

Solomon Holland, colored, age 67 years, died at his home on Corbit Street on October 27. The deceased was well known as the janitor of the Newark M. E. Church. Services will be held at the late residence on October 31. Interment in the Colored Cemetery.

COMING ELECTION A BUSINESS ISSUE

WINNING OF THE WAR NOT INVOLVED IN THE RESULT

[Editorial from Indianapolis Star, July 24, 1918. Reprinted by permission of Indianapolis Star.]

The Democrats are trying hard to create the impression that the war is the issue in the approaching elections and that in some unexpected way it would be an act of disloyalty to vote against the President's party candidates. The war is not in any sense an issue, and never has been from the moment the United States entered the conflict. The President, to be sure, went back into power on a "he kept us out of war" argument, but even that has been forgotten since we became a belligerent.

No self-respecting Democrat would undertake to tell an audience of intelligent voters that the winning of the war is in any wise involved in the result of the November contests. He and they know that Democrats and Republicans are united in the effort at bringing early and complete success to the allied cause. The Republicans in Congress and out have worked loyally to support the administration in its war program. The war will be won regardless of which party is in control.

The issue in the campaign is not the winning of the war—that is a point on which there is no difference of opinion—but the rehabilitation of the United States is involved in the greatest money-spending orgy in the history of the world. The situation is accepted as inevitable, under existing conditions, but it cannot continue indefinitely. There must be an end to borrowing and the spreading of treasure broadcast. The nation must get back to normal, and that return era will be one of the most trying in the history of the country.

The present protest is that, even with a nearby termination of the war, we shall come out of the struggle with a public debt in excess of \$20,000,000,000. That will mean an annual interest charge of \$1,000,000,000 or more, besides money that must be provided for the amortization of the debt. The total of congressional appropriations for 1916, the year before the war, was only \$678,677,858.70, and that was higher than the average in the ten years previous. The normal after-war appropriations, exclusive of interest and debt items, will be, of necessity, much higher than in other years to take care of developments resulting from the war.

The people of the country must expect, under most favorable conditions, to pay to the support of the Government after the war at least three and more likely four or five times as much as they formerly were assessed. That money must be raised, not for a war emergency, and by selling bonds, but as a regular thing and as a business proposition. The nation has to get back from a spending to an earning and saving basis. And all that will involve a far-reaching economic reorganization and readjustment.

The Democratic party is notoriously a money-waster, whether in control of national, state or municipal affairs. It has been lamentably weak on constructive business policy. The people know that. They have watched Democracy perform in New York City, in Washington and in scores of other places only to be ousted because of its own excesses and incompetence.

Even in the excitement of war the public has not forgotten that four years ago there was widespread unemployment in the United States; that industry was slow-

ing down; that we were in the throes of a buy-a-bale movement to save the Southern cotton planter from ruin; that the Underwood tariff law was manifestly failing to do what the Democrats had said it would; that Secretary McAdoo was juggling the treasury figures to minimize the importance of the rapidly-increasing deficit; that he was "reimbursing the treasury" by selling Panama Canal bonds.

The nation four years ago and in time of peace was paying current expenses with borrowed money. The administration was headed straight for embarrassment and financial confusion when the world war was precipitated in Europe. Soon war orders from the allies began pouring in and prices soared. Exports doubled and redoubled. Wages were advanced, the farmers got higher prices for their produce, the manufacturers were deluged with allied gold and prosperity was extended to everybody. It was all war prosperity.

Then the war came to us. The bars were thrown down and every restraint on spending was removed. We began borrowing by the billions and taxing ourselves by the hundreds of millions. The people, in a spirit of loyalty, accepted a 25 per cent increase in their freight bills, approximately 50 per cent in their railway fares; they paid taxes and surtaxes without even inquiring why or wherefore, believing it was necessary to have the money to win the war. They have stopped at nothing and questioned nobody, but there will be an end to that when the war is won and we have to get back to an everyday schedule.

It will not be possible then for Secretary McAdoo to sell Panama Canal bonds "to reimburse the treasury" for money the Democratic revenue laws do not produce; he cannot expect every year to have Congress appropriate \$200,000,000 of borrowed money to make up for the failure of his farm loan bank plan; he will not always have at his disposal the \$3,500,000,000 Congress handed to him in his war finance corporation, from which to dole out \$20,000,000 loans to the Bethlehem Steel Company, or other sums to various industrial concerns seeking funds.

Business will have to stand on its own bottom eventually. The Government cannot continue indefinitely to pour out funds. In fact, even now McAdoo's war finance corporation can make no advances for a term of more than five years. The billions he is putting out with such a lavish hand must be returned within the period of the next administration. That would involve tremendous economic readjustments even in normal times and is certain to be particularly difficult in the confusion of post-war conditions.

