

The Newark Post

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INTEREST HIGH IN NEWARK AS ELECTION DAY NEARS

Local, State and National Candidates Make Eleventh Hour Appeals For Votes

The approach of election day next Tuesday finds Newark keyed up to a high pitch over matters political, in common with every other community in the United States.

Local candidates are now in the midst of their eleventh hour appeals for votes and the national candidates are still stumping the country, although the quadrennial drives of their respective parties has already passed its climax.

Interest is higher in this election than in any for a number of years, not only from a local and national point of view. It is believed that all sections of the country will find a turning point on election day, equal to or exceeding any that the country has previously known. Indications are that there will be a big vote in Newark.

There is no possibility of predicting the outcome of the issues, either locally or nationally. The national race, however, is believed to be much closer than in the State. The economic situation has complicated the issues and has given added importance to the tariff question on which the two parties are more divergent than on any other question.

In the latter stages of the campaign, Newark voters have been listening to arguments from representatives of both parties at political meetings and over the radio. The first issues involved are those surrounding the liquor question, the tariff, the policies of Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover on relief for the unemployed, the farm question, the bonus and the budget.

The Democratic party, of course, stands for out and out repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, while the Republican party takes a less drastic stand, believing that resubmission to the States of the question is the best method of dealing with it. On the tariff, the Democratic Party points to the Hawley-Smoot measure as destructive of commerce and hindering trade, while the Republican Party declares that it has prevented an even more disastrous economic disturbance in this country. The question of relief for the unemployed finds Governor Roosevelt declaring that it is the duty of the National Government to step in and provide aid when the State fails to do so and that this must be done at any cost. On the other hand, President Hoover decries the "pork barrel" measures which he says the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, John N. Garner, of Texas, pushed through the last Congress. A public works program of relief, the President contends, should be more judicious and in harmony with the financial status of the country.

President Hoover pledges renewed efforts to aid the farmer through the agencies his party has already set up, namely the Federal Farm Board, and by other means as they become feasible. Governor Roosevelt's most salient point on this issue is tariff regulation to benefit the farmer, particularly lower import duties on farm necessities and utilities. He also promises other measures to improve the farm markets.

On the question of the bonus, President Hoover's views are well known. He is flatly opposed to immediate payment. Recently, Governor Roosevelt made the statement that the bonus should not be paid while the budget is unbalanced. The two candidates are in practically the same position on this question, except that Governor Roosevelt seems to tend more to the side of those who believe that the bonus should be paid as soon as possible.

On the budget, Governor Roosevelt through the Democratic Party, has pledged himself to reduce the "current" costs of the government by one-fourth. If this includes the service on the debt, which amounts to about one billion dollars, or a fourth of all national expenditure, it would mean

Presidential Poll of Universities

	Roosevelt	Hoover
University of California, Berkeley	933	231
Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.	82	26
University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.	159	134
Park College, Parkville, Mo.	236	84
Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago	95	13
Washington State College, Pullman, Washington	478	278
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	263	90
University of Southern California, Los Angeles	295	178
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.	327	202
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1201	530
Ohio State University, Columbus	2440	1025
University of Minnesota, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan	769	284
Yale	1086	202
Oberlin	1415	370
Colgate	844	102
Princeton	466	86
Harvard, from which Gov. Roosevelt was graduated, voted	1741	620
Columbia, where Governor Roosevelt studied law, voted: Hoover, 833; Roosevelt, 547; Thomas, 1033.		

We are sorry that the poll of the University of Delaware is not included in the above list.

a reduction of one billion dollars. Governor Roosevelt apparently does not include the service on the debt in the total from which he proposes to cut a fourth of expenditures, but President Hoover has assumed that he does by virtue of the statement contained in the Democratic platform, and has asserted that this is impossible without cutting into the expenditures for national defense or for payments to veterans.

In Delaware, the Better Government League has been active in the campaign of the Republican Party seeking the re-election of Governor Buck and has been severely criticized by Democratic elements. The Democratic candidate for governor is Landreth L. Layton, of Georgetown.

Because Delaware has only one seat in the House of Representatives and because this is the branch of Congress in which the liquor question will come up, interest has been running high here over the election of a Congressman to succeed Robert G. Houston, of Georgetown, a dry. The Republicans have named Reuben Satterthwaite, Jr., a Wilmington attorney, who is an avowed wet. The Democrats have nominated Wilbur L. Adams, who is believed to be a wet since he has declared his support of the Democratic platform. Meanwhile, the dries have started another party, known as the Independence Party, and have nominated Dr. F. Burgette Short for Congress, who is a bone dry.

John Biggs, Jr., of Wilmington, is the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and Caleb Layton is the Republican candidate.

Those in Newark who are running for office include Cyrus Rittenhouse, for representative from the Ninth District on the Democratic ticket; Harry L. Bonham, for the same office on the Republican ticket, and William J. Lovett for the same office on the dry Independence ticket. Claude N. Lester, of St. Georges, is running for Levy Court and Harvey Hoffecker is running for prothonotary on the Republican ticket.

