for a honeymoon at the seashore.

SELDERS-SPICHER

Mr. and Mrs. William Albert Spicher announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Kathryn, to Mr. Ezra Theodore Selders, on Thursday, June the eighteenth, at Wilmington. The bride has many friends in Newark, having held a clerical position at the cannery here a few years ago.

CARD PARTY

On Tuesday afternoon a card party met at the home of M. F. McAllister, Mrs. E. V. Gregson acting as hostess. Mrs. Amanda Astle won first prize and Mrs. Elsie Wiedman consolation. The next party will be held at the home of Mrs. James Anderson, 24 Choate street, next Tuesday at 2 p. m.

CUSTOMERS PROFIT FROM PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT

"If every industry had been able to do what the electric industry has accomplished during the last ten years, it is reasonable to suppose that business would not be in its present state of inactivity," says the Hartford Courant. "The policy of this industry has been to reduce its costs in every way possible and to make electric current not only cheaper, but more available to the public. The result has been, the country over, an increase of 30 per cent in the amount of electricity used by the average household, with that item figuring only one per cent of the total family budget."

"Although the cost of living is about 57 per cent above what it was in 1913, domestic electric service is 69 per cent below its average price in that year. The average revenue to the companies on a kilowatt-hour basis is the lowest in history."

"In 1920 the average customer consumed less than 250 kilowatt-hours a year. Today he consumes more than 600. Within this decade rate structures have been revamped to enable the consumer to use all manner of household appliances at a decreased cost. The completely electrified home has now been brought within the means of a numerous class, while the small consumer is constantly encouraged by lower rates to extend his use of electricity. We have, therefore, in the electric industry throughout the United States, a conspicuous example of profits through lower costs and extension of service, in all of which scientific research has played a notable part."

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Persons of limited means are the greatest beneficiaries of life insurance.

A survey has produced the fact that more than 60 per cent of outstanding life insurance is upon the lives of persons earning less than \$5,000 a year. Life insurance is not a rich man's luxury.

An important change has taken place within the industry within the last generation. Then, insurance was offered only to those in good physical condition—the less fortunate were refused policies. But now, for a slight extra cost, those ailing in body can obtain protection for their dependents. Excepting those who are suffering from the most serious diseases and maladies, insurance goes to all who want it.

The influence of life insurance, with its more than \$100,000,000,000 of coverage in force in this country, on the lives and futures of the people to an individual spirit of thrift and foresight.

Timely Topics

This year's crop of honorary degrees has been large, as usual, many new Doctors of Laws and what not having been created. Unique among recent titles conferred was that of "Knight of the Kingdom of God," bestowed upon John D. Rockefeller, not by a college, but by Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, for his "distinguished service to humanity." Time was when the head of Standard Oil was looked upon as a prince of the lower regions.

A dying request that pet animals be killed need not be heeded, according to Judge Hanby of Los Angeles. As a result of his decision three fine dogs and two Persian cats will be allowed to live. They belonged to the late Mrs. Winterman, who ordered that they be killed upon her death for fear they would fall into unfriendly hands and be unhappy. Thousands of letters and telegrams were received protesting against the execution of the animals. They will be cared for by Mr. Winterman.

An attack of appendicitis did not prevent the presentation of Miss Virginia Daves, daughter of the American ambassador, to King George and Queen Mary at the royal court recently. Although suffering severely, Miss Daves stuck it out until her great experience was over, then had the offending appendix removed.

A trifle odd is the discovery that Clara Bow and John Gilbert are on the payroll of a tobacco manufacturing plant at Louisville, Ky. Stranger still is the fact that the tobacco factory Clara, like her movie-talkie namesake, is red-headed.

Snapshots

By the time the honeymoon is over the June groom learns a wife believes a man is able to do a lot more things for himself than his mother did.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Maybe there wouldn't be any of those third party movements, if the two great national organizations would take a tip from the colleges and start a system of exchange statesmen.—Boston Herald.

A tornado in Minnesota the other day lifted a twelve-car train right off the track but the chances are it didn't even try to open any of the windows.—New York Post.

Aristide Briand calls on all the women of the world to help him work for peace—as if any woman ever wanted war, unless, possibly, Joan of Arc.—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Sam is supposed to be the whole world's uncle. All foreign nations seem to think that the Statue of Liberty is holding aloft three gilt balls and not a torch.—Jacksonville, Fla., Times Union.

If diamond fields have been discovered in Borneo the illustrious wild man may find that he is really mild and even-tempered in comparison with some immigrants.—Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

Now that they are going to heat our houses by radio we are beginning to worry about static on blizzardly evenings.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A despatch declares that a trade war between Iraq and the Soviet is imminent. Now if the Republic of San Marino will pass a law forbidding its 1,600 inhabitants to purchase Russian wheat, the Soviet will find itself in a pretty pickle.—Hartford Courant.

Boston Transcript has good grounds for objecting to the custom of calling summer the "silly season." Silly stuff has all seasons for its own.

Regardless of what model it may be, a single car in a large family is always of the convertible type.—Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.

Women Again! The tired business man who complained that he wanted peace and quiet, got a present of a radio set from his wife.—Woman's Home Companion.

QUEEN OF THE SKIES

Larger than any of the rigid airships of the past the new U. S. S. Akron, almost ready for her maiden flight, will reign as queen of the skies until matched by her sister ship not yet under construction. Her building makes a fascinating story which has been written by Miss Bonita Witt, Central Press writer, in a series of five articles.

Begin this interesting series in Every Evening today on page 14.

PROF. DETJEN GIVES PRUNING DEMONSTRATION AT GARDEN CLUB

About thirty members of the Newark Garden Club attended the third meeting of this new organization on Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Craig on Orchard road. The first part of the meeting was spent in studying the particular problems of the Craig garden. Prof. L. R. Detjen gave a demonstration of correct methods of pruning. Later, an informal discussion of diseases and garden pests was most profitable to the outdoor enthusiasts. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Robert E. Price; treasurer, Mr. Arthur B. Eastman; secretary, Mrs. Alex D. Cobb.

The program committee is planning for the rest of the meetings for the summer months. The membership is by no means closed. The purpose of the Garden Club is to "promote interest in making and developing gardens and beautifying the town of Newark." Membership in the club is "open to all citizens of Newark and vicinity who are interested in maintaining gardens or in beautifying grounds about their homes or about public buildings or in beautifying the streets of Newark." As this must include nearly the whole population, it is expected that many more of the citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity to have membership in the club.

