

NEWARK POST

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OLD DELAWARE ENLISTS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

PLANS FOR STUDENT TRAINING CORPS

Dr. Mitchell Makes Statement

At 10.45 this morning when the entrance examination was given to the Freshman Class, Old Delaware became a military institution. In an interview early in the week, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell gave out the following statement:

When Delaware College opens, Wednesday, September 18th, the large incoming class of student-soldiers will find arrangements made for their reception as members of the Student Army Training Corps. These plans were completed by the Board of Trustees at their meeting on Saturday last. Certain facts are of vital importance to the youth of America at this moment in regard to this chance to train themselves as officers and technical experts, such as chemists, engineers and physicians.

Only graduates of four-year standard High Schools or men having equivalent educational qualifications, can enter the Student Army Training Corps at Delaware College. The War Department pays for all expenses, such as uniforms, room, board, and tuition, and allows thirty dollars a month for each student, if he is eighteen years of age or above, and has had four years in High School. It is a unique chance for every boy.

Delaware College is not yet full. Young men who are qualified should write at once to the President.

Mejor Short now an Adjutant

Newark friends of Major Clarence A. Short, who was granted a leave of absence from Delaware College to enter the service have been informed recently that he has been transferred from the 11th Division and is now adjutant of the 22d Infantry Brigade, known as the Lafayette Division. He is stationed at Camp Meade.

Former Delaware Boy to be Military Instructor

Lieutenant G. O. Smith, a graduate of Delaware College, class of 1917, who has been in France for five months visited Newark friends on Monday. Lieutenant Smith has been sent back to the United States to act as instructor in one of the training camps. He has not yet received a definite assignment.

Wins Another Scholarship

David H. Brown, formerly a Delaware College student and for the past year a student in the Arts and Science School of Columbia University, was awarded a scholarship for second and senior year of his course. He will return to Columbia after a brief stay here and will join the Students' Army Training Corps, in which he had enlisted recently.

Miss Brubaker Accepts Position at Rahway

Miss Ethel Brubaker, one of the teaching force at Newark High School last year and a member of the faculty at Delaware College Summer School has accepted a position as head of the Biology Department at Rahway High School, Rahway, N. J. This is an excellent position and gives Miss Brubaker an opportunity to pursue graduate work in Education at Columbia University.

Newark Boy Wins Promotion

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stiltz have learned through a letter received recently from overseas that their son William, who is in France with the 309th Heavy Field Artillery has been made corporal and given charge of the Artillery stables.

W. C. T. U. Meeting Tomorrow

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Miss Pennington tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Election of officers will be held.

RED CROSS SERVES VARIED NEEDS

LOOKS AFTER WANTS OF MEN IN SERVICE

Camp Fire Girls Help

Through to Pennsylvania, Delaware Division, the local Red Cross is able to secure sweaters, socks and bath towels for the boys in the Industrial Training Camp. These supplies will be sent to local Headquarters from Wilmington for each contingent as soon as the number required is reported by Captain Camp. The Newark Red Cross performs a real service for the boys in camp here in addition to the sewing, knitting and making of surgical dressings for the general service. Recently one of the soldiers brought a sweater the lower part of which had raveled out. One of the ladies ripped it up, cast the yarn on needles and reknit the entire lower part of the sweater. Another young man stopped recently to have the crown of his hat re-sewed to the brim. Another brought a torn pocket to be mended.

After inoculation, gauze and adhesive plaster are frequently furnished for the sore arms. Recently a young Italian wished to send money to a brother who was a prisoner of war in Austria. He applied for information as to method of procedure. One of the young ladies took up the matter with Washington and arranged the transfer. Inquiries have come recently concerning postal regulations covering Christmas packages to be sent "over there." This matter was referred to Postmaster Bowen who hopes to be able to report in a few days.

Mrs. C. B. Evans, Chairman of the Local Branch, and her faithful assistants are anxious to be of service and want the soldiers to feel free to ask for any service that is within the power of the Red Cross to give.

The quota for surgical dressings has been doubled again making the quota now four times what it was in May. More than 1200 dressings must be made before the end of the month; twenty convalescent robes must be finished. On an average 100 pairs of socks are knitted monthly and about 40 to 50 sweaters. A call has come recently to increase the number of helmets knitted; so that the knitters are urged to turn their attention for the present to this type of service.

Recently the Akyuhapi Camp Fire Girls knitted and presented to the Red Cross a beautiful afghan, the central block of which is an American flag with a camp fire device above. The knitters were Mrs. Harriette M. Roberts, Irene Heydriek, Hazel Kennedy and Margaret Rupp.

New Schedule in Effect

In response to the appeal of the United States Fuel Administration, merchants of Wilmington shortened the hours in which local stores will be open for business, the new schedule going into effect on Monday. The Mercantile Section of the Chamber of Commerce endorsed the shorter hours plan at a dinner held a fortnight ago at the Hotel duPont, and sent out an appeal to all members to conform to the movement. The merchants have agreed patriotically to shorten the store hours, it being a purely voluntary action on their part and not a mandate of the government. Light, heat, wear and tear on equipment, and labor, will all be conserved by the shorter hours.

Beginning with Monday, the dry goods, department, shoe stores, hardware and furniture stores will not open until 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and will close at 5.30 o'clock, for five days a week. On Saturdays, the hours will be from 9.30 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.

The drug stores will observe the following hours: On five days a week they will open at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 9 o'clock at night. On Saturdays, the drug stores will open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and close at 10 o'clock at night. On Sundays, they will open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 8 o'clock at night.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OPENS TODAY

Classes Begin Tomorrow

Women's College of Delaware opened this morning with an Examination in English for all freshmen, beginning at 10.30 a. m. Tomorrow morning the college opens formally. The freshmen numbering more than 30 have already arrived, and many of the upper classmen who are acting as reception committee for incoming students.

The Women's College of Delaware, opened in September 1914 in affiliation with Delaware State College for men was the first college for women to be established under state control. This form of organization has particular advantages at this time when our state universities and other co-educational institutions are being turned into military training camps, because it makes it possible to conduct the work for women without any interruption.

In addition to the standard arts and science course the practical Home Economics course is given with such requirements as to make it on a par with other college courses; the Education courses are given to prepare teachers for the high schools and the elementary grades with opportunity for practice teaching provided by co-operation with the Newark Schools. Agriculture which is already attracting many women as a war necessity is offered with exceptional facilities as to instruction in that the resources of the Experiment Station are available, also the Experiment Farm of 200 acres with its pure-bred herd, swine, and other animals, its woodlot and its orchard, and gardens which contain some five hundred kinds of fruit and its experimental plots which demonstrate many interesting methods of crop production and the use of farm machinery. Drawing, color work, and design are elective in all courses. No tuition is required of Delaware students. For those outside the State a fee of \$50.00 is required. The price for board is \$250.00. This is maintained with the desire to keep the living expenses as low as possible while the instruction and equipment are of the highest character.

The faculty arrived early in the week and have everything in readiness for the opening tomorrow.

New Century Club Announces Chairmen

Mrs. William Holton, president of the Newark New Century Club, announces the following committee chairmen for the coming club year:

Program, Mrs. T. F. Manns; Conservation, Mrs. H. L. Bonham; Education, Miss Mary E. Rich; Civics and Health, Mrs. Harvey Hofferker; Music, Mrs. James O. G. Duffy; Household Economics, Mrs. Clarence Short; Hospitality and Reciprocity, Mrs. J. Irvin Dayett; Social Service, Mrs. Harold Tiffany. The librarian has not yet been appointed.

New Century Club Entertains Soldiers

On Friday evening a dance was given by the ladies of the New Century Club to the soldiers in the Industrial Training Camp. Music was furnished by one of the soldiers and games were played by those who did not dance. About 40 couples were present and had a most enjoyable time. Following so closely upon vaccination and inoculation the attendance of soldiers was not as great as usual but the 40 or more couples present had a most enjoyable time.

Suspect Case of Infantile Paralysis

Dr. Charles H. Blake attending physician for little Ellen Devonshire whose death is recorded elsewhere in this issue reported to the Board of Health that the child had every symptom of infantile paralysis. He had every precaution taken at the home also, and the funeral was conducted privately on the day following the child's death. This is the only case in the community and with such prompt action taken it is felt that there is no need for alarm.

LIEUTENANT LOOMIS WOUNDED IN ACTION

Serious Operation Necessary

Newark friends of Lieutenant Stanley S. Loomis, a former Delaware College student and member of the class of 1916, have received word that he has been seriously wounded in action at the front. Lieutenant Loomis came to Delaware from Meshoppen, Pa. He was a member of Co. E of Newark and served with them on the Mexican border. When the United States entered the war, he went to Officers' Training Camp at Fort Meyer and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was later transferred to Fort Sevier and received a commission as first lieutenant. He went overseas early last winter and was in the thick of the fight during the spring and summer. Early last week his mother received a letter from his nurse in a hospital near the front stating that he had been seriously wounded in both legs. Whether or not it was necessary to amputate or whether an operation of some other sort was performed was not stated.

Official notice was received yesterday by his mother and another letter from his nurse stating that his condition is much improved and that as soon as he is fit to travel, he will be moved to a base hospital. Loomis was a general favorite with the students and the townspeople. He took an active part in athletics, having played end on the College football team. He displayed also an unusual interest in military affairs, having been made major in his senior year.

Burglars Again Visit Newark

On Monday night of last week undesirable visitors entered the Frederick home on Depot Road, by prying open a dining room window after breaking the lock. While the sideboard drawers and the kitchen cupboard were ransacked, nothing of value was taken, except a pair of socks that were ready to be turned into Red Cross headquarters. The burglars were probably scared off by Mrs. Frederick who detected the odor of chloroform and arose to make an investigation. She heard no suspicious sounds and knew nothing of the attempted burglary until next morning, when she discovered that some food had been taken and attempts made to pry open other windows than the one broken. Foot prints were found on the porch and a cork supposedly from the bottle containing the drug used.

Dr. Greenfield Receives Commission

Dr. K. R. Greenfield who went to Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg early in August and was later appointed enrolling officer for the Student Army Training Corps at Delaware College, has been commissioned first lieutenant and will not return to the College.

Encouraging Reports from the Sick

Friends of Joseph H. Hossinger will be glad to learn that he is recovering satisfactorily. He is able to be up now for a few hours each day.

Mr. Walter Curtis whose serious illness at Atlantic City was noted recently is now able to be out.

Lieutenant Mitchell Sends Greeting

Mrs. Samuel C. Mitchell received a cablegram the first of the week from her son, Lieutenant Morris R. Mitchell, who is in the thick of the fighting. He stated that he was well and happy.

Special Services for Soldiers

A special service for soldiers was held at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday. About 25 men from the Training Camp under the leadership of Y. M. C. A. Secretary R. B. Ross, composed the choir. Rev. Wm. J. Rowan preached a powerful sermon on the necessity of making our service and sacrifice worthy and acceptable to the Lord. A large number of people attended, almost filling the church.

LARGE ENROLLMENT IN LIBERTY'S CAUSE

RURAL NEW CASTLE "GOES OVER THE TOP"

Exceeds Official Figures by 700

Thursday's registration of men between the ages of 18 and 45 years totaled 5,202 in rural New Castle County. Of these 4,381 were white men, 816 were negroes and 5 were Orientals. General Crowder's experts had estimated a registration of 4,733. The actual figures exceed this estimate by 469. The cards sent in by the sick and the absentees bring the total up to nearly 5,500. As in previous registrations the returns were made in record time, every district with two exceptions, sending in a tabulated report on Thursday night. These two districts sent in their total figures but did not have them in columns as required.

The registration was conducted smoothly and speedily, a fact due in a large measure to the efforts of Dr. W. O. Sypherd, Dr. Walter H. Steel and J. Pilling Wright, members of the Local Exemption Board who made preliminary arrangements and conducted meetings of all registrars and assistants on the previous Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. These latter went into the work earnestly and conscientiously and were able to make complete relations shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday night. For the first election district with headquarters at the Deer Park Hotel the registrars were John K. Johnston, A. F. Fader, G. W. Griffin, H. L. Bonham, Dr. George W. Rhodes, Daniel Thompson and Mrs. James McKelvey.

At the Hose House, the headquarters for the second election district the registrars were J. Pearce Cann, Harvey Hofferker, Charles Medill, James G. Longfellow, William G. Singer and Harry Helml. In the third election district, with headquarters at Mrs. Currinder's office, the registrars were U. Lawrence Boyce, Allen Morrison, Harry Stafford and Paul Murray. At Mrs. Smith's house, Milford Cross Roads, the registrars were John Nivin, Harvey J. Davis and J. Leslie Eastburn. The registration for White Clay Creek Hundred follows, the first column indicating white men; the second, negroes; and the third, the total:

White Clay Creek Hundred

First District	137	69	206
Second	191	8	199
Third	77	13	90

Totals 405 90 495

The registration totals by hundreds in other districts are:

Brandywine	918	63	981
Christiana	879	109	988
Mill Creek	408	26	434
New Castle	747	111	858
Pencader	121	64	185
Red Lion	147	66	213
St. Georges	309	183	49
Appoquinimink	185	65	250
Blackbird	105	28	133

Registered at headquarters 157 11 168

Oriental 5

The Legal Advisory Board of which Mr. C. B. Evans is Chairman, is sitting at the Hose House to give assistance with questionnaires.

Rummage Sale Next Week

The ladies of Presbyterian Church will hold a rummage sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Local Reinsman Wins High Money

Herman Tyson was a double winner at the races held in connection with the Mt. Holly, N. J. fair last week. He captured two of the three light harness races on the program, piloting Commodore Dallas to victory in the 2.15 pace and Cloudless A. in the 2.24 trot. Both events were for \$400 purse. Cloudless A. is owned by J. Wirt Willis of Wilmington. Tyson also captured the 2.27 trot at the Delaware State Fair recently with Cloudless A. He took second money in the 2.13 pace with Commodore Dallas which is owned by Sinneckson and Bonham of Salem, N. J. Both of these events were for large purses.