Then there will be an end to the time when every situation may be met by shoveling out gold from the treasury and borrowing more billions when the supply runs low. That term will be an anxious one for the people, even if the Government is in the hands of the nation's ablest economists and constructive statesmen. That crisis is inescapable, and now is the time to prepare for it. The issue before the voters this fall is whether they prefer to entrust to the Democrats or to the Republicans the very practical proposition of getting the nation and its industries back on a firm basis after the war. They know the records and policies of both parties. The question before them is not mere politics, but one of business judgment.

when it came right down to figures. "It was a sad evening, both for the colonel and his regiment, when he said good-bye to officers and men and left for a three weeks' vacation before taking over his new job.

"Two weeks passed and the colonel was about to spend the last of his three weeks' vacation at a famous watering place in France, when one evening he received word that his old regiment was about to take part in a great battle.

"That night the colonel left by midnight train and travelled all night and late into the next day. At the end of the railroad he procured an automobile and travelled by a familiar road until after dusk.

"Presenting himself at regimental headquarters, he shook hands with a grinning orderly and asked for the commanding officer.

"The new colonel of the regiment shook hands with him and after a cordial welcome asked if there was anything he could do for the colonel.

"Yes," said the old commander, "can I stick around for a while and eat at the officers' mess for a few days?"

"You certainly can," said the new colonel, "and we're mighty glad to have you."

"The next day the regiment went into battle and helped deliver the thrust that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient.

"During the first hour of the battle, as the regiment swept through a town that lay in its wake, a private observed an American soldier going in and out of buildings looking for Germans. Later both entered the same building and killed two Germans who were operating a machine gun. After that they romped off down the street and captured a dozen Germans in a cellar.

"As the two were being back their prisoners an M. P. flashed a light on them. The M. P. suddenly straightened up and saluted.

"By George!" said the other private, as the light played over their faces, "our old colonel!"

"That was the best part of my vacation," the colonel declared after it was all over."

Old Clothes "Clinics" the Fashion

To be up to date these days your community should have an old-clothes clinic, the Department of Agriculture suggests. Not the amount you spend on clothes but the amount you save is the criterion by which you are judged in this year of war. The home demonstration agents usually hold the clinics, and old garments are brought, ripped, and made over by the women under their direction. This wool-conserving campaign in Iowa is particularly strong.

Sentiment Favors Federal Game Laws

The chief game warden of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, reports 24 states have passed laws conforming to the provisions of the Federal law in relation to waterfowl, and that the spirit of state legislators, state game commissioners, sportsmen, and other interested in game protection—another food-conservation measure—is such that it seems likely that within two or three years every state in the Union will have enacted uniform laws for the protection of migratory birds.

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT IS PURITY AND CLEANLINESS

Also a fine line of
**Chocolates and Bonbons
Glaze Fruits and Nuts**
Hot Drinks and Sandwiches. Egg Drinks and Milk.
Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sodas the year round.
A Full Line of Sunshine Biscuit and Cakes

MANUEL PANARETOS

NEWARK
KANDY KITCHEN

NEWARK
DELAWARE

Burn Wood—Help Save Coal

The coal shortage for next winter, estimated by the Fuel Administration at about 14,000,000 tons, makes it necessary that wood should be used to save both coal and transportation. Country districts and small villages are in position greatly to help coal conservation by burning wood.

Farmers now use on their farms 83,000,000 cords of fuel wood annually. All farms should use it during the war or emergency periods, officials urge.

Any kind of coal stove or furnace can be used for burning wood in a pinch. With a careful attention to drafts and grates, the change can be made with little trouble.

On the average, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, a cord of wood is about equal to seven-tenths of a ton of coal. Two cords of soft wood are required to equal a ton of coal, but a cord of wood from a number of well-known kinds of trees will equal a ton of coal in heating value, and for three varieties—oak, orange, canyon live oak, and black locust—a cord has a higher value than a ton of coal. Most of the oaks and hickories, as well as western yew, honey locust, blue gum sweet birch, and a number of others are the equivalent of nine-tenths of one ton of coal.

The following have a low heating value, but are approximately equal to one-half a ton of coal: Yellow buckeye, black cottonwood, basswood, western red cedar, Alpine fir, Englemann spruce, black willow, balsam fir, Sitka spruce, aspen, and white spruce.

Fireless Cookers that are Safe

Recently the National Board of Fire Underwriters issued a caution against using wooden pails or tubs to make homemade fireless cookers. To eliminate the danger of fires from these valuable fuel savers, the Department of Agriculture advocates using ground-asbestos in place of hay, paper, or wool for packing in them. Additional safety may be attained by making the cooker from a tin can.

Some Sugarless Sweets

Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding
1 pt. milk
1 oz. chocolate
2½ tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup corn sirup
1 egg
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Heat milk in a double boiler, add sirup and chocolate grated. Moisten cornstarch with a little cold milk or water and add to hot mixture. Stir constantly until thick. Add egg slightly beaten, remove from heat, and add vanilla. Turn into molds and chill.

Soft Custard

1 pt. milk
¼ cup sirup
Pinch of salt
1 egg
¼ teaspoonful vanilla

Scald the milk in double boiler, add sirup and salt, stir together. Pour slowly on slightly beaten egg, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture thickens and coats the spoon.

War Cake

1 egg
¼ cup milk

....OUR....

