

The Newark Post

VOLUME XXII

NEWARK, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

NUMBER 34

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF WATER IN THE TOWN OF NEWARK

Council Asks for Cooperation of Water Consumers Until Other Wells Are Put Into Condition

The Town Council this week had printed and distributed over the town notices asking the citizens to use as little water as possible. We cannot make this request too emphatic, for the water supply in Newark has been diminishing for several months, and in the Quality Hill section there is not enough water in the tanks at the present time to permit the use of the upstairs faucets; and in the Elkton Road section the water has been rusty for several weeks, due to the fact that this is a dead line and there is not enough water to flush the main.

Several weeks ago when the shortage became seriously apparent, Town Engineer Sigmund suggested to the Council that the wells should be reconditioned in the way of pulling out the screens and putting in new ones, since this had not been done for 12 or 14 years. The repairmen ran into unforeseen difficulty and it took a week or so more than they anticipated to get one well into shape, which has thrown the burden on the other well and taxed it to its capacity.

It is understood that the blue print in the Council office, furnished by former town engineer, shows there are three wells connected up at the present pumping station, but on investigation by the present engineer and employees of the Artisan Well Co. it was brought to light that only two wells are connected, but three wells had been driven. Naturally, when the pumping plant is working at capacity they pump from both wells. The other well is being reconditioned now and should be used within the next two or three days, which the Council anticipates will overcome the shortage.

But if they don't get the flow as before after connecting up the third well, it will be necessary to drive another well deeper than the present ones, for they are considered very shallow by the Artisan Well Co., and we trust that all consumers of water will take this warning very seriously and cooperate with the Council one hundred per cent. In the case of fire at the present time there would be absolutely no protection, as there is practically no water in the town stand pipes and but a few feet of water in the reservoir at the pumping station, so the consumers can see the seriousness of the situation.

To Attend Convention In Denver



Dr. Hullahen and Wife To Attend Convention

Dr. Walter Hullahen with Mrs. Hullahen will leave tomorrow for Denver, Colorado, to attend the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which convened in Denver on Tuesday.

Dr. Hullahen will present a report on the survey made of five church colleges.

Dr. Hullahen, as chairman, Dr. Niles Carpenter, Professor of Sociology, University of Buffalo, and Dr. Jared Sparks Moore, Professor of Philosophy, Western Reserve University, are the members of the committee on this survey.

NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPENED MONDAY AS PER SCHEDULE

Ira S Brinser, Superintendent, to be Congratulated Upon the Smoothness of the Opening Exercises

Newark public schools opened Monday at the usual hour with a total enrollment of about 1250, which is about 100 more than last year and fifty percent more than five years ago.

The exercises opened with the usual assembly exercises, led by Mr. Gillespie of the faculty. Mr. G. W. Griffin was introduced by Mr. Brinser and presented an oil painting of the Old Academy at that time. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Brinser and his staff for the plans which they formulated during the summer for the opening exercises, for they went off without a hitch and anyone attending might have thought it was a mid-year assembly instead of the first day of school. There was no confusion as in previous years, one of the biggest assets contributing to this being the mailing of postal cards to the parents of each pupil, stating just what room he would be in and whom his teacher would be for the coming year.

Registration day was held Friday and 95 per cent of the parents cooperated with the School Board along these lines. Even the kiddies in the kindergarten might have been taken for third or fourth grade pupils and this department, which is new this year, is progressing very well.

The new shrubbery planted around the grounds of the new section of the school building was grown on the grounds adjoining the school by the staff, without any cost to the taxpayers. The State Board of Education is having the whole building screened and assuming the cost thereof. This will not only make the building more sanitary during the hot weather of the fall and spring, but will mean a saving to the taxpayers.

It was suggested at the Board of Education meeting last night to have hot water installed in the primary grades so that after coming in from play the pupils can wash their hands before handling any of the school books. The suggestion was favorably acted upon.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS OF EASTERN BEAGLE CLUB TO BE HELD NEAR NEWARK

The seventeenth annual Field Trials of the Eastern Beagle Club will be run October 5th to 10th inclusive, on the du Pont, Claringbold and Willis farms, near Newark. The dogs will again be kennelled in the large barn on the Claringbold farm.

Headquarters will again be at the Washington House in Newark, and Mr. Walter Powell will again furnish the lunch.

They are running a Winner's Stake this year open to the first place dogs in the all-age classes. No entry fee will be charged for this. The winner will get a rosette ribbon and a cup which has been given by Mr. Richard W. Willis, this cup to be retained for one year and to become the permanent possession of the owner winning it three times. Entry fees are the same as last year, \$5 for all age classes and \$4 for the Derbies. The prizes will be 40 per cent of the entry fees divided 50 per cent to first, 30 per cent to second, and 20 per cent to third. The judges will be M. Marshall Jones and John S. Brice.

The officers of the club for 1931 are: President, Ross S. Robison; first vice-

FADER MOTOR COMPANY TO HOLD HUGE AUCTION

The Fader Motor Company has advertised one of the largest auction sales in the history of Newark on Friday and Saturday of this week. These used cars have all been reconditioned and are in good shape throughout. There will be around 75 cars offered to the buying public at practically their own price, and anyone in the market for a good guaranteed used car should attend this sale by all means.

president, H. D. Litzenberg; second vice-president, M. J. Haley; third vice-president, H. E. Campbell; secretary, William T. Roe; treasurer, Charles T. Hartman; delegate to A. K. C., Ross S. Robison; field trial committee: John Hartman, chairman, M. J. Haley, R. W. Willis, H. D. Litzenberg.

Every dog owner is invited to enter their dogs for these trials.

LARGE BARN BURNED ON SHARPE FARM

A large barn on the Sharpe farm, located between Christiana and Bear Station, was completely destroyed between 2 and 3 a. m. Friday by fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at about \$7,500, which is only partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Romie King, tenants on the farm, were unaware of the fire until the barn was burned nearly to the ground. When they were awakened, members of the Christiana Fire Company were fighting the blaze.

The firemen were unable to save the barn, but managed to keep the blaze confined to the one building without spreading to the King residence and surrounding property. Fortunately the cattle was out in the pasture, and with the exception of two hogs, which were fatally burned, all were saved.

The loss included the barn, which was valued at several thousand dollars, a large quantity of hay and straw which was stored there, and some farming implements, in addition to the hogs. No one was injured by the flames.

While the cause of the fire is undetermined, it is believed that it may have started from a lighted cigar or cigarette stump, which had been thrown in the barn, igniting the hay and straw. A number of men have been sleeping in barns in this section, recently, it was said.

The blaze could be seen for some distance.

ATTENDING CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Evans are in Atlantic City this week. Mr. Evans is attending the National Bar Association Convention.

HUNDREDS ATTEND SECOND ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

Exceptional Blooms Exhibited by Local Growers

The attendance at the annual Flower Show of the Newark Garden Club in the Newark New Century Club was very large and the exhibits were beautiful. There were 234 entries in all the displays being made by the people of the town.

A. D. Cobb is general chairman of the show committee but was ably assisted in arranging for the show by a group of other members of the garden club, including Mrs. R. O. Bausman, Mrs. M. M. Daugherty, Mrs. A. F. Fader, Mrs. Robert T. Jones, Mrs. W. C. Waples, P. S. Lagassé, J. Elmer Ellison, Mrs. R. H. Morris, Mrs. T. R. Griffin, Mrs. L. L. Lewis, L. R. Detjen, Mrs. F. J. Strickland, John M. Lacey, Miss Delema Leak, Mrs. S. J. Turner and others.

The winners in the various classes follows:

Division 1, Class 3, Dahlias—One best decorative, Miss Elizabeth Hill, first; E. J. Ellison, second; Miss Elizabeth Hill, third. Best hybrid cactus, E. J. Ellison, first and second; A. B. Eastman, third. Best show, F. S. Lagassé, first; L. R. Detjen, second; Miss Elizabeth Hill, third. Best seedling, L. R. Detjen, first; George Ferguson, second; A. D. Cobb, third.

Division 1, Class 4, Gillardias—Six best blossoms, Mrs. Ruth Bausman.

Division 1, Class 5, Gladioli—Six best of any color, C. E. Williams.

Division 1, Class 6, Marigolds—Six best Giant Lemon, Dr. Charles Dunlevy, first; Mrs. M. M. Daugherty, second. Six best Giant Orange, Mrs. George Leak, first; Mrs. M. M. Daugherty, second. Twelve best Dwarf, Mrs. Leo Waples, first; Mrs. Philip Meyers, second; Harry Hill, third.

Division 1, Class 7, Phlox—Six best blossoms, Dr. Charles Dunlevy.

Division 1, Class 8, Roses—Six best red, Miss Elsie Wright, first; Mrs. George Leak, second; L. R. Detjen, third. Six best pink, Mrs. L. P. Campbell, first; L. R. Detjen, second; Mrs. Daniel Krapf, third. Six best yellow, L. R. Detjen, first; Mrs. Fred Strickland, second.

Division 1, Class 9, Scabiosa—Twelve best blossoms, Mrs. Edna Fader, first; Mrs. Russell Morris, second; Paul Keeley, third.

Division 1, Class 10, Sage—Six best scarlet, Mrs. Mabel Cook; Dr. J. R. Downes, second; Mrs. M. M. Daugherty.

Division 1, Class 11, Snapdragons—Six best of any color, Mrs. Russell Morris, first and second; Mrs. Mabel Cook, third.

Division 1, Class 12, Zinnias—Three best giant, Mrs. Philip Meyers, first; Mrs. M. W. Hanson, second; E. L. Richards, third. Six best dwarf, Mrs. E. L. Richards, first; Mrs. Russell

Morris, second; Mrs. M. W. Hanson, third.

Division 2, Class 13—Best basket or bowl of Asters, Miss Nell Wilson, first; Mrs. Russell Morris, second; E. J. Ellison, third.

Class 14, best basket or bowl of Cosmos—Mrs. W. C. Holden, first; F. C. Lagassé, second.

Class 15, best basket or bowl of Dahlias—A. B. Eastman, first; George F. Ferguson, second and third.

Class 16, best basket of Gladioli—Miss Freda Ritz, first; Mrs. George Leak, second; C. E. Phillips, third.

Class 17, best bowl Nasturtiums—Mrs. Russell Morris, first; Mrs. Ed Willim, second; Mrs. Mabel Cook, third.

Class 18, best bowl of Pansies—L. R. Detjen.

Class 19, best bowl of Petunias—Mrs. George Leak, first; George F. Ferguson, second; Mrs. Philip Meyers, third.

Class 20, best bowl of Straw Flowers—George F. Ferguson, first and second.

Class 21, best basket or bowl of Zinnias—Miss Freda Ritz, first; Mrs. Frank Fader, second; George F. Ferguson, third.

Division 3, Class 22, most artistic basket of mixed flowers—Miss Winnie Fader, first; Mrs. Russell Morris, second; Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, third.

Class 23, most artistic bowl of mixed flowers—Miss Winnie Fader, first; Mrs. Edna Fader, second; Mrs. F. A. Wheelers, third.

Class 24, best collection of not less than 10 types of flowers from one garden—Mrs. Ruth Bausman, first; Freda Ritz, second; Mrs. Philip Meyers, third. A special award was given to L. R. Detjen.

Special Class 25, novelty group—F. S. Lagassé, first and second; Mrs. Edna M. Fader, third.

FLOWER SHOW IN ELKTON, OCTOBER 2 AND 3

At a meeting of the Flower Festival Committee in the office of the Home Demonstration Agent on Monday, August 31, sixteen members of Homemakers' Clubs made plans for the annual Cecil County Flower Festival to be held in the Elkton Armory October 2 and 3.

MEN'S LEAGUE MEETS

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Men's League was held at the M. E. Church. The Standard Bearers met at the parsonage, Tuesday night. The hostesses were Misses Helen Vansant, Marian Cannon and Sarah Gray.

MAN KILLED BY EXPRESS TRAIN AT RUTHBY STATION SUNDAY

Victim, Walking Near Track, Was Employed on Electrifying of Railroad

TOWN COUNCIL HAS PAINTED SAFETY LINES ON STREETS

The Town Council has had several men in the past week painting safety lines on the streets in Newark, which should be very convenient both to the pedestrians and the automobile drivers. They have designated crossings for pedestrians on Main street at several places other than street intersections, and it is hoped that they will use these safety lanes for their own benefit.

The local officers are still having difficulty with double parking and in lots of places people park double when there is parking space two car lengths above them. If this type of double parking is arrested they should have no complaint, for the arrest, even without a warning, should be justified, for it is ridiculous to park double when there is a parking space within twenty feet.

ELKTON BOY WINS SEVERAL PRIZES AT TIMONIUM FAIR

Imported Stylish Marie, owned by James F. Wood, Jr., won first prize in the Junior Yearling Jersey Calf Club class at Timonium. This calf also won fourth prize in the open class. A prize was also won by his Island Bred heifer, Gamboge Fern Smilax.

A judging contest was held in which approximately 75 boys participated. Wood won third prize in the judging of Guernsey cattle.

For the next two weeks he will attend the Brockton, Mass., Fair, and also the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Next month he will attend the National Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri.

Newark Lions Club Attendance Drive On

Inspect New School and Attend the Flower Show

The meeting of the Lions Club Tuesday night at the Washington House marked the opening of the fall attendance drive, which will last for eight weeks. The club has been divided into three teams, captained by J. Dennison, George Haney and W. D. Holton. Special attention was called in a letter sent to all Lions that attendance at another club other than the Newark Club will count in the attendance drive, and a list of neighboring clubs was given to assist Lions when they happen to be out of town on Tuesday.

On the invitation of Mr. Ira Brinser the Lions Club in a body went on an inspection tour of the new wing of the high school of the town.

Mr. Alex Cobb, chairman of the Flower Show, also invited them to view it, which was also accepted.

Pasquale Gattelli, 52 years old, of 4912 St. Bernard street, Philadelphia, was instantly killed at 6.35 o'clock Sunday morning when he was struck by the Crescent Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Ruthby station, a short distance from Newark.

The train was bound to New York from New Orleans and was running on schedule time at about 50 miles an hour. The train was in charge of Conductor Max Rudolph and Engineer J. T. McMarty.

Gattelli was employed by the Vore Construction Company of Philadelphia, engaged in the work of electrifying the railway. In company with Henry Johnson, of 1303 Walnut street, and Floyd Richards, of 1926 West Second street, Wilmington, Gattelli was carrying a large section of heavy rubber hose and walking close to the track.

Companions Escape Injury

As the train approached from the rear Gattelli is believed to have failed to hear the warning whistle. He was walking in front of his fellow workmen who narrowly missed being struck also. Gattelli's body was hurled about 120 feet and when his companions reached him he was dead.

The body was taken in charge by Deputy Coroner H. Herbert Hirzel and removed to the morgue and members of Gattelli's family notified. He is survived by his wife and several children.

FINED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING

William L. Brown, of Chester, Pa., was picked up by Officer Cunningham and tried before Magistrate Thompson and fined the usual \$10.00 and cost.

WORKMAN HURT AT NEW COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

Emilio Bernardi, a bricklayer from Baltimore, was seriously hurt this morning while tearing down a scaffold at the new gymnasium building being erected at the Women's College. The scaffold collapsed, driving a piece of timber to the lower part of the man's stomach, knocking him unconscious. He was rushed to the office of Dr. G. Burton Pierson, where he was treated, and is being held for observation.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS

Officer Cunningham arrested Leon McKay, of Lancaster, for drunkenness and he was tried before Magistrate Thompson. In lieu of fine he was committed to the workhouse. Bertram Hayward was also arrested for the same reason and fined \$5.00 and cost.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The engagement of Miss Martha Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Brown, and George L. Townsend, 3rd, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Townsend, Jr., of Newark, was announced this week at a bridge luncheon held at the home of Miss Brown's sister, Mrs. James C. Simmons, 1401 Rodney street, Wilmington. Covers were laid for twenty guests. The wedding will take place in the late fall.

Appleton

Miss Mildred A. Taggart and Mr. Lineham, of Wilmington, called on Georgianna Z. Kimble Saturday evening.

The 4-H Cattle Judging Team of Cecil County placed seventh in the State contest. This is a noted improvement over their last year's rating of 13th place. We hope for equivalent progress next year.

Miss Hester Morris spent Monday and Tuesday with Lillian K. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price and Charles Price were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Seruch T. Kimble, Miss Edith Ely Zebley and Georgianna Kimble attended the Marine Band concert given at Longwood, Monday.

At the Old Time Fiddlers' gathering at Hickory Hill Saturday afternoon, Appleton was well represented and young and old alike enjoyed the dancing, both as participants and as spectators.

Mr. and Mrs. Seruch T. Kimble and children, Seruch, Jr., Louise, and Georgianna, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., after spending the summer with the Misses Kimble and Mr. J. E. Zebley.

Miss Lydia Ford and Mr. William McCloskey spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston and daughters, Mary and Carolyn, were also Sunday evening visitors with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown.

Mrs. Hosea R. Smith is entertaining her sister, who lives near Philadelphia.

Miss Ida and Evelyn Kimble, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Kimble, and Seruch and Louise spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Covington, of Hockessin.

The Willing Workers of the Head of Christiana Church, met at the home of Miss Mary Otte, Thursday evening, September 10. The meeting was well attended.

Glasgow

Miss Mary Dayett, of Newark High School, '31, has enrolled at Beacom's Business College.

Miss Elva Davis is spending her vacation in Canada.

The local school, under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. Kennard, opened Tuesday, September 8, with an enrollment of 38 pupils. Many improvements have been made during the summer, such as full length screens for windows and doors, black boards lowered, interior of room painted, and the trees trimmed. The chairs and reading table have also been painted a bright color and everything presents a more pleasing appearance.

A delegation appeared before the State Board of Education, Dover, with a petition signed by interested parents and friends petitioning a new school. The Board was quite interested in the facts which were presented and promised their consideration after the matter had been accepted by neighboring districts for consolidation. The location of this proposed school to be left entirely to the State Board. The delegation consisted of Messrs. J. Wirt Willis, E. R. Wilson, J. Correll, J. Laws, C. C. Brooks, W. C. Brooks and Dr. H. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Correll entertained a few friends for their daughter, Dorothy, Saturday, September 12th, in honor of her eleventh birthday.

SOUND PISTOL REGULATION

In a discussion of pistol regulation, in the American Rifleman, Karl T. Frederick, member of the National Crime Commission and the American Bar Association, said:

"The fair-minded student of the pistol problem will come to certain general conclusions, among which are the following: (1) There is no pistol problem except where pistols are used in crime; (2) laws relating to pistols have one legitimate purpose and only one, namely, to reach the criminal users; (3) pistols cannot to any great extent be kept out of the hands of criminals, and they ought not to be kept out of the hands of honest men; (4) comparatively little can be accomplished by pistol legislation in the way of preventing crime; (5) the desirable objects which are attainable as a practical matter are, briefly, to keep a record of pistol transfers as an aid to detection of crime, to make possession by criminals illegal, and to make it inexpedient for criminals to use pistols in crime by punishing such use severely. These objects must be attained without seriously interfering with the legitimate use of pistols by honest men. Such use should be encouraged because it is clearly in the public interest."

To meet these conditions, Mr. Frederick recommends the Uniform Firearms Act which protects the rights of the law-abiding citizen to own a gun and at the same time provides heavy penalties for criminal use or possession of firearms. No one familiar with actual realities can refute Mr. Frederick's arguments. Those cities and states—such as New York—which have rigid unconditional anti-pistol laws have failed dismally in solving their crime problem.

Marglobe and Break o' Day, two wilt-resistant tomato varieties developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have won the approval of growers and are displacing old favorites.



STOP!

Robert E. McFarlin
(Newark)

wishes to announce the
Opening of

**Capital Trail
Garage**

MARSHALLTON

Also Automobile Repairing
OF ALL KINDS

under the management of

WILMER E. SHARPE
(NEWARK)

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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Vegetable Cooperatives In Northeastern States

The Federal Farm Board made public today (September 8) the following report on the cooperative associations handling vegetables in twelve northeastern states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia.

Facts concerning the vegetable cooperatives in the northeastern states were revealed in a survey conducted jointly by the Board and the various agricultural agencies.

The Board's previous releases dealing with this survey are listed below:

Release No. 2-54—Preliminary Report on all Cooperatives in Northeastern States, May 20, 1931.

Release No. 2-70—Dairy Cooperatives in Northeastern States, August 6, 1931.

Release No. 2-72—Fruit Cooperatives in Northeastern States, August 13, 1931.

Release No. 2-77—Apple Cooperatives in Northeastern States, August 20, 1931.

Release No. 2-82—Grape Cooperatives in Northeastern States, August 27, 1931.

Details of the survey made in each of the twelve states will be published by the agricultural colleges.

Eleven thousand three hundred and eighty grower members marketed vegetables through sixty-two cooperative associations in twelve northeastern states in 1929, according to a survey made jointly by the Federal Farm Board, state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension forces, and departments of agriculture. Sales of vegetables were the major part of the business in forty-two cooperative associations. In ten other associations, which marketed vegetables, other farm products, principally fruits, made up the greater part of the sales. Ten additional associations marketed vegetables, but the major portion of their business was farm supplies.

The total business handled by these sixty-two cooperatives is given below:

	Amount
Vegetables	\$7,653,550
Other farm products	2,489,670
Supplies	3,592,022
Total	\$13,735,242

Assets of these cooperatives marketing vegetables were valued at \$1,746,535, liabilities other than capital at \$644,059, making a net investment of \$1,102,476.

Below are the total 1929 figures of vegetables handled by cooperative marketing associations in the various northeastern states:

	Amount
Pennsylvania	\$2,630,568
New Jersey	1,942,520
New York	1,649,700
Maryland	861,320
Maine	199,588
Massachusetts	184,601
West Virginia	127,117
Delaware	47,266
Vermont	10,870
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Hampshire
Total	\$7,653,550

Mushroom Sales Represented 32.7% of Total

Mushroom sales, amounting to \$2,500,000, representing the business of a single association located in Pennsylvania, were larger than the sale of any other vegetable and represented 32.7 per cent of the cooperative sales of all vegetables in the northeastern states. This also represents the greater part of the mushroom production in the northeastern states. Eleven other vegetables were marketed cooperatively in an amount aggregating more than \$125,000. Cooperative sales of various vegetables handled by the sixty-two associations are indicated below:

Commodity	Amount
Mushrooms	\$2,500,000
Potatoes	1,039,667
Lettuce	630,104
Cucumbers	395,982
Tomatoes	286,922
Peppers	268,906
Snap Beans	251,883
Sweet Corn	224,993
Sweet Potatoes	177,559
Asparagus	165,655
Cauliflower	134,361
Onions	129,560
Miscellaneous vegetables	1,447,958
Total	\$7,653,550

Cooperative sales of vegetables amounted to 3.1 per cent of the cash farm income of \$245,836,000 received by farmers for vegetables marketed cooperatively and otherwise in these states. This income from vegetables was exceeded only by that from dairy products sold cooperatively in the northeastern states. Cash income from cooperative sales of potatoes, truck crops and greenhouse products are as follows:

Commodity	Cash Farm Income	Cooperative Sales
Truck crops and greenhouse products	\$112,359,000	\$6,436,324
Potatoes	127,398,000	1,039,667
Sweet Potatoes	6,079,000	177,559
Total	\$245,836,000	\$7,653,550

From the standpoint of the cash farm income, potatoes exceeded all other vegetables, representing 51.8 per cent of the cash income from all vegetables in the states surveyed in 1929, as shown in the above table.

SERVICE MEN'S SERVICE

In this issue is an ad of Service Men's Service, Jackson, Miss., of a Manual for Ex-Service men and Dependents of the World War. Methods of obtaining pensions, compensation, insurance, hospitalization, bonus, funeral expenses and entrance to soldiers' homes are explained, authoritatively. Rights and privileges of veterans to government positions and lands fully covered. Endorsed. Price one dollar.

**Clean-Up Day
September 23**

**TALES...
of the TRIBES**
By EDITH L. WATSON

The Dakota (Sioux)

The ideal Indian—superb of physique, mentally keen and alert, and with a high standard of morals—is best typified by the Dakota, now known as the Sioux.

This magnificent people dominated all the surrounding tribes, with the exception of the Chippewa, with whom they were continually at war. This powerful tribe in its expansion pushed its neighbors slowly away, and the pressure even affected the Sioux, who resisted valiantly but nevertheless retreated gradually in a southward direction, driving before them the Cheyenne and the Kiowa. In this manner they reached the Black Hills country, and here they settled.

The Dakota was not exactly a confederation, yet it was made up of seven council fires, consisting of eight divisions, each of which is well-known in history—and with good reason. From their first mention in the Jesuit Relations of 1640, the Sioux tribes have been liberally included in accounts of the country. Their efficient fighters, who feared nothing, swept across the plains like prairie fires, as brilliant and as destructive. They made "good copy" even in those days. The early historians also found much of interest to write about in the persons of the Sioux; for instance, Wanotai, a Yankton chief, was described in 1823 as being dressed in a splendid robe of whitened buffalo skins. He wore a necklace of grizzly bear claws, and his leggings, jacket, and moccasins were of white skins ornamented with human hair.

In later years, when the struggle against white supremacy reached its height, the movements of the Sioux tribes were a matter of intense interest. The Teton, who had moved farthest west, were the principal division of the Dakota people. This great "tribe" was composed of seven others, of which the Hunkpapa, Minneconjou and Sisseton were the last Sioux to go on reservations. These tribes even defied the "Great White Father," and insisted that they did not want gifts, but the right to go to war and take scalps, as they had always done. The Ogallala, another Teton tribe were the terror of the frontier.

It was said of the Teton tribes that they had "all the Indian virtues of bravery, cunning, treachery, and hospitality." They were foes to all but each other. These wild, independent people held their land against the whites as long as they could, and it is impossible not to admire them. The Sioux uprising of 1862 shows plainly to what lengths these people would go. Little Crow and the Mdewakantons (who had come into more intimate contact with the whites than any other band) tried to wipe out the settlers in Minnesota, and 800 whites were killed in this war, in which several of the Sioux tribes participated. Some of the most horrible cruelties known to history were committed by the Indians at this time.

However, not all the Sioux were so malignant. It was a Yankton chief who warned the Minnesotans of the impending uprising, and saved hundreds of lives thereby. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills the miners who crowded into Sioux territory precipitated a fierce outbreak. We cannot blame the Sioux for resenting the invasion of these unthought and conscienceless men, but, for the good of the growing states, they had to be subdued. Almost the final battle of this period was Custer's famous "last stand" on the Little Bighorn, June 15, 1876, which has attained such a prominent place in the history of the West. Sitting Bull, Hunkpapa chief, was the medicine man of the Indians on this occasion.

The so-called Sioux uprising of 1890, during which Sitting Bull was killed, was the result of the "Ghost Dance" excitement. It is alleged that the Indian agents on the Sioux reservation were utterly incompetent, and the lack of promised rations, a serious matter for people accustomed to rove as they would to provide for themselves, was perhaps the underlying cause of the outbreak. Hunger and fear are very real sensations, and when in their trouble the Sioux heard that a revelation had been given, their excitement led to the outbreak.

This revelation from the God of the red men foretold a new dispensation, when the whites would be driven out, and the Indians would attain their former status. The songs and dances which the prophet gave induced a hypnotic condition, and in these trances the Sioux became once more the magnificent lords of the land. The awakening was harsh. Sitting Bull, whose strong personality had imbued his tribesmen and kept them in a fever of unrest, was dead, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles rode into the picture. His was also a strong personality, and he had trained troops at his back.

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A Problem Solved

Meal planning and Food buying on the budget system is a problem we have solved for the Home-keeper. You will realize a distinct saving when you buy regularly in the nearest ASCO Store. The large variety of Quality Foods makes it easy to prepare interesting meals.

ASCO Meats Are Quality Meats

Finest Rump or Round

Steaks or Roasts lb 32c

Fresh Packed Mushrooms can 27c, 45c

Best Cuts Standing	Thick Ends
Rib Roast	Rib Roast
lb 30c	lb 25c

Genuine Lamb

Loin Chops lb 42c	Shoulders of Lamb lb 20c
Rib Chops lb 35c	Neck of Lamb lb 18c
Rack Chops lb 27c	Breast of Lamb lb 10c

Fancy Fresh Killed Chickens

Stewing lb 29c	Frying lb 31c
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4 to 4 1/2 pounds. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pounds.

Rath's Cooked Chicken (in can) lb 39c
Cooked Ham (in can) Whole, lb 45c ; Half, lb 47c

In Our Fish Departments

Fresh Picked Lump Crab Meat lb 27c
Jersey Sea Trout (Cleaned, Ready for the Pan) lb 17c
Fresh Sliced Codfish lb 21c
Fresh Fillets Genuine Haddock lb 21c

Slowly Cooked
ASCO Beans can 5c
With Pork in Tomato Sauce. Heat and serve.

Gold Seal Macaroni pkg 5c
Reg. 7c Prim Rice pkg 5c

ASCO Small Sifted Peas 3 cans 50c	ASCO Pancake or Buckwheat FLOUR 3 pkgs 25c
ASCO Fancy Sweet Peas can 15c	
New Pack Tomatoes 4 med cans 25c	
Reg. 10c Diced or Sliced Carrots 2 cans 15c	
ASCO Golden Table Syrup can 11c	

Regular 15c Princess
COCOA 2 1-lb cans 25c

Enjoy the Quality Goodness
Bread Supreme large wrapped loaf 7c

Victor Bread big pan loaf 5c

Delicious Cakes from Our Bakeries

White Mountain Cake lb. 21c
Cocoanut Marsh. Layer Cake each 25c

Reg. 20c ASCO Stuffed **Olives** bot 17c
Reg. 19c Fancy California **Apricots** big can 15c

ASCO New Pack Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg Corn 2 cans 25c

Fancy Sweet (med. size) **Calif. Prunes** 2 lbs 13c
Santa Clara variety. For breakfast or salads.

Reg. 25c Imported Sardines (Boneless and Peeled) can 21c
ASCO Finest Tomatoes 3 med cans 25c
Reg. 12c Walbeck's Sweet Mixed Pickles 2 jars 19c
New Crop Fancy Evaporated Apricots lb 21c
Vacuum Packed Whole Sweet Potatoes 2 cans 25c

Victor COFFEE lb 17c
3 lbs 50c Mild, Charming Flavor. Big Value.

ASCO COFFEE lb 23c
Rich, full flavor. Pleasing aromatic blend.

Acme COFFEE lb tin 29c
Packed in tins. Properly ground for percolator use.

Chipso large pkg 19c ; 3 small pkgs 23c

Oxydol (Cleans Everything) large pkg 19c

Quart bottle Old Witch **Cleaning Fluid** Both for 25c
One pkg Palmolive Beads

ASCO Preserves, all flavors, 12-oz jar 15c
Squat jar, 16-oz, all flavors 17c
Tokay Grapes 3 lbs 25c

Every pound of Louella Butter contains the sweet, pasteurized Cream from Ten Quarts of Rich Milk.

These prices effective in our Newark stores

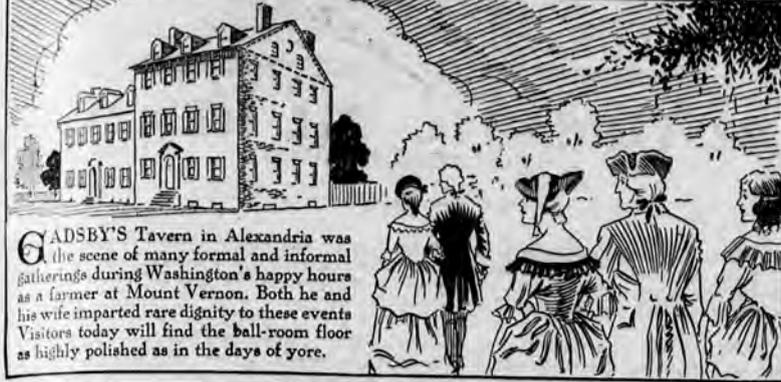
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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TRAVELS

By James W. Brooks

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Historically Correct Sketches
By CALVIN FADER



GADSBY'S Tavern in Alexandria was the scene of many formal and informal gatherings during Washington's happy hours as a farmer at Mount Vernon. Both he and his wife imparted rare dignity to these events. Visitors today will find the ball-room floor as highly polished as in the days of yore.



WHEN visiting Alexandria, Washington quartered his mount or coach in the Tavern courtyard. Here, later, occurred the first meeting of Lafayette, Baron de Kalb and John Paul Jones, when the latter offered his services as interpreter in a wordy war between the tavern keeper and Marquis Lafayette. The old courtyard has recently been repaved with brick from the historic streets of Alexandria.



WHERE WASHINGTON WAS INITIATED AS A MASON AT FREDERICKSBURG, NOV. 4, 1752



The Anniversary of Our Constitution

On September 17 every good American should fix his thoughts on the event which, 144 years ago, made possible his very existence as a citizen of the United States. On that date, we are informed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, nearly a century and a half ago, George Washington transmitted to the President of the Continental Congress the new Constitution of the United States of America.

Four years ago, in 1927, there was published by order of Congress what is known as House Document No. 398, entitled, "Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States." In this bound volume of 1115 pages is contained the exact wording of every step in the building of our government, from the Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, October 14, 1774, through the adoption of the Constitution and its later amendments.

Every American citizen should go to his nearest library and spend as much time as he can over this great lesson in the history of his country and its Government, which he will find in the absorbing pages of this volume which Congress ordered printed for such indispensable instruction of the people.

The Declaration of Independence, which he will find in it, he learned in his first school years, but much else in the book, such as the Articles of Confederation in force from March 1, 1781, until the adoption of the Constitution will be less familiar and of absorbing interest. But his chief interest will center in the labors of the Convention called by the Annapolis Convention and the Continental Congress to "remedy defects of the Federal Government"—the Convention presided over by George Washington. To remedy those "defects," that Convention found it necessary to draft a wholly new Constitution for the United States and in this House Document is to be found an exact reprint of the manuscript notes kept throughout the proceedings of the Convention by James Madison, delegate to the Convention from Virginia, and one of the guiding minds in the framing of the Constitution itself.

It is odd, now, to think that the members of that Convention complained among themselves of the length of time they consumed in shaping the foundation of our democracy. The delegates assembled on May 25, 1787, in the same chamber in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed. At the same desk where President John Hancock had affixed his flourish to the former great state paper, sat George Washington, victor of the War of the Revolution, and now presiding over this assembly to provide the country with a federal constitution. For a little more than four months the debate over that instrument went on until, on September 17, it was ready for transmittal to Congress and for ratification by the States.

The bare notes of this debate cover a thousand pages. We of today, aware as we are that the Constitution produced by that debate is a nearly perfect governmental instrument, destined to outlast the ages, may marvel that it took so brief a time and cost so little difference of opinion. Yet the distinguished delegates to the Convention became so concerned over their wrangles and over the time they were consuming that Madison records Benjamin Franklin as rising at one point to beg leave "that henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the Clergy of this City be requested to officiate in that Service."

The motion was promptly seconded, but Madison reports that "Mr. Randolph proposed in order to give a favorable aspect to ye measure, that a sermon be preached at the request of the convention, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of Independence."

What the delegates urged and argued, the ballots they took, how they put together, line by line, this Constitution of ours, as faithfully reported by the great eye-witness and participant, Madison, reads like what it is—one of the dramas of history.

Finally on September 17, 1787, the president of the Convention and the man soon to be first President of the United States, was able to send to the President of the Continental Congress this letter which sums up not only the Constitution itself but the efforts that went into its making:—

"In Convention, Spt. 17, 1787

"Sir: We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

"The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

"It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which must be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

"In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, serious and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

"That it will meet with the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

"With great respect, We have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,
George Washington, President
By unanimous Order of the Convention
His Excellency the President of Congress"

The rise of this nation of ours stands in proof of how true were those words—"That it (the Constitution) may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish."

DELAWARE FARMERS INTEND PLANTING SMALLER WHEAT ACREAGE THIS FALL

If Delaware farmers carry out their intentions to plant winter wheat this fall, as expressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 5, the acreage sown this fall will be about 10 per cent smaller than that sown in the fall of 1930. This would indicate a sown acreage of about 83,000 acres for next year's harvest.

Last year at this time farmers expressed intentions to plant 102,000 acres, but because of dry conditions at seeding time planted only 92,000 acres. Conditions are favorable for soil preparation and seeding operations this year, but because of poor prices received for this year's crop, need for larger areas devoted to feed crops, and other reasons farmers still plan on sowing less wheat than a year ago.

United States Intentions to Sow Winter Wheat and Rye

Seeds of winter wheat in the United States this fall will be reduced 12 per cent below the acreage sown last fall if farmers generally carry out the intentions reported to the United States Department of Agriculture early in August. These reports indicate that farmers intend to sow 37,344,000 acres to winter wheat this fall. This is the smallest acreage reported as intended since intentions were first determined in 1923. It is the fourth successive year that acreage reported as intended has shown a decrease from that intended in the preceding year.

Even if this year's intentions are carried out in full it would mean the smallest acreage sown in any fall since 1914. Frequently, however, weather conditions or other causes have prevented the seeding of the entire acreage intended. During the past eight years actual seedings in the country as a whole have averaged about 3 per cent below August intentions, seedings varying from 8 per cent below intentions in 1925, when seeding conditions were very unfavor-

able both in the eastern corn belt and on the Pacific Coast, to 3 per cent above intentions in 1923 when liberal fall rains encouraged farmers from Oklahoma north and they decreased the acreage less than they had originally intended. Last year, also the drought was broken in time to permit farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to plant a substantially larger acreage than they planned in August. While moisture conditions in most of the southern plains area are better than they were a year ago, there are considerable areas in the western half of the country where the acreage sown is dependent on more liberal rainfall before planting time.

Rye Farmers apparently intend to decrease by 5.5 per cent the acreage seeded this fall to winter rye for grain. If these intentions are carried out, that would mean the seeding of 3,490,000 acres compared with the 3,692,000 acres sown last fall. With the exception of Wisconsin and Nebraska, most of the States which grow important quantities of rye for sale are planning to sow a decreased acreage this fall.

This report is not a forecast of the acreage that will be planted, but merely a statement of farmers' intentions as of August 5. It is published in order that growers may modify their plans if they find a change to be desirable.

DELAWARE CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1

Crop prospects continue to be good on September 1, and all important field and fruit crops are in better than average condition, according to Richard C. Ross, Federal agricultural statistician for Delaware. Weather conditions were variable during August, being marked by drought-like conditions in the first part of the month, followed by heavy rains about the 22nd of the month which were severe enough to constitute a "north-easter." The storm caused some damage to crops, but relieved the moisture situation.

The storm blew over considerable corn throughout the State and while this will make harvesting of the crop more difficult it is not believed that yields were greatly affected. Some fruits were blown from trees and an excess of moisture on ripening peaches caused considerable rotting of these fruits. Insects, particularly those attacking fruits, developed rapidly during the hot weather of July and early August.

Production of all field and fruit crops except wild hay are now indicated to be greater than average. This is particularly true of peaches which are producing a crop nearly three times as large as that of last year and nearly double the average of production during the five years 1925 to 1929.

AT FARROWING TIME

Reduce the richness and quantity of the sow's feed by at least half 24 hours before farrowing. For the first 24 hours after farrowing, do not feed but give plenty of lukewarm water. After the first day feed a small quantity of a light slop of shorts or middlings and the same feeds that were given before farrowing. Gradually increase the feed, adding some corn to the ration about the third or fourth day. When the pigs are from 10 days to 2 weeks old the sow should be on full feed, and in addition to pasture, she should have all she will clean up twice daily. Corn or ground barley may be the main feed, supplemented by shorts or middlings, tankage or fishmeal, or old-process linseed meal.

There are three possible causes for tough pickles. One is a vinegar that is too strong. Another is too much salt in the solution. A third is too much sugar in the solution. Before you start pickling be sure you have reliable directions.

WELL DIGGING - WELL CLEANING AND PUMP REPAIRING
CAMPBELL & SHELLENDER
46 N. Chapel St. NEWARK, DEL.

Newark Laundry
131 East Main Street
BEST WORK
AT REASONABLE PRICES
10,16,17

A CRITICAL SITUATION

There seems to be one logical way to remedy an overproduction problem, and that is to stop producing more than can be used.

Along with agriculture, the oil industry and copper and silver mining have had overproduction which has made important commodities next to valueless.

After failure of voluntary "conservation" movements in the oil industry to remedy the overproduction menace, Oklahoma and Texas have taken the bull by the horns and, through the action of their legislatures and governors, have provided measures for shutting down oil wells and thereby securing control of an abnormal situation.

Mining executives, with copper selling at 7½ cents a pound and silver at around 25 cents an ounce, and surpluses piling up to the greatest figures on record, are struggling with a situation as difficult as the oil industry. They are seeking ways and means to increase consumption or bring production within the bounds of demand.

The situation is critical for both the mining and the oil industries, and this affects thousands of employes and industries, both directly and indirectly.

Local, state and federal governments are also vitally affected because of the decline in tax revenues from these industries when they are unable to operate on a normal basis and their properties and products decline in value.

THE NAVY'S CIGARS

The discovery that naval vessels in Boston Harbor have stocked their commissariats with cigars purchased in Cuba, has brought a protest from Mr. John Duys, president of the Associated Cigar Manufacturers and Leaf Tobacco Dealers of America, to the senators of the nine large cigar-producing states. American cigars, he says, are superior to those found in any other part of the world as regards tobacco, sanitation, skill and economy of manufacture; at the same time the price of good cigars is lower than it has been since before the war.

Mr. Duys was told by naval officials that the rule that the Navy shall purchase only American goods, provided the prices are reasonable, is applicable only to ships in ports of the United States. Such an interpretation, he

says, leaves the Navy free to lay in large stores of many commodities outside the United States and return with them to home ports. He feels that this does not follow the spirit of the rule which is obviously intended to encourage the spending of Navy funds among the people who are taxed to supply them.

This seems only a fair conclusion, since the cigar industry is taxed—in addition to the ordinary taxes on a \$336,000,000 business—\$21,000,000 a year in internal revenue levies.

"At a time when unemployment is still a serious national problem," Mr. Duys says, "and when, though the industry is not seriously affected, many American cigar factories are working part time, it seems to me that we cannot neglect even such minor opportunities as this—which could be easily seized—to assure American taxpayers that the money they supply the Navy will be returned as far as possible to the country's agriculture and industries." He will find many to agree with him.

ONE WAY OUT

"As long ago as 1902," writes a Kansas farmer, "I fed out 320 head of hogs off alfalfa on nothing but soaked wheat and when they were 10 months old they were on the Kansas City market averaging over 300 pounds a hog." A good many wheat belt farmers must have had that experience for newspapers in that section are beginning to express the opinion that the present and prospective low price of wheat will revolutionize the cattle and hog industry and make the wheat belt another major stock feeding center. Already in the Texas Panhandle many wheat growers, it is said, have successfully fed out cattle on cracked wheat with a small added amount of cake, and the practice seems certain to extend. Newspapers report that hundreds of farmers are putting stock hogs out to feed this winter on wheat, having discovered that wheat is as good as corn as a stock feed and under present conditions can be raised as cheaply. American farmers always find some way to work themselves out of however deep a hole.

YOU aren't expected to be a HEATER EXPERT



BUT... you can have the same degree of comfort and the same substantial savings that a heater expert can have and does have!

First of all, an expert would insist upon the even-burning, long-burning coal... Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite... a hard coal high in heating value and low in ash.

Then, of course, he'd know just everything there is to know about heater operation.

We'll give you everything the heater expert gets... more heat, at less cost, with less attention.

Call us for the right, hard coal... Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite... and the right advice on how to make your heater help your budget.

E.J. Hollingsworth Co.
LUMBER, COAL, MILLWORK, BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, GLASS, FENCING, FEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.
PHONE 182 Newark, Delaware
Hard ANTHRACITE Coal



The Ponce Sisters are one of the most successful harmonizing "sister teams" on the air. Since they began broadcasting a few years ago they have made a steady rise. When talking pictures were perog they made a number of feature shorts. Now they broadcast each Thursday night at 7:45 over an NBC-WJZ network. In the above photograph Dorothea is at the left and Ethel at the right.

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PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Strickland had as guests on Sunday Mrs. Lillian Cramer, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. J. J. Hermon K. Taylor, of Cambridge, N. J. Mrs. Cramer is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Strickland.

THE TEA TAVERN SPECIALS

- FRIDAY LUNCHEON: Panned Sea Trout, California Sardines, Cold Meat Platter. FRIDAY DINNER: Panned Oysters, Sea Trout, Broiled Sirloin Steak, Roast Lamb with Stuffing.

OBITUARY THOMAS SPENCE

Thomas Spence, aged 59 years, died at the Delaware Hospital Friday, September 11th, after a short illness.

NORTH EAST FIREMEN'S CARNIVAL NETS \$1200

The committee in charge of the Firemen's Carnival at North East, Maryland, which came to a close on September 5, after a postponement for a week on account of rainy weather, reports that after all bills are paid a net sum of \$1200 will be realized.

STATE POLICE MAKE ARRESTS

Several arrests made by state police were tried before Magistrate Thompson this week. Daniel E. Mickel, of Gainsville, Md., was arrested for driving an unregistered car.

LODGE TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

All members of Mineola Council No. 17 are invited by Leola Council No. 14, Daughters of Pocahontas, to attend the celebration of their Eighteenth Anniversary and Evangelistic Services at M. E. Church, New London, Pa., Sunday evening, September 20.

Clean-Up Day September 23

The Council At Jerusalem will be the Lesson Topic at the BARACA CLASS Presbyterian Sunday School NEWARK Sunday, Sept. 20 9.45 A. M.

SURPRISE PARTY

A group of friends got together last Wednesday evening and gave a surprise party to Mrs. George Schaefer, in honor of her birthday. A nice time was had by all. Ice cream, cake, lemonade and watermelon were served.

SQUARE DANCE IN ELKTON

An old time square dance will be given in the Progressive Club, Elkton, Saturday evening, September 19. The public is cordially invited.

FRESHMAN WEEK STARTS AT UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Annual Event Opened Yesterday With Large Attendance

The Freshman Week program started off as scheduled this morning and showed the efforts of those on the committee who had worked hard in planning it. A change has been made, however, and instead of Convocation Night being held at the end of Freshman Week, it will not be held until October 5.

Lodge Notes

I. O. R. M. Minnehaha Tribe No. 23, I. O. R. M., opened their fall and winter activities with a large attendance. The committee has a program that will keep the members interested and everything points to a big year in Redmanship.

PEACH AND APPLE CROPS SHOW INCREASE

That a considerable number of crops in Delaware show an increase over the previous one is the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, based on figures available on September 1. The apple crop this year totalled 1,890,000 bushels compared with 1,748,000 for the previous year.

Now the Ideal in Radio Performance at a New Low Price

Advertisement for Gloritone Radio Model 26-P featuring the PENTODE tube. Includes image of the radio and a man pointing to it.

JACKSON'S HARDWARE STORE NEWARK, DELAWARE. featuring THE NEW PENTODE TUBE. GET YOUR RADIO IN SHAPE FOR THE WORLD'S SERIES

PHILCO RADIO 9 and 11 Tube Superhetrodyne \$69.50 to \$169.50 (Terms to Suit) REBURN RADIO STORES, Inc.

Auto Accidents Cost Money! Farm Bureau Automobile Insurance Turns this Unknown Hazard Into a Small Known Cost. E. J. BROWN NEWARK, DEL. EDW. WORREL

We Are Ready With the Best Selection Of Boys' Clothes In Our History All Bought And Marked At the New Low Market Prices! Boys' Suits With 2 Pairs of Knickers \$5. Boys' 4-Piece School Suits \$7.95. Hiltex Clothes 304 Market St., Wilmington

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

GAME AND FISH LAWS

STATE OF DELAWARE

1931

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

BOARD OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS DOVER, DELAWARE

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

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

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

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

OPEN SEASONS

	Begins	Ends
Frog	May 1	Dec. 31
Squirrel	Sept. 1	Oct. 15
Rails (except Coots and Gallinules)	Sept. 1	Nov. 30
Sora	Sept. 1	Nov. 30
Dove (New Castle County)	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Dove (Kent and Sussex Counties)	Sept. 1	Apr. 30
Fox	Oct. 1	Jan. 15
Raccoon and Opossum	Oct. 15	Jan. 15
Wild Ducks	Oct. 15	Jan. 31
(Note: Wood Duck or Summer Duck, Elder Duck and Swan cannot be killed at any time).		
Geese and Brant	Oct. 16	Jan. 31
Coots and Gallinules	Oct. 16	Jan. 31
Snipe	Oct. 16	Jan. 31
Woodcock	Nov. 1	Dec. 31
Quail	Nov. 15	Dec. 31
Rabbit	Nov. 15	Dec. 31
Skunk, Mink, Otter and Muskrat	Dec. 1	Mar. 10
(Note: On embanked meadows in New Castle County muskrat may be taken until Mar. 20).		
(Note: All other migratory birds are protected indefinitely and cannot be killed at any time).		

FISH

Inland Waters Only

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

FISH

Delaware River and Bay Only

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

(Continued from Last Week)

2506. Sec. 149. Sturgeon Fishing; Size of Mesh; Size of Fish; Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Fishing Prohibited:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take any sturgeon from the waters aforesaid, with any device, excepting a seine or gill net, the meshes of which shall not be less than thirteen inches stretch measure while being fished; provided, however, that where a sturgeon not under the size hereinafter prohibited shall become entangled in a shad or other net which is being bona-fide used for the catching of shad or other fish, the said sturgeon so caught may be retained. It shall further be unlawful for any person to catch or take, or attempt to catch or take from the waters aforesaid, any sturgeon or mammosse under five feet in length, and if any such sturgeon or mammosse under five feet in length shall be caught it shall be immediately returned to the waters uninjured. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch or take sturgeon or mammosse from the waters aforesaid in any manner whatever between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2507. Sec. 150. Shad Fishing; Size of Mesh; Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Fishing Prohibited; Closed Season; Nets; Kinds Allowed; Taking Shad at Mouth of Rivers or Creeks Prohibited:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, shad from the waters aforesaid with a seine or net of any character the meshes of which shall be less than five and one-quarter inches stretched measure. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take any shad from the said waters in any manner whatsoever between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing and also between the tenth day of June in each year and the first day of March thence next ensuing. It shall also be unlawful for any person at any time to set, place or use a net of any kind, except a drifting net, for the purpose of catching and taking shad within one-half mile of the mouth of any river, creek or stream emptying into the said waters. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2508. Sec. 151. Carp Fishing:—It shall be lawful for any person to catch and take carp from the waters aforesaid at any time and with any kind of net.

2509. Sec. 152. Rock Fishing; Size of Mesh; Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Fishing Prohibited; Size of Fish; Closed Season:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, rock fish from the waters aforesaid excepting with a seine or hauling seine, the meshes of which shall be not less than two inches stretched measure, or with a drifting gill net, the meshes of which shall not be less than two and three-quarters inches stretched measure. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take or attempt to catch and take any rock fish in any manner whatsoever between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, from the waters aforesaid, in any manner whatever, any rock fish weighing more than twenty pounds or measuring less than ten inches in length; and should any such fish weighing over twenty pounds or measuring less than ten inches in length, be caught it shall be immediately returned to the waters uninjured. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take rock fish in any manner whatever between the first day of May and the first day of November thence next ensuing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of one hundred

dollars together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2510. Sec. 153. Trout Fishing; Size of Fish; Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Fishing Prohibited:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take or attempt to catch and take from the waters of the Delaware River and Bay any trout or weak fish with a net of any character, excepting with a seine or hauling seine, the meshes of which shall be not less than two inches stretched measure, or with a drifting gill net, the meshes of which shall not be less than two and three-quarters inches stretched measure. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take or attempt to catch and take any trout or weak fish from the waters aforesaid with a net of any character between the tenth day of June in each year and the first day of July thence next ensuing.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take or attempt to catch and take, any trout or weak fish from the waters aforesaid, with a net of any character, between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take or attempt to catch and take any trout or weak fish from the waters aforesaid under ten inches in length. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

Provided, however, that any small fish of any kind that happen to be caught in a lawful net, by any person or persons while fishing in a lawful manner, may be retained and used or sold by such person or persons without violation of the law, and provided also that haul seines, under this Section, which were originally made with a mesh two and one-quarter inches stretched measure, shall be considered as lawful under this Section although they may be less than a mesh of two inches stretched measure after tarring and shrinking; and provided also that drifting gill nets, under this Section, which were originally made with a mesh three inches stretched measure shall be considered as lawful, under this Section, although they may be less than a mesh of two and three-quarter inches stretched measure after tarring and shrinking.

2510. A. Sec. 153. A. Length of Seine Limited to Five Hundred Yards:—It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to fish for food fish in the Delaware Bay between low and high water marks thereof, from the mouth of the Missippillon Creek southward to a point known as Fox's Crossing with any seine longer than five hundred yards.

2510. A. Sec. 153. A. Herring Fishing; Size of Mesh; Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Fishing Prohibited; Closed Season:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, from the waters aforesaid, any herring with a net of any character the meshes of which shall be less than three inches stretched measure. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take from the waters aforesaid with a net of any character between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. It shall also be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take from the waters aforesaid, in any manner whatsoever, any herring between the tenth day of June in each year and the first day of March thence next ensuing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2511. Sec. 154. Anchored Nets Across or Before Mouth of Streams, Prohibited:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, fish of any kind from the waters aforesaid with a net of any character which is anchored, staked or fastened down in any way; provided, however, that in that portion of the bay south of the mouth of the Smyrna Creek and on the Delaware side of the bay, stake nets may be used only where, by reason of the oyster stakes, the use of drift nets is impossible; and further provided, that no net of any character whatsoever shall be placed in or remain in the waters aforesaid between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2512. Sec. 155. Drift or Gill Nets; Interference With Unlawful:—It shall be unlawful for any person by boat, anchor, dredge or otherwise, in the waters aforesaid, to wilfully and without reasonable cause, interfere with, break, damage or destroy any drift net or gill seine being lawfully used for the taking of any fish as herein provided.

2513. Sec. 156. Explosives, Drugs, Poisoned Bait; Use of a Misdemeanor; Certain Deleterious Substances; Flow into Waters a Misdemeanor; Penalty:—It shall be unlawful for any person wilfully to put or place in the waters aforesaid any explosive substance whatever, or any drug or poisoned bait for the purpose of catching and taking, killing or injuring the fish, or to allow any dye stuff, coal or gas tar, sawdust, tanbark, cocculus indicus (otherwise known as fish berries), lime, refuse from gas houses, oil tanks or vessels, or any other deleterious, destructive or poisonous substance to be turned into or allowed to run into any of the waters aforesaid, in quantities sufficient to destroy or impair fish life or disturb the habits of fish inhabiting the same. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the same proceedings shall be had and before the same courts as may now or hereafter be provided by the laws of this State in the trial of misdemeanors.

2514. Sec. 157. Sunday Fishing Prohibited:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take fish of any kind or description from the waters aforesaid by net of any character between the hours of two o'clock P. M. of every Saturday and twelve o'clock midnight of the Sunday next ensuing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2515. Sec. 158. Eels; Size:—It shall be unlawful for any person to catch and take, or attempt to catch and take, from the waters aforesaid, any eel of a size less than twelve inches in length, and any eels of a size less than twelve inches in length caught must be returned uninjured to the waters aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

2516. Sec. 159. Sale or Possession of Fish Caught in Violation of Law, Unlawful:—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose for sale, or have in possession, any fish caught and taken in violation of the provisions of Sections 143 to 168, inclusive, of this Chapter. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, together with a forfeiture of all nets, boats and other appliances used.

(Continued Next Week)

Six Billion Pounds of Wheat Flour Missing Annually In U. S. Diet Says Pack

If the American people consumed products of the wheat field as they did fifty years ago, some six billion, three hundred million pounds more of wheat flour would be consumed annually than is the case today. This statement is made by Charles Lathrop Pack, wartime president of the National War Garden Commission. It was Pack's organization that inspired the planting of millions of vegetable gardens during the war and whose slogan "Food f. o. b. the Kitchen Door" became famous.

"With our Federal Government engaging in barter in bulk in order to move at least some of the surplus wheat in the country's elevators, wheat and what to do with it has become a leading topic of conversation," Mr. Pack pointed out. "During the last fourteen years the food habits of the American people have changed. This shift is both interesting and of great economic importance. It is due largely to several different campaigns of public education that have militated against wheat products and in favor of other items of the diet. The Federal Farm Board would do well to consider a like program in favor of wheat consumption.

"If the American people consumed products of the wheat field as they did fifty years ago, some 6,300,000,000 more pounds of wheat flour would be consumed annual than is the case today. This is equivalent to more than eight billion pound-loaves of bread. It represents a per capita decrease in wheat flour consumption from 223 pounds to 177 pounds. Every year, on account of this decrease, 147,300,000 bushels of wheat must find new markets. And why?

"During the war the nation enlisted under the banner of the National War Garden Commission. Wheat was needed for the men of the line and the people responded. In 1918 some five million 'war gardens,' growing a crop conservatively valued at a half billion dollars, were planted. This activity not only released the valued wheat for army purposes but it introduced many, many people to fresh vegetables and fruits. It started many habits of vegetable diet or change in diet—often both.

"Other factors have entered into the picture. For example the citrus fruit industry has combined into different groups and through them nationally advertised the healthful values of fruits, vastly increasing consumption. Growers and canners of vegetables have done the same thing. Vitamins have been 'sold' to the

American people in the printed word and over the air. Slenderness is the style and to attain it a more or less weightless diet is prescribed.

"It is interesting to note what all these and other educational campaigns have done for vegetable products at the expense of wheat. In the last seven years twenty-five leading truck crops have enlarged their acreage by 39.4 per cent. In the ten years since 1920 fifteen important crops have increased car loadings 60.6 per cent. Lettuce ranks next to potatoes, 55,700 car loads of it moving from the shippers now as compared to 12,142 in 1930. Four times as many carrots are being eaten today as ten years ago. Spinach has forged ahead in about the same proportion, jumping from 2,800 cars to 10,000 cars in a decade.

"All this dietary change could not take place without some other item of food feeling the effects. And wheat has suffered. It has bowed to the power of high-powered advertising, to the advance of refrigeration in transport, to the perfection of canning. If it is to regain its place it needs someone to plead its cause and to recreate demand for its use. If, on the other hand, the diet of America today is better than that of fifty years ago; if we are better off with salads, fruit, green vegetables and a lesser amount of meat than we were with a diet of bread, potatoes and meat, then some steps need to be taken to bring the production of wheat more closely within the limits of the demand for it.

"It is too often a practice to accept old economic laws as gospel. After all civilization is, most of the time progressing. Progress means change—change in tastes, in habits and in standards of living. We would do well to consider the current problem of wheat from this viewpoint."

Make an oilcloth bag to slip over the end of the ironing board that stands on the floor when the board is put away. This will keep it clean.



Jessica Dragonetta in a new pose. The soprano star of the National Broadcasting Company continues to delight her admirers by singing on the Christian Free Cities Service Hour, broadcast each Friday night at 8:00 o'clock (E. D. T.) over an NBC-WEAF network.

MARKETING ACT ENDORSED

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a recent address at Lawrence, Kansas, said:

"The marketing act is a concrete result of the American Farm Bureau Federation's ten-year fight for equality for agriculture in America. It gives national recognition to the principle that farmers have a right to control the distribution of their crops. That principle is founded on the bedrock of human justice and it must be sound. The act provides a definite practical way to handle our marketing problem, but many short-sighted business men and political groups are making considerable noise in opposition to it. Let them remember that the farm bureau was largely responsible for bringing the act into existence and the farm bureau will fight to the last ditch against any who would take from us what we have gained."

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4.75-19 (28x4.75)	6.65	12.90	25.80
5.00-19 (29x5.00)	6.98	13.60	27.20
5.25-21 (31x5.25)	8.57	16.70	33.40
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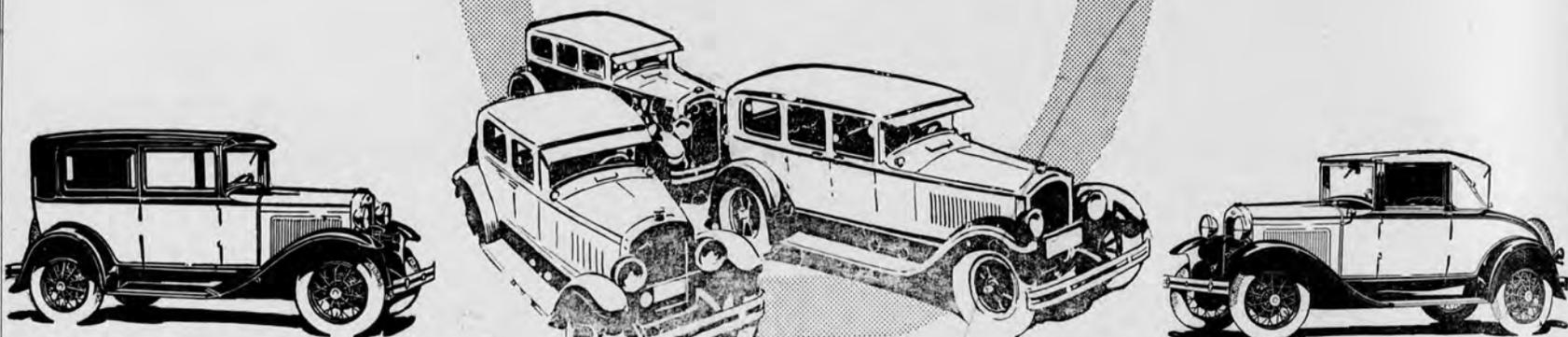
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