HOLDS REGULAR BUSINESS SESSION

Ivy Crow Temple No. 4, L. G. E., held a regular business session Saturday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall, followed by an entertainment consisting of reading, recitations, monologues and music, both instrumental and vocal, after which the chairlady of the social committee, Mrs. Viola Ewing, invited all members present to a delicious lunch served at Powell's restaurant. Mrs. Mary J. Greenplate was in charge of the entertainment.

FOURTH OF JULY RAILROAD EXCURSIONS

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run special trains over its lines Sundays July 5th and 19th to Baltimore and Washington, leaving Newark at 8:00 a. m.; July 4th, 5th and 19th for New York, Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J., leaving Wilmington at 5:27 a. m.; June 27th for Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., leaving Newark at 5:17 p. m., returning Sunday, June 28th. Special rates are available for each excursion.

PERHAPS THERE WAS A REASON

Because her husband would not eat his meals at home, Mrs. A. C. Davidson, of Tulsa, Okla., filed a divorce suit.

IF TIMES GET TOO BAD—CASH IN

According to dental statistics there is a half-billion dollars worth of gold in the mouths of the people of the United States.

KIND HEARTED

To enable the proprietor of a San Francisco butcher shop to keep his accounts straight, a burglar left a receipt for the 75 pounds of meat he had taken.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

I WILL NOT be responsible for any bills contracted for other than by myself.

6,25,4t 16 HARRY TAYLOR.

B. & O. WRECK DELAYS TRAFFIC

A slight freight wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harmony and Stanton Stations about 6 o'clock Monday morning delayed traffic for a short time. Something broke loose under a freight car attached to an east bound freight train. The broken piece of the car dragged along the ties for several hundred yards before the train was brought to a stop. It was necessary to get out the wrecking train to make temporary repairs to move the train. In the meantime trains in both directions had to be moved over the west bound track between Wilmers and Newark. No one was injured and both tracks were clear in a few hours.

ARREST PASSER OF BAD CHECK

Leroy Austin, wanted by the Cecil County authorities on the charge of passing worthless checks, was arrested at Hagerstown, on Monday, and accompanied Sheriff Buckworth to the Elkton jail. Austin, it is alleged has been passing himself off as field agent for the North Carolina Guernsey Cattlemen's Association, and is alleged to have swindled a score of farmers not only in Cecil County, but as far South as Atlanta, Ga. He is wanted by the Georgia authorities.

The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by J. Z. Miller, County Agent for Cecil County, who cashed Austin's check for \$25.

Newark Laundry
131 East Main Street
BEST WORK
AT REASONABLE PRICES
10,16,t

EXCURSION
\$9.00
TO
Wilmington, N. C.
\$13.00
TO
Charleston, S. C.
and return
June 27th, 1931
Leaves Chester, 4:44 p. m.;
Wilmington, 5:07 p. m.; Newark,
5:17 p. m. Returning Sunday,
June 28th.
Eastern Standard Time
Phone: Wilmington 8351 or
8352; Chester 3330; Newark, 18.
Baltimore & Ohio

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SENSATION
1931
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(30x4.50)
\$7.85
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Improvements
History's Lowest
Prices
Henry F. Mote
Newark, Delaware
Phone 131 M

FINAL NOTICE

The Newark Department Store

POSITIVELY CLOSING MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 29th

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Newark Department Store

62 East Main Street Newark, Delaware

Elroy W. Steedle
Representing
Continental-American Life
Insurance Company
78 Amstel Ave. Phone 268W
4,3,37.

WARNS SWIMMERS TO DIVE HEAD-FIRST

Physician Says Jumping Feet-First Causes Water Injury to Sinus Membrane; Danger In Chilling

PROPER METHODS ESSENTIAL FOR SAFE SWIMMING

This article is one of a series of eight lectures delivered by outstanding doctors and physicians of the United States before the convention of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia. Every one is interesting and worth reading. They are published by The Post with the hope that considerable knowledge and health will be gained by reading them.

Timely warning of the dangers to swimmers and bathers who rashly disregard the principles underlying safety and health was given by Dr. H. Marshall Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla., after a meeting of the Section on Laryngology, Otolaryngology and Rhinology, at the American Medical Association convention held in Philadelphia.

"The Chinese used chemicals to purify their baths and swimming pools as early as 400 B. C.," he said.

"We must remember that man is, essentially, a land animal and has not the modifications of the body which aquatic animals have to fit them for life in the water. Men have not the means of protection for the respiratory mucous membrane from water. Animals who live in the water, by means of valves in front of their head, keep water from entering the nose and the nasal sinuses.

"Diving feet foremost is always a constant source of great danger on account of the forcible inrush of water into the nose, causing direct injury and allowing water which is sometimes infected to enter the sinuses and the ears, causing the serious complications of sinusitis and mastoiditis.

"Then there comes the question of chilling the body surfaces by prolonged swimming. This is perhaps the most frequent cause of illness from swimming, as the bodily resistance is lowered and the swimmer lays himself open to attack from germs which he may encounter in the pool, which he may carry with him in his own body, or pick up outside the pool.

"Animals living in the water have a means of keeping up the bodily temperature principally by fat layers, which man does not have.

"It must be remembered the indoor swimming pool is entirely different from the old swimming hole of the

days sung about by James Whitcomb Riley.

"Proper methods are absolutely essential if the sports of swimming and diving are to be enjoyed without danger. With the recent popularity of the crawl stroke, it is necessary that proper breathing methods be carried out. With the crawl the head and face are more or less immersed in water and the nose should be used for exhaling, and the mouth for inhaling.

"Before diving the swimmer should take a deep inhalation and while beneath the water he should exhale slowly through the nose. The time limit for bathing or swimming should be governed by the weight and the age and the resistance of the individual to cold.

"For children, especially those subject to chilling in the water, twenty or thirty minutes should be the maximum.

"The work of our committee (Committee on Otorhinology, Hygiene and Swimming) is not intended to discourage swimming, which is regarded as a most healthful exercise. But we endeavor to make the layman realize that if certain laws are not observed, the sports of swimming and diving may become very hazardous."

In the formal report of Dr. Taylor's committee it was declared: "If the public can be informed of the danger and the precaution necessary, a step forward will be taken in this important phase of preventive medicine."

"Your committee urges that every member of this section endeavor to educate his clientele and his community along the lines that have been presented here. If papers on this subject could be presented by the members of this section before every county and State medical society, much good could be accomplished."