Home-made Candies

CONFORM TO
ALL THESE RULES

A fresh assortment daily

1 cup sirup
½ teaspoonful vanilla
3 tablespoonfuls fat
1½ cups barley flour
1 cup corn flour
2½ teaspoonfuls baking powder
1 teaspoonful salt

Beat sirup and fat together until very light. Break the egg into this mixture and beat all for several minutes. Add milk, vanilla and all dry ingredients sifted together. Raisins, spices or chocolate may be added for additional flavor.

Boiled Icing

2 egg whites
3-4 cup sirup
Few grains of salt
¼ teaspoonful vanilla

Boil sirup until it spins a heavy thread. Pour over stiffly beaten egg whites, beating vigorously. Add flavoring and salt. Beat until creamy, cool and spread over cake. This filling does not harden but is similar to marshmallow paste.

Walnut Bread

Sift 1½ cups of graham flour, 1½ cups of white flour and ½ teaspoonful of baking powder once, then add ½ cup of molasses into which has been stirred ½ teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Stir in ½ cup of chopped walnut meats and 1¼ cups of milk, or enough to make a drop batter. Bake 45 minutes.

Molasses Gingerbread

Sift 1 cup of cornstarch, 2 cups

of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon and salt into a bowl. Cut in 3 tablespoonfuls of fat, then add to the bowl alternately 1 cup of milk and 2 cups of molasses. Add the juice from ½ lemon, and 1 well beaten egg. Beat well, pour into a greased bread pan or muffin tins. Bake 1 hour in a moderately hot oven.

Honey Lemon Pie

Combine 1¼ cups of boiling water or scalded milk, ½ cup of honey, the grated rind of ¼ of a lemon, and 1 teaspoonful of butter substitute. Let boil and thicken with 3 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, dissolved in a little extra cold water. Cook over hot water for 15 minutes, then pour over 1 well beaten egg, return to the hot water and cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and when the mixture is partly cool pour it into a cooked pastry shell. Decorate the top with cooked strips of the pastry.



Have
You Old
Tires?

We have specialized on a process whereby no matter how old a tire we can make it not only practically like new but give you a tire that will render service to you. Guaranteed for 300 miles for less than half the price of a new tire. We also specialize in vulcanizing, all work guaranteed. **EMPIRE DOUBLE TREAD CO., 823 Shipley St., Wilmington, Delaware.**

A series of
intimate talks
on conserving
telephone
usage written
by a woman,
from a woman's
point of view
and for
women.



The Home Patriot

"I'm a commuter. Last night I overheard two women discussing the 'home patriot'."

"The 'home patriot,'" said one, 'is a woman who does her patriotic duty at home.'"

"I seized upon the thought as applying directly to telephone subscribers. If we at home stop calling about every little thing and save the operators' work along with our wheat and meat, we will go a long way towards allowing the wheat and meat to be sped to the boys 'over there.'"

"Then, too, this will permit the patriotic operators to direct their efforts in caring for the messages of the war industries rather than to handle the comparatively unimportant ones, often made at home."

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

For COUGHS and COLDS

An excellent compound
of Soft Tar, with extract
of Cod Liver Oil and Men-
thol. Our own prepara-
tion, 50c for 1-2 pint.

Cough Lozenges and Knox-
a-Cold Tablets.

RHODES' DRUG STORE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

1897 **JENNY'S** 1918
We have something New every day.
The most up-to-date Hats of the Season.
Agents for the Vogue, Rawak, Castle and
Smolin Blue Bird Hats.

JENNY'S

203 West Ninth Street—near Post Office
Formerly of 834 Market St. WILMINGTON, DEL.

Boys Respond to Call for Wheat Increase

Reports coming to the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture warrant the estimate—considered quite conservative—of at least a 15,000 enrollment in boys' wheat-growing clubs in the 15 Southern States. These clubs in the South took up wheat growing only a year ago, at which time there was an enrollment of only 2,839 members who were growing this crop.

The Colonel who went "Over the Top" Incognito

The following story is printed in the Stars and Stripes, the newspaper of the A. E. F., and the colonel it talks about is Charles DeLano Hine. Here's the story: "An American colonel who came to France with an infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many

trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, stared blankly through an open window one morning a few weeks ago while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command.

"The order went on to say that owing to the great number of men available for infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the army should move on without interruption, and so on.

"The colonel's fatherly eyes filled with tears as he turned over in his mind the proposition that lay before him. He cared little for that other thing he was to take hold of and wrestle with; it was nothing compared with his regiment, although, by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army.

GOVERNMENT CONT.

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PERSONALS

Miss Myrtle Steel who is taking a course in dietetics at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Steele.

Miss Margaret Cook who is a member of the faculty of Cedar Crest College for Women, Allentown, Pa., is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Cook.

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

Lieutenant Paul Lovett spent the week-end with his wife and parents.

Joseph H. Hossinger, who has been ill for some time, was taken to Delaware Hospital on Monday for treatment.

Miss Stuart has moved her quarters from the infirmary to the Elliott building on Main Street.

Mrs. Louis Thomas who has been ill with influenza at the home of her father, H. B. Wright, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryan of Wilmington, were week-end guests of Mrs. Florence Steele near Head of Christiana.

Mr. Thomas Cooper of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. William Lovett.

Miss Edith McDougle of Perryville, Md., spent Saturday in Newark.

Mrs. Orville Richardson and son of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Alice Herbener.

William Hoey who has been stationed at Nicetown, a C. P. O. in the Navy, has been transferred to Hoboken, N. J.

Miss Esther Foster left on Monday evening for Saratoga, N. Y., where she has accepted a position as assistant secretary to Dr. C. H. Keyes, President of Skidmore School of Art.

Mrs. Katherine Bowen Corey left yesterday for Newark, N. J., to spend a few days with her husband, Captain Horace V. Corey, who will leave for overseas service in about 10 days.

Mrs. Margaret D. Cann was a week-end visitor in Wilmington.

Mrs. King and little Miss Cummings of New Castle are spending a few days with Mrs. P. M. Sherwood.

Mrs. R. B. Ross, wife of the local Y. M. C. A. secretary, and two children arrived in Newark last week and are occupying the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters for the present.

Mrs. Frank Campbell and Miss Marguerite Campbell of Washington, D. C., who were here for the Keyes-Campbell wedding spent the week-end with Mrs. W. E. Holton.

Training Detachment

Gives Dance

The rigid quarantine which had been enforced at the Training Camp for several weeks was lifted on Thursday and on Thursday evening a dance was given for the members of the Detachment who were about to be transferred to other camps.

The young soldiers had decorated the armory with autumn leaves, corn and pumpkins, had arranged jack-o-lanterns over the lights and placed the flags of the Allies on the wall for a beautiful unfurling ceremony which took place during the evening.

Music was furnished by a three-piece orchestra composed of members of the Detachment.

In addition to the officers and enlisted men, a number of the Newark young people, out of town guests of the soldiers, and visiting infantrymen enroute to an Atlantic port in army trucks, who had camped here for the night, attended and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Refreshments consisting of punch and cake were served.

Hallowe'en Masquerade at the Presbyterian Church

A Hallowe'en masquerade party will be given to the congregation and Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Ed. Steele's Class on Thursday evening at 7.30 in the Sunday School room. Games will be played and fruit served.

A general invitation is extended to the congregation and the Sunday School.

Craftsmen Enjoy Fine Apples

The Craftsmen at Kells were the recipients on Saturday, of a fine basket of apples from John Nivin, a farmer who knows how to raise apples as every Craftsman will testify. Thoughtful acts like this do much to keep up the morale of the obscure toiler behind the lines.

Clyde Holland

now a Lieutenant

Clyde S. Holland son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Holland of Smyrna, who last June graduated from Delaware College has finished his training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and received his commission as Second Lieutenant last week. He will be retained for a while at Camp Hancock where he has been made an instructor. Lieutenant Holland first went to Camp Grant, Illinois, but was later transferred to Camp Hancock.

CAMPBELL-KEYES NUPTIALS CELEBRATED

(Continued from Page 1)

orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and sweet peas.

The matron of honor, Mrs. H. L. Bonham, and the maid of honor, Miss Ethel D. Campbell, sister of the bride, wore yellow georgette crepe dresses with black velvet picture hats trimmed with ostrich tips, and carried bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums and autumn leaves.

The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Spencer of Newark and Miss Charlotte Woodford of Bristol, Connecticut, wore white crepe de chine with picture hats of black velvet and also carried yellow chrysanthemums with autumn

leaves.

George H. Keyes, of New York City, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Ray Baldwin of Elk Mills, Maryland, Dr. Walter H. Steel and Harry L. Bonham of Newark.

Miss Nellie Wilson presided at the piano and played Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus for the procession. During the ceremony De Koven's "O Promise Me" was played softly.

The ring ceremony was used. A reception and wedding breakfast followed. A bridal table was set in the reception room and here the bride and groom were seated. The young friends of the bride served breakfast to 150 or more guests from New York, Washington, Wilmington, Newark and vicinity.

The bride's going away gown was of taupe. With this she wore a dark blue chenille hat and a corsage bouquet of orchids and sweet peas.

After the wedding breakfast the young couple left in a machine for "Pom Ova" near Farmington, Delaware, where they will make their home. A convoy of machines escorted the gaily decorated bridal car as far as Welsh Tract school house.

The groom is a graduate of Lehigh University and took a post graduate course in agriculture at Delaware College. After graduation he coached the track and foot-

ball teams at Delaware for two years. He is now manager of "Pom Ova" farm, at Farmington. The bride is a graduate of Women's College, class of 1918, and has taken an active part in the social life of the community.

