

The Newark Post

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NEGRO ARRESTED IN KNIFING AFTER BATTLE WITH POLICEMAN

Early Morning Free-for-all With Officer Morrison Victor, Causes Rumpus

Arrest of a Kirkwood negro in a free-for-all between the negro and Officer Morrison, about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, with Officer Morrison coming through on top.

The negro is Alonzo Alfred. He was found standing on the sidewalk in front of the home of a Newark physician where Freeman, Kirkwood negro, had been taken, suffering with a severe rash to her abdomen.

Officer Morrison, who was investigating the case, told the negro he was under arrest. When the negro asked why, Officer Morrison explained he would be held under suspicion. Alfred declared he would not go to jail. Officer Morrison pushed the negro off his guard and Alfred quieted down.

A moment later, however, he again attacked the officer and was again

Finally the negro got a grip on one end of the night stick and attempted, unsuccessfully, to wrest it from the officer's grasp. Meanwhile the policeman resorted to a black-jack and this had the effect of quieting Alfred until he got inside the auto. During the drive to the jail, the negro again attempted to battle the officer, but was held in check.

Officer Morrison said he did not place handcuffs on the negro, because the man twice promised to go quietly. An attempt to handcuff the prisoner, Officer Morrison said, would have unnecessarily renewed the struggle, anyhow.

The negro is known to State and local police and has been previously convicted in knifing cases. While he is of small stature, he is of powerful physique. Following his arrest, he was held for the Court of General Sessions on a charge of knifing the negro. A charge of resisting arrest was also placed against him.

John Johnson, negro, one of his companions, was held as a material witness.

"Journey's End" at Mitchell Hall Tuesday Evening, August 2nd

The famous war play "Journey's End" will be given in Mitchell Hall at 8:15, daylight time, on Tuesday evening, August 2. This play, it will be remembered, was given April 21 by the University Footlights Club and as rendered at that time was said to be one of the best amateur performances seen in Mitchell Hall during the college year. The play is being given under the auspices of the Summer School class in Play Production, the instructor of which is Professor Ewart Matthews, of Wesleyan University, who is a member of the English Department in the Summer session. In this presentation of the play the money will be taken by the same committee of the Footlights Club who participated in the earlier pro-

duction. The play is being directed by John B. McVaugh and the cast is as follows:

Captain Stanhope.....Charles Jackson
Lieut. Osborne.....Alfred Joseph
Captain Hardy.....James Adams
Private Mason.....Paul B. Smith
Lieut. Raleigh.....Marshall McCully
Lieut. Hibbard.....Henry Dickerson
Lieut. Trotter.....Floyd Thompson
A German Soldier.....Arthur Tuckerman
Colonel.....John B. McVaugh
Sergeant-Major.....Roland Erskine
Two Soldiers

The play is being given at this time primarily as a bit of entertainment for Summer School students, but the general public is cordially invited to see it. There will be no admission charges and no seats will be reserved.

WILSON APPEAL IN RAID CASE NOT DECIDED

U. S. Officials Not Agreed as Yet That Case is Typical; Information May Never Be Disclosed

James O. "Three Gun" Wilson, formerly associate prohibition administrator in Delaware, may never divulge the name of the man who in the fall of 1930 gave him a key to the headquarters of the Democratic League at Delaware, 610 French street, Wilmington.

Even if the U. S. Supreme Court decides that Judge Nields of the U. S. District Court here is entitled to know the name of the man the charges of violation of court made against Wilson by Judge Nields, are sustained, the former has the final say as to whether he will comply with the judges request.

In the event Wilson finally does refuse to divulge the name of his informant a fine may be imposed, paid and the violation of illegal possession of liquor against the Democratic League dismissed from the U. S. Court.

Whether or not U. S. District Attorney Wales will take the case of Wilson to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court

of Appeals was not decided today at a conference of Judge Nields, District Attorney Wales and Major Randolph C. Shaw, chief counsel of the Prohibition Bureau at Washington. Major Shaw will confer with officials of the legal department of the Prohibition Department in Washington as to whether the Wilson case is a typical one or not. If decided it is a typical case, an appeal will be taken, if not, Wilson will return to Wilmington from Nebraska where he is now deputy prohibition administrator and the question of Judge Nields, "Who is the member (who gave you the key) once more put to him.

And even though Wilson is advised by District Attorney Wales that the Circuit Court has decided Judge Nields is entitled to the information, Wilson has the final decision to make as to whether he will divulge the name of the person who gave him the key whereby he and his agents were enabled to enter the League headquarters and make a raid, seizing a small quantity of liquor and whisky glasses.

Baynard Hall Sold by Mr. James O. G. Duffy

James O. G. Duffy has sold and conveyed to Mrs. Miriam A. Weihe the residential property at Cooch's Bridge, comprising Baynard Hall and the appurtenant buildings and lands, in all over 115 acres. In taking possession of Baynard Hall, Mrs. Weihe returns to her girlhood home. She is the younger sister of the late Mrs. Duffy, and daughter of Edwin S. Armstrong, who purchased Baynard Hall for a country residence when he retired from the paper manufacturing business in 1884. Mrs. Weihe's husband, Dr. Frederick A. Weihe, has been connected with the Patent Office, in Washington, for many years. He was formerly professor of mechanical engineering in Delaware College.

PROFESSOR SHORT SPEAKS

AT ELKTON ROTARY CLUB Prof. Clarence Short, of Wesley College Institute, Dover, was the speaker at the weekly dinner-meeting of the Elkton Rotary Club, held at the Howard Hotel, last evening. His subject was "Idealism."

Firemen Extinguish Two Grass Blazes

Two grass fires occurred in the vicinity of Newark on successive days this week.

The Aetna Company extinguished a blaze on the property of John Hallaway, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 6 p. m., Monday. The fire was believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing train.

A grass fire on the property of George Huber, north of town, was extinguished by the same company without damage Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dry Weather Prevents Garden Club Meetings

Mrs. M. M. Dougherty has announced that due to the dry weather which has seriously affected plants in this area, there will be no monthly meeting and tour of gardens by the Newark Garden Club until further notice.

Meetings and tours are usually held on the third Monday night of every month.

FOUNTAIN FAIRYLAND WITH LEGION PAGEANT

New Display at Longwood Combines Fountains and Landscape Gardening, 800 Light Units; Waterfall Alone Requires 6,000 Gallons of Water per Minute

With the recent completion of the new fountains, Longwood Gardens, the P. S. du Pont estate, near Kennett Square, gains undisputed place as the "premier American estate."

In front of the broad, vine-covered expanse of the building housing the Longwood conservatory in a space once entirely smooth green lawn, the last word in colored fountains and landscape gardening has transformed it into a real "Fairyland of Fountains."

The layout of the new fountains consists of an upper canal, 18 feet wide and 275 feet long, a lower canal of the same dimensions, with two 60-foot circular basins, one at each end, a rectangular basin on a low hill further from the conservatory, and a waterfall beyond.

The magnitude of the fountain display may be grasped from the fact that there are 14 single and 14 spray jets in the upper canal, 16 single and 16 sprays in the lower canal, and 12 displays in the rectangular basin on the hill.

The jets of the fountain in the upper canal rise to about 20 feet, while the jets on the rectangular basin on the hill farther from the conservatory leap from 40 to 100 feet in the air. They are illuminated by about 800 light units.

The canals, as the concrete-lined shallow pits in which the fountain jets are set, are called, have a layer of powdered carborundum on the bottom. The water from the fountains, of course, falls back into the canals and the effectiveness of the colored lights played on the cascading jets of water is greatly increased by the sparkle resulting from the carborundum surfaced concrete bottom.

The lights are set just above the line of the water accumulating in the canals. The glass covering the elec-

Former Newark Boy Heads Big Legion Program

**KNOWLES R. BOWEN**

Mr. Bowen is a son of Mr. Levi Bowen, of Newark, and is General Chairman of the Committee of "Build a Nation," which will be staged under the auspices of The Wm. W. Fahey Post No. 491, American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, at Longwood Open Air Theatre, July 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1932.

Electric bulbs is made of special ingredients to withstand the action of the great heat of the high power lamps and action of the water which splashes the lenses. The arrangement of the lights about each fountain is circular. Each fountain jet is lighted by five colors, red, blue, green, amber and white. The tints which these colors can be made to create when played upon the cascading water is marvelous, according to the engineers.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Worth While Programs at Lions Club

The first two meetings since the installation of new system of programs at the Lions Club started the year off in fine shape.

On Tuesday, July 12, Dr. Stearns gave an exceptionally interesting talk and although there was a bite in nearly all of his words, the Lions are still roaring about it. Dr. Stearns' subject was a review of the experiments being made in Delaware for the extermination of "mosquitoes," and the subject is well worth knowing about and worth doing something to assist this work.

On Tuesday, July 19, Mr. John Farrell, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, outlined different surveys made by the department whereby information is compiled about many forms of business. As this information is made available to every good business man, the subject of using such information to investigate your own business is worth while considering. We may think we know all about our business, both good and bad, but one should never forget that the other fellow may be able to utilize your bad points to eliminate further troubles himself, and you may find something he does worth while doing.

WILL RAISE NEW OFFICERS

Ivy Crow Temple No. 4, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, will raise their elected officers to their office on Saturday evening, July 23. All members are requested to be present.

Old Fiddlers to Play At Lenape Saturday

The old fiddlers of Chester and Delaware counties, as well as those from other parts of Eastern Pennsylvania and a number of neighboring States, are completing preparations for the annual picnic at Lenape Park next Saturday.

Dr. S. Lane Anderson, Media, Pa., who will manage the outing, reports a large entry list. Because of the great interest being shown, it is predicted that this year's picnic will eclipse any ever held at the resort.

John V. Gibney, manager of Lenape Park, is cooperating in every way to show the musicians of bygone days the time of their lives. In order that the thousands who are expected to be on hand to hear may do so with no difficulty, a battery of amplifiers has been installed on the park grounds while all the tables and benches for picnic lunches will be at the disposal of visitors to the park. No admission will be charged.

In addition to violin solos and music by fiddler orchestras, there will be jigs, reels and old-fashioned square dancing.

Music and Sports To Feature Field Day

Public Invited to Attend Red Men's Annual Outing

The annual Field Day of the Tribes and Councils of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of Delaware will be celebrated on next Saturday afternoon and evening, July 23rd, at the Red Men's Home. The Continental Band will furnish music and sports will start at 3 o'clock, daylight saving time. At 5 o'clock a supper will be served at a nominal charge for those who do not wish to pack a lunch. At 6 o'clock Pocahontas Council No. 1, of Wilmington, will furnish entertainment.

The supper will be served by Wynema Council No. 10, of Wilmington, and Wynema Loft 10½, Daughters, will have charge of ice cream and soft drinks.

The sports and other entertainment is open to the public as well as members and it is hoped a large crowd will be on hand.

WILL TEACH IN SUMMER SCHOOL

Dr. George H. Ryden, head of the Department of History of the University of Delaware and State Archivist, who has been working in the Yale University Library at New Haven, since the University of Delaware closed, has gone to St. Paul, Minn., where he will visit his brother. Later he will teach in the Summer School of the University of Minnesota.

COL. S. J. SMITH PRESENTS 'PURPLE HEART' MEDAL AWARDS

Men Wounded or Cited for Bravery Are Decorated at Newark

Eleven veterans of the World War who served with distinction overseas and were either wounded or cited for valor were decorated with the "Purple Heart" medal at special exercises held in the rooms of Lieutenant J. Allison O'Daniel Post Veterans of Foreign Wars, Tuesday, July 19. The exercises were attended by relatives and friends of those decorated. The medals were received from the War Department and the presentations were made Tuesday night by Colonel S. J. Smith, of Newark, who was recently elected State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for Delaware.

Two of those decorated also received with their medals the two oak leaves showing they were twice wounded in action. They were John H. Farrell, commander of Wilmington Post 615, Veterans of Foreign Wars, who was a corporal in the 105th U. S. Infantry 27th Division and who was wounded July 17, 1918, at Kemmel Hill, Belgium and September 29, 1918, at St. Quentin in the breaking of the Hindenburg line and C. A. Shingler, of Wilmington who served in the 360th Infantry 90th Division and was wounded September 15, 1918, at St. Mihiel and November 1, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne.

Others who received the "Purple Heart" medal were the following: Earl Helmbreck, of Elkton, Md.; George Jones, Jr., Newark, who served in K Company 314th Infantry, 79th Division; John P. Dougherty, of Millville, Del.; Fred Snook, Newark, commander of the local post, who was wounded September 15, in the Meuse-Argonne; A. L. Geist, Newark, wounded October 4th, at Champagne; H. R. Mercer, Newark, wounded July 19, 1918, at Soisson; John Grundy, Newark, wounded November 4, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne while serving in Company K, 9th Infantry; Charles W. McFarland, Newark, who was in Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry, and J. Harold Harrington, Newark, wounded October 30, 1918, at Grand Pre while serving in Company B, 303rd Engineers.

H. R. Mercer, aside from receiving the Purple Heart Medal, has received the Croix de Guerre, the Fleur de

Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross. Chester A. Shingler received citations of silver oak leaves and of silver stars for bravery.

Colonel Smith, in a short talk, making the presentation pointed out that the "Purple Heart or Medal of Valor," is probably the oldest of all American military decorations. It was instituted by General George Washington on August 7, 1782, and was awarded to but three soldiers of the Revolutionary War. It had not been conferred for some years but was recently revived by the War Department to be conferred upon all veterans who were wounded or cited in the World War.

Post Commander Fred Snook presided and after explaining the purpose of the meeting introduced Colonel Smith. There was a pretty and impressive short ceremony as each veteran marched to the front to be presented with his medal. Two buglers from the First Engineers, Fort DuPont, sounded to the colors and the colors were carried by Raymond Edmanson and Angelo Cataldi, as each winner of the decoration marched up for the medal.

Colonel Smith, in his talk before presenting the medals, said in part: "When the call came for defenders of the principles for which our Nation stands you went forth to your duty whether you were sons of this blood-washed soil or sons by adoption. As citizens, appreciating our institutions and believing in them you saw your duty and were willing to give your service, and die for those principles if necessary. You crossed stormy and dangerous seas, you endured the hardships of the training camps, and finally took your baptism of fire on that far-flung front of the Allies."

It was announced that in the early fall there will be another similar ceremony when a number more veterans of this locality will be decorated with the "Medal of Verdun."

Following the presentation, John H. Farrell, district manager of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Wilmington, spoke briefly. Commander Fred Snook, of the post, Wilmington, presided.

STATE TREASURY NOT 'BROKE' BY \$13,374,169, AUDIT SHOWS

Which Might Not Be True if Some Politicians, With No Thought of the Tax Payer, Get In Power

A balance of \$13,374,169 in the State treasury was recently revealed in a report submitted to Governor C. Douglass Buck by State Auditor Edward Baker, in refutation of reports in lower Delaware that the State was "broke."

The reports were deliberately circulated, it was stated, in an effort to discredit the administration before the coming elections.

The auditor's report showed a balance in the general fund of \$2,204,141.63 and in special accounts of the general fund an additional sum of \$108,000. There is \$6,538,555.41 in the school fund with an additional \$2,250,000 in special accounts for the school funds. Moreover, there are \$1,028,736.15 in the State Highway Department fund.

It was pointed out that these balances remain, despite the fact that the general fund was depleted by \$500,000 more in June than it received and that the State Highway Department spent \$380,000 more than was taken in for that department. In addition, the sinking fund was decreased by \$1,000,000 on a court order to refund that amount to the William du Pont estate when the State lost the case.

Secretary of State Charles H. Grantland commented on the report by saying there is enough money in the State Treasury to liquidate all the appropriations passed by the last General Assembly. He said there is required now only \$1,000,000 to care for additional appropriations and that this would be forthcoming through the regular channels of revenue.

Mr. Grantland called for a rearrangement of the distribution of State funds. The resources from which the General Fund is replenished, he said, are constantly falling off and this fund needs to be "boosted." Since the school fund has grown by \$2,500,000 while the General Fund has dropped off by \$500,000, he said, some of the money which goes to the school fund should be diverted to the General Fund.

"Post Office Day" Tuesday, July 26th

Post Office Day will be observed in Newark on July 26th, as a feature of the nation-wide George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. William H. Evans, Postmaster, extends an invitation to the public to inspect the Post Office Building and the system of dispatching mail, between 2 and 4 o'clock. This office is one of the best equipped of its size in the country.

There is hanging in the corridor of the Post Office a reproduction of a portrait of George Washington, which is claimed to be a very good likeness of the Father of His Country.

The Newark Post Office was established in 1807, and the first Postmaster was Mr. Charles Macbeth.

Everyone should take advantage of this opportunity to visit the Post Office and inspect the building and see the system used in receiving and dispatching mail.

Henry F. Mote to Open New Garage July 30

Henry F. Mote will occupy his new garage on the Elkton road either Saturday or Monday and will have his official opening on the following Saturday, July 30.

The new garage will be fully equipped to care for virtually all the needs of motorists. Prompt and efficient service will be its watchword and it is expected it will prove popular. It is in an advantageous locality.

FOREMAN MEETS WITH MOTORING ACCIDENT

Sunday night Harry Caldwell, foreman at the Prest-O-Lite plant in Elkton, was returning from Betterson when his car collided with a pole near Still Pond, wrecking the car and severely injuring Mr. Caldwell. He was brought to Union Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered a broken collarbone, a severe cut in the head and a laceration of a leg.

Grow Alfalfa To Help Balance The Dairy Business, Says Willim

Grow alfalfa to help balance the dairy business is the subject of a letter to be sent this week to all dairymen in New Castle County by County Agent Ed Willim, Jr. This letter is the opening event of a campaign designed by the Agent to increase the acreage of this legume in the upper county which should help the dairy farmer to reduce his cost of producing milk by decreasing the amount of purchased feed necessary.

Farmers in this county have found that alfalfa hay, writes Mr. Willim, when fed to cows throughout the winter and non-pasture months is one method of getting a large flow of milk with a smaller amount of concentrated dairy feeds being bought and fed to the cows. They have discovered that the 15 per cent protein of alfalfa hay goes a long way in displacing the dairy feed which usually contains about 16 to 18 per cent of protein. By this system of feeding dairymen say they can get the same amount of milk at a 25 to 30 per cent lower feed cost.

This lowered cost of producing milk is the reason the Extension Department of the University of Delaware is advocating more and more alfalfa fields in the state and county, continues the statement by the county farm advisor. Dairy farmers understand that more alfalfa means less cash outlay for feed, because practice has shown that lowering the feed cost 25 to 30 per cent is the same as adding from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent to the price they receive for their product since feed is ordinarily about one-half of the cost of producing milk. The cost of seeding an acre of alfalfa this August should not be a barrier to the farmer who wants to establish a new field of this legume. The approximate cash outlay (not including labor and other costs) for seeding an acre is about \$15.00 divided as follows: Seed, 25 pounds to acre, \$4.80; lime, 1200 pounds to acre, \$7.20; and fertilizer, 350 pounds per acre, \$3.00. But since the field planted this August will last about three years, the \$15.00 cost should be divided by three, which gives a yearly cost of \$5.00 per acre.

The average production of alfalfa in New Castle County, according to the 1930 census, is 4055 pounds per acre or slightly over 2 tons. At two tons this is equivalent to 600 pounds of protein (alfalfa hay tests about 15 per cent protein) or the same amount in 1 1/2 tons of 20 per cent dairy feed. This amount of 20 per cent dairy feed would ordinarily cost about \$37.50 an actual cash outlay, which when compared with \$5.00, the cost of the 600 pounds of alfalfa protein grown on the farm leaves considerable financial advantage in favor of the home grown feed.

For the men who are planning on sowing alfalfa this summer, the Agent advises that they plow and prepare the ground at once because the seed bed should be solid. About 1000 to 1200 pounds of hydrated lime, or its equivalent, should also be worked into the top two or three inches of soil as soon as the ground has been plowed and worked over once.

Other information on alfalfa seeding will be issued by Mr. Willim at an early date. He will tell them how much fertilizer to apply, how to inoculate the seed and when to sow the seed.

HER LOT A MOST UNHAPPY ONE

American Woman of Upper Classes Found by Writer as
Suffering Through Having Too Much
Idleness and Luxury

The American woman of the lower classes is perhaps the luckiest and happiest woman in the world. The luckiest because her standard of living is considerably higher than that of other women in the same sphere of life; the happiest because she has no complexes about life, while her material existence is free of any extreme element. She enjoys most of the conveniences for housework that characterizes American life. Her lot is really a very pleasant one.

Yet the American woman of the upper classes is the unhappiest in the world. She suffers from nerves and other ailments through not having enough to do. She does not possess sufficient intelligence to take interest in important questions. Most of these women idle away their time playing backgammon or bridge. They have too much luxury and are so spoiled that they have lost the capacity for enjoyment.

The woman who has everything in life is never happy. A man can be reasonably happy once he gets what he wants. Not so a woman, especially the American.

To be happy, a woman must live, and that is just what the American woman appears unable to do. A woman of 40 usually has the face of a child and the emotions and mind of a child. She is too lazy emotionally to live, so she spends most of her time looking for substitutes in every possible form. She talks a lot of her emotions, but these emotions are only skin deep. That is why she is so fond of petting parties and the little things of life.

Know Nothing of Realities

American women know nothing of the realities and meaning of life, but float through existence leading fictitious lives. They say their life in the West is not exactly thrilling. Agreed, Western life is not so exciting as existence in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago; but it does not justify the journeys which they make to Europe simply for emotional adventure. An American town in the West may be old-fashioned, but it never need be dull.

In the American upper classes there are thousands of would-be artists and writers who have deluded themselves into the belief that they possess creative genius. They do little reading, use obscure words and ascribe all the eccentricities of life and costume which they affect to the "artistic temperament." Instead of going in for a craft in which they might excel, such as embroidery and other needlework, they write cheap verse and paint bad pictures.

"All Publicity Mad"

American women, in short, refuse to recognize that the way to be happy in life is to do things that one can do, and that only. Other women have recognized this, but not the upper-class American. They are all publicity made from an early age, and, so long as they are talked about, think they are the goods.

The cause of all this is the American man. Now, my countryman is often misjudged. Some say he has little appeal or understanding, and perhaps he compares unfavorably with certain Latin who keep their emotions continually stimulated.

Anyway, the American man is much too good to his woman and too unselfish. If the American woman falls at all, it is because of his weakness where she is concerned. It is so easy to make women happy if only you

make them work and scheme. But this the American man never does. There are too many female bosses in the United States. They have worked up the illusion that it is the only way to be happy, and that is all wrong.

The American woman, however, is nearing the end of this stage of her evolution. We are a Nation which reacts violently from one extreme to another, and the next generation will witness a return of the old-type American woman—practical, go-ahead, efficient and yet as feminine as those of the nineties.

The women of whom I have been talking are becoming a little out-of-date. They first began to be old-fashioned when the financial crash upset things. Owing to economic difficulties, smaller incomes, etc., the American Nation is rapidly learning its lesson. We were far too fresh and money too easy.

The future of American women is bright, and instead of repressing their individuality, as they have tended to do in the last twenty years, we will see them more and more trying to find the fullest and best expression. By Anita Loose, author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," in an interview in the Public Ledger.

NEW DEVICE SAVES LABOR IN WATERING OF POULTRY

Ease of watering poultry is as important as any other labor-saving method on both large and small plants.

An entirely new device to be installed as a part of the water system eliminates all labor—no water to carry to any part of the plant.

Probably the best feature connected with this simple device is that it keeps a constant supply of pure fresh water before the birds at all times. Water, clean, fresh and cool, is just as essential to the health and production of layers as is the food they eat.

The labor cost of watering is always a big item in the operation of a poultry plant; if this cost can be eliminated the profit per egg is increased. Poultrymen can benefit by the use of this new device.

DRYS PLAN CAMPAIGN TO CONTRADICT WETS

A plan by which the country would be "flooded knee deep with literature to contradict wet propaganda" may be part of the prohibition program of the Women's Christian Temperance Union this year.

Mrs. Lulu E. Walker, of Neonta, N. Y., vice-president of the New York State W. C. T. U., recommended such action Tuesday in speaking at the interstate conference of the dry organization. Delegates from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were present.

"Education, agitation, publicity and organization" composed the four-point program Mrs. Walker urged.

The conference voted to support no Presidential candidate who is without a "bone dry" platform.

SUMMER FIR BOUQUETS

Summer fir will furnish you with fine greenery for bouquets. This is the answer to the question, "What shall I use for greenery?" It is artemisia sacrorum viridis. It will grow five feet high and its ferny foliage is its excuse for being. You will appreciate it once you have it.

The good that men do lives after them; the bad they do sticks all over them.

Appleton

Miss Lillian K. Brown, Edith E. Zehley and Evelyn T. Kimble are attending the summer session at the University of Delaware.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Engle Conrow, William Engle, Jr., and Suzanne, of Rancocas, New Jersey, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Elwood Zehley, Mrs. Conrow's parents.

Miss Lillian K. Brown recently spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Zehley.

Mr. and Mrs. Seruch T. Kimble and family are spending the summer at Appleton.

Mr. Curtis Covington and Mrs. Harry Covington spent Sunday with Miss Ida and Evelyn Kimble.

Miss Betty Burke is recuperating at home from an appendicitis operation.

Many Appletonians were present at the reception and shower given in honor of the Reverend and Mrs. Welton.

Seruch T. Kimble, Jr., is spending a week with his cousins, William Lippincott and A. E. Conrow, at Rancocas, New Jersey.

Mr. Lewis Scott recently visited Miss Ida and Evelyn Kimble. Mr. Scott was formerly of this neighborhood.

Miss Marjorie Burke is visiting her sister in Wildwood, New Jersey.

"So she's taking beauty treatments?"

"Well, she takes, but the treatments don't."



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Goodrich
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your inner tubes, too. You
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Size	Price
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4.75-19	6.33
5.00-20	6.75
5.25-18	7.53

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July Busy Month For Garden Pests

Diseases Also Menace Plants and
Spray Pumps Are Called
Into Action

To active gardeners the month of July is almost marked with great activity with the spray pump. Many diseases and insects are active at this time and must be fought continuously.

Many diseases, represented by mildew, rust and leaf spot, must be prevented rather than cured. To accomplish this a fungicide spray or dust should be used at regular intervals during the growing season. Such sprays or dusts as sulphur, calomel, Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate will be found valuable.

Sulphur is good to use to control the fungus diseases and can be easily and quickly applied. Calomel should be used in controlling brown patch on lawns. Bordeaux mixture is effective against fungi, but discolors plant foliage, so it should not be used on ornamental plants.

To control sucking insects, a contact insecticide, one which kills the insect with which it comes in contact, is used. Some of the best of these are nicotine sulphate, tobacco dust, soap and oil sprays. These insects do not eat the leaf or stem tissues; they harm the plant by sucking the sap. Generally, they can be found on the underside of the leaves. In spraying, be sure a complete coverage is secured.

Chewing insects destroy the leaf and stem tissue of the plants. They can be controlled by stomach poisons. Lead arsenate is generally most satisfactory for this purpose. The number of sprayings necessary and the frequency of application will be dependent upon weather conditions and the prevalence of the insects. Lead arsenate or other poison sprays should not be used on edible parts of plants; in fact, care should be taken in handling all spray materials, since most of them are poisonous to man.

New Meat Dishes Well Worth Meeting

"The discovery of a new dish is more beneficial to humanity than the discovery of a new star."—Brillat-Savarin.

Practically speaking, perhaps this quotation is true. Then the myriads of homemakers who have used imagination and skill in planning new dishes to tempt the appetite have done a work of which they have a right to be proud. Home economists, too, have kept abreast with the time and have constantly watched for new ideas in preparing foods and in combining different ones. They have not been content with finding these new ways, but have endeavored to place them in the hands of others who are able to use them, and so the march of progress in making different dishes has gone on uninterrupted.

Inez S. Wilson, home economist, gives some of her latest finds.

Baked Tomato Pork Chops
6 thick shoulder pork chops
1 onion
1 green pepper
1 can tomato juice
Few lemon slices (if desired)
Salt, pepper and flour

Dredge the pork chops with flour and season with salt and pepper. Sear both sides and place in a baking dish. Slice onion, green pepper and lemon over chops, then pour the tomato juice over all. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the chops are done. This will take about 1 hour. Serve hot with baked potatoes.

Blanquette of Lamb With Green Peas
2 pounds lamb shoulder cut into 2-inch pieces
2 cups fresh peas
1 tablespoon butter
1 small onion
1 tablespoon parsley, minced
Whole cloves
Flour
Milk
Salt and pepper

Cook the 2-inch squares of lamb shoulder in water at a simmering temperature until tender. Drain but reserve the broth. Dredge the pieces with flour. Fry a light brown in fat, replace in the kettle with the broth. Add 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 1 small onion in which a few whole cloves have been stuck, and 2 cups peas. Cook slowly until the peas are done. Blend 1 tablespoon butter with 2 tablespoons flour, add enough milk to make smooth, add to the liquid and cook for ten minutes. Pile the meat in the center of the dish, and cover it with the peas and sauce.

Stuffed Green Peppers
6 good sized green peppers
1 cup pork sausage
4 tablespoons chopped mushrooms
1 cup cooked rice
Salt
Pepper

Cut a slice from the stem end of each pepper, remove seeds, and par-boil peppers 5 minutes. Sprinkle with salt and fill with mixture of pork sausage, chopped mushrooms and rice, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Cover with bread crumbs and bake 10 to 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven (400° F.). Serve on platter decorated with parsley.

FEED GOOD COWS

Do not neglect feeding because prices are low. A far better plan is to weed out the poorer cows and give extra feed to the good producers. More milk from the same amount of feed will result.



Known for its Quality— Gold Seal Flour

Occupies a rightful place in the pantries of thousands of Homekeepers. They have discovered the dependability of this all-purpose flour. Made from selected, sun-ripened wheat, Gold Seal is equally suitable for breads or pastry.

Specialty 5-lb bag **15¢** : 12-lb bag **29¢**

The Highest Grade Family Flour Milled.

Sunrise Vanilla Extract bot 10c
ASCO Baking Powder can 5c, 10c, 20c

ASCO Egg Noodles

3 5c pkgs **10¢** : 2 large 7 1/2 lb pkgs **11¢**

Note the home-like flavor and creamy color after boiling.

ASCO Root Beer or Sarsaparilla 3 pt bots 25c

Rob Roy Pale Dry 3 12-oz bots 25c

*ASCO Golden Ginger Ale full 32-oz qt bot 12c

*Puritan Cereal Beverages 4 bots 25c

*Plus redeemable bottle deposit.

Farmdale Vegetables at a Saving

Regular 12 1/2c Farmdale Your Choice

Sweet Peas 8

Wax Beans cans

Stringless Beans **90¢**

Lima Beans

Secure an assorted supply at this special price.

ASCO Mixed Fruit Salad log can 23c

ASCO Calif. Peaches 2 big cans 27c

ASCO Baked Beans can 4 1/2c : 6 for 25c

ASCO Pound Cake Plain, Marble or Raisin lb 21c

Cocoon Marshmallow Layer Cake each 25c

Delivered to Our Stores Fresh Daily

Victor Sliced Bread 5c

Made by Master Bakers—a big, wrapped loaf.

Bread Supreme 7c

SLICED or Unsliced—large wrapped loaf—full of quality.

Sunshine Dover Assortment lb 27c

Sunrise Tomato Ketchup 2 pt bots 25c

ASCO Orange Pekoe Tea Balls 15 for 13c

Quiksuds Soap Chips 2 big pkgs 25c

Octagon Products—Specially Priced

Laundry Soap 8 cakes 25c

Soap Powder 2 pkgs 9c

Scouring Cleanser 2 cans 9c

Toilet Soap 4 cakes 19c

Buy for Quality—Save for valuable premiums.

Meat Specials—Friday & Saturday

Home Dressed Pork

Meaty Pork Chops lb 13c

Center Cut Chops lb 19c

Genuine Spring Lamb

Legs Lamb lb 19c

Loin Lamb Chops lb 39c

Rib Lamb Chops lb 33c

Shoulder Lamb Chops lb 19c

Short Fore Quarter Lamb lb 15c

Boneless Roast Veal lb 18c

Large Hams lb 15c

Packers Best Brand Whole or Shank Half

Finest Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Sound Ripe **Tomatoes** lb 5c

Crisp Iceberg Lettuce head 10c

Tender Sugar Corn 6 ears 19c

Extra Large **Honey Dew Melons** each 25c

Red Ripe Watermelons each 39c

Honey Balls or Cantaloupes 5 for 25c

Fancy Golden **Bananas** doz 19c

These prices effective in our
Newark Stores and Meat Markets

Truth About Expenditures For Veterans of World War is American Legion's Answer to "Billion Dollar" Charge

During the past several months attention has been called to the flood of propaganda going into Washington opposing existing veterans legislation, and which advocates the reduction of benefits through administrative changes and the repeal of present laws. J. Lester Scott, Post Commander of the American Legion Post No. 10, has been informed by national headquarters of the Legion in Indianapolis. The statement follows:

Great stress has been laid upon the statement, continually used by officials, that the cost of veteran relief exceeds "one billion dollars per year," or "one-fourth" the total expense of government.

When the Economy Bill was before the Senate and the House, the propaganda became acute in order that this bill might be used as an "opening wedge" to cut into veterans' benefits. An organization, called the National Economy League, proposed the elimination of the expenditure of \$450,000,000 per annum. Having failed in this attempt they are now creating an organization with a set-up in every state, looking forward to the next session of Congress. In order that every post of the American Legion might be

fully and accurately informed and in a position to answer this propaganda, the National Legislative Committee of the Legion has prepared actual facts (see other statements on this page) to combat the misstatements that have been appearing in many magazines and newspapers. The reading public has heard only one side of this issue, and if it is possible for each post to obtain local publicity for the truth, it may help in counteracting what all must admit is vicious and unfavorable to the Legion and to veterans generally.

Here Is Resume of Erroneous Statements and Actual Facts

Many of the erroneous statements which have been made recently concerning government expenditures on account of veterans should be corrected when the opportunity arises. J. Lester Scott, Post Commander of the American Legion here, said:

One of the most frequently quoted figures in relation to expenditures for World War veterans is General Hines' statement that up to December 31, 1931, the sum of \$14,950,000,000 had been disbursed on account of veterans. Opponents generally assume that this represents the sum spent on World War veterans, when the facts are that this is the sum expended on account of the veterans of all wars, their dependents or beneficiaries, since 1790. For instance, included in this total of veterans' expenditures is the sum of \$8,521,580,597 (or considerably more than half of the total) in Army and Navy pensions. Also included in the sum is \$251,554,429

spent on the maintenance of the Soldiers' Homes since 1887.

Failed to Credit Veterans

Then there is the sum of 6947,003,581 which is included in the total but which can not be charged to expenditure for veterans by any stretch of the imagination—it is simply included in order to swell the total of the figures. This figure is the combination of two sums, the first of which represents the insurance premiums paid by the soldiers upon their War Risk Insurance. (Which, in compiling the total referred to, the Veterans' Administration has failed to credit to the veterans. The second item in this total is made up of the extra pay received by soldiers on account of dependents. This sum was paid to them in the form of family allowances but was only paid while in the military service, and bears no more relation to payments to veterans than the dollar a day pay of the soldiers.

As a matter of fact, according to

General Hines' statement, the total sum which has been paid to World War veterans on account of compensation for death, disability, dependency, disability allowance and emergency officers' retirement pay, up to December 31, 1931 (the latest available figure), is \$2,048,733,392. This is a far cry indeed from the often quoted statement that fifteen billion dollars has been paid out to World War veterans!

Only One-Fifth True

Another statement, often heard, but also often difficult to refute, is that the world war veterans are now costing a billion dollars a year. This is far from true. The amounts which will be paid to World War veterans in the fiscal year 1933 (the latest available figures for this item) for service connected war disability is \$204,620,000, or about one-fifth of the so-called billion-dollar cost. It is the veterans, widows and orphans of all wars which cost a billion dollars a year.

A breakdown of the sums appropriated for the maintenance of the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, illustrates these expenditures on account of the veterans of all wars, subdivided according to their various purposes.

Administration costs of Veterans' Administration for veterans of all wars, including medical and hospital services, soldiers' homes, to \$115,528,795

Printing and binding, 160,000

Compensation for disability incurred as a result of service in the World War, 204,620,000

Disability allowances for World War veterans suffering from disabilities not connected with the service, 104,277,000

Disabled emergency officers of the World War, retirement pay, 11,046,000

Compensation for service connected World War death paid to widows, orphans and dependent parents, 36,284,000

Army and Navy pensions for death and disability not necessarily connected with the service: Civil War \$ 97,221,000 Spanish War 116,396,000 Regular Establishment 7,127,000 225,850,000

Military and Naval insurance (a government debt for which the veterans paid nearly \$500,000,000 in insurance premiums out of their pockets, 117,000,000

Hospital and soldiers' homes construction for the veterans of all wars 12,877,000

State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers (Federal contribution), 722,000

Adjusted service certificate fund (annual government payment on the adjusted compensation), 100,000,000

Total, \$928,387,795

Of the above Budget \$532,137,795.00 represents amount to be paid for obligations incurred previous to the World War or for insurance paid for by Veterans themselves.

The foregoing table therefore illustrates where the "billion dollars veterans' cost" actually goes. For 1933 (as shown above) the sum is less than a billion, although at the beginning of the present session, the director announced publicly his estimate that it would exceed a billion dollars.

CONCLUSION

In summing up on analysis of Tables A, B and C, it will be seen that the major factors in the increased cost of veterans have been in non-service connected payments of more than \$200,000,000 a year, for which the Legion has not been responsible. These are the Disability Allowances for World War veterans, and the Spanish-American war pensions, each of which now cost more than \$100,000,000 a year.

TABLE A
Payments to World War Veterans

The following table shows the sums paid out in the years indicated on account of World War veterans for service-connected death compensation, service-connected disability compensation, service-connected vocational training, disabled emergency officers' retired pay, and non-service-connected disability allowance:

Payments direct to World War veterans (service connected and non-service-connected disability allowance): For 1931, \$254,052,000; for 1932, \$309,015,000; for 1933, \$350,227,000.

	Death Compensation	Disability Compensation	Vocational Training	D. E. O. Retired Pay	Service Connected Total	Non-Service Connected Disability Allowance
1918	\$ 168,000	\$ 114,000			282,000	
1919	4,762,000	4,598,000			9,360,000	
1920	21,110,000	79,237,000	28,102,000		128,449,000	
1921	17,577,000	101,036,000	98,844,000		217,457,000	
1922	16,567,000	104,037,000	165,627,000		286,231,000	
1923	18,541,000	106,732,000	149,401,000		274,677,000	
1924	19,105,000	96,013,000	106,180,000		221,298,000	
1925	25,467,000	104,077,000	60,482,000		189,956,000	
1926	31,193,000	133,187,000	1,131,000		165,511,000	
1927	29,338,000	144,137,000			173,475,000	
1928	30,819,000	150,981,000			181,800,000	
1929	31,041,000	153,172,000		4,796,000	189,012,000	
1930	32,066,000	155,065,000		11,229,000	199,260,000	
1931	31,442,000	181,982,000		10,938,000	224,362,000	29,000,000
1932	35,231,000	187,469,000		11,153,000	233,853,000	75,162,000
1933	36,284,000	204,620,000		11,046,000	251,950,000	104,277,000

TABLE B
Civil and Spanish Wars

The following table shows the sums paid out by the Federal government on Civil War pensions and Spanish War pensions from 1919 to 1933, inclusive. It will be noted that the Civil War pensions have gradually decreased, while the Spanish War pensions have shown a material increase. This latter has been chiefly due to the various acts which have provided pensions for Spanish War veterans and their widows based on age, and death and disability, not necessarily due to service. The figures for pensions for members of the regular establishments are also included.

The figures up to 1931 for all classes are on the basis of expenditures, while the 1932 and 1933 figures are on the basis of appropriations:

	Civil War Pensions	Spanish War Pensions	Regular Establishment
1919	\$212,211,000	\$ 3,878,000	\$3,701,000
1920	202,586,000	4,624,000	3,604,000
1921	246,584,000	6,171,000	3,456,000
1922	236,151,000	11,639,000	3,401,000
1923	238,924,000	17,886,000	3,532,000
1924	202,999,000	21,139,000	3,321,000
1925	186,208,000	25,098,000	3,350,000
1926	171,605,000	30,223,000	3,655,000
1927	166,493,000	57,232,000	3,818,000
1928	149,668,000	70,674,000	4,095,000
1929	143,694,000	76,845,000	4,502,000
1930	125,784,000	83,750,000	4,696,000
1931	121,303,000	102,255,000	5,269,000
1932	109,428,000	112,010,000	6,297,000
1933	97,221,000	116,396,000	7,127,000

TABLE C
Cost of Hospitalization

The table set forth below shows the annual cost of government hospitalization, and the cost of hospital construction for World War veterans (and since 1924, for veterans of all wars and expeditions). The first column shows the "relief days" or patient days in each year. As the cost of maintaining a patient in a hospital, either government or contract, has averaged about \$4 each, column two, which represents the annual cost of hospitalization (hospital operation), is obtained by multiplying the number of relief days in a year by \$4. Column three represents the appropriations made for hospital construction during this period. This has averaged about \$3,000,000 a year up to date. While on the face of the figures, the appropriations have not been uniform in amounts as to years, as a practical matter, the sums in the various annual appropriations have been governed by the government's ability to construct the hospitals, which latter has progressed at a reasonably uniform rate, the appropriations carrying over from year to year until expended.

The sums authorized since March 3, 1919, have been \$113,327,000 in eight general acts, of which \$97,450,000 has been appropriated. Congress has also authorized under special acts and single projects the sum of \$11,550,000 for construction at Soldiers' Homes (both domiciliary and hospital), of which \$8,625,000 has been appropriated. The further sum of \$15,000,000 has been appropriated since 1923 from regular funds for permanent improvements and extensions of existing hospitals.

	Relief Days, Hospitalization	Annual Cost of Hospitalization	Average Approp. for Hospital Construction
1919	4,197,590	\$ 16,790,000	\$ 9,050,000
1920	7,402,200	29,608,000	
1921	10,161,554	40,646,000	18,600,000
1922	8,952,021	35,808,000	12,000,000
1923	8,087,771	32,351,000	8,850,000
1924	10,018,125	40,072,000	1,500,000
1925	9,859,470	39,438,000	12,000,000
1926	9,630,756	38,523,000	1,000,000
1927	9,625,858	38,503,000	7,900,000
1928	10,089,279	40,357,000	7,050,000
1929	10,172,363	40,690,000	11,775,000
1930	11,940,328	47,761,000	16,350,000
Totals	\$110,737,225	\$443,300,000	\$106,075,000

Fountain Fairyland With Legion Pageant

(Continued from Page 1.)

The control house for the lights is located on the face of the terrace wall in front of the conservatory. Devices of the most intricate character, perfected only after extensive research and experimentation, enable the lights to be mixed and the water to be controlled simultaneously.

Air control is also effected from this place, for the extreme heights on the single jet fountains require the introduction of compressed air to raise the column of water.

Colored lights also illuminate the waterfall over which 6,000 gallons of water cascade every minute during which the display is active. The water can, of course, be shut off completely at any time. The waterfall is 12 feet wide and will have a drop of 30 feet.

Besides the fountain and waterfall, the chime tower of light brown rough stone on the hill nearby adds to the general scheme of fairyland. The mellow sweet tones of the chimes ring out every quarter of an hour. They may be heard clearly for about a mile.

The landscaping around the borders of the fountain canals and between them, as well as rows of shrubbery along the sides of the quarter mile square area in which the entire display is laid out, adds greatly to the beauty of the entire scene. Rows of American box border the fountains, while in the center of the garden between the upper and lower canals is the largest single box ever transplanted and shipped in the United States.

A special display of these new

fountains will be given after each stage performance of the Washington Bi-Centennial pageant, "Building a Nation," cast of 250, at the Longwood Open-Air Theatre, on the nights of July 21, 22, 23, under auspices of the Kennett Square American Legion Post.

Fit Road Building To Economic Needs

The Tenth Annual Asphalt Paving Conference, to be held in New Orleans the week of November 28 or December 5, will, in recognition of present economic conditions, be devoted largely to phases of low-cost road construction.

The major subjects for discussion will include the salvaging of all pavements which are in need of resurfacing or replacement, by utilizing inexpensive types; the serious economic aspects of tax diversion and tax evasion of highway revenues; the urgent necessity of designing roads in proportion to their importance—eliminating the "over-designing" evil.

The Association of Asphalt Paving Technologists will meet in conjunction with the paving conference.

Recent progress in building low-cost, weather-proof roads by utilizing road oils and asphaltic materials, surpasses in benefits to the rural districts, any previous road developments.

"He is out for all he can get." "Yes, and always out when you try to get anything from him."

"Spender says they haven't a thing left to live on."

"No, not since they bought that new car they practically live in."

HOT-WEATHER PRECAUTIONS FOR EVERYBODY'S BABY

Fresh Milk, Cool Body, Plenty of Rest For His Majesty

In these stifling days of mid-July and August we must use every possible precaution to insure that milk formulas for infants are kept free from harmful organisms. Heat we cannot overcome, but we can control those purely mechanical processes of milk formula preparation for which the mother alone is responsible. If the mother has a real respect for care in preparing baby's formula, she can turn up her nose at soaring thermometers.

A day's supply of bottles should be filled at one time, and the morning is most convenient for this task. At 6 a. m. baby will devour the last feeding of the previous day's supply, and before his 10 a. m. feeding the mother will have mixed the formula for the next twenty-four hours.

During these hot months the safest milk is boiled milk, so that whatever type is used should be boiled for three minutes. Use a large, shallow pan. Wipe off the top of the milk bottle with a clean piece of wet cheesecloth. Pour in the pan more milk than will be needed for the formula. Let the milk come to a boil, stirring constantly to prevent burning and the formation of a thick scum, until the milk has boiled for three minutes.

The water for the formula should be boiled and measured, the measured sugar added, and the whole mixed

with the boiled and measured milk. Stir, pour into the number of bottles required for twenty-four hours, stopper the bottles and set in a pan of cold water. Let cold water run into the pan until the milk in the bottles is cold. Then set the bottles in the colds: part of the refrigerator.

When a bottle is ready to be used, remove it from the refrigerator. Set sideways or on a piece of wood in a small, deep saucepan filled with cold water. Put the pan on the fire and when the water is boiling, the milk will usually be just about right for baby to take. Shake well before using. Milk should not be hot, but just pleasantly lukewarm.

This ceremony has stressed the handling of the milk. The bottles and nipples demand the most scrupulous care at all times and during the heat of the summer this attention is doubly imperative. Improperly cleaned bottles may harbor bacteria which contaminate the fresh supply of milk and give rise to those mysterious illnesses always blamed upon heat instead of preventable conditions of cleanliness.

—From "Your Baby and Mine," by Myrtle Meyer Eldred.

"How much room has that bungalow you rented?"

"Not much to live in, but lots for improvement."

A Good Community Hobby

A good community hobby is the fire department. And it is a hobby that pays every citizen dividends.

The days when second-rate "assembled" apparatus and untrained or partly trained volunteer personnel, were adequate, have definitely gone. Fire hazards grow greater every year. Increased use of power, petroleum products and machinery of all kinds in homes and in business, means that a fire has a better chance to start.

Good fire departments are the community's insurance against disaster—and, from the standpoint of value, are as essential as a fire policy. Tremendous strides have been made in the development of standard apparatus—apparatus capable of operating for hour after hour, under the most difficult conditions, without loss in efficiency.

The fire department is worth any citizen's time. It should be cultivated, trained and equipped in accordance with the highest standards. It should be publicized in the local press. It should be given every opportunity to perfect itself to the greatest possible degree.

A dollar spent for standard apparatus is money in every citizen's pocket. The number of towns that have been saved from absolute destruction by first-class fire departments would make a long list.

It's not so easy to withdraw the application when it was a porous plaster.

The clock tinker says he is always ready to restore good times.

2 Poison Types Needed For Control of Insects

Soft-Bodied Bugs Susceptible to Sprays; Others Must Eat It

There are two general types of insects—sucking and chewing insects. Chewing insects actually eat the plant tissues.

Most sucking insects are soft-bodied, and are easily killed with a good contact spray material coming in contact with them. Sucking insects reproduce very rapidly, so be sure that all parts of the plant are covered with the spray material.

Chewing insects are best controlled by stomach poisons. The entire foliage of the plant should be covered. As long as it remains on the foliage, the insects will be kept under control.

Insect attacks injure the plants by causing a weakened condition. As with human beings, healthy, well-fed plants have more recuperative power.

DR. WILLS HIS BONUS TO UNCLE SAM

Declaring "I do not desire that my patriotism for my country should be in any way paid for by the United States," Dr. Joseph Leidy, widely known physician, in his will, filed for probate Saturday, directed return of proceeds of his adjusted service certificates to the Government.

Dr. Leidy, who died July 6 at his home, Rosehill House, Penlyn, near Philadelphia, served as instructor and medical director of gas defense in the Thirtieth Division.

Overworked—idle gossip.

The milliner makes her plans on ahead.

The Newark Post

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

Issued Every Thursday at the Shop Called Kells
Newark, Delaware
By The Post Publishing Company.

Entered as second-class matter at Newark, Delaware,
under Act of March 3, 1879.
Make all checks to The Newark Post.

Telephones, 92 and 93
The Subscription price of this paper is \$1.50 per year in advance.
Single copies 4 cents.

We want and invite communications, but they must be signed by the
writer's name—not for publication, but for our information and protection.

**"Good Roads, Flowers, Parks, Better Schools, Trees,
Fresh Air, Sunshine, and Work for Everybody."**
—OUR MOTTO

JULY 21, 1932

Keep A Good Town Alive

Do you remember all of the good things said about Newark in the good old days? Of course you do. You helped say them. The town is the same as it always was, or even better, because it has grown considerably since then. If our town could speak it would cry out for the old-fashioned boosters—those loyal men and women, boys and girls that used to "whoop-er-up" for Newark and make the town knockers stand up and take notice.

What's become of the good old days? They are just what we make them. No man's town can do a thing until the people in it do something. A community is more than houses and stores; it is people. A farm is more than a piece of land; it is a family.

No citizen of Newark should be wholly content until he has done his part toward making the community represent the highest and most advanced type of civilization. To be content with Newark just as it is, desiring no progress, is a social error destructive of cooperative effort.

Drys, Wets and Others

This year of 1932 presents one of the most interesting political spectacles of the century. Prohibition is one cause of it all. There are radical drys and radical wets, both of whom hold the liquor question as paramount, but from different viewpoints. Then there are others leaning toward the dry side, but who believe that the liquor question from a political standpoint should not overshadow other momentous questions of state, and who, therefore will support their respective party platforms regardless of the views on Prohibition expressed therein.

We have faith that the American people, through the expression of their majority, will work out whatever is best. It is interesting to note, however, that almost overnight apparently millions of persons woke up as "wets," if we are to believe the major party platforms. These platforms undoubtedly are based upon a popular undercurrent of resentment at present conditions, and if they lead to any solution of the liquor problem within the next few years they will have served a good purpose. What this country needs is a speedy settlement of that question, whichever way it should be.

Ruralites' Generosity and Thoughtfulness for the Unemployed

We note with considerable amusement a demand among suburban residents for water mains. The question was brought up by State Senator E. B. Griffenberg at a meeting of the Better Government League of Delaware at a meeting of the Blue Rock Community Club, Gordon Heights, recently. Senator Griffenberg is, himself, a rural resident and he was addressing an audience of presumably thinking rural residents, at least persons of sufficient interest in civic affairs to attend a meeting of an organization consecrated to political improvement.

Senator Griffenberg's proposal to extend the Wilmington water facilities to the suburban sections thereabouts, seems to us a particularly striking example of human folly. People who live in such places as Gordon Heights and Richardson Park originally went there for no other reason than they thought a rural environment had distinct advantages over a city environment. They were quite aware of the fact that rural life also has its inconveniences, but they must have been convinced that these were fully outweighed by other considerations. They left the city because they did not like the city; now they want the city to be brought to them! The next request they make will very probably be for elevated trains and subways.

But there is a still more ridiculous aspect to the proposal. The residents of these sections, one is amazed to learn, are not requesting that they be given permission to build the water mains themselves, with money from their own pockets. The amazing plan is that the State shall build them! The proponents of this idea display a striking naivete; they evidently believe it is possible, in this rough old world, to get something for nothing. Why, may we ask, should the citizens in the remainder of New Castle County, or in the remainder of the State, be obliged to pay for water

mains in the rural communities of Wilmington. Really, the residents of suburban Wilmington are filled with overflowing with the milk of human kindness, but with the notable difference that their kindness applies to themselves alone.

In order to make the plan seem less ludicrous than it really is, Senator Griffenberg presented a couple of peculiar arguments in its support. First, he said that Wilmington has just finished a large reservoir and that it would be a logical step for the residents of the rural sections to take advantage of it. We wish to remind Senator Griffenberg that Wilmington built that reservoir because Wilmington thought it was necessary for her own needs. When the project was started, the public was not led to believe it was for the benefit of any group but residents of Wilmington. The proposal of the rural residents, if accepted, would be like a man building a large house for his growing family and then having all his relatives move in, just because they thought they should take advantage of his "increased facilities."

Mr. Griffenberg's second argument is that building the water mains would furnish employment to a large number of men. He evidently overlooked the fact that these men could be employed in a manner much more equitable to the rest of the citizens of the State. From the relief aspect, Senator Griffenberg's idea sounds very much like an attempt to capitalize on the economic distress in which Delaware is sharing.

We do not deny that it would be a good thing for the suburban residents to have water mains, in spite of the fact that this would constitute an advantage not especially fair to urban residents. But we do believe the rural residents should pay for what they get. Not long ago a delegation from the suburban sections appeared before the Levy Court to ask that the county install electric lights in their vicinities. They stated in urging the plan that Wilmington residents often motor through the suburbs and would appreciate the lights. As if anyone could take that argument seriously! Here again we may ask why unincorporated sections should be handed all the conveniences of a city without one penny of direct cost to them, when incorporated communities must pay for them out of their own pockets?

If the rural residents were to apply for a loan with which to install the improvements they want, we think the State might consider cooperating with them. As the proposal now stands, it has not the slightest bit of reason or fairness to justify it. If this program were to be carried out, there would be two classes of people in Delaware, one which rides free and one which pays its own way and the other fellow's, too. Would this be fair?

Quit Kicking and Go To Work

Continual howling about reduced earnings of many corporations is doing much to prolong the depression, intimidate the individual and drive money into hiding.

Why shouldn't corporation and private earnings fall below the peaks of two or three years ago? We were then living under abnormal conditions.

When an automobile salesman without any capital could open an expensive show room and sell automobiles as fast as he could get them, we were not living in normal times. When a bond salesman without any practical experience, capital or knowledge of the intrinsic value of the securities he handled, could open an office equipped with expensive furniture and oriental rugs, and sell securities, bonds, stocks, etc., to a clamoring public, and make money faster than he ever dreamed of, ordinary caution should have warned anybody conditions were not normal. When a real estate operator could take practically worthless land and sell it at fabulous figures which no normal crop value could justify, it should have been self-evident that there was something wrong. And so on through every line of industrial, agricultural and financial activity.

During ten years of inflation, countless persons came to think that by their own ability and shrewdness they were creating wealth for themselves by speculation when, as a matter of fact, most of them were creating nothing and saving nothing while they lived in a fool's paradise which they thought would last forever.

The majority of persons have more today than they had in pre-war times but they complain about having less because they are making comparisons on a false basis.

This is true of individuals and it is true of companies. Industrial concerns expanded beyond any normal requirements. They have endeavored to maintain operations on an inflated basis which cannot be done because there is no longer any artificial demand to maintain such production.

All over the nation, one-man industries and one-man farms are starting again on a deflated basis. You can drive through the country and see little "shacks" springing up on cheap land and in the far-away places. The occupants of these little homes are going to produce their living and gradually make a little surplus. The big farmers who bought high-priced land on the strength of high-priced crops, as well as the industries which built and equipped plants at peak prices and built up peak overheads, are all going to have to readjust themselves to the basis of the man who is starting at the bottom today. The laboring man who enjoyed wartime wages for the past decade, is in the same boat.

The same inflation that affected industry and the individual also affected government and taxation, and government is among the last to recognize conditions and reduce its mushroom expansion accordingly. The trouble with government is that its managers (our public officials and public servants) will not reduce their own functions voluntarily. The reduction will have to be forced by a tax-weary people who, after they have adjusted their own personal and business affairs, will turn to their governmental

STATESMAN OR POLITICIAN

RECENTLY there appeared among the editorials of a Wilmington newspaper a statement to the effect that the difference in the State of Delaware between a statesman and a politician is "that the first is working for the public while the second has the public working for him." From current rumors about the State such is the difference between Governor Buck and those who are endeavoring to prevent his renomination at the coming Republican primaries.

Facing a situation, caused by the prevailing economic conditions, where this State must readjust its present financial system in such a manner that the tax payments of our citizens will not be increased, the one man, conversant with the matter in all its phases, is being attacked because his opponents fear he will not distribute political favors for their benefit. One of the chief objectors has had at least his share of pickings from the public purse despite the efforts of Governor Buck to bring legislative expenses within reasonable limits. A perusal of such expenses, which were not within the province of the Governor to regulate, discloses there was paid to this objector for services rendered by him and his printing press during the session of 1929 the sum of \$17,397.85. At the last session of the General Assembly the legal advice of this objector who has publicly stated that Governor Buck is not his kind of a State Executive, cost the State some Three Thousand Dollars, while his printing press was catering to the needs of the legislative bodies to the amount of Sixteen Thousand, Eight Hundred Dollars. A statesman laboring in the interest of the public and a politician having the public laboring for him seems to be a reasonable conclusion.

This State is soon to be called upon to furnish direct relief to thousands of its citizens and such relief should be distributed without fear or favor for the best interests of all the people. The difference between a statesman and a politician will be seen in that Governor Buck is making preparation to meet these needs with the single thought of his public duty while his foes are seeking favors at the polls in return for daily sustenance paid for by our citizens. It is a sad commentary on our system of relief for the indigent to have them promise their votes to be able to satisfy their hunger.

Consistently insistent that the State budget for the present fiscal year shall be balanced the Statesman leads the way by taking a ten per cent cut in his salary while the politician insists on his own salary being paid in full and increases the number of jobholders while reluctantly granting to the taxpayer a slight reduction in the tax-rate made possible largely through State aid. The failing income of the State to meet the demands of its fixed expenditures will require the services of a statesman when the next General Assembly is called upon to consider the budget submitted by Governor Buck. Who could better meet the emergency? The man who has given four years of study to the State's fiscal system or the politician looking for jobs to be given his followers for services rendered. The answer to this question rests with the voters of our State who are called upon to meet the situation confronting them. It will not suffice to agree with the statesman as you must exercise your right to vote by registering the first three days before the primary election to thwart the aims of the politicians.

problems which in a large measure they have permitted to expand, by their own indifference, without check during the past decade.

Emphasizing the term "hard times" has become more or less a racket indulged in by a growing army of theorists who would remedy our ills through schemes which try to create employment at public expense, thereby further discouraging industry through exorbitant taxation, thus creating more unemployment. Most of our economic doctors are afraid to state in plain English that we are on a new basis; that products of all kinds will be selling at pre-war prices; that a large part of our unemployed are going to have to make employment for themselves at wages more nearly what they received before the war. Many of the jobs they enjoyed will never return because the conditions that produced them are gone forever unless we start another world-wide war, which would be a terrific price to pay to stimulate employment.

It may be hard medicine to take but it is reality and the sooner we recognize the conditions and adjust ourselves to them, the sooner will we conquer the depression by merely returning to more normal standards of living.

But beyond platforms and measures there lies that sacred realm of ideals, of hopes and aspirations, those things of the spirit, which make the greatness and the soul of the nation. These are our objectives and with unceasing effort, with courage and faith in Almighty God, they will be attained.

—Herbert Hoover.

Newark Team Beats Five Joins Nine, 13-5

Newark defeated Five Points in a thrilling baseball game on Frazer Field here last Saturday, 13 to 5. "Shorty" Chalmers was the individual star of the home team, slugging out a home run and engineering two double plays. He also made several brilliant catches. A large throng was on hand.

Two heads are better than one, especially if they are on silver dollars.

HORSE STEALING CAPITAL OFFENSE

Warning to horse thieves—At the late session of the Circuit Court of St. Francis County, Judge Bates presiding, a fellow by the name of Stevenson, was arraigned for horse-stealing (found guilty and sentenced to be executed on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., said an article in the Arkansas Gazette on February 1, 1932. There were three other indictments found against him for burglary and grand larceny.

NEW ELECTRIC FOUNTAINS ON ESTATE OF PIERRE S. DU PONT



New Electric Fountains, South of Horticultural Group, at Longwood, which will be one of the big features at the American Legion Pageant, "Building a Nation," to be presented July 21st, 22nd, and 23rd

FREE
SPRAYER with Every Can
of WHIZ

FOR FLIES, MOSQUITOES, ETC.

35c, 60c and \$1.00 Size

WHIZ GETS 'EM ALL

Other Insecticides

In all Regular Sizes

15c to 75c

Rhodes Drug Store

Newark, Delaware

The Optimist

After being shown the groups of bears, lions, and other wild animals in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences the other day, a little boy who lies in the southern part of the city asked where the cows were. Inquiry revealed that he never had seen a cow or a pig, though he was going on eight years old! And if a census of this sort were to be made in Philadelphia or any other large city, many little boys and girls would be found who never have seen either of these animals which are such common sights in the country.

We do not realize how much it would mean to such children to spend even a few days in the country, especially in summer-time. Not only would they have a chance to become acquainted with animals of which they have heard and read, but to drink in the wonders of a world new to eyes which know only brick or stone walls and paved streets. And these wonders present themselves in the form of beauty that feeds the soul as well as the mind and the body.

Nature is a balm as well as a teacher. Her manifold forms have healing power, and to the young mind, especially, they give great gifts which will bear fruit of benefits long after childhood has become a memory.

Every child should have a chance to go into the country for a while in summer, not only to learn what cows and pigs look like, but to catch the "feel" of the open world; of the wide sky and the long sweep of rolling fields. Such things as there are to be seen and learned are among the common denominators of happiness, and even in hard times we should make an effort to see that they are made available to those boys and girls who thus far have been deprived of them.—Leigh Mitchell Hodges.

CENTRAL AIRPORT LIKE TRAIN DEPOT

Plane Travelers as Matter-of-Fact in Attitude as Trolley Riders; Precision Is Feature

"A round trip to Washington, please," said the man with the suitcase.

"Yes, sir," answered the neatly uniformed dispatcher in the ticket office at Central Airport, Philadelphia, getting the ticket from a drawer under the counter.

"When is the next plane?"

"Twenty-five. It's coming in now," said the dispatcher, completing the sale. "I'll put you in seat No. 8."

The man nodded approval, took the ticket and strolled out of the office. Slowly he walked under the canvas marquee to a small gate. A knot of people, the other passengers, were there.

No Excitement About It

The plane, a ten-passenger trimotored Stinson, landed perfectly and taxied up to the gate. A dispatcher opened the gate, placed a small ladder by the door of the plane and opened the door. Three passengers alighted.

The others boarded the plane. The dispatcher collected the tickets, handed a weather report and a manifest to the pilot. Again the plane taxied across the large field and took off.

Such scenes are enacted constantly at Central Airport, one of the largest airports in the East.

The efficiency and the matter-of-factness about it all are striking to the observer. The passengers come and go with no more excitement than one boards a bus, trolley car or train.

One of the most important func-

tionaries at the airport is the dispatcher. Eastern Air Transport employs four; Ludington Air Lines, four; and Transcontinental and Western Air, four. These are the three lines operating through Central Airport.

Thirty-one Flights Daily Schedule

The dispatchers make up hourly weather reports for the pilots and check the weather with them. They handle tickets and reservations, announce arrival and departure of planes through a loud-speaker system and handle communications between airports and pilots.

A total of thirty-one scheduled planes pass daily through this airport. The hours from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. are busiest, when twelve planes pass through on scheduled stops.

More than 200 acres of ground, runways more than 2500 feet in length, a giant light, beacons and the latest equipment of all kinds make this one of the best-equipped airports in the country.

Ludington Air Lines operates a light signal system by which planes not on scheduled stops may stop. There are two lights on the roof of the office, one facing north, the other south.

A plane landing has the right of way to one taking off, and left-hand turns around the airport before landing make it possible for absolute safety when two or more planes are in the air simultaneously.

Delaware Crop Acreage Smaller Than 1931

The acreage of important Delaware field crops this year is slightly smaller than last year, being estimated at 422,000 acres on July 1, according to Richard C. Ross, agricultural statistician for Delaware. Last year about 428,000 acres were harvested. These figures do not include acreage devoted to fruit, truck, or canning crops.

The biggest cut in acreage is in wheat, the area for harvest being estimated at 81,000 acres, compared with 91,000 acres harvested last year. Sweet potato acreage fell off from about 8,000 acres to 7,000.

The hay crop will be cut from close to 66,000 acres, or five per cent more than last year, and the acreage of corn is estimated to be about 4 per cent greater than last year. The actual acreage of corn this year is about 152,000 acres, compared with 146,000 acres last year. Potato acreage is also expanded this year.

Condition of corn and hay crops are above average, and average or better yields are in prospect. Condition of other field crops is below average. Wheat yields have been disappointing this year, averaging only about 15.5 bushels per acre. The ten-year average is 17.5 bushels. Prospects for potatoes and sweet potatoes are none too good at present and these crops are expected to yield below average.

Conditions of tree fruits are spotted throughout the State and crops considerably smaller than harvested last year are expected. However, present indications point to fruit crops only slightly smaller than average. The peach crop is forecast at 258,000 bushels, which compares with average production of 278,000 bushels, but is only about half as large as the 1931 crop. The apple crop will probably be about a third smaller than last year, being forecast at 1,265,000 bushels. Conditions of grapes is slightly below average, but the bearing capacity of vines is increasing slowly and a crop slightly larger than last year is in prospect.

United States Crop Report, July 1

Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board show a marked readjustment of crop acreages to the low prices of cash crops, to the loss of 5 million acres of winter wheat seeded last fall and to the more favorable moisture conditions in the spring wheat states. The total acreage of crops harvested

this year is expected to be 1 or 2 per cent above that harvested last year, but about one per cent less than in either 1929 or 1930. Present prospects point to yields of crops not far from the average of recent years. The general outlook at this time is for sharply lower production of wheat, beans and tobacco of which substantial supplies have been carried over from last year's crop, a materially increased production of feed grains, a hay crop only slightly below average, a moderately light crop of fruits, a potato crop about the same as that of last year, and a supply of commercial vegetables below that of last year chiefly because of reduced production of crops grown for canning.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms in the United States on July 1, 1932, is estimated as 8.04 per cent of the crop of 1931, or about 71,925,000 bushels, as compared with 31,865,000 bushels on July 1, 1931, and 26,741,000 bushels, the average stocks of wheat on July 1 for the five years, 1924-1928.

Indispensable Foods

When the family budget must be curtailed, the amount of care exercised in buying foods must be increased.

Certain foods are essential to the health of both adults and children. Among these are cereals, citrus fruits, leafy vegetables, eggs and—most important of all—first-quality milk.

Milk in its various forms contributes more than half the total calcium consumed in the ordinary American diet. It is the greatest of the bone builders. According to health authorities, better health is often enjoyed by thin children who have been properly fed with milk and fruits, than by children of normal weight who over-indulge in filling and fattening foods.

Milk belongs on every table. The housewife should take every precaution to make sure that it comes from a responsible source of supply, and is of unquestioned purity.

WOOD ASHES AID ASTERS

A dressing of wood ashes about the asters will be helpful. Sprinkle it on the cucumbers to drive away bugs and a rain will wash it into the soil as fertilizer.

The Home and That Boy of Yours

By F. H. CHELEY

BOYS ARE PERSONS

BOYS are very much more than "appetites with skins pulled over them." They are very much more than measles, mumps, skinned noses and empty stomachs. They are embryo personalities; they are individuals in the unfolding; they are bundles of instincts and emotions that crave confidence, sympathy, understanding, recognition, placement, and a place to grow. They are embryo personalities who long to achieve, make a place for themselves, come into new and thrilling experiences and rises to efficient adulthood; and because they are all of these and more, they are necessarily always coming into more or less violent conflict with their environment, people, places, things.

A boy has great plans, unrealistic hopes, aspirations. He also has unfortunately, endless fears, as well as joys and sorrows and feelings which have a way of being hurt and thwarted, just as do those of his parents. The way he behaves is merely his individual reaction to the environment in which he finds himself largely, by no choosing of his own. He is superactive, drawn on by deep instinctive urges of nature to contact everything and everybody about him and to find out, by one means or another, all about everything. He hungers for free, exuberant self expression. He wants to taste and smell and "feel" everything he can get in contact with; he desires to make every part of his body respond to his wishes; he longs to be strong and vital; he is hungry to manipulate and construct and create. He loves to fight (unless his fighting has been utterly inhibited). Competition is food to his soul. He hates the commonplace and routine; he enjoys bartering and selling; craves the companionship of others of his kind; he is fascinated with pots and hobbies of every kind and sort and fairly glows over his collection of stamps, coins, and whatnots. His emotional life is gratified and thwarted pretty much as is adult life. He is a really, truly person and should be treated as such rather than as a "scamp," or a "woman's darling," as the case may be or our own emotional tides dictate—a person with inalienable rights—a grown up adult in the making. Why then make a toy or a lap dog or a little villain out of him? Tell me that!

We cannot trample initiative in a boy and then expect it to function later on.

We cannot ignore self-esteem and self-respect and self-confidence and self-control in a boy and then expect it to function later on.

We cannot smother a sensitive, unfolding flower and then expect it to proudly raise its head at a later time and bloom in all its glory—not so.

From the very beginnings of life we must reverence and conserve personality.

(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Early Apples and Your Winter Pantry

Now is the season for early apples. They are delicious in flavor but do not keep well. Why not can and dry some for your winter pantry, queries Miss Pearl MacDonald, Extension Service, University of Delaware.

There are three ways of canning apples:

1. Pare, quarter and core, wash, pack in jars, cover with hot syrup, put on rubber and cover (but not tightly), sterilize by wash boiler method 15 minutes. Count the time from the point when water around the jars actually boils. For syrup, use 1 part sugar to 2 or 3 parts of water depending upon the tartness of apples.

2. Cook quarters in syrup or bake in oven, and proceed as above, sterilizing 5 minutes.

3. Prepare apple sauce as for table, pack in jars, sterilizing 5 minutes. Do not strain the apple sauce.

Apples are among our fresh foods that are most easily dried. In this year, when it is desirable to have an ample supply of fruits and vegetables for use this winter, why not dry some of these early apples? This will save your containers for other fruits and vegetables which cannot be so easily dried.

To dry apple: Pare, core, wash, cut in slices about one-third inch thick. Or, pare, core as for baked apples and cut in thin slices crosswise. Drop into cold water to which has been added one tablespoonful of salt to the gallon. This prevents apples from discoloring so much. Remove from water, wipe off excess moisture with clean, absorbent cloth. Spread on pans or trays one layer thick and expose to rays of sun or oven heat, which should be kept at a low, even temperature. If apples are to be dried in the sun, it is often well to put them in the oven a few hours until the skin covering forms on them, and then put them in the sun. As the fruit dries, stir

WAYS TO USE APPLES

Baked Ham with Stuffed Apples

Trim off a portion of the fat from a slice of ham one inch in thickness. Rub with brown sugar, place in a shallow baking pan, and dot with whole cloves. Peel and core tart apples, put one teaspoon of seeded and cut raisins in each cavity, then fill with brown sugar, dot with butter, and place around the ham. Pour in half cup of boiling water, cover, and bake until the meat is tender.

Apple Whip

Core, quarter and stem four large tart apples; sweeten to taste, and chill. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and dry; add the apples and flavor to taste and beat again. Turn into a baking dish and bake in moderate oven. Serve hot or cold with plain or whipped cream and sugar.

Apple Custard

One pint milk; 3 eggs, slightly beaten; 4 tablespoons sugar; ¼ teaspoon salt; grated rind of half a lemon; 1 cup grated raw apple. Heat the milk steaming hot and pour it into a mixture of the eggs, sugar, salt and grated lemon rind. Add the grated apple to the milk mixture and pour into a baking dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake in a very moderate oven as you do any custard.

Oxford Apples

Pare, core and quarter tart apples and boil in very little water. Mash and add one tablespoon of butter, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of fine bread crumbs, the yolks of four eggs, and the whites of two eggs beaten light. Pour into a baking dish and cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Brown in a slow oven.

Plant English Daisies and Perennials Now

Prompt Action Assures Good Growth to Withstand Winter

July is a good time to plant English daisies. This is true also of some of the pansies and other perennials which, with the English daisies, are to be wintered for bloom next year. All of these flowers, as a matter of fact, can be planted as late as September 1 and still produce fair-sized plants for wintering. Seeds sown early, however, produce stronger plants which winter better than those planted late. Moreover, the plants started earlier will produce more bloom the following spring.

The main precaution to take in planting seeds now is to make sure that there is enough moisture present to insure good germination. Bear in mind that the ground dries out rapidly in mid-summer and that germination is not likely to take place in unshaded seed beds. Since most flower seeds are fairly small in size they must be sown close to the ground surface and without too much covering. Among the various seed coverings available to the gardener, burlap is one of the best.

Mulch paper also will be found useful for the summer sowing of fine seeds. When this material is laid see that not more than one inch is left between the strips for sowing seeds. Too much paper will tend to draw moisture close to the soil surface and keep it in a condition conducive to good seed germination. Then, by laying burlap over the narrow rows between the strips of mulch paper where

the seed is sown, ideal conditions for the germination of most perennials will have been provided.

Pansy seeds will not germinate well if the soil temperature runs over 70 degrees Fahrenheit. A good method of keeping the soil temperature below this mark is to shade the beds with a lath frame placed about six inches above the mulch paper or seed bed. Then provide cold frames in which to plant the seedlings, for most perennials need protection if the best results in carrying them through the winter are to be obtained. Seedlings from seed sown now should be ready to transplant in August or at least by September 1.—A. C. McLean.

SUMMER INSPECTION PAYS IN HEATING EFFICIENCY

During the summer the prudent homeowner will call on a heating contractor to make inspection of the radiator-heating plant. Most hot-water and steam boilers are fitted with regulators to control dampers. The operation of the chains and pulleys should be checked and worn parts replaced.

If the boiler door is warped or cracked, it should be replaced, since a door that is hard to close often results in the loss of draft as well as the inability to control the fire. Hinge pins should be examined carefully. Grates should be checked.

If inspection reveals excessive accumulation of flue dirt, this should be removed in the spring. If this is delayed until the end of the summer, a thin layer of corroded iron will peel off with the soot. Soot should be scraped from the smokepipe, and all ashes and refuse should be taken from the ashpit and dropped.

... Compare and Save

These are but a few of the scores of values at A&P this week. Shop at your nearest store and COMPARE! You'll be surprised and thrilled at what a small sum will buy in good things to eat.

Big Ripe (1/2-melon 18c) **Watermelons 35c**

Nearly Fresh Corn 29c 6 ears 15c
Fancy Slicing Tomatoes - 2 9c
Iceberg Lettuce - 2 heads 15c
New Potatoes - 10 lb 19c
New Yellow Onions 2 lb 5c
Fresh Lima Beans 2 lb 19c
Calif. Oranges 1 doz 29c
Calif. Honey Melons 3 for 25c

PRUDENCE
Beef and Lamb Stew or Corned Beef Hash 23c

Nectar Tea MIXED BLEND 1-lb pkg 8c 1-lb pkg 15c
Nectar Tea Orange Pekoe and India-Ceylon Java Blends 1-lb pkg 13c 1-lb pkg 25c
Encore Spaghetti Just heat—then eat! 5c
Sultana Peanut Butter A delicious spread with bread and butter! 1-lb jar 15c

Arrow Special BREW Hits the spot! 6 bottles 25c

Del Monte Peaches Sliced or Halved 1-lb size can 15c
Sunnyfield Family or Pastry Flour 5-lb bag 15c 12-lb bag 29c
Yukon Club PALE DRY or GOLDEN Ginger Ales 3 bottles 25c
Earl Brand Fancy Fruits for Salad 1-lb size can 23c

A REGULAR 25c VALUE—Buy one or more for cellar, ward or garage. WHILE THEY LAST!
CLEAN-SWEEP Brooms 19c

Easy Task Soap Chips Gives you more and longer-lasting suds! 2 lb 15c
Super Suds "Beads of Soap" 3 small pkgs 23c 10-pkg 15c
International Salt Plain or Iodized 3 pkgs 10c
Cake Flour Pillsbury's, Sweet Down, Gold Medal 2-lb pkgs 23c

VACUUM PACKED (Specially Priced for this Week-End!)
Boscul Coffee 1 lb tin 29c

New Pack Cut String Beans 10-lb can 25c
Schimmel's Pure Grape Jelly 8-oz jar 10c
Ann Page PURE FRUIT Preserves Assorted Assorted 1-lb jar 15c
N. B. C. DAIRY FILLED Wafers or Nabisco 2 pkgs 15c

Economical to serve—delicious in taste!
MORGAN Brand CREAMED Chipped Beef 2 cans 25c
CREAMED Chicken 2 cans 23c

FREE! A Beautiful, Delicately Tinted GREEN GLASS RELISH DISH
with Each Purchase of a 16-oz Jar of MRS. SCHLORER'S PICKLES or RELISHES
16-oz jar 19c
You Save 13c On This Special 1c Sale!
1-37c-16-oz jar—HELLMANN'S Mayonnaise
1-14c-8-oz jar—HELLMANN'S French Dressing
both for 36c

The new breakfast cereal, "popped" from selected whole grain!
Wheat & Rice Pops 2 pkgs 19c

Lucky Strike—C mel—Old Gold—Chatterfield—Raleigh—Herbert Tarayton
CIGARETTES
Carton of 10 pkgs **\$1.25** 2 pkgs 25c
Lucky Strike, Old Gold or Chatterfield 100 Cigs 27c
4 pkgs of 50 Cigs 1.08
"WINGS" Cigarettes (pkg 10c) Cart. of 10 pkgs 95c
Timely Preserving Needs! MASON JARS
PINTS QUARTS
—doz 75c —doz 85c
Jar Caps 1 doz 12c
Rubber Rings 1 doz 9c
Pure Paraffine Wax 1 lb 9c
Jelly Glasses 1 doz 39c
Certo 5-lb Jar 8-oz bot 29c
Rajah Vinegar 1 White 1 doz 40c

FRIDAY'S BIG ONE DAY SPECIALS!
Clicquot Club 2 full pt 25c
Pale Dry or Golden **GINGER ALES**—also Sarsaparilla No hot deposit
... And An Extra One-Day Special—For Friday Only!
Fancy Celery Hearts bunch 5c
—These special prices effective only on Friday, July 21st—

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

These prices effective in A. & P. Store in Newark, July 21st, 22nd, 23rd

Let it not be forgotten that since its inception the present Administration has made every effort to reduce expenditures, eliminate useless and inefficient bureaucracy and to prevent the enactment of legislation which tends to jeopardize the welfare of the taxpayer. The President has never failed to wield the power when legislation detrimental to the Nation's credit or posing an unnecessary strain upon the citizens' purse was upon him.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

Lesson for July 24

THE DELIVERANCE AT THE RED SEA

LESSON TEXT—The Lord is my strength and my help, and he is become my salvation. Psalm 124:8.

PRIMER TEXT—Walking Through the Sea.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—New Israel: New Freedom.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How God Uses His People.

Lesson in Strained Circumstances

1. Deliver out of the hand of Egypt. The Israelites were in the land of Egypt, and they were in bondage. The Lord saw their affliction, and he heard their cry. He sent Moses and Aaron to Pharaoh, and he said to him, "Let my people go." But Pharaoh said, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice?"

2. The Lord smote the Egyptians with all manner of plagues. The Lord said to Moses, "I will send all manner of plagues upon the Egyptians. And they will know that I am the Lord." So the Lord sent plagues upon the Egyptians, and they were afflicted.

3. The Lord brought the Israelites out of Egypt. The Lord said to Moses, "I will bring the Israelites out of Egypt, and I will bring them into the land which I swore to give to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." So the Lord brought the Israelites out of Egypt, and they went into the wilderness.

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"The Fans' Side"

By Casey Cline

SPINNING THE SPORT WHEEL

Babe Ruth recently announced that in 1931 he will retire from active playing and become a baseball manager. It is said that the "Big Bam" has his eye on the Boston Red Sox. If Ruth has half the success as a pilot as he has had during his long and brilliant diamond career, the "Hub City" fans are going to see some more world series played in "Beantown."

After slumping last year, Tony Lazzeri has come back with a bang. This colorful Italian has been one of the biggest factors in the success of the New York Yankees so far this season. Tony is credited with molding the team into a winning unit just as he did when other Yankee clubs rode to fame under the late Miller Huggins.

The playing of the Pittsburgh Pirates is surprising to everyone including the fans in Pittsburgh. Paul Waner's batting streak, the return of Meis to the pitching staff, the general good work of the chucking corps, Dave Barbee's timely hitting, and the fine keystone combination of Vaughn and Piet are the main reasons why the Pirates are leading the National League.

The Olympic Games without Paavo Nurmi don't seem complete. Every sportsman in the country is hoping that the great Finn will be vindicated of the professional charges now held against him.

What price glory? Molla Mallory, former tennis champion, is out of a job and reported penniless, which proves that tennis is just an amateur game after all.

Whole Ham a Boon to Busy Hostess

"One of the best ways to make entertaining a pleasure is to plan simple foods, foods that need little attention," says Inez S. Wilson, home economist, and her first suggestion for the hostess is a baked whole ham.

Usually there is plenty of time to bake the ham the day before, or if not, it may be baked in the cool of the morning before the guests arrive. With a baked ham reposing in the refrigerator, the hostess need never worry if she and her guests play golf longer than usual, for it will take only a few minutes to prepare lunch or dinner.

Here are some suggestions for using left-over baked ham.

Creamed Ham and Mushrooms on Toast

2 cups baked ham, diced
1/2 pound fresh mushrooms
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
Salt and pepper

Wash, peel and cut up the mushrooms. Fry until browned in the butter. Remove the mushrooms. Add flour to the butter and stir until smooth. Add milk and cook until it begins to thicken. Add salt and pepper, diced ham and mushrooms to this sauce. When thoroughly heated, serve on rounds of toast.

Shredded Ham With Currant Jelly Sauce

1 cup cold cooked ham, cut in strips
1/2 cup cooking sherry
1/2 cup currant jelly
Melt butter and currant jelly. Add the shredded ham, sherry, and a few grains of cayenne and simmer about 5 minutes.

Ham and Pineapple en Casserole

Slices of baked ham
1 can sliced pineapple
Sweet potatoes
Brown sugar

Pare and partially cook sweet potatoes in water. (This may be done ahead of time.) Place the slices of ham in a buttered casserole dish. Cover with pineapple slices. On top of these, arrange the sweet potato halves. Sprinkle them with brown sugar. Add water to the pineapple juice, and cover over all. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until sweet potatoes are done and the ham is heated through, about 20 minutes.

Ham Salad

1 cup baked ham, diced
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces
1 green pepper
Mayonnaise
Lettuce
Paprika
Celery tips for garnishing

Dice baked ham, celery, and half of the green pepper and moisten with mayonnaise. Pile in a mound in the center of a lettuce cup. Cut the remaining half of the green pepper into shreds. Decorate the salad with the shreds, paprika and celery tips.

FIRE! Is such an emergency you need help quickly... A telephone brings it without delay.

Let a telephone protect your home and family. You can have one for less than a dime a day!

Time To Clean House

The new Federal tax bill is in effect and the public is beginning to pay on every hand to maintain a wartime cost of government in sorely depressed peace times.

Various states are in the same position as the Federal government.

Within the last five years, according to a list recently issued, 122 cities in the United States, along with 104 counties and improvement districts, have defaulted on principal or interest of their bonded debts. Since that list was issued, Chicago has announced default of \$900,000 of bonds and interest, along with statement that there is a delinquency of \$99,000,000 in 1930 taxes for Chicago and Cook County.

The people begin to realize that public indebtedness which they pay by taxing themselves, is due largely to burdens which they themselves demanded or encouraged.

Cities have been loaded down with innumerable "services to the public." A study of these innovations has been made for Detroit by William Anderson, and his findings are equally applicable to practically every large city in the country.

Detroit was chartered in 1824 and from then to 1861 established 17 city activities which were fundamental functions of government for all the people.

From 1862 to 1880, it added 14 other functions, largely indispensable.

From 1881 to 1900, it added 34 functions, many of which began to branch away from governmental functions into special services for special classes.

From 1900 on, more than 100 functions have been added, covering almost every conceivable activity from operating industries in competition with private citizens and taxpayers, to furnishing social services of all descriptions.

Most of the activities were worthy in purpose, but a pyramiding of governmental luxuries does not answer the question as to what happens when extravagant tax expenditures and a multiplicity of public servants and bureaucratic activities become impossible for property and income to bear.

Many families are now doing without luxuries which they enjoyed during the abnormal prosperity of a few years ago. They are eating simpler food, buying plainer clothes and using their automobiles longer. Government must do the same thing. Public officials should realize that they no longer have the same tax resources to draw on, any more than the private citizen has the same income he had a few years ago.

Taxation budgets have been balanced by increased taxation, rather than by increased economies and reduced governmental overhead. This process must be reversed and budgets balanced by bringing government expenses and taxation within the ability of the people and industry to pay, without hardship, out of normal peace time income.

Rural Fire Protection

The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, San Francisco, has published a pamphlet on Rural Fire Protection that deserves wide attention.

The pamphlet, which consists of recommendations of the California Rural Fire Institute, gives definite information as to the selection of equipment and the training of personnel. It pictures for communities interested in raising their standards of fire protection.

The "model" district is eight miles square. It should have four pieces of fire fighting apparatus, or four companies, each covering an area of four miles square. The companies are located in towns near the centers of their district, and are in charge of a captain and a lieutenant. The chief of the county may be the County Fire Warden and is in charge of all four departments.

Each company must have at least six men to respond to any fire, and three to five members live in the town where the apparatus is located. The territory is divided into four or more wards, and members must come to every fire in their ward. One member in each ward is designated as a crew leader. Alarms of fires are either telephoned to the chief, who then notifies the proper company, or to company headquarters, where a siren is located to give out the message. Each company holds a drill each month, and every spring and fall the entire department meets to discuss fire prevention and fire suppression methods.

A well organized fire department with standardized apparatus and a thoroughly trained, enthusiastic personnel, is as fine an asset as a community or a district can have. It should be remembered that when protection is considered, the best machinery is the cheapest in the long run. "Red paint" looks all right in parades—but it won't necessarily put out a fire. It is the machine under the paint that counts.

The Foundation of Prosperity

When national publications are appearing at from one-half to one-third of their inflated, post-war size, the Byron Times, published by Harry Hammond, at Byron, California, comes out with its 166-page 1932-1933 deluxe development edition showing the record of progress that is being made in Central California.

It would pay anyone to read this edition just to see that the future of the United States does not depend on the stock market or the politicians—its destiny lies in the hands of the producers of the products which provide necessities for our 125,000,000 population as well as a large part of the rest of the world.

This special edition pictures in minutest detail the activities that maintain the payrolls, provide the food and clothing and furnish the taxes to maintain government. Anyone reading it can see what a wonderful work a live publisher in a farming and manufacturing community can do to build public pride in local institutions and industries.

California owes a debt of gratitude to Editor Hammond and his able co-workers who have brought to the front such a record of assets upon which the future and prosperity of this nation rest and will go forward.

An Investment for Labor and Farm Homes

A dollar spent for road building is mostly an investment in labor.

About eighty per cent of road building funds goes into the pockets of workmen, either on the job or in industries providing food, machinery and supplies. It is estimated that during 1931 an average of two million men were employed in road work, which meant a living for some six million persons.

There has never been a better time to build farm-to-market roads than now, when the economic need for improved highways, especially in rural and farming areas, grows more intense. Prices for materials are at extremely low levels. Most important of all is the crying demand for jobs and more jobs for those who are out of work.

Every time a new road is built, or an old one improved in accord with modern design, social and economic progress is made. Fine weatherproof, bituminous surfaced roads can be built for five thousand dollars a mile and less, giving men employment and opening inaccessible areas for settlement.

The Republican platform is typically Republican in presenting to the nation sound plans for progress through tried and proven policies. It is clear out and constructive. It evades no issue and neglects no phase of American life. Its keynote is the rehabilitation of our country. This is no time to denounce and deplore. It is a time when every effort must be directed toward insuring better conditions in the interest of the welfare of all our citizens.

Blackhead Signs Vary In Turkeys

Separation of Old from Young Birds Considered Essential; Chickens Called Menace

There is a wide difference in the methods proposed by some of the State and Federal Research Bureaus in the treatment of blackhead in turkeys.

The disease is not definitely symptomatic, that is, not all affected birds show the blackhead, which has been generally accepted as the true and only symptom—as a matter of fact, very few birds do show this symptom. The affected bird commonly becomes inactive, droopy in appearance, shows less of appetite and frequently a persistent diarrhea, usually sulphur colored.

Young birds more frequently display the above symptoms of the disease but it must be remembered that adult birds are not immune by any means.

Chickens Spread Disease

The State of Ohio, through its poultryman, C. M. Ferguson, has indulged in considerable research in the causative and transmissible facts relating to this disease; it appears the cause is found in the organism *Histomonas meleagridis*. This organism is picked up from the ground previously infested by turkeys or chickens, or it may be contained in the fecal material from chickens, the chickens picking up the causative agent and again depositing it where turkeys can get it. Also, the cecal worm, a common parasite of both turkeys and chickens, may carry the blackhead organism, which is picked up by the susceptible turkey and developed in the ordinary way.

Where the blackhead organism is carried in the egg of the cecal worm it will live in the ground over winter, otherwise it will not, for sunshine and drying will kill it. Since cecal worms are very commonly present in chickens the presence of chickens anywhere near turkey ranges presents quite a problem.

Control Difficult

Ohio station states that many remedies have been suggested but none of them have been demonstrated to be of value. It is stated also that the cecal worm is not an essential host to the blackhead organism—its removal will be an aid of lowering the ravages of the disease but not an insurance against it.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Highway Department, at its office, Dover, Del., until 2:00 o'clock P. M., Eastern Standard Time, August 2, 1932, and at that place and time publicly opened for contracts involving the following approximate quantities:

Contract 255
Tulls School-Woodland—2 Mi.
1/2 Acres Clearing
1/2 Acres Grubbing
2 Miles Grading (Lump Sum)
500 Cu. Yds. Borrow
1100 Tons Traffic Bound Slag
100 Lin. Ft. 15 in. C. M. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 18 in. R. C. Pipe
120 Lin. Ft. 18 in. R. C. Pipe
80 Lin. Ft. 24 in. R. C. Pipe

Contract 256
Slag Surfacing
Cowgills Corner-Leipsic—4 Mi.
4 Miles Grading (Lump Sum)
1 1/2 Acres Clearing
1 1/2 Acres Grubbing
3000 Cu. Yds. Borrow
2200 Tons Traffic Bound Slag
300 Lin. Ft. 15 in. C. M. Pipe
150 Lin. Ft. 15 in. R. C. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 18 in. R. C. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 24 in. R. C. Pipe
30 Lin. Ft. 30 in. R. C. Pipe

Contract 257
Slag Surfacing
Smith's School-Staytonville—6 1/2 Mi.
6 1/2 Miles Grading (Lump Sum)
4 Acres Clearing
4 Acres Grubbing
3000 Cu. Yds. Borrow
1500 Tons Traffic Bound Slag
400 Lin. Ft. 15 in. C. M. Pipe
220 Lin. Ft. 15 in. R. C. Pipe
150 Lin. Ft. 18 in. R. C. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 24 in. R. C. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 24 in. R. C. Pipe
60 Lin. Ft. 36 in. R. C. Pipe

Contract "Z"
Seed and Fertilizer
45 Tons Fertilizer
2484 Lbs. Perennial Ryegrass
1012 Lbs. Timothy
704 Lbs. Reclaimed Red Top
484 Lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass
352 Lbs. Red Fescue

Above and subsequent contracts will be governed by the 1932 Specifications. Performance of contract shall commence within ten (10) days after execution of the contract and be completed as specified.

All labor employed on these contracts shall be legal residents of the State of Delaware, and special provisions for use of machinery is provided in each proposal.

Monthly payments will be made for 90 per cent of the construction completed each month.

Bidders must submit proposals upon forms provided by the Department.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a surety bond, certified check, or money to the amount of at least ten (10) per cent of the total amount of the proposal.

The envelope containing the proposal must be marked "Proposal for the construction of State Highway Contract No."

The contract will be awarded or rejected within twenty (20) days from the date of opening proposals.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Complete sets of plans and specifications may be obtained after July 25, 1932, upon receipt of two dollars (\$2.00) for each contract, which amount will not be refunded. STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, (29) Dover, Delaware 7,21,2t

Tobacco has given some promise as a method of reducing cecal worm infestation, at the rate of 2 per cent by weight of tobacco dust added to 100 pounds of mash.

Chenopodium, 0.1 cubic centimeters to 5 cubic centimeters of cottonseed oil, can be given a bird weighing 1 1/2 pounds, or mix one teaspoonful of chenopodium with six fluid ounces of cottonseed oil and give one-third ounce to a bird weighing 3 pounds. To administer use a rectal syringe.

Prevention is the safe way to raise turkeys. Keep the old birds away from the young. Hatch eggs in an incubator.—F. V. L. Turner.

HOOVER GETS BILL TO CUT BONUS LOAN INTEREST

The Senate Saturday sent to the White House a bill reducing the interest rate on veterans' bonus certificate loans from 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent and permitting loans on certificates less than two years old.

Many a candidate that promises to "do his duty as he sees it" develops poor eye-sight after he is elected.

LOST

LOST—Two blankets and sweater, July 16, between New London and Marshallton. Reward.

GEO. GOUGH,
6021 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED

FARM WANTED—Will trade desirable home in Wilmington for farm. W. E. BROAD,
1802 Woodlawn Ave.,
Wilmington, Del.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Rooms.
7,21,2t 69 W. Delaware Ave.

FOR RENT—4 rooms, private bath, very desirable location; will share a screened in porch.
WM. HUGGINS,
24 Delaware Ave.

FOR RENT—House, No. 8 Prospect avenue. All conveniences.
FRANK GARADWA,
105 N. College Avenue.

FOR RENT—6 room house with garage, 9 Choate St.
WM. HUGGINS,
24 Delaware Ave.

FOR RENT—House, 370 S. College Ave., 7 rooms and bath, garage. Possession at once. Apply
S. HOLLIS MORRIS,
372 S. College Ave.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Apartment on Quality Hill, three rooms and bath. Heat, screens, shades, included. General Electric refrigerator and garage, if desired. Apply
MRS. EDW. W. COOCH,
Coach's Bridge, Del.
Phone Newark 397 R.3.

FOR SALE or RENT—Brick house, 28 Center street, 6 rooms, bath, electricity, telephone, gas, hot water heat, front and back porches, double garage. Apply
CHAS. F. WALTON,
Phone 151-J-1. R. 1, Newark.
6,23,tf.

FOR RENT—House on Prospect Ave., 6 rooms and bath, heat, light, and all conveniences. Apply
GEO. W. KRAPP,
16 Prospect Ave.

FOR RENT—Small house, electric and water. Apply
L. HANDLOFF
2,25,tf.

FOR RENT—Apartment, with private bath; also rooms for light housekeeping, 155 E. Main street. Apply
Phone 61-J. M. P. MALCOM,
11,12,tf. 340 S. College Ave.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—200,000 Finest Cabbage Plants. Several varieties. 100—15c; 1,000—\$1.25.

McNICOLS NURSERY,
Lewes, Del.

FOR BABY CHICKS, place your order now for future delivery with
MURRAY POULTRY FARM,
R. 2, Newark, Del.

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

WE HAVE a full line of Newtown Coal and Oil Brooders, also all sizes of The New Dandy Brooders. Be sure to look them over before buying.
MURRAY POULTRY FARM,
Newark, Delaware.

Estate of Laura B. Sullivan, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Laura B. Sullivan, late of Pencader Hundred, Deceased, were duly granted unto Jonathan Irvin Dayett on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1932, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1933, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
CHARLES B. EVANS, Esq.,
Citizens Bank Bldg.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

JONATHAN IRVIN DAYETT,
5,26,10t. Executor.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

The question of duty is one of the most serious. On that pivot swings the usefulness and destiny.

We spend too much time ringing the bells of earth, and not enough the bells of heaven.—Quoted by Hanna.

The purpose firm is equal to the task. Who does the best his circumstances allow, does well, acts nobly, and does no more.—Young.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT PRIZES
to be given at 8.30, new time on
Friday nights, during Balance
of Summer

COMMUNITY STORES, INC.

Kerosene
12c gal.

PICNIC SHOULDERS **SMOKED** **lb 7½c**
LARGE SIZE

Smoked **Hams** String lb **11c** **Eggs** 20c doz--- 2 doz 39c **Bacon** in lb **10c**
Ends piece

PRIZE WINNERS LAST WEEK—Mrs. E. Smith, W. H. Dean, J. H. Johnson, Mrs. M. Malcom, Jas. Hicks, E. Johnson, Ida Blansfield, W. E. Wilson, E. Cronshank, Mrs. H. Clough, Mae Morgan, J. Johnson, J. Hicks, C. Morrison, H. Herbener, Molly Dill, A. H. White, M. Dill, S. Gravenor, Ida Tweed, J. Campbell, Mrs. C. Dennison, J. W. Walridge, Mrs. L. Hill, I. Blansfield, J. R. Kennedy, M. Lewis, Mrs. C. I. Richards, I. Blansfield, Doctor Downes, M. Wakefield, B. Dickerson, Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. C. I. Richards, G. W. Krapf, Mary Morgan, L. J. Smith, Chester Windle, S. Dill, Frank Rutter.

CIGARETTES carton **\$1.25**
2 pkgs 25c

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FLY SPRAYS OF ALL KINDS
for all kinds of insects

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DOLGE ANT KILLER
SURE DEATH TO ANTS

Jackson's
Hardware Store
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"B & M Remedy" Fraud Says Federal Jury

Following a trial which lasted more than three weeks, the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, July 19, upheld the Federal Food and Drug Administration's allegations of the falsity and fraudulency in the labeling of "B & M External Remedy," a product of the F. E. Rollins Company, Boston, Mass. The action involved the seizure, in August, 1931, of bottles of the patent medicine. Continued enforcement of the Federal Food and Drug Act largely depended on the decision in this case, according to W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The amendment defines as misbranded any drug preparation bearing both false and fraudulent claims for the cure, prevention or mitigation of disease, if the article is shipped in interstate or import trade.

"B & M External Remedy," a liniment composed essentially of water, turpentine, ammonia, and eggs, was labeled with remedial claims for such serious diseases as tuberculosis, rheumatism, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Stocks of the remedy had been seized on three previous occasions and the company was, in these cases, involved in legal proceedings. The claimant, the F. E. Rollins Company, was represented in counsel by Melvin M. Johnson, president of the company, and by Attorney George S. Yost, Baltimore, Md. Samuel E. Sobeloff, district attorney, was counsel for the Government. The case was tried before Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

"The manufacturer claimed that, although the constituents of his prepa-

ration were not at all uncommon, when combined in the particular formula employed, they took on some 'mysterious power,' said Mr. Campbell. "Under oath, he testified that he could not understand why this was so and that no one else in his company could. He brought to the stand some 20 witnesses who claimed to have been cured or benefited by the use of the liniment in the treatment of tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, and other diseases. The prosecution subsequently proved that some of the witnesses were still suffering from the diseases which they claimed the liniment had cured. The Government introduced as witnesses several leading medical authorities, all of whom testified that, according to the consensus of reliable medical opinion, such a product could not possibly have any value in the treatment of the maladies. They additionally testified that no drug nor combination of drugs which could cure tuberculosis, and other diseases mentioned on the label, was known to medical science."

For the purpose of identifying the authenticity of certain correspondence, Mr. Campbell was called to the stand by the company on one of the early days of the trial.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Chesnut adopted the standard dictionary meaning of the word, "remedy," as implying a substance which has substantial worth in the cure of disease. The claimant had argued that the word should be interpreted as implying an agent which would have some merit, however little, in the treatment of the disease. The decision of the jury was not based merely upon the falsity of labeling, but that body was charged by the judge with deciding the facts as to whether

11 STATES ACT ON DRY LAW

While Congress Plays Politics They Undertake to Solve Problem by Vote; 6 Already Have Repealed Enforcement

While Congress is playing politics with the liquor issue, many of the States are quietly taking the problem into their own hands, so far as they are able, in a thoroughly purposeful manner.

No fewer than eleven States have already arranged to give their citizens an opportunity to vote on the prohibition issue in one form or another this year. The eleven are: Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming, Connecticut, California, Oregon, Michigan, Washington, Arizona, North Dakota and New Jersey.

In addition, a petition is in circulation in Colorado for a referendum there on the repeal of the State enforcement act. There is every indication that the necessary number of signatures will be obtained for the petition.

In Indiana, both the Republican and Democratic Parties have formally pledged themselves to the repeal of the State enforcement law. The Legislature is now in special session and Governor Leslie, although elected as a dry, stands ready, it is said, to sign a repeal bill if the Legislature acts.

The first of the referendums will be held in Texas July 23. It will be exclusively a Democratic affair, and therefore, only semi-official. Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, sponsor of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Senate, has promised to be guided by the result of the referendum in his future attitude on the question of repeal.

Results Won't Be Decisive

The Texas referendum was ordered by the Democratic State Central Committee. The question of repeal or retention of the Eighteenth Amendment will go on the ballot in the Democratic primary. Some counties, however, have ignored the order of the State committee and the results may not be decisive.

Louisiana voters will ballot on November 8 on two questions: Repeal of the State enforcement act and on petitioning Congress for a national constitutional convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Wyoming Legislature has authorized a referendum to be held November 8 on repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. On the same date the Connecticut voters will ballot on whether they want the or not the claimant had wilfully defrauded the public in the sale of the remedy and had shown bad faith in his dealings. As an evidence of bad faith on the part of the claimant, the Government introduced evidence showing that testimonials of persons who considered themselves cured of tuberculosis, and other diseases mentioned upon the label—but who subsequently were proved to be still suffering from the maladies—were printed in the booklet accompanying the remedy in interstate commerce. The company called as a witness only one medical man, an employee of the claimant.

Following seizure of stocks of "B & M External Remedy," in 1929, the company consented to a judgment of condemnation of the goods. The consent involved in the recent case has been ordered confiscated by the Government.

HANGED DOG ON TREE

Raymond Smith, colored, hanged his dog on a tree and Judge John F. Lynn Wednesday fined Smith \$5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Smith said the dog "vexed" him because it ran after city motorcycle policemen, barking at them. "I decided to teach him a lesson so I got a rope and hung the dog from a tree, but didn't hurt him at all," Smith said. Besides paying the fine he was ordered to have the dog muzzled.

Eighteenth Amendment repealed or retained. Inasmuch as Connecticut never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment the result of the referendum is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

In California there will be a referendum on two questions—repeal of the State enforcement act and a proposed State constitutional amendment which would prohibit saloons and authorize State regulation of the liquor traffic after the repeal of the State enforcement act and the Federal prohibition laws.

An initiative petition has been filed with the Secretary of State of Oregon and the people there will vote on November 8 on the question of repealing the State prohibition law.

Michigan to Ballot
A petition containing more than 200,000 signatures—more than double the required number—was filed at Lansing, the capital of Michigan, in April, as a result of which Michigan voters will ballot in November on the question of repealing the State enforcement law.

The State of Washington has just authorized a referendum on the repeal of the State enforcement law. Arizona has done likewise. Both of these States, heretofore, have been ranked as among the driest.

North Dakota will vote in November on the question of repealing the State law. It has had prohibition ever since it was admitted to the Union more than forty years ago.

In New Jersey Governor A. Harry Moore signed a bill on June 10 for a referendum on repealing the State enforcement act at the November election.

Six States Have Repealed
Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Montana and Nevada already have repealed their State enforcement acts.

During the adjournment of Congress, constitutional authorities and legal experts will be busy trying to devise amendments that will command the necessary two-thirds majority in both houses for submission to the States.

Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, life-long dry, is the latest to try his skill in working out a compromise that will present the issue in language satisfactory to all factions.—Robert B. Smith in Phila. Public Ledger.

STANTON

The Epworth League will take a boat ride next Thursday evening, July 28th, to Philadelphia. All those going meet at Stanton M. E. Church at 6.45 p. m., daylight saving time.

The Watermelon Party the League gave last Thursday evening was well attended and all enjoyed a delightful evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Shakespeare are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, this is the third daughter in the family. Mrs. Shakespeare before her marriage was Miss Blanche Talley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calton Talley.

Mrs. Leslie Mahan is very ill at her home suffering from an infected face. An X-ray will be taken today to determine the cause.

Mrs. Lillian Wright is slowly improving. Joseph Cathcart is able to be out again.

Miss Grace Ellison is spending some time at Rehoboth, Del. Miss Lillian Mahan is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alfred Lucas.

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS

Paris green is as good for current worms as it is for potato bugs.

A landslide in politics may be all right, but what we're looking for right now is a landslide in business.

A chicken killed by Walter Fultz, of Albemarle, N. C., had five gold nuggets in its gizzard.

"Is your new cook up to date?"
"Rather. She won't even make a fashioned shortcake."

Center Traction Means Safety

SEE how Goodyear puts TRACTION in the center—big husky blocks of rubber—keen-edged—deep-slotted—to dig in, grip and hold. More stop! The All-Weather Tread is a big reason why millions more people ride on Goodyear Tires. Come in—we'll demonstrate!



TRADE
Your tires that s-l-i-p
for tires that GRIP
New 1932 Silent and Safe
GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHERS

TODAY YOU TIRE BUYERS HAVE IT ALL YOUR OWN WAY!

With everyone talking economy—with many people wondering if they can get good tires at a low price—it's a whole of a comfort to look at the facts about tires . . . Today you can get Goodyear Tires—the finest quality in Goodyear history—at the same prices you'd pay for second-choice tires! . . . Drive around and check up

on this fact. And remember: Goodyear Tires are so good they outlast any other tire here in town, throughout the state, all over America . . . They've been leading in sales for 17 successive years! They're first-choice with the public by more than 2 to 1. So why take a second-choice when first-choice costs no more?

**Lowest Prices of Any Summer
In 30 Years!**

\$3.67
EACH
IN PAIRS
30x3½ Reg. Cl.
TUBE 94c
\$3.76 EACH, Singly



**Latest Lifetime Guaranteed Supertwist Cord
GOODYEAR SPEEDWAYS**
Cash Prices—Mounted Free

Full Oversize	Each	Each in Pairs	Tube	Full Oversize	Each	Each in Pairs	Tube
4.40-21	\$3.98	\$3.98	\$1.05	5.00-19	\$5.38	\$5.38	\$1.15
4.50-20	4.32	4.32	1.00	5.00-20	5.49	5.33	1.31
4.50-21	4.38	4.25	1.05	5.00-21	5.72	5.53	1.37
4.75-19	5.14	5.00	1.08	5.25-18	6.16	5.99	1.17
4.75-20	5.22	5.08	1.00	5.25-21	6.64	6.46	1.33

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Henry F. Mote
Newark, Delaware
Phone 131M

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WEAF, Wed. 9.00 P. M., Sat. 9.00 P. M.

VOLUME
RESIDENCE
OF CA

Circulate

Newark re petition, to b the State Hig ing that the and Wilmington Trail, be repa The petition Representative George R. Len to the Highwa pected that it the work be State's unemp The road ha comment in stretches of and the entire mington, is o The petition a five feet.

TWO F
WI

Twenty-on

Two Foreign the plan origi of Delaware, v on Saturday other on Wedn

The group t be the first t under the pl students, fro tions. In view tion, the offic Delaware are number.

In the grou sail on the Ma Line at 5 p. m be 62 student tutions. T sail on the Hamburg Lin There will i University of

8500 F

Presented

Monday eve theatre of Lo of Pierre S. d mid-summer more than 2,00 there to witne presentation centennial pation," under Kennett Squa Legion.

Presented a day and Satur ful affair att visitors to the Two hund took part in arranged as v observance in duced under t Hall, who dir Frolic in Wil Proceeds of

Board of
tion A
Pair

The Newar met Tuesday contracts for ed to Casper paint the De and James Park, was av painting the School. There Board of Edu contract to a Special Scho there were j contract as M est bidder an four or five number of m from a relia Duncan had n ark help, he given the e Under the e School awarding the

"BIG ELK" Big Elk S their annual day, August ton's Grove, candy for sal