THOUSANDS SEE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER AT THE P. R. R. STATION MONDAY

Students of the Women's College Present Mrs. Hoover With Orchids and Lilies; Senator Hastings Introduces Hoover to Throng

President Hoover was a Delaware visitor Monday afternoon and was given a rousing reception when the train stopped in Newark that strengthened the belief of his supporters that Delaware assuredly is for him.

Later at French street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President Hoover was greeted and acclaimed by thousands of enthusiastic men and women who hailed him as their standard bearer.

They cheered him as President and as a candidate for re-election in a way that must have made Mr. Hoover feel and appreciate he was in the State of his friends.

While the Presidential train stopped at Newark, Mrs. Hoover was presented with a corsage of orchids and lilies of the valley by Miss Elizabeth Cloud on behalf of the students of the Women's College, who were in the gathering at the station. Miss Cloud is the president of the Student Self-Government Association and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee U. Cloud of Wilmington.

Because of a delay in Baltimore, where because of the great demonstration there the Presidential train was delayed in leaving, it was three minutes behind schedule when it arrived at Newark, where it was due at 1:10 o'clock.

Wilmington and Newark threw off all restraint this afternoon in welcoming the President and his party enroute to New York.

Men, women and college, high school and grade students were in the throngs that joined in greeting the President.

Approach of the special train bearing the Republican Party's standard bearer in the national campaign to the Newark station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheering from the throngs of the three thousand gathered at the station.

The train stopped but a few minutes at the Newark station, at 1:13 o'clock, giving sufficient time for a welcoming committee of prominent Republicans to board the train, greet President and Mrs. Hoover, and accompany the party to this city after the President had made a brief speech to the cheering throng.

Senator Hastings presented the President, who stood with Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Hastings on the platform of the observation car, at Newark.

In presenting the President, Senator Hastings said: "I wish to present to the people of Newark the President of the United States."

President Hoover expressed his heart-felt appreciation for the greeting from the crowd.

"My friends," he said, "I greatly appreciate this greeting from the town of Newark. I take it to be an indication of how you will act on November 8.

"I have one thing in common with many in this audience, that is, I have lived nearly all my life in a college community. I appreciate and understand the problems of a college and of college students.

"In the past few days I have received a poll of college students throughout the nation. The poll showed them as being overwhelmingly in support of the Republican party and its policies.

"This, I believe is because we make our pledge to support the institutions of the United States and not tear down their foundations in order to win an election.

"Again, I repeat, I appreciate this greeting."

Seven hundred automobiles were parked near the station.

The Presidential train stopped here for four minutes.

The few remarks made at Newark by the President were heard for a considerable distance, a radio voice amplifying system having been installed.

Ten thousand throats were made hoarse from cheering when the Presidential train approached the Poplar street end of French street station in Wilmington at 1:30 o'clock. The cheering increased in volume and at times was deafening when the President, accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, appeared, smiling, on the platform of the observation car to speak for five minutes to the throngs. His voice was carried clearly by amplifying systems.

The Student band of the University of Delaware sent forth a musical tribute to the train and its distinguished party as it steamed to the Newark station. The entire student body of the university turned out as a welcoming committee.

While they and throngs from virtually every part of the State gave vent to their feelings in cheers the President stood on the platform, his face in smiles. Besides him stood Mrs. Hoover who has aided him invaluable in his campaign. With the party were Senator Daniel O. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, who continued on the train to New York where President Hoover spoke Tuesday night before a gigantic throng of voters in Madison Square Garden.

Three thousand students of the Wilmington High School were among the huge crowd which stood at the Poplar street intersection to greet the President and listen to his brief address.

The student body had been dismissed from classes at 12:45 o'clock so that they would have the opportunity—one that comes once in a lifetime—of hearing their President. The students marched from the school to Poplar street, preceded by the school band.

When the train stopped here it was boarded by the official committee of welcome, headed by Governor Buck, U. S. Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., Congressman Robert G. Houston and F. V. du Pont, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Members of the committee each shook the hand of the President as they stepped into the observation car. Members of the reception committee in addition to those above named were: Mrs. Frank G. Tallman, Republican national committeewoman who also continued with the party to New York; Lamont du Pont, Mrs. Charles Warner, Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, Charles H. Colburn, Nathan Miller, the Very Rev. J. Francis Tucker, the Rev. John Gulz, J. Warren Marshall, D. Hiffin Wilson, Harry V. Lyons, Attorney General Reuben Satterthwaite, nominee for Congress; Daniel J. Layton, nominee for attorney general; Lieutenant Governor J. Henry Hazel, nominee for State Auditor; George S. Williams, nominee for State Treasurer; Dr. R. F. Corley, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Alfred I. du Pont, Mayor Sparks, Recorder of Deeds, Albert Stetser, Frank W. Pierson, George F. Lang, president of the Young Men's Republican Club; Stanley Sobocinski, Miss Elizabeth M. Bullock, Dr. Charles M. Hanley, A. James Gallo and John K. Johnston, director of the Better Government League of Delaware.

ORIENTAL LODGE TO HAVE SOCIAL GATHERING

On Thursday evening, November 3, Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., will have a social gathering after lodge, which all Odd Fellows are invited to attend. The committee has a large program which will be in the form of a Halloween entertainment. You brothers who have not been out for awhile are especially invited to see what Oriental is doing.