The out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Frank Campbell and Miss Marguerite Campbell of Washington, D. C., Miss Laura Campbell, Miss Lillian Steele, Mr. H. A. Johnson, the Misses Boulden, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Pennock, Dr. and Mrs. Allmond, the Misses Gulick and Gilbert Craig of Wilmington, J. C. Beveridge and Mrs. C. A. Taylor of Philadelphia, Mrs. Irving Reynolds and Miss Emma Campbell of Elkton, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Baldwin of Elk Mills, Md., Misses Viola, Smith and Helen Baylis, Washington, D. C., Margaret Cooke of Allentown, Pa., Myrtle Steele of Philadelphia, Margaret P. Wilson, Paulina Smith and Alice Jeffers of Wilmington, Ruth Clendaniel of Kennedyville, Md., and Edith McDougle of Perryville, Md., all classmates of the bride.

Numerous beautiful gifts were received among which was a piano, the gift of the bride's mother, and a hundred franc note, the gift of the bride's cousin Lieutenant Tracey Campbell, who is now in France. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum bar pin set with sapphires.

Autumn's Newest Offerings and Home Furnishings

Now, with the tang of fall in the air and the long evenings coming, is the time to think of your home.

New and attractive furnishings for bed room, dining room and living rooms are arriving daily.

And among these pieces are surely some that you'll want.

It may be a complete suite---new draperies---or floor covering! It may be a single piece that is needed to dress your home for the fall and winter.

Most of these furnishings were bought months ago and are marked at months ago prices which mean a savings to you.

And with production limited it is well to make your choice now.

Some new, unusual and comfortable Living Room suits are here

One of these suits will make your living room real livable. They are mahogany frames and come in various designs and covers. Big soft comfy chairs, mostly with loose spring cushions and davenport that are not clumsy but big enough for a comfortable nap. One suit in particular is adapted for the medium sized room, mahogany frame. Queen Anne, tapestry covered and spring cushions and is marked \$220.00 for three pieces. Another two-piece suit has an unusual cover, a copy of an imported, old time tapestry, is marked \$300.00.

There are a number of suits two and three pieces, some in cane back and arm, covered in damask and velour.

There is a large showing of leather furniture, genuine morocco leather in brown, green and blue. Chairs are marked from \$72.00 to \$140.00. Davenports \$200.00 up.

Br-r-r--It's Blanket Time!

And one of these new blankets is mighty welcome these cool nights. We are fortunate in having this large stock, for blankets and quilts are scarce. These, however, were bought months ago and are way below the price of to-day. It's a good idea to anticipate your future needs now for later you may not have such an assortment or such prices to choose from.

Cotton blankets, grey, in full size are marked \$4.50 per pair and up. Cotton and wool blankets, grey, in full size, \$8.00 per pair and up.

Cotton and wool blankets, white, soft and fleecy with pink or blue borders are marked per pair \$10.50 to \$19.50.

Crib blankets, cotton and wool, are marked from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per pair.

Comforts, cotton filled, can be had in a variety of covers and prices. They have sateen borders and fancy centers and are marked \$4.00, \$4.75, \$5.50, to \$8.00 each.

Lamb's wool comforts, the finest of all, are covered with sateen or silk in attractive patterns and are marked \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.50, \$11.50 up to \$21.00.

Bed spreads in all sizes and the newest designs are marked \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Do you need new Draperies?

We have our complete fall stock of Quaker Craft Curtains awaiting your inspection.

These attractive curtains come in white, cream or ecru net, ready to hang and in a large range of patterns. They are priced from \$2.50 to \$8.50 per pair.

If desired you can buy the Quaker net by the yard from 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

A new and novel material is a panel net 2 1/2 yards wide with panels that can be cut to fit any window and showing complete panels, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.25 per yard. And incidentally we have in this department some table linen that is all linen---mighty scarce these days---38 and 72 inches wide, at \$2.65 to \$3.75 per yard.

Save fuel with a Fireless Cooker

A great convenience are these cookers. Prepare your meal whether it's to be stewed or roasted or even baked, put it in the cooker and go about your war work or social duties and when you return your meal will be cooked just right. These cookers are all metal with a self-adjusting lid, aluminum lined and complete with radiators, baking rack, the necessary utensils of aluminum and instruction book. They are made in three sizes and are priced \$28.00, \$32.00 and \$35.00 each.

If you once use a cooker you'll wonder how you did this long without it.

For that new arrival

Is it a bassinet or a wardrobe or a baby scale? We have quite a showing of nursery fittings, things that add so much to the comfort of the baby and mother.

Bassinets \$6.50 up. Nursery chairs from \$3.00 to \$6.00.

High chairs, some adjustable as to height and that can be made into rockers, \$4.50 up to \$16.00. Crib, the safety kind, \$15.00 up. Mattresses \$10.00. Kiddie koops, baby customers, baby walkers and a large assortment of Bloch Pullmans and the small strollers.

The M. MEGARY & SON CO.
Sixth and Tatnall Sts.

Store Hours: 9.30 to 5.30

WILMINGTON, DEL.

KENNARD & CO.

Store opens daily at 9.30 a.m. Closes at 5.30 p.m.

Top Coats

After seeing lines of Top Coats both here and in other markets your verdict will be that the really one best assortment you've seen is right here. This has been the experience of many. There is not a model in harmony with good taste that is missing. Every favored fabric is represented, both in plain and fur trimmed models. Prices range from \$27.50 to \$135.00, with every in-between price. In every instance our better coats are shown only one of a style and color.

Thus you are assured distinctiveness and exclusiveness of style.

Our Handkerchiefs for Christmas are now ready for your choosing.

We solicit charge accounts from those of established credit, and prepay delivery charges on all purchases within a reasonable distance.

KENNARD & CO.

621-623 Market Street

Wilmington, Delaware

HELP DEFEAT THE KAISER BY
BUILDING SHIPS

Big demand for Skilled Mechanics as well as Common Laborers at the

PUSEY & JONES CO.
Shipyards

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Thrift--A Patriotic Duty

The spendthrift is no longer looked upon merely as unwise---today he is branded as a slacker.

The practice of thrift is not only a virtue but the patriotic duty of every American citizen.

A Savings Account in this Institution is the most tangible evidence of thrift in earning, spending and saving.

Our Officers invite Thrift Accounts

Farmers' Trust Company of Newark
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GIVES TIMELY SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEHOLDERS

Jewish Girls will Report for Work with Victory Girls

Never has the importance of agriculture been more evident than now. Never has the helplessness of the country school been more fully demonstrated than in the present competition against industry for the services of trained men and women and never has it been brought more forcibly to the minds of thinking people than the farmer's child is in grave danger of being neglected unless immediate steps are taken to insure a square deal through consolidation or through transportation of country children to town schools. The latter alternative is impractical in the majority of localities because of distance and of difference in

12. With a cooking range clean off top of oven; take out small clean-out door and clean thoroughly under the oven. See that smoke-pipe fits in the chimney tightly. If the fire bricks are loose, fill the joints with fire clay or replace with new fire bricks.

Two methods of consolidation have been used, the premissive and the mandatory. The former submits the question to the people as is the case in Kansas and in Dela-

The State allows 20 per cent of the cost of building up to a maximum of \$10,000. Any cost in excess of this entitles the district to the same aid, \$2,000. Schools establishing a four year high school receive also from the State \$1000 a year for running expenses. When labor and building conditions are normal, it is possible to construct a school house to serve the needs of 200 to 300 pupils for \$10,000 to \$20,000, according to materials, equipment and size, of school ground. In Farrayat, near Concord, Tennessee, is a typical rural high school—a two-story brick building with basement, complete laboratories for science, agriculture, home economics and manual training; drinking fountains in the halls; well equipped lavatories and toilet rooms; shower baths for both sexes; sewerage system and an abundance of water pumped by a double action rifle ram from a large spring nearby. Twelve acres

FIRST DRAFT FROM TRENCHES

But sugar is one article on which we can get somewhere near a fair level. Two pounds per person per month for household purposes will give us the ration that England is seeking to maintain, but which she cannot guarantee absolutely to her people. In France the amount sought to be maintained is one and one-half pounds per person per month, though for some time past the quantity actually consumed has been but a trifle over one pound per month—thirteen pounds per year. Italy is trying to maintain the maximum of one pound per month, but has been falling below even this allowance. Even if we are able to maintain the Allies at their maximum and still keep our population to two pounds, the balance will be in our favor because of the more rigid limitations placed on manufacturing abroad.

In effecting consolidation it is not claimed that the cost is less than under the old system. It will be somewhat greater for the first few years. It is evident however, to those who measure values in terms other than dollars and cents, that the value of these schools to a community is immeasurable and the simple justice afforded the country child is only fair and right.

Start Anti-fly Campaign



RADIATOR REPAIR WORK

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New and Second-Hand Furniture Store
buys, sells, and exchanges in all kinds of
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moving is our specialty. Phone 4547 W

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Wilmington, Del.

quiring all privies to be made proof. This was a big step toward better sanitation and undoubtedly will lead to other improvements for controlling the breeding flies.

WILSON
*FUNERAL
DIRECTOR*

Prompt and Personal Attention

TENT AT CEMETERY
Appointments the Beg

PICTURE FRAMING

Have you Seen the Pipeless Heater

made in Philadelphia' by people making heaters for the last seventy years? One register will heat the whole house. The system is especially adapted to homes with open stairways and wide doors; to churches and store rooms. It means a perfectly cool cellar.

ALSO PLUMBING AND STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

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NEWARK

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To Neglect Your Property Is Poor Economy



Use Only **GUARANTEED** Paint on your House

IF Your House Needs a COAT OF PAINT

it is **waste**---not **economy**---
to put off the work until

winter weathering makes a greater outlay necessary in the Spring.

We carry a full line of

First---**FELSON-SIBLEY PAINTS**---*Foremost*

LAV-A-VAR—Floor Stain

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DRIES OVER NIGHT

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Thomas A. Potts
HARDWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

BUY FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

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MEMBER

Mayor—E. B. Eastern District than Johnson Middle District ton Western District Frazer Secretary and Meeting if of every month

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Industrial—H. G. M. Kelly G. W. Griffin C. A. Short H. W. McNeal Statistics—

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War, Politics, and Patriotism

As Being Discussed by Representative Leaders

THE APPEAL

My fellow countrymen: The congressional elections are at hand. They occur in the most critical period our country has ever faced or is likely to face in our time. If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourself unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil, but my power to administer the great trust assigned me by the Constitution would be seriously impaired should your judgment be adverse, and I must frankly tell you so because so many critical issues depend upon your verdict. No scruple of taste must in grim times like these be allowed to stand in the way of speaking the plain truth.