99,000 PERSONS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY DURING 1930

To Be a 100 Per Cent Auto Driver, Drive as Though You Thought All Pedestrians were Blind, is Suggested by the Delaware Safety Council

Last year we accidentally killed more persons in the United States than in any other year. The figures have just been released from the National Safety Council. Here are some of the sad facts about accidents which the yearly survey reveals. 99,000 persons were killed accidentally during the year. About ten million more were accidentally injured. Three billion dollars is a modest estimate of the cost of last year's accidents.

Children are learning slowly how to avoid accidents. So are pedestrians, but adults and motorists are sending the accidental death toll to new and dizzy heights. The United States, incidentally, heads the world in accidents by a wide margin.

Most accidents are avoidable. They are caused by heedless, needless chance-taking. Isn't it about time we gave this problem more serious thought?

How many people realize what a serious factor accidents are in the cause of death? Among males accidents are the second greatest cause of death being exceeded only by heart disease; among females accidents are the seventh most important cause of death being exceeded only by heart disease, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, chronic nephritis, pneumonia, tuberculosis and influenza. Among children from 5 to 15 the one outstanding cause of death is accidents. The second is heart disease; third, tuberculosis; fourth, pneumonia.

Frequently we pride ourselves on the fact that the United States leads the Nations of the world in many things, however, we must admit that according to official records many foreign countries exceed the United States in this respect. The lowest death rate per 100,000 population is that of Denmark. Next comes Belgium, then the Netherlands, Italy, Northern Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Germany, England, Wales, Japan, France, Scotland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Canada and the United States. Lack of up-to-date information prevents a strictly accurate comparison but the principal countries in which data is available

have been listed. Although the 1929 rate for the United States is over three times as high as that set for Denmark, it is worth mentioning that the Denmark rate increased from 24.4 in 1927 to 26.2 in 1928. In Sweden 31.4 in 1928 to 36.2 in 1929. In Germany from 39.0 in 1927 to 41.5 in 1928. Continuation of such increases will obviously bring these countries to the United States level.

Safety is emphatically a world-wide problem. In Delaware since 1919 a state-wide organization known as the Delaware Safety Council has been successful to a certain degree is evident from the statistics. In the past four years child traffic deaths have been decreased 50 per cent. Since 1924 the miles travelled per auto traffic death have almost doubled. Industrial establishments suffered less than 50 per cent of the national expectancies, but we have merely scratched the surface. The Safety Council is endeavoring to point out some of the more prominent causes of accidents and by pointing these accidents out to you attempt to secure your aid in eliminating the causes.

Sam Lankford, the "Boston Tar Baby" of boxing fame, is no longer the invincible gladiator that he was in his youth. His once keen eyes have dimmed, his muscles no longer respond quickly to the first law of man—self-preservation. As a pedestrian he was knocked down in a bout with an automobile recently but he "came back" and finally won a victory in court. The attorney for the defense claimed that Lankford's defective eyesight was a partial cause of the accident, but the Judge disagreed and fined the driver. He said: "A man is not bound to stay in bed because his eyesight is failing. Pedestrians have rights which motorists are bound to respect. The driver has no right to consider that every pedestrian before him is hale and hearty and capable of making a ten-foot leap to safety."

There's a lesson in that decision. The Delaware Safety Council says you are not a 100 per cent safe driver unless you drive as you would if you suspected all pedestrians were blind.

HARD LUCK IN OLD AGE

Pursued by his wife from city to city, C. K. Waterfield was finally arrested in New York on a charge of desertion after evading her for 17 years.

THEY LEFT THE HOUSE

While Lyle Bower of Coldwater, Mich., slept, thieves stole a cook stove and electric plumbing fixtures.

An unusual collision occurred on the Great Northern railway in Minnesota a few days ago, when the crack limited train Empire Builder, running at full speed, collided with a tornado. All eleven Pullmans composing the train were lifted into the air and strewn along the right of way, only the locomotive remaining on the tracks. One man was killed and twenty or more were hurt out of 119 passengers on board.

TALES... of the TRIBES

By EDITHA L. WATSON

The Chippewa

The history of many tribes is largely a recital of woes. It is a relief, therefore, to tell the story of the Ojibway (or Chippewa, as they are now called), a people who are happy and good.



Chippewa.

Their original home was the country around Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and west to North Dakota. This was mainly timbered land, and their original native occupation was trapping. There was much more to keep them busy than this, however, the wild rice fields provided a very delicious food, and also were a source of war with other tribes, especially the Dakota and the Foxes. Then there were maple groves, whose sap furnished a delicious addition to the Chippewa table. Sugar making was a pleasant task, and it inaugurated a series of "first fruit" feasts, in which offerings of food were made, accompanied by prayer as everyone partook of the feast. The dead were not forgotten, and food was placed on their graves. Fishing was woman's work, and the produce of the waters formed an important part of the food supply. Seeds and berries also added variety to the diet, and their gathering was a much enjoyed occupation.

With such bounties of food, and such a pleasant land in which to live, the Chippewa became one of the largest tribes in North America, and actually began to expand its borders, with the result that at one time the Chippewa territory extended for 1,000 miles from east to west. By the beginning of the Eighteenth century, they had driven the Foxes out of northern Wisconsin (whence they went to take refuge with the Sauk), and were pushing the Sioux west across the Mississippi. In the east, they had compelled the Iroquois to withdraw from the land between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and had added this large tract to their territory.

Until the end of the War of 1812, the Chippewa had been unfriendly to the white men, and joined the other tribes of the region in the various frontier wars. A treaty signed in 1815, however, marked the beginning of peace, and at present the tribe lives on what was originally part of their own territory, under the care of the government.

The Chippewa themselves are of a very fine type. They are genial and pleasant, yet not without dignity, and among themselves they indulge in a strong sense of humor. Men and women work together, the men helping with the harder tasks of the women, while the women aid in the easier work of the men.

This is one tribe which has not been greatly affected by the white man's habits. They still follow their native religion and their old customs, although there are, of course, many Christian and "civilized" people among them. They believe that the souls of their departed find their way to a "happy hunting ground" in the west, where may be found all the things dear to an Indian's heart. Dreams are considered as revelations, and are acted upon accordingly.

Children are trained in a gentle but very effective manner. They are taught to assume small tasks which gradually increase in difficulty and importance as the children grow older, so that when grown they will be doing adult's work properly.

The women make embroidery, weaving, and beadwork, and they often decorate clothing, or a baby's cradleboard wrappings, very elaborately. Birch bark is used for many purposes, from covering tipis, making canoes, and folding into boxes to contain maple sugar or other food, to cutting into patterns for bead work. A tree is never cut for its bark, by one of the older generation, without an offering of tobacco and a prayer. It is said that food wrapped in birch bark will not spoil.