On November 14th the lodge will go to Industry Lodge at Bear Station, where they will participate in a debate. All members are invited to go along and swell the crowd, and enjoy the fun.—Edward Stickley, Press Correspondent.

Captain James C. Hastings, Former Representative, Honored

Former Representative James C. Hastings, who for some time was captain of Battery E, Delaware National Guard, has been appointed ordinance officer for Delaware in the Centennial Legion. The Centennial Legion was organized July 4, 1876, and has its headquarters at the armory of the Old Guard of New York, at 307 West Ninety-first street, New York City. It is a patriotic organization with membership throughout the thirteen original States.

Following communication from Major Edward Havermeier Snyder, of New York, commander of the Legion, accepted the appointment.

"It is the desire of the commander of the Centennial Legion to appoint one staff officer from each of the thirteen original States.

"It is his desire to tender you the appointment of ordinance officer if that office is acceptable to you.

"An expression of acceptance for the official records of this organization would be greatly appreciated."

Captain Hastings on receiving the

CORBIT S. CROMPTON NAMED ASSISTANT POSTMASTER HERE

Succeeds William R. Lynam; Declared Well Fitted To Fill the Position

AETNA FIRE CO TO MEET

The regular monthly meeting of the Aetna Fire, Hook and Ladder Company will be held this Friday evening, November 4th, at 8:30 p. m., at the Fire House.

LEO DIAMOND HELD IN BAIL ON DRUNKEN DRIVING CHARGE

Leo Diamond, who is employed by Roy Frecho, of Glasgow, was arrested this week by State Highway Police-man Robert W. Carpenter, of the State Road Station, on a charge of driving while drunk. He was taken before Magistrate Thompson and placed under \$500 bond.

Magistrate Thompson dismissed Rodney Roy, charged with assault and battery on Stanley Cecil. Roy was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Cecil.

Miss Adeline Kirkley, arraigned on charge of stealing corn from the property of Lawrence H. Davis, was released after Davis declined to press the charge. She was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Davis and Magistrate Thompson imposed a fine on the woman. When she was unable to pay the fine, Kirkley said he had no desire to send her to the Workhouse and the case was dropped.

BUCKINGHAM MACHINE DAMAGED IN COLLISION

An automobile owned and operated by Raymond Buckingham, of this town, was damaged in a collision with an automobile owned and said to have been driven by Lena Cohen, of Milford, this morning near here.

Riding with Buckingham in his car was Norris Covington, member of the Covington and Fossett, barbers.

T. Henry Dickerson Appointed Editor of "Review" at Delaware College

The Faculty Committee on Publications of the University of Delaware and the Student Council of Delaware College, at a joint meeting Monday, elected T. Henry Dickerson, of Wilmington, a senior, as editor-in-chief of the Review, undergraduate weekly.

Mr. Dickerson succeeds Robert E. Curtin, Jr., who was elected editor-in-chief last year, but did not return to college this year. Dickerson will edit his first edition this week.

Samuel M. Silver, of Wilmington, who was elected associate editor of the Review last year, has been acting as editor since the beginning of the present college year. Last week Silver and his staff refused to publish the paper unless the faculty would set a date for the appointment of an

Corbit S. Crompton, who has been connected with the Newark Post Office for the past ten years, was appointed assistant postmaster this week to succeed William R. Lynam, who will be retained as senior clerk. The action was taken in reorganizing the Newark Post Office and followed Mr. Lynam's request to be relieved of the office.

Mr. Crompton's appointment is considered a tribute to his knowledge of the postal regulations and the practices of the Post Office Department. Since the Newark Post Office moved into its present building, the amount of business it is regularly called upon to handle has more than trebled, making the position of assistant postmaster much more vital than it was formerly.

Announcement of Mr. Crompton's appointment was made by William H. Evans, postmaster here. It took effect on November 1.

Residents of Newark have repeatedly expressed pleasure at the service accorded them at the Post Office here, particularly since it moved into its new quarters. Many of them have had occasion to realize Mr. Crompton's efficiency through direct relations with him in the course of business.

Program for Organ Recital Mon. Evening

The forty-sixth organ recital by Firmin Swinnen, at Mitchell Hall, University of Delaware, will be given Monday, November 7, at 8 p. m. The program follows:

1. Marche Heroique C. Saint-Saens
2. Largo A. Dvorak
3. Humoresque A. Dvorak
4. The Unfinished Symphony F. Schubert
5. Minuet in E Flat G. Bizet
6. Liebestraum F. Liszt
7. The Music Box A. Lladow
8. Pierce Heroique C. Franck

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 14 AND 15

A special prize of five dollars will be awarded to the Grange whose members win the most points in the New Castle County Farm and Home Products Show to be held in the gymnasium of the Ferris Industrial School near Marshallton on November 14 and 15. The show is being sponsored by the Granges of the upper county, but the regulations provide that any person aside from New Castle County Grange members, living on a farm in that county, shall be eligible to exhibit in the show.

charge of the event, and Claude E. Phillips, of Newark, is secretary.

Seventy-three individual classes have been listed in the premium list in which entries can be made. Over fifty dollars in prize money will be awarded to the winners aside from special prizes of merchandise offered by interested individuals and commercial concerns in the county.