I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperative necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership.

The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.

This is no time either for divided council or for divided leadership. Unity of command is necessary now in civil action, as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of the House and the Senate should be taken away from the party now in power, an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amidst contest and obstruction.

The return of a Republican majority to either house of the Congress would, moreover, be interpretative on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesman of the Republican party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President, but even if they should, in this, impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there, as well as here, that the Republican leaders desire, not so much to support the President, as to control him.

The peoples of the Allied countries, with whom we are associated against Germany, are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their President by electing to the Congress a majority controlled by those who are not, in fact, in sympathy with the attitude and action of the administration.

I need not tell you, my fellow

countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party, but for the sake of the nation itself, in order that its inward unity of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times, divided councils can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times.

If, in these critical days, it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand, either here, at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE REJOINDER

Some time ago the President said "politics is adjourned." Now, in the closing days of the campaign, which has been delayed by the united efforts of all parties for the Liberty Loan—now, when all public meetings have been given up owing to the influenza epidemic—the President sends out a direct party appeal calling upon his countrymen to vote for Democrats because they are Democrats, without any deferences to whether such Democrats have been or are in favor of war measures and have a war record which deserves support.

The voters of Michigan, to take a single example, are called upon to support Henry Ford, notorious for his advocacy of peace at any price, for con-

temptuous allusions to the flag for the exemption of his son from military service, on the sole ground that he will blindly support the President. The President is quite ready to admit that Republicans are loyal enough to fight and die, as they are doing by the thousands; loyal enough to take up great loans and pay enormous taxes; loyal enough to furnish important men at no salary on some of the great war boards in Washington. But they are not loyal enough, in the President's opinion, to be trusted with any share in the government of the country or legislation for it.

If the Republican party controls the House we can point out some things they will do. They will replace Mr. Dent, of Alabama, at the head of the Military Affairs Committee with

Julius Kahn, to whom the Administration was obliged to turn for assistance to take charge of and carry the first draft bill against Mr. Dent's opposition. They will put a Republican at the head of the Ways and Means Committee as leader of the House instead of Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, who voted against the war. They will give the country a Speaker who did not oppose and would never oppose a draft bill, and would never say, as Speaker Clark did, that "there is precious little difference between a conscript and a convict."

Although the Republicans of the House are in the minority, they cast more actual votes on seven great war measures than the Democratic majority was able to do. What is the record of the Senate? On fifty-one roll-

April 6, 1917, and the 20th of May, 1918, the votes cast by Republicans in favor of such measures were 72 per cent, while only 67 per cent of the votes cast on the Democratic side were in favor of such measures. These were the President's own measures. Does that record look as if we hampered him? The Republican party in Congress has supported the Administration policies since the war with a unanimity and an absence of criticism unprecedented in party history. There are some domestic questions where we should doubtfully differ from the course pursued by the Administration. We should not, for example, fix a price on the farmer's wheat and leave the planter's cotton untouched. Another domestic question in which the Republican party believes thoroughly is economic preparation for the coming of peace and they are clearly of the opinion that the Congress of the United States should not be excluded from that great task.

This is not the President's personal war. This is not the war of Congress. It is not the war of the Democratic or the Republican party. It is the war of the American people. It is more. It is the war of the United States, of the Allied Powers, of the civilized world against the barbarism of Germany. In this great burden and responsibility the Republican party, representing more than half the citizenship of the country, demands its rightful share.

If the Republican party is intrusted with power in either or both houses they will do everything possible to drive forward the war and hasten the day of victory. The President speaks of the necessity of telling the plain truth. That the Republican party in control of Congress would do, for they have no friends to shield. And they will do more. They will give all the money to the vast dollar necessary to sustain our armies and our fleets, but they will check the waste now going on of the money given by the most generous people on the face of the earth.

The President speaks of the effect of the election abroad. He says that there they understand the meaning of elections. They do, and they will know that if the Republicans have a majority in Congress the war will be pressed with greater vigor than ever before. They are quite aware that the power of the Senate is equal to that of the President in the consummation of peace by treaty. They will know that the Republican party stands for a victorious peace and the overthrow of Prussian militarism. That knowledge will not depress the spirit of our allies nor encourage the Government of Germany.

The Republican party believes that the question of surrender should be left to Marshal Foch, to the generals and to the armies in the field. When they report that Germany has laid down their arms the Allies should then impose their terms. Will that knowledge cause defection to those who are fighting with us? All the world knows that the Republican party is opposed to negotiations and discussion carried on in diplomatic notes addressed to the German Government. The Republican party stands for unconditional surrender. There is no Republican creed so short that there is not room in it for those two words.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, REED SMOOT,

Chairman Republican Senatorial Committee

FREDERICK H. GILLET, SIMEON D. FESS,

Chairman Republican Congressional Committee

West and West is spent by millions in the favored South. Paying comparatively small amounts of taxes and with small populations the Southern States not only dominate Congress and the Administration but collect immense sums from the other sections of the country, which they spend in their own section, through a Southern Cabinet and a Southern President, who directs the expenditures.

Discrimination in favor of the South as against the North and West in location of cantonments and other great war activities has been persistently practiced by Secretary Baker.

Despite the fact that the Northern and Western States have supplied more troops for fighting the war with Germany (a glance at the casualty list of any day will tell the story), and have paid more taxes to support the war than the Southern States, Secretary Baker has located most of the army activities in the South, where army expenditures are pouring a steady stream of gold into the hands of the people of that section.

If the people of the United States desire a fair administration of National affairs they must elect a Republican House and Senate November 5.

The South is in control of the legislation of the country, and also in control of the Nation in practically all of its administration in the war. Seventy-eight per cent of the Washington employees are from those states where cotton is king.

Never in the history of this Republic has the power of determining the national policies been concentrated in the hands of so few men, or so monopolized by a small number of states.

Of the fifty-two Democrats in the Senate thirty represent the "Solid South," and eight others were born in the South, so that in the Senate there are thirty-eight Democrats who are responsive to Southern interests.

Of the seventy-five committees in the Senate about one-third practically do not function. Of the twenty-one chairmanships assigned to Republicans all belong to this list.

Nearly every important committee in the Senate has a Southern Democrat for its chairman.

Of the sixty-one House Committees forty-two are important. Every one of the forty-two has a Southern Democrat for chairman. Democrats from North and West, representing thirty-one states, have been allotted only twenty-one chairmanships and these are of a minor character. Northern Democrats representing two-thirds of the States in the Union, and a much greater proportion of population, wealth, industrial, agricultural and business interests, are limited to only one-third of the chairmanships of the House of Representatives.

"Win with Wilson" has been substituted for "He kept us out of war," and with this and similar fake catchwords, planned to influence the electorate November 5, the Democratic campaign managers are again scheming to impose on the voters.

Having "put over" the fake campaign slogan of "He kept us out of war" in 1916, the Democrats, with an effrontery unparalleled in American political history, are attempting to again fool the people with "Win with Wilson." Meanwhile they are conducting the Government in the interest of the "Solid South."

Does the American farmer desire a perpetuation of Democratic rule in House and Senate?

Unjust discrimination has been practiced against the farmers of the North, Middle-West, and West by the present Democratic Congress, in favor of Southern products. This has been done by the Southern Democratic coterie now in absolute control of House and Senate, and by the Democratic National Administration.

A price has been fixed on wheat, but not on cotton or rice, both purely southern products. Wheat by act of the Democratic Congress is fixed at \$2.10. With no price fixed on wheat it is the general opinion that the grain would bring far more to the farmer than \$2.10. The difference in the price of wheat as fixed by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration, and an open market, is the difference in hard cash that the Northern, Mid-Western and Western wheat farmer doesn't get a total that would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Prorated it would be a considerable sum in the pocket of each wheat grower.

Prices of cotton and rice are fixed by the law of supply and demand, unhampered by Democratic Congressional action, and consequently the southern rice growers and cotton planters are rapidly becoming wealthy with the enormously increased war time prices for rice and cotton. The Southern Democrats who control Congress have taken good care that the Southern cotton and rice grower shall not have the prices of his products controlled by legislation, but this Southern delegation says what the wheat farmer shall get for his crop, not what it should bring in the world's markets, as in the case of cotton, which prior to the war sold at 7c per pound, now sells for 32c, regulated by the law of supply and demand, but an arbitrary price that has taken millions out of his pockets.

Similarly a price has been fixed on wool. It would be hard to compute the immense sum that the Middle-Western and Western wool grower has lost by the arbitrary fixing of the price of his product. Hundreds of millions would not cover his loss. Hardly any wool is produced in the South.

A price has been fixed on coal. Most of the coal is mined in the North and Middle West.

But no price has been fixed on lumber, another principal product of the Southern States.

How long does the wheat farmer, the wool grower, and the coal producer intend to allow Democratic Congressional discrimination in favor of the cotton and rice planters and the lumbermen of the Southern States.

The discrimination against every other section of the country in favor of the South is not the only way in which the present Democratic Congress has worked for its favored Section.

The present Democratic Congress is collecting the bulk of the revenue to carry on the war and the government north of the Mason and Dixon line. The Finance Committees, in which they have the majority memberships and the chairmen. Not only do they collect most of the revenue from the North, Middle-West and West but they spend most of this revenue in the "Solid South," an unfair method of distribution of these immense sums.

Most of the great government plants for war work, most of the army cantonments, and most of the army aviation fields have been established in the Southern states. Money collected from the taxpayers of the North, Mid-

VOLUME

DELAWARE REPUBLICAN

Party Gain Both

Sussex County Big

U. S. SENATE HOUSE REPUBLICAN

Baltimore Herald

Republican majority

1200 Republicans

New Castle County

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