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# The Newark Post

VOLUME XXII

NEWARK, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931

NUMBER 36

## LIONS CLUB PRESENTS 2500 BOOK COVERS TO NEWARK SCHOOL

Covers for Protection of Books and Teaching of Safety

Emphasizing service as the keynote of all Safety as well as the bases of a well lived life, Mr. Walter Dent Smith, manager of the Delaware Safety Council and president of Wilmington City Council, held the keen interest of the Newark Junior High Assembly and Staff at the regular assembly, presided over by Miss Oreta McKinsey, on Wednesday morning.

The occasion was the presenting of 2500 book covers to the Newark School by the Newark Lions Club through its Safety Committee of which Mr. Paul Lovett is the chairman. Miss McKinsey presented Mr. Smith, who emphasized that in time of war citizens are asked to give their lives for the common good, and in times of Peace no less, does the country ask that each citizen give his best efforts of thought and action to save life. Continuing he said: "Safety Education after all represents the finest application of the Golden Rule and everyday courtesy and honesty to those with whom we come in contact. This high regard for the safety of others will help others to have the same attitude towards us." Mr. Smith complimented the many business men who have interested themselves in Safety in the spirit of unselfish service. In closing he congratulated the Newark School on its Safety Education Program. He also reminded the Junior High School Assembly of the honored life in helpful unselfish service given this community and State by the late Everett C. Johnson, of Newark.

Mr. Brinser, superintendent of schools, accepted the book covers on behalf of its governing Board and the School, in the spirit in which they were presented and expressed the hope that the book covers might not only protect the property of the school but also with the message of Safety printed thereon, be the means of protecting the life and happiness of our Youth and make them torch-bearers of the same message.

Mr. George Danby, president of the Lions Club, responded with a few words of greeting. Mr. Paul Lovett emphasized not only the Safety of body but of mind by stressing the importance of mastering the work and the lessons of the school. Mr. Haney, also a member of the Lions Committee on Safety, addressed the assembly in which he hoped that the Safety record of the Newark School would be as fine as the building.

## WATER SUPPLY NOW NORMAL

The town water supply is now up to normal, thanks to the public cooperating with Council. The first new test well dug east of the pumping station failed to produce but 30 gallons of water a minute, and was abandoned. A second well dug northwest of the old wells during a test Tuesday furnished 138 gallons of water a minute. This well will be connected with the present system to produce a larger supply. The Council wishes to thank those who cooperated with them during the shortage.

## "GREAT GUNS" NOT "GREAT GENUS"

Plans for Legion Production Well Under Way; Tryouts to be Held Tuesday

The Follies Committee is especially pleased with the progress being made in arranging for their annual production "Great Guns" which, in last week's edition, was erroneously announced as "Great Genus."

Considerable time and thought has been given to the duties of the different committees in order to assure the completeness of arrangements and the elimination of minor difficulties arising in previous years.

The town is being thoroughly canvassed for talent and, from the report made at the Tuesday meeting there is considerable exceptional talent desirous of working with such an excellent coach.

Mr. Morgan will come to Newark

### "GREAT GUNS"

Candidates for parts in the Legion production are requested to report to the talent committee at the Legion Room, Academy Building, Tuesday, October 6, at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Morgan will be present to outline the show and give tryouts and line up his material.

Tuesday evening to outline the show and to give tryouts to candidates in order to size up the special abilities. Rehearsals will not begin immediately, however, as it will be necessary to adjust the show slightly after the talent has been classified.

## Fire Prevention Week at the Newark Schools

Using President Hoover's and Governor Buck's proclamations of Fire Prevention Week as a guide, special emphasis will be devoted to a study of Fire Prevention in the Newark School during the coming week. Through this courtesy of Fire Chief Ellison of the Newark Fire Company, very valuable material was made available to the Staff of the Newark School for instructional purposes.

The Safety Committee of the Newark Lions Club has offered a prize of \$5.00 for the best essay on Fire Prevention. The announcement of this prize was made by Mr. Paul Lovett, chairman of the Safety Committee of the Newark Lions Club at the Junior High School Assembly on Wednesday morning.

During the week special attention will be given in the Arithmetic classes to the cost of insurance and what things make insurance cost more and less. In the classes in government and community civics, special attention will be given to a study of Newark's fires in the past year, together with simple standards for inspecting homes and surroundings to prevent fire or the spread of fire. Safety in the home in the use of gas, electricity, kerosene, as well as properly caring

for heating equipment will be emphasized. The project of each pupil will largely be built around the home.

In all classes every pupil is expected to know the telephone number of Fire House in Newark and how to send in an alarm of fire and also the police call at the same time.

The classes in Science will study fire prevention from the viewpoint of elimination of combustible material, but also from the viewpoint of the elimination of these things which cause "spontaneous ignition." Giving first aid in case of a person suffering from burns or from asphyxiation as well as studying some simple means of extinguishing fires of different kinds are included in the catalogues of the work in science. For the past several years the high school science boys have been taking care of the twenty or more hand extinguishers of the Newark School. The classes in Domestic Science and Agriculture will study fire prevention from their own problem near at hand.

In the English classes the themes of the week will have as their subject-matter information gained in the other classes, which will be one way of measuring the type of impression pupils have gained from the emphasis placed on Fire Prevention.

## THREE-GUN WILSON SWOOPS DOWN ON NEWARK BOOTLEGGERS

Efforts Will Be Made to Padlock Private House Occupied By Harry Polly Mallon

Efforts will be made by the prohibition department in Wilmington to padlock five places in Delaware, three of them filling stations, one a Negro cafe at Rehoboth and the third a private residence in Newark, as a result of raids made under the direction of Harold D. Wilson, deputy prohibition administrator last Saturday.

The private house in Newark for which a padlock will be sought, is the residence of Polly Mallon, at the edge of town. During the raid Saturday night Clifford Walls and his father, John C. Walls, were arrested there. This place was raided three months ago and Clifford Walls was arrested at that time and was sentenced to the workhouse in Federal Court. At the same time, Mrs. Evelyn Walls was arrested and was sentenced to four months in the workhouse. Walls received three months of his sentence after the previous raid.

According to Federal agents, a buy was made at the Mallon house from Clifford Walls, the night of the day he was released from the workhouse, after having served his sentence of three months. At a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Albert F. Polk Monday, John C. Walls, father of Clifford Walls, was placed under \$1,000 bail and Clifford Walls was placed under similar bail. When Mrs. Mallon pleaded guilty to sale and possession in the June term of Federal Court she created a sensation by stating that the reason she did not bring her three children in court, was because her husband, Polly Mallon, had run off to West Virginia with them.

John C. Walls lives at 185 South

Chapel street, Newark, where he was arrested. Norman Tweed is in the custody of the marshal and will be given further hearing before Commissioner Polk. Tweed and Clifford Walls were arrested at the Mallon house. Polly Mallon fled.

Harry "Polly" Mallons was not arrested, but has been cited to appear before the commissioner. According to the agents, John Walls, Cliff Walls and Mallon were partners in a liquor selling organization of which Mrs. Mallon was also a member. The agents stated that the group switched about and operated each other's establishments for the purpose of confusing agents and police. Mallon is said to have told his wife to "take the rap" on the previous raid, as he could sell more liquor.

A small quantity of liquor was seized at the Walls home. At the Mallon home 12 gallons, according to Tweed and Cliff Walls, were thrown down the well before the agents arrived. The well is located in the kitchen of the house. Mr. Wilson got a tea kettle from the stove, and with a rope, dipped out some of the water. It is being analyzed. A warrant has been issued for Mallon. He with the others arrested at Newark, is to be charged with conspiracy, possession and sale of liquor, and a padlock will be sought for the Mallon place. In addition to the fact that it has been raided before, numerous buys are said to have been made there.

The following were held under \$1,000 bail each Monday by U. S. Commissioner Albert F. Polk:

Norman Tweed, Clifford E. Walls, John Walls and Edward Walsen.

## DR. B. M. JOHNS TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF NEW CENTURY CLUB

Benton Dales, Jr., to Sing

The first fall meeting of the Newark New Century Club will be held on Monday, October 5, at 2.30 p. m., in the club rooms. There will be a short business session, after which the members will enjoy an interesting and entertaining program. Dr. Benjamin M. Johns, of Wilmington, who recently spent several months abroad, will tell about his travels. Dr. Johns will have many delightful and unusual experiences to narrate and the club

members can feel assured of hearing a most instructive and interesting talk.

Benton Dales, Jr., also of Wilmington, who won first place in the last state Atwater Kent Audition Contest, is to sing several numbers, accompanied by Mrs. Emmet F. Hitch. Mr. Dales is a young man of great promise and it will be a treat to club members to hear him. After the program tea will be served.

### AETNA MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT

The regular monthly meeting of the Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company will be held this Friday evening, October 2, at 8 o'clock, at the fire house.

### Newark Music Society Announces Concert Dates

The Newark Music Society will sponsor four concerts this year for the entertainment of its members and the general public. These concerts have been given yearly practically ever since the society was formed and have always been received enthusiastically and enjoyed by hundreds. They have a wonderful program this year and should be well attended.

The Lester Ensemble will appear here on Friday evening, October 30.

Student artists of the Curtis Institute of Philadelphia will furnish the programs on Friday evening, December 4th; Friday evening, January 15th, and Tuesday evening, March 15th.

All of the concerts will be given in Mitchell Hall.

### STATE THEATRE TO INSTALL MODERN EQUIPMENT

The State Theatre is installing new Western Electric Talking Equipment, which is the last word in modern talking picture apparatus. The Western Electric Talking Equipment is the finest that can be installed in any theatre, and is being used by all the big theatres including the Roxy and the Mastbaum. Mr. Handloff is to be congratulated on giving the people of Newark such fine pictures and now the installation of the Western Electric equipment proves that he has his patrons' interests at heart and deserves our patronage.

## CONVOCATION EXERCISES AT U. OF D. MONDAY EVENING

Dr. Hullahen to Announce Changes in Faculty

Convocation exercises will be held at the University of Delaware on Monday evening of next week in Mitchell Hall. It has been the custom to hold these exercises on the opening day of the fall term, but this year they were postponed until October 5. At this time Dr. Walter Hullahen, president of the institution will announce changes in the faculty since last college year and several seniors who made up necessary credits in

Summer School will receive their diplomas.

Another exceptionally large freshman class entered both colleges last week. At Delaware College the entering class numbers 173, while at the Women's College the freshman class is slightly over 100. This makes the total enrollment of the university over 700.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Appeal Made for New Members for Needlework Guild

The week of October 12 will be National Membership Week of the Needlework Guild of America.

A special appeal for members is being made by the Newark branch in order to meet the demand for garments and funds for the needy in the community. Membership consists only in giving two or more new garments, or money, to the Guild, through the directors who investigate all cases before aiding the applicants.

A thorough canvass of the town is being made, any persons not already members are earnestly asked to support this splendid organization.

The annual meeting will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Chas. B. Evans, on Thursday, October 15. All members are invited to see the collection at four o'clock.

Garments must be in the hands of the directors by Wednesday, October 14. Mrs. Chas. B. Evans, president; Mrs. C. O. Houghton, vice-president; Mrs. J. Irvin Dayett, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Helen B. Wilson, Mrs. Chas. L. Penny, Miss M. Elsie Wright, Mrs. M. E. McKean, Mrs. Geo. L. Townsend, Mrs. Geo. W. Rhodes, Miss Estella Yearsley, Mrs. Harvey Hofecker.

### TO VISIT RED MEN'S HOME

On Saturday Great Inchoonee Edward O. Connor, of Spokane, Wash., and Herbert Stetser, of Philadelphia, Great Chief of Records of the Great Council of the United States, accompanied by the Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Delaware, will have luncheon at the Red Men's Home, followed by an inspection of the Home, after which the party will go to Laurel, where a big meeting in honor of the Great Inchoonee's visit to Delaware will be held, at which time 200 candidates will be adopted. The work will be done by Manito's track degree team of Wilmington.

### AWARDED AIR PILOT LICENSE

The Department of Commerce, Aeronautics Division, awarded a private pilot license to Waldo R. Lovett, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lovett, Wednesday.

### DORA GIBBS UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Miss Dora Gibbs, of Kells avenue, was successfully operated on at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, on Monday. While the operation was very serious, her condition is favorable. Dora's friends wish her a speedy recovery.

## The Newark School Organizes Their Home Room Governments

Continuing the policy of Student Participation in School Government the home rooms of the Newark School from grades 3 to 12, inclusive, have organized for the first semester and have named their committees and are well under way on their activities for the fall term. The home room organization of a modern school is not unlike a service club of adults which is well known throughout the country. Each home room organization has an advisor who is a member of the instructional staff of the school. The elected officers are president, vice-president, secretary and executive committee. These officers together with the advisers appoint the members of the several committees of the home room. The appointments are made on the bases of interest and aptitude. The committees organized at the present time are: Attendance, Art-Decoration and Property, School Finance, Journalism, Music, Noon Hour and Leisure-Activities, School Activities, and Traffic and Safety.

The committee members of the same committee of each home room meet as one body to carry on their work as a unit in the school. The respective chairmen of these several committees form the "House of Representatives" and the home room presidents form the "Senate."

The entire school is organized as follows:

Senior High School—Senate and House of Representatives, Home Rooms and Committees.

Junior High School—Senate and House of Representatives, Home Rooms and Committees.

The Primary-Elementary School—Senate and House of Representatives, Home Rooms and Committees.

The underlying plan is to give every pupil the real chance to learn how to accept the responsibility of leadership and fellowship throughout his school life. Officers are nominated and elected by secret ballot.

The list of the full committees will be published next week.

### HOME FROM HAWAII

Captain and Mrs. J. Wilson O'Daniel and two children, Ruth Ann and "Mike," who have been stationed at Hawaii for the past three years, are visiting their aunts, the Misses Wilson. Captain O'Daniel and family have been transferred to Fort Howard, near Baltimore, to which place they will move at the end of their leave.