The premium list with classes and prizes to be awarded can be secured from the Secretary, Claude E. Phillips, or county agent, Ed William, Jr., both of Newark, or from the secretary (Continued on Page 4.)

NEWARK FIREMEN ENTERTAIN ELKTON COM- PANY AT PARTY

The Newark Fire Company entertained members of the Elkton Company at a party in the fire house here last Friday night. About 40 members of the Elkton Company attended. The affair was held in appreciation of the part the Elkton Company, in connection with the Newark Company, played in the parade which was held in Wilmington at the Convention of the Firemen's Association a few weeks ago.

Members of the Continental Diamond Fibre Company's Band also took part in the parade in connection with the Newark Company, and attended the party Friday night. A bowling match was held and refreshments served.

\$155 COLLECTED IN FINES

A total of \$155 was collected in fines here during the past month. The detailed report will be presented to Town Council at its meeting next week.

University of Delaware Broadcasts

The University of Delaware has completed arrangements with WDEL to broadcast programs from Mitchell Hall on the campus. Music and lectures of interest to the public will be supplied by members of the faculty and others. The University broadcasts will begin at the eight o'clock hour. Organ recitals will be given first and third Monday of every month. Some of the University Hour programs will also be broadcast. The program for the week of November 7 is as follows:

- Nov. 7—8:00-8:30, Organ Recital by Firmin Swinnen.
- Nov. 9—8:00-8:15, The School of Agriculture, by Dean C. A. McCue.
- Nov. 10—8:00-8:30, The Philadelphia String Quartet.
- Nov. 11—8:00-8:15, Art Appreciation—Prints and Print Makers, by Miss Harriet Bailly, Director of Art.

Don't Fail to Vote
Next Tuesday

THE IRON HILL IRISH

By Francis A. Cooch

Just when the Irish first came to Iron Hill, I have been unable to learn. My mother writes, "They seemed to be old timers when I was married" in 1871. In any event it must have been at least eighty years ago and in the first instance they were attracted there by the opportunity to work in the Whitaker ore pit on the top of the "Hill," later in the McConnaughey pits on the Northern slopes of Iron Hill and Chestnut Hill and in the ore pit of Cooch Bros. on the Southern slope of Iron Hill. Still later they acquired small farms and became so rooted that in my boyhood days it seemed as though they had always lived there.

They were a hard working, industrious race and in the main, cheerful and even merry, with a fund of traditional native Celtic wit. They could dance all night to wailing fiddles in the picnic grounds of Whitaker's woods and be at work at the pits by six o'clock the next morning. Union hours were unknown.

Without exception they were staunch Roman Catholics and with possibly one exception, Democrats. Like their whiskey, they took their religion and their politics straight.

Before 1866, when the Catholics bought the property of the Village Presbyterian Church (new school) at Main and Chapel streets, Newark, Delaware, where St. John's Church now stands, they were attached to the Elkton parish.

The erection of the present edifice in 1883 at a cost of \$20,000 was one evidence of their devotion to their faith for, with the exception of one family, they were all of limited means.

Stories illustrative of their devotion were told me of the Newark Irish recently and they were of the same type. They had neither horses nor carriages. Fasting they walked over seven miles to attend Mass at the Elkton Church and fasting they walked back. Later they had the use of a hand car and rode back and forth on it from Newark to Elkton.

When John O'Donnell and Bridget Gannon were to be wed, they walked twelve miles to New Castle and back, to be married by a priest of their own faith. With this example of devotion to their religious teaching and to morality before them, is it small wonder that their daughters are of such high character and so devoted to the faith of their fathers. After Frank Walker told me these stories at an organ recital at Mitchell Hall recently, I pictured this rosy cheeked young Irish couple trudging the long miles to New Castle through open fields and wooded stretches; old Ogletown and older Christiana, its commerce gone and glory departed, pausing perhaps at the bridge to look at the sluggish stream that in years back had an important history of which they little knew or cared, to Hare's Corner and so to New Castle were wed and then back again on their honeymoon trip. Hand in hand or was it arm in arm they walked and did they sing perhaps, "The Low Backed Car," or "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

Was it in the Spring with woods and fields gay with flowers and enlivened with the song of birds; was it in the heat of Summer, the dust of the road raised by every passing vehicle; the glory of Autumn, or the cold and snow of Winter? The music stopped and I had not heard a note of it for ten or fifteen minutes.

Later I learned that Mrs. James Walker says that they did not walk to New Castle, but made the trip with the aid of a borrowed horse and buggy. However, I prefer to believe her son's version.

Almost to a man they voted the Democratic ticket. The late Thomas McCracken said once, "When election day comes around Wilkins Cooch goes up on Iron Hill and raps on the hallow trees. Every time he raps out comes an Irishman and goes down to Glasgow to vote the Democratic ticket." Father could and did call every one of them by his or her Christian name.

They were my father's friends. Many of them worked for him, they came to him for advice, they trusted him and the feeling was mutual. The fact that they were Catholics and we were Presbyterians was an unconsidered factor. The only Klux Klan we know was a disbanded organization of the South, outgrowth of the re-construction days.