Gathering wild rice, seeds and berries, and making maple sugar, still contribute their share to busy Chippewa life.

The men have a secret society, the Midewiwin ("Grand Medicine Society"). This seems to correspond, in some ways, with the Masonic lodge among white men. There are eight degrees, each of which has special ritual and paraphernalia.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Mugwump" is a New England Indian word meaning "great man." It now refers to an independent in politics.

The greeting word "How," is not an abbreviation of "how are you?" but is really "hau" or "hao," meaning "good."

Smelting was unknown to the Indians, but they shaped meteoric iron into implements by hammering.

Adirondack is a Mohawk word meaning "they eat trees." It refers to the eating of bark during times of famine.

The Chippewa sorcerers could handle fire, hot stones, and boiling stoup, without being burned.

Do-X Pays Tribute To American Industry



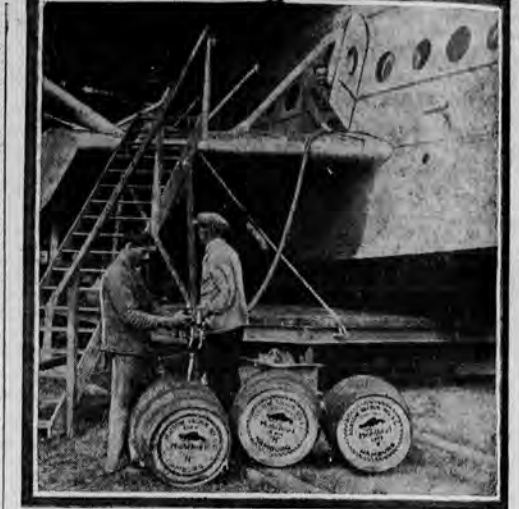
IN the exciting discussions now raging on American imports and exports, has any economist counted in dollars and cents the value to other nations of the export of American brains, ingenuity and inventive skill? The question raises a new export factor for the almanac of the future, which is going to establish new trade balances and new world conditions.

When the DO-X, giant German seaplane, reaches the United States after flying across the Atlantic, she will bring back to the United States some of these products developed by American brains, for she will not only be propelled by twelve Curtiss Conqueror engines, generating 7,200 horsepower, but she will also be fueled and lubricated by American gasoline and oil which has been made, not found.

This acceptance of American products by foreign technicians, acknowledged world leaders in heavy service aircraft construction, is considered by industrial leaders as an outstanding example of the coming importance of American exports which depend upon American inventive genius.

Contrary to general opinion, the oil used is not made specially for the DO-X, but is the regular stock Mobil Oil Aero II, the same as is commercially used in airplane engines and available at the principal airports throughout the world.

The oil is brought in regular containers of 55 gallons and 6 gallons each to the DO-X. It is taken out of the supplies on hand



In the various countries where the plane touches.

Mobil Oil Aero II is easily capable of standing up under flight conditions of continuous operation for 40 to 50 hours—or over 5,000 miles flight—a much longer time than any single hop of the contemplated flight to America, thus allowing a

large margin of safety.

Continuous operation for many hours at a maximum power output, plus high compression and heavy loads encountered in its twelve engines, each developing 600 horsepower, impose severe demands on the oil that can only be met by a high quality oil.

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LET THE CRAFTSMEN QUOTE YOU ON
YOUR NEXT ORDER

Sunday School Lesson

Lesson for June 28

VIEW: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOR: SUFFERING AND SOVEREIGNTY

THEY TEXT: For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

THEY TEXT: Jesus the Savior, the Son of God.

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SAVE A FEW OF THE BEST EARLY COCKERELS

By Prof. W. B. Krueck

There is a temptation under present conditions with broiler prices as they are, for a great many poultrymen and farmers to sell all of their early, rapid developing cockerels.

Where this is practiced in some cases the breeder or feeder selects from the remaining cockerels his breeding stock for the following year. If this practice is continued over a

period of years, it is bound to lower the vitality and quality of the breeding males in the flock.

The early, vigorous, rapid developing cockerel is the type of bird that will build up vitality and vigor in the average farm flock. Therefore, a few of the best type from your early batches should be saved because they will be more mature and will build strength, vitality and early maturity in the flock from year to year.

In too many cases farmers wait to buy their cockerels until very shortly before breeding time. Where this is done, often a slow maturing bird has had considerable time to develop and may look relatively good. The man who picks his breeding cockerels early, when the slow maturing birds are a long way behind, can detect them and use only the early birds that will build permanent vigor and vitality into his flock.

Sensible Car Speeds Urged

Fast Driving Wasteful, Dangerous; Emergency Only Excuse For Excessive Speed

Motorists of the state are being urged to inaugurate an era of "sensible driving" by the Delaware Automobile Association, A. M. A.

Linnaeus L. Hoopes, executive secretary of the Association, points out that scientific research has determined the wastefulness of excessive speeds both in gasoline consumption and wear on tires and motor mechanism. At 70 miles an hour more than twice as much gasoline is used in going the same distance as would be required at a speed of 20 miles an hour. At a speed of 40 miles an hour the saving approximates three to five miles to the gallon over the results at the 70 miles speed.

Mr. Hoopes also emphasizes that the saving in time is not so great as motorists appear to think, when they drive their cars at high—and, incidentally, unlawful—speed. A 50-mile rate will enable the motorist to reach his destination only a few minutes earlier than if he had driven at 40 miles per hour. For example: A ten-mile trip can be covered in 10 minutes by a car traveling 60 miles an hour; in 12½ minutes at 50 miles; 15 minutes at 45 miles per hour; 17½ minutes at the legal 40-mile rate.

"It is rarely that occasion demands excessive speed," declares Mr. Hoopes. "It should only be used in emergencies where every minute counts. As a matter of everyday driving, it is as unnecessary as it is dangerous. Sensible, sane-driving is the need of the hour. Reckless misuse of the highways cannot be tolerated."

Appleton

Miss Nora Finley, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Harry Bunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis and Miss Emily E. Moore, of North East, visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Martens, on Sunday.

Mr. S. T. Kimble and family, of Washington, D. C., are spending the summer with relatives here.

Miss Hester Morris, of Newark, visited Miss Lillian Brown last week.

The Parent-Teacher Association of Union School met on June 10, with President J. Stewart Pryor presiding. Plans were made for future meetings. A splendid spirit of cooperation was shown, and the meetings promise to be most pleasant and profitable. The next meeting will be held on July 1 at 8 o'clock, standard time. All patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to be present.

THE MENACE OF INCREASING TAXATION

The last annual report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters contains interesting information on a tax situation which applies to all business.

For 1930 underwriting results on fire and lightning insurance only showed a loss of one-quarter of one per cent on \$614,731,960 of premiums earned. Proportion of 1930 taxes to net premiums was 5.09 per cent, an increase of .44 per cent over 1929.

Average underwriting results for five years from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, showed an underwriting profit of 2.33 per cent on \$3,162,388,036 of premiums earned.

The proportion of taxes to net premiums written for this same period was 3.97 per cent as against 5.09 per cent for 1929 alone. These figures show the steady climb in fire insurance taxes during a time when fire insurance premium rates have been going down to the lowest point in their history.

It is a remarkable fact that, as America business has been able to reduce costs to customers and consumers, government functions have been steadily expanded and taken a constantly increasing proportion of the earnings of all business.

The increase in taxes is out of all proportion to the growth in business, population or earning power of the people and is becoming a menacing factor in cost of production and operation of all business.

NEWS FOR THE NEWLYWEDS

John D. Sloan, coal miner of Kona, Ky., aged 54, is the father of 34 children.

How to Increase Your Plant Stock From Single Root

Would you like to increase your stock of Oriental poppies, of which you are so proud? I am sure you would. So let me tell you how. Directly after your plant has ceased blooming in July, lift it carefully. I emphasize the "carefully," because when it is brought to the surface all the roots must be intact. These roots may surprise you. They are unlike many roots in that they are quite fleshy, not unlike horse radish.

Cut these roots into lengths of about two inches, up to within an inch of the heavy, carrotlike root, and place these directly in spots where you wish the poppies to grow, about two inches below the surface. By September you will enjoy a healthy plant above the ground wherever you have planted a piece of the root, and the following spring you will have a fine crop of flowers. And you will not have sacrificed the old plant, for, set back into the ground after the thin roots have been removed, it will live on and replenish the parts you have removed.

Hardy poppies can be easily increased. Lift the clump with the sharp blade of the spade; cut the plant into three pieces; plant each piece by itself, and you will be surprised to see how in a single season each piece has developed into a clump the size of the original or parent plant.

Iris and peonies can be increased in the same manner.

It is well, when replanting the divided parts, to set them in rather rich soil. You must also be sure to select a well-drained, sunny location for the peonies and phlox. The iris will grow in a partly shaded location as they will usually tolerate some shade.

Should you have a clump of Michaelmas daisies in your garden, just lift it next April and you will find that, instead of possessing one plant, you have twenty-five perfect little ones, each with a perfect set of roots. And if you plant each one of these young plants, allowing them a liberal space—at least two feet apart each way—they will give you a veritable mass of perfectly formed flowers in the fall as a reward for your care.

RELIEVING HIGHWAY CONGESTION

Last Memorial Day will be remembered, among other things, as the occasion of the greatest highway congestion in history.

The roads surrounding every great city from New York to San Francisco were jammed to the breaking point. Speed of traffic was reduced to a mere crawl. Traffic officers found themselves with an insoluble problem on their hands. Narrow roads, inadequate roads, detours, were the means of delaying hundreds of thousands of motorists and, of greater importance, of causing a multitude of accidents.

The moral is that we need more and wider roads in all sections of the country. Traffic congestions, even on normal days is increasingly onerous.

Secondary roads, connecting main arteries of travel with rural, semi-isolated areas are becoming more important and offer a perennial attraction to the motorist. They take him away from the congestion that is the bane of automobile travel—and they likewise take him into new country and show him new vistas. Full-width, weatherproof roads of this character, suitable for a fair amount of traffic, can be built at a fraction of the cost of main highways and as traffic requires, surfaces can be built up with local materials and asphaltic binders to the necessary thickness.

It does seem harsh to make Europe pay war debts when she's so poor that she has only 30,000 soldiers to her name.—Birmingham News.

An illustration of the art of playing safe comes from Kansas City, where a strange lunch room customer casually asked the proprietor whether he would fight if someone held him up, and received this reply: "No sir; I'd put up my hands." The customer then said, "That's sensible; stick 'em up," and robbed the restaurant man of \$7.

CERTIFICATE, OR STATEMENT, OF REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK OF RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY

We, the undersigned, Anna Swift Rupert, the President, and William S. Rupert, the Secretary, of RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, the certificate of incorporation of which corporation was filed in the Office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on the 16th day of February, 1924, and a certified copy of which certificate of incorporation was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, on the 19th day of February, 1924, and is now recorded in Certificate of Incorporation Record M, Volume 19, page 529, etc., for the purpose of reducing the capital of said Rupert Investment Company, do make, sign, acknowledge and record this Certificate, or Statement, of Reduction, and do hereby certify that what is herein stated is true, and that:

FIRST: The capital of said Rupert Investment Company has been reduced by a reduction of the par value of the shares of the preferred capital stock of the said corporation issued and outstanding from a par value of \$100 per share to a par value of \$20 per share, and the amount of such reduction of the capital of the corporation is the sum of \$1,800,000.00;

SECOND: Such reduction of the par value of the shares of the preferred stock of said corporation was effected by an amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation by unanimous vote of all the holders of its shares of stock issued and outstanding, both preferred and common, by which amendment the par value of the authorized shares of the preferred stock of the corporation was reduced from \$100 per share to \$20 per share;

THIRD: The capital of the corporation was reduced to the extent and in the manner set out in paragraph "FIRST" hereof by the written consent of the holders of record of a majority (to wit, all) of the total number of shares of the corporation having voting powers at this time outstanding, the shares of common stock being the only shares of stock of the corporation having voting powers and the total number of such shares now outstanding being one hundred, and an original of said written consent is attached hereto and marked EXHIBIT "A";

FOURTH: The number of shares of the preferred stock of the corporation now issued and outstanding is 22,500 shares and the reduction of the par value of said shares from \$100 per share to \$20 per share results in a total reduction of the capital of the corporation amounting to the sum of \$1,800,000.00, which is to be charged in the books of the corporation against that portion of the capital of the corporation represented by its outstanding shares of preferred stock;

FIFTH: The assets of the corporation remaining after such reduction are sufficient to pay any debts the payment of which has not been otherwise provided for.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY has caused this Certificate of Reduction of Capital to be made under the seal of the corporation and the hands of Anna Swift Rupert, its President, and William S. Rupert, its Secretary, this ninth day of June, A. D. 1931.

ANNA SWIFT RUPERT, President of Rupert Investment Company.

Wm. S. Rupert, Secretary of Rupert Investment Company.