LABOR SHORTAGE AFFECTS RITTER PLANT

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AIDS

Living Conditions A Problem

With the tomato season at its height, the labor shortage was acutely felt at the Ritter plant last week. An appeal to the U. S. Employment Service brought five men who found difficulty in procuring board and lodging. Mr. Ayres J. Stockley, secretary of the State Advisory Board, came to Newark to investigate living conditions and found that boarding houses were taxed to their utmost capacity and that living expenses at the hotels were beyond the means of the working men. He succeeded in arranging to lodge the men in the Hose House and to board them in the restaurants.

Yesterday the delivery of tomatoes was so great that at 9.30, the wagonloads of tomatoes were lined up, filling the lane and extending several hundred yards up Depot Road. As a result the company is receiving no tomatoes today but is handling the shipments from Dagsboro, Del., and Millington, Md., where the Ritter company contract and receive carload shipments. The labor shortage due in a measure to sickness and other causes prevents the running of all three brands of ketchup. Only two brands are prepared at the present time.

Banks will Purchase Pure-bred Cattle

The National Bank of Odessa and the Farmers' Trust Co. of Newark, co-operating with the New Castle County Farm Bureau, have instructed County Agent Bausman to go to Michigan to purchase two more carloads of pure-bred cattle. Twenty-four farmers of the county have given orders for one or more of these cows.

It is the plan to purchase mature cows three or four years old, not to exceed five years. These will be cows of good size and individuality and with the proper breeding to form a foundation for a future pure-bred herd. These cows will come fresh within one to two months after arriving in the county. The farmers are especially desirous of securing this type of cows as it is only a few weeks until the cow is ready to start her lactation period, and the calf at six months of age often times is worth half as much as the cost of the cow. The Fall is an especially opportune time to buy cows from that section. 75 to 80 per cent of them freshen in the Fall. It is thought that two carloads of very desirable animals will be brought into the county.

OBITUARY

Mary E. Fisher

Mary E. Fisher, wife of Wm. H. Fisher and a life long resident of Newark, died Monday, September 16, in a hospital at Spring Lake, N. J., of a complication of diseases. Funeral services will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of her son, Lewis H. Fisher. She is survived by four sons, Lewis H., William A., Walter and John; also one daughter, Mrs. John Lockwood.

Ellen Madaline Devonshire

Ellen Madaline, daughter of Benjamin F. and Jennie Devonshire, aged 9 months and 7 days died at the home of her parents on Chapel Street on Saturday, September 14, after an illness of 4 days. Burial took place on Sunday afternoon.

Franklin Pennock

Franklin Pennock, aged 66 years, died on Tuesday, September 17. The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Philema P. Medill, on Saturday, September 21, at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made at White Clay Creek Cemetery.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Baldwin, of Newark, and Mrs. Leo Russell of Wilmington.

The Morale of our Wounded Soldiers

Relation to the morale of our wounded men a Y. M. C. A. secretary tells the following:

"I've traveled with my trench motor battery from the front," he said not long since, "until I was detailed a short time ago to hospital work at the American front. I know those boys, and they know me, because I've ridden miles upon miles with them in box cars. I've slept by the roadside with them at night. I've had rooties with them—and I want to say they're the real thing. They're regulars, and didn't take the 'Y' at first. But we just plugged along, and now they're for us with both feet."

"Every night I wait for them to come back to the trenches. A great many times they have been unable to get food for many hours and come in famished. I try to meet them and pass out chocolate and oranges and cookies and whatever I have. It's great to see the way they act. 'Doc,' they say a hundred times a night, 'this is bully. We're sure a heap obliged to you.' We're getting past with the men."

"The other night, after the attack, boys were being brought back on stretchers, wounded, shell shocked, dirty. One fellow with a piece of shrapnel in his back was hugging a German helmet to his breast. 'I got mine,' he howled. 'And, believe me, if I'd had a minute or two more I'd had more of them.'"

"Another came in groaning with the pain of a wound in his leg. First he would moan about the pain of it, then he would cock his eye over at a pal and chuckle. 'Did you see 'em run? I guess we chased 'em, didn't we?' One boy—a kid—marched in sixteen prisoners. I asked him how he did it."

"They were in a dugout," says he; "I marched them out with a gun in each hand and started them for the rear. There were eighteen to start with, but I had to kill two to make the rest behave."

"The attack was to have been made on a certain day, but the Germans got wind of it and launched an artillery attack themselves. We waited until the next day and went ahead with the plan. It was our trench mortars that did the business with a barrage of those big bombs that stand as high as your waist—the kind with wings on them. When they hit, everything around goes up in the air. Right on the tail of them our boys went over and chased Fritz four kilometers. The Germans never put up a fight till they have reached their reserves. The French in the vicinity said it was one of the most brilliant charges they had seen. We straightened out a piece of line that has been dangerous for a couple of years, and did it in forty-five minutes."

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Eliot Suggests Remedy

Dr. Charles W. Eliot late of Harvard, in a recent government publication makes the following statement:

"The effort to recruit a large army and navy by conscription has brought home to the minds of the people the fact reported in the last United States census that 7.7 per cent of the people in the United States ten years of age and over are illiterates; that is, they are unable to write their own language. The different states of the Union vary widely in this respect, from Iowa with 1.7 per cent to Louisiana with 29 per cent; from the west North Central states with 2.9 per cent to the east South Central with 17.4 per cent. When the fact was announced that the regular army of the United States had been obliged to abandon its practice of rejecting all illiterate candidates for admission—a practice to which it had adhered for many years—the American people took notice of the general condition of the country with regard to illiteracy and the special condition of certain states. When it appeared that a considerable percentage of the recruits accepted for the National army could receive no instruction except by word of mouth, the military and civil national authorities alike perceived that the so-called system of American education was dependent as to its results on local authorities which were often ignorant and short-sighted, and that neither the nation nor the state had any effective influence on this all-important matter."

"The remedy for the high percentage of illiteracy in the United States is to be found in an increased interest of the state governments and the national government in public education. It clearly appears that it is not safe to leave to

the local authorities of cities, towns and counties the exclusive charge of the elementary and secondary schools. It is an intense national interest in peace times and war times that all the people should be able to read, and to read the English language. It is for the United States to see to it that all the children of American, European, Asiatic or African stock learn to read, and in the English language."

Save Garden Seed Now

Saving seed from the home garden—a practice that was the rule in earlier times—is the cheapest and best way of insuring a supply for planting next spring. Saving garden seed is an emergency measure; the supply is limited, yet thousands of people had gardens this year and last year who never raised them before. There is but one general principle, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, underlying the production of good vegetable seed, and you probably know it: Save seed from the best plants. Seeds should not be gathered until maturity, the specialists add, and should be properly dried, placed in suitable containers, carefully labeled, and stored in a dry place where insects or mice can not get at them.

Even if the scarcity of seed does not emphasize the importance of saving a supply from the home garden, there are advantages to be gained by the latter plan. The selection which the gardener gives his seed plants, while not greater than that which the seed grower gives his seed stock, is often better than can be given to the seed that is placed on the market. The plants selected also will be the ones which succeeded best under the local environment. Well-matured seeds, if properly stored, with the possible exception of those of parsnip and onion, should retain their vitality from 5 to 10 years, and for this reason it is urged that an abundant supply be saved, for if it is not all planted next spring, it can be laid away for the following year.

Mark Good Plants

Very little care is required to save seed for a home supply. With plants like beans and peas, which are gathered for food before the seeds are mature, a few of the finest plants should be marked and the seeds which they produce allowed to ripen completely. In making such selections it is best to choose plants alike in varietal character and earliness. Never save seeds from plants that have suffered from disease attacks. In selecting sweet corn for seed, select the best and earliest ears, mark them and allow them to mature on the plant before they are harvested. The ears should be dried immediately after harvesting and stored "on the cob." In saving cucumber and squash seed, select and mark fruits of desirable character while in the usable stage and allow them to remain on the vines until fully ripe, then remove the seeds and spread them out to dry before storage. In selecting tomatoes and potatoes for seed the vigor, productiveness, and freedom from disease in the plant should be taken into consideration.

Seeds which have been grown and carefully saved should be well labeled and stored, or all the previous labor goes for nothing. Cloth bags are the best containers for large seeds, such as peas, beans, and corn. They should be used also for larger quantities of small seeds, but for smaller lots, paper envelopes, made at home or purchased, are most desirable. Ordinary letter envelopes are fairly satisfactory, but usually are not gummed so as to close completely, and if handled carelessly, small seeds may sift out of them.

Correct labeling is of paramount importance. Every envelope or container should show the kind and variety of seed, the date, including month and year when harvested.

Uncle Sam Teaches Technical Subjects

The Civil War was fought with the old-time instruments, the old-time methods. This war has introduced novel instruments and quite novel methods. It is, in fact, a war of mechanism and of exact science; the mechanism is intricate and the science extends not merely to the ordnance but to every factor of organization, transportation, sanitation, equipment, supply. It is a war of engineering; it is a war of chemistry; it is a war of physics; it is a war of dynamics. It is a war of hygiene, down to the minutest value. The science of it involves not merely ingenuity in the creation of offensives, but an even

more anxious study and creation of defenses.

You might suppose this need to concern only the officers. That would be your mistake; branches of it may concern even the privates; and if they don't concern them as part of their military duties they are found to interest them as individuals, with an avid curiosity to learn all about the mechanism which they are aiding to operate. Such a curiosity may not be characteristic of the ranks in the army of any other government. It is fortunately characteristic of the army of the United States; of such an army, drawn from men who have been accustomed to study and master their job and get on in it. They have the belief that if they will study and master this job they will get on in it also. The belief is encouraged. The encouragement of it is in the fact that even as privates they fight more efficiently if they understand the mechanism as a whole (the relations of their small unit to the system as a whole). But even their small unit may involve studies in art which they have never practised, of which they have never learned the rationals. In the Quartermaster's camp at Johnston there are a thousand such subjects taught; from ordinary clerical work up to the most technical problems of transportation and terminal systems. Even the most ordinary of them—cooking, laundry work, carpentry, horseshoeing—may benefit by the use of books. And the demand for books from this camp—the actual demands, not the mere theory of supply—have included hundreds of technical books running into even elaborate treatises.

Conservation and Renovation of Men's Clothing

Through the desire to conserve labor and materials, the Commercial Economy Board makes some interesting recommendations for the manufacture of men's clothing.

The board suggests the elimination of belts, cuffs, yokes, plaits and all kinds of outside pockets from coats. Vests are to be made without collars, patch-pockets or pocket flaps. Double-breasted coats and vests are also to be frowned upon. Cloth belts and loops on trousers are to be eliminated, along with the peg-top trousers. In fact, economy seems to be the watchword.

The careful renovation of such clothing as happens to be on hand is no less urgent, and may, if properly done, save the purchase of new garments.

The renovation of men's clothing is often a trial, but the burden is lightened if the task is done intelligently. First, remove all spots. If they consist of plain dirt, this can be done by the application of white soap and water. If there are grease spots add a tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water, using the soap as for other spots. Sponging the whole garment with this water (minus the soap) after it has been cleaned, will restore the color and brighten the article generally. In pressing, never place the hot iron next to the garment, for this causes the shiny effect that men abhor, but lay a cloth, preferably a piece of unbleached muslin, between the goods and the iron. If the cloth is dampened the result will be better, although the pressing is harder. When pressing trousers measure the crease by the first button from the front. Never go by the seam; if you do the wearer will have the appearance of being bowlegged.

If the clothes are already shiny, it is due to the oil which is more or less present in all wool, and is made conspicuous by the friction incident to the wear of the clothing. This is especially true of hard-twisted wool or worsteds. Sponging with hot vinegar cuts this oil and greatly improves the looks of the garment. Mending is best done with ravelings of the material, and a darn neatly done, then carefully pressed, can scarcely be detected. Work over the buttonholes if necessary and replace lost or broken buttons. If the lining is torn or worn, rip it out, press the pieces carefully and use them as patterns for a new lining.

Our Industrial Part in the Service

Some observers think that the most characteristic thing about the American soldiers in France, something which astounds the enemy and excites the admiration of our allies, is the capacity of the American soldiers to do individual thinking and fighting. The German fights successfully only in mass formation, in organized bodies, while every American soldier has an initiative and independence of action which gives him remarkable efficiency in open fighting. They

are not senseless cogs, but each is an individual working unit in a great fighting machine.

Every American at home should feel an individual responsibility and do his or her individual part in winning the war. There is not an American citizen who can not help win the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which begins September 28, offers a great opportunity for concerted action and for individual action, and the loan will be a tremendous success if each American will do his or her individual part as each American soldier in France does his part. Our soldiers deserve such support from the people at home.

Reasons for Overlapping Mails

One of the most puzzling things to the public has been frequent occurrence, both as to mail delivered in France and mail received in this country, of a letter of a later date being received before one mailed perhaps a week or more earlier. One explanation of this is that the postmaster at the port of embarkation has been assigned by the War Department, a definite limited space for mail, and when the amount of mail has exceeded this, the excess has had to be held over until the next steamer.

If there were, say, 2,000 bags ready for shipment and the postmaster was notified that only 800 bags could be handled, the surplus, 1,200 bags, would have to lie over, being included in the mail accumulating for the next steamer. Such an excess of mail might occur several times and some of the bags missing the first mail might also be among those left over from the second. This situation will be remedied by an order from the War Department that, upon proper notice in advance from the postal office at the port of embarkation as to the number of sacks to be handled, the entire volume shall be cleaned up at each sailing.

The possible delay that would be unavoidable, though unusual, in the transportation of a letter from New York to a divisional postoffice at the front in France, might be 21 days—one day in distributing in New York; seven days on account of just missing a boat; three days on account of shortage of freight cars for carload transportation in France; seven days on account of secret troop movements, and, in case of severe fighting, a holdup of trains carrying mail of perhaps three days. This exceptional delay would increase the normal time of delivery of mail, from five to six weeks. Normally it takes from two to three days to deliver a letter at the front after its arrival at a French port.