Before 1878 my father was the postmaster at Cooch's Bridge and when in that year he was elected to the State Senate, my mother succeeded him. The post office was at our house and in time she too came to know of and to admire most of these folk. Born of an English father in British India and educated in Canada under the British Flag made no difference to them or to her.

Many of these Irish families I knew, others I heard of so often that it seems as though I must have known them also.

In the little cabin (long gone) opposite Baynard Hall, lived Mark and Bridget Roach. She was a Keeley with a daughter and two sons. "A very refined family" my mother says. Two things I remember were that the little boys had brass tipped boots which I was denied despite all my pleas and that they were held up to me as models of deportment; something no normal boy relishes.

Then there were the Keeleys who farmed the Baynard Hall property; old Mrs. Keeley (Biddy), her son Michael, big, black bearded with a rich brogue and who swore "by the hole in me coat," his wife Peggy and their five or more children. It was Mom who said when it was proposed to hang or to shoot a sheep killing house dog, a great pet, "Not a rope nor a ball shall go round his neck." One day a visitor asked the younger Mrs. Keeley how old was her infant son Danny, to which she replied "Two months." "He is not, he is three months," interrupted the old lady firmly. "Why Mom," said the mother gently, "Don't you remember he was born such and such a day." "Hold yer tongue woman," said the ruler of the household, "Ye don't know what ye are talking about," thus ending the discussion.

It was Michael who said to me as an inquiring small boy, "Frank, if ye don't stop askin' so many questions, yer father will have to be buyin' ye a new set of teeth, for ye ask so many questions ye will soon wear out the pair ye have."

My family who had a keen and appreciative memory for such things, never forgot this conversation, but quoted it on every occasion, appropriate or otherwise.

A few months ago a very fine looking young woman called on me in Wilmington with a letter from her father, Daniel Keeley, introducing his daughter, Mary, and asking if I could find her some employment. I had not seen or heard of Danny for more than a quarter of a century, but if I could have placed the young woman I should have done so gladly. Later I read of her marriage, so she has a real job now.

Poor Annie Keeley lost her life in a runaway accident, returning with a merry family party from a circus. At the time of the accident she was holding Danny, a baby, in her arms and his life was saved by her throwing him to the roadside just before the crash.

Red bearded, one eyed, Hughey Murphy, farmer and carpenter, with his family of sons and daughters, lived on his farm opposite the Cooch ore pit. One of the girls, Annie, was nurse for my younger brothers.

There were the soft voiced Sullivans who lived on the road leading North from the Turnpike past the colored folks' church. Old Patrick I just knew by sight, but James and Richard I knew well.

For all of his besetting weakness Dan McBride is one of a fond memory. He had a short stocky figure and sandy hair streaked with grey. He was gentle, quiet and keen witted, industrious, with a wife, Bessie, equally so.

On the occasions of his periodic lapses from sobriety, Dan would disappear from the life of the community for a time and re-appearing would take up his regular routine as quietly as if nothing had happened. On one such occasion, after the death of his two children following a short illness, he was away for about two

To Registered Women Voters

The country and this State need the vote of every woman who can see straight and think straight about the present evils under Prohibition.

These evils reach into every part of our life.

They reach especially into the conduct of government.

Women can be independent politically.

They are not tied by the party habit and the business associations which often control men.

Women can strike with the vote for their homes and children and better conditions, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

The Delaware Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform is leaving its members to their own choice for President of the United States if they cannot join THE MAJORITY SENTIMENT OF OUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR VOTING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET—

But we are a unit in urging that women support within the State a candidate for Congress who stands definitely and without evasion upon the right of the people to vote upon a resolution of Congress for straight repeal.

And that they support with their votes irrespective of party, a candidate for State Senator (in the districts where candidates for the Senate are on the ballot) and a candidate for State Representative (in every district), who believe that the people should have a fair voice in selecting conventions to ratify or reject the Resolution of Congress when it is passed.

Every voter who acts in support of repeal of Federal Prohibition is acting to return self-government to this state—to return to our own state liquor control laws, which we can then enforce in the interest of temperance and decency without federal interference.

DELAWARE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM

254 Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Telephone 2-2222

years. Returning one evening as his wife was preparing supper, he accosted her with, "Weel Bessie." "Is it you Dan?" she replied and that was all of it. Speaking of a neighbor's sons of whom he disapproved, he said, "The best thing he can do with them byes o' hisn is to put them in the Navy and let the Spanish blow 'em up and that wan that do be takin loiknesses he'd better drown him."

One day when we were cutting wheat, there was a bucket of ice water and a two quart jar of lubricating oil in the shadow of a shock and Dan, who was helping us, asked, "Vares the beer?" "Over by the shock" was the reply. Presently we heard a great sputtering and coughing and Dan who had imbibed several swallows of oil, said, "Och! I tho't it was coffee." It took several weeks' absence to get the taste out of his mouth.

Then there were the Megonigals. Alice was the first nurse I ever had and she named a son after me. Katie who married Lindsey Wilson was employed in our household. Both big Tom and Dennis became section foreman for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and good ones at that. Tom, who for all his fierce look was gentle as a lamb, year after year took a prize for the condition of his section, which he shared with his men. It would make each of them turn over in the grave to see the condition of his section today.