STATE OF DELAWARE ss. NEW CASTLE COUNTY: On this ninth day of June A. D. 1931, personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, ANNA SWIFT RUPERT, President of Rupert Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, the corporation described in the foregoing Certificate, known to me personally to be such, and she, the said Anna Swift Rupert, as such President, duly executed said Certificate before me and acknowledged the said Certificate to be her act and deed and the act and deed of said corporation; that the signatures of said President and of the Secretary of said corporation to said foregoing certificate are in the handwriting of the said President and Secretary of said corporation, respectively, and that the seal affixed to said certificate is the common or corporate seal of said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

EMILY A. WATSON, Notary Public. Appointed November 1, 1929, State of Delaware. Term 2 years.

EXHIBIT "A" REDUCTION OF CAPITAL BY THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES HAVING VOTING POWERS AT THE TIME OUTSTANDING OF RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, being the holders of record of a majority (to wit, all) of the total number of shares now outstanding of the common stock of RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Delaware, the said shares of common stock being the only shares of said corporation having voting powers, hereby give our consent to a reduction of the capital of said Rupert Investment Company to the extent of the sum of \$1,800,000.00; such reduction of the capital of the corporation to be effected by reducing the par value of the shares of the preferred stock of the corporation from \$100 per share to \$20 per share, there being now outstanding 22,500 shares of preferred stock, the par value of \$100 per share, a total amount of 30,000 shares of such preferred stock authorized by the certificate of incorporation of the corporation; it being understood and agreed that simultaneously with such reduction of capital the said corporation by appropriate corporate action shall so amend its certificate of incorporation as to provide (1) that the total authorized amount of preferred stock of the corporation shall be 22,500 shares, (2) that the par value of the shares of its preferred stock shall be \$20.00 (3) that, so long as any of the preferred stock of the corporation is outstanding, no part of any surplus created by a reduction of the capital of the corporation shall be used to pay dividends, nor shall any dividends be paid out of capital gains resulting from sales of capital assets of the corporation, nor out of any amounts by which the capital assets of the corporation may be increased by re-appraisal or otherwise written up on the corporate books, (4) that upon a dissolution or liquidation of the corporation the holders of the preferred stock shall be first entitled to receive after the payment of creditors the sum of \$100.00 for each share of preferred stock instead of the par value thereof and thereafter to share equally with the holders of the common stock in the distribution of any remaining assets, and (5) that the corporation shall not amend, alter or repeal any of the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation which have reference to or affect the preferred stock of the corporation except with the consent of the holders of record of all of such preferred stock outstanding, nor shall the corporation increase the authorized amount of such preferred stock without like consent. We further hereby consent that the sum of \$1,800,000.00, the amount by which the par value of the outstanding shares of the preferred stock of the corporation is to be so reduced, may, upon the effectuation of such reduction, be charged in the books of the corporation against that part of the capital of the corporation that is represented by its outstanding shares of preferred stock.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this written consent to the reduction of the capital of said RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY is executed by the holders of record of all the outstanding shares of common stock of the corporation, being the only shares of the corporation having voting powers, this sixth day of June, A. D. 1931.

Common Shares

Name	Number of Shares owned
Anna Swift Rupert	42
Wm. S. Rupert	10
Anna Swift Rupert	45
Wm. S. Rupert	1
Charles G. Rupert, Deceased	1
Mary Swift Rupert	1
Anna Rupert Briggs	1
Amy Rupert Elliott	1

of the corporation; it being understood and agreed that simultaneously with such reduction of capital the said corporation by appropriate corporate action shall so amend its certificate of incorporation as to provide (1) that the total authorized amount of preferred stock of the corporation shall be 22,500 shares, (2) that the par value of the shares of its preferred stock shall be \$20.00 (3) that, so long as any of the preferred stock of the corporation is outstanding, no part of any surplus created by a reduction of the capital of the corporation shall be used to pay dividends, nor shall any dividends be paid out of capital gains resulting from sales of capital assets of the corporation, nor out of any amounts by which the capital assets of the corporation may be increased by re-appraisal or otherwise written up on the corporate books, (4) that upon a dissolution or liquidation of the corporation the holders of the preferred stock shall be first entitled to receive after the payment of creditors the sum of \$100.00 for each share of preferred stock instead of the par value thereof and thereafter to share equally with the holders of the common stock in the distribution of any remaining assets, and (5) that the corporation shall not amend, alter or repeal any of the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation which have reference to or affect the preferred stock of the corporation except with the consent of the holders of record of all of such preferred stock outstanding, nor shall the corporation increase the authorized amount of such preferred stock without like consent. We further hereby consent that the sum of \$1,800,000.00, the amount by which the par value of the outstanding shares of the preferred stock of the corporation is to be so reduced, may, upon the effectuation of such reduction, be charged in the books of the corporation against that part of the capital of the corporation that is represented by its outstanding shares of preferred stock.

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STATE OF DELAWARE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, WM. D. DENNEY, Assistant Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Certificate of Reduction of Capital of the "RUPERT INVESTMENT COMPANY," as received and filed in this office the tenth day of June, A. D. 1931, at 9 o'clock A. M.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at Dover, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

W. D. DENNEY, Assistant Secretary of State.

HIGHEST price paid for live stock. Call or write I. PLATT, Newark, Del. Phone 289

Estate of James H. Pickup, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of James H. Pickup, late of White Clay Creek Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto John A. McKelvey on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1931, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payments to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 27th day of May, A. D. 1932, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address John A. McKelvey, Bellefonte, Delaware.

JOHN A. MCKELVEY, Administrator.

T. M. SWAN Chiropractor (Palmer Graduate) 49 W. Main Street Newark, Del. Phone 439 Office Hours: Daily 11 to 1, and 2 to 5 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9

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FREEDOM OF PRESS MAINTAINED

Setting aside the famous Minnesota newspaper "gag" law by the United States Supreme Court, may be one of the most important decisions ever handed down.

Chief Justice Hughes, stressed the need for freedom of the press—holding that need to be greater than ever before. The law, in its intention, may have been good—to outlaw indecent and salacious sheets. But in its wording, it put newspapers at the mercy of political corruption or dictation. There is no place in America for suppression of honest comment or criticism.

As a recent writer has well said: "Humanity's sense of justice would be outraged if descendants of a criminal justly hanged, say, three hundred years ago, should still lie under the infamy of that ancestor. Why, then, should glory attach to the worthless descendant of a hero?"

The chief cause of unrest is that people become materialists before they get any material.—Brooklyn Times.

WANTED

WANTED—Job work of any kind, such as whitewashing, beds, etc. Call 287 anytime after 7:30 p. m. 6,25,11.

MEN WANTED to act as agent on partial time basis to sell Automobile Liability Insurance. Excellent opportunity in towns where company is not now represented. New automobile financial responsibility law makes proposition very attractive. Company large and financially sound. Write for particulars. JAMES W. SPENCER, 4th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 6,18,21.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—One apartment, three rooms and private bath on second floor. MRS. F. E. STRICKLAND, 6,25,11 58 Park Place.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment during July and August. For particulars, apply THE NEWARK POST. 6,25,11

FOR RENT—On August 25, No. 166 West Main street, now occupied by Walter Geist. Eleven rooms, hot water heat. EDWARD W. COOCH, Cooch's Bridge. 6,18,21.

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, electric lights, gas and garage. S. HOLLE MORRIS, 370 S. College Ave. 6,18,21.

APARTMENT For Rent—5 rooms, bath, porch. In new apartment building. Rent reasonable. Possession July 1. Apply 5,28,11 Jackson's Hardware Store.

FOR RENT—House, 21 Choate St. All conveniences. Good condition. Apply SAUL A. WHITCRAFT, 5,28,11 Phone 324 146 W. Main St.

FOR RENT—Apartment, with electric refrigerator, heat, screens, shades, and curtain rods, automatic gas water heater, and garage. Apply MRS. EDW. W. COOCH, Cooch's Bridge. 5,28,11.

FOR RENT—Three garages, \$2 per month. Located at 178 South Chapel St. Apply FIORE NARDO. 5,21,11.

FOR RENT—House, 6 rooms, bath. 28½ Academy St. \$20 monthly. Immediate possession. Apply. 4,30,11 The Deer Park Hotel.

FOR SALE

Would Substitute Smell for Taste by Dry Force

Wickersham Aids Say Drinking for
Evidence Harms Agents

Revision of the prohibition laws to permit an agent to substitute the sense of smell and chemical analysis for the tasting of beverages for evidence of violations is recommended in a report which is to be considered further by the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement which Tuesday began its last sessions.

The report, prepared by Henry S. Dennison, Massachusetts manufacturer, and Albert E. Sawyer, has already received some attention from the commission, of which George W. Wickersham is chairman, and a part of it has been made public by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

"The requirement that agents drink intoxicating liquor in order to testify to the fact of violation has a deleterious effect on agent and public sentiment alike," said the Dennison-Sawyer report.

CECIL COUNTY SCENE OF ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT

Found pinned beneath an overturned automobile near Principio Furnace about four o'clock Sunday morning, Miss Annie F. Pound, twenty-four, of Columbus, Ohio, was pronounced dead by physicians at the Havre de Grace Hospital.

Riding in the car with her was Private James A. Sterling, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Fort Eustis, Va., who was so badly injured that he is expected to die at the hospital. He is suffering from a fractured skull, broken shoulder and other injuries.

Details of the accident were unknown, but it is supposed the driver dozed off. The couple were found by a passing motorist, who took them to the hospital. The woman was dead and the man remained unconscious.

Officials searching their effects, it was said, established that the woman, who was visiting a sister at 827 Twenty-eighth street, Newport News, Va., and the soldier, who was on a four-day furlough, were on their way to Philadelphia.

It was also learned that the young woman was from Columbus and her mother, Mrs. Lina Sheeler, was communicated with. She directed that the body be sent there for burial.

ARE YOU A LAW-BREAKER?

No other great country has so many laws as the United States. No other great country has so much law breaking, it is said. This is not, of course, a coincidence. It is gradually being realized that too many laws are as detrimental as too few laws.

Law-breaking has become in a way a national sport—conducted in by persons in all walks of life. And still our elected officials continue to grind out more and more laws to add to the already sagging statute books.

There is no point in chiding the public for countenancing lawlessness. The blame must go largely to those who have aided and abetted the mania for passing "more restrictive laws."

If all the antiquated traffic laws, 10, 15, 20 and 30 miles an hour speed limits, prohibition laws, anti-gun laws, "spitting" ordinances, anti-smoking ordinances, etc., were enforced, probably 25 per cent of all citizens would be subject to fine or imprisonment every day. We pass so many laws that it is impossible to enforce them because we couldn't provide enough courts and jails to handle the minor cases.

Indian Stories

Human
interest facts
about the
Red Men

READ

Tales of the Tribes



By
Editha L.
Watson

New series
of narratives
in the
Newark Post

FURNITURE CHANGES KEEP MOHAIR IN VOGUE



U. S. LEADER IN MOHAIR INDUSTRY

First Coats Brought Here in
'49; 17 Million Pounds
Clipped Yearly.

STYLES may come and styles may go, in furniture as in everything else, but one kind of upholstery—mohair velvet—remains in constant popularity ever since the invention of power machinery put it within the reach of everyday folk, and not just of kings and nobles, as in previous centuries.

The demand for furniture covered with fabric made from the fleece of the angora goat has increased steadily until now the United States leads the world in angora goat raising and consequently in the production of mohair materials.

Its great durability is undoubtedly the chief reason why mohair velvet is an upholstery perennial. Not even the beauty and luster of its soft texture would suffice to win the housewife's repeated approval if mohair velvet, or velmo as it is often called, did not surpass all other materials in wearing quality. This is partly because the mohair itself is the longest wearing animal fiber known and partly because it is a pile fabric, with the wear coming on the ends of the fiber instead of along the sides. As high as 40,000 of these sturdy fibers are found to the square inch of mohair velvet.

Some knowledge of the physical structure and chemical composition of the mohair fiber is necessary to understand why it makes a superior upholstery fabric. Seen under a microscope, the mohair fiber is smooth and shiny, with fewer scales or serrations than on the wool fiber. This means that it does not attract dirt so quickly, that dust tends to slide off the smooth hairs and that actual dirt is easily removed with a swift brushing or with soap and water if necessary, without affecting the color.

Then, too, mohair takes a fast, acid dye, so that the effects of sun and strong light need not be feared. Like all animal fibers, mohair is normally attractive to the pestiferous house moth, but now science has perfected a means of effectually and permanently mothproofing mohair velvet.

It has been noticed that moths will actually die in preference to attacking the fabric. When one considers the tremendous amount of damage done annually by this innocent looking little insect, it is obvious that for this feature alone mohair recommends itself as the ideal fabric for fine furniture.

But though mohair velvet remains popular season after season, its colors, patterns, and weaves change with the current fashion. Beautiful solid colors, or two-tone weaves, period designs, modernistic effects or conventional patterns may all be had in mohair velvet. Sometimes the pile is cut to form the pattern, the remaining pile being stamped with a floral or other design. In other places, the pattern is formed by cutting certain of the loops and the fabric is then called frieze. If the uncut portion predominates, it is called frieze. Then again, the material may be hand-blocked in striking designs or woven on a Jacquard loom with various colored mohair yarns.

Serve Mankind in Innumerable Ways

WAY back in Old Testament times, when a day of atonement was at hand, the sins of the people were symbolically placed on the head of a goat which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness; hence the word scapegoat, or blame-bearer, which has come down through the ages.

No longer made to endure this, the goat is, however, still serving mankind in a variety of other ways, especially the angora or mohair goat as it is called from its fleece. All the time they are doing this, they are also growing a wonderful fleece of long, silky, white mohair which is clipped once or twice a year and sent to the mills for manufacturing into fabrics.

The pile material resulting, known as velmo or mohair velvet, is in great demand as upholstery for automobiles, trains, busses and airplanes as well as for fine furniture in the home, because it will wear practically forever, and is as easy to keep clean as it is beautiful to look at. It is one of the most satisfactory fibers known for dyeing. Mohair, unlike wool, cannot be felted, but is permanently resilient and springy and therefore cool and comfortable as a seat fabric.

LOCAL ANESTHESIA USED IN FRACTURES

Relieves Pain and Makes Bone Replacement Easier, Doctor
Tells American Medical Association Convention

DALLAS, TEX., DOCTOR DISCUSSES TYPHUS FEVER

"Use of local anesthesia in the reduction of bone fractures not only relieves the pain, but makes the replacing of broken bones easier because it relaxes the muscles."

This was asserted by Dr. Ralph G. Carothers, of Cincinnati, before members of the Section on Orthopedic Surgery, at the American Medical Society convention in Philadelphia.

"In experience with 270 cases," Dr. Carothers said, "the anesthetic was absolutely satisfactory in 250 cases. In eighteen cases it worked sufficiently well that the reduction could be made and in only two cases was it necessary to resort to another kind of anesthetic."

He also cited the experience of surgeons at another hospital in Cincinnati who used it in 500 cases.

This method can be used in practically all fractures of the long bones, Dr. Carothers said. He had not tried it in fractures of the spine, ribs or pelvis or the bones of the head.

In a paper presented before the Section on Medicine by Dr. Bedford Sheldahl, of Dallas, Tex., and Dr. Walter E. Dove, Government entomologist, proof was given that endemic typhus fever which has recently been observed in various parts of Texas, is transmitted to human beings through the bites of tropical rat mites.

The first step in the experiment described was to obtain blood from a person who had a proved case of typhus fever, showing the germs of the disease. Then a guinea pig was infected with the organisms, and mites that had been proved free from the disease were allowed to bite the

guinea pig. When infected material made from these mites was injected into a second guinea pig the latter animal became infected.

Subsequent tests under varying conditions with both rats and guinea pigs resulted in positive evidence of transmission of the disease in eight out of fourteen animals.

BOYS BE CAREFUL WHEN IN SWITZERLAND

Carl Moeller, who saved two girls from drowning, has had to flee Switzerland to escape from women who wanted to marry him.

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Submarine Life- Saving Device Tested in Brooklyn

Rescue Chamber Enables Escape
Without Air Pressure Danger

Officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Tuesday revealed that a special submarine life-saving device has been tested.

It is a rescue chamber to bring crews out of sunken submarines without exposing them to great variations in pressure.

The chamber is pear-shaped, of steel construction and is eight feet in diameter at the top and five at the bottom. There are two compartments, an upper and lower, the lower being open to the sea. The lower compartment also contains 600 feet of wire rope. In rescue work, a diver may descend through to the lower chamber and fasten the wire rope to the submarine's two escape hatches.

By using air pressure inside, and the natural force of water outside, the chamber wedges itself to the hatch, which is then opened. This allows six to ten men to enter the lower chamber and later the upper chamber. Buoyancy is maintained by emptying cans of water.

POULTRY DAY AT U. OF D. EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The attention of all poultrymen in New Castle County as well as the rest of the State is being called to the "Poultry Day," to be held at the University of Delaware Experimental Farm on July 8, at 1 p. m., standard time. Observations will be made during the afternoon on the experiments which have been conducted at the poultry farm under the supervision of A. E. Tomhave and C. W. Munford. H. S. Palmer, extension poultryman, and H. R. Baker, poultry pathologist of the State Board of Agriculture will also be present to assist the visitors in examining the poultry farm.

Four pens of White Leghorn pullets which have been fed on four different rations during the year to study the proper growing ration that will develop a strong healthy pullet will be examined during the day.

The fiber test pullets of the season of 1936 will be at the farm for observation during the day as well as growing chicks which have been fed on rations in which a part of the animal protein has been replaced by ground soybeans.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD FIGHT

The railroads of the United States have fought many battles and are now conducting the fight of their life against unrestrained competition, and to coordinate their operation with other means of transportation and give the public the greatest service on record.

We are living in a new transportation age, with automobiles, buses, trucks, airplanes and artificial waterways. But no other agency than the railroad is so well able to handle a gigantic volume of traffic over long distances. No other agency is more essential to the proper functioning of modern industry.

More than \$25,000,000,000 is invested in American railroads by over 2,000,000 investors. The lines are one of our greatest employers, taxpayers and buyers of materials and supplies from a multitude of other industries. These simple facts should cause any thoughtful person to realize that the

"railroad problem" is a very real problem in the life of a majority of American families.

PLAN FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT SHELLPOT ON JULY

While there will be no public display of fireworks in Wilmington 4th as in previous years, there will be an excellent display at Shellpot Park free to all who attend. The display will take place on the land adjacent to the swimming pool. There is a room for parking within a short distance of where the parking lot is located.

DEFICITS CAUSE HIGH TAXES

According to an article in the New York Times of May 31, the Post Office Department has registered a deficit of \$80,591,604 during the past 11 years. The highest annual deficit occurred in 1921—over \$157,000,000. The second highest, \$98,000,000, was in 1922. The deficit was also a factor against the public treasury last year.

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before fall
Make
on
your
money

PUT in hard coal and take your profit—that's what the foresighted are doing right now. We offer Old Company's Lehigh hard coal on the same profit-sharing basis that we buy from the mines. In order to keep all wheels turning throughout the summer we make it attractive for you to buy NOW. We urge you to take advantage of this saving. By buying coal now you make a substantial interest on your investment—and it's safe and certain. Don't let this slip by you. Pick up the phone—call us today and place your order.

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