

A Happy  
New Year

# The Newark Post

To One  
And All

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## SARG COMPANY TO GIVE "FAUST" NEXT THURSDAY

Famous Marionette Show Will  
Present Revival Of The  
Medieval Play

For the third time in five years Tony Sarg will appear at the University of Delaware on a University Hour Program. The Marionette program is the only one ever to be repeated so often in this series of lectures and entertainments. On the previous two occasions the Marionettes played to packed houses, and a record crowd is again expected. On Thursday evening, January 3, at 8:00 o'clock, in Mitchell Hall, Tony Sarg will present his new show, "Faust."

The opening scene of "Faust" is laid in the study of Dr. Faust. The learned physician receives a number of patients who have heard of his wonderful cures, and they all seem to expect miracles. The manner in which he accomplishes the unusual requests is enough to stamp the doctor as a "wicked magician." But the magic takes an unexpected turn in every incident and never fails to bring a hearty laugh at the discomfort of the patient who "gets what he asks for."

In the early part of the play we meet Casper, known as Kasperle, the historic funny man of medieval marionettes. He makes his bow for the first time to modern audiences in this play and this, although only one of the features of "Faust, the Wicked Magician," would be sufficient to warrant the production.

Aside from Casper most of the characters are recognized from the Faust stories and opera. There are of course Mephistopheles and Marguerite, and in the opening scene the climax is reached by the vision of Marguerite shown to Faust by Mephistopheles and the signing of the compact whereby Faust sells his soul to the devil and is made young again.

The story is not the opera, not Goethe, not Marlowe; but a Tony Sarg revival of the medieval fantastic story which was the first marionette play to be given other than the religious Marynettes given at Christmas time.

This old folk story has been given a rich, artistic setting, which includes all the tricks of stage craft in lighting and transformation effects, accompanied by a clever musical adaptation which admirably fits the scenes of the marionette play. The production represents two years' work in the Sarg studios, and is intended to be the first of a number of permanent productions for the Sarg repertoire.

## 54 BASKETS TO NEWARK NEEDY FOR CHRISTMAS

Whole Of Newark Cooperates  
To Ensure Happy Day For  
The Less Fortunate

Many hands did their part that the needy of Newark should not want during the Yuletide celebration. Fifty-four baskets were distributed under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Richards. The general administration was supervised by the New Century Club Welfare Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. R. L. Spencer. The bulk of the baskets, 41 in number, were prepared by the children of the public school. Butter was given by the Newark Business and Professional Women's Club. Bread, bacon, and other supplies were donated by one who wishes to remain anonymous. Contributions were made by the Eastern Star, Pythian Sisters, Presbyterian Church, the Ogletown School, and the Sunday School of the Methodist Church, which gave a ton of coal.

Toys were made by the manual training students in the high school. Old toys were collected, painted, and repaired under the supervision of Mrs. A. D. Cobb and Scoutmaster Vernon Steele. The Girl Reserves and the Girl Scouts made dolls and stuffed toys.

Distribution of both baskets and toys was done by the Boy Scouts and they were aided with the town trucks and that of Mr. I. Newton Sheaffer.

### Fifty Guests Of Lions

About 50 boys of Newark and vicinity were guests of the Newark Lions Club at a banquet held at the New Port Hotel Saturday afternoon. This was the usual Christmas dinner that the club gives to a group of boys and proved a delightful affair. Mele Stigum was chairman of the committee that planned the affair.

## HOUSING CAMPAIGN SLOWED BY HOLIDAY

5 Definite Pledges; 192 Second Calls  
Already Made; Inquiries  
Made at Banks

The Christmas holidays and the accompanying vacation have slowed up the Better Housing Campaign because of the absence of the college students who were carrying on the survey. However, some of the students are expected to be back at work today or tomorrow.

Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Ashbridge, in charge of the survey, reports a total of 192 private homes visited for the second time. Of these, 110 were occupied by their owners, and the remainder by tenants. This work will be followed up as quickly as possible.

Dr. Walter Hillihen, chairman of the Newark Committee, reports five definite pledges, to date. Several inquiries have been received by the local banks.

## COLD COSTLIER FOR INDUSTRY THAN MOST ILLS

State Health Board Gives  
Rules For Avoidance  
Of This Disease

Common colds retard and cost industry more than some of the more aristocratic ailments. This statement was made today by Dr. A. C. Jost, executive secretary of the State Board of Health, commenting on the great number of cold cases reported in the State during the last two weeks.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that people are prone to underestimate the seriousness of colds, for while they may not cause many deaths, if measured in terms of discomfort or estimated in money value, they would be found to be of very distinct importance. There is more lost time and industrial dislocation from colds than from almost all of the rarer and more severe infections."

There is every indication, Dr. Jost explained, that the tendency we exhibit to contract colds is one of the penalties we pay for our density of population, our striving in an unhygienic way for comfort and our conformity with conventional habits. Colds are not usually the result of low temperatures, but are the result of infection. Isolated and uninfected localities in latitudes where the thermometer may drop to extremely low levels are free from the ailment.

"The preservation of a satisfactory degree of health," he concluded, "depends largely on many factors closely connected with correct and hygienic living: (1) Ample amounts of exercise in the open air; (2) correct habits of eating; (3) correct supervision of all the bodily functions; (4) rational dress, sufficient to prevent chilling, but not so heavy as to cause overheating; (5) the maintenance of the temperature of our rooms and houses within regular and fairly low limits. These measures, within the reach of any of us, if persistently striven for, will do much to rid us of a dangerous and insidious enemy."

Since colds seriously lower the bodily resistance and facilitate the contraction of other and more serious ailments, particularly pneumonia, the State Board of Health is cautioning everyone to pay scrupulous heed to the warning by Dr. Jost.

## DR. P. PETERSON TO BE SPEAKER AT MD. MEETING

Horticultural Society To Hold  
37th Annual Meeting Next  
Week, Jan. 4-6

Dr. P. D. Peterson, of the University Experimental Station will be among the speakers at the 37th annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, to be held at College Park, January 4, 5 and 6.

Raymond C. Hanson, of Ellcott City, president, will preside. Secretary Albert F. Vierheller, of College Park, is making plans for the meeting which will, it is anticipated, be attended not only by fruit growers of Maryland but of Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey.

Among the speakers will be Dr. J. H. Gourly, of Ohio State University; H. W. Miller, West Virginia fruit grower; C. S. L. Carpenter and E. C. McFadden, of the American Fruit Growers' Association; Edwin Gould, of the West Virginia Experiment Station; C. N. Bryan, Havre de Grace orchardist; Dr. D. F. Fisher, (Continued on Page 4)

## Great Increase In Yuletide Trade Leaves Wave of Good Cheer Prevalent In Newark

Santa Claus has passed through Newark leaving good cheer and optimism to Newark's merchants. The local business men were well-nigh unanimous in terms this year far better than any of its immediate predecessors, and all are hoping it is some indication of a permanent upturn. Several persons were interviewed and remarks heard included: "Business was very definitely better than last year." "Things are somewhat improved over the last few seasons." "Ours is a new business which has to grow or quit. This year's great improvement shows it is growing."

Newark was not alone in its enjoyment of the benefits of Yuletide shopping.

## DELAWARE CROP GROUP TO MEET JANUARY 16-18

Entry Date Closes Jan. 16;  
Funds For Premium List  
Furnished By State

The Delaware Crop Improvement Association will hold its twenty-eighth annual exhibition in Old College Hall of Delaware, January 16, 17 and 18. The exhibit for the past several years has been held in Milford. J. Oliver Koelzig, Jr., president of the association has been one of the most successful exhibitors of corn in the State during the past few years and has a long list of premium awards to his credit. Prof. George L. Schuster, of the University of Delaware, is secretary of the association.

The premium list includes an interstate class of 10 ears white or yellow dent corn that is open to the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The county classes of 10 ears white or yellow dent corn are open to growers in each county that have not won a county championship in previous years. Cash prizes and ribbons are offered in these classes. There will be prizes offered for 10 ears and single ears of each variety, white cap, calico, and Lancaster sure crop varieties. There is also an honorary class of ten ears white or yellow dent, for those that have won a county championship in previous years. Premiums will be offered for the best white and yellow dent single ears.

### Boys and Girls Class

Prizes are offered for boys and girls between the age of 10 and 20 years that grow and select their own corn. These prizes are by counties and are offered for white and yellow dent corn. There is a county and state championship offered in this class. State championships are also offered in the adult class for the best single ear and ten ear exhibit.

### Variety of Exhibits

Prizes are also offered for threshed peck samples of wheat, rye, soybeans, cowpeas and buckwheat, and for grain or forage in the sheaf of four inches in diameter for wheat, rye, timothy, alfalfa, crimson clover, red clover, soybeans cowpeas, alsike clover and vetch.

Two new classes were added last year, one for sweet potatoes and the other for white potatoes. Exhibits consist of twenty tubers. Prizes are offered for Up River, Big Stem, Little Stem Jersey, Cedarville and Nancy Hall varieties of sweet potatoes and Late Red and Green Mountain varieties of white potatoes.

Entries for the show will close Wednesday, January 16, at 2 o'clock at Old College in order to compete for prizes. The State Legislature has appropriated funds to the State Board of Agriculture to be used for the premium list of this State wide show.

### 4-H Club Contest

There will be a corn judging contest on Friday at 11 o'clock for members of the 4-H Corn Clubs. The members receiving highest score in each county will receive a free scholarship to the Junior Short Course at the University of Delaware next Summer.

## Sunny Hills School Publishes Unique Book By Children

Written by more than one "Inspired Child" is the unique book of that name just published by the Sunny Hills School. The contestants, which consist of poetry and bits of prose by the children of the school, ranging from five to thirteen years in age, are far more mature than one would expect from any group of their age.

The book itself is a real work of art. It is bound in copper-metallic fabrikoid and is hand illuminated by water colors. The illustrations were printed from linoleum cuts by Miss Nancy Savin, and these were colored by the children. It is truly a unique work, and a very interesting one.

The entire country is reporting a great increase in volume of business over last year's. The general consensus is that this is the best year's trade for the last half-decade, or since the famous debacle of 1929.

This increase in business volume, together with the loosening up of capital sponsored by the Better Housing Administration, is expected to do much toward keeping the nation on the road to recovery.

## DROUGHT MAIN CAUSE OF POOR CROPS IN 1934

Failure Of New Castle County  
Crops Explained By County  
Agent Ed Willim, Jr.

The poor set of fruit on vegetable crops grown on New Castle farms in 1934 was caused by high temperatures and abnormal fertilizer practices, County Agricultural Agent Ed Willim, Jr., of Newark, stated today.

A poor set, Mr. Willim explained, is due to sterility of pollen, the fine, yellow dust in the flowers which bears away from plant to plant. A number of examinations made on the pollen of vegetable crops, he said, showed that in some cases it was poorly formed and would not grow when placed on that part of the flower in which the fruit is developed. In beans it formed crooked pods with one or two seeds and in tomatoes it caused small or poorly shaped fruit.

"Although the real cause of much of the sterility was due to high temperatures, especially dull, muggy, hot weather, those fields which were not fertilized freely fared better than those which were freely fertilized with nitrogen," he added.

"A certain balance between fertilizer and weather conditions must be maintained and this can best be done by the application of nitrogen as side dressings as the crop needs it. It is best to have plants on the hard side until the fruit has set and then start feeding with nitrogen. If they got too soft there is nothing that can be done with them."

"Plants that are a little on the hard side will go through a spell of hot muggy weather much better and will set more fruit than plants that have grown too soft. This was demonstrated on a number of farms last season with cucumbers and melons. A very luxuriant soft growth of vines that looked like the making of a 'bumper cucumber crop' the last week in July was worthless a week later because of a period of hot moist weather. A crop much less promising at the same time because of a shortage of nitrogen, held up during a hot moist period much better because of more starch or substance in the vines."

"Generally speaking, it is much more difficult to control the growth on soils high in organic matter from a nitrogen standpoint because of the continual supply of nitrogen being made available. Therefore, it is usually safer to grow vine crops, including sweet potatoes, beans and peppers, on the lighter, less fertile soils and use the heavier soils for tomatoes, leafy crops, or root crops."

## MAIN TOPIC OF DAIRY MEETING IS MARKETING

Sanitary Efforts Of Health  
Board Also Discussed At  
State Group Session

Several subjects of vital interest to dairymen of the State were discussed at a meeting of the Delaware State Dairymen's Association held here last Thursday. George Green, of Newark, president of the association, presided and plans to hold similar meetings throughout the State.

W. L. Rickards, manager of the Clover Dairy, of Wilmington, gave an interesting talk on the problems of the producer and distributor, and pointed out that the conditions in the Wilmington market are much unsettled and unsatisfactory, due to a lack of uniformity in marketing practices.

He said he felt that these conditions were working an injustice to some dealers and most producers and suggested some scheme of co-operation between producers and distributors be devised.

R. L. Beckett, sanitary inspector of the State Board of Health, gave a summary of the State's efforts to improve the milk supply in Delaware. He said there was a big improvement in the quality between 1924 and 1934. He explained the position of the State (Continued on Page 4)

## ALUMNI DANCE WILL BE ANNUAL AFFAIR

125 Couples Attend Last Night's  
Dance Given by Newark High  
School Graduates

The complete success of the First Annual Christmas Dance of the Newark High School Alumni, given last night in the school gymnasium, has led the committee in charge to announce that it will definitely be continued regularly.

About 125 couples attended and were very pleased with four hours of the smooth music of Jack Mohr's High Hatters.

Patrons and patronesses for the first dance were: Superintendent of Schools and Mrs. Carlton E. Douglass, Mrs. R. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jaquette.

The committee in charge of the dance included: Robert Strahorn, chairman; Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Pauline Collins, Joseph Collins, Miss Hagnah Lindell, J. R. Collins, Curtis Potts, and J. P. Jaquette.

## BLAME LACK OF FACILITIES FOR SPREAD OF T. B.

Every Case Should Be Isolated,  
Is Stand Of Dr. A. C. Jost,  
State Health Secretary

Approximately 300 Delawareans who are now exposed to the immediate danger of contracting tuberculosis will be given a measure of protection from the dread disease if the State Sanatoria at Brandywine and Edgewood, respectively, are enlarged according to the plans the State Board of Health will submit to the next legislature. It is the hope of this board to secure a sufficient appropriation to provide beds for the constantly increasing waiting list, which at present numbers 58, many of whom have been on it for months.