There were other Keeleys, too. John, who was engineer for Cooch Bros., and later for Whitakers, with his sons and daughters, all of whom I knew and some of whom and his grandchildren live in Newark today, including Mike who lived with us and with whom I worked, played, swam and at times slept.

And then there was John Cathcart and his girls, of whom I have lost sight for years.

Of all, the largest family was the O'Rourke's. "Rorick" they were frequently called. Of the original settlers there were four brothers, James, Timothy, Bartholemew and Patrick. Race suicide was unknown among them.

It was Tim of Patrick who lived with us in my parents' early married life and preparing for confirmation. One evening they left home with direction to him to stay at the house during their absence as protection for the colored girl, gentle Annie Greer. On their return Annie reported thus, "Tim was cussin' prettily because he couldn't get to go over to Keeley's to say his catechism." His mother, Hanora, had lived with my grandmother. Ted, I think it was, who went to Philadelphia and made a fortune in the Corn Exchange. Bat, with the "intensely blue eyes" who always had a stand and sold oyster stews at farm sales. Big Joe married Celia Soreth and from the union of Irish and German was produced such handsome daughters. Poor John "Blackhead" was his own worst enemy, but everyone liked him and condoned his weakness. There was Frank, the only one suspected of being weak in his political allegiance, but I think he was only a high tariff Democrat, having been infected with that heresy as an iron worker in Chester. Poor Frank was burned to death a few years ago. His widow lives near Baltimore with her son Francis, who made a brilliant record at the University of Delaware several years ago. There was Bill with his fiery head and mustache, who operated a threshing machine for years. Bill was a poor collector and on one occasion my father sent word to him that if he did not collect soon, father would claim the bill as outlawed. Bill appeared shortly thereafter and scratching his head, said, "I kinda thought when you owed it to me, it was just like having money in the bank and as long as you had it, I wouldn't spend it"; a tribute—not to be forgotten. Best beloved of all was Eddie, big, florid faced, jolly, dependable as a rock; as a little boy he watched over my sister, then a baby. Later he "fired" for his brother "Bill." He could sing Irish songs by the hour and taught me "Don't Tread on the Tail of Me Coat." For years he was dependable Center Guard at the New Castle County Workhouse. "He was a man, take him for that." Matt, who for years was sexton for the Welsh Tract Baptist Church and Cemetery, now lives in the community near the Welsh Tract School House. I used to jibe him gently, saying he would die a Baptist, but I never believed it. Leah, his wife, was a daughter of Thomas Williams (Uncle Tommy), whom I recall as driver for Whitaker's six mule ore wagon team, that in the Spring sank hub deep as it toiled back and forth between the pit and Newark Depot. Often he had occasion to detach the leaders and help luckless drivers whose teams had stuck in the mud. He wore a red flannel shirt winter and summer that I can picture today.

Of the McCloskey family who lived on Chestnut Hill, I recall Arthur McCloskey, short, stocky and very florid. For years he was a copyist in the Recorder of Deeds' office.

The iron ore market dropped, the mines ran out largely, one by one they suspended operating, little by little the younger Irish left the Hill for employment elsewhere, some died, some sold out

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completely, 'till now not a family remains on Iron Hill, though Steve O'Rourke and Mrs. Ella Maloney, formerly a McCloskey, still live on Chestnut Hill and numbers of another generation live in and around Newark.

Their coming gave the community a gayety and a color to life, their absence leaves the community poorer.

Note:—This has been a labor of love and I have any errors or omissions in it the author begs to be forgiven.

Savings to Home Owners

Many people are alert to money-saving possibilities in these days to repair and remodel their property at low cost. As a result, numerous places have been improved in appearance, convenience and comfort. Oftentimes living conditions become safer, too.

To aid employment, the Chamber of Commerce in Pawtucket, R. I., appointed a committee to encourage citizens to modernize and repair their premises. Money was donated to finance publicity to inform people of the program. Men from construction and repair companies were enlisted to solicit home owners and interest them in the project. So successful were they that three-quarters of a million dollars were employed in betterment of dwellings and home owners were saved much money. Other communities could profit by following this plan.

The greater safety resulting from proper repairing and remodeling of buildings should not be overlooked, for it is of the utmost importance.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is well informed as to conditions, reports that fire losses in dwellings increased 50 per cent from 1924 to 1930, and that this loss in 1930, \$159,853,023, was 31 per cent of the nation's total fire loss.

This waste of material wealth can be reduced by programs of home betterment, particularly when improvements include fire-stops in walls to retard spread of flames, fire-resistant ceilings (cement on metal lath), cleaning and repairing of heating plants, smoke-pipes and chimneys, replacement of worn parts and moving smoke-pipes a safe distance from all burnable material. Electric wiring and fixtures should also be inspected and made to conform to safety requirements of the National Electric Code. Cleaning up and painting removes many common fire hazards.

The program for improvement of dwellings, which has the sanction of Secretary of the Treasury Mills, is also bringing about safer conditions in homes.

Cooperative Movement Helps Farmers

The Southern cotton producers, like the New York dairy farmers, have had the benefit of a strong, aggressive, well-supported cooperative movement.