BEST VARIETIES OF APPLES

Baldwin Favorite in Eastern States

The Baldwin variety of apples constitutes one-half of the barreled crop and one-fourth of the crop in crop of New England and New western Michigan, regions which are famous for the large production of apples. This variety leads in production among commercial apples, according to a nation-wide survey recently completed by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Ben Davis, Gano and Black Ben have the widest geographic distribution. Prominent centers of Ben Davis production are in the Shenandoah-Cumberland region, including parts of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; it leads in Missouri, Illinois, the Ozarks, and the Missouri river and Mississippi river apple regions; and it ranks high in production in the West, particularly in Colorado, Utah, and Washington. Gano and Black Ben are grown more extensively in the West than in the Middle West and East.

Winesap follows Ben Davis in commercial importance and this is particularly true in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys in Washington. In the Piedmont district of Virginia, Winesap is the leading apple variety, and it has considerable commercial importance in the Arkansas and Missouri river valleys and in parts of Illinois.

The Jonathan is the leading variety in Colorado and Idaho, and is important in Washington, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico. Its orchards are widespread at the junction of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, and are common in Illinois, the Ozarks, and the Ohio river region, and its production is increasing in some parts of the East. York Imperial is the leading commercial apple of the Shenandoah-Cumberland region, a region

that ranks next to New York in the production of barreled apples. The normal apple production of this region is 3,500,000 barrels, of which Yorks are two-fifths. The Ohio river section and Missouri also produce considerable quantities of this variety.

The Northern Spy was regarded as the third apple variety in order of commercial production.

Conserving Fertilizer Material

American soldiers who have an opportunity to observe the crops obtained from little patches of ground in France, Belgium and Italy write of their amazement that a few acres of ground under cultivation for centuries will sustain large families. New ideas with regard to intensive farming and the conservation of resources will be brought home by those who will return. Necessity has taught those farmers how to husband their natural resources and to waste nothing. Scarcity of commercial fertilizer and its advance in price make it imperative that farmers learn to conserve and use wood ashes, soot, poultry droppings, leaves and such materials that contain the same elements found in expensive fertilizer.

Fall Feeding of Dairy Cows

The wise dairyman will feed liberally during the fall months. Cows which are not well fed at this time will go into the winter thin in flesh and with reduced milk flow. It will be expensive and largely in vain to attempt to bring them back to normal flow after they go on winter rations.

It will pay to begin feedingilage and hay early. The extra feed given at this time will not only bring good, immediate returns, but affect the milk flow for the whole year by putting the cow in good condition to go through the winter months. Cows which go into the winter in good vitality and with undiminished milk flow are the ones which will make most economical use of the high priced feeds given them during that period. Cold, uncomfortable cows will not make economical use of feed. Their highly developed nervous systems are very susceptible to sudden changes in temperature. This should be borne in mind in the fall when the first cold rains and cold winds come. Protection from these will prevent the reduction in milk flow which they always cause. Do not waste feed by letting your cows stand out in winds and rain.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Why the War

The follow taken from vice, a public monthly by the Information. Many excellent teaching burdened the some time study of the perhaps, is to sure to come of it should a way as to valuable.

Imports

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MARKETING

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Why the War Should be Studied in Schools

The following timely article is taken from National School Service, a publication issued semi-monthly by the committee on Public Information.

Many excellent reasons exist for asking teachers and pupils, heavily burdened though they are, to give some time each week to the formal study of the war. The best of these, perhaps, is that in some way it is sure to come in, and that the study of it should be organized in such a way as to make it educationally valuable.

Importance of the War

The war is the biggest and most important happening in history. It is the war of every boy and girl as well as of every adult in the United States, and its issues will affect the destinies even of the unborn. Scarcely a child can be found in the schools who does not have a member of his family or other relative bearing arms in the contest. In the food that we eat, the clothing we wear, the heating of our houses, the amusements we indulge in, and our traveling to and from we feel its actual presence. The war is in the atmosphere which the child breathes, and it already plays a large part in his school life.

War Study Stimulates Patriotism

Just because of this fact, therefore, it is important that the war should receive systematic treatment in the schools. It is still desirable that we be able to give "a reason for the faith that is in us," and the child should have presented to him clearly but simply the causes and aims of the war. Such teaching will not merely stimulate the patriotism of the child and aid the various war services imposed upon the schools. It will react upon the homes, and powerfully promote a sound civilian morale. Our public schools are the most important agency we have in advancing the cause of democracy. They are also the institution in whose guidance our people instinctively have most implicit confidence.

There is a story told of a Chicago immigrant mother, suspicious and distrustful, who when asked to sign a food pledge card said: "I sign nothing, my man he say I sign nothing"; and slammed the door in the face of the distributor of the cards. But when her little daughter brought the same card from school and said, "But, Mamma, my teacher says it is all right"; the mother replied: "Well, if your teacher say it is all right, then I sign."

Regular Studies Enriched

Through the interest aroused by the study of the war, many of the regular studies of the school course can be strengthened and enriched. In the case of history, civics, and geography this relationship is evident. The new duties the war imposes may be made to stimulate the teaching of language, arithmetic, domestic science, drawing, music, and practically every other subject of the school curriculum.

MARKETING BY PARCELS POST

Plan Outlined by Department of Agriculture

Parcels post as a means of transportation has been found by commercial houses to be useful and efficient. There is no reason why farmers cannot make extensive use of it under certain conditions if they will. It has been found that one of the chief factors in preventing the satisfactory development of parcels post marketing has been the price asked by some farmers for produce. To illustrate: One farmer's wife was receiving 20 cents a pound for butter in her local market, a country store. When asked if she would be willing to ship it to a city by parcels post, and at what price, she replied that she would do so at 50 cents a pound. Would-be purchasers frequently have been known to offer producers a lower price than they can obtain in their local markets. It is needless to say that such imperfect and erroneous ideas as to proper and equitable prices altogether defeated the possibility of marketing produce by parcels post. Efficiency in marketing by parcels post can be secured and held only by shipping produce of high quality and by charging reasonable prices.

The larger the quantity, within the postal limits, that is shipped at any one time, the more economical is the factor of postage and therefore the more attractive from the viewpoint of cost both to the producer and to the consumer. This applies both to shipments and the return of empty containers. It would not be economical to secure

half a dozen different kinds of vegetables from as many different producers, but if a supply of half a dozen different producers, but if a supply of half a dozen kinds of vegetables, or vegetables and fruits, could be obtained in one parcel from one producer it would be both advantageous and attractive.

Another advantage to the producer in parcels post marketing is that his mail box or local post office becomes his shipping station. This relieves him from any extra trip in order to make shipment, as the rural mail carrier takes the shipment from the mail box or some member of the farmer's family deposits it at the post office when going to call for the mail.

Many farmers often have a small home consumption, which could be marketed if some ready means of getting it to a consumer were available. The parcels post supplies this medium. There are also many supplemental or side lines of production which could be developed for the same purpose.

Next Year's Labor Problem

There is a tendency to think that because we have solved the farm labor problem with little trouble this year we will not have any particular difficulty in 1919. This is a dangerous state of mind, particularly on the part of public officials who are handling the farm labor problem.

The weather this year has been a big factor in aiding farmers to get work done with a minimum amount of help. The season next year may not be so favorable. The number of boys available is likely to be smaller instead of larger. The high wages offered by the industries and lowering of the draft age will lessen the number of boys available for farm work.

The draft will take thousands of additional men between now and next spring, for the supply of men for the army come ahead of everything else. It is likely to be harder to get emergency farm help for the number of men in the cities is constantly growing smaller in proportion to the work to be done.

The labor shortage must be met in some way for we must maintain our enviable record in food production, but to do this much thought and planning is necessary and it is none too soon to begin.

Attempt to Stop Profiteering

A plan whereby fair and patriotic grocers and dealers would be publicly endorsed was decided upon at a conference of food administration officials held recently. The plan as prescribed is a tentative one and will be enlarged to embrace the whole country, it was said. The food administration will publish in the newspapers a list of the prices of all staple commodities together with a list of retail tradesmen who abide by these maximum price lists. In short, the names of tradesmen in the government list will include all who are dealing fair with the public. Dealers who do not follow the list will be presumed to be guilty of attempts at profiteering.

Our First Casualty

"How did you get hurt?" asked the doctor of the American soldier in France, as he slowly recovered consciousness.

"Well," was the reply, sheepishly given, "the last thing I remember was telling a British Tommy that the Americans had come over to start the war."

In this connection it may be noted that in a recent speech Prime Minister Lloyd George reported that Great Britain alone had raised an army of 6,250,000 men. "If the United States of America," said he, "were to call to the colors the same number of men in proportion to her population, it would mean near 15,000,000."

The Unlucky Thirteenth

A Wilmington paper called attention to the fact that last Friday, the 13th of September, 1918, will be long remembered by Germany as most unlucky.

It was the fifty-eighth anniversary of General John J. Pershing's birthday in Missouri and he was celebrating with second day of the great American offensive toward the Franco-German border.

It was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the "Dawn of Early Light," when Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." It is celebrating by waving today in places undreamed of by Key, and on that day the potential military power of the United States by 14 millions increased through the greatest military registration in the history of the world.

Thirteen is President Wilson's lucky number.

A Colony of Unpaid Recruits

We have become accustomed to Uncle Sam's conscriptions for all sorts of service, limited and otherwise, but it will come as a surprise to many to learn that in a large plant in Hoboken, New Jersey, where surveying instruments are made, there is a colony of two hundred conscripts who never receive wages but are perfectly content to toil from morning until night, receiving as their only recompense a housefly or so a day. They are spiders and form an indispensable part of the working force. Their job is to spin the thread that is used for cross hairs in surveying instruments. They work only during July and August and produce in that time thousands of yards of an almost invisible but invaluable fibre.

A strike among them is by no means uncommon and by no means as humorous as it sounds. Four girls trained to expertness in their unusual duties are employed to urge the spiders to greater efforts, when they show signs of reluctance.

The girls take a spider in the hand and tap it gently. It jumps toward the ground, leaving one end of the thread behind. Before the spider can reach the ground the girl quickly attaches the thread to a whirling frame which she revolves in her hands. As the spider continues his effort to reach the ground, she keeps on winding and sometimes succeeds in securing several hundred feet of thread.

These spiders are kept in a large cage and are fed on large, juicy house flies. They usually die during the fall and winter, so that an entirely new colony must be recruited every spring. They are selected by a number of boys who are given a course of instruction so that they will know the right variety of spider to select, for not every sort will do. Only certain black kind will spin the strong, round thread that is desired. They are sought in barns, meadows and marshes, and by early summer the spider house is full.

No other material other than

spider web can be used for cross hairs in surveyors' telescopes. Human hair is transparent and altogether too large for this delicate purpose. Finely drawn platinum wire as a possible substitute was found to be too brittle. Spider web is not only small and tough but has just the right degree of elasticity.

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Call and see one on the floor.

ALSO PLUMBING AND STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

DANIEL STOLL

'Phone 159

NEWARK

GRAIN PRODUCING RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1918

are rapidly becoming past history, and farmers are already planning to exceed them next year. Transportation difficulties continue, and the certainty of securing utensils at local stores is good fortune indeed.



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T. F. ARMSTRONG,
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The subscription price of this paper is \$1.50 per year in advance.
Single copies 4 cents.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

OLD DELAWARE ENLISTS IN SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

dent of Delaware College for admission on September 18th. Students need only bring towels, sheets, pillow and covering for a single bed. All the men will live on the campus in barracks, as they will be student-soldiers. The military officers and faculty are all at the post of duty to welcome the students on September 18th. It will take about two weeks to muster in the men. Until that time, say, October 1st, each student will pay \$1.37 cents a day for everything. Men under 18 years of age may enroll in the Student Army Training Corps, but they will be at their own expense until they become eighteen. After that, the Government provides everything and pays thirty dollars a month.

Never were improvements more timely and providential than those made possible at Delaware College through the generosity of Mr. Pierre S. duPont and the Legislature. The enlargement came in the nick of time to enable the College to render unprecedented service to the State and Nation. About 1750 persons will receive instruction at the twin colleges in Newark this year, for varying terms, as follows:

(1) 250 members of the Student Army Training Corps, who have had four full years of High School preparation and who aspire to become officers or technical experts in engineering, chemistry, medicine, and agriculture.

(2) About 1200 technicians in the Training Detachment, who during an eight weeks' course become machinists, automobilists, electricians and signal men. Men enter this Training Detachment only through their local draft boards, not through the College authorities.

(3) 200 teachers were trained in the Summer School this year.

(4) There will be more than a hundred students in the Women's College when it opens on September 18.

Besides these 1750 who receive positive instruction at the Colleges in Newark, the State Teachers' Institute, numbering more than 500, held their session of a week at Delaware College last month. Thus more than two thousand people have been touched vitally by these Colleges during the present year.

New significance attaches to everything that the Legislature and patriotic citizens through their faith and foresight have done to equip these two colleges with new laboratories, new dining-halls, new dormitories, a splendid athletic field, infirmary, spacious quarters for the Young Men's Christian Association, and a beautiful Experimental Farm. In the vast and vital patriotic work which the Colleges are now doing for the nation, alumni and friends without number have a part, such as Eben B. Frazer, Josiah Marvel, H. Rodney Sharp, Henry B. Thompson, Pierre S. duPont, Charles B. Evans, Everett C. Johnson, while the people of the State, through the Legislature, have furnished the moral guidance and the constant support that constitutes the foundation of still larger achievements in the future, Samuel C. Mitchell.

Methodist Rally a Pronounced Success

After school on Thursday afternoon last, scores of happy youngsters who are members of the Methodist Sunday School joined the adult members for the annual picnic which was held at the New Century Club. Indoor and outdoor sports of all kinds were enjoyed and everyone had a jolly good time. One feature of interest was a ball game between the single men and the married men, which resulted in a victory for the single men. A number of sensational plays marked the contest and furnished much amusement for the spectators.

Ice cream, cake, and peanuts were served.

Those present numbered about 175. In the evening at 8 o'clock the church members and their friends assembled in the club rooms and after a half hour or so of friendly

greetings, enjoyed an excellent program provided by the entertainment committee. Rev. Frank P. Herson acted as chairman and stated briefly that the purpose of the meeting was to bring the church people a little closer together in sympathy and understanding than is possible now-a-days when people come to church with their formal Sunday manner and depart with little time for the word of good cheer and the cordial handclasp that made the church a power in the early days. He cited the coincidence that in Newark on the same day two types of mobilization were taking place—the one of men registering for the cause of liberty; the other of the church members and their friends, mobilizing for the sake of better fellowship in church relations. He announced the following program which was of an exceedingly high order.

1. Vocal Solo, "Sunbeams," Miss Alice Evans.
2. Reading, "Selection from Mary Carey," Miss Madeline Raby.
3. Whistling Solo, "Senora," R. B. Ross.
4. Vocal Solo, "The Sunshine of Your Smile," Mrs. T. T. Martin.
5. Vocal Solo, "Mavourneen," Mrs. Norman Ferguson.
6. Piano Solo, Miss Elizabeth McNeal.
7. Solo, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," R. B. Ross.

At Mr. Herson's request the audience joined in the chorus. Miss Elsie Wright accompanied Miss Evans and Miss Elizabeth McNeal, the other soloists. The young people responded graciously to enthusiastic encores by singing old favorites. Miss Raby read a beautiful poem "Carry On," by Robert W. Service. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake, coffee and peanuts were served, and the men were treated to cigars.

HOUSING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Emergency Fleet Corporation's Big Project

The largest building project yet undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation is a little city which is going up at Front and Union Streets. There are 506 dwellings, three apartment houses, a community center and a school-house in the course of construction, for the housing of industrial workers. The efficiency of the organization and the speed with which the materials and labor were best applied to the operation accounts for the remarkable changes to which the 57 acres of land from Front and Union Streets to Elsmere were subjected.

Officials of the construction company hesitate to make definite predictions as to when the entire construction will be finished and by the way, this is the largest single contract that the United States Shipping Board had awarded at one time, but it is quite evident even to the layman that the first of the coming year will see the little city complete: the 506 houses occupied, the three apartment houses with accommodations for 60 families taken up, the school house and the community of children from the neighborhood.

Now that the construction is in full swing, it is expected that the completion of buildings will follow in quick succession, assuming, of course, that the weather man will be as favorably inclined as he has been hitherto. Taking advantage of the conditions, the 2,200 and more men now constituting the ever-increasing working force, may inaugurate the seven days a week schedule which will naturally mean more money for them as well as the more rapid completion of the badly needed houses before the fall weather sets in. Judging from the gradual increase of the number of workers as the demand for them grows, it is expected that before the completion of the operation no less than 3,500 men in various trades will be engaged in the operation.

A branch track from the P. & R. Railway brings from 10 to 50 car-loads daily of materials needed in the construction. Some of the buildings are double-houses which have five and six rooms each, and

are equipped with the latest modern improvements finished with the latest step in building technique. The day when the first house or set of houses is finished, ready for occupancy, is expected to be made an official city function, and the beginning of the end of the housing problem. From the time the first house is completed each day will add more houses which are to be occupied at once.

Delegates to United War Work Campaign

A preliminary council of the seven organizations who are to have part in the coming United War Work Campaign was held in New York on Wednesday, September 11. Delaware was represented by the following delegates: Y. M. C. A., Henry B. Thompson and Phillip M. Colbert; Y. W. C. A., Mrs. T. C. duPont, Mrs. Otho Nowland and Miss Grace Osborn; Jewish Welfare Board, Charles Topkis and Louis Topkis; War Camp Community Service, C. F. Stimson and M. W. Stevens; Library Association, A. L. Bailey; Salvation Army, Col. R. E. Holtz.

The united campaign was brought about at the request of the President of the United States in a letter to Raymond Fosdick, President Wilson, in this letter, spoke of his gratification at the spirit of co-operation shown by the leaders of the organization taking part. The amount set as a goal is \$170,500,000, and will be divided as follows: Y. M. C. A., \$100,000,000; National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), \$30,000,000; Y. W. C. A., \$15,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$8,500,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000, and Salvation Army, \$3,500,000.

NEXT SUNDAY IS BLUE TRIANGLE DAY

Will be Observed in all Church

Sunday, September 22, has been set by the Delaware War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., as Blue Triangle Sunday and all the ministers in the state are asked to remember the work of the organization with the women war workers of the Allies both in sermon and prayer.

Letters and informative literature

are being sent to as many of the ministers as possible. Owing to incompleteness of lists there may be a few omissions but the committee is trying to reach everyone.

The blue triangle stands for a bit of home and the woman's touch in the cantonments; a bit of cheer, encouragement and recreation to the nurses and other women doing war work in France; a spirit of backing-up and help for the munition workers here and over there. In short to the woman war worker just what the Y. M. C. A. is to the sailor and soldier.

The ministers are earnestly requested to co-operate in this truly Christian work. Further information may be secured from headquarters at 912 King Street, Wilmington.

Newspaper Conducted Entirely by Women

Albert J. Feyl, president of the Atlantic City Press-Union, has made employees and arranged for the Evening Union to be conducted by women entirely.

Beginning with the issue of Tuesday, September 3, the Evening Union has been in feminine hands in all departments. Women reporters have gleaned the news, women edited the copy, women arranged the make-up, and in the business office women performed all the duties heretofore intrusted to the men.

The Evening Union is the oldest

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

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daily in Atlantic City, with but one exception, and the only afternoon paper published there. Purchased by Governor Walter E. Edge from the historian, John F. Hall, the owner has leased the paper to the Press-Union company.

PUBLIC SALE of Personal Property

Will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1918, at MOUNT VERNON PLACE near KIRKWOOD, DELAWARE, the Late Residence of JACOB B. CAZIER, Deceased, the following described Personal Property:

- 10 Horses—
Nos. 1 and 2—Pair of handsome Black Percheron Mares 12 years old, weight 2800 lbs.
Nos. 3 and 4—Pair of Percheron Colts (own brother and sister). One 18 months old—the other 6 months. Sired by Percheron Stallion.
No. 5—Standard bred Colt, 18 months old. Sired by Cressof Mc. Dam by Oakland Baron.
No. 6—Standard bred Colt, 6 months old.
No. 7—Vernon Boy. Good driver and saddle horse. 17 years old.
No. 8—Well bred Mare, 6 years old.
No. 9—Black Horse. Good worker and driver.
No. 10—1 Brown Mare, Lady Oakland, by Oakland Baron.

- 2 Holstein Cows, 6 years old. Will be fresh shortly.
1 Heifer, 2 years old. Will be fresh shortly.

- 1 Holstein Bull, nearly two years old.
4 Hogs, 3 Shoats, and about 50 Chickens.

Farm Machinery consisting of Corn-Shell, Seeder, Drill, Wagon, Mower, 3 Harrows, 2 Sulky Cultivators, Roller, M.M. Wagon, Phosphate Drill, 1 New Drill, Side Delivery Rake, Hay Loader, Bull Tractor and Plows, Saw and Stand, 2 Feed Cutters, etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH.

EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
Executor of
JACOB B. CAZIER.
Deceased.

William S. Armstrong, Auc.
Sale Called at 1 P. M.

Lieutenant Bratton Improving
Dr. and Mrs. Howard Bratton, Elkton, have received a letter from their son, Lieut. Howard Bratton, who was injured some time ago at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, stating he is recovering from his injuries.

NEWARK'S LEADING Meat Market
CHARLES P. STEEL
DEALER IN
Fresh and Salt Meats
Home Dressed Meats a Specialty

Main Street Opposite College
Call or Phone Order D. & A. 44

Do You Know That the German Emperor Has Given Orders for the Seizure and Suppression of the New York Herald
Because THE HERALD is 100% American?
Are you with the Herald or the Kaiser?

LEGAL NOTICE

Estate of William H. Taylor, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of William H. Taylor, late of White Clay Creek Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Lydia E. Taylor on the Seventh day of June A.D. 1918, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A.D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Charles B. Evans, Esq.
Attorney-at-Law,
Wilmington, Del.

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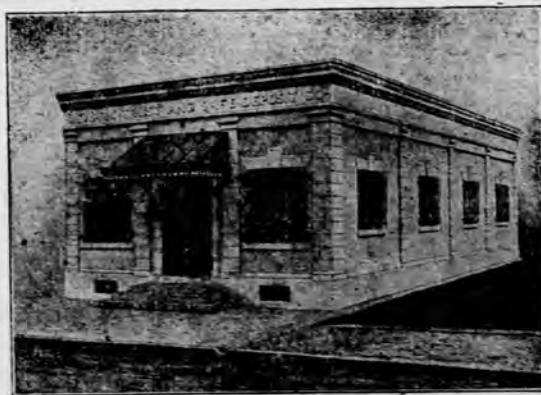
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NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
NEWARK, DELAWARE

PER
Herman L. ly commissi ant and stati Newport Nev end at his h to be sent ov Mr. Herbe sick list. Miss Jenni spending a Water Gap, ter part of t The Misse spent the we Miss Clar appointed a the Delawar Mrs. Fran ed word of seas of he Francis L. H Infantry. Miss Eliza been spendi in Pottstow night. Mrs. C. daughter, c visiting the and Mrs. Jo Mrs. R. Elizabeth he delphia after ily of Charl hurst. Mrs. M. E. ed word of France of Alexis Mey Geo. W. V left on Mon Sound Nava Seattle, Wa Mrs. Mar biesville, is Shellender c Dr. Hami minster Col guest of Alf Miss Mary spending the home in Os turned to W day evening Cecil H. V W. Ross Ro J. spent S with is pare W. Vansant J. Elmer S spending a t turned to N week. Mr. Lee I end at his Delaware. Mrs. Dav Brook, N. spending t sister, Mrs. Miss Etta a vacation County, Ne Mr. and family, spee wood, Pa. Private F of Delawar in Chemical tioned at W Explosive visited the week. Miss Sar been spendi on with r Pa., Wilmi resumed her lege on Th Miss Ed turned afte at Bethel Delaware V M. Reba N. Y., spent parents, M Vansant. Mrs. Nat tie City, N Mrs. Eva ed after spe her daught Mrs. Reb week with Kennedy, Miss Arz ton, spent Albert L. Mrs. Har ed after sp her husba Md. Lieutena of Camp week-end w Mrs. Rodm Mr. and have retu Westminst the summe

PERSONALS

Herman Little, who was recently commissioned a second lieutenant and stationed at Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va., spent the week end at his home here. He expects to be sent over in a short time.

Mr. Herbert Reynolds is on the sick list.

Miss Jennie Smith, who has been spending a week at Delaware Water Gap, returned home the latter part of the week.

The Misses Ella and Etta Todd spent the week-end in Baltimore.

Miss Clarice Weller has been appointed assistant librarian at the Delaware College library.

Mrs. Francis L. Hall has received word of the safe arrival overseas of her husband, Private Francis L. Hall of the 56th Pioneer Infantry.

Miss Elizabeth Wright, who has been spending a week with friends in Pottstown, returned home last night.

Mrs. C. A. Taylor and little daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pilling.

Mrs. R. Lynch and daughter Elizabeth have returned to Philadelphia after a visit with the family of Charles Lafferty at Maplehurst.

Mrs. M. E. McGovern has received word of the safe arrival in France of her brother, Dr. D. Alexis Meyers.

Geo. W. Wilson, U. S. R. N. F., left on Monday morning for Puget Sound Naval Station, located at Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Mary McMillan of Kempsville, is visiting Mrs. Lorene Shellenor of Newark.

Dr. Hamilton Lewis of Westminster College, was the recent guest of Alfred P. Scott.

Miss Mary E. Rich who has been spending the past two weeks at her home in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, returned to Women's College on Sunday evening.

Cecil H. Vansant and his friend, W. Ross Rowlee of Camp Dix, N. J., spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Vansant.

J. Elmer Spangler, who has been spending a furlough in Illinois, returned to Newark the first of the week.

Mr. Lee Roach spent the week-end at his home in Georgetown, Delaware.

Mrs. David Hastings of Bound Brook, N. J., has returned after spending the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Amanda Cornog.

Miss Etta J. Wilson is spending a vacation at Minnewaska, Ulster County, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shew and family, spent the week-end in Norwood, Pa.

Private H. M. Veasey, graduate of Delaware College, class of 1917, in Chemical Engineering, now stationed at Washington in the High Explosive Ordnance Department, visited the college one day last week.

Miss Sara Churchman, who has been spending a two weeks' vacation with relatives in Doylestown, Pa., Wilmington and Newport, resumed her duties at Women's College on Thursday.

Miss Edith Frederick has returned after spending a vacation at Bethlehem, Gettysburg and Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

M. Reba Vansant of Rochester, N. Y., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vansant.

Mrs. Nan B. Kennedy of Atlantic City, N. J., spent Friday here.

Mrs. Evan W. Lewis has returned after spending the summer with her daughter at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Reba Gilpin is spending the week with her niece, Mrs. Nan B. Kennedy, at Atlantic City.

Miss Arzie Phillips of Wilmington, spent part of last week with Albert L. Lewis and family.

Mrs. Harvey Mitchell has returned after spending some time with her husband near Camp Meade, Md.

Lieutenant Paul Lovett and wife of Camp Meade, Md., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Lovett.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Scott have returned to their home at Westminster, Md., after spending the summer here.

Informal Dance at "The Knoll"

Miss Mary Mitchell entertained a few friends at an informal dance on Saturday evening at "The Knoll." Those present were the Misses Harriet Wilson, Olive Heiser, Katherine Wilson, Bessie Whittingham and Miss Richardson; Messrs. Todd and Hiller, Harry Loose, Leon Gordy, George Wilson, Terry and George Mitchell. The evening was very pleasantly spent and refreshments were served.

Radio Officer Commissioned

Oliver Suddard, of Delaware College, class of 1915, has just received his commission of second lieutenant, Radio Officer in the Air Service at Lake Charles, La.

White Clay Creek School Opens

The White Clay Creek School opened last week with Miss Emilie P. Carpenter as teacher. The building has been freshly white-washed inside and out, and presents a thoroughly sanitary appearance. Sixteen pupils are enrolled this year, the increase being

due to the fact that the Ogleton school has not opened as usual, on account of the scarcity of teachers.

WEDDING

Bailey-Weller

Miss Carrie M. Weller of this town, and Charles E. Bailey of North East, Maryland, were married at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, September 9, at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. H. Wilson Burgan. The bride was attired in a blue coat-suit with hat to match, and wore a corsage bouquet of roses.

After the ceremony the young couple spent a honeymoon in Annapolis and Baltimore. They returned to Newark on Wednesday and expect to make their home here for the present.

Services at Head of Christiana

The services at Head of Christiana Church will be as follows: Sunday School at 10 o'clock; preaching at 11 o'clock when the subject will be "The Abiding Life." The Missionary Society will meet on Thursday evening at the home of the Misses Foard. The Sewing Circle will meet on Saturday evening with Mrs. H. R. Smith.

A congregational meeting will be held on Thursday, September 22, at 2.30.

Farewell Dance for

Young Soldier

About 200 friends of Francis M. Brown who has enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps and expects to leave next Monday for training at Villa Nova, attended a dance given in his honor on Monday evening last in the New Century Club rooms. In addition to the Newark young people guests were present from Philadelphia, Wilmington, Townsend, Middletown, Delaware City, St. Georges and Kirkwood.

The auditorium and banquet hall were appropriately decorated with American flags and bunting. The programs also bore a patriotic device.

Music was furnished by Drein's orchestra from Wilmington and dancing was kept up until midnight when the guests were served in the banquet hall with refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake, salted peanuts and mints.

The young people sang and entered joyously into the spirit of the occasion which furnished a happy send-off for the young soldier.

ROLL OF HONOR

NEWARK BOYS IN THE SERVICE OF UNCLE SAM

The following names have been forwarded to this office to be entered on the service roster of this community now being compiled by the Post. The list is known to be incomplete. Relatives and friends of the "boys" are urged to forward notice of inaccuracies, with names and addresses of omissions noted, to this office.—Editor.

LYOYD C. ADLEY
312th Machine Gun Battalion,
A. E. F.

CLYDE BAYLIS
Camp Dix, N. J.

GEORGE BAYLIS
59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.

COLUMBUS BECK
Co. E, 2d Eng., Camp Humphreys, Va.

GASSAWAY BOND BROWN
Signal Corps, Texas

Corp. FREDERICK BROWN
Co. K, 59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

Major T. HARRY CHAMBERS
Quartermaster Reserve Corps,
Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR CHILLAS
Hospital Corps, U. S. N.

Corp. RAYMOND D. CLEAVER
50th Infantry, Washington, D. C.

EDWIN G. COOVER
312 Infantry, A. E. F.

Sergt. EMOS W. COOVER
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

JAMES COOVER, U. S. N.

HANN COOVER
Aviation, Texas

Corp. WILLIAM COOVER
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

HAMILTON CROWE
153 Depot Brigade, A. E. F.

CHARLES DAVIS
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

HORACE DAVIS
312th Engineers, A. E. F.

Sergt. JOHN W. DAVIS
Battery B, 115th Field Artillery,
A. E. F.

Lt. JOSHUA WILKINS DAVIS
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

Lt. FRANK DEAN, U. S. N.

RAYMOND K. EDMANSON
Camp Dix, N. J.

MEDFORD EVERETTS
American Expeditionary Forces

J. RAYMOND FADER
Marines, Paris Island, S. C.

FRANK FALLS
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

Lt. GEO. HARVEY FERGUSON
6th Infantry, 5th Div., A. E. F.

J. BRADLEY FORD
59th Pioneer, A. E. F.

FREDERICK GERHOLD
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

JOSEPH GOHEEN
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

WILLIAM GREGG
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

T. REESE GRIFFIN
Q. M. C., Jacksonville, Fla.

FRANCIS LESLIE HALL
Camp Wadsworth

RALPH HANEY
Co. C, 312 Field Signal Battalion,
A. E. F.

HARRY O. HARRIGAN
2d Co., C. A. C., Fort DuPont.

L. E. HARRIGAN
60th Artillery, C. A. C., France

ROBERT C. HARRINGTON
Co. E, 2d Engineer, A. E. F.

Lt. ARTHUR G. HEINEL
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

JAMES M. HEINEL
Officers Training School,
U. of P., Philadelphia

HARRY HERBENER
Medical Corps, A. E. F.

ELWOOD HOFFECKER
R. O. T. C., Plattsburg, N. Y.

WALTER HOLTON
Marines, Paris Island, S. C.

ARTHUR R. HOMEWOOD
822 Aero Squadron, A. E. F.

CLARENCE HOPKINS
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

Lt. JOHN ABEL HOPKINS, Jr.
F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson,
Columbia, S. C.

JOHN S. HOPKINS, U. S. N.

Major L. B. JACOBS
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

HOWARD JESTER
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

JAMES CHARLES KEELEY
Co. K, 4th Pioneer Inf.
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

CONRAD K. D. LEWIS, U. S. N.

Lt. JAMES HERMAN LITTLE
Newport News, Va.

ORVILLE LITTLE
6th Casual Company,
Aviation Corps, A. E. F.

Lt. PAUL DEWITT LOVETT
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.

FRANK LYONS
A. E. F.

FRANK MACKAY
Portsmouth, Va.

CHARLES LEON MAJOR, U. S. N.
Constellation, Newport, R. I.

Lt. MORRIS R. MITCHELL
315th Machine Gun Bat., A. E. F.

Lt. WILLIAM J. McAVOY
307th Machine Gun Bat., A. E. F.

JOSEPH McFALLS
309 Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.

BENJAMIN H. McCORMICK
145 Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.

STEPHEN McCORMICK
A. E. F.

EDGAR McMULLEN
Base Hosp., Camp Merritt, N. J.

ROBERT H. McMULLEN
153 Depot Brgd., Camp Dix, N. J.

Lt. DANIEL RAYMOND McNEAL
Field Artillery, N. A., A. E. F.

BROADUS MITCHELL
Camp Dix, N. J.

HARVEY MITCHELL
Camp Meade, Md.

RUSSELL H. MORRIS, U. S. N.
Boston, Mass.

Corp. JOHN MORRISON
Co. K, 59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

ROBERT MORRISON
Camp Meade, Md.

PUSEY MORRISON
A. E. F.

Corp. HORACE NULL
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

Lt. JAMES ALLISON O'DANIEL
U. S. Air Service, A. E. F.

Lt. JOHN WILSON O'DANIEL
11th Infantry, 5th Div., A. E. F.

JOHN PEMBERTON
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

PUSEY PEMBERTON
309th Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.

WALTER R. POWELL
Carswell Detachment, Aviation

Capt. JOHN WILBERT RAMSEY
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

HARRY REED
Camp Meade, Md.

Corp. ELMER REYNOLD
Co. K, 59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

PAUL RHOADES, U. S. N.

JOSEPH A. RHOADES, U. S. N.

WM. ALBERT RHODES, U. S. N.

EARL D. ROBINSON
Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.

Sgt. HOWARD ROBINSON
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

MERRILL ROBINSON, U. S. N.

WILLIAM F. RUPP
116th Engineers, A. E. F.

Lt. J. R. SCHULTZ
59th Pioneer, Camp Dix, N. J.

Sergt. HENRY SERGEANT
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

WILLIAM SERGEANT
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

JAMES B. SHELLENDER
Co. C, 312 Engineers, A. E. F.

WALKER SHELLENDER, U. S. N.
St. Francis, Baltimore, Md.

Corp. CLARENCE F. SCOTT
Co. F, 313th Infantry, A. E. F.

Major C. A. SHORT
Adjutant 22nd Inf. Brigade,
Camp Meade, Md.

DANIEL SLACK
Mechanic, 59th Pioneer Inf.,
American Expeditionary Forces

HERBERT A. SMITH
154th Depot Brigade,
Camp Meade, Md.

Corp. WILLIAM STILTZ
309th Heavy Field Art., A. E. F.

J. FREDERICK STRICKLAND
Base Hospital, A. E. F.

OLIVER SUDDARD
Signal Corps, U. S. Air Service

THOMAS SWEETMAN
N. A., Camp Dix, N. J.

WILLIAM SWEETMAN
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

EARL TWEED
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

FRANK TWEED
4th Pioneer, Camp Wadsworth,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Corp. MANCIL TWEED
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

CECIL H. VANSANT
Camp Dix, N. J.

FRANK WIER
59th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

Capt. R. R. WHITTINGHAM
Tank Corps, Camp Colt,
Gettysburg, Pa.

W. REXLEIGH WILLIS
U. S. N. Aero Service, A. E. F.

GEO. W. WILSON, U. S. N.
Puget Sound Naval Station,
Seattle, Washington.

KENNARD & CO.

Important Notice

With the majority of Wilmington merchants, we have volunteered to shorten our working hours in order to conserve light and fuel. Beginning Monday next we will open daily, including Saturday, for business at 9.30 a. m. and close at 5.40 p. m. This movement on the part of Wilmington merchants has the hearty indorsement of the Fuel Administration and Chamber of Commerce. We ask the co-operation of the public in this move of helping to win the war. In addition to the foregoing we announce one delivery a day.

Distinctive Garments

Our greatly improved second floor, devoted to garments, shows the greatest number of styles and most comprehensive array of distinctive garments there this store has ever shown. Before making a final choice, you should see our line of Top Coats, Suits and Dresses, Skirts and Waists.

Other Suggestions

Splendid grades of 36-inch wide Charmeuse, black and colors, \$2.75 yard.
Skirting Novelties in Silk and Wool.

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KENNARD & CO.

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NEWARK OPERA HOUSE

PROGRAM WEEK BEGINNING

Thursday 19th

Charles Ray in HIS MOTHER'S BOY. A picturization of Rupert Hughes' story "When Life is Marked Down." Pearl White in the last chapter of HOUSE OF HATE.

Friday 20th

Dorothy Dalton in LOVE LETTERS. A great story of love and mystery.

Saturday 21st

Kathlyn Williams in WHISPERING CHORUS. News and a two-reel Sunshine Comedy.

Monday 23rd

Theda Bara or Wm. Farnum in a Fox Standard Picture—title to be announced later.

Tuesday 24th

Mable Norman in DODGING A MILLION. A comedy drama in six parts. Beginning the official war pictures of America, France and British governments—one reel each Tuesday. These pictures are filmed and distributed by the United States Government. They are the best war scenes obtainable.

Wednesday 25th

Viola Dana in THE ONLY ROAD. A Western drama in five acts—and Pathe News.

Beginning—Thursday, September 26th, William Duncan in A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS. A thrilling Western serial in 15 chapters.

NOTE—On account of transportation conditions we cannot guarantee this program.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF DELAWARE

will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1918

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Newark, Delaware

Gasoline Saving Plan Proves Effective

The United States Fuel Administration finds that in regard to the conservation of gasoline, many have understood that the plan of not driving pleasure automobiles on Sundays was an order, instead of a request. It has been proposed that the result to be sought might better be gained by a card system or some other method of rationing gasoline. The answer to this is that in the time it would take to inaugurate a card system of rationing, the shortage should be overcome, particularly if there is heed to the calls of conservation with regard to waste, leaks, and the running of motors when not actually in operation. There is further answer that, from European experience, the machinery of administering a rationing system to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 automobile users, is so large and so extremely expensive that it should not be undertaken until the need is extremely great.

The request for no Sunday driving was limited to the territory east of the Mississippi, because the great bulk of the country's gasoline is obtained in the mid-continent fields, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, while all oil and gasoline sent to the war zone is shipped from our Atlantic seaboard, and transportation is saved by conservation in the East.

People have asked whether they should use their cars for church-going. The answer, according to the Fuel Administration, that where church can be reached reasonably in another way, the automobile should not be used, and that, after all, the conscience of each citizen will be his best guide.

It has been reported that in a great many cases the proprietors of hotels and restaurants in outlying districts, and many operators of soda fountains in the cities, refused to serve pleasure-seeking customers who drove out in automobiles. Taxicab operators in most cities have refused to take passengers except on specific trips. They declined all hourly and pleasure trips. Patrons of sight-seeing cars have also been made to feel that by riding on Sunday they are violating the Administration's request, just as much as the man who drives his own car.

The Requisites of an Ideal Club Woman

A club woman from Arkansas states in the following extract the qualifications of a club woman:

Time was when woman's sphere was bounded by four walls, and her express vocation was the home and to know its various workings. Now she must know this and more too, as a woman who knows only this is poorly equipped indeed, to fight the battles which must be fought if we are to conserve the child and home-life of the nation. Thinking soberly, I believe the four-wall idea was never meant for woman and how she ever degenerated into it is a puzzle. Certain it is that Solomon's model woman would have made an ideal Club Woman! First she began at home and the heart of her husband-man safely trusted in her, for she rose while it was yet night to give meat to her household. She was a financier, another qualification fitting her admirably for club life, for we see her considering a field and buying it. She was a horticulturist for she planted a vineyard. She was a merchant, for she brought goods from afar and perceived that they were good. She was a manufacturer for she is pictured as making fine linen and selling girdles to the merchants. She was a wise counselor—perhaps, a member of the National Council of Defense; we know she was a diplomat for her husband was known in the gates, and so was she.

Good Prices for Animal Hides

The present very urgent demand for leather as a war necessity and the increase in price which unsecured hides bring on the market emphasizes the importance and even necessity of expediting the utmost care in removing skins from farm animals. By devoting a little extra time necessary in skinning animals carefully—possibly only three to five minutes in taking off the skin of a calf, or fifteen minutes in the case of a beef hide—the value of the hide may be increased several times, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The tanner pays more for packers' hides than for those obtained from farmers or country slaughterers. This is due in part to better facilities in the large packing houses for curing and storage of hides, but principally to the fact that such hides have been taken

off properly. Country hides removed by unskilled workmen are often cut and scored. When such hides come from a tannery, scores show very plainly, and in many cases one-half of the thickness of the leather is lost by such defects.

Avoiding Imperfections
Imperfections can be avoided by the careful use of the skinning knife, by keeping the hides clean and free from blood and by proper storage and packing.

The use of the knife, the specialists say, may be avoided in taking off calfskins, except on the head, neck, legs, and flanks, as the body skin may be drawn or flayed off. Where the knife is used, the skin should be drawn taut with one hand, while the knife is used with the other, special care being taken to hold the back of the blade close to the skin. In lieu of the knife some butchers use a wooden stick shaped like a man's thumb and employ a knife only on the portions of the body mentioned.

It is objectionable to have blood on the hides, particularly in the summer time, as it is likely to cause the hair to slip from rotting or decomposition when the hides are packed and the placing of otherwise good hides in the No. 2 grade on the market.

Let Hides Cool
Care should be taken to avoid placing any hides in the pack until they are free from animal heat. Allow them to lie folded for from 3 to 5 hours, or sufficiently long to allow the animal heat to get out of them. If this is not done patches of decomposition may result and such hides are often reduced in market value at least a cent or more a pound.

In building up a pack of hides the outer edges should be kept a little higher than the middle, so that the liquid or brine formed by the dissolving of the salt in the natural moisture of the hides may be absorbed by them. If the pack is low on one side, or is built slanting like a shed roof, the brine will seep out, causing the hides to shrink in weight. Use salt that has been screened and is free from large lumps and dirt. Dirty salt will stain the fresh side of hides. One pound of salt to each pound of the hide is the general rule. Hides should remain in pack from 15 to 30 days and stored in cool (60 to 65° F.) cellars from which the outside air is excluded.

Poultry Suggestions for September

Growing chicks should be looked after very closely as overcrowding is liable to happen, owing to the fact that the chicks are getting larger and need more room. This is a very important point, as many nights in September are close and hot. Care given the flock at this time means a profit; lack of care, a loss. The three important points are (1) fresh air, especially during the night, (2) fresh water at all times, and (3) clean quarters.

In every instance where egg production is the end sought, the pullets should be put into winter quarters as soon as possible. Their winter quarters should be ready in advance. At this season cockerels should be selected for next spring's breeders and placed by themselves with plenty of run if possible. None but strong, vigorous specimens should be selected.

Culling can be done all through the year, but at no time is it more profitable than at this season with the growing flock. All the weaklings should be culled out at once.

Department Urges Increased Milk Production

"American people do not begin to eat enough dairy products for their own good. Let's get together, produce the very best goods possible and then start such a well-organized campaign of education that all may have the correct knowledge of milk value. Remember, it took the farmers to fire the shot heard round the world."

Milk Is Nature's Chosen Food.
Mother Nature gave milk and milk products to the world. She supplies milk to the helpless infant, struggling for strength, and as well to the octogenarian, trying to retain or regain it. The value of milk as a producer of health and strength is recognized everywhere, but despite this the quantity of milk and milk products available daily for the average inhabitant of this country would be far less than enough to meet the specifications for a good square meal with round corners.

Granted that some people drink a quart or two of milk every day, use far more than three-fourths of an ounce of butter on their hot

biscuits or toast or sweet potatoes or whatnot, eat twenty or more times as much cheese as is coming to them on the basis of averages, and are regular patrons of the ice cream man. They are hardly to be blamed for that. They like milk and its products, and doubtless they never stop to think that they are eating the shares of other people. And they are to be blamed not at all when it is known that the demand for dairy products in this country has never been so continuously great that there has been a lasting shortage in production.

The department of agriculture is engaged not only in encouraging the production of milk and milk products, but their use. It hopes, through this double-barreled campaign, to save more of the meat needed for shipment overseas, and also to make it sure that at the end of the war dairy production and use of dairy products will be greater in this country than ever before.

Attractive Bed Coverings

War time economy in the matter of laundry bills suggests that a substitute for the all-white bed spread would make an appreciable difference in this item. Perhaps the home keeper is the proud possessor of an old fashioned patch-work quilt of the dainty sort combining two colors in the log cabin, the flower basket design, or any of the quaint patterns used by our great grand mothers. These may be used very effectively for bed spreads.

Probably the great-grandmother, to whom the quilt had originally belonged, would have been quite shocked if she could have seen her beautiful old blue and white quilt being used in this way. Yet the idea that one must conceal things as lovely to look at as some of these old-fashioned quilts is rapidly being done away with, and the girl who wants to have a colonial room is fortunate if she can find one of them in that part of her house which has supplanted the attic.

This quilt was so pretty that several people copied it. Made by what used to be called "the log cabin pattern" of delft blue and white, it had the owner's quaintly pretty name worked into the edge. It was used in a white room, where the furnishings were all old-fashioned, and it proved that the covering of a bed can be made quite as distinctive as any piece of furniture in the room.

An attractive bedspread of cream-colored net, rather coarse in quality, had an interesting border, made by cutting large flowers from cretonne, sewing them on a band of cream-colored net, like that of which the spread was made, then sewing this band to the wrong side of the spread, so that the flowers showed through.

A sleeping-room, whose effect was decidedly restful, had bed covering, curtains and chifonier and dressing-table scarfs that its young owner had designed and made herself. She bought a very fine white sheet for her bed-spread, traced a Greek key design around the edges, cut strips of dull blue linen and stitched them to the sheet in the lines of the design. She followed the same method in decorating the white muslin curtains and scarfs, and her room was far cooler in effect than when its furnishings were more ornate.

When one wishes to leave a folded blanket or comforter on the foot of the bed, it is advisable to provide some sort of a cover. A good pattern which was used, in one instance, was made of cretonne, bound with colored ribbon in a narrow width. A piece of cretonne, long enough to cover the folded blanket, was used; this was folded over in the middle, and the side openings, thus left, were filled in with narrow strips of the cretonne, slightly gathered so that they fitted into the top of the opening, and snapped with patent fasteners to the edges of the cretonne. The cover was tied at the bottom edges, at intervals, with ribbons, and thus the blanket was securely protected from the dust which flew into that particular city bedroom.

Striped washable taffeta makes a bedspread pretty enough to serve, when a small room is to be used for sitting room as well as sleeping apartment. Such a spread can be used with gaily covered pillows, making the bed appear an attractive couch.

To Freshen Velvet

Velvet may be freshened and wrinkles may be removed by first dampening it on the back, giving especial attention to the most crushed parts. Then place a heated flat iron on end and draw the velvet back and forth across the base until the heated moisture has

steamed the material smooth, taking especial care not to allow it to remain in contact with the iron long enough to become marked.

Bakers and Others asked to Save Fruit Pits

Bakers and the public generally were called upon by the food administration recently to save fruit pits and nut shells to be used in making carbon for gas masks. Pits of peaches, prunes, apricots, olives, cherries and dates, and shells of Brazil and hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts, are wanted. They will be collected and shipped by the Red Cross to the Gas Defense division of the chemical service of the army.

Alterations Governing the Baking Trade

In compliance with the general situation, the following alterations are made in the rules and regulations governing the baking trade:

Rule 1-A.—The consumption of wheat flour in bakery products not to exceed 70 per cent of the 1917 consumption is hereby rescinded.

Rule 2-A.—Wheat flour substitutes for bakers remain as heretofore with the exception of rye, which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 per cent, which is two pounds of rye flour to every three pounds of standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or a greater proportion, no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used the difference between such amount used and 40 per cent must be made up of other substitutes.

Rule 3-A.—Bakers will be required to use one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour in all bakery products including bread, except Class 3-A—Crackers, in which only 10 per cent of substitutes other than rye are required.

The use of the name "Victory" will be allowed in all products containing the above proportions of substitutes.

Revisions of Previous Rules.

The previous rules limiting flour, seeds, millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers to thirty days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a sixty days' supply.

The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter of a barrel in sparsely settled districts are rescinded.

The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers, or wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore, and the rule restricting the sale to 70 per cent of previous sales, are rescinded.

Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption of wheat or wheat flour with the understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat.

Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded.

Where millers sell directly to consumers they shall obey the same regulations as retail store dealers.

Wholesale days and wholesale meals are discontinued.

Nothing in these regulations is to be construed to mean that there has been any setting aside or changing of the Pure Food Laws as promulgated by the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture or the Internal Revenue Law as administered by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, which requirements must be conformed to by manufacturers, dealers in all cases.

Beer tops are one of the most delicious of greens.

Guarantee the soldiers' sugar ration by sticking to your own.

"Get speed the plow and the woman who arrive fit"—English Proverb.

With a population of 40,000,000, France is sheltering more than 2,000,000 refugees.

To remove the skins of tomatoes, dip them into a pan of boiling water, then chill. The skins can then be easily removed.

LEGAL NOTICE

Estate of Levi H. Cooch, deceased: Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Levi H. Cooch, late of Fenwick Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Marion C. Cooch on the Twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1918, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address: Marion C. Cooch, Cooch's Bridge, Del.
Marion C. Cooch, Administratrix.

SNELLENBURG'S

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
MARKET AND SEVENTH STS.

Store Opens 8 a. m. Closes 5.30 p. m. Saturdays 9.30 p. m.

You'll find here a hat that harmonizes perfectly with your new fall clothes

MAYBE a soft hat, maybe a derby---maybe both. Best dressed men are rather making it a practice to select their hats in pairs this season. The soft hat and the derby hat seem to belong together. So that no matter which you wear your attire shows the same general feeling. We have the hats, we have the sales-people who know the hats. They are here to serve you whenever you find it convenient to call.

Stetsons at \$5 and \$6

Prices for Fall-- \$4 and up

First Floor—right.

THE MAN

As a reminder that the time has arrived for selecting a sensible, splendid appearing fall suit we illustrate the Natti. Notable particularly for its lapels, satin-piped pockets and accurately placed waistline, it has our full-hearted recommendation, for it is entirely practical and has been tailored with elegance and care. You may have it of a soft, handsome cassimere, which our tailors assure us is the correct note in fall fabrics.

The Natti is Priced at \$45

Other Models at

\$22, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

Second Floor—Elevator.

"At the Sign of the Green Boot."

Regals

The Shoes They "Come Back" For

Season after season, our old customers return for new Regals, and season after season, the number is augmented by hundreds of new customers.

Day by day people are learning more about Regal quality and its relation to economy.

Many have already selected for fall and winter---why don't you?

Our complete stock and efficient service makes selection comparatively easy.

Prices---

\$6.50 up to \$12

Regals for Boys

at \$3.50 and up

First Floor—South.

N. SNELLENBURG & CO.

"THE STORE ACCOMMODATING"

DIP
MEMBERS OF
Mayor—E. B. Frazer
Eastern District—Joseph
thas Johnson
Middle District—G. F.
ton
Western District—E. J.
Frazer
Secretary and Treasurer
Meeting of Council—1st
of every month
NEWARK POST
From Points South and
From Points North and
From Kemblesville and
From Avondale and La
From Cooch's Bridge—
MAILS CL
For Points South and
For Points North and E
For Kemblesville and L
For Avondale and Land
For Cooch's Bridge—
RURAL FREE D
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Due
BOARD OF
President—D. C. Rose
Vice-President—Jacob
Treasurer—Edward W.
Secretary—W. H. Tay
COMMITTEE
Industrial—
H. G. M. Kollok
G. W. Griffin
C. A. Short
H. W. McNeal
Statistics—
L. K. Be
STRICKER
Master John E. I
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Mrs. Ralph Conl
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Mrs. Ida McCauley
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Mrs. Wm. Passm
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of Mrs. Lorene Sh
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Mr. Nathan Rich
of Harmony, Del.
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Vice-president, El
Secretary, Nellie
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A. Whitecraft at
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Miss Florence
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APPL
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Md., was a Satu
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Miles.
Messrs. David
lender of Wilmi
entertained Satu
at the home of M
Messrs. Lewis
Elmer Minner
visited in this v
evening.

DIRECTORY

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Major—E. B. Frazer
 Eastern District—Joseph Lutton, Jonathan Johnson
 Middle District—G. Fader, W. H. Barton
 Western District—E. C. Wilson, E. B. Frazer
 Secretary and Treasurer—S. B. Herdman
 Meeting of Council—1st Monday night of every month

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

From Points South and Southwest—
 6.30 a. m.
 10.45 a. m.
 3.15 p. m.
 3.15 p. m.
 From Points North and Northwest—
 9.30 a. m.
 8.30 a. m.
 6.30 a. m.
 11.30 a. m.
 5.30 p. m.

From Kemblesville and Strickersville—

7.45 a. m.
 4.15 p. m.
 From Avondale and Landenburg—
 11.45 a. m.
 6.30 p. m.

From Cooch's Bridge—

8.30 a. m.
 5.30 p. m.
 MAILS CLOSE
 For Points South and West—
 10.45 a. m.
 4.15 p. m.
 7.45 p. m.

For Points North and East—

9.00 a. m.
 9.30 a. m.
 2.00 p. m.
 4.15 p. m.
 7.45 p. m.

For Kemblesville and Strickersville—

9.30 a. m.
 5.00 p. m.
 For Avondale and Landenburg—
 1.30 p. m.
 For Cooch's Bridge—
 4.15 p. m.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Closes 8.00 p. m.
 Due 3.00 p. m.

BOARD OF TRADE

President—D. C. Rose
 Vice-President—Jacob Thomas
 Treasurer—Edward W. Cooch
 Secretary—W. H. Taylor

COMMITTEES

Industrial—
 H. G. McCollock
 G. W. Griffin
 C. A. Short
 H. W. McNeal
 Financial—
 Jacob Thomas
 E. L. Richards
 T. F. Armstrong
 E. W. Cooch
 Educational—
 L. K. Bowen

STRICKERSVILLE

Master John E. Lewis is attending an agricultural school in Massachusetts; George Bland has entered Newark High School, and Wilma McCauley entered the Avondale High School.

Mrs. Ralph Conley of Hopewell, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Ida McCauley.

Lieutenant Benjamin Singles of the U. S. N., paid a brief visit with his parents.

Mrs. Wm. Passmore entertained her sister, Mrs. Davidson of Tamworth, New Hampshire.

Robbins Armstrong, after spending two weeks with Mrs. B. F. Singles, returned to his home in Wilmington, where he will enter school at the Salesianum.

KEMBLESVILLE

Mrs. Mary McMillan is the guest of Mrs. Lorene Shellender of Newark.

Mr. Nathan Richards and family of Harmony, Del., and Mrs. Sue Currender of Christiana, Del., called on friends in this village on Saturday evening.

The officers elected at the meeting of W. C. T. U. last week, follow: President, Elsie M. Pratt; Vice-president, Elizabeth Garrett; Secretary, Nellie M. Foote; Treasurer, Carrie H. Richards. Mrs. S. A. Whitecraft and Mrs. Garrett were named as delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Downingtown, the latter part of next week.

Mr. Howard Russell and family who have been visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood, started for their home in Virginia, on Monday.

Miss Florence Baylis spent Sunday at her home.

APPLETON

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred White and son Alfred, Jr., of New Castle, Del., spent from Saturday till Monday at the home of Mrs. Mary J. Minner. Mrs. White and son are remaining the remainder of the week.

Mrs. Wm. Fischer of Batimore, Md., was a Saturday and Sunday visitor of Mr. and Mrs. James Miles.

Messrs. David and Harry Shellender of Wilmington, Del., were entertained Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. James Miles.

Messrs. Lewis N. Scott and R. Emer Minner of Chester, Pa., visited in this vicinity on Friday evening.

Municipal Transportation—

E. M. Thompson J. W. Brown
 J. H. Hossinger C. B. Evans
 Joseph Dean

Legislature—

J. P. Armstrong P. M. Sherwood
 H. B. Wright John Pilling
 Wm. H. Taylor

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President—C. A. McCue
 Secretary and Treasurer—Harvey Hof-
 feeter, Robert S. Gallaher, Edward L.
 Richards, Orlando K. Strahorn

NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY

The Library will be opened:
 Monday 3 to 5.45 p. m.
 Tuesday 9 to 12.00 m.
 Friday 3 to 5.45 p. m.
 Saturday 9 to 12 m.—7 to 9.00 p. m.

BANKS

FARMERS' TRUST Co.—Meeting of Directors every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Secretary—W. H. Taylor
 Meeting first Tuesday night of each month

LODGE MEETINGS

OPERA HOUSE
 Monday—Knights of Pythias, or K. of P., 7.30 p. m.
 Tuesday—Improved Order of Red Men, 7.30 p. m.
 Wednesday—Heptasophs, or S. W. M., 7.30 p. m.
 Thursday—Ladies' Circle, S. W. M., 7.30 p. m.
 Friday—Modern Woodmen of America, No. 10170, 7.30 p. m.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Monday—Jr. Order American Mechanics, 7.30 p. m.
 Wednesday—1st and 3rd of every month, White Clay Camp, No. 5, Woodmen of the World, 7.30 p. m.
 Thursday—L. O. O. F., 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday—Knights of Golden Eagle, 7.30 p. m.

FIRE ALARMS

In case of fire call the following numbers in succession:
 27 D
 99 A
 33 D
 172
 31 D

By order of Fire Chief WILSON

that class perform its part in England's wars that there were soon "yeomen of the guard," and the language became enriched by such expressions as, "did yeomen service" and "fought right yeomanly." The good, clean earnest American girls who have entered the navy in the humble capacity of yeomen are the spiritual descendants of an ancestry for which they need never blush.

The uniform of the Red Cross nurse is hallowed by half a century of noble service; the women of the War Department at Washington wear the insignia of their rank; the munition workers wear overalls and the farmerettes, their smocks and bloomers—all types of uniform denoting their enlistment in the active service of their country. "Nothing so beautiful and so wholesome," continues the writer, "has ever happened in this country before. We have never had an aristocracy here of the sort they have in Europe, and we do not want one now; but nothing could be better for us than such an aristocracy of dress as the girls who have entered the government service or are helping it in other ways, have made possible. Those who are entitled to wear these uniforms need no urging. They feel their new dignity and while they may never have known or have forgotten what aristocracy means in Greek they feel instinctively that they are members of that new aristocracy of dress whose device is a uniform and whose motto is service."

GETTING MAIL TO OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Some Causes of Delay Explained

Captain Frank E. Frazer, U. S. A., assistant director of the American Expeditionary Forces Postal Service at Tours, France, has been sent to the United States on a mission relative to postal affairs, with authority to furnish information heretofore, for military reasons, withheld from the postal officials.

The military authorities found it necessary, in order to secure prompt delivery of soldiers' mail, to provide the military postal officers in France with complete information as to the location of troops. The military postal officers at the central post office in France have now been afforded access to the card-index directory of the Adjutant General's department, located in the same building; and on his arrival in this country Captain Frazer furnished, under seal of secrecy, to the postal officers a directory giving the location of troops in France and a record of those on the way. Orders have been issued to send mail on every boat destined to dock at any port in France organized to receive mail.

This, and the adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached men sent from the United States to replacement camps in France, which is recommended by Captain Frazer, will, it is believed, go a long way toward expediting the delivery of letters to soldiers.

The Great Cause of Delay

The mail of more than 50,000 of our soldiers in France is delayed, and perhaps cannot be delivered at all. The reason for this is that letters for a greater number than 50,000 in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed.

Complaints covering these delays are sufficient to give the public the impression that the soldiers' mail service is bad. But besides the improper addressing of letters, which is woefully common, there are other reasons for delay in the delivery of soldier's mail which cannot be avoided by the military postal service any more than it could be when this service was conducted by the Post Office Department.

These delays affect a relatively small proportion of the mail, but the number is sufficient to give rise to a very general, if unjust, criticism of the postal service.

Delays caused by military objection to furnishing the civilian postal officials with information as to the location of troops are now, in a measure, cured by this information being given the army officers directing the mail service. Letters could not be promptly delivered without knowledge as to where they were to be sent. Military officials are also provided now with transportation facilities which were not provided by the army for the civilian service.

Some Unavoidable Delays

But at times there is still delay to the mail after it reaches port in

France. Some of these are absolutely unavoidable if the safety and welfare of our troops are to be given first consideration. Others can be avoided, and steps to that end, which were impossible under military restrictions upon civil authorities have been or are being taken.

Only in exceptional cases, and under circumstances which will be explained, does it take more than three weeks for a properly addressed letter to reach a soldier in France, who is attached to an organized unit of the army. Most of the mail reaches its destination in less time than that. The great mass of letters to and from the Expeditionary Forces go and come on scheduled time.

Yet, exceptional circumstances may delay a soldier's mail as much as two or three months, or he may not get it at all. In the extreme cases where there are several soldiers of the same name, it will be because his letters are improperly addressed and he has failed to correct the conditions by furnishing his proper address. There are no delays, or at most none greater than a few days, when the soldier is located with the organized forces and the letter is properly addressed.

Secret troop moves cause delay for where the success of such a movement depends on secrecy, no mail can be sent until the mobile force is established at the selected destination.

Delay is sometimes due to censorship. Usually the delay from this cause is slight but there have been cases where it has been as much as three weeks, when it has been deemed inadvisable to furnish civilian authorities with the sailing dates of vessels from other ports when one port of embarkation is unable to handle the amount of mail delivered. This matter has been adjusted now so that postal authorities may take advantage of sailings from other ports for the despatch of mail.

Letters for sick or wounded soldiers whose whereabouts are unknown are marked "sick" or "wounded" and sent to the central office at Tours, which is furnished with the names of all those under treatment, identified by the designation of the unit to which they belong. A perfect card system is employed to keep track of all who are in hospitals.

The mobile post offices which are in charge of 27 men and equivalent to a post office for 30,000 people, keep right along with the troops into the fighting trenches.

It is estimated that a million letters a day arrive in France for the American Expeditionary Forces. Warehouses have been built at ports of embarkation for sorting the bags of mail as they are recorded from the United States and on approximately 2000 miles of railway mail service is now in operation.

The matter of the address to insure prompt delivery is of vital importance. The misspelling of a name or the use of initials where a word should be spelled out may not only retard the delivery of a letter, but may prevent its being delivered at all. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which cannot be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, on account of the manner in which they are addressed.

Duplication of names or officers as well as soldiers run into the hundreds and in some cases into thousands. The name of the soldier addressed should be written in full, instead of using initials, and the branch of the service to which the soldier is attached should be written in full with the designation of company and regiment, or battery and regiment, as well as that of the branch of the service to which he belongs. There are machine gun companies and machine gun battalions, entirely different and separate organizations. In some of the engineer organizations there are several different battalions, each battalion having company designations, the same as companies of other battalions. For these organizations it is therefore necessary to give both designation of the company and the number of the battalion, as well as of the regiment. A majority of the improperly addressed mail shows carelessness rather than a lack of knowledge of the proper address.

Bad Addressing

The War Department has now under advisement, a proposition to stop all incompletely addressed mail at New York, returning it to the sender. This would save a great deal of time and relieve much disappointment and anxiety.

With what has been done or is now being done, to insure the prompt delivery of mail, there should be no occasion for delay or non-delivery of letters to our sol-

diers in France, if those writing them from home will realize that the slightest inaccuracy or obscurity in the address of a letter is almost certain to cause delay and may result in non-delivery.

A letter for an American soldier in Europe should be so addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery and his regi-

ment, as well as the branch of service. A letter to "John Walter Smith, Jr.," a private in Company L, of the 102nd Regiment of Infantry, should be addressed as follows, the return address of the sender to appear in the upper left hand corner of the envelope:

Private John Walter Smith, Jr.,
 Co. L, 102nd Infantry,
 American E. F.

...OUR...

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT IS PURITY AND CLEANLINESS

Home-made Candies

CONFORM TO ALL THESE RULES

A fresh assortment daily

Also a fine line of

Chocolates and Bonbons Glaze Fruits and Nuts

Hot Drinks and Sandwiches. Egg Drinks and Milk. Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sodas the year round.

A Full Line of Sunshine Biscuit and Cakes

MANUEL PANARETOS

NEWARK
KANDY KITCHEN

NEWARK
DELAWARE

"Where is the Fire?"

It seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the necessary calls and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE
TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.



For COUGHS and COLDS

An excellent compound of Soft Tar, with extract of Cod Liver Oil and Menthol. Our own preparation, 50c for 1-2 pint.

Cough Lozenges and Knox-a-Cold Tablets.

RHODES' DRUG STORE NEWARK, DELAWARE



Whether it is for complete plumbing work for a new house or a small repair job, any service we perform large or small receives the same careful attention and skillful handling. We have the experience, the knowledge and the facilities to do any job right, at the right figures. Get our estimates.

W. D. DEAN NEWARK, DEL.

Young Delaware Student Receives Commission

F. Bayard Carter, better known in athletic circles as "Bess," has been commissioned a second lieutenant at the Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The appointment comes as a surprise to Lieutenant Carter's relatives and friends in this State as he is only 19 years old, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, had leased a house in Newark in anticipation that he and his brother, George Gray Carter, would be students at Delaware College at least during the next college year.

Lieutenant Carter is perhaps the youngest Delawarean who thus far has received a commission. Months ago he endeavored to get in an officers' training camp, but was turned down with the laughing remark of the examining officer at Delaware College:

"Why, boy, you have about three years to wait yet! Twenty-one's the minimum."

"Bess" then wanted to enlist, but was prevailed upon to complete his college term and await developments.

When the Student Army Training Camp was formed at Plattsburg, Carter was one of the first contingent, four students, sent to represent Delaware College. That was eight weeks ago. He was assigned to Company C, First Battalion. His letters home showed that he was delighted with the life.

Less than a month ago the squad of which he was a member was cited publicly before the battalions as the best in the camp in point of soldierly efficiency.

When the draft age was lowered he renewed his request for a commission, but was informed that he could not get it because of his youth. Subsequently the officers' age limit was lowered and he was commissioned, seemingly of his eight weeks of military training at Plattsburg, which had been preceded by two years of military training at Delaware College. During his freshman year, he was president of the class and a member of the Student Government Council. He was a member of the "Varsity" football team and captain of the baseball team this year.

—Art. 75—

Sol Wilson in Conservation Plan

A happy combination of wit and wisdom was evidenced by a certain Newark youth, who in reply to a question as to whether or not he would buy a new suit this winter, replied: "No, I think not. I'll have my old suit 'Sol'-omized."

FARM LABOR SHORT- AGE DISCUSSED

Community Labor Committee- men Furnish Reports

Survey Covers Whole State
Considerable light was thrown on the farm labor situation last Saturday at a meeting of the Farm Bureau Labor Committee of New Castle County in the Old Federal Building at Washington.

According to these men the farm labor shortage is very acute as there are no extra men to be had in the rural districts to harvest the corn crop, which is a very large one this year. The acreage of winter wheat of course depends on getting the corn off the land quickly so that the ground can be plowed and seeded to wheat. It is quite likely that the poor wheat yield this year may be attributed, to some extent, to the lack of labor at corn harvest time a year ago. Before the meeting adjourned an appeal for men was made to Federal Director Benhart of the U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Benhart promised to do everything that he could to obtain help for the farmers.

A similar meeting of the Farm Bureau labor committee was held in Kent and Sussex Counties. The object of all these meetings was to get definite figures on the shortage of farm workers in all sections of the State. These figures when completed will be presented to the District Draft Board, so that they may not make heavy drafts of men from the farms. This work, somewhat the nature of a survey, is in line with a plan of the Secretary of War, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Labor to put into deferred classes all the men in the new draft who are necessary in agriculture and industry. Order to accomplish this, figures on the actual shortage of farm workers must be obtained and presented to the District Draft Boards. The Farm Bureaus have taken up this work throughout the State by calling on the Community Labor Committees to furnish

these reports. In every county the Community Committees responded by a full attendance at the meetings which were called on Saturday. The spirit at these meetings was well represented by the remarks of Mr. William Anderson of Sussex, who said: "I think we all realize that everyone is short of help, the ship yards as well as the farms and all we farmers want is a square deal. We must go 'over the top' with the farms just like we have with the liberty loan and the Red Cross drives."

The following is a list of the Community Labor Committees in New Castle County who attended the meeting:

Horace Dennison, Hockessin; F. J. Yearsley, Hockessin; J. A. Buckson, Blackbird; H. S. Gregg, Newport; Griffith Ellison, Kirkwood; John R. Francis, Taylor's Bridge; Thomas Lattomus, Townsend; W. Truxton Boyce, Stanton; Morris Eliason, Mt. Pleasant; Mr. Elliott, Centerville; P. E. Pleasanton, McDonough; George Medill, Newark; R. G. Buckingham, Fairview.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Griffith Ellison, Labor Chairman for the County, and the project from Washington was presented by Mr. M. O. Pence, State Leader of County Agents.

German Alien Arrested at Perryville

A German alien giving his name as Michael Stradler, was arrested while acting suspiciously at the Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river at Perryville. He is being detained for the action of the Federal authorities. He informed the officers he did not know his country was at war with the United States.

The Thrift Program for Schools

War savings in the schools is to be given constant emphasis by the Division of Education of the War Savings Committee of the Treasury Department. The following tentative thrift program has been outlined for the coming year, subject to revision as new situations arise:

September.—Distribution of a bulletin of supplementary number and arithmetic problems arranged by grades to present the importance of thrift and war savings.

October.—The emphasis on elementary lessons in thrift through supplementary problems requiring interest computations on investments in War Savings stamps.

November.—Study of the "War Savings Primer," showing the relation of saving money to saving labor and materials.

December.—The importance of thrift and buying Government securities interpreted in "Winning the War," a play for the intermediate and upper grades.

January.—The distribution of a clearing house bulletin showing successful methods and devices used in the sale of stamps, and of "Written English," containing a list of subjects on thrift with unique methods of interesting children.

February.—Use of the "Thrift Reader" to be sent free to all schools.

March.—A campaign to teach children, by the aid of the Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps, the simple facts and principles related to labor and capital.

April.—The emphasis of thrift in relation to democracy.

May.—Plans for carrying on the summer activities.

Elkton Young Man Wounded in Action

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Williams, Elkton, last week received a cablegram from their son, Lieut. Frank E. Williams, Jr., stating he had been wounded, but was improving. Lieut. Williams has been in France since the first of the year. His parents have been receiving letters from him all summer, stating he was at the front. The 30th Division, of which he was a member, distinguished themselves at Mount Kemmel, and more recently at Kemmel Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have another son, Wallace, who is also in the service overseas.

Wilmington Merchants Shorten Business Day

The candy stores have not yet decided what they will do, though it is likely they will make some changes in hours, especially the stores that are open on Sunday.

The shorter store hour movement is widespread through the country, and has been in effect in many of the larger cities for some time past.

WORK ON HIGHWAYS MAY BE STOPPED

New Order of National Highways Council

Chief Engineer Charles M. Upham of the Delaware State Highway Commission, returned last week from Washington where he attended a meeting of the National Highways Council. He brought news of a new order effective September 10 relative to future highway construction throughout the country.

Most drastic steps are to be taken as to a continuance of highway work, the consensus of opinion being that only the most important economic and military road construction can be continued and completed, and it is for this kind of work that transportation of material for such construction will be allowed. Mr. Upham's appearance before the Council of Highways was mainly in the interest of the completion of such roads begun in Delaware and which he pointed out would be from an economic and military standpoint most important.

It seems very doubtful at the present time whether it will be possible to complete the road work begun and well under way throughout this State.

The arguments advanced before the National Highways Council was that if roads can possibly be maintained with the use of local materials at hand this should be done and thus the necessary transportation of road materials would be eliminated.

Reports showing the necessity of improvement of Delaware roads from an economic and military standpoint is being prepared and will be sent to the National Highways Council asking for disposition of same.

The construction of the roads throughout the State are being seriously handicapped because of a shortage of labor, and as the government has prohibited the moving of labor from one point to another it is difficult to secure the necessary help and unless local labor can be secured it is very doubtful whether the construction begun throughout the State will be completed this fall or before the winter sets in.

Concrete has been laid on the Dover and Smyrna road between Cheswold and Dover; between Delmar and Laurel; between Bridgeville and Seaford. The road construction between Laurel and Seaford is held up because of rights of ways not yet secured.

The construction of as much road throughout the State as has been done has been due to the fact of the quantity of material secured by the State Highway Commission before the ban was placed on transportation of such material.

War Department Opposes Football

The possibility of the complete suspension of football in all important colleges and universities in the country as a war measure loomed up strongly last Thursday as a result of the War Department's request that no fall gridiron schedules be arranged by educational institutions having student army training corps. There are 400 universities and colleges scattered through the country with student corps.

All of the big universities in the Middle West already had made plans for carrying out the 118 schedules and the request for the abandonment of the intercollegiate sport came as a distinct surprise. Practice was to have started in the "Big Ten" conference next Monday and similar plans for the practice season were under way in the Missouri Valley conference. Extensive schedules had been arranged by every important institution, many of the games being scheduled with service eleven.

Officials of the University of Chicago said the War Department request undoubtedly means that all spare time of the students will be devoted to military instruction instead of athletics and that there would be no time for the development of football.

The abandonment of the game will result in heavy financial losses, as the proceeds of the sport usually met the deficit in baseball and other college games.

Suspension of collegiate football as a war measure, as requested by the War Department, will not upset any plans made by eastern universities and colleges.

DELEGATES FOR WATERWAYS CONVENTION

Will go to Boston

Last Thursday Governor Townsend announced the appointment of the following delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to be held in Boston, Mass., September 24 to 27, 1918:

New Castle county—Colonel Geo. W. Sparks, Colonel John J. Satterthwaite, Colonel George A. Elliott, Colonel J. Ernest Smith, Clarence C. Killen, all of Wilmington; Thos. Fouracre, Middletown; Norris Wright, Newark; Frank Poole, McDonough; David C. Rose, Newark; R. R. Rodney, New Castle.

Kent county—Hon. Hervey P. Hall, J. Warner Price, Smyrna; Senator Robert H. Hollett, Clayton; Thomas C. Frame, William H. Baker, Dover; Alfred Raughley, William Powell, Harrington.

Sussex county—Dr. Rowland G. Paynter, Jas. M. Tunnell, Georgetown; Dr. Hiram R. Burton, Lewis Mustard, Harry Lyons, Lewes; George H. Magee, Milton; Hon. Milford; Albert Robinson, Curtis E. Davis, Laurel; Frank Lynch, George H. Hall, J. Stanley Short.

Reason for Changes in Red Cross Work

Mrs. John Moorehead who directs the surgical dressings division of the chapter production of the Red Cross makes this statement: There are two types of women to whom I should like to give a message. One is the worker in the Red Cross work-room and the other is the woman of the general public. To the woman who is making surgical dressings in the work-room I want to explain that the many changes that are necessary in making these dressings are due to the improvement of the surgeon's technique in France.

The surgeons change their demands for certain types of dressings because they are learning more and more about surgery. Changes in small details are necessary and inevitable. The surgeons in France send samples of what they require. The national adviser of the surgical dressings division, a surgeon, tests them and decides what is the most economical and efficient way of making them. Economy in packing cases and cutting material is also taken into consideration. Directions are given to the heads of our territorial divisions, and they superintend the work in their departments. To the woman of the general public I should like to make clear that detailed information about surgical dressings is not furnished at the National Red Cross Headquarters. These directions are given by the directors of the thirteen territorial divisions. Such an enormous manufacturing organization as we have must be divided in this way, and our policy is that all directions should come from territorial heads.

Former Smyrna Boy has Thrilling Escape

Corporal Clifford Reynolds, a former Smyrna boy, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Reynolds, of Philadelphia, and brother of Mrs. Lloyd Jones, near Smyrna, who went over to France with the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry in May after receiving training at Camp Hancock, has been wounded and is in a base hospital recovering. Clifford was wounded on Sunday August 11, by a German machine gun, but he and one of his comrades managed to find a hiding place in an old stable. The Germans in their fierce drive at one time completely surrounded this stable and were inside so close that Clifford and his companion could hear every word. They expected to be taken prisoners any moment. For three days and four nights suffering from his wound and without food or water, Clifford remained in hiding until the German were driven back in a counter attack and during the still of one dark night was carried out from his hiding place in the stable to the American lines where after first aid treatment he was sent to a base hospital. He was hit by a bullet between his knee and hip but is recovering and is anxious to join his company again. In his letter home he can't give too much praise to the Red Cross and what they did for him.

Registration Returns from the State

The official figures for the selective draft registration, September 12, for Delaware, as given out by Adjutant General Wickersham's office this morning, show an over-draft of 131 in excess of the government's estimate of 29,902 registrants from this State. Delaware has formed a habit of going over the top in all war drives, and lived up to her reputation by coming forward with 30,003 men from 18 to 45 years old, inclusive, not registered in the previous drafts. Of this total 25,631 were white men, 4345 were colored, and 57 were grouped as miscellaneous, meaning Chinese and Indians.

Approximate figures for Delaware for the registration of August 24, were 1,700 men, and for the first registration, a year ago, were approximately 22,200 men. This gives the State a total registration of about 54,000 men. The total of population of Delaware, according to the census of 1910, including men, women and children, was 202,322. Granting a few thousands increase in the past eight years, the figures would show that about one out of every four persons in Delaware is registered for the selective draft. This is an impressive illustration of the extent to which the war affects Delaware, even though not one man in ten, of those registered last Thursday may be called upon to go to France to fight.

Wilmington fell short of its estimated registration by nearly one thousand men, but the rural New Castle registration and that of the lower counties more than make up this deficit. The figures as sent to Washington are:

Wilmington—Board No. 1, 4,204.
Board No. 2, 3,953.
Board No. 3, 4,248.
Board No. 4, 3,741—16,146.

Rural New Castle county, 5,202.
Kent county, 3,461.
Sussex county, 4,224.
Total, 30,033.

There will be an addition to the total from registration cards posted by out-of-town registrants, and not yet received by their local boards.

The questionnaires are on hand, but will not be sent out by the local boards until an order comes from Provost Marshal General Crowder authorizing them to be sent. The next step, after the total registration of the country has been calculated, will be the giving of order numbers, as in the previous drafts. Youths desiring to go to vocational colleges can indicate their wish in the questionnaires. The boards had no authority to list them as so desiring during the registration.

There is expectation of an October call for the next draft contingents to leave for military camps. This will probably mean that the State quotas will have to be made up from registrants of August 24, as the new registration classes will not be made out in time for so early a call.

Members of the New Castle County Bar Association, at a meeting on Saturday organized for the aiding of registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Public school teachers will also assist in this work.

The President's Attitude toward Colored Americans

In commuting the death sentences of 10 of 16 colored soldiers convicted in the courts-martial growing out of the Houston, Texas, riots some time over a year ago, President Wilson says:

"I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens, and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle."

It is believed that the action of the President, especially with his reason given for his clemency, will meet with the approval of the American people.

The colored Americans as a race have proved their loyalty as soldiers, as workers and as citizens generally. There are no exact figures of the amount of Liberty Loan bonds and War Savings Stamps they have purchased, but enough is known to warrant the statement that according to their means and ability their financial support of the Government has been splendid. The Treasury Department has on more than one occasion referred to

this fact. The President's action hoped, will bring a hearty response Fourth Loan.

Emergency Message to all Children

Here is an emergency message: The most effective material for neutralizing poison gas in gas masks is charcoal made from peach pits, apricot pits, plum pits, prunes pits, cherry pits, and the shells, not the husks, of hickory nuts, walnuts, and butternuts. The Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army has appealed to the Boy Scouts, to 131,000 War Savings societies, and to other children's organizations to collect these products in every community. Bags, with definite shipping instructions, will be sent to those placed in charge of this collection work and definite arrangements will be made to dispose of the pits and shells collected.

It is interesting to know that 200 peach pits are required to produce enough carbon for one gas mask respirator, and that it takes seven pounds of pits or shells to make the carbon for one gas mask.

Oxford Youth a Martyr in Liberty's Cause

John Martin, Oxford, has been informed that his grandson, Sgt. Winfield Jackson, Company M, 11th Infantry, has been killed in France. He was about 24 years of age and a son of Caleb Jackson, West Philadelphia, who has three sons in the service. Winfield's brother, Calvin, is in the same company, and Caleb, another brother, is on his way to France. Both of the boys were with their grandparents in Oxford before going over.

Dry Zone Resolution May Affect Wilmington

The "dry" zone resolution recently adopted by the United States Senate, if enforced to the fullest extent, would make Wilmington virtually dry. The resolution gives President Wilson power to establish dry zones about lines, shipyards, munition plants, and other war industrial centers. The establishment of such lines about all the plants percentage of the city "wet." There are numerous plants located through the central and other sections of the city which would be included in the term war plants, within the provisions of the law, because they are working exclusively on government contracts.

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ENLIST IN
the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at **DELAWARE COLLEGE** begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and private's pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement, completion of four-year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to **E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean** Newark, Delaware

VOLUME

LIBERTY
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DRIVE OPE

A meeting of Committee for Hundred was held, local chair office on Monday. Plans for the on Saturday, 8 o'clock for three Dr. Mitchell desire of the c vive the organ previous loans changes are at was explained loss of time an ganizing differ avoided. It wa need be lost in ment, for hap when people m duty and the Liberty Bonds. will be put i With a few ex who served du Loan will also Mr. Norris chairman for t extends to New Beale for the Newark center Mr. George W district from A and South Co Main street to J. Penros. Wil to succeed J. Pe with question sible for him chairman for t any street to north of Main the district inc College avenue road; Eben Fr triet and Elm triet covered paign by Pro moved away. his committee lying districts town, and W. representative Marvel Wil succeed Dr. E. year canvasses Daniel Thor sists of John Wilson, Freder bers and Jame committee co Boyce, J. Les Stafford and J Stanton; J. James R. Ma Harry Tomlin and Charles and J. Allen Chairmen for have the same in the previo haps a few o announced lat paigns, each c organization Warren Sin Newark Trus assured the c operation by t intention of ers, buttons, urday so that getting the v A committed with Mr. man. Plans will be the chairman will day's campaign who was made mittee, just The results posted on the of the Dela The Women Miss Anne and the church will all work frequent on held on cert nounced later Dr. Mitchell's for suggestio bers and to v for help. For lectors Mr. S new bonds est; that pro converted in before Nov the banks v ment ready cwing to exp The quota Hundred hav cl, but will the week.