Do Your Part to PREVENT FIRE Thousands of Lives, Millions of Dollars in Property Values Can Be Saved! STOP FIRE! Fire Prevention Week, October 4-10



## RELIEF A LOCAL PROBLEM

Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, is a Republican, but he is not so much of a Federalist as not to recognize that the individual states have some duties and responsibilities. Protesting against the demand of the Governor of his State for a special session of Congress to relieve distress, the Senator said:

"Finding work for people who need it is a local problem. Our neighbors who want work are entitled to our help, not as a charity but in common justice. We cannot shove off the responsibility onto President Hoover. It seems to me that the very self-respect of the individual states is at stake. We must face our own problem, tackle our own tasks, care for our own people, and leave Washington to cope with the work that properly belongs to it."

## Appleton

Mr. Harry McCoy, of Middletown, spent last week with his daughter, Mrs. Ralph Frazer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Short and Mr. Edgar Short and family of Drexel Hill, Pa., were guests on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Short, of West Amwell.

Mr. Harvey Scott is improving at his home, after his fall last week. Members of the Women's Club enjoyed a bus trip to Baltimore one day last week.

The True Blue class of Head of Christiana Church met at the home of the teacher, Mrs. E. B. Milburn, on Friday evening last. After the business meeting a very pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present.

## MILFORD CROSS ROADS SCHOOL NOTES

The first meeting of the 4-H Club was held in the school room last Friday afternoon. Ruth Reed, the newly elected president of the club, was in charge of the meeting. Plans for the year were formulated. The club decided to invite Mr. George Worrlow, the County Club Agent, to be present at the next meeting.

Betty Hollingsworth, who attended the short course at the University during the summer, gave an interesting account of her trip.

## Assembly Programs

The pupils at Milford Cross Roads are in charge of the assembly programs. The sixth and first grades work together, the fifth and second, and the third and fourth. Grades five and two have been in charge this week.

One day Gladys Walmsley gave an instructive report of her trip to Valley Forge last Sunday. Betty Hollingsworth had prepared some thought-provoking riddles.

A delightful little play, "Not Afraid of 'Em," was presented yesterday morning with Agnes Kwiatkowski, Gladys Walmsley and Lewis Fisher in the cast.

And so it goes—each day there is something worthwhile, and each day the pupils gain that much more by learning to do things themselves.

## P-T. A.

The children at Milford Cross Roads are spending every spare moment they have getting things in readiness for the P-T. A. program on Wednesday evening, October 21. There are songs to be learned, plays to be rehearsed, recitations to be committed. Oh, these are busy days! A detailed account of the program will be given next week.

## Personals

We are glad to report that little Betty Reed, first grade, is getting along nicely after having had her tonsils removed at the Delaware Hospital on Tuesday.

Miss Ella J. Holley paid the school a nice visit last week.

Mrs. Herman W. Stradley, our teacher, will visit the Demonstration School at Georgetown next Tuesday.

## Attendance

The attendance for the month was 98.9; girls, 98.6; boys, 99.2.

The following pupils had perfect attendance: Scottie Guthrie, Karl Greer, Daniel Reed, Stanley Kwiatkowski, Dorothy Reed, Annie Kwiatkowski, Alfred Phillips, Grayson Greer, Phyllis Reed, William Kwiatkowski, Norman Reed, Kathleen Starkey, Charles Nelson, Blanche Reed, Carolyn Guthrie, Lewis Fisher, Paul Nelson, Betty Hollingsworth, Agnes Kwiatkowski, Leonard Reed, Gladys Walmsley, Charles Greer, Ruth Reed, Helen Kwiatkowski and Naomi Reed.

Good attendance pupils were Paul Ayars and Edward Kwiatkowski.

## FRUIT CUP

Almost any combination may be used for fruit cup or fruit salad, but there should be included something pleasantly acid, such as orange or grape fruit, or tart sliced apple. Some of the best fruits to include in a salad are canned pineapple, peaches, fresh or canned, cantaloupe, cherries, fresh or canned, apricots, dates, prunes, figs, marachino cherries, Malaga or Tokay grapes. A few nut meats are an agreeable addition, and also berries in season. The fruits should be but in attractive pieces, and they should not be stirred about, or they will look mushy and shapeless.

## P.R.R. ELECTRIC PLANS CENTERING AROUND NEWARK AND ELKTON

## Offices of Contractors Located Here

Work on the electrification of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been carried southward into Maryland.

Penetrating slowly down from Wilmington between which point and Philadelphia the electrification already has been completed the advance electrification crews crossed the State line from Delaware into Maryland this week.

"You won't know this is the same railroad a year from now," one of the engineers at work on the project said.

The electrification work now in progress and contracted for is for the stretch between Wilmington and Perryville, Md., and the contract for the preliminary work is held by the Vane Construction Company of Philadelphia.

Advance crews of the Vane Company are now at work in Maryland laying the tile conduits which will carry the telegraph and signal cables. These conduits now stretch as far south as Iron Hill, Md., a point above Elkton on the Pennsylvania and about half a mile south of the State boundary.

A special train is being used in the work above Iron Hill. It is a mobile concrete mixing apparatus which carries supplies of concrete mixing material sufficient to last over almost an entire day.

The mixer is mounted on top of a flat car. At one end of the car is a

standard locomotive tender which carries the water for the concrete in its tanks. At the other end of the mixer car are the sand and gravel cars which have board walkways built over them so that men with wheelbarrows may feed the mixer without interruption.

A sluice from the mouth of the mixer carries the concrete mix down the embankment to the ditch in which the cable conduits are being laid. The train moves slowly, stopping from time to time to pour in concrete at the required points.

The conduit work is the first of four stages which make up the entire project and was preceded, of course, by the engineers who surveyed the entire territory.

In Delaware, the foundation crews who started their work at West Yard, Wilmington, and who are engaged in building the concrete foundations which will carry the steel electric poles. It is expected that this stage of the work will be under way in Maryland in the near future.

Next will come the steel workers, who will build the steel towers for the electric lines and the steel way stations which will be required. Last of all will come the wire stringers, who will put up the wire power lines and wire the stations.

The crews employed on the present project are working out of Perryville, where they are stationed although the offices of the contractor are located here.

## ASK PASTOR TO RETURN

The official board of the Cherry Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, has unanimously requested their pastor, the Rev. John R. Diehl, to return for another conference year.

To keep dry bread crumbs: after drying the bread and grinding or rolling, put the crumbs in a glass jar, cover with a piece of clean cheesecloth, held on by a rubber band. The air will reach them and prevent their growing rancid or moldy.

## "Why My Next Car will be A FORD"



WHEN you buy a Ford there are two things you never have to worry about. One is reliability. The other is long life.

Here's an interesting letter from a Ford owner in North Carolina:

"My Ford was purchased May 8, 1928, and has been run 121,767 miles. It has never stopped on the road for repairs of any kind whatsoever except punctures.

"The brakes were relined at 101,000 miles. My gas mileage averaged 21 miles to the gallon, and on tires, 19,000 miles per tire. I travel over all kinds of road conditions—mountainous and flat.

"I consider this a wonderful record and I assure you my next car will also be a Ford."

This is just one of many tributes to the reliability and long life of the Ford. A Ford owner in Iowa tells of driving his Ford 73,000 miles in a single year. Another writes of 120,000 miles of good service.

Think ahead when you are considering the purchase of an automobile and consider what it will be like after thousands of miles of driving. Will you still be satisfied? Will you still say "it's a great car"?

If it's a Ford, you know everything will be O. K. It will be taking you there and back in good style, just as it has always done. And you will have saved many important, worth-while dollars in cost of operation and up-keep and low yearly depreciation.

## FIFTEEN BODY TYPES

\$430 to \$640

F.O.B. Detroit, plus freight and delivery. Bumpers and spare tire extra at low cost. Economical time payments through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

## TALES... of the TRIBES

By EDITHA L. WATSON

## The Wichita

The written story of the Wichita Indians begins when "The Turk," that Pawnee romance, told Coronado that "Quivira" was a country abounding in gold.

Coronado naturally demanded to be guided to this wonderful province, which his own imaginings painted with the brightest colors, and "The Turk" led the Spaniards out on the great plains, hoping that they would be lost and would perish.

How "The Turk" was strangled to death for his perfidy; how Ysopete, a native of "Quivira," was chosen guide, and how the Spaniards reached the grass-lands of the Wichita, the "Province of Quivira," only to turn back without gold, and disappointed beyond measure because their dreams had not materialized, is a story which is told elsewhere. But it brings us to the Wichita territory, which reached from southern Kansas to the Brazos river in Texas, and begins their history with the first recorded mention of the nation—that of Coronado in 1540.

The wonderful cities which the conqueror had expected to see were groups of conical houses, sometimes 50 feet in diameter, made of frame-work covered with grass, so that they resembled huge haystacks. The Wichita had large cornfields and also raised tobacco and pumpkins, probably all the "golden" treasure they had ever possessed. The people were scantily clothed, but lavishly tattooed, and were fond of holding dances. This, then, was the "Province of Quivira," whose inhabitants were laden with ornaments of gold!

After a short stay in the country which was so unlike his optimistic dreams, Coronado went back to Mexico, but he left a priest, Fray Juan de Padilla, with several companions, to undertake the first missionary work ever attempted among the Plains Indians. Fray Juan was killed about three years later, out of jealousy, because he proposed visiting and teaching another tribe.

This must have been but a passing affection for the white man's teachings. Nearly two hundred years later, when they were visited by the French commander La Harpe, they were found practicing cannibalism, preparing to eat several prisoners taken from another tribe.

The Wichita slowly moved West and South and became a Texas people as time went on. The Tawakoni, the Waco, and several other tribes speaking the same language, had confederated with them, so that they were numerous and powerful. They also finally acquired a working knowledge of the advantages of civilization. We hear of them in 1758, repelling a Spanish attack upon their main village on the Red river, which was a well fortified place; displaying the flag of France, and not lacking for arms.

Later, they asked for peace, and also requested that a mission be established in their country, but it was refused them, and they went on the warpath again.

An epidemic of smallpox swept over Texas in 1801, and the Wichita suffered great losses from this scourge, about one-third of their number dying from the disease. The Osage came from the north on raids, and the white settlers were hostile, so that until the annexation of Texas to the United States, they were constantly decreasing in numbers.

When peace was established by government treaty in 1835, the Wichita proper moved to Oklahoma, where Fort Sill now stands, later moving to Rush Springs, while the Tawakoni and the Waco remained in Texas. These tribes were later included in peace treaties and were moved onto a reservation in Texas, but the Texans were so opposed to their presence that they were taken to a temporary reservation in Oklahoma.

The Comanche, always wild, had blamed the Wichita proper for an attack upon their people by United States troops, and had sprung upon the Wichita with such venom that they fled to Fort Arbuckle, where they were given protection.

There is not much more to their history. All these wars, division, disease, and the effect which so much change and bewilderment has upon uncivilized people, had weakened the nation until it could no longer flourish. The Civil War drove them to seek refuge in Kansas, and while there they suffered severely from disease and hardships. When they returned to Oklahoma, they were assigned a reservation, but later (1902) they were given allotments in severalty, and the rest of their land was opened for settlement.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Katzlmo, "the enchanted mesa," in New Mexico, was at one time inhabited, but the trail to its top was destroyed by falling rocks during a storm, and those left on the mesa perished.

Marriage among the Takelma was by purchase. The bride was bought for a certain price, and upon the birth of a child an additional sum was given her father.

Indian corn was found in cultivation from the southern extremity of Chile to the fiftieth parallel of north latitude.

## AMERICAN STORES CO. AMERICAN

## Direct Connections

Our direct connections with the sources of supply, far and near, assure you of always receiving Dependable Fresh Merchandise. This Producer to Consumer Plan also increases the buying power of Your Dollar when you shop daily in the neighborhood ASCO Store.

## Finest Domestic White

## Soup Beans

5c

## Reg. 19c Broken Slices

## Pineapple

big can 15c

Hawaiian fruit packed in sweet syrup.

Let us Do Your Bread Baking and save you time.



## Bread Supreme

large wrapped loaf 7c

## Victor Bread big pan loaf 5c

## Loose-Wiles Sunshine Specials

Raisin Fruit 1b 25c : Hydrox 1/2-lb 16c

## Layer Cakes from Our Own Bakeries

Long Jelly Bar each 25c  
Cocoanut Marshmallow each 25c

## Reg. 23c Cooked

## Corned Beef

can 19c

## ASCO Sauer Kraut

3 big cans 25c

## Reg. 19c Calif.

## Tuna Fish

can 15c

## Dinner Suggestions

Prudence Corned Beef Hash can 25c  
ASCO Chili Sauce bot 21c  
Finest Deep Sea Lobster can 33c  
ASCO Finest Tomatoes med can 10c  
Farmdale Tender Peas 2 cans 25c  
ASCO Shoopeg Corn 2 cans 25c

We invite you to try the Three Favorite Coffee Blends, note the aroma, flavor and quality that is possible through Direct Importing, Careful Blending and Fresh Roasting. A cup convinces.

## Victor COFFEE

3 lbs 50c Mild, Charming Flavor. Big Value.

## ASCO COFFEE

Rich, full flavor. Pleasing aromatic blend.

## Acme COFFEE

Packed in tins. Properly ground for percolator use.

## Reg. 9c Ritter Cooked

## Spaghetti

3 cans 20c

## ASCO Tomato Juice

Gold Seal Rolled White Oats 3 cans 20c

ASCO Pancake Flour 3 pkgs 25c

Reg. 25c Crisco 2 pkgs 17c

ASCO Tomato Catsup can 23c

ASCO Ground Black Pepper 2 bots 25c

1/4-lb can 10c

## Reg. 10c Fancy California

## Sweet Prunes

2 lbs 15c

Extra large, bright, meaty fruit for interesting dishes.

## Meat Values for the Week-End

Fresh Killed

Fancy Young

## Ducklings

23c

Glenwood Cranberry Jelly

big can 19c

## Genuine Lamb

Neck

Lamb

1b 10c

Shoulders

Lamb

1b 15c

Breast

Lamb

1b 5c

## Small Hindquarters Lamb

1b 28c

Legs

Lamb

25c

Loin

Chops

35c

Rib

Chops

28c

Rack

Chops

18c

## Short Forequarters Lamb

1b 15c

Large

Smoked Skinned

## HAMS

Whole or Shank Half

1b 19c

Cooked Ham (in can)

Whole, 1b 45c : Half, 1b 47c

Fresh Cut

BEEF

Hamburg Style

For Stewing

For Soup

1b 18c

1b 18c

1b 10c

Fresh

Fish

Fillets of Genuine Haddock

Fresh Sliced Codfish

Fresh Jersey Sea Trout (Cleaned)

Fancy Fresh Croakers (Cleaned)

1b 21c

1b 19c

1b 17c

1b 17c

## Hom-de-Lite Mayonnaise

10c

## Hom-de-Lite Mayonnaise

19c

Homekeepers wisely buy in ASCO Stores, for Your Money Goes Furthest Where Quality Counts.

These prices effective in our Newark stores



# GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TRAVELS

By James W. Brooks

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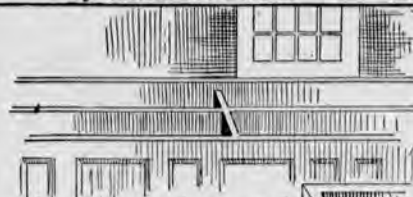
Historically Correct Sketches  
By CALVIN FADER



THE high tide of friendship between England and the Colonies was reached in 1765. In this quiet little town, in Hanover, Virginia, located a few miles east of Ashland, the latter on U.S. Route 1, was expressed the first definite opposition to the King. Patrick Henry made his first great speech in this case known as the "Parson's Cause."



**Patrick Henry**  
THE SILVER TONGUED ORATOR



PEWS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.

In St. John's Church at Richmond, Virginia, Patrick Henry made his impassioned plea for "Liberty or Death." Washington heard that speech. It is not on record that he made comment, but it created a deep impression as did Henry's speech in the "Parson's Cause," at Hanover, for these addresses involved fundamental principles that presaged trouble in the future.



## Lafayette's Escape

The 6th of September marked the 174th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, to whom all Americans are in debt for his ardent support of the cause of Liberty. The personal friendship of Washington and Lafayette, no less than their military association, forms one of the finest pages in the story of America.

In 1824, when Lafayette paid his last visit to the United States, he received at the hands of our people a reception that became one of the triumphs of history. Wherever he traveled over the country he was given (unmistakable testimony of the affection and gratitude in which he was held. Since then, while his name is as familiar to every American schoolboy as that of any native-born patriot of the Revolution, the facts of his life have been more or less forgotten.

One colorful episode of his vivid career is not often remembered, and as the event occurred during Washington's lifetime and has to do with his undying interest in Lafayette's fortunes, it should be recalled to popular attention.

Lafayette, as a result of his activities during the French Revolution, which broke forth soon after the establishment of the United States Government, was for some years imprisoned in an Austrian military stronghold. President Washington did everything that he could, within the limits of diplomatic usage, to obtain the release of his friend and former military subordinate, but his efforts were unavailing. But since Lafayette was liberated in 1797 and lived to exchange letters with Washington, it is probable that his old Commander in Chief knew of the daring attempt of a young American officer to set Lafayette free.

When Lafayette and Baron de Kalb came to America to aid in the war for Independence, they landed at Winyaw Bay, near Charleston, South Carolina. There they were entertained by the family of a patriot, Major Huger. The son of this soldier, who afterward became Colonel Francis Kinloch Huger, conceived for Lafayette one of those hero-worshipping affections which only a boy can know. Years later, long after America's successful war for freedom, and while Lafayette was still imprisoned in Austria, this Colonel Huger was in Europe engaged in study. There he fell in with a young German, a Dr. Bolman, another champion of liberty, who proposed to Huger an audacious plan for Lafayette's deliverance.

The two young men proceeded to Olmutz, where Lafayette was detained, and set up a campaign to cultivate, first of all, the good will of Lafayette's personal jailer. When this worthy's suspicions had been allayed, the two fellows contrived, through him, to furnish Lafayette with books to while away his hours of tedium. This practice having run on for some time without arousing misgivings in the jailer's mind, Huger and Bolman slipped through a book carefully annotated on the margins. These notations constituted a cipher message, and Lafayette was quick to detect that this particular volume contained more than met the eye. When he returned the book, it was with a note which said that he had read it "with marked attention" and was "charmed with its contents." The cipher, of course, laid out the plan for his escape.

The prison authorities were accustomed to permit Lafayette a certain amount of air and exercise outside the castle, usually in the form of a drive in a cabriolet, with a mounted guard in the rear and an armed soldier beside the driver. At times this drive continued to some distance from the castle walls, and Lafayette was even allowed to dismount and walk about with his guard. On the day planned for the escape, Lafayette was instructed to gain as great a distance as possible from the castle, while Huger and Bolman rode out from Olmutz with a third horse for Lafayette's use. This was accomplished, and at a signal the guard was overpowered, but just as Lafayette was about to mount the horse brought for him, the animal shied and ran away. Huger promptly insisted that Lafayette gallop away on the horse he himself had ridden, and although the alarm had been given, Lafayette succeeded in putting ten miles between himself and his pursuers and was well on his way to freedom.

Unfortunately he had not been made familiar with the country about Olmutz and, at a fork in the road, he took the wrong course and galloped straight into danger. Stopping to in-

quire his way, he was at once suspected as an escaping prisoner and turned over to a magistrate who soon learned who he was. The end of the affair, so far as concerned Lafayette, was his return to the castle and to more years of imprisonment before his final liberation.

The young American, Huger, a mere boy in his twenties, was soon enough taken and brought in chains before the authorities in Olmutz, who informed him that he stood to pay with his life as the penalty of his escape. In vain influential friends intervened to soften his fate, and for some time his case looked black. In the end it fell to the military commandant to deal with him, and this individual, Count Archo, turned out to have a soft heart. Huger was at length let off, on the lenient condition that he instantly leave the country, never to return.

If the Revolutionary historian, Alexander Garden, is a reliable authority, young Huger must have impressed the Austrian military veteran, for the old soldier, commenting on the younger man's reckless devotion to Lafayette, is reported to have said, "If ever I need a friend, I wish that friend may be an American."

George Washington, having failed in his own efforts to free Lafayette, did the next best thing. He characteristically deposited a substantial sum of money in an Amsterdam bank, for the use of Lafayette's impoverished wife. Not content with that, he kept Lafayette's son for a considerable time at Mount Vernon. As Lafayette, after his release, exchanged letters with his old Chief, Washington must certainly have learned of this attempt at the release of his friend, and so may have silently thanked the old Austrian commandant for his leniency toward the reckless young Huger.

## Give the Farmer a Break

"Nebraska farm property has depreciated very nearly 50 per cent in the past ten years."—Cedar County (Neb.) News.

Well, is that surprising? For ten years there has been a steady drive against the value of farm land. Not intentional, of course. But very real, nevertheless. For ten years politicians, newspapers, magazines, have been "bearing" the farm land market by telling the world that agriculture is down and out, that nobody can make money on a farm. Suppose for ten years there had been as steady a drive against the hardware business or the piano business or the furniture business? Isn't it certain that these businesses would have suffered incalculable harm, and that anybody having a hardware or a piano or a furniture store to sell would have to price it mighty cheap to get a buyer?

Isn't it time to give the farmer a break, to quit "knocking" his business and depreciating the price of his property? The truth is that right through this decade during which everybody has been pitying the poor farmer, hundreds of thousands of farmers have made money every year. The truth is that millions of farmers through all these hard years have made a good living for their families.

The truth is that right now agriculture, taking the country over, is in better shape than any other major industry!

The decline in the price of agricultural products since the depression began has been less than the decline in the price of non-agricultural commodities.

Proof of that last statement is found in a recent bulletin from the Department of Commerce which shows that the average percentage of decrease in the price of five leading agricultural products—wheat, cotton, butter, cheese, wool—using September, 1929, and August, 1931, as dates for comparison, has been 47. While the average percentage of decrease in the price of five non-agricultural commodities—petroleum, copper, tin, rubber, silver—has been 59. When comparison is made in the price of stocks on the market, agriculture makes an even better showing. Taking 404 stocks combined and the price fell from the high of 1929 to the low of 1931 an average of 58.5 per cent. Industrials fell 60.3 per cent. Rails fell 59 per cent. Utilities fell 53.8 per cent. Bank stock (New York City) fell 73 per cent.

In other words, if a man had invested his money in farm products in 1929 at the then prevailing prices he would have suffered less loss by this time than if he had invested in oil, copper, tin, rubber, silver or in any of the securities traded in in the stock exchanges. And that is only another way of saying over again that during this period of declining prices agriculture has suffered less than any other major industry.

So let us quit knocking agriculture. Let us quit selling the farming business short. Let us quit bearing the price of farm land. If it is true that the price of farm land in Nebraska, or any other State, is only half what it was ten years ago, then let us tell the world it is the best buy on the planet. Let us broadcast to everybody the striking and significant fact that right now, when the generosity of the country is being mobilized to carry the needy through the coming winter, nobody is worrying about the families on the farms. No relief agency has to be organized to carry them through the winter. The farmers of America have always taken care of themselves, and they always will.

## SUN BURN FATAL

William C. "Kinky" Johnson, 48, former middleweight boxer and for several years a judge on the State Boxing Commission, died Monday night in the Eastern Hospital of sunburn poisoning. Two weeks ago he accompanied a number of friends on a deep sea fishing trip, was badly burned and the poison developed last week.

## TELEVISION SHOWN

New Developments on Display at New York Radio Exhibit

Radio, looking forward to the day when pictures will be as thick in the air as sound, opened its new season Monday at its show at Madison Square Garden amid a background of television.

While it has many new models, most of them concentrating on compactness rather than massiveness, most of the attention is being given a demonstration of radio pictures on a screen ten feet square.

It is the first public showing of television of such dimensions.

## PETRIFIED TREE FOUND

Discovered in Anthracite Mine Near Pottsville

The petrified trunk of a tree, believed to have grown millions of years ago, which was found in the North Mahanoy mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., is attracting wide attention in Pottsville, Pa.

Petrified objects, it is said, are rarely discovered in anthracite mines, as the heat during the formative period of the coal has a destructive effect on practically all growths.

## Mr. Hoover's Appeal to the Legion

Without wishing to strain the parallel, we would remind the reader, apropos of President Hoover's address to the American Legion at Detroit, of the historic occasion in December, 1782, when Washington addressed the soldiers of the Continental Army. The war had been won at Yorktown the year previous, though peace had not yet been declared. The army was encamped at Newburgh and was becoming dangerously restive over its arrears in pay. A meeting of officers was arranged which Washington insisted upon attending.

After reading the first paragraph of the speech he had prepared, he begged the indulgence of his audience while he paused to put on his spectacles, saying with a smile, that he had "grown gray in the service of my country, and now find myself growing blind." Thereafter he proceeded to acknowledge the just claims of the army on the government while imploring its leaders to refrain from any expression or action calculated to disrupt or injure the nation for which they had fought.

The effect was electrical. On the motion of General Knox resolutions were adopted concurring in the policy urged by Washington. "Every doubt was dispelled," wrote Major Shaw in his journal, "and the tide of patriotism rolled again in its wonted course."

The country is once more in a grave emergency, which can be traced to the aftermath of a major conflict. Congress, to be sure, has been anything but recreant in providing for the army that answered its call, but there are mutterings and threats in the Legion to force the government into financial engagements which in the circumstances would strain its credit to the breaking point. To forestall the crystallization of this unpatriotic demand the President dropped the all-important problems importuning his attention in Washington and journeyed to Detroit to make his appeal in person, to the Legion's delegates. "I am led to do so," he told them, "at a time of most pressing duties because I wish to lay frankly before you important facts which I am sure you will wish to have, and I wish to point to an opportunity of service which you can give not alone to your members, but to the country at large."

There was nothing of querulousness or complaint in his address. He sketched the condition of the country and of the Treasury, he spoke of the great services already rendered by the legionnaires and he invited them to enlist in the fight for the restoration of prosperity and stability by opposing every further drain on Federal expenditures "until we have won this war against world depression."

"My mind goes back," he added "to the days of the war where you and I served in our appointed tasks." It is not as if Mr. Hoover had failed to bear his share of responsibility in the heat of the conflagration, or since, for that matter, in the grueling job of guiding the nation through the valley of hard times.

One cannot but be impressed by the dramatic circumstances of his hurried trip, or by the simple and even touching eloquence of his speech. And if the leaders of the Legion are worthy descendants of their Continental forefathers they will give it the same response accorded Washington's remarks.—The New York Herald-Tribune.

## FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW VERY POPULAR

North Carolina, following the lead of California and other states, has adopted a Financial Responsibility Law for motorists.

The law, of the familiar pattern, provides that a person failing to satisfy a judgment shall have his license suspended until he gives proof of financial responsibility, either through an insurance policy or a personal corporate surety bond.

This type of law is finding increasing support throughout the nation, and it is noteworthy that demand for unconditional compulsory automobile casualty insurance of the Massachusetts kind, is seldom heard. The experience of the Bay State, with its conquest courts, rising accident record, faked claims and increased insurance rates has acted as a warning to other commonwealths.

One can find little fault with the Financial Responsibility Law. Its principal virtue is that it puts the responsibility and cost where it belongs—on those who cause accidents—and does not penalize the careful, responsible driver. The negligent motorist holds the financial sack, as he should.

In all probability it will not be long before an appreciable number of states have similar laws to the benefit of the public at large.

## ENCORE

The restaurant customer had dined in gorgeous fashion.

"Tell the manager I want to see him," he said at last. When that individual appeared, "You the manager?" inquired the customer.

"I have that pleasure, sir."

"Well," said the customer, "five years ago I dined here, was unable to pay my bill, and you kicked me out."

"Very sorry indeed, sir," said the manager, with a perturbed, apologetic look; "but I'm sure you will understand that business is—"

"Oh, don't mention it. Might I trouble you again?"

## These Boys Got Jobs

Here's a story from Iowa: Two sons of a Methodist minister came home from college. Their father told them he would not be able to supply all the money they would need to continue their college work, and since there were so many unemployed he feared they would have to drop out for a year. They said all right, but they would look around. As a result of looking around they got jobs in a big poultry house, one at \$150 and the other at \$200 a month. Their father was so much surprised that he went to the poultry man to inquire about it, and the man told him he could employ a dozen men if they were like his boys, able to do the work and didn't have to be watched all the time.

And here's a story from Kansas: Again two brothers, half way through college, asked their father if he could get them jobs in the harvest field. He told them there would be more men than jobs and wages would be low. The next he heard from them they were driving tractors in a western Kansas wheat field. The work lasted five weeks and paid them \$3.00 a day and board. That job finished they bought a Ford for \$20.00, drove to Granby, Colorado, where they went to work in the lettuce fields the day they arrived at 50 cents an hour. They are there yet, at 50 cents an hour. They will be back in college when the term starts.

The man who sent in those two stories is a Federal employment agent, stationed at Grand Forks, N. D. By way of comment on this story of the boys he said: "The moral seems to be that there are jobs if one is looking for a job, that there are opportunities that are gilt-edged if one is looking for an opportunity, that success is here for those who will grab hold and hang on and believe in themselves and in the future of their country, that there is room here if one wants room, that this is a land of tomorrow just as much as it ever was in years past."

And then he adds in a pencilled postscript: "I put 218 men to work Monday." Wouldn't it be strange if this man is right, that after all the will to work is a big factor in finding work to do!

"If I were you," he said during a lull in the domestic storm, "I would have more sense."

"Of course you would," she responded agreeably.—Pathfinder.

He learned about COAL from us



He knew some things about coal . . . The number of pounds to the ton . . . how much he burned every year . . . and how much it cost!

But he didn't know that coal varied! He didn't know he could get more heat from less coal by burning Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite!

He didn't know that his heater could use coal of a more economical size! That slight changes in heater operation could bring increased comfort and greater convenience.

We advised him. He learned about coal from us. He's saving money he never expected to save . . . never knew he could save . . . And we have another customer.

Let us give you the service we gave him!

**E.J. Hollingsworth Co.**

LUMBER, COAL, MILLWORK, BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, GLASS, FENCING, FEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

PHONE 182

Newark, Delaware

Hard ANTHRACITE Coal







PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker and Mrs. J. M. Parker, of Akron, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Parker's mother, Mrs. M. F. McAllister, E. Main street.

Miss Anna Mary Little, of Steelton, Pa., is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Little, of near Newark.

Miss Katherine Hubert, of Norristown, Pa., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hubert.

Henry B. McVaugh left yesterday for a stay at Bethany Beach.

Mrs. T. J. Roberts and William W. Roberts are attending the Welsh quarterly conference at Bangor, Pa.

Norman LeCates, of Laurel, spent the week-end with friends in Newark.

Mrs. Lucy Worrall, Misses Helen and Alice Leach, attended the services at Barratt's Chapel yesterday.

Miss Ann W. Chalmers, a senior at the Temple University, resumed her studies at the University on Wednesday. She will spend the coming week-end at Camp Ockonickon, Medford Lakes, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Rose and daughter, Pearl, and Mr. Irvin Euwall spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Eliah Reed, of State Highway.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. V. Reybold and daughter, Patricia, spent the week-end with Mrs. Reybold's mother, Mrs. Walter H. Steel. They are now visiting Mr. Reybold's parents at Delaware City.

Bob Holloway, Jr., of Chestertown, Md., was a Newark visitor on Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Wright, Mrs. Rebecca Gable, Mrs. Norma Thomas, Adele and Hughes Thomas motored to Harpers Ferry, Va., on Sunday.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones, of near Newark, were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones of Germantown, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Waener and two children, Charles and Ann of Tacoma, Pa., and Mrs. John R. Samworth and two children, Ruth and Anna, of Pomeroy, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Strickland, Park Place, had as Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brackenridge, Mr. Francis Brackenridge, of Glenoldie, Pa., and Mr. Frank Williams, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Jean Strickland, of Elkton, spent the week-end with DuVal Cleaves.

Betty Jane Mumford, of Kells avenue, is doing very nicely at the Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, and is expected to return to her home this coming week-end.

Mrs. G. H. Lloyd, of Eastburn Heights, entertained her Tuesday afternoon bridge club this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Smith, of near Millford Cross Roads, had as their guests on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dugan and daughter, Winifred, of Woodside, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith and children, Robert and Gertrude, of Eastburn Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Tryens and children attended the marriage of Mr. Tryens' sister, Ethel C. Falk, to Mr. Anton P. Olson, of Germantown, Pa., Saturday, September 26th. The ceremony took place in St. James M. E. Church in Olney. Ann Bernyce Tryens was flower girl while Mrs. Tryens was matron of honor. The bride and bridesmaid upon their return from an extended wedding tour of Canada, will make their home in Olney.

Miss Leona Tryens and Mr. Lee League spent Sunday in Perryville as guests of Wilhelmina McKinney.

Mrs. A. Kolb, of New Haven, Conn., returned to her home after spending a week in Newark at the home of Mrs. L. Moore.

Mr. James King spent the week-end with Mrs. Vera L. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman W. Stradley, Miss Wilberta Stradley, Mrs. Annabelle Wooleyhan, John Wooleyhan, Mrs. Thomas Ross and daughter, Joan, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Worthington in Olney, Pa. Mrs. Worthington gave a birthday dinner for Mr. Worthington and Mrs. Stradley. Both birthdays fall on the same date.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Lynam, Mrs. Martha E. Young spent several days last week with Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Young at Middleburg, Va.

Miss Marie Louise Griner, of Havre, France, is the first foreign student at the Women's College, University of Delaware, to study at the college

through the scholarship of the International Institute of Education. She is a freshman in the Arts and Science Department and will study at Women's College for one year.

Mrs. Theodore Gale, of Pennsville, N. J., is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. George Chalmers, of near Newark.

Little Patricia Ann Chalmers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Chalmers, is celebrating her second birthday this afternoon, at her home on Prospect avenue.

P. M. Sherwood, Former Merchant and Newsdealer, Dies

Peter M. Sherwood, aged 76 years, died at his home on Cleveland avenue, Monday afternoon. He had been in poor health for several years, and in February of this year suffered a stroke from which he never recovered. For many years Mr. Sherwood conducted a general store on Main street, at the present site of Hopkins Brothers, and was the local agent for various newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Sherwood was born at Petersburg, Kent county, Delaware, but came to Newark nearly 50 years ago and has lived here every since. He retired from business several years ago.

In addition to his wife he is survived by one brother, James Madison Sherwood, of Willow Grove, Kent county, who was a member of the Legislature some years ago, and five sisters, Mrs. Jennie Dance, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Fannie Wise, Mrs. Sue Merrick and Miss Sherwood, all of Wilmington. For many years he had been a member and official of Welsh Tract Baptist Church.

The funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and interment was made in Welsh Tract cemetery.

ELECTRICAL FIRE PREVENTIONS

Obsolete wiring is dangerous. Many electrical fires could be avoided if the wiring and equipment was installed properly and permanently, instead of making temporary installations.

The fuses at the switch cutout box and at the branch circuit box act as safety valves for your electric wiring and equipment. When a fuse blows out, there is usually a reason for it doing so. It is usually an indication that a circuit is either overloaded or there is a "short circuit" in that particular circuit, or in the electrical equipment connected to that particular circuit.

Electrical Habits That Should Be Avoided!

When a fuse blows out, always replace it with a new fuse. Never put pennies, tinfoil or other things in back of a defective fuse. It may cause a fire.

When you have to leave your electric iron, always turn it off, it may cause a fire while you are gone.

Floor lamps, bridge lamps and various other equipment are usually wired with cheap wire and should be rewired when it commences to kink or show signs of wear.

Running electric cords under rugs, etc., is another dangerous practice. If your electric vacuum cleaner or any other electric appliance commences to smoke, never continue to use it. Turn it off at once and have it examined by a reliable electrician.—Contributed by Leon A. Potts, Electrical Engineer.

WELL KNOWN RESIDENT DIES. FUNERAL TO BE HELD SAT.

Miss Kate Whann Darlington died Tuesday morning at the home of her nephew, Frank Moody, Maplehurst Farm, Newark.

Miss Darlington was the daughter of Samuel and Mary L. (Reece) Darlington. Her father, Samuel Darlington, built the first house erected on Delaware avenue, now the residence of John B. Miller, and was one of the contractors in charge of the erection of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. She has made her home in or near Newark during her entire life. She is survived by one brother, Samuel Darlington of Wilmington, and several nieces and nephews. Among these are O. D. Rambo, of Iron Hill; Mrs. Lee Murray of near Stanton, and Frank Moody, with whom she made her home.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at her late home, with interment at the Head of Christiana Cemetery.

STATE THEATRE TO BE PAINTED

Work of re-painting was begun this morning on the State Theatre, Newark's only amusement place. The work is being done by Newstad, of Wilmington.

The Macedonian Call will be the Lesson Topic by the BARACA CLASS at the Presbyterian Sunday School NEWARK Sunday, Sept. 27 9.45 A. M.

Elroy W. Steedle Representing Continental-American Life Insurance Company 78 Amstel Ave. Phone 268W 42,137.

FORTY LEGIONNAIRES ATTEND MEETING AT DOVER TUESDAY

Ira S. Brinser, of Newark, Elected Historian

Forty Legionnaires, representing eleven of the fourteen Posts in the State, were present at the installation of officers for the Department of Delaware, held in the rooms of the Walter L. Fox Post, Dover, Tuesday evening.

Herman H. Hanson, the new commander, and who is a past commander of Fox Post, was present. Mr. Hanson has been active in Post and departmental affairs since the Legion was formed.

The new officers were installed by the retiring commander, S. B. I. Duncan, of New Castle. In addition to the department commander, the following officers were elected at the department convention in Wilmington on July 1:

Vice-commander, Earl Donoho, Seaford; chaplain, the Rev. William Gibson, New Castle; historian, Prof. Ira S. Brinser, Newark; sergeant-at-arms, George H. Pusey, Wilmington.

The new executive committee is composed of the department commander and vice-commander, and five outstanding Legionnaires from various parts of the State, as follows:

S. B. I. Duncan, New Castle; Edward A. Mulrooney, Wilmington; Earle E. Ewing, Wilmington; Anthony Summers, Milford, and E. G. Emmert, Rehoboth.

The following departmental officers and chairmen have been selected by the new commander to assist in carrying on the work for the coming year.

Service officer, John J. Dugan, Wilmington; assistant service officer, John J. Walsh, Wilmington; Child Welfare officer, Howard T. Ennis, Stockley; Americanism officer, Victor E. Devereaux, Delaware City; Boy Scout officer, Earl F. Coffin, Wilmington; legislative chairman, John P. LeFevre, Esq., Dover; membership chairman, Edward H. Naylor, New Castle; foreign relations chairman, Thomas W. Miller, Wilmington; distinguished guests chairman, Thomas W. Miller, Wilmington; employment officer, the Rev. Parke W. Huntington, Wilmington; tri-State hospital chairman, Clarence P. Taylor, Wilmington; publicity officer, Christie A. Truitt, Dover.

A sub-committee on Child Welfare work was also appointed, consisting of one representative of each county, as follows: William T. Lynam, Jr., Esq., Wilmington; George Ehinger, Dover, and the Rev. D. John R. Crosby, Seaford. The above committee will assist the Welfare officer and cooperate with a similar committee from the Legion Auxiliary to be appointed by the State president, Mrs. Jacob Ehrlich.

At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served.

On October 1, Post installation of officers was held at New Castle; October 5, Post No. 21, of Wilmington, will install, while the Walter L. Fox Post, of Dover, will hold their installation meeting on October 13.

Casa Loma Orchestra to Play at Company E Club Dance

Featuring the Casa Loma Orchestra's third appearance at the Elkton Armory, members of the Co. E Club will sponsor their second annual Autumnal Ball, there, on the evening of October 9. Casa Loma will be remembered as the sensational group which furnished music for the club's first Easter dance, on April 22, 1930, and for a similar affair last spring.

Jack Richmond, Casa Loma's former vocalist, whose praises are sung by all who heard him when that band made its two previous Elkton appearances, is no longer associated with the group, but the remainder of the band's personnel is the same. Many who attend the approaching cotillion will remember some of the more prominent members of the orchestra, among whom is Mel Janssen, who plays the violin and leads the band.

Just prior to Casa Loma's trip to this section for the Autumnal Ball, the band will complete an engagement at Castle Farms, Cincinnati, Ohio. Throughout the past summer the group has successfully filled a prolonged engagement at Atlantic City.

TO DEMONSTRATE CANNING OF MEAT

On Tuesday, October 6, beginning at 9:30 a. m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Palmer, on the Elkton Road between Glasgow and Bear, Mrs. Kate Henley Daugherty, County Home Demonstration Agent, will demonstrate the canning of six months old calf. This will be an all-day demonstration, and Mrs. Daugherty will be assisted by Miss Pearl MacDonald, State Nutrition Specialist, and two members from each of the New Castle County Home Demonstration Clubs.

The demonstration is open to everyone interested in learning how to can meat on the farm; whether it be chicken, pork or beef.

Mrs. Daugherty states that after the demonstration, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will have on the shelves of their pantry a winter supply of steak, roast, stew, soup stock and beef scrap.

"This is the first time," continues Mrs. Daugherty, that the canning of a whole beef on a farm in Delaware has been attempted by the Home Demonstration Clubs, and it is expected to prove of great interest and value to the farm people of our section."

LIONS CLUB VISITED BY DISTRICT GOVERNOR

District Governor Richard Simmons, of Frederick, Md., was the guest speaker at the Lions Club Tuesday evening at the Washington House. Mr. Simmons spoke on the good civic clubs of the country are doing. He touched on the danger of communistic propaganda being floated in this country and called on Lionism to combat this menace.

The wives of the Lions members were guests. Birthday prizes were won by Mrs. Frank Fader and Mrs. Merle Sigmund.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

It's Just Around the Corner

Now is the best time to check the contents of your Medicine Cabinet and stock up with winter remedies. We have a new supply of Cough Syrups, including all the best known brands, with the Old Reliable Rhodes Cough Syrup. A full line of Hot Water Bottles in variety of prices and grades.

RHODES DRUG STORE

Newark, Delaware

FEATURING THE SENSATIONAL

Co. "E" Club WILL PRESENT ITS SECOND ANNUAL

Autumnal Ball STATE ARMORY ELKTON, MD. Friday Evening October 9, 1931

Semi-Formal Dancing 9 'Till 1 Subscription \$3.00 per Couple

RED MEN ELECT OFFICERS

At a regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Minnehaha Tribe, No. 23, I. O. R. M., elected the following officers for the next six months: Sachem, James Beers; Senior Sagamore, Frank Owens; Junior Sagamore, W. N. Heavellow; Prophet, William Carey; Trustee 18 months, Walter Campbell; Representative to Great Council, Clifton Ivens.

The election proved very interesting, especially in the selection of trustee, when it took five ballots to decide a winner.

The raising up team under the direction of John W. Buckingham, Deputy Great Sachem, was out in force, and put the finishing touches on before going to Wawa on Monday evening. On Tuesday they trail to Andastaka, at Newport, and on Thursday to Little Bear, and the team and any members who wish to go are requested to be on hand no later than 7:30 o'clock. On Tuesday evening Minnehaha will call their meeting at 7 o'clock, so the members can go to Newport.

On this Saturday a large delegation will trail to Laurel to greet the Great Inchoonee of the Reservation of the United States.

JR. O. U. A. M.

Councilor Lee Nichols of the American Flag Council, No. 28, Jr. O. U. A. M., announced at the session last Monday night that fall activities would be in full order for October. Next Monday's session will be devoted to consideration of new candidates, also business of vital nature.

Thursday, October 15, at 907 Tattall street, Wilmington, a Junior

Millions for Protection

Farm Bureau Auto Insurance policies are backed by assets of more than two million dollars. The low cost protection guarantees freedom from anxiety and worry when you have an accident. We write special policies for farmers and for town and small city car owners.

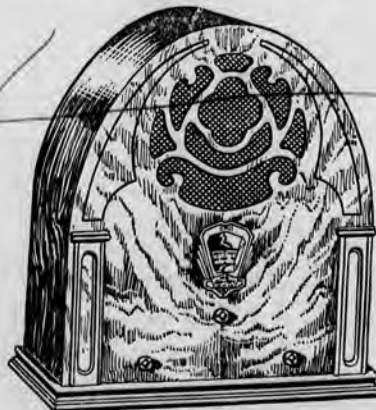
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NEWARK

DELAWARE

Rally will be held. This will be opened to your wives and friends. National Secretary John L. Wilmeth will be the chief speaker. Special music will be on also.

Monday evening October 19, a short session will be held in our chamber after which we will visit the new school building. We hope to greet Supt. Brinser with a large crowd of brothers.

Monday evening October 26, our State Board will make their official visitation to our Council.

Help boost these meetings by being on the job one and all.—A. Neal Smythe, Pub. Chr.

K. OF P.

On Monday night Osceola Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, conferred the rank of Knight on a class. A large crowd was on hand to witness the ceremony, which was well done. On Tuesday evening a delegation of Past Chancellors attended the Triangle Club's meeting in Wilmington.

RECOVERING FROM OPERATION Miss Agnes Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, of Delaware avenue, who is a student nurse at the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, was operated on for appendicitis at the hospital on Saturday. Miss Miller is recovering very nicely from the operation.

CARD PARTY

Newark Chapter, Order Eastern Star, will hold a benefit card party in Fraternal Hall, Thursday evening, October 8th, at 8 o'clock. Bridge and five hundred will be played.

MISSIONARY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held at the church, Thursday, October 8. The members are requested to be on hand with food contributions promptly at 1 o'clock. A covered dish luncheon will be served.

T. M. SWAN Chiropractor (Palmer Graduate) 49 W. Main Street Newark, Del. Phone 429 Office Hours: Daily 11 to 1, and 2 to 5 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9

JOHN M. LACEY & SONS STANTON FLORISTS

We have received our shipment of bulbs from Holland, such as:

Hyacinths Darwin Tulips Cottage Tulips Jonquils Narcissus Daffodils Double Tulips

NOTICE

Bulbs should be planted between September 29 and October 31 for best results.

Stanton, Del.

Phone Wil. 31485



# GAME AND FISH LAWS

## STATE OF DELAWARE

### 1931

Correspondence intended for the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners should be addressed to the Chief Game and Fish Warden, Clarence S. Foster, Dover, Delaware.

#### BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS

##### DOVER, DELAWARE

President, Robt. P. Robinson, Wilmington Vice-President, Wilbert Rawley, Leipsic  
Secretary-Treasurer, John S. Isaacs, Ellendale

One of the interesting things to know is that every person holding a license for hunting or fishing prescribed by law can arrest violators.

The Delaware laws in relation to Migratory Birds do not, in some respects, conform to the Federal Regulations. For the information of the public The Post will also publish an abstract of the Federal Laws and Regulations for the protection of Migratory Birds.

Where the Federal and State laws conflict, the law which is the most restrictive governs.

#### OPEN SEASONS

	Begins	Ends
Frog	May 1	Dec. 31
Squirrel	Sept. 1	Oct. 15
Rails (except Coots and Gallinules)	Sept. 1	Nov. 30
Sora	Sept. 1	Nov. 30
Dove (New Castle County)	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Dove (Kent and Sussex Counties)	Sept. 1	Dec. 15
Fox	Oct. 1	Apr. 30
Raccoon and Opossum	Oct. 15	Jan. 15
Wild Ducks	Oct. 15	Jan. 31
(Note: Wood Duck or Summer Duck, Elder Duck and Swan cannot be killed at any time)		
Geese and Brant	Oct. 15	Jan. 31
Coots and Gallinules	Oct. 15	Jan. 31
Snipe	Oct. 15	Jan. 31
Woodcock	Nov. 1	Dec. 31
Quail	Nov. 15	Dec. 31
Rabbit	Nov. 15	Dec. 31
Skunk, Mink, Otter and Muskrat	Dec. 1	Mar. 10
(Note: On embanked meadows in New Castle County muskrat may be taken until Mar. 20)		
(Note: All other migratory birds are definitely and cannot be killed at any time)		

#### FISH

##### Inland Waters Only

Bass	May 25	Feb. 1
Pike and Pickerel	May 25	Mar. 1
Brook Trout	Apr. 16	Aug. 15
Shad and Sturgeon	Mar. 1	June 5
Carp	Aug. 10	June 1
Eel (with fykes and nets)	(Closed season in Kent County)	
	Sept. 16 to Nov. 29	
Crappie	(No closed season)	
	(Sunday net fishing prohibited)	

#### FISH

##### Delaware River and Bay Only

Sturgeon	(No closed season)	
Shad	Mar. 1	June 10
Carp	(No closed season)	
Rock	Nov. 1	May 1
(Note: Rock Fish weighing more than 20 pounds cannot be taken)		
Trout or Weak Fish	July 1	June 10
Herring	Mar. 1	June 10
Eel	(No closed season)	
(Net fishing prohibited from 2 P. M. of every Saturday to Midnight of the following Sunday)		

(Continued from Last Week)

2528. Sec. 171. Fish; Size Unlawful to Have in Possession.—It shall be unlawful to have in possession any large mouth bass, small mouth bass, pike, pickerel, or wall-eyed pike, or pike-perch under the length of ten inches; any black perch, rainbow, brown or brook trout under the length of six inches; any sturgeon under the length of four and one-half feet; any eel under the length of twelve inches. Any fish taken which is under the length prescribed for the respective species named in this section shall be returned to the water with wet hands as quickly as possible and with least possible injury.

All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed in so far as the inconsistency may occur only.

2529. Sec. 172. Hook and Line Fishing Permitted, Nets Prohibited.—It shall be unlawful to take or catch any game fish in any of the waters of this State at any time except with hook and line, which shall always be under the immediate observation of the person using it and it shall also be unlawful for any person to set or place any net, trap, seine, fyke, or other device or contrivance whatever at any time of the year in any of the fresh water ponds or fresh water streams in this State (except in waters where the lunar tide regularly ebbs and flows and in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) for the purpose of catching any kind of fish whatsoever or for any other purpose. Provided that the owner or tenant of any fresh water pond or stream may catch therein for his own family consumption only, non-game fish with a net not smaller than a three-inch mesh stretched measure, and any game fish caught therein shall be at once returned to the water with wet hands and with the least possible injury. All Sections or parts of Sections of said Chapter 74 inconsistent with this Section or any part thereof are hereby repealed.

2530. Sec. 173. Use of Set Lines, Net, Fyke, Trap, Explosive, etc., Unlawful.—It shall be unlawful to make use of any set line, net, trap, fyke, explosive, chemical, poison, device or contrivance whatever, except as provided by law, for the purpose of taking, killing or destroying any fish in any waters of this State. The unlawful setting or placing of any of the devices or substances named in this section shall constitute an offense against the provisions thereof and said devices and substances when found unlawfully set or placed shall be confiscated by the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Delaware and disposed of as said Board shall see fit.

2531. Sec. 174. Pollution of Streams; Unlawful.—It shall be unlawful to pollute any of the waters of this State in any way by permitting the entry therein of any waste or deleterious substance in sufficient quantities to injure or destroy any fish or render same unfit for food.

2532. Sec. 175. Nets; Size of Mesh; Use of in Tidal Waters.—It shall be lawful in any of the waters in the State of Delaware, wherein the lunar tide regularly ebbs and flows and in the waters of Rehoboth, Indian River and Assawoman Bays, and Indian River and their tributaries, to take according to law, fish in haul nets, fykes and pound nets of not less than two inches and gill nets of not less than three inches mesh, stretched measure while being fished. Provided, that it shall be unlawful setting a net in any of the Bays of this State within one-half mile of the mouth of any tributary stream except that it shall be unlawful to set any fyke or gill net in the Indian River Inlet and Rehoboth Bay Inlet within two miles of the mouth of the Indian River Inlet; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to obstruct the fisheries of any stream or canal in this State by the setting of any net or part thereof across the current or the channel or any part thereof.

2533. Sec. 176. Nets; Lawful to Use Dip Nets, Minnow Nets and Eel Pots.—It shall be lawful to take minnows for bait in minnow nets, fish in dip nets, and eels according to law in eel baskets or pots.

2534. Sec. 177. Daily Limit on Game Fish.—One person may take or catch lawfully in any one day during the open seasons prescribed respectively not to exceed the following numbers of fish:

Large mouth bass, small mouth bass or black bass, 6. Rainbow, brown, brook or speckled trout, 6. Pike-perch, pike, pickerel and wall-eyed pike, 6. Crappies, calico bass, strawberry bass, goggle-eye sunfish, sunfish or yellow neds, 12.

2535. Sec. 178. Stakes, Length Regulated.—It shall be unlawful in setting any gill net or eel pot in any of the waters of this State, except tidal waters to use stakes which do not extend at least three feet out of water at all times.

2536. Sec. 179. Fishing with Net Between Saturday Midnight and Midnight Sunday; Prohibited.—It shall be unlawful to fish with nets in any of the waters of this State between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing.

#### SECTION 5

##### Miscellaneous

2538. Sec. 181. Board May Take Game and Fish for Propagating, etc.—It shall be lawful for the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of this State to take any game birds, animals, or fish in or out of season in any way for strictly propagating and restocking purposes.

2539. Sec. 182. Violations of Secs. 180 to 181; Penalty.—Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 180 to 181, inclusive, of this Chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, and costs for each offense, and failing to pay forthwith such fine and costs unless an appeal be taken, shall be committed to the Jail or Workhouse, of the County where the offense was committed, for thirty days unless such fine and costs be sooner paid.

2540. Sec. 198. Broadkill River and Tributaries; Closed Season for Shad; Lawful Nets; Violations, Misdemeanors; Penalties; Possession or Sale of Shad Caught Out of Season, Unlawful; Penalty.—It shall be unlawful to catch or take from the waters of Broadkill River and its tributaries in any manner whatsoever, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon of every Saturday and sunrise of the Monday next ensuing, and also between the first day of June in each and every year, and the first day of March, thence next ensuing.

It shall be unlawful for any person to catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, shad from the said waters, except by the following means, namely: Haul seines, drift nets and bow nets; the size of the meshes of said seines shall conform to the general law governing the same; provided, that it shall be lawful to set seines across said river for periods of not more than thirty minutes and to use rattlers or other device for driving fish.

Whoever shall violate the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace in and for Sussex County, shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, for each and every offense so committed.

It shall be unlawful for any person to take in any manner whatever any shad in said river above the place on said river known as "Sand Haul" or to have in his or her possession, or expose for sale any shad caught in the Broadkill River or any of its tributaries within the jurisdiction of this State between the first day of June in any year and the first day of March thence next ensuing, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every shad so had in possession or exposed for sale, to be recovered in an action of debt, with costs of suit, by any person or persons in his or their names, before any Justice of the Peace in the County or where the defendant resides or lives. And in all prosecutions or proceedings under this Section both parties may be sworn as witnesses. One-half of the penalty imposed shall be paid to the informer.

2568. Sec. 211. Bona Fide Citizen Defined.—Whenever the words "bona fide citizen" appear in any of the fish laws of this State, it shall mean that such bona fide citizen shall have lived and had his home or domicile within the limits of this State for one year next preceding his application to fish in the waters of this State, and be assessed.

2569. Sec. 212. Chief Game and Fish Warden; Appointment; Term of Office.—The Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Delaware shall appoint some suitable person Chief Game and Fish Warden of the State of Delaware who shall serve at the pleasure of the said Board.

2570. Sec. 213. Chief Game and Fish Warden; Duties.—It shall be the duty of the said Chief Game and Fish Warden of the State of Delaware to protect, propagate and distribute game and fish throughout the State, to enforce the game and fish laws of the State, and to perform such other work as may be required of him by the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Delaware.

2570. A. 213. A. That rabbits, quail and pheasants shall be distributed by the Chief Game and Fish Warden throughout the State except the City of Wilmington; the number of rabbits, quail and pheasants allotted to each County shall be distributed equally among the representative districts of that County.

2571. Sec. 214. Chief Game and Fish Warden; Compensation.—The said Chief Warden shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly by the State Treasurer.

2572. Sec. 215. Chief Game and Fish Warden; Power to make Arrests and to Summon Posse Comitatus.—The said Chief Game and Fish Warden shall have power and is given authority to make arrests of persons violating the laws of this State in relation to fish and fisheries, and should he deem it necessary he may call in the aid of any person or persons, boat or boats, vessel or vessels, with their crew as a posse comitatus in the enforcement of said laws.

2573. Sec. 216. Shark, Porpoise and Herring-Hog Fishing in Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean Regulated; License, How Obtained; Fees; Penalty.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to catch or take or to attempt to catch or take from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within three nautical miles of the coast line of this State or from the waters of the Delaware Bay within the jurisdiction of the State of Delaware with purse or shirred nets, any shark, porpoise or herring-hogs without having first obtained a license therefor in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

Any person, firm or corporation intending to catch or take sharks, porpoises or herring-hogs with purse or shirred nets from the waters aforesaid shall make an application to the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Delaware for a license to take sharks, porpoises or herring-hogs with purse or shirred nets from the waters aforesaid. Upon receipt of such application the said Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, and upon the payment to the said Board of the sum of one hundred dollars for each steam, nantha or oil vessel, not over one hundred and twenty-five net tons, and two hundred dollars for each vessel over one hundred and twenty-five net tons, and twenty-five dollars for each vessel other than steam or sailing vessel with tenders to be so employed in the taking of sharks, porpoises or herring-hogs by means of such purse or shirred nets, and twenty-five dollars for each vessel other than steam or sailing vessel to be employed in taking sharks, porpoises or herring-hogs as aforesaid, as a license fee, shall issue to such person, firm or corporation a license to catch and take shark, porpoises or herring-hogs with purse or shirred nets from the waters aforesaid. Such licenses shall all expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year issued.

(Continued Next Week)

## Business Beating Back

Business and employment conditions that were either slightly improved or showed no further recession during the week ended September 5, were reported from 30 localities to the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief and made public September 10 by Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director. The reports were from field representatives of the Department of Commerce.

In some of the areas, notably in New England, upturns were shown for many industries, while in other sections expansion of commercial plans and renewed confidence in the future was shown, the reports stated.

Wilmington, Del.: The output of the leather industry has increased and present production is at 60 to 70 per cent of normal. Manufacturers expect a good season. Textile business is improved and the trade is optimistic toward the future. Rayon sales have been especially good in this territory with the plant working at full capacity seven days a week. The vulcanized fiber business is fair and machinery prospects are better, due to increased inquiries received.

Buffalo: The consensus of opinion among industrialists indicates that a general increase in the number of working hours was expected to begin September 1 in numerous industries. The full working week was expected to be reestablished in many factories as well as the usual number of working hours per day. Some additional employment of workers is anticipated.

The new Ford assembling plant was officially opened September 1, and it is estimated that eventually 1,000 additional men will be added to Buffalo payroll through this one source alone. Recent government contracts for airplanes to be constructed locally assures the retention of the present number of employees indefinitely, and this particular industry has been one of the local bright spots.

Returns from the 1930 census show that one-third the population of New York City is foreign born. Of its 6,930,446 people, 327,706 are negroes and 15,515 are of other colored races. During the past ten years the white population shows an increase of 20.7%, while the negro population shows a gain of 114.9%.

Boston, Mass.: The First National Bank of Boston reports that New England still makes the most favorable showing of any section in the country. After allowances have been made for seasonal variations, their

index reached the highest point since April, 1930. For the first seven months of this year, New England's industrial output was only 5 per cent below last year, compared with a 15 per cent decline for the country as a whole. Since January, 1931, New England shoe production has been 10 per cent ahead of last year, and wool consumption 20 per cent ahead.

The daily average volume of federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ending Sept. 9 as reported by the federal reserve banks and made public by the Federal Reserve Board Sept. 10 was \$1,232,000,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$203,000,000 compared with the corresponding week of 1930.

Detroit, Sept. 8.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 former employees of the Ford Motor Company went back to work today. Letters were sent out last week asking the workers to return. Ford officials said they planned to have 50,000 men at work by the middle of September.

## Apples and How To Use Them

One of the foods always supplied in quantity in our childhood home was dried apples in addition to the bushels of fresh apples stored in the cellar, says Miss Pearl MacDonald, of the Extension Service, University of Delaware.

This was a thrift measure as the apples used for drying were those which would not keep for any length of time. Also, if there was a shortage of jars, apples were dried instead of being canned as applesauce.

At the present time, suggests Miss MacDonald, drying apples which do not have keeping qualities might be an inexpensive way of providing a good winter supply of fruit.

Apples are among our most desirable fruits. They are palatable, nutritious, healthful and, this year, are inexpensive. They can be used in a great variety of ways. They may be served at meal.

Method of Drying:—Wash, wipe dry, pare, core and cut in slices one-third to one-half inch thick; or, pare, core as for baked apples and cut in slices crosswise one-third to one-half inch thick. Drop into cold water, if desired, to which has been added one tablespoonful of salt to the gallon. Remove from the water, wipe off excess moisture with soft cheesecloth or other clean absorbent fabric. Spread on pans or trays one layer thick, and expose to rays of sun or oven heat. If the apples are to be dried in the sun, it is often well to put them in a warm oven for a few hours until the skin covering forms on them, and then put them in the sun. If the apples are to be oven dried the oven heat should be kept at a low, even temperature. Have the oven just warm enough to dry the fruit slowly and not to cook it. As the fruit dries, stir and heap up occasionally and then respread.

The Apples need not be dropped into the slightly salted water unless desired. However, this keeps the apples from becoming quite so dark in the process of drying.

If apples are being sun dried, they should be protected from flies by mosquito netting or cheese cloth, or some type of screen.

Ways To Use Dried Apples  
Apple Sauce:—Wash dried apples, cover with water and soak over night. Cook slowly until tender. Add sugar to sweeten lightly. Let cool and serve.

Brown Betty:—Cover bottom of greased baking dish with stale bread crumbs. Add a generous layer of cooked dried apples. Sprinkle with little nutmeg or cinnamon, dot with bits of butter. Moisten with apple juice if needed. Bake in a moderate oven. May serve with cream or hard sauce or Foamy Sauce.

Foamy Sauce:—2 eggs; ¼ to ¾ cup sugar; lemon juice and grated rind; dash salt. Beat whites until stiff and gradually add sugar, beating well. Beat yolks, combine, add juice of one lemon and grated rind.  
Apple Ham Casserole:—Select a slice of ham one inch thick, rub with brown sugar. Stick several whole

cloves in the ham and place in baking dish. Cover with dried apples which have been soaked. Sprinkle lightly with brown sugar. Heat and add one cup of water in which apples were soaked. Cover and bake until tender.

Apple Sauce Cake:—1-3 cup apple sauce made from dried apples; 1½ teaspoons soda dissolved in the apple sauce; ¼ cup butter; ¼ cup seedless raisins; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; ¼ teaspoon cloves; 2 cups flour; 1 cup sugar. Cream butter, add sugar gradually; then the apple sauce mixed with soda. Stir in flour, spices and raisins flour. Bake in moderate oven.

## How About England?

"Let Congress promptly remove the obstacle to foreign trade, and keep the American flag flying high in world markets."

Thus shouts a Journalistic critic of the Hawley-Smoot bill, demanding, with all the emphasis of double column and bold face type, that Congress immediately be called in special session for the revision downward of the rates in the bill in order that by offering other countries a better market here for their goods we may be able to sell more of our own products abroad.

Let us test the efficacy of that plea by the experience of Great Britain. From London within the past few days comes the statement that during the first eight months of this year Britain's imports were valued at \$2,700,000,000, whereas her exports were barely 1,500,000,000, leaving an adverse balance of trade of \$1,200,000,000.

Now Britain is on a free trade basis. Certainly it cannot be claimed that her difficulty in selling abroad is due to tariff duties which prevent other countries from selling to her. And yet in the brief period of eight months she was able to sell only a little more than half as much as she bought. In the face of these figures what becomes of the theory that countries buy where they sell. In the face of these figures what assurance can any one give that if our tariff were lowered even to a revenue-only basis, we would be able to sell a single dollar's worth of anything we manufacture or produce more than we do now?

In the case of Great Britain, other countries take advantage of her low tariff or no tariff to sell immense quantities of their goods in her markets, but they obviously feel under no obligation to buy from her in return.

And that is precisely what would happen to us if our duties should be reduced. Other countries would joyfully flood our markets with the stuff they had to sell but they would buy from us only the things they could get here cheaper than they could get anywhere else.

For a hundred and fifty years the United States, except for brief periods, has had a protective tariff, and under that protective tariff our foreign trade has shown a steady balance in our favor. That balance has been in our favor under the Hawley-Smoot law. Why change it—and risk the experience Great Britain is having?

Cottage cheese is delicious in salads. Pile it lightly on lettuce leaves or shredded cabbage. Add a colorful garnish such as diced pickled beet, strips of pimiento, chopped green pepper, a sliced raw tomato, and French mayonnaise, or boiled dressing. Or, for a more elaborate salad, mix the cheese with chopped nuts or olives and form into balls or molds in cups. Cottage cheese also combines well with fruits fresh, stewed, or canned, in salads.

## WELL DIGGING - WELL CLEANING AND PUMP REPAIRING

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Wilmington, Delaware



Thursday, October 1, 1931

THE NEWARK POST, NEWARK, DELAWARE

7

# Sunday School Lesson

Lesson for October 4

THE MACEDONIAN CALL

**GOLDEN TEXT**—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, in remission of sins: and whosoever shall be baptized, shall be saved. (Mark 16:15-16)

**TOPIC**—Paul Takes the Gospel to Other Lands.

**PRIMER TOPIC**—Paul Takes the Gospel to Europe.

**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—How Christianity Came to Europe.

**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—What Took Paul to Europe.

1. Finding an Assistant for Paul (Acts 13:13-15).

2. Contention over John Mark (vv. 16-17).

3. Paul's proposal (v. 36). This was to redress the scenes of their mission-ary endeavor to find out what progress the believers were making in their Christian life.

4. Determination of Barnabas (v. 37). This was to take with them John Mark. Mark was Barnabas' nephew (Col. 4:10).

5. Paul's opposition (v. 38). He was suspicious of Mark because of his desertion on the first journey (Acts 13:13).

6. Their separation (vv. 39-41). Their contention was so sharp that they separated. Paul's leadership under God in the evangelization of the world presumably entitles him to a clearer understanding of Mark. Mark should have another chance, but Paul's sternness brought him to his senses. God overruled this incident to the wider extension of the work. Barnabas took Mark and sailed to Cyprus. Paul chose Silas.

7. Finding Timothy (10:1-23).

8. The place (v. 1). It was the very place where Paul on his first journey had endured cruel stoning. The conversion of this young man may be regarded as fruitage of his testimony at that time.

9. His parentage (v. 1). His mother was a believing Jewess and his father a Greek.

10. His character (v. 2). He had a good reputation in the church at Lystra and Iconium.

11. His circumcision (v. 3). Timothy had not been circumcised, doubtless because his father was a Gentile. In order to avoid offense among the Jews, Paul circumcised him.

12. The ministry of Paul and Timothy through the cities (vv. 4, 5). They went through the cities and delivered the decrees which had been ordained at the Jerusalem council (Acts 15:20-21).

13. Forbidden to Preach the Word in Asia (10:4-5).

14. The inclination of Paul was to tar- get Asia Minor preaching the word, but contrary to this inclination they were hurried along. We have here a good example of divine guidance. The Holy Spirit is just as active and faith-ful in closing as in opening doors.

15. The Call to Macedonia (vv. 19-21).

16. The time had now come for the apostle to begin his conquest of another continent. The crossing of the gospel from Asia to Europe determined the entire history of the Church.

17. The vision (v. 9). Being hemmed in on all sides, a vision was given to Paul of a man of Macedonia pleading for help. This made clear to him the meaning of the closed doors.

18. The advance (vv. 10-12). As soon as the divine way was known, they moved forward. Visions must be quickly translated into aggressive action, or they are blotted from our skies.

19. The First Convert in Europe (v. 13-15).

20. The devout people were accustomed to worship at the riverside. To a humble gathering of this kind Paul came and preached. Lydia, a business woman from Thyatira, believed his message and was baptized. The steps to her conversion are worthy of note for they are typical.

21. Attendance at the place of worship (v. 13).

22. Listened to the preaching of the word of God (vv. 13, 14). The instru-ment used in the conversation of sin-ners is the word of God (Romans 10:17).

23. Her heart was opened by the Lord (v. 14).

24. She was baptized (v. 15). Every-thing whose heart the Lord opens de-mands to confess him in baptism.

25. Her household believed (v. 15), and immediately proffered hospitality to those who had brought blessing to them.

26. Preaching the Gospel Where Christ Was Not Named (Rom. 15:21). This was Paul's missionary program. As the apostle to the Gen-tiles, his work was to be on an in-dependent basis.

27. Upon Your Knees

A marble cutter, with chisel and hammer, was chancing a stone into a statue. A preacher looking on, said: "I wish I could deal such changing blows on stony hearts." The work- man's motto: "Maybe you could, if you worked like me, upon your knees." Contributed by Verta M. Snyder

28. A Consistent Life

A consistent life honors God and your self.—John Timothy Stone.

## 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.

With the approach of the season for making sauerkraut the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture calls attention to its place in the low cost diet. The manufactured product ranges in price from about 5 to 10 cents a quart, depending on whether it is purchased in bulk or in cans. The home-made product costs even less. Since one quart of sauerkraut is sufficient to serve five persons, it is a very inexpensive vegetable.

Most persons think of sauerkraut as native to Germany. But the more probable origin was among the Slavic peoples of eastern Europe, who in turn introduced it into northern and central Europe. The Germans, how- ever, seem to have been the first to develop efficient methods for its pro- duction and to study the processes in- volved in its fermentation. For sau-erkraut is no more than shredded cab- bage that has undergone lactic fer- mentation in the brine made from its own juice by the addition of salt.

Sauerkraut is wholesome and ap- peizing. It is valuable, primarily, as an additional leafy vegetable product for winter when the diet of most per- sons consists too largely of concen- trated forms of food. Because of chemical changes which take place in the process of fermentation the flavor is decidedly different from raw cab- bage. In fact, many persons find sauerkraut the more palatable of the two for this reason. Sauerkraut has little nutritive value as measured by calories but it supplies several of the essential minerals necessary for hu- man nutrition.

Sauerkraut does not furnish as much of vitamins A, B, and C as raw cabbage. But it is a fair source of all three of these elements which are es- sential for resistance to bacterial in- fection and for maintenance of ap- petite and growth.

Sauerkraut suggests pig's knuckles, spare ribs, and frankfurters, but there are other uses for this appetizing food, the bureau points out. It may serve as a basis for a one dish meal, such as is listed in today's menu. Combined with cheese and left over mashed potatoes it makes a satisfying and low cost dish that is easily and quickly prepared. Savory sauerkraut is made by heating a quarter of a cupful of fat in a skillet and then adding a quart of sauerkraut and one-fourth of a teaspoon of celery or caraway seed. This is mixed well and covered while being cooked for five minutes.

Sauerkraut can be cooked in cas- serole with alternate layers of noodles and a top layer of ground pork sau- sage. It may also be fried or com- bined with bacon, ham, or any cured meat. When potatoes are to be com- bined with sauerkraut it is better to precook them separately, because the acid of the kraut is likely to make the potatoes a trifle hard. In some sec- tions of the South, sauerkraut is al- ways served with turkey while in Eu- rope it steps out of the modest role, so often associated with it here, to serve as the accompaniment for par- tridges, pheasant, goose liver patties, liver dumplings, fried liver and baked pike.

For those who may wish to utilize the surplus cabbage by making sau-erkraut at home there are two depart- ment publications which are available for the asking. These are "Making Fermented Pickles," Farmers' Bulle- tin 1438-F; and "The Commercial Production of Sauerkraut," Circular 35-C. The first of these contains all the information essential for making sauerkraut at home while the second goes into greater detail necessary for putting the product on the market.

Almost any variety of cabbage may be used for making sauerkraut but the slow growing and solid-headed varieties are preferable. The cabbage should be fully matured before it is cut, otherwise the product will show defects in color and texture.

Stone jars make the best containers for the making of sauerkraut at home. After the cabbage is shredded, it is placed in the jars alternately with the salt in the proportion of one pound of salt to every 40 pounds of cabbage. The cabbage should be packed firmly in the jar, covered with a clean cloth and a board or plate on which is placed a weight heavy enough to cause the brine to come up to the cover.

The jar should be kept at a tem- perature of about 86 degrees F. so that fermentation can take place, a process which requires about 10 days. The scum should be skimmed off as it forms, since it tends to destroy the acidity.

The bureau advises against the dan- ger of exposing the sauerkraut after it is made for it is not impervious to contamination, although many per- sons think it is. If it can be stored in a cool place it may not be neces- sary to do more than keep the surface skinned and protected from insects. Otherwise, the jars should be sealed by pouring a layer of hot paraffin over

the surface. Another way of keeping the sauerkraut is to pack it in glass jars and add enough of the brine to completely fill the jars. Sauerkraut will keep in a good condition a year or more if before sealing it is heated in a water bath until the temperature of the center of the jar is about 160 degrees F. and is then stored in a cool place.

### Buying

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

### MENU

#### Breakfast

#### Fresh fruit

#### Cooked cereal with milk

#### Toast

#### Coffee (adults) Milk (children)

#### Dinner

#### Baked Sauerkraut with Cheese

#### Harvard Beets

#### Green Tomato Pie

#### or

#### Gingerbread and Applesauce

#### Milk for all

#### Supper

#### Cream of Vegetable Soup

#### Cornbread

#### Tea (adults) Milk (children)

#### RECIPES

#### Baked Sauerkraut with Cheese

#### 1 small onion, chopped

#### 3 tablespoons bacon fat

#### 1 quart sauerkraut

#### 1½ teaspoon salt

#### ½ pound American cheese (flaked)

#### 3 cups mashed potatoes

#### Brown the onion in the bacon fat,

#### add the drained sauerkraut and one-

#### half of the salt, and cook until the

#### sauerkraut is slightly browned.

#### Combine the cheese with the hot po-

#### tato and beat well, adding the rest of

#### the salt. Make a layer of the hot

#### kraut in a greased baking dish, then

#### a layer of the cheese and potato mix-

#### ture. Continue until all ingredients

#### are used and have a layer of the po-

#### tato on top. Bake in a moderate oven

#### until lightly browned, or about 30

#### minutes.

#### Cream of Vegetable Soup

#### 2 tablespoons finely chopped rutabaga

#### turnip

#### 2 tablespoons finely chopped carrots

#### 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion

#### 2 tablespoons finely chopped celery

#### 2 tablespoons melted butter

#### 1 tablespoon flour

#### 1 quart milk

#### 1½ teaspoons salt

#### Cook the finely chopped vegetables

#### in the fat for 10 minutes, add the

#### flour, and stir until all are well blend-

#### ed. In the meantime heat the milk in

#### a double boiler, add a little of it to

#### the vegetable mixture, stir well, com-

#### bine with the rest of the milk, add the

#### salt, and cook for 10 minutes. The

#### flavor is improved if the soup is al-

#### lowed to stand for a short time to

#### blend before serving. Reheat and

#### serve.

#### Savory Sauerkraut

#### 1 quart sauerkraut

#### ¼ teaspoon celery or caraway

#### seed

#### ¼ cup butter

#### Heat the butter in a skillet until

#### golden brown, and add the kraut and

#### the seasoning. Mix well, using a fork

#### to separate the kraut. Cover and cook

#### for five minutes. Serve hot.

#### Harvard Beets

#### 6 medium sized beets

#### ½ cup sugar

#### 1 tablespoon cornstarch

#### ½ teaspoon salt

#### ½ cup vinegar

#### 2 tablespoons butter

#### Wash the beets, cook them in boiling

#### water until tender, remove the skins

#### and cut the beets into thin slices or

#### cubes. Mix the sugar, cornstarch, and

#### salt, add the vinegar, let the sauce

#### boil for 5 minutes, stirring constantly.

#### Add the fat, pour the sauce over the

#### beets, and let stand for a few minutes

#### to absorb the sweet-sour flavor of the

#### sauce.

#### A FEDERAL GAS TAX

#### The proposal to establish a federal

#### tax on gasoline should center the at-

#### tention of the public on the whole

#### problem of gas taxation.

#### If a federal tax were levied, it

#### would mean that eventually the total

#### gas tax might be even doubled. Al-

#### ready the states have gone farther

#### than is economically feasible in bur-

#### dening the motorist. The average tax

#### is now slightly in excess of four cents

#### a gallon, and rates of five and six

#### cents are becoming more common. In

#### one state an eight-cent rate was de-

#### feated only by quick and decisive ac-

#### tion on the part of the public. And

#### rumblings of ten-cent rates are heard

#### in the distance.

#### No other necessary and generally-

#### used commodity is taxed so highly.

#### Special and class taxes are always

#### bad—and when allowed to grow to ex-

#### cessive proportions, they become eco-

#### nomie monstrosities.

#### Nowadays it's hard to distinguish

#### between a stock and a sock when

#### you're playing in Wall Street.

## Helps to Make Reds and Gangsters

At a critical time in the affairs of our Nation, when every patriotic citizen is doing his best to help his fellow-man, to encourage true patriotism and discourage anarchistic bolshevism, it behooves any man or set of men to attack our President in such a manner as to arouse hate and dissatisfaction with all govern-ment.

A chain of newspapers recently carried on an absurd cam- paign demanding that the Federal Government declare martial law and put down gang activities in the various cities of the several States. When the President, burdened by the weight of large national and international affairs, gave no heed to them—if, in- deed, he was aware of their activity—these newspapers demanded of the Chief Executive of the Nation, in screaming type: "Are you suffering from sleeping sickness?"

This kind of talk breeds Reds. The President is entitled to the respect of every citizen because he is the head of the Nation. Newspapers which have a general circulation among persons of intelligence do not resort to this sort of abuse and tirade. The methods of the yellows, however, are calculated to, and do, have an effect upon the moronic style which reads them. This type of mind reasons, "They oughta do this" and "They oughta do that," when anything is amiss. This mind is a bit vague about who "they" is, but it generally means the President. He is blamed for dull business, low wages, unemployment, crop failure, the price of gasoline, high rents, traffic congestion, indigestion, bad streets and static.

Attorney General Mitchel calmly called attention to the fact that military law cannot step in to take over the police power of a State unless local authorities have been proved helpless and unless the State makes the request. Abusing the President only helps to build up that rebelliousness and hatred and contempt for authority which is responsible for gang activities.—Louisville, Ky., Courier Journal. (Dem.)



### Facts for Farm Folks

Written by  
AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES

## CULL THE COWS AS WELL AS THE HENS

By Prof. W. B. Krueck

Most good poultrymen realize that culling of hens is a necessary practice for maximum poultry efficiency. Dairy- men, likewise, are finding it necessary under present conditions to cull their cows more closely than ever before.

In culling cows, it may appear to a dairyman today that he is taking a greater percentage loss on the culls, and, therefore, he hesitates to elim- inate them. However, he must realize that other lines of industry have been faced with the same situation. Many a merchant has placed a stock of goods upon his floor that has depreci- ated considerably in value from what it was four or five years ago. The wise merchant thoroughly culls his stock annually, sells at whatever price it will bring that which is not good to stock to carry, and then proceeds to make the balance of his merchandise move efficiently.

Is this not exactly the same prob- lem with which the dairyman is con- fronted? The dairy situation as far as surplus is concerned will be re- medied most rapidly when dairymen realize the importance of eliminating their boarder cows. They will increase their net income by keeping only those that are producing efficiently and managing them in such a way that they will bring their maximum returns. Dairymen need the Cow Test- ing Associations now.

Executives of big business concerns are watching expenditures and re- cepts more carefully now than ever before. When business is flourishing profits are easily obtained, but when margins are narrow business can easily be ruined.

Many dairymen fail to realize the importance of checking up very care- fully on their cows at the present time. In some communities where herd improvement associations have been well established, cow testers and farm advisers have had some difficulty in obtaining sufficient membership to continue the work. This in most cases may be termed penny wise and pound foolish for never was a herd improve- ment association more important than it is at the present time.

When the prices on dairy products were somewhat higher than they are at the present time, many cows of average production may have made a little profit. However, under present conditions it is only the most efficient cows that are really making the dairyman profit and he should, there- fore, be vitally interested in keeping a more accurate business record of what his units are doing for him.

By actually keeping record on these cows in connection with herd improve- ment work, he can eliminate the aver- age cows, maintain only those which are most efficient and then by saving the offspring of these cows, he can build up a herd that will be doubly valuable to him as the dairy situation improves.



Above, left to right, are Fenwick Newell, tenor; Gloria Lavey, contralto; and Lowell Paton, pianist and composer, who are the principals in the new daily musical series, "A Song For Today." The series are heard from 7:30 to 7:45 A. M. (E. D. T.), on week- day mornings, and from 10:45 to 11:00 A. M. (E. D. T.) on Sun- days. Both programs are broadcast over an NBC-WJZ network.

## FOR SALE OR RENT

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Newark, Delaware

Best Planned House in Town. If rented, will redecorate. Has Vapor Heat and Automatic Hot-Water Heater in Cement Cellar. Garden Plot and fine old shade trees. Inspection after Oct. 15. Apply at

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10,1,2t Signed, MRS. WALTER H. HILTON

## YOUNG MOTORIST, TIRED OF CAR, TRYs TO



## INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALKS BEING GIVEN IN STATE SCHOOLS

Address Made Possible by the Delaware Society of the American Revolution

"Historic Delaware" is the topic on which Christian Sanderson is delivering addresses in many high schools in Kent and Sussex County. These addresses are made possible through the Delaware Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For sixty-two weeks Mr. Sanderson has been on the air over local stations and for sixteen years resided in the old stone building at Chadd's Ford, known as Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of the Brandywine, which was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago. In his address, Mr. Sanderson said in part:

"When the Dutch first came into what is now Delaware, there was little to attract them but a wild, uncultivated country—one which might be made into a future homeland; but to the stranger who today comes into the State, or to the person who writes for information as to factory sites or recreation, here is a State of which truly it can be said is as great and as attractive as any in the Union."

"Delaware is next to Rhode Island in being the smallest state in area. It has a population of 238,380, of which 106,697 live in Wilmington, and an area of 2,370 square miles, of which 1,965 square miles are land and 405 square miles are water. The total acreage is 1,257,600; 70.5 per cent is used in farming."

"It was in 1631 that Peter Heyes, a Dutch Explorer, on the ship 'Walvis,' came to Delaware. He settled on the 'Banks of the Hoorn,' near what is now Lewes. Although known as the DeVries expedition, DeVries was not with him. The destruction of the colony by the Indians, is well known."

"In 1638 came the Swedes. Then such names as Fort Christina, Governor Minuet, Governor Stuyvesant, Governor Printz, and Fort Cassimer at New Castle. The possession of the territory in the hands of either Dutch, Swedes, or finally, English, shows the strife of the early days."

"William Penn came in 1682. Although Delaware received its name from Thomas West, whose English title was Lord De La Ware, he never set foot on our State."

"Too much cannot be said about historic New Castle."

"Here was the first public park in the United States. Here was the State Capitol until 1777, and the old City Hall (still in use) is the oldest in our country."

"Penn controlled until after the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

"For a long time we had only two counties. Duck Creek, known as Hoornkill, with Lewes the county seat. In 1680 there was a division in which Kent was known as St. Jones and Sussex as Deal's. With the early settlers came the religious life."

"1638 saw the Lutherans. In 1670 Crane Hook Church, which stood back of what is now the Marine Terminal, near Wilmington, was erected."

"1698 saw the 'Old Swedes,' afterwards changed to an Episcopal Church. A Friends' Meeting was established at Newark in 1682 and one at Hockessin in 1730."

"A Presbyterian Church was founded at New Castle in 1690 and later Old Drawers, near Odessa. The Cradle of Methodism was Barrett's Chapel, near Frederica, founded 1780."

The first Catholic Church services were held in the home of Cornelius Halabram, near Mill Creek, in 1730, and later came the noted Jesuit missionary, Father Whalen, who built a mission at Coffee Run, between Silverbrook and Hockessin. The cemetery is still in existence, although nothing remains of the church but the foundation."

"One phase of Delaware history of which we should be justly proud is the State's part in the Revolutionary War. Not only did it give us three of the signers, Caesar Rodney, George Read and Thomas McKean, but it gave us the famous ride of Caesar Rodney, who rode from Dover to Philadelphia to save the Declaration of Independence."

"We must not forget Colonel Hallett, who lost his life in the Battle of Princeton in 1776; the bravery of the Delaware troops in the fray at Long Island; that the Nancy, a brig from Wilmington was the first to carry the American flag to a foreign port. The American flag was first displayed, flying from the masthead of a ship, sailing on the Delaware, and John Barry commanded the first ship which put sea when the war commenced, sailing from Delaware in 1775."

"Then that naval fight off New Castle when the British ship 'Roebuck' came to fight by the American ship 'Washington'—the 'Roebuck' being withally chased towards the capes street in small American boats, or gl in what is now the Old Academy, riding at Newark was to be obstructing a large number of State Washington's soldiers."

"The cure, if you will, Washington's 2533, ching through Wilmington minnows to stop the British admiral's Head of the Elk. The 2534, similar about the Continental person man was a sprig of flowers ing the opencornered hat. Washing- ceed the foundquarters, for a brief street, between Third the Delaware and Mary-

land troops at that time were commanded by General Rodney. What an event in our nation's history, when, on September 3, 1777, the British line extended from Newark almost to Glasgow."

"In the Battle of the Brandywine, Delaware troops made a name for their State. In that period the name of Kirkwood's Blues, of State President John McKinley, and a host of others were enrolled on the scroll of fame."

"The war of 1812 brought forth that hero of Lake Champlain—Commodore Thomas McDonough—who was born at McDonough near Odessa. And that other illustrious, Commodore Jacob Jones, born at Smyrna, who, as Commander of the American Ship 'Wasp,' met the British ship 'Frolic' some six hundred miles off Norfolk. The 'Wasp,' was a small ship of eighteen guns and 137 men, while the 'Frolic' had the same number of guns. Finally the 'Wasp' proved the victor. Jones had five killed and five wounded, while the loss on the 'Frolic' was ninety men. Commodore Jones is buried in Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, just opposite the High School."

"Then came the blockade of the British—the fight at Lewes, which took place when the Americans refused to supply the British with food. It is said that the American cannon balls would not fit the guns of defense, and that the inhabitants of Lewes picked up the cannon balls of the British—which did fit the American guns—and fired them back, thus giving the British a dose of their own medicine. Although the British fired over eight hundred shots, the only casualties were one pig and one chicken killed. Four American gunboats were guarding New Castle."

"A fort was built at Wilmington. On the 29th of May the British ships sailed up the Delaware as far as Reedy Island. There they captured and burned many small craft."

"On April 21, 1813, a raid was made on Little Creek; the people suffering from the depredations of the men of the British ship 'Pilgrim.'"

"When the American gunboat flotilla on the Delaware became organized serious operations took place. In the summer this flotilla met two of the British gunboats, the 'Martin' and the 'Junon.' During this fight one of the gunboats was captured; the British losing seven men killed, and twelve men wounded."

"Thus, in that war in which 'The Star Spangled Banner' was raised to fame, Delaware proved that she had men who could fight on sea as well as on land."

"In the war with Mexico, a company was recruited in Wilmington and proceeded to the scene of action on April 8, 1847."

"In 1861 the State furnished 2,000 men and in 1862, 3,400. At least 1,000 soldiers were used to guard the Canal and the railroads. When we hear of Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, it should make every Son of Delaware feel proud that the emancipation was first suggested to President Lincoln by Congressman P. Fisher of this State."

"The Confederates had their noted Libby Prison at Richmond, but the Union side crowded 11,000 Confederate prisoners in close quarters at Fort Delaware. Many died of disease while others were shot trying to escape by swimming the river. Admiral Samuel F. du Pont was one of the outstanding naval heroes on the Union side."

"In the Spanish-American War we had our troops. Numerous soldiers were used to guard the powder mills."

"In the World War we had men in the 59th Pioneer Infantry; the 60th Artillery; the 78th Division; 307th and 308th Infantry, and in other units. We had 9,016 men in the service from Delaware, 7,924 in the Army and 1,092 in the Navy. Our losses in the World's conflict were as follows: Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 102; died from accidents, 18."

"And in the Navy we had 190 lose their lives, a total of 179 Golden Stars to add to our illustrious sons of the Blue Hen State."

"To our history we have added such nationally known statesmen and jurists as John Clayton, Thomas Bayard, George Gray, John Bassett Moore and Josiah Marvel."

### FACULTY OF NEWARK SCHOOL HOLDS A "GET ACQUAINTED" PARTY

Last Friday evening the Faculty of the Newark School held a "get acquainted" party in the reception room of the new building and had as their guests the members of the Board of Education and Mr. John Shilling, Assistant State Superintendent in Charge of Secondary Schools of Delaware. The reception room was very nicely decorated with flowers and ferns, under the direction of Mr. William K. Gillespie, who was chairman. After a short program refreshments were served and all present had the opportunity of meeting each other. Miss Sarah Hinkle sang in her usual pleasing manner. Miss Dorothy Cloud, teacher of grade four presented a reading and the Faculty Orchestra played several selections.

### Delaware Game and Fish Commission Bulletin No. 5

The season for shooting ducks, geese, brant and coot opens at 12 o'clock, noon, on November 16, and closes at sunset on December 15.

Raccoon and opossum opens on October 15 and closes on January 15.

Gallinule and snipe opens on October 16 and closes on January 15.

Woodcock opens on November 15 and closes on December 15.

Fox opens on October 1 and closes on April 30.

The squirrel season closes on October 15.

It is illegal to shoot swan, wood-duck, ross geese, cackling geese, snow geese and reed birds at any time.

The daily bag limit—15 ducks, 4 geese, 4 wood-cock, 20 snipe, 12 birds or fowl of any other specie, 6 animals.

The season for shooting duck, geese, brant and coot was reduced to one month after experienced observers of the governments of the United States and Canada had carefully investigated the conditions of the principal breeding grounds of these migratory birds. These conclusions are amply supported in the situation. While the open season varies in different States, in no case does it exceed a period greater than one month. These periods were selected to conserve the birds and to avoid undue hardship on legitimate interests. The original periods have been slightly modified in some of the States to take care of local conditions, and an effort is being made to have the season in this State changed so that it will open on November 2 instead of November 16 and close on December 1, instead of December 15. This matter is now in the hands of the Biological Survey, at Washington, and in case any change is made in the open season, due notice will be given through the press.

This action of shortening the season has aroused the American sportsmen and conservationists to a realization of the extent of the losses suffered by these birds not only as a result of the disastrous droughts on the breeding grounds in Northwestern United States and the Prairie Province of Canada, but also due to extensive, and perhaps useless, drainage of land for agricultural purposes. Also extensive shooting by a constant increasing number of gunners with improved equipment during recent years has served further to decrease the number of water fowl.

While the annual flight of these migratory birds would be expected to be the poorest on record, probably there will be scattered areas where these birds will concentrate in large numbers. Therefore, no opinion as to the flight of the birds should be formed until reports of the entire flight are received and compiled.

The Delaware Game and Fish Commission is the point of contact between the sportsman and the game and fish of Delaware. Game Wardens alone cannot enforce these Game Laws, therefore, it is the duty of every sportsman to report all violations which come to his attention.

There is a great difference between the legal bag limit and the sportsman's bag limit. The Law sets a maximum limit but the sportsman never takes the maximum, unless conditions warrant it. While there is no Law, for instance, against a hunter taking all of his birds out of one covey, the sportsman takes a few from one covey and a few from another, and if he flushes a small covey he leaves it alone, thereby doing his part to keep ample brooding stock.

A sportsman is one who counts the hours, a hunter counts the ducks.

The Eastern Beagle Club will hold Field Trials in the vicinity of Newark, starting the fifth of October and continuing through the remainder of that week. The Delaware Pointer and Setter Club will hold its Field Trials in the same vicinity on October 19 and continuing for four days.

"A match has a head but cannot think, so do not let a match go out alone." Sportsmen are urged at this season of the year to exercise great care to avoid forest fires.

One hundred and sixty-one pheasants raised by the boys and girls throughout the State from eggs furnished by this Commission early last summer are now being released. It is felt that the interest which these children have shown in raising these birds will still be continued, and we be unto the hunter who shoots one of these birds as long as we have a closed season for them.

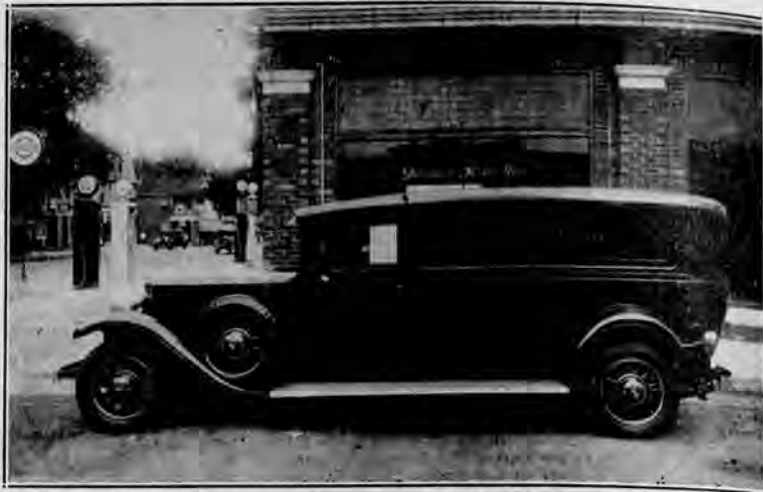
Three Cars Figure In This Accident

Shortly after noon on Sunday Herbert M. Andrew was driving out North street extended, Elkton, when some one called to him near the Caldwell property, causing him to collide with the car of Andrew F. Moore, of Elk Mills, who was coming into town, and also that of Edward Cheedles, of North East, who was following Mr. Moore. All three cars were badly damaged, but although Mr. Moore had five children with him and Mr. Andrew four children with him, the only ones injured were Mr. Andrew, cut on the forehead, and his little son Herbert, cut on the nose.

PAYS FINE FOR RECKLESS DRIVING

John Johnston, of Newark, was arrested by Private Leach, and fined by Magistrate Cramer \$20 and costs for reckless driving.

### R. T. JONES' NEW SERVICE CAR



The new Service Car of Mr. R. T. Jones is the last word in style and equipment. It consists of a handsome Miller Body mounted on a new 1932-1930 Nash Chassis, and was sold by the Dennison Motor Company local Nash Agents.

### "Save the Surplus" Food Plans Aided by Federal Information

Assistance for housewives and welfare organizations which are centering their attention right now on saving the surplus fruit and vegetable crops is offered by the Bureau of Home Economics and other bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the form of information on canning, preserving, pickling, drying, and storing practically all native fruits and vegetables.

With the passing of the day when each family had to make most of the preparations itself for the winter's supply of food, the practice of home canning and preserving has gradually declined. During emergencies such as the World War and in the present economic situation there is a revival of individual and community effort to put away foods, while they are plenty, for winter use. Encouraged by large crops and attendant low costs many persons are working to save the surplus, not only for their own personal use, but for relief distribution.

Recipes for the various methods of food preservation were formerly a matter of great family pride. But, with the shift to commercially prepared foods, the home has lost much of this sort of knowledge so that this season when this "save the surplus" campaign got underway, canners had to seek outside information. Moreover the "surplus saviors" are canning kinds of fruits and vegetables which they have never canned before. And for some of these there has been little or no satisfactory canning information in the homes.

In this category are included the non-acid vegetables, such as peas, beans, corn, okra, and squash, which are difficult to sterilize. They require temperatures of about 240° to 250° F. that can be obtained only in a steam pressure cooker. It is dangerous and it is wasteful to take chances on inadequately sterilized canned foods. Canned goods that spoil waste the food itself, and also the labor and expense of canning. Spoiled food is dangerous. The saving of non-acid vegetables by canning should not be undertaken, the bureau says, unless they can be obtained fresh and held under cold storage if canning is to be delayed even briefly. Many of these vegetables, however, can be dried successfully and some may be preserved by salting.

The Bureau of Home Economics has

available to the public a bulletin on canning fruits and vegetables at home, which was revised this year and which contains detailed information on the various methods of home canning. Other publications of the bureau discuss jelly making; pickles and relishes; jellied grapefruit and lemon peel; jams and conserves; and some special ways of utilizing peaches.

Other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have published bulletins on homemade fruit butters, which include peach, plum and pear, as well as the better known apple butter; home drying of fruits and vegetables; vinegar making; unfermented apple juice; unfermented grape juice; home storage of vegetables; and the making of fermented pickles; and commercial production of sauerkraut.

Any or all of these may be had free of charge upon request to the Bureau of Home Economics, or the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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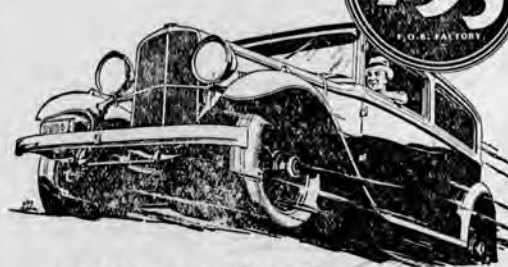
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