That movement has done a remarkably efficient job—as the Shannon Committee Inquiry, which investigated co-ops, showed—even though the inquiry was started by distributors in an effort to destroy the cooperatives. The cooperative influence has been to increase farm efficiency and to bring farmers a more equitable share of the final selling price of their crop. Where, before the days of the cooperative, there was very little classifying of cotton and all staples were bought at one price, the co-op maintains an office in which an expert classer gives the grower a written statement of the grade and staple and the market value. The merchant must then meet the co-op price or lose the cotton.

Before the co-op classing offices were opened farmers in small towns near Memphis were getting \$2.50 to \$3.75 a bale less than the Memphis price. Now they are getting within \$.75 to \$1.25 of the Memphis price—a gain to the farmer of between \$1.25 and \$3.00 a bale. Through the united efforts of the co-op and southern bankers 7,000,000 bales were held off the market last fall, as a principal result of which the market immediately rallied better than \$5.00 a bale.

This is what Southern cooperatives have done. It is also what other strong cooperatives, in other parts of the country, dealing in other farm produce, have done. It is no wonder that the cooperative movement is generally considered the farmer's brightest hope for future prosperity.

This Problem of Money

There is nothing fundamentally involved about the silver problem. It is simply a question of common-sense.

Debasement of silver values has deprived half the world's population of a large part of its purchasing power. It has been an important factor in depressing foreign trade to the lowest level in many years, thus destroying the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of our citizens. It has so disturbed the monetary systems of the world that permanent economic recovery is all but impossible until the problem is solved.

As a matter of fact, there is not enough gold to keep the wheels of international business in motion, and what gold there is, is largely controlled by two countries, France and the United States. The way out is by the establishment—through international agreement—of a fair ratio between the value of gold and silver, thus furnishing us with two money metals instead of one. Both the major political parties have pledged themselves to this. A multitude of business leaders and business associations continue to point out the need for it. The time for definite action has come.

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A VERY GOOD BUY

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Genuine Old Time Buckwheat

1/2 Bbl. Gold Medal Flour \$2.85
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Newark, Delaware

President and the People

Yesterday afternoon the president of the United States appeared in public. There was nothing new or extraordinary about that. He has shown himself to the masses on numerous other occasions. But those who beheld him yesterday as he sat on the platform waiting to lay the corner stone of the new Post Office Department Building might have been excused if they had failed to see the future. Unremitting toil and unflinching devotion to duty with his heart filled with hopes and his mind filled with enthusiasms, rode up Pennsylvania Avenue on March 4, 1929, to take the inaugural oath on the steps of the Capitol. He has changed. The face the crowd scanned yesterday was a face saddened with suffering, the face of a human creature desperately hurt and pained, the face of a brother tortured intolerably and interminably. Men reflect in their eyes the unhappy experiences they have had, and the eyes of the President were deeply sad. Three years in the White House have aged him, killed in his nature the childlike eagerness and sensitiveness which were his distinguishing characteristics at the time when his name first became a household word. Now he is philosophic and resigned as a racked prisoner might be. He has endured so much that he no longer fears the future. Unremitting toil and unflinching devotion to his duty as he visions it make it possible for him to go on to the end, bitter or bright as it may be.

Herbert Hoover came to his high office at a moment when a miracle worker was wanted. Of course, it was ridiculous for people to demand of him achievements beyond the power gifted. They forgot that the United States is a democracy and that the President's office is hedged about with imposed restrictions. They forgot that common responsibility is the keystone upon which the Republic has been built. They forgot that universal economic laws control and govern public policy and administrative procedure. They forgot that the President is powerless to dictate prosperity and progress, that all that he can do is manage as best he is able the affairs committed into his hands by the Constitution and by Congress. The cardboard paradise in which they had lived during the period of expansion collapsed about their ears. They found the thing in ruins. In their search for the cause of their trouble too many of them blindly ignored the obvious reason, the obvious fault in their jerry-built palace of dreams. They would not blame themselves.

A man of less conspicuous honor, of less authentic sincerity, might have faced the storm with more aplomb. Armed with the contempt or even with distrust of the people, he might have scorned their violence. But Mr. Hoover had the handicap of his faith. He believed in the masses, loved them and desired to serve them. So it was that they could hurt him.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a spectacle as the tortured countenance of the President of the United States. The German Kaiser, the King of England, the President of France, all the sovereigns crowned and uncrowned of the earth are living witnesses to the good manners and tolerance of mankind. Only in America are leaders of the people martyred to their virtues.—Washington Star.

Aggravating the Tax Burden

In the town of San Jose, California, a move has been started to have the city acquire and operate the local water utility. The laws of the state permit this with any or all utilities—exercising the right being purely a matter of choice.

In commenting on the proposed move, the San Jose Mercury Herald points out several "economic illusions" that confuse popular thinking about utilities. "One is that the public does not pay for the reduction in rates effected by withdrawal of the utility property from taxation through public ownership. Every penny of the taxes a private utility pays is added to the burden of other taxpayers when it is taken over by the city or state."

"Another illusion . . . is that the profits of a business which appears to be monopolistic represent a corresponding loss to the people." On this, the Mercury Herald says: "The basis of general prosperity is profit and any industry that makes a profit contributes to it. In the case of utilities, the state limits the earnings on capital to a reasonable return because competition is not permitted."