"One of our greatest needs is for sufficient isolation facilities," says Dr. A. C. Jost, executive secretary of the State Board of Health. This is due to the fact that every sufferer living at home is constantly in close contact with an average of five other persons, and the chances of their not contracting the disease are very much against them. With many now on the waiting list of our two Sanatoria, and an undetermined number who have considered it hopeless to register, all of them living at home and in daily contact with an estimated average of five relatives and neighbors daily, the possibilities of curbing the spread of tuberculosis in Delaware are small."

While in some few instances the source of infection can not be traced, Dr. Jost said that it is well known, however, that the contact of today is the cause of tomorrow and that the transfer of infection from one person to another is perpetuating the disease in our State. With a large number of sufferers in daily contact with an estimated average of five other persons, it is thought that there is at present little hope for any betterment in the Delaware situation.

"If a patient places his name on the waiting list now," concluded Dr. Jost, "he will probably not gain admittance for at least six months, by which time he will probably have died or become hopelessly incurable. Isolation, rest, and treatment early in the stages of the disease are factors essential for control, and we can not hope to obtain them with the insufficient facilities now at our disposal."

## W. MACK SAYS ROAD BUILDING HELPS 1 OF 6

Claims Large Percentage Is  
Dependent Upon Work and  
Materials Purchased

Cold weather played havoc with the plans of the State Highway Department last week and permitted work on but 22 contracts and furnished employment to but 1039 men, according to W. W. Mack, chief engineer. He calls attention, however, to the fact that although some weeks there is but little employment furnished directly by the contractors building roads under the department's supervision, yet, according to a survey recently completed by the Census Bureau for 1933 and made public by the National Highway Users' Conference in Washington that indirectly the road building work in Delaware supplies jobs and wages for one out of every five persons employed in Delaware in automotive, petroleum and other wholesale, retail and service trades connected with highway transportation.

Out of a total of 4535 wholesale, retail and service establishments that (Continued on Page 4)

## END OF RELIEF TO AFFECT 45 LOCAL FAMILIES

Relief Commission, Inc., Will  
Be Completely Without  
Funds After Monday

The Relief Commission, Inc., Tuesday, decided to notify case workers and all persons concerned, that under the present situation, with no funds in sight, all relief will end next Monday.

The announcement was made by Miss B. Ethelda Mullin, executive director, after a meeting of the commission, which is headed by James T. Skelly. Mayor Collins is also a member. An estimated 20,000 persons on the relief rolls will be affected. Miss Mullin said there are now 4,785 families in Wilmington and Rural New Castle County on the rolls. Newark has 45 families on the rolls.

All clothing and fuel distribution has already stopped, according to William B. Hickman, business administrator. Mr. Hickman will set his staff at work today sending out notices to all companies dealing with the Relief Commission that the commission cannot be responsible in the sense of guaranteeing any accounts dated after December 31 under the present set-up.

Cold Adds to Seriousness  
The situation is made even more grave by the cold wave which arrived last night and which may continue for several days.

The situation with respect to the City Council of Wilmington and Levy Court, the two bodies looked to for funds with which to continue the work in January, remained unchanged. Levy Court officials have announced that body would not take up the matter until after the first of the year when the new membership is seated.

There were reports yesterday that efforts would be made to continue the work temporarily by private subscription, but there was no explanation of how this could be done.

Relief officials feel that the impending crisis will be more grave than would ordinarily be the case, in view of the fact relief has been administered here during the last several months on a considerably curtailed basis due to lack of sufficient funds.

Levy Court and Council have been putting up \$50,000 monthly which has been matched dollar-for-dollar by the Federal Relief Administration, but members of the commission have estimated that \$175,000 would be required for an adequate program in January.

### Newark Waiting

Newark groups are awaiting some final action before preparing to shoulder the relief burden for the town. However, it seems almost definite that some provision for the needy will be made should the actual need arrive.

## NEWARK'S GIRL SCOUT TROOP IS STATE'S EIGHTH

Miss Ruth Mylrea Leader Of  
Group Just Admitted To  
National Membership

The Newark troop of Girl Scouts of America, with Miss Ruth Mylrea as leader have just been admitted to the national organization and designated as Troop No. 8, for the State. They are taking over a room in the Academy Building this week and are progressing very favorably in their scout work.

Miss Mylrea has had considerable experience in Girl Scout work, having been a member in Illinois and Pittsburgh, and a troop executive in the latter place. She first organized the group early this fall and the leaders were admitted to national membership early last month. Her assistants are Miss Frances Wilson, and Miss Maybell Aiken.

The troop at present has a membership of sixteen girls, divided into two patrols headed by Brenda Peterson and Alice Douglass. Other members are: Jacqueline Ernest, Elinor Mumford, Betty Mumford, Marion Mylrea, Virginia Mylrea, Ann Nichols, Ella McClary, Mary Jane Wilson, Pat Wilson, Ann Hamilton, Grace Kelly, Katherine Rose, and Katherine Mitchell.

## Kiddies Entertained At Free Movies

All the children of Newark were the guests of Louis Handloff at a Christmas Eve party at the State Theater last Monday night. The kiddies were admitted free during the course of the entire evening.



## REV. P. CADMAN IN WILMINGTON ON JANUARY 15

Famous Lecturer and Author  
To Speak At Grace M. E.  
Church Before Masons

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, lecturer and author, will address members of Masonic bodies of this State on Tuesday, January 15, in Grace M. E. Church, Wilmington. Dr. Cadman is senior grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New York, A. F. & A. M.

Masonic lodges of New Castle county are cooperating in arranging the program. The topic of Dr. Cadman's address will be announced later. A male chorus, under the direction of Norris C. Morgan, organist at Grace M. E. Church, will furnish music. All Masonic bodies of the county are participating in arrangements and it is expected that several hundred lodge members from all over Delaware will attend.

The program committee consists of W. Harry Lewis, master of Washington Lodge, No. 1; William M. Mask, Corinthian Lodge, No. 20, and William H. Cantwell, Eureka Lodge, No. 23. A sub-committee, assisting the program committee, includes Harris

## WILMINGTON SPEAKER



Dr. S. Parkes Cadman

Samonisky, Jackson Lodge, No. 19; G. Millard Lang, Lafayette Lodge, No. 14; William A. Hill, Oriental Lodge, No. 27; Lawrence J. Harrington, Dupont Lodge, No. 29; William J. Tubbs, St. John's Lodge, No. 2, and R. T. Whitney, Hiram Lodge, No. 25. It is expected that due to the prominence of the speaker that the meeting will be attended by members of lodges all over Delaware and from nearby points in Pennsylvania.

## MORTALITY RATE AMONG INFANTS HAS SHARP DROP

Chances of Infant to Celebrate  
First Anniversary Are  
261 P. C. Over 1918

The chances of a new born Delawarean being alive to celebrate his first birthday anniversary have increased by 261 per cent since 1918, according to figures compiled by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health. In the year 1918, 144 infants, of every 1000 born alive, died before they reached one year of age, but by 1933 that figure had been steadily reduced to reach a new low point of 59 per 1000 live births.

In the work intended for infant betterment, 14 State Health nurses are assigned to cover districts of approximately 15,000 population each. To these nurses are sent notices of all births which take place in their respective districts. Many mothers and infants, already under the care of physicians, do not need the attention of these nurses, but those under the care of midwives usually gladly accept offers of advice and assistance. The group who need help on this account, form nearly 20 per cent of the mothers in the State. Thus, with approximately 4000 births in this State each year, the fourteen nurses must pay anywhere from two to six visits to infants and their mothers numbering nearly 1000.

The attempt is made to see that at least two calls are made before the infant is six months of age, and to aid the mother by instructing her regarding the care, feeding and dressing of the infant. If the case requires further attention, the nurse calls as often as she deems necessary. On an average, four or more calls are made.

In addition to infant hygiene the nurses aid in carrying on a program of maternal hygiene. From the office of the State Board of Health at Dover, there are sent to expectant mothers so-called pre-natal letters of instructions, patterns for making baby clothes and literature on the care of the new-born. This service is followed up by a visit of the nurse to instruct the expectant mother along various lines of which she may be in doubt.

"The object of all this," says Dr. C. A. Sargent, Director of Division of Child Hygiene, "is to reduce infant mortality from the several preventable causes, such as diarrhea and enteritis and deaths from various contagious diseases and to prevent blindness from eye diseases of the new-born. During the last several years we have met with particularly encouraging results, what with the gradual reduction of infant mortality from 144 per one thousand live births in 1917 to 59 in 1933. That means that a new-born baby now has almost three times as much chance of living through baby-hood as did his older brother, born sixteen years ago."

Directly in keeping with this program, the State Board of Health is now carrying on a program of diphtheria immunization. The work is at present centering in the Wilmington Schools, which they expect to complete before the holidays.

## Registration For Chick-Sexing School Is Closed Friday

December 28th is the last day for enrolling in the one-day baby chicks sexing school to be held in Wolf Hall on Friday, January 25, 1935, stated County Agent Ed Willim, Jr., of Newark today. Any poultryman in the county or surrounding territory who is interested should communicate at once with H. S. Palmer, extension

## 'NUISANCE' TAX ON CHECKS IS ENDED MONDAY

Estimated Annual Revenue  
From Delaware Close  
To \$200,000

The Federal levy of two cents for every check drawn upon a bank account which thousands of Delawareans have been paying at the rate of approximately \$200,000 a year comes to an end December 31.

This applies to all towns in the State. Wilmington users of checks are said to be paying the government a total of between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a month or about \$90,000 a year, under this two-cent tax, Edward M. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Delaware Trust Company estimated. There are ten banks in Wilmington affected. Mr. Taylor said, seven of which are members of the Wilmington Clearing House Association.

In the State outside of Wilmington, where there are some forty banks issuing checking accounts, Mr. Taylor estimated that the Federal revenue on the check tax has been equal to that of Wilmington and possibly more, thus making the unofficial estimate range from \$180,000 to \$200,000. The revenue thus derived was sent to the United States Treasury each month.

All types of checks were affected, including the certified, cashier, treasurers' and travelers'.

poultryman of the University of Delaware, Newark, Del., who is chairman of the committee on arrangements for this one-day instruction event.

H. S. Shrader, senior extension poultry husbandman and chick expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., will give lectures and personal instructions at this meeting which will be held by the Delaware State Poultry Association in cooperation with the Extension Department of the University of Delaware and the State Board of Agriculture. The committee in charge of the school are: H. S. Palmer, Newark; W. O. Newton, Bridgeville; H. R. Baker, Dover; Byron Pepper, Georgetown, and Oliver Suddard, Newark.

The school will start at 9 a. m. with a lecture by Mr. Shrader, after which each enrolled poultryman will be furnished 100 baby chicks for practice in determining the sex of the chicks. To cover the cost of the 100 baby chicks which must be hatched for the students of the school, an enrollment fee of ten dollars will be charged.

"Any interested person can enroll," concludes Mr. Willim who states that similar schools have been held in 13 states with a large attendance.

Scotland's population has decreased 8 per cent in the last 10 years.

The Eiffel Tower is said to stretch as much as 11 inches on hot days.

Mount Whitney is the highest peak in the United States.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

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514 and 520 SANSOM STS., PHILA., PA.

## NATIONAL GRANGE TAKES STAND ON MANY VITAL ECONOMIC ISSUES

Lifting Farm Prices; Lightening Tax Burdens; Financing Farmer; Protecting Savings; Among Questions Discussed

The 68th annual session of the National Grange just held at Hartford, Conn., broke all records in point of attendance and interest, and outlined a program of progress for the farmers and rural people of the United States which must be far-reaching in its beneficial effects. Thirty-four states were represented at the session, reaching from coast to coast, and the total number of members attending was in excess of 20,000; furnishing new evidence of the vitality and power of the Grange, the oldest and largest farm organization in America and the only farm fraternity in the world.

A new record in fraternal history was made by the Hartford session of the National Grange, when almost 13,000 men and women were initiated into the Seventh Degree, the highest in the organization; six classes being initiated during a single day, crowding to capacity the largest auditorium in the city of Hartford. These candidates came from 19 different states and no other fraternal organization in America has ever initiated on a single occasion so great a class.

The Grange stand upon many vital public questions will exert powerful influence upon the future course of the nation, and especially noteworthy are the Grange declarations on Financing the Farmer, Lifting Farm Prices, Lightening Tax Burdens, Protecting the People's Savings, and a Sane Relief Program. Its positive assertions relative to the shipment of intoxicating liquors into dry territory; prohibiting the issuance of tax-exempt securities; finding new industrial uses for farm products; and protecting American homes and farms from confiscation by extreme tax measures—will have an immediate appeal to the thoughtful people of America.

Below will be found a summary of the most important policies adopted by the National Grange at Hartford, with a concise tabulation of those which the Grange favors and opposes; most of which will be thoroughly discussed the coming season in all the 8,000 subordinate Grange units throughout the United States.

### Outstanding Action By the National Grange

**Lifting Farm Prices.** By balancing production to consumptive demands. By developing cooperative marketing to the fullest practical extent. By research methods to discover new uses for farm products, and by the restoration as far as possible of our foreign markets. By preserving the American market for the American farmer, on all products that can be advantageously produced in the United States.

The goal of the Grange is thus defined:—To secure for the American farmer cost of production plus a reasonable profit, so that restored farm purchasing power may aid in promoting national recovery.

**Lightening Tax Burdens.** By the imposition of net income, gift, inheritance and corporation taxes. Demanding efficiency, economy and honest administration in all departments of government. Protecting the homes and farms of the nation from confiscation through the increasing load of extreme tax burdens. Prohibiting the issuance of tax-exempt securities of every sort. Opposing the levying of a national sales tax upon the necessities of life. Establishing a taxation program based solely upon the ability to pay and benefits received.

**Financing the Farmer.** Making available to the Farm Credit Administration an additional appropriation of \$300,000,000 for Commissioner Loans. Further reduction of interest rates. Continuing the debt conciliation program for benefit of both creditor and debtor. Restoring the right of farmer borrowers to name boards of directors of District Land Banks. Adequate reserves of credit for both long-time, crop production and marketing purposes. Continuing to give American farmers a fighting chance to save their homes and farms.

At the Hartford session the Farm Credit Administration was commended by the National Grange for its vigorous efforts to aid agriculture.

**Protecting the People's Savings.** Continuing government guarantees of all bank deposits under \$5,000. Preventing the spread of branch banking from crippling local credit facilities. Insuring ample credit facilities without unnecessary restrictions.

**Monetary Stabilization and Price Parity.** Encouraging that type of monetary stabilization that will restore price parity between basic agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities, and such inflexible items as freight rates, interest, taxes, etc., in the national price structure. Raising and maintaining the price of gold at a point which will be fair to producer and consumer, debtor and creditor. In order to prevent the public debt from crushing taxpayers, there should be issued \$3,000,000,000 of non-interest bearing Treasury Notes, to retire interest-bearing government obligations or for relief purposes. Prohibiting uncontrolled inflation of currency without a reasonable supporting gold reserve.

**A Constructive Land Policy.** Transferring the Bureau of Irrigation and Reclamation from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Checking erosion losses by a constructive program of reforestation, terracing and more efficient farm practices. Purchasing and removal from cultivation of marginal and sub-marginal land sufficient to balance new lands brought under cultivation. A sound program of conservation which shall include added lakes, reservoirs, forest preserves, parks and playgrounds for health and recreation purposes, and for wild life development. Vigorous opposition to transfer of the Division of Forestry from the Department of Agriculture to any other branch of government.

**A Sane Relief Program.** That the Government owes no able-bodied person a living, but only a chance to make a living. That every able-bodied person receiving direct relief from society be required to render to society a dollar's worth of service for every dollar of relief received. That all relief administration work be under the control of local authorities, so far as practicable. That the Public Works Administration regulate both of labor and compensation for same, in harmony with prevailing wages in the same territory. Opposition to any form of old age pension which shall discourage thrift and saving during a person's productive years.

### The National Grange Favors

Extension of direct marketing facilities for farm products at every possible point.

Eliminating all profit from the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

Continued policy of building farm-to-market roads.

Heartly support of the Land Grant Colleges under purposes of the Morrill Act.

Protecting dry territory from invasion by shipments of intoxicating liquors.

Payment of extension service workers entirely from public funds and their complete removal from political dictation or group control.

A workable contributory system of old age insurance.

Conscription of wealth, as well as of men, by the Government in the event of war in which the United States is involved.

A definite educational program of information concerning the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics.

The registration of all aliens, with uniform registration fee collected.

Immediate steps to check the ravages of the Dutch Elm disease.

Protection of migratory birds, and legislation to prevent baiting of birds.

A stricter regulation and supervision of the motion picture industry and firm insistence upon a cleaner standard of films.

A Federal survey of soils in the interest of greater farm efficiency.

Drastic measures for checking the increase in physically, mentally and morally unfit class of population.

Resumption of the Country Life Commission and its national educational program.

Removal of secrecy of income tax returns.

Marking the age of imported eggs to protect American poultrymen.

### The National Grange Opposes

Increased importation of farm products, to the detriment of the American farmer.

All increases in railroad freight rates.

The shipping of arms and munitions of war to other nations.

Bringing new lands under cultivation at government expense, while present farm surplus continues.

The pending child labor amendment, with its sweeping and unrestricted provisions.

Possession of land by aliens under pretense of ownership by minor children.

Reciprocal trade practices using agricultural or industrial products to the disadvantages of agriculture.

Curtailment of the work of the public schools in the name of economy.

The use of the radio for advertising intoxicating liquors.

Codification of the fluid milk industry, unless farmer producers receive a larger per cent of the consumers dollar.

**Significant Declarations Made by the National Grange at Hartford**

The Grange voices stern opposition to the investment of American capital in foreign countries in order to take advantage of low wage scales and inferior living conditions—to the detriment of the American farmer and working man.

## OVER 290,000 RECEIVED FREE SCHOOL LUNCHES

1,021 Delaware Children Thus  
Aided, New F. E. R. A.  
Survey Reveals Today

More than 290,000 children in 45 states and the District of Columbia received free school lunches including milk or free milk during the school year 1933-34, the results of a survey, made public today by the F. E. R. A. reveal. This total represents 7.5 of the enrollment in the school system from which these data were obtained. Three states, Alabama, Illinois, and Michigan, did not report.

The proportion of all children receiving free school lunches varied considerably from state to state. In Delaware, 1,021 children, or a percentage of 3.9 of the number enrolled (26,108), received free lunches. In 17 states, however, over one-tenth of the total enrollment of the schools reporting free lunches were receiving such aid; in 5 states one-fifth of this total enrollment was served; and in 3 states about one-fourth. The highest percentage was discovered in a sparsely populated mountain state where 27 per cent of the children enrolled in schools reporting were being given free noon-day meals. On the other hand, in 16 states less than 5 per cent of all enrolled were so helped. Over three-fourths (78 per cent) of the schools reporting served a lunch-eon which included milk in almost every case, 22 per cent serving free milk only. It cost about seven cents per child served per day to carry out the program. (This average cost does not take into account lunches for which the food and cost of preparation were donated. It does include lunches for which the food was donated but for which the expense of preparation was a reported cost. It is probable that these donations do not appreciably decrease the average cost for the United States per child served.)

These data were obtained from the replies to a questionnaire sent out in March, 1934, by the Office of Education, Department of Interior. The questionnaires were filled out for the month of March or some later date during the school year. The figures so derived may be said to give a minimum indication of the extent of the program since not all schools and school systems replied.

The survey indicates that the free school lunch program has been in operation in some systems for close to a decade. Of the 292,000 pupils receiving lunches, 98,950 (34 per cent) were attending schools which inaugurated a free program prior to 1933, in some cases as early as 1925. A second group, including 81,890 pupils (28.5 per cent), were attending schools which started serving free lunches in 1933. Those remaining, 109,963 (37.5 per cent), were not given this help until 1934. Much of the cost and labor required was formerly provided by private agencies but the peak of the program was reached before the middle of March, 1934, when C. W. A. labor could be freely obtained. The fact that C. W. A. workers displaced those provided by private agencies to a very great extent seems to have given rise to the feeling that, even when relief labor ceased to be available, the private agencies no longer had any responsibility for the work. For this reason there was a decline in the number of pupils served after March 15, 1934, when C. W. A. labor and funds ceased to be available, a comparison of the survey returns with data provided by nutritionists on relief staffs indicating that the decrease was from one-third

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to one-fourth of the peak reached in the month of February.

Comments made by school superintendents indicate that many private agencies formerly concerned in the program are now unable to continue offering money, food, and services because of depletion of resources. To meet the need it has been the practice in many places to divert miscellaneous school funds to the support of the luncheon system. A frequent source of funds mentioned was contributions from teachers who not only gave part of their salaries to supply food but also gave freely of their time to prepare and serve the foods in schools where there was an extreme need which not otherwise would be met.

Evidence at hand indicates that a high percentage of the school children in certain communities have always needed this aid and that this group undoubtedly makes up a fair share of the total load at the present time. What proportion of the current load is in constant need, and what proportion is merely temporarily in need, because of the depression, is not clear.

The attached tables show in some detail the data obtained from the supplementary data at hand but it is interesting to note that the maximum number of pupils reported were attending schools in Mississippi and its minimum number in Rhode Island. Finally it may be pointed out that, judging from the figures for Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, the school lunch program is most extensively used in the southern states.

### \$500 In Prizes For Traps

For the eighth consecutive year the American Humane Association of Albany, N. Y., announces its annual humane trap contest which will close April 30, 1935. The contest is open to everyone and contestants are urged to write to the Association for further details. The judges, eminent men in the field of conservation, will award six prizes, totaling \$500. Prizes of \$150 and \$75 will be given for the best traps for taking animals alive and unharmed. For traps of the leg-gripping type, holding without injury, the prizes will be \$100 and \$50, and for traps of the killing type the prizes are \$85 and \$40.

Humane traps are being used by trappers to good advantage. They find that unharmed pelts are more easily marketable. The Association favors the alive and unharmed type of trap, which is easily carried. When the animal is taken the pelt is unharmed by the vicious jaws of the steel trap, and there is no needless killing of unwanted animals.

## Subscribe to The Newark Post

The Grange vigorously opposes such regulation or control of motor transportation as shall create a monopoly of highways, and will fight regulations limiting farmers in the use of trucks for transporting their own products to market; also opposes removal of the right of states to regulate motor transportation within their own boundaries.

The Grange heartily endorses vocational agricultural training and 4-H Club work and pledges support to every practical form of assistance to ambitious young people.

The Grange urges protection to the dairy industry by defending genuine dairy products against the unjust competition of butter substitutes. Making effective the tax on imported fats and oils levied by recent act of Congress, but over-ruled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Grange advocates extension of electric light and power privileges to rural districts and at lowest possible cost.

The Grange pledges support for an amendment to the National Constitution which shall designate various classes of child labor and shall prohibit labor of all youth in factories, mines and other classes of work where health may be impaired, physical danger involved, or interference with education created, until at least a common school education has been acquired.

A noteworthy feature of the Hartford session was the appearance in its speaking program of many recognized leaders in public life, including Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; W. L. Myers, Governor of Farm Credit Administration; Chester Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator; Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner; M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut; Raymond A. Pearson, President Maryland Agricultural College; Dr. G. F. Warren, international advisor on monetary matters; and others.

The only election at this year's National Grange session was the election of the executive committee for a three-year term, and Eugene A. Eckert of Illinois was re-elected to that position. California was selected as the meeting-place of the 1935 convention, with exact city in that state to be later determined.

The past year in the National Grange was reported at Hartford as one of maximum prosperity, with a total of 678 new and reorganizing subordinate, Pomona and Juvenile Granges, and organization of the new states of Tennessee and Arkansas.

Notwithstanding prevailing conditions of depression and the tendency to very few organizations to plan extension work, the Hartford session of the National Grange voted unanimously to extend its boundaries the coming year in all possible directions, and to this end outlined a strong organization program which will reach every one of the 34 organized states. The legislative work of the organization will be pushed more vigorously than ever during 1935, and an ever-widening Grange influence, for the strengthening of agriculture and aiding the farmer in all his endeavors, will be felt from coast to coast.



## EARLY NEWARK HAD ITS MONETARY PROBLEMS, TOO

It is rather difficult to dig into old Delaware history without something being brought out about the town of Newark. We worry today about the monetary problem, but hark to what the old town fathers did in 1862.

In this year of the battle of Shiloh with 1754 killed, Manassas with 1,747 killed, and Antietam with 2,108 killed; the naval battle of the Monitor and Merrimac, the town commissioners saw fit to issue town scrip, to assist in the money shortage.

Lee's first invasion of the north, resulting in the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 15th, 1862; legal tender notes "greenbacks" were issued, the government passed the Morrill act, which founded the agricultural colleges, slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, the southern confederacy permanent constitution going into effect, Napoleon III plans to erect an empire in Mexico for Archduke Maximilian, with all this to face the town of Newark went steadily ahead solving its local problems. According to age the town had over a hundred years of experience working under a charter, which was issued by King George II of England dated the thirteenth of April, 1758.

The town boundaries had just been changed in 1851 by the town commissioners, headed by John Watson Evans. While these lines indicated the shape of the town to resemble a coffin, the town nor the commissioners were not buried, as their activities in issuing this scrip is proved.

One of the reasons for the use of scrip was caused by the shortage of copper, the war demanded copper and then copper. The production jumped from approximately 500,000 long tons to 900,000 long tons in 1861 to 1870, but even this almost double production did not keep up with the demand. The average price of copper in 1860 was twenty-four cents per pound, before 1865 this price had jumped to fifty-five cents per pound. We all know that as a currency copper is too heavy, but in those feverish days, copper coins were in strong demand. This copper coin shortage resulted in many curious methods to meet the situation. You could take a gold dollar, exchange it for one hundred copper pennies, and then as you express it today, bootleg the one hundred pennies for one dollar and twenty cents or better. It is plain on the face of it the embarrassment of the storekeepers in making change. In the city of Wilmington many merchants issued what were called tokens, they were small metal discs with the imprint of the merchant's name and address. These tokens were given and accepted in trade. This became a general practice, and many are the tokens in collections of currency of that period. In fact these tokens are more or less a lasting metal engraving of financial history of that period.

The federal government was making its big issue of bonds and paper money, and enterprising communities were quick to grasp the possibilities, and the result, the local town scrip.

The scrip issued by the town of Newark made a very pleasing appearance, for instance the five cent scrip, had all the appearances of real money. The engraving was very well executed, in the upper corners appeared the figure five, and between these a suggestive scene of the time, in reality it reached into the past, it showed a small house, a mill with the old familiar water wheel, a wood burning locomotive, with the old stage coach style coaches. The scrip read as follows: "October 7, 1862.—The Commissioners of the Town of Newark, Delaware, will pay five cents in bankable funds to bearer, when presented in sums of Five Dollars, at their office in said Town. By order of the Board." Signed by C. W. Blandy, Secretary, and J. W. Evans, President.

The scrip was issued in five, ten, twenty and fifty cent denominations. The scrip was considered legal tender for the payment of town wages, for needed supplies, for general town expenses, it was accepted for payment of taxes. According to the best information obtainable this scrip helped materially in the money shortage at that time. This paper scrip now has a value of a local nature far in advance of its original denomination, and it still makes its appearance occasionally from an old attic, when some old papers and letters are being carefully examined.

At the present time there is a collection of old coins, bills, tokens and medals on display at the Wilmington Institute Free Library, among the display will be found some of the Newark scrip. This display is from the collection of T. H. Buckalew, who has one of the best local collections in the state.

The signers of this town scrip were members of well known families. John Watson Evans, the president of the town commissioners, once lived on the Lafferty property in Pencader Hundred. This property is better known as being the farm that is next to the "old white school house" located on the road from Newark to Cooch's Bridge. When he moved to Newark, he rented the property now known as the old Doctor Kollock residence on East Main street. In 1862 he purchased from the heirs of Doctor Joseph Chamberlain the property now known as Purnell Hall and the Frazer Athletic Field. The college having purchased this property from J. W. Evans.

J. W. Evans was a cousin of George Gillespie Evans, the father of the late Charles B. Evans. He married Miss Margaret Evans, sister of George Gillespie Evans.

In January, 1870, Hiram Lodge No. 25 of A. F. and A. Masons was organized, J. W. Evans was one of the charter members, in fact he was the first treasurer.

J. W. Evans and Charles W. Blandy both in September 29th, 1869, assumed their duties as trustees of the Newark Academy, when this property was deeded back from the trustees of Delaware College, who had taken over the Academy in 1834 and merged it with Delaware College.

The other signer of the scrip, Charles W. Blandy was a very well known citizen of his time. Mrs. Charles Blandy was a Gray, the daughter of old Captain Gray of the United States Navy.

His father, Thomas Blandy, bought a tract of land on March 6th, 1845, from Samuel Bell and wife. This tract covered what is now the Alfred A. Curtis property, the Wollaston property, and extended on to Wilson lane, it consisted of over six acres. Thomas Blandy immediately built on this tract a home, which in recent years was occupied by the late Mayor Frazer, and is now the residence of Charles P. Wollaston.

The signers of this scrip seemed to have mutual interest in more than civic matters. We find in 1834 William Johnson became the owner of a mill, previously owned by one Alexander Macbeth. In 1853 William Johnson entered into a partnership with Joseph Casho and George A. Casho, this firm extended the business, not only operating a saw mill but began the manufacture of farming implements. In 1856 C. W. Blandy and Brother were admitted into partnership. A year later George A. Casho withdrew, and another year later William Johnson sold his interest to the remaining partners. In 1861 the partnership was dissolved. Two years later a partnership was made between Jacob Casho and Hudson Steele, in 1865 William Reynolds bought Mr. Steele's interest. In 1866 Walter E. Turner succeeded Mr. Reynolds, and the business went forward till 1872 as Casho and Company. It was at this time the company was incorporated as The Casho Machine Company. It is here we find John Watson Evans as one of the directors of this new corporation. The first board consisted of Frederick A. Curtis, John Pilling, James H. Ray, William Green, Jacob Casho, Constantine McLaughlin and, of course, J. W. Evans. Mr. Frederick A. Curtis was elected president and served until October 1, 1880, when he resigned, and was succeeded by James H. Ray.

The scrip mentioned in this article will be on display at Rhodes' Drug Store.

## RELIEF SHIPS 167,351,204 LBS. OF FOOD

Delaware Gets Total Of 178,000 Lbs. Of Commodities.

Shipments of 167,351,204 pounds of foodstuffs for the needy unemployed in States, Territories and the District of Columbia were made by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in the month of November, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and the president of the corporation, announced today.

The corporation shipped during the month 285,253 gallons of syrup. Also it shipped 74,900 pounds of grass seed, 9,636,378 pounds of cotton, 1,285,082 yards of ticking, 7,958,032 yards of toweling, 7,692,583 yards of sheeting, and 16,057,435 yards of printed cotton material.

The foodstuffs were composed of 4,990,600 pounds of canned beef; 5,895,283 pounds of fresh beef; 4,641,292 pounds of boneless beef; 43,928,485 pounds of veal; 8,056,000 pounds of butter; 3,241,000 pounds of cheese, 17,645,344 pounds of rice; 28, 500,000 pounds of potatoes; 41,263,200 pounds of cabbage; 2,130,000 pounds of fresh apples, and 9,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The grass seed, the cotton, the printed material, and the sheeting were used for work projects under the State emergency relief administrations. The seed was utilized on projects, such as public golf courses, playgrounds, landing fields, and on lawns of public buildings. The cotton was used for mattresses and comforters made by persons receiving unemployment relief in women's work rooms for distribution to the needy unemployed. The ticking was used to cover the mattresses, the printed cotton material for coverings of comforters, and the sheeting for pillow cases and bed sheets.

The total shipment of 4,641,292 pounds of boneless beef was made to the State of Maryland, which is having the product processed into canned beef and sausages.

The distribution of the various products to the needy and destitute families is made through local relief agencies under the State emergency relief administrations.

The quantities shipped Delaware were 144,000 pounds cabbage, 24,000 pounds cheese, 10,000 pounds sugar, 23,555 yards toweling, and 40,742 yards sheeting.

### Abolish Hot-iron Branding

Frank H. Cross

To those who wonder why the torture-chamber methods of branding cattle have persisted through the ages, the news that a chemical is displacing the branding-iron will be good news, though it has been a long time coming. For long years cattlemen have thought that the only practical method of placing a permanent mark of ownership on cattle was to brand them with a hot iron, because the hair will grow over any other kind of mark, but not on the scar left by the branding iron. This is no longer true, however, for during the past year a new method has gained favor on western ranges. A chemical compound which removes the hair and prevents it from returning is being used instead. Thus, a brand of any design can be applied by simply removing the hair.

Since early days when cattle grazed on unfenced ranges, it has been the custom to identify every animal with a mark peculiar to the owner and sed by him alone. The unmarked animal was known as a "maverick," and if lost or stolen, ownership could hardly be proved. Even now, when free ranges have pretty generally given way to fences, the brand is still considered necessary.

As the new branding liquid becomes better known, it is likely that the use of the branding iron will be curtailed or abolished.

It costs about one cent a head to brand chemically, but since it saves a lot of labor, it is thought that the new method is cheaper than the old.

Tests of the branding fluid were made by the Montana State College and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating, and it was found that the regular fire-irons may be used to apply the branding paint if the iron is one-fourth of an inch or more wide. For best results the temperature at time of application should be above 70 degrees. In low temperature the fluid is stiff and difficult to work with.

A paper on the subject by I. M. C. Anderson, livestock specialist, Montana Extension Service, in collaboration with Ross Miller of the Montana State College, explains that "the use of a red-hot iron for branding designs to signify ownership on the hides of western cattle and horses is a practice which has developed with the range livestock industry. Objections to the method are, damage to the hide for leather and pain to the animal. A trade-marked paint-like preparation recently put on the market gives promise of a change in the old method."

As explained, the branding paint has been patented and can be secured at almost any drug store.—From "Our Dumb Animals."

Ira C. Shellender  
Successor to E. C. WILSON

## Funeral Director

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Newark, Delaware  
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## CHECK WIRING, HEATING, FOR FIRE HAZARDS

Winter Is Peak Season For Losses Due To Faulty Equipment

With the peak fire loss period at hand, the Federal Housing Administration is urging property owners to take precautionary steps to forestall damage and destruction caused by faulty heating equipment, inadequate wiring, etc.

Approximately 1.2 per cent of the homes in the United States were visited by fire during 1933, according to statistics furnished by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, based on reports from stock fire insurance companies.

The total number of fires reported for 1933 was 348,162, representing a loss of \$85,080,951. In addition, there were 30,679 fires on farm properties, entailing a total loss of \$22,121,097. The latter figure, based on insurance paid out for these losses, included a very low percentage of adjustment for livestock losses.

Negligence in making needed repairs during the last several years has increased the fire hazard in the case of all kinds of real property, it is estimated, and most of the fires which took place last year might easily have been avoided if ordinary precautions had been taken.

One of the chief contributing causes of fire is a faulty condition of flues and chimneys, giving the winter months the greatest percentage of fires. For this reason, building experts are urging inspection and repairs if necessary of flues and chimneys.

The most satisfactory chimney, it has been found, has a fire clay flue lining, surrounded by a thick wall of brick, stone or other non-combustible material. All parts should be thoroughly cemented together, protecting the chimney from the action of high temperatures and flue gases.

When mortar or cement in the chimney shows signs of disintegration, often noticeable at first at the top of the stack, it should be re-pointed. Capping also helps. No combustible material should come in direct contact with the chimney.

Likewise see to it that the bottom, sides and back of the fireplace are thick and built of non-combustible materials. It is desirable to line the fireplace with the best quality of fire brick, which can absorb high temperatures without risk. Such bricks are usually made of silica, although specially-treated clay is effective. Subjected to high temperatures they fuse and become even more effective.

Rubbish and litter are the secondary cause of fires in the home. This source can be readily removed, especially about the garage, where many of the fires originate and spread to the home.

The hazard of fire about the garage is ever present, due to drippings of oil and gas. The fact, that most motorists smoke increases the hazard.

Bad roofing, unpainted and unrepared, is another fruitful source of fires. Sparks find lodging in such roofs and grow into serious blazes.

### New Year's Eve Ball At Elkton

Company "E" Club will present a gala New Year's Eve Ball, featuring, by popular request, the return engagement of Jack Mohr and his Hi-Hatters.

The Hi-Hatters, with the charming Jean Jeteron as soloist, are fast becoming one of the most popular orchestras in this section.

On December 14th, Mr. Mohr and his band played for the Washington College Castillon Club, establishing a new mark for appreciated music.

He also played for the Newark High Alumni Dance and proved that he is a good dancing card.

The New Year's Eve Ball will be held in the State Armory, Elkton, and dancing will get under way at 10 p. m. and cease at 2 a. m.

### WHY WE CALL CAT "PUSS"

Our words are arrived at in all sorts of ways. This particular one belongs to the imitative class, and is most probably based upon the noise a cat makes when "spitting." It figures in several languages in addition to our own—in Dutch, German, Irish, and Gaelic.—Answers Magazine.



## Big Pre-Inventory Sale

The less merchandise we have to count, the easier the task, so we are drastically reducing prices this week. You can save money by moving these quality foods to your shelves and also secure many things you will need.

Where Quality Counts and Your Money Goes Furthest

9c ASCO Buckwheat or	2 20-oz pkgs	13c
<b>Pancake Flour</b>	1 1/2-lb can	10c
ASCO Golden Table Syrup	2 jars	29c
19c Acme Orange Marmalade	pt jar	17c
Hom-de-Lite Mayonnaise	pt jar	17c
Hindu Belle Salad Dressing	pt jar	17c
Soup Beans	3 lbs	13c
15c Dill Pickles	2 qt jars	25c
ASCO Vinegar	2 bts	17c
16c Pabst-ett	2 pkgs	29c
10c ASCO Partly Cooked		
<b>Sauer Kraut</b>	2 large cans	17c
5c ASCO Slowly Cooked		
<b>Beans</b>	6 lb cans	25c
20c ASCO Bartlett		
<b>Pears</b>	2 large cans	35c
Oven Fresh—Generous Size—Wholesome Flavor		
<b>Victor Bread</b>	big loaf	7c
<b>Bread Supreme</b>	large loaf	9c
Angel Food Cake	each	25c
14c ASCO Maine Crushed		
<b>Corn</b>	2 No. 2 cans	25c
10c Calif. (Tomato Sauce)		
<b>Sardines</b>	2 large cans	15c
Herb-Ox Cubes	2 tins	15c
Mint Jelly	glass	10c
13c Spinach	2 large cans	21c
Grape Nuts		
17c Armour's Cooked		
<b>Corned Beef</b>	2 No. 1 cans	27c
<b>Soups</b>	7c Phillips Delicious	4 cans 19c
French's Bird Seed	2 pkgs	25c
Bird Gravel	pkgs	8c
15c Clorox	2 pt bts	25c
Reckitt's Blue	pkgs	5c, 10c
8c Brillo	2 pkgs	13c
Kirkman's Soap	3 cakes	11c
La France	pkgs	9c
13c Quick Arrow Soap	pkgs	5c, 10c
Flakes 2 pkgs		25c
<b>RUMFORD</b>		
<b>Baking Powder</b>	8-oz can	17c
For Cooking or Salads		
<b>Wesson Oil</b>	pt can	25c
Marco		
<b>Dog Food</b>	3 cans	20c
Maxwell House		
<b>Coffee</b>	lb can	32c
Octagon Products Specially Priced		
Large Size Laundry Soap	4 cakes	17c
Toilet Soap	2 cakes	9c
Cleanser	2 cans	9c
Palmolive Toilet Soap	3 cakes	14c
Super Suds	3 small pkgs	25c ; 2 large pkgs 33c
Down With Dirt		
<b>Sani-Flush</b>	23c can	21c
One pt can Wilbert's		
<b>Floor Wax</b>		
One bot Borsum Metal		
<b>Polish</b>	both for	39c
Quality Poultry for the New Year's Festival		
Fresh Killed, Fancy, Plump		
<b>Turkeys</b>	lb	31c
The quality of these Turkeys is very fine—they are the "pick of the flock."		
Fancy Fresh Killed Stewing		
<b>Chickens</b>	lb	19c (Up to 3 1/2 lbs.)
Fancy Fresh Killed Stewing		
<b>Chickens</b>	lb	23c (Over 4 lbs.)
<b>Ducklings</b>	Fancy Calery Fed	lb 21c
Rump or Round Corn-Fed Beef		
<b>Steaks or Roasts</b>	lb	25c
Lean Plate Beef	lb	10c
Fresh Ground Hamburg	lb	12 1/2c
Cross Cut or Bolar Roasts	lb	23c
Lean Smoked Picnic		
<b>Shoulders</b>	(6 to 10 lbs)	lb 12 1/2c
Sw't's Selected Calves Liver	lb	33c
Tender Beef Liver	lb	14c
Baked Ham or Canadian Style Bacon	1/2	lb 15c
Garden-Fresh Fruits and Vegetables		
Crisp Southern		
<b>Spinach</b>	3 lbs	25c
Large Thin Skin Grapefruit	each	5c
Extra Fancy Large Stayman Winesap Apples	lb	5c ; doz 29c
Sweet Juicy Tree-Ripened Florida Oranges	doz	17c
Cauliflower	head	17c
Hard Cabbage	3 lbs	5c
Tender Turnips	2 lbs	5c
No. 1 Yellow Globe		
<b>Onions</b>	5-lb bag	19c
Crisp California		
<b>Carrots</b>	2 bunches	15c
Eighteen Thousand ASCO Employees Wish You		
<b>A Happy, Prosperous New Year</b>		
Our stores will be closed New Year's Day.		
Open late Saturday and Monday evening to serve you.		
These Prices Effective in Our Stores and Most Markets in Newark and Vicinity		



# The Newark Post

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

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By The Post Publishing Company.

## INDEPENDENT

The policy of the Editorial Columns is determined by the Publisher, who will conduct the paper for the best interest of the community.

HARRY H. CLEAVES, BUSINESS MANAGER  
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DECEMBER 27, 1934

## The King Is Dead; Long Live The King!

Next week 1934 bids us goodbye. The usual conception of the departing year is that of an old, decrepit individual, staggering along. We hate to think of 1934 in that manner. We like to conceive of it, rather, as a robust individual, taken from life while enjoying the fullness thereof. For 1934, all in all, has been a far more satisfactory year than any of its immediate predecessors. We haven't gone very far, but we seem to be definitely on our way. All indications point to a far more successful year in the coming one than in its predecessor. Slowly, but surely, we are pulling ourselves out of the morass into which we plunged a scarce half-decade ago. Welcome 1935! If you prove a worthy successor for 1934, you will be doubly welcome.

## Our Legislature

Next Wednesday, the new Legislature has its first meeting. Faced with some of the greatest problems any Delaware Legislature ever had to meet, it has a strenuous task to accomplish. It can only get its work done by having the whole-hearted cooperation of the citizens of the State. Our representatives, whom we chose at the polls, are Senator Norris Wright and Representatives Durnall, Peel and Clark. Let's get behind them. Write to your representatives frequently. Let them know what you think of their acts, whether good or bad. Follow their doings closely and know what stand they take on each question that arises. For this is a representative system of government, and in this manner alone can we make ourselves felt. The power of public opinion is the greatest force in American political life. Let's use it.

As far as personalities are concerned, the present Legislature is one of the most distinguished in recent times. So let's all pull together and do things for Delaware!

## What's Ahead?

What promises to be the best "show" of 1935 will start early in January. Officially called the Congress of the United States, there is an excellent chance that for drama, excitement and thrills it will outdo Belasco.

Business is frankly worried, looks to Congressional action with fear and trembling. And it seems certain that the White House anticipates the session with something less than unmixed pleasure. The Congress is overwhelmingly Democratic. It is—if campaign speeches mean anything—committed heart and soul to the Roosevelt policies. But it likewise contains a number of men who, had it not been for the potent Roosevelt support, would never have had a chance of election to a first-class office, who know little of economics, less of industrial problems, and nothing of monetary affairs. These men are the "radicals" of the next Congress—and it is inevitable that they will worry able, conscientious and intelligent New Dealers about as much as they will worry conservatives. The President is like a ship captain in an emergency—whatever happens will be pinned on him, whether he could have taken a different course of action or not. And if the Congress, over the President's wish, passes dangerous and unprecedented laws, any ill effect they produce must eventually come home to the Roosevelt stoop.

Best guessers believe that one of the big debates of the next Congress will center around the proposed 30-hour work week. Many representatives have pledged its enactment, as have a number of Senators. Business does not want it—nor does the President. He knows that it would place a burden on industry which it cannot afford at this time, that shorter working weeks must come by a process of evolution, rather than by legislative fiat. The Federation of Labor is solidly behind the law, but the chances are that, even with this potent support to combat, the President will be able to smother it.

The bonus, a cross which every president since Wilson has been forced to bear, will be up again. Passed at the last Congress, it was vetoed by Mr. Roosevelt, then repassed over his veto by the House. He managed to summon sufficient Senatorial support to kill it at last. Many observers now think, however, that there is sufficient for it in both branches of Congress to overcome a veto.

Public works and relief expenditures will also cause a tussle. A thorough survey indicates that if Congress is left to its own devices it will appropriate and spend the gigantic total of \$15,000,000,000. The President's program calls for an expenditure of less than half of this amount—about \$7,000,000,000.

The next Congress will contain many currency inflationists, some of whom, according to their speeches, are in favor of turning the presses loose in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Mr. Roosevelt has said little concerning inflation—but men close to him are confident he is against it. So another battle looms.

The future of NRA will likewise arise. The chances are that it will be continued, but on a much smaller scale. It will still enforce hours-and-wages conditions—but it will probably drop price-fixing, have less to say about industrial management.

It will be recommended that the subsistence homestead plan be expanded. This is being tried now in a few places. Under it, people are taken from areas where they cannot make a living, are placed in cooperative communities where all work for the common good. Housing Administrator Moffatt believes the plan to be highly successful—wants to see more such homesteads created. There is a good chance that the President will back him—but many members of Congress are sure to oppose it for a variety of reasons.

So it goes, down a long line of topics. Some may wonder why

there is any question as to Mr. Roosevelt's control, in view of the great Democratic victory last November. The answer to that is that adversity binds men and parties together—they must either cooperate or perish, a position the Republicans are in at this time. Great success, however, which eliminates effective opposition, almost inevitably breeds discords, fights and ruptures within a party. Having nothing to worry about from the established opposition, party members feel free to go off at tangents, refuse to submit to the authority at the top. And that, right now, is the greatest of Mr. Roosevelt's many problems.

## We Do Not Fear

After Monday, if some action is not taken in the interim, 45 Newark families will lose their source of relief. We do not, however, believe that these destitute families will be left stranded without any means of support. We are sure that Newark will again take care of its own, should the need arise. Newark had developed an efficient, independent relief organization long before the present national, state, and county organizations were developed, and, if need be, we can probably go back to that condition. We can remember how splendidly the entire town responded to the call for aid to our less fortunate neighbors, and should the same emergency again arise, we do not fear for the future. We believe in Newark.

## Eliminate Grade Crossings

A special committee report to the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, strongly recommends that the Federal government include grade-crossing elimination in its public works program during the coming year.

The Committee backs up its recommendation with statistics which are extraordinarily impressive. Of the 237,000 grade-crossings now existing in the country, but 30,800 are protected by gates, watchmen or audible or visible warning signals. Last year accidents at these crossings accounted for 1,511 deaths and 3,697 serious injuries. During the first six months of the current year 706 were killed and 2,023 injured.

The Committee likewise points out that the states simply haven't the money for crossing elimination—nor have the railroads. These two agencies, in the past, have done some good work in getting rid of crossings, but it has been necessarily limited.

Grade-crossing elimination, entirely aside from the safety question, would be about as desirable a form of relief construction as could be imagined. A great percentage of the money spent goes to labor, both on the job and in factories supplying necessary materials and supplies. Further, the need for crossing elimination is greatest in congested centers—and it is there that unemployment is also greatest.

The Committee has made a fine recommendation, which will doubtless receive a large measure of public approval.—From the *Industrial Review*.

## School Board May Loan Money To State

From the *Morning News*  
Members of the State Board of Education have adopted a resolution in which they approve the loaning of \$600,000—\$300,000 a year for the next two years—from the school fund to the general fund in order to help bolster up the latter fund. This, it is believed, would enable the State to avoid any deficit in the future such as that which confronted the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year on June 30.

The State Board made this recommendation, however, only on the condition that evidence of indebtedness bearing interest shall be deposited by the State with the State Treasurer, as collateral for the loan. The interest to be charged on the loan would be fixed by the Legislature in the act that would be necessary to legalize this borrowing by the State.

This recommendation is the same as was suggested by the Taxpayers' Research League in its recent survey of State finances and suggestions for a more equitable distribution of the revenues coming into the State Treasury. It was emphasized by officials of the board, however, that this proposal does not mean any diversion of revenue now going into the school fund. It would simply be the investing of the balance now existing in the school fund and would mean that the State would be borrowing from one of its own funds to help another.

The balance in the school fund does not earn that fund any interest. Under the existing law the interest paid on school funds has always been deposited to the credit of the general fund and the plan or suggestion of the State Board would mean an investment of school funds in such a way as to return that fund some interest.

When the present school system was organized and the school fund created under the act of 1921 there was not sufficient money in the fund at that time to meet the needs of the schools. The State Treasurer was authorized by law to make advances from the general fund to the school fund but it was specified that these loans had to be repaid when the school fund had been increased sufficiently to make this possible. Since 1925, however, the school fund has been self supporting and has annually shown a balance so that no further loans were necessary from the general fund.

It was stated authoritatively last night that the State Board of Education will undoubtedly oppose any plan or suggested legislation to authorized any diversion of revenues now going into the school fund to the general fund. The members of that department are said to be unwilling to approve any additional diversions to those already taking place. Under existing law funds are now taken

from the school revenue for the maintenance of the University of Delaware, the State College for Colored Students at Dover, and the State Tax Department. These diversions total approximately \$450,000 annually.

(Continued on Page 5)

## U. of Delaware Faculty Notes

Visiting friends and relatives and the attending of the annual conventions of three educational societies are occupying most of the Christmas vacation for members of the faculty of the University of Delaware.

Dr. and Mrs. Ezra Breckenridge Crooks, after being joined by their son James, of New Bedford, Mass., left on a motor trip to Chapel Hill, N. C., where they are visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downs. Mr. Downs is librarian of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. George Herbert Ryden is visiting his mother in Kansas City, Kansas.

Professor and Mrs. Henry Clay Reed are attending part of the annual meeting of the American Historical Society at the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kase are spending part of the period visiting Mrs. Kase's parents at Flushing, Long Island.

Professor and Mrs. Francis H. Squire, after visiting Professor Squire's parents in Westfield, Mass., are attending the Historical Society's meeting in Washington. While in Washington they are visiting Mrs. Squire's mother, wife of the late Everett C. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Tyler are visiting relatives in West Virginia.

Professor and Mrs. Kermit Oberlin are entertaining relatives during the holidays.

Albert Victor de Bonis is visiting his parents in Hartford, Conn., during the vacation period.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradford Mitchell have left on a motor trip to Florida.

Dallas Irvine, of the history department is attending the Historical Society convention in Washington.

Dr. Artemy A. Horvath, chief chemist of the Experiment Station, is attending the annual meeting of the American Society for the Promotion of Science, where he will read a paper covering his experiments with soy beans. The meeting is being held in Pittsburgh this week.

L. H. Strubinger and Marvin W. Goodman, both of the staff of the School of Agriculture, are visiting Mr. Goodman's family in Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Daugherty entertained Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Harris on Christmas Day. Both Dr. Harris and Dr. Daugherty are members of the faculty of the School of Agriculture.

Miss Lydia Kenning, secretary to Dean C. A. McCue, is spending the holiday with relatives in Baltimore.

# NEWARK

## 10 YEARS AGO

Newark was anxiously awaiting the opening date of its beautiful new school.

H. Rodney Sharp was to be host to about 600 people at a "father and son" dinner at the University.

A third 25% dividend was paid creditors of the Second National Bank of Elkton, which failed three years before.

Many stores and homes were complimented by the POST on their beautiful holiday decorations.

Miss Anne Ritz was to direct school singing after the holiday vacations.

## 20 YEARS AGO

Frank Miles Day, famous college architect, was retained by the Board of Trustees to draw up a plan for a "Greater Delaware."

United States Marshal George L. Townsend was summarily ousted from office by executive order of President Wilson.

The POST made its first "club" offer—a joint subscription with the Delaware College Agricultural Students' "Delaware Farmer."

Dr. W. E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, was to lecture on "Some Basic Factors of the European War."

## CHURCH NOTES

NEWARK METHODIST CHURCH  
Rev. Walter E. Gunby

Sunday—Morning service: The Divine at the Door.

Evening service: Provisions for rough roads: God's promises for 1935. 6.45—Special service for young people in the Epworth League.

Note: Christmas contributions from the Sunday School reached over \$150.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Andrew W. Mayer

Sunday after Christmas: 9:45 a. m. Church School; 11:00, Morning Service and Sermon.

## APPLETON

The P. T. A. of Union School held a Christmas party at the school on December 17. The following program was rendered:

Song, "Jingle Bells," by everybody; Recitations by Sarah Skinner, Junior Campbell, Jane Martenis, Louise Lake, Mary Street, Betty Lou Janney, Howard Skinner, Mary Martenis, James Foster, Ralph Smith, Norman Hall, Robert Street, Lillie Scott, Delaine Foster; Class recitations by the second grade and John Hobson; by the third grade and Howard Skinner; by Gene Smith, Mary Joline and Leroy Joline; by Junior Campbell and Sarah Skinner; Playlet, Charles Miles and Delaine Foster; Songs by first three grades; James Foster and Joseph McCleary; Charles Miles and Delaine Foster; Louise Lake and Mary Martenis; Jane Martenis, Mary Street and Betty Lou Janney; fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades.

In addition to the program by the school children, Rev. H. G. Welbon, of Newark, read the Christmas story as told in St. Luke, and Miss Jane Leaf, Mr. Thomas Leaf and Mr. J. S. Pryor all of Wilmington, delighted the audience with Christmas carols played on trumpet and piano. At the conclusion of the song, "Santa Claus is Coming to Town," by Lillie Scott, an impersonator of Santa Claus himself, arrived and distributed many gifts to the children, and some to the grown-ups. One item included forty well-filled stockings. The room was beautifully decorated with holly, crepe paper, bells, and a lovely tree.

After the program delicious refreshments were served to all present. About one hundred and twenty-five folks enjoyed this Christmas party which was sponsored by the P. T. A. The committee in charge did excellent work and the chairman wishes to thank them and everyone who helped in any way to make the party a success.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Short spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. J. Franklin Anderson, of Newark.

Miss Georgianna Kimble is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Kimble, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Hazel Janney, of Wilmington, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Janney.

The children of the Radio Bible School gave a very interesting Christmas program last Saturday, December 22, over station WDEL. This program is in charge of Rev. H. G. Welbon, pastor of Head of Christians Church.

## MERMAID

At the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church Sunday morning a pageant entitled, "The True Christmas," was presented by approximately 100 members of the Sunday School, assisted by the church choir and a string ensemble. D. M. Buckingham gave the prologue.

The Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor Society presented gifts to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blake. Mr. Buckingham also received a gift from the Sunday School.

Three trustees were elected Saturday afternoon at the annual congregational meeting of the Red Clay Creek Church. They are: Irvin G. Klair, A. Frank Klair, Albert Stephenson. Their terms are for three years.

The board of trustees reorganized and elected officers for 1935 as follows: President, William Moore; secretary, Millard Gass; directors, A. F. Klair, Charles Woodward, Egbert Klair, Robert Walker, Irvin G. Klair, Albert Stephenson.

An elaborate pageant was presented

ed Sunday evening in the Ebenezer M. E. Church by the intermediate department. "The Hope of the World" was the title of the pageant, arranged and directed by Mrs. T. O. M. Wills.

The annual Sunday School treat was presented to the primary and intermediate departments by the superintendent, Leonard Nelson. Mrs. Wills was given a potted plant by her class of girls.

A food shower including a turkey was tendered the Rev. and Mrs. T. O. Wills Sunday evening at the parsonage by the church members.

Mrs. Frances Trader is confined to her home near here suffering from a badly injured knee as a result of an automobile accident on Saturday.

## OBITUARY

MRS. SUSAN A. GEARY

Mrs. Susan A. Geary, widow of the late Samuel Geary, died yesterday at the age of 91. She will be buried Saturday from Shellender's Funeral Hall.

She is survived by the following nieces and nephews:

Mrs. John Lacey, Stanton; Mrs. May Scott Molton, Wilmington; Wm. Frank and John Scott, Wilmington; Wilmer Harkness, Wilmington; and Theodore Harkness, Wilmington.

Dr. P. Peterson To Be Speaker At Md. Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. John R. Magnus and Dr. F. P. Cullinan, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; President Raymond A. Pearson, of the University of Maryland, and Dr. J. H. Beaumont, Dr. Ernest N. Cory and Dr. Lee Shradner, of the host institution. Meetings and exhibitions will be held in the Horticulture Building of the University of Maryland.

Main Topic Of Dairy Meeting Is Marketing

(Continued from Page 1)

Board in regard to safeguarding raw milk against Bang's disease and other infections.

T. A. Baker, secretary of the association, submitted a report on the Northeastern Dairy Conference in New York, December 7 and 8, to which he was a delegate. He explained the aims of the conference and gave a plan of procedure to be followed. He reported there would be further meetings of the conference at quarterly intervals and that the Delaware association will be entitled to one delegate.

W. Mack Says Road Building Helps 1 of 6

(Continued from Page 1)

operate in Delaware, 154 or approximately one-sixth, were wholly dependent on motor transport.

Of the total payroll of \$10,222,000 for all such trades and services \$1,897,000 or 18.6 per cent accrued from automotive, petroleum and allied trades.

In proportion to the total volume of sales of all trades and services the trades catering to highway transportation provided more jobs and portation provided more jobs and higher standard of wages, amounting to 20 per cent of jobs and 18.6 per cent of pay rolls as compared with 14.2 of sales.

These figures enable us for the first time to get a clear and accurate conception of the contribution of the highway transportation industries to the economic welfare of the State.

Except for the continued needs of the motoring public, every sixth business house or service establishment in Delaware would close; every fifth person employed in the wholesale, retail, or service trades would lose his job; and more than one-sixth of the business payroll of the State would dry up instantly.



PERSONALS

Mrs. Jennie Frazer, of Wilmington, was a holiday guest of Mrs. Laura Hossinger.

Messrs. Ferris Wharton and Bay-Perry, students at Augusta Military Academy, are spending their vacations with their parents.

Mrs. Elroy Steedle and children, Sally and Henshaw, are spending this week in Martinsburg, Va.

Mr. George Chastain has returned after spending several days with his parents in Montezuma, Ga.

Miss Mary Brimjoim, of New York, City, spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brimjoim.

Miss Caroline Cobb left this morning to attend the annual conference of the National Student Federation of America to be held in Boston.

Mr. Johnson Rowan, of Huntingdon, Pa., and Mr. Hugh Lattomus, of Harrisburg, were holiday guests at the Hossinger home.

Mr. E. Brinton Wright, Jr., of the University of Virginia is spending the Christmas holidays at his home.

Mr. Norman McLeod went to Flint, Mich., on Saturday and returned on Sunday with Mrs. McLeod and son, Norman, Jr., to make their home in the Blackwell apartment.

Mrs. Hester C. Lewis entertained a few friends at tea on Saturday in honor of her sister, Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, who is an astronomer at the Harvard Observatory.

Mrs. Jennie Campbell and Miss Ethel Campbell are spending the holidays with Mr. C. E. Keyes, of Farmington, Conn.

Mr. George Dutton, Jr., is spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Weldon Waples and daughters, Margaret and Nancy, spent Tuesday with relatives in Milton.

Mr. Paul Offerlin is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Oberlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dameron and the Misses Dorothy and Louise Dameron spent Christmas Day with Miss Lily Frey, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burnett and daughter, Betty, of Rochester, N. Y., are the holiday guests of Mrs. Raymond Burnett.

Miss Ella Lewis, of Stamford, Conn., returned to her home yesterday after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Hester C. Lewis.

William Brimjoim, a student at Wertz Academy in Annapolis, is vacationing at the home of his parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins Cooch, of Baltimore, were the guests of Dr. Cooch's brothers on Christmas Day.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Price and children, Bob and Jean, are spending several days with friends in Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wheelless and family spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Lindeburg in Holly Oak.

Miss Elizabeth Worrall joined her mother, Mrs. Norris Worrall, who has been spending some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bender, of near Lake Placid, N. Y., over the holidays and they returned to their home last night.

Miss Shelby Love is spending the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Daugherty.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Cleaves and family and Mrs. Amy E. Strickland were dinner guests at the Stewart C. Strickland home at Elkton, Md., on Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Massicotte and Mrs. J. C. Cristadoro and son Walter spent the Christmas holidays with relatives on Long Island.

Mr. J. Neil Stahley is spending the holidays at his home in Lebanon Valley, Pa.

Mr. E. C. Byam is spending the holidays with his parents in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. A. A. Horvath spent Christmas with his family in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Stephen Cooley, of Trenton, N. J., will be the week-end guest of Mr. Justin Steel.

Colonel and Mrs. Donald Ashbridge are entertaining for their daughter, Miss Isabel Ashbridge at the New Year's Eve Dance at Fort Du Pont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright and Miss Edna Sampson will leave on Friday for several days in Pinehurst, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conti and daughter, Dorothy, were the holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex D. Cobb.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Reed spent Christmas in Lock Haven, Pa., and then went to Washington to attend the convention of the National Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Owens, Jr., spent Christmas with Mrs. Owens' parents, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Roy F. Corley, in Smyrna.

Lieut. Harvey Brown, of Englewood, N. J., is spending this week with Mrs. Brown at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brimjoim.

Mr. Alex D. Cobb left last night for Washington and will return after the first of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Gervais Sinclair and family spent several days last week in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Ray and family, of Washington, were Christmas guests of Mrs. Ray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cann.

The Misses Phoebe Steel, Josephine Hossinger, Isabel Hutchison, Harriet Ferguson, Dorothy Dameron, Anne Bjornson and Dorothy Wheelless are entertaining at a progressive dinner on Saturday night.

Mr. Luther Heppie, of Lansdowne, was the holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilkinson.

Major and Mrs. Dutton are entertaining a few friends tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry, of Boston, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Henry's sister, Mrs. C. B. Evans.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, of New York City, and Mr. Leo Pie, of New Brunswick, N. J., are the holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pie.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bonham entertained a few friends at supper on Christmas night.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Manns spent the holidays with Mrs. Manns' parents in New Jersey.

Mrs. Charles McKean and Mrs. E. C. Jones were Christmas visitors at the home of their sister, Mrs. Joseph Vickersham, of Wilmington.

Dr. A. J. Nikitin is spending several days in Pittsburgh.

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WHEN YOU CAN BUY PAINT FOR \$1.75 A GALLON  
WALL PAPER FOR ANY ROOM AT 10c DOUBLE ROLL, ROOM  
LOTS WALL, CEILING AND BORDER FOR 85c  
Let Us Estimate On That Job You Are Thinking About—  
Then Compare Prices  
Our Specialty Is Painting and Interior Decorating  
Above All A Satisfied Customer  
WE WISH YOU ALL A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR  
Phone 31-J SHEAFFER'S, 75 Main St., Newark, Del.

Mr. and Henry Lester, of St. Georges, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moody on Christmas.

Dr. and Mrs. Ezra B. Crooks are spending the holidays with their daughter in Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. William Doordan has returned to Richmond after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Doordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Buehler spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Rose Buehler, of Elizabethville, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. William Banowitz, of Berrysburg, Pa.

Mrs. Thomas Green is making an extended visit to her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Gallaher, and Miss Anne Gallaher spent the Christmas vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Rossland, of Worcester, Mass.

Miss Margaret F. Cook is spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

Miss Alberta Heiser and Mrs. Olive Dimmick spent part of their vacation with their sister, Mrs. Stanley Loomis and Mr. Loomis in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gaerthe spent the Christmas holidays visiting their daughters in Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Phipps, a student at Western Maryland College, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Phipps.

Quite a group of Newark people attended the Hercules dinner and dance in the Gold Ball Room of the Hotel Du Pont last Thursday night.

Mrs. Robert Jones is entertaining her Sunday School class at dinner on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moody and family and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Murray and family were guests of Miss Mary Moody and Reese Moody, of Wilmington, last evening.

Mr. Edward G. O'Dwyer spent several days in Sellersville, Pa., and the Christmas holidays with his parents in Doylestown, Pa.

Misses Gladys and Corinne Berry spent the Christmas holidays at their home near Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Greenwalt and Mr. Roray, of Palmyra, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lester, of St. Georges, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moody on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Jones were guests of Miss Elsie Lynam on Christmas Day.

**WEDDINGS**

The marriage of Miss Kathryn A. Oller, niece of Mrs. Mary Kavanaugh, to Rudolph F. Williams, of Wilmington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams, of Minersville, Pa., took place Wednesday afternoon in the rectory of St. Ann's R. C. Church. The Rev. John J. Bolen officiated.

Miss Mary McDonnell was the bride's only attendant and Daniel Monigle was best man.

The bride wore a gown of dark brown velvet with accessories to match. Her corsage was of gardenias. Her attendant chose a gown of wine colored velvet with accessories to match. Her corsage was also of gardenias.

A reception followed for members of the immediate families.

After a wedding trip, the couple will reside in Wilmington.

Miss Oller is well-known in Newark, being on the staff of the University Extension Service, in Wolf Hall.

**STOP THAT COLD BEFORE IT STOPS YOU!**

Vicks Nose Drops, 35c size	29c
Vicks Nose Drops, 50c size	43c
Vicks Vapo Rub, 35c size	29c
Rhodes' Knox-a-Cold Tablets	25c
Rhodes' Syrup of Tar, Cod Liver Oil Extract	45c
Groves' Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, 30c	25c
Groves' Nose Drops, 50c size	39c
Delavans Cough Syrup, 60c size	49c
Pinex, 65c size	57c
Rem, 60c size	49c

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**IT LASTS LONGER**

of hatching eggs, therefore, should contain all of these feeding materials. "Generally a mash mixture containing between 20 and 40 per cent yellow corn meal, 5 per cent alfalfa leaf meal, 5 per cent buttermilk, skim milk or whey, and 1 per cent cod-liver oil, will meet the essential needs. The balance of the mash may be made of approximately equal portions of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats and meat or fish scrap, with the meat or fish restricted to 15 per cent of the total mixture."

"Outside range is another and one of the most important factors in the maintenance of a good flock of breeders," concludes Mr. Willim.

**STATE THEATRE**  
NEWARK, DELAWARE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DEC. 28 AND 29—

**Menace**  
With GERTRUDE MICHAEL AND PAUL CAVANAUGH  
News Events Comedy Short Subjects  
Added Saturday—TIM MCCOY in an Action Thriller

MONDAY, DEC. 31—

**MIDNIGHT SHOW, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30**  
STARTING 12:01 A. M.

**Gentlemen Are Born**  
With FRANCHOT TONE AND JEAN MUIR  
News Events Short Subjects

TUESDAY ONLY—NEW YEAR'S DAY

**JAMES DUNN AND ALICE FAYE, In**  
**365 Nights in Hollywood**  
The laughing lockdown on a couple of Hollywood upstarts. It's the merriest, most hilarious joy-fest that ever made you ache with laughter.  
Comedy Short Subjects  
MATINEE 2:30 P. M. 25c and 10c

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JAN. 2 AND 3—

**JOE PENNER, In**  
**College Rhythm**  
Added—Shirley Temple, In Hollywood Gadabout  
To miss this show would be missing one of the big laugh events of the year. You'll need a zipper to pull yourself together.  
News Events  
2 Shows Each Day, 7 and 9 P. M. Saturday Show Starts 2:30 P. M.

We wish to extend our sincere Greetings and Best Wishes for a Healthful and Happy New Year

**NEWARK TRUST COMPANY**  
NEWARK, DELAWARE

**An Encouraging YEAR-END SUMMARY**

The second year of progressive effort toward national recovery has come to a close. Important events and sweeping changes have taken place. While it is true that the goal toward which we are striving has not yet been reached, nevertheless, it has been brought definitely nearer.

For the most part, the year-end published reviews of trade activities reveal encouraging improvement. Business leaders express optimism over the New Year outlook.

We believe that there is a real and solid foundation for this growing confidence which is manifest everywhere. We expect business to be better in 1935 than it was in 1934 and we hope that you and your friends may benefit in due measure from the expected improvement.

**Farmers Trust Company**  
Newark, Delaware  
SERVING THIS COMMUNITY SINCE 1856







Thursday, December 27, 1934

## Skaters Need Not Fear

With Due Care, There Is Little Danger of Drowning; Rescuers Are Described



There is little danger for the skater of the ice. He should not stop rolling until he is sure he is on strong ice. He can help himself materially in making the initial pull-out on his stomach by using a spike, screw driver, awl, canoe knife or marlin spike. The heel of a skate blade, if other implements are lacking, used as an ice pick, will help him in obtaining a pulling grip on the smooth surface of the ice.

Under no circumstances should the victim try to climb straight out of the hole. It is obvious that unless his weight is well distributed over the ice, it will break. After rolling away from the edge of the hole, he should not attempt to kneel or stand up until far away from the opening.

## Ice Rescue Work

If you are near at hand when someone falls through ice there may be no need of your risking your own life to pull him out. Be prepared for such an emergency by familiarizing yourself with the following suggestions:

1. Keep your head. Look around for some means of rescue.
2. If a rope can be found, fasten a stick to or tie a knot in the end to weight it, and throw it to the victim. A loop tied in the end will assist the victim in holding on. (The rescuer will have to have on skates, creepers or some other means of anchoring his own position; otherwise he will be pulled toward the hole.)
3. A plank, ladder, bench, or anything that will support a person's weight can be pushed to the victim, and he can be pulled to safety on it, or the end of a long pole may be handed to him.

4. The use of the human chain is another method. This has to be done cautiously; the first man slides out on his stomach and grasps wrists of victim. The next man slides out in the same manner and with one hand grasps skate or ankle of the first rescuer. The third man stands grasping one skate or ankle of the second man, and works backwards taking up the gain as the chain moves backward. The first man gives the commands.
5. Never attempt to approach a hole in weak ice in a standing position; lie flat on your stomach and work your way toward it cautiously.

The Cock-of-the-Rock of South America is said to be the most beautiful bird in the world.

## EARLY FROST IS FLORIDA BLIGHT

Severe Damage To All Crops Reported; Many Blooms Completely Destroyed

Mr. W. T. Derickson, director of the Bureau of Markets, State Board of Agriculture, has received the following information from the Florida State Marketing Bureau regarding the frost damage which occurred in Florida on December 9, 10, 11.

The most severe damage occurred on Tuesday night, December 11, at which time the temperature dropped to 18 degrees above zero in some parts of the State, and caused the greatest damage from freezing which has occurred in Florida since 1895.

All tender growing vegetables throughout the State were practically wiped out. Snap beans, egg plant, and green peas were almost a complete loss. The escarole and lettuce crops were badly damaged; however, the potato crop in the Hastings section was not damaged because following dry weather no plantings have been made. The early potato crop in southern Florida was cut to the ground and in the Belle Glade section where the vines were larger, the yield will be cut about 50 per cent.

All strawberry blooms and growing strawberries were killed by the freeze. New blooms, of course, will put out, but the car lot movement of strawberries from Florida will be delayed until at least January 15. The tomato crop in Dade, Broward, and Collier counties, which are heavy producing counties, was a complete loss.

Reports vary as to the damage to citrus fruits, which, of course, the Delaware apple growers are particularly interested in because citrus fruits are one of the principal competitors of apples during the winter season. Estimates on the citrus damage indicate the grapefruit damaged to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent, oranges damaged from 25 to 35 per cent, and 75 per cent of the tangerines were wiped out. Florida had one of the largest citrus crops they have ever produced and California and Texas also report large crops of citrus. The Florida citrus growers have just enacted the citrus code which requires that every box of citrus fruit shipped out of Florida must be inspected at the shipping point by Federal-State inspectors. This code is similar to the Delaware apple law which requires that all closed packages of apples must be marked with the owner's name and address, variety, size, and grade.

## Search Of Corn Shock Nets 10 Gallons Of Rye

Ten gallons of alleged Maryland rye whiskey were found in a raid Monday on the property of Ralph Dinsmore, just south of Newark.

Armed with a search warrant, Inspector Daley, of the Delaware Liquor Commission, and Chief Cunningham and Policeman Hill, of Newark, seized two five-gallon cans of liquor concealed in a corn shock in back of the house.

## Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD  
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

## TOO MANY GIRLS DIE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Girls in their teen age have a generally high average of health. In fact, statistics for Illinois show that the ten-twenty age period has the highest health average for any age period, both for boys and girls.

But too many girls die of tuberculosis in this age group. Their death rate is twice as high as for boys with tuberculosis in the same age period.

Many moralists will undoubtedly wag their heads and say that this is because the modern girl wears too few clothes and stays up too late.

But then how explain that in her grandmother's day, when girls wore loads of clothes and the wildest party was over before twelve, the same proportion of girls died of tuberculosis as now?

In a study which we have been making in the medical research department of the University of Illinois, we have learned that since 1870, when the first vital statistics in this country were collected, the peak age for deaths from tuberculosis among girls was in the ten-fourteen-year group. That peak has held for every decade. In 1870, 208 girls died to each 100 boys in the ten-fourteen-year group; in 1880, 230 girls; in 1890, 250 girls; in 1900, 257 girls; in 1910, 292 girls; in 1920, 255 girls.

The jump from 208 girls in 1870 to 292 girls in 1910 is explained by the fact that the general death rate for girls in the 1870, 1880 and 1890 decades was much higher than it has been so far in this century. This means that in the earlier years not so many girls reached the ten-fourteen-year age as now, with our lowered death rate. They had more typhoid, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases in those days to take their toll.

Moreover we learned that this condition held true in twenty-five other countries besides our own where statistics were available. In every country the peak age for the death of girls from tuberculosis was in the ten-fourteen-year group, and in every country more than twice as many girls died as boys in the same age group.

That set us thinking. Modern foppery foolishness certainly couldn't be held responsible for a condition that has held for decades all over the world. The cause is physiological. This ten-fourteen-year period is the time when a girl passes through the stage from girlhood to womanhood. It is in this time that she starts her regular stimulation periods, when the metabolism of the body is increased. In tuberculosis the cure is largely rest, but with this monthly increased metabolism rate the body can't rest. Nothing that medical science can do can lower this high stimulation of the body at this time. It is a basic law of nature that there must be these rhythmic periods of stimulated bodily functions. Boys, on the other hand, do not have regular periods of increased metabolism.

What, then, can be done about decreasing this high death rate among girls? The common sense thing is: don't let the girls get tuberculosis.

You may say that is easier said than done. But young girls can be kept away from active cases of tuberculosis. This is easier to do now than it was in the past because active cases of tuberculosis are now usually brought to sanatoriums where they can be given the proper care. But if a girl should contract tuberculosis, then take care of it in the early stages. Tuberculosis can be cured easily if it is taken at the beginning. It is when it has been allowed to make progress that its cure is difficult.

Parents of young girls should be on the watch always to note signs of listless or finicky appetite, lack of desire to play or do active exercise, irritability. The cause may be some other reason entirely, but suspect tuberculosis and take her to the doctor for an examination.

One of the great landmarks of medical science was the discovery of the tuberculin test by Von Pirquet in 1907. By means of the tuberculin test it is possible to find out whether a person has ever been infected by the germ of tuberculosis. The test is made by placing a small amount of a substance called tuberculin between the layers of the skin. If the person has ever been infected, a small red swollen spot will appear within two days. A positive tuberculin test does not mean that the individual has active tuberculosis. It means only that the germ of the disease has located somewhere in the body. In most cases the cells of the body have built a wall around the germs so they cannot get out, unless the body loses its healthy state.

If your daughter should react to this tuberculin test, then the physician will give her further tests to determine whether or not the disease is "walled up" or in an active state. He can do this by X-ray pictures and an examination of the chest.

There is not much occasion for alarm when the disease is treated at the beginning. As we said before, tuberculosis can be cured easily when recognized in its early stages. It should never be allowed to go further.

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## SCHOOL DAYS FOR THE MARINES

By Major General John H. Russell  
(Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps)

Editor's Note.—This is the first of two articles by Major General John H. Russell, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, on the education of the famous sea soldiers.

Butchers, bakers, farmers, and plumbers—somewhere in the far reaches of the United States Marine Corps, nearly 5,000 men are studying hundreds of varied courses to fit them for civil life or make them better soldiers if they remain in the Corps.

Annually, the Corps graduates from the Marine Corps Institute anywhere from 500 to 1,000 of those who elect to take advantage of correspondence courses carried on at Government expense. Even textbooks are furnished free of charge to students.

The value of education is not confined to civil life. It is of incalculable value to the soldier. The best Marine is the Marine who is educated.

Back in 1920, there was begun a policy of education within the Corps. It was decided not to confine the courses solely to those subjects having to do with the life and work of the sea soldiers, but to provide courses which would be of value to the men after they left the service.

From the first modest beginnings of a few courses, the Institute has been built into one of the outstanding and important activities of the Marine Corps.

Three separate schools are maintained by the Institute in order to provide as wide as possible a range of subjects for the students. The Industrial School with its 1813 students at present, attracts the greatest number of Marines. This is because of the fact that this school includes the extensive courses in civil, mechanical, and automotive engineering, and aviation. For many years these courses, designed to equip men professionally, have been popular. Next in the number of enrollments is the Business School, which offers many and diversified commercial subjects and in addition courses designed to prepare students for Civil Service examinations. In this school there are 1771 students. The Academic School with 1252 students offers full high school and college preparatory courses, generally instructive courses and languages. By far the larger part of language students are interested in Spanish. A total of 216 students are enrolled for Spanish courses and 42 for French courses.

The reader will naturally ask, "What is the cost to the Corps of maintaining this elaborate system of education for Marines?"

The answer is simple and from the viewpoint of the value of the courses to the students in after life, most satisfactory. Statistics prepared after extensive research shows that the cost of graduating a student is \$23.86, the cost per student enrolled is \$1.29 and the cost per lesson paper completed and sent in is 34 cents. Truly incomparably cheap compared with the benefits derived by both student and the Corps.

The smell of the blossom of a staple plant is enough to give most persons a headache.

In 1790 the China trade represented one-seventh of our foreign imports.

## NOTICE OF STOCK-HOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Trust Company of Newark will be held at its office, Main Street, Newark, Delaware, on Tuesday, January 8, 1935, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

## AUCTION SALE

ON PREMISES

DECEMBER 28, A. D., 1934.

At Eleven O'Clock A. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS SITE

Main Street, Newark, Delaware

Near U. S. Post Office

LARGE 2½ STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT

Located on the North Side of Main Street and the east side of Centre Street having a frontage on Main Street of approximately One Hundred thirty (130) feet and with a depth of approximately Three hundred thirty-five (335) feet on Centre Street to lands of C. F. Walton.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE BUSINESS SITES IN NEWARK

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent (10%) when the property is struck off. Final settlement within thirty (30) days.

SEE: FARMERS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEWARK, Administrator De Bonis Non Cum Testamento Annexo of the Estate of HENRY G. M. KOLLOCK

J. RANKIN DAVIS, ATTORNEY Equitable Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

12,13,31.

## WHY IT IS CALLED "RED SEA"

The Red Sea takes its name from a peculiar reddish color at certain seasons of the year in parts of the sea, due to marine plants, or to reddish animalcules, called by sailors "whale feed," which float on its surface like a scum, or, to the reefs of red coral which abound in many parts of it.—Exchange.

## For Rent

TWO ROOMS with bath adjoining. Also garage.

MRS. WM. H. EVANS, 192 Orchard Rd. Phone 179 J.

12,27,21.

APARTMENT—146 W. Main St., 5 rooms and bath, heat. Private entrance. Apply to

12,27,11 Farmers Trust Co.

APARTMENT—140 W. Main Street. 12,27,21. MRS. A. B. PERKINS.

45-ACRE FARM—7 room house, newly papered and painted inside. Barn, 7 cow and 4 horse stalls. Chicken House. New stone road on each side. Good place for poultry. 2 miles from University of Delaware. \$12.00 per month until March 1. After March 1 will be \$25.00 per month. Possession at once.

G. W. RUSSELL, Old Academy Bldg. 12,27,11

HOUSE, 155 S. Chapel street, with all conveniences. Apply

MRS. G. W. KRAPP, 16 Prospect Ave. 11,15,11

SECOND Story Room and Garage. Apply 164 S. College Ave., or 10,4,11

Phone 217.

## For Sale

FOR SALE—One Walnut Dinette Suite, eight pieces, \$25.00. Apply

CAPTAIN E. P. JOLLS, 48 W. Delaware Ave. 12,27,21. Newark, Del.

UPRIGHT PIANO, reasonable. Apply

L. HANDLOFF. 12-13-11

## LEGAL NOTICES

## CERTIFICATE OF REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

THE LEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., a Corporation organized and existing under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

(1) That on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1934, there was filed with said Corporation the written consent of the holders of record of all the shares of the Corporation outstanding and having voting power, authorizing the reduction of the capital of the Corporation in the following manner, to wit:

A. The capital of the Corporation has been reduced by reducing the capital of the Corporation from \$100,000.00 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) to \$10,000.00 (Ten Thousand Dollars) without any value to Six Thousand One Hundred Dollars (\$6,100.00) represented by Six Hundred and Ten (610) shares without par value, effected by a distribution of assets to stockholders.

(2) That the assets of the Corporation remaining after such reduction are sufficient to pay any debts, the payment of which have not been otherwise provided for.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said LEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., has caused its corporate seal to be affixed to this Certificate to be signed by C. S. Leaman, its President, and John S. Leaman, Secretary, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1934.

LEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC. President

JOHN S. LEAMAN Secretary

\* LEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC. \* CORPORATE SEAL \* DELAWARE \* 1931 \*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on December 11, 1934, at 9 o'clock A. M., and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Castle County, Delaware, on December 14, 1934, 12,28,21

## CERTIFICATE OF REDUCTION OF CAPITAL OF BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, the resident agent in charge of its principal office in the State of Delaware being CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY, 90 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

THAT a resolution for the reduction of capital of the corporation, as hereinafter set forth, was duly adopted by vote of the Board of Directors, and thereafter adopted by vote of the holders of record of a majority of the total number of shares of said BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY, having voting power, now outstanding, given at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose and held in accordance with the statutes;

THAT the said reduction of capital is to be effected by purchasing and retiring thirty-three and one third percent (33 1/3%) of the shares of the capital stock of this corporation now outstanding, paying for the shares so retired out of the capital of the corporation, at the rate of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per share, the par value of the stock, thereby reducing the capital of the corporation from One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000) to One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000);

THAT the assets of this corporation remaining after such reduction are sufficient to pay any debts, the payment of which have not otherwise been provided for.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said corporation has caused this certificate to be made under its corporate seal and the hands of its President and Secretary this eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1934.

BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY By ALEX. BONNYMAN President

and CLARA HOOD Secretary

\* BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT CO. \* Incorporated \* 1934 \*

STATE OF TENNESSEE COUNTY OF KNOX

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this eighth day of December 1934, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Bonnyman, President of BLUE DIAMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY, the corporation mentioned in the foregoing certificate known to me, and acknowledged the said certificate to be his act and deed and the act and deed of the said corporation; and that the seal thereto affixed was the seal of the said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 8th day and year hereunto written.

ANNA MAE BELL, Notary Public.

\* ANNA MAE BELL, Notary Public \* Knox Co., Tenn. \* 12,27,11 \*

## UNUSUAL FACTS REVEALED—by "Movie Spotlight"

MAY ROBSON HAS  
DOZENS OF PETS—  
CAMELIES LOVE BIRDS,  
DOGS...

VICTOR JORY  
IS A GREAT COFFEE  
DRINKER. HE  
INSISTS THAT THE  
STUDIO KEEP A  
POT OF COFFEE  
BREWING OFF  
STAGE THROUGHOUT  
THE SHOOTING OF HIS  
PICTURES AND DRINKS  
20-30 CUPS DAILY.

RAYMOND WALBURN WAS  
ONE OF THE FIRST 20,000  
AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO SET  
FOOT ON FRENCH SOIL DURING  
THE WORLD WAR.

FAY WRAY  
SMOKED HER FIRST CIGARETTE  
IN "MILLS OF THE GODS." IT TOOK  
HER THREE DAYS TO LEARN TO  
LOOK AS IF SHE LIKED SMOKING.

© 1934 Columbia Pictures Studio



# THE MAN FROM YONDER

by HAROLD TITUS

Copyright 1934-1935, Harold Titus.  
WNU Service.

(Continued from Page 6.)

"Why, he was trying to make a friend of mine do something he didn't want to do. That's all. I hurtled in. I guess he got hard and so," shrug. "I lost my head for a minute and put him in his place."

"In the mud, you mean?"

"Yeah. In the mud."

"Well, go on; go on. Go back to the beginning. I want to know all about this affair."

Elliott drew a long breath. "I started for Tinup several days ago. I was a long ways off, over in Minnesota. This morning I got down to the junction west of here and while I waited for my train got talking to this old timer, Don Stuart, who was in the station. Maybe you know him, Judge. Other folks here do." Able blinked twice; hard. "The old fellow is about all in. I'd say. He's got it into his head that he's about to die and probably his guess isn't such a bad one. Seems this used to be his stamping ground, that he's been away a long time and that he'd started back to finish his days here where he could see some old friends. He went broke on the way and was just sitting there this morning waiting for something to happen. I happened. I wasn't any too well heeled myself, but I had enough for his ticket so I brought him along."

"As luck would have it, I got a chance to pick up a few dollars of Tinup money as soon as we got in and I had to have it, with the old timer on my hands. While I was busy getting this cash this man Brandon evidently saw my buddy and started rushing him back to the depot to take the next train back to where he came from. I didn't like that so well. I tried to talk him out of it but Mr. Brandon isn't a great talker. That's all. Here I am!"

"Guilty as charged, eh?" Able fumbled with the papers. "What brought you such a long way into Tinup, anyhow?"

"Because I'd heard Tinup was a tough nut to crack."

"A stir in the crowd, then a sharp look from Brandon to Elliott."

"Oh. Fond of nuts, are you?"

Able asked and the look in his eyes was much less severe. "So, you'd heard about Tinup and started for it from a long ways off and... Now this matter of nuts: You like all kinds?"

"Not all nuts; no. The steel gray eyes were a bit narrowed, now, as Elliott tried to plumb the old man's mood."

"Well, for instance: like peanuts?"

"No. Can't stand 'em."

"Not at all? Almonds, then?"

A twinkle was surely coming to life in the court's eyes but, seeing it, the defendant only frowned.

"Can't vote very strong for almonds?"

"Or English walnuts or pecans?"

"Never did hold them to be what you'd call irresistible, either."

"Hum-m. How about black walnuts?"

"Now," declared Elliott with a nod, "now, you're getting into real classy nuts!"

Men in the crowd looked at one another, not knowing what to make of this.

"Well, if you like black walnuts would you say they were your favorite?"

The other considered this question with great, if not wholly genuine, seriousness.

"No, not exactly. I'd put black walnuts high up in the list, all right, your honor, but since you're interested about my preferences in nuts, I'd say that the best nut that ever hung out doors or offered itself for the cracking was a good old hickory nut."

"Real tough ones, eh?"

"Real tough ones, yes."

Able wiped his face with a palm and wet his lips. The two looked long at one another and that spark passed which will jump from man to man, carried sometimes by a deed, often by a word, frequently by only a glance, that message which says as plainly as though inscribed to black characters against white background: "I like you; I am your friend!" It went from the old man to the young and back again from young to old. Nicholas Brandon understood and the lightnings in his dark eyes played more briskly, more ominously.

"And so you'd figure Tinup as a sort of hickory nut?"

"I had, Tinup has a reputation all through the lake states. Wherever you go you'll hear it talked about as a hard camp. I'd heard so many times that a good man with ideas of his own, with independence and, maybe, with ambition had better keep away from here that I found myself hankering to get a look at the place."

"What's your line of work?"

"I follow the timber. Anything."

"Well, just what, for instance? What are some of the jobs you've held?"

Elliott smiled a bit. "Good many. I was a chore boy once; another time I was a road monkey. I've reamed and sawed, worked as millwright and on rivers. Once or twice I've run a camp or two."

"But your avocation, I take it, is looking for hard nuts?"

Brandon spoke now.

"Your honor!" His voice was well modulated and yet in its quality was something which suggested iron covered with velvet. "As complaining witness in this case may I suggest that we are beginning to waste time? This young man has pleaded guilty. Of course I do not want to be put in the light of one who attempts to dictate to a court of law, but I have pressing matters to attend to and if we can get on."

Outwardly this was only a suggestion, a plea; really, though, it was one way of demanding, of giving an order.

"Yes, you're a busy man, Nick," Able said and nodded. "I'd sort of figured being busy here today, myself. Sort of wondered if somebody wouldn't bring in Bull Duval on a charge of assault and battery. He trimmed my man Harrington so badly that he's gone and my operation's without a boss today. I sort of thought, being interested as you are in law and order, that Duval might be brought in."

"That is something I know nothing about," Brandon said severely.

"Likely not. You can't be expected to keep as close track of the men who work for you as I do of mine. That is, it isn't reasonable to think a man of your caliber would."

He spoke drily and Elliott, watching the two, could see that his words stung Brandon. The Justice straightened in his chair, however.

"But maybe we are delaying things. Now Mr. Elliott, don't you think it a little out of the way to come into a town, a total stranger, and upset all that town's precedents? If you, in stead of one of Mr. Brandon's hired men had cleared up on my man Harrington, for instance, it might not have been such a grave offense. But here you come and pick out the one man in Tinup who hasn't been struck or even threatened in longer than I can recall—a man who is regarded here about like most folks would regard a baron of the Middle Ages—and toss him out into the mud! Why, Elliott, that's not ever happened before!"

"Probably it didn't hurt Nick much, but there are his feelings to consider. Aren't you ashamed of giving people a chance to jeer at Mr. Brandon?"

Elliott looked at Brandon, then deliberately, carefully, inspected him from his glossy black hair to his mud-drenched breeches.

"It wasn't a very smart thing to do, I guess," he admitted. "It's not likely now, that I'll even get a chance to see how hard a nut this town really is."

"And no worse than you deserve!" Able said sharply. "You know better than to carry on that way, Elliott. I've got to give you a fine commensurate with your offense. I'll fine you a dollar and seventy-five cents for costs or send you to jail for a day."

In the rear a sacrilegious titter or two. From the sheriff, a grunt; from Nicholas Brandon a breath of offended dignity and a look that scorched. But on Ben Elliott's face only appeared a foolish smile.

"That's reasonable enough," he said. "But the Joker is this: I haven't even got the dollar!"

"Well, our jail's real comfortable, I'm told. A day there'll let you think over the advisability of going around the country muddying up the pants of respected citizens!"

Elliott, though, faced even so short a jail sentence with anything but relish. "I can get the money easy enough," he said. "That is if you, your honor, or somebody else'll send a wire for me."

"That might be arranged. Where to?"

"Here—!" He reached for a sheet of paper and pencil lying on the table. Swiftly he wrote the words: "Badger Forest Products company, Beach Ridge, Wisconsin." He handed it to Able. "Will you wire them for twenty-five dollars and sign my name? Send the message collect."

"That's a big outlay," the Judge said. "You figure they'll do as you ask?"

"Well, they never have turned me down for anything I've asked. Of course, there's always the first time. If you'll do that."

"Until that gets back Sheriff, I suppose it's me for the big... Is that right, Judge?"

Able was studying the address and when he looked up and granted an affirmative reply his gaze was far away. Far, far away.

For a considerable interval after his court room had engaged, Able Armbrage sat motionless in his chair. His eye still held that far-away look, staring into space, and now and again he picked up the scrap of paper bearing the address young Elliott had written and scanned it closely.

"By cracky!" he said an hour after being left alone. "By cracky—by jing! It might be, you know... It may be, possibly, perhaps might be!"

Thereupon he rose, went to a wall telephone and put in a call for Nathan Bridger, general manager of the Badger Forest Products company of Beach Ridge, Wisconsin.

After this he stood for a time in the front window, peering out into the street. A man came along the sidewalk, a man of about Able's years, bearing a limp and rusty bag which stamped him as a physician. He waved a hand to Able and then, as on sudden impulse, changed his course and approached the entry.

"Big day, Able,"—as the Justice opened the door.

"Yeah. Big."

"Old Don's back."

"So I heard."

"Bad shape, too."

"I heard that. Real bad, Emory?"

Emory Sweet nodded gravely.

"Heart's like a sponge. He can't last long."

Nick was all for sending him back to Hemlock but I told him it would be murder to move him now."

"Oh, Nick showed up, did he?"

"Came right from here. Said he'd been providing for Don for these last years and wanted him with somebody or other in Hemlock who'd see he didn't get hold of hooch again. Was quite provoked when I opposed moving him."

"Nicholas doesn't like the notion of Don's being in this vicinity."

"It's about as popular with him as smallpox. When I'd prevailed on him to let Don alone I told him the truth: that he can't last more than a few weeks and Nick looked like a man who well like one who's heard good news."

Able nodded. "Safer for Brandon to have him in his grave. But when old Don goes, seems like the last chance of ever clearing the thing up's gone too."

"Looks that way. Unless he'll talk before he dies."

"Even so, it wouldn't amount to much. He's an old bum; he was a known drunkard at the time. It happened so long ago, and with the courts controlled by who they are..."

"All but yours."

"And mine without any jurisdiction in sure-enough trouble."

The doctor started out but halted in the doorway.

"Hear Harrington's gone."

"Yes. The Bull ran him out of town."

"Brandon?"

"Don't be simple, Emory. Who else?"

"He certainly can't forget the Hoot Owl, can he? What are you going to do now, Able?"

The other shook his head gravely.

"I wish I could give you an answer... or myself an answer. All forenoon I've had a feeling in that palm,—extending his creased right hand, "as if the end of a rope were slipping through it."

"Tough," muttered the doctor as he went out.

An hour later Able Armbrage left his office. He moved with great alacrity for one of his years and stopped only once and that was to draw Bird-Eye Blaine from the throng of onlookers that lined the sidewalk.

"Got your car in town, Bird-Eye?" he asked. "Have? Will it still run?"

"Run!"—as though insulted. "Say, Able, that car may not be so foxy lookin' as some, but she's got a heart av gold 'ad."

"All right. Run her around by the jail, will you? Might need you again, I might not. Best to be prepared, though."

Bird-Eye nodded assent and the old Justice went on.

Ben Elliott, solitary prisoner in the county jail, lay on the least objectionable of the bunks he found there, smoking and staring at the dingy ceiling. His hands were clasped beneath his head and his feet were crossed; an attitude of relaxation, surely, but his one foot twisted on its ankle around and around, most restlessly. A man of action, this, not accustomed to idleness or restraint.

He raised his head sharply when a key grated in the big steel door leading to the cell block and stopped puffing on his pipe when the opening barrier revealed Able Armbrage.

"Hello, Judge!" Elliott cried and grinned.

Able wasted no time.

"I've just been talking with Bridger."

"Bridger? He here?"

"Oh, no. I called him on long distance."

Able smiled as the other gave a puzzled frown. "Bridger and I are old friends. We fought Spain together... and malaria when we had Spain whipped. I think a lot of Bridger. I've a great respect for him and his opinions."

"So've I. Everybody has."

"Hum-m. He says you're no good."

Elliott started. "Wha-at? Why... That's funny. Do you mean he

asked for?"

"Oh... That! I don't know. I didn't ask; I forgot it. I wasn't interested in your fine. We can take care of that. I was interested in finding

out about you... what kind of a nut-cracker you are."

The young gray eyes were studying the old blue ones closely, now.

"I found out," Able continued. "He says you're no good."

In the pause the Justice chuckled softly. "He says you're absolutely no good to yourself or anybody else. He tells me that you know more about logging and sawmills than any man your age has a right to know and he's seen a lot of men. He says you can make the worst crack that ever infested a shanty out out of your hand. He says you don't know what it is to be tired or afraid."

And then he says again that you're no use on earth, so far as he can tell."

Elliott was grinning a bit foolishly now and rubbed his chin.

Able went on:

"He told me that before the war—your war, not ours—they'd figured you as one of the prize young men in their organization but that since you've come home there's nothing you'll do. You can do anything, he says, but you won't. I asked him why and he said he guessed it was because everything they had to offer you was too simple, which I translated to mean that they haven't a good, tough hickory nut to offer you."

The other's rather embarrassed smile faded.

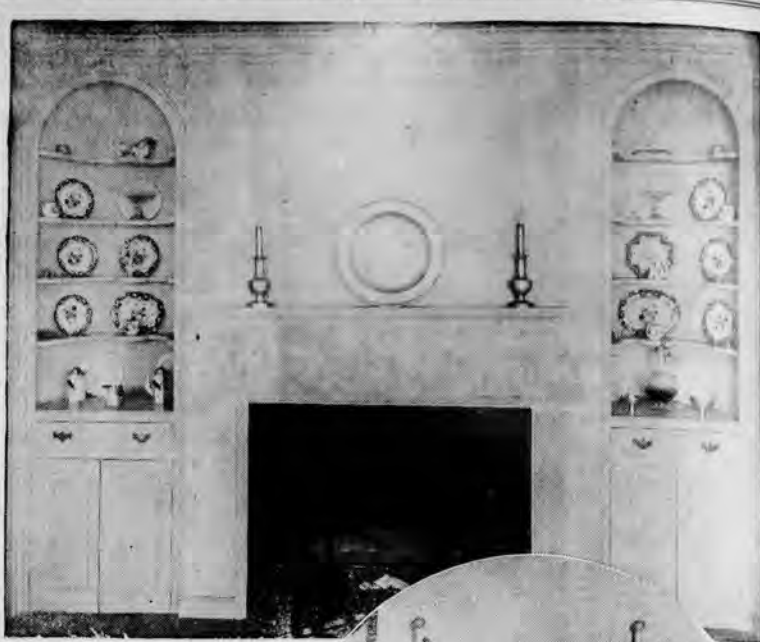
"Was he really mad?" he asked.

"Mad like anybody else would be, I take it, if they saw a young man they thought a lot of wasting his time."

"I'm sorry! I think a lot of Mr. Bridger. He certainly has been white with me. I've tried, Judge. Honest, I've tried to give 'em all I had but..."

But he's right. The war upset me, like a lot of others. I haven't got my feet on the ground yet. After the big show everything else seems too d-d easy!"

"Likely. You haven't tried my job yet," Able said gravely.



How an old fireplace was transformed into a charming Colonial mantel with built-in shelves and cupboards on either side is shown in these illustrations. Many home owners can thank the National Housing Act for making such improvements possible.

## BUILD IN THESE HOME COMFORTS

An Amazing Number of Conveniences Can Be Designed to Fit Nooks and Corners

Houses today, done in the most modern manner, may have as many built-in features as a ship's cabin, practical and convenient for everyday use. New ideas in interior design contemplate more and more built-in furnishings in the home. Grandmother had a pantry and a cupboard, and that was all. She didn't think of built-in beds, built-in electric stoves and in the hands of an artistic interior designer.

Any plan to completely revolutionize the interior of the house by discarding much of the furnishings now in use and replacing them with built-in features should be considered first from the standpoint of utility, then from locality and finally from practicality.

Living rooms can be made to yield more space for living by a variety of built-in features. Bookcases may sink right into the wall, taking up no floor space, and may be so placed that they will be both ornamental and useful. In the same room the fireplace may be an electric one and recede into the wall, as do the bookcases. An all-purpose desk with drawers may be built in one corner, or elsewhere as the space lends itself, and a decorative cabinet may be added. In the modern manner, and surprisingly inexpensively, almost all the living room fittings can be built in. Rooms so designed are particularly appealing to the persons who must live in small quarters, because

it seems to be the goal to which built-in interiors are rapidly tending.

Certain built-in fittings are much more practical than time-honored relics, and may be achieved with a minimum of labor and expense, plenty of planning and lots of paint in the hands of an artistic interior designer.

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