Still another illusion is that reduction of electric rates is a major economic problem. As the Mercury Herald observes: "Utility bills are so small in their relation to the total cost of living . . . that the benefit realized from a rate based on actual cost would be unimportant."

Other and similar illusions will come to mind, but these will serve. Voices such as that of the Mercury Herald are needed at this time, if American communities are to keep from making costly experiments which will aggravate an already intolerable tax burden.

Join the Red Cross and Help The Distressed and Needy



Facts for Farmers to Consider

In Boston, May 1, wool was quoted at 44c a pound. In London the same date the same grade of wool was selling at 24c a pound. In July, 1932, barley was selling in Minneapolis at 42.2c a bushel and in Winnipeg the same date and same grade, 32.2c.

In February, 1932, No. 3 yellow corn was selling in Chicago at 34.2c a bushel and in Buenos Aires at 28.7c.

In July cattle were quoted in Chicago at \$8.42 per 100 pounds and on the same date in Winnipeg, \$4.43.

In August, 1932, butter brought 20.3c a pound in New York, 16.7c a pound in London, 13.9c a pound in Copenhagen.

In other words, the price of farm products is materially lower in Canada, Europe and South America than in the United States. And yet Mr. Hoover has not been President in either Canada, Europe or South America. How do you suppose the farmers of those other countries account for low prices in their markets since they do not have Hoover to blame for them?

And how do you suppose these differentials in prices of farm products here and abroad are to be maintained if the Democratic demand for a reduced tariff is to be carried into effect?

Fire Losses Heavy

Fires sweeping through forests do millions of dollars damage. The latest figures just made public show that in 1931 fires swept 51,578,310 acres, the estimated loss being \$67,087,160. This is about three times the average annual loss. In reminding of these figures Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, points out that forest fires are one of the greatest menaces to a continuing timber crop.

In the report just made public the U. S. Timber Conservation Board, of which Mr. Pack is a member, says:

"It is wholly impracticable for the individual land owner to protect his forest stand from damage or complete destruction from fires that start on adjoining property, and organized community effort is, therefore, indispensable. Under similar conditions protection of other forms of property from losses by fire has long been regarded as a public function."

"In a number of the eastern states this recognition has been made, and state and federal funds in sufficient amounts to assure reasonable protection have been provided. In the southern and western states, from which the present and future supply of forest products for those states that cannot grow their own supply must come, public provision for fire protection has been woefully inadequate."

"The Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, provides that the Federal Government may cooperate with states and private owners in forest fire protection in amounts not exceeding those spent by the local agencies, but Federal appropriations have not been sufficient to provide more than approximately 15 per cent of the amount needed for protection of all forest lands."

"Present funds available from all sources, Federal, State, and private, are less than half of the amount estimated to be needed, and approximately 40 per cent of the state and privately owned (190,000,000 acres) are without any form of organized protection."

"The Board recommends that as promptly as feasible Federal appropriations be increased in the amounts necessary to match state and private expenditures on a 50-50 basis, and urges that the several states which are concerned make provision for matching Federal allotments."

Why Waste a Year?

For the sake of experimenting with a change in the administration of national affairs—

CAN WE AFFORD TO WASTE A YEAR?

The news of the outcome in Maine immediately resulted in a loss, through lowered commodity prices, of \$100,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. A similar reaction on the stock exchange cost the security owners of the country \$500,000,000. That is only symptomatic of what would happen if on November 8 the country determined to change political leaders at a time when the economic depression had spent itself and unmistakable signs of recovery were on the horizon.

Gov. Roosevelt has declared that the present protective tariff is a GHOSTLY fraud. If he means what he says, his statement can only foreshadow prompt revision of the tariff. It does not require a long memory to recall what ALWAYS has happened to business and to employment when revision of the tariff was undertaken. It is INEVITABLE that under such conditions every form of business affected in any way by the policy of protection should curtail to the utmost until it knows definitely what the future tariff policy is going to be. No human reaction could be predicted with greater assurance than this.

With the money panic phase of the depression past and more banks reopening than are closing, with the evil of money-hoarding stopped, the outflow of the precious metal, with bank deposits going up instead of down, with the price of all sound securities increasing and commodity prices on a slow upward trend, there remain two chief objectives to be attained in the struggle back to prosperity. The first of these is re-employment of the idle by industry, and the second is the restoration of prosperity on the farms. Although the latter is immediately and tremendously affected by the accomplishment of the first of these two purposes, the farm problem is less directly affected by tariff revision than are industry and the men and women employed by industry.

Shall the millions of men and women now out of work and suffering acute privations because of lack of income be compelled to wait another twelve months while the country experiments with a new leader who thus far has shown neither an adequate understanding of the magnitude of the problems to be met nor anything that remotely approaches a program for meeting them?

That is the question which both the leaders in industry and business and those employed, or seeking employment by business and industry, must ask themselves. The policies of the Hoover administration designed to meet the present crisis are known. Most of them have been given effect in legislation, and are now in operation. There is not the slightest vestige of doubt in the mind of any man or woman as to what the Hoover administration, if retained in power, will do with regard to commerce and industry. No man can safely predict what the opposition would do if given power. We do know, although the election is only five days off, that Gov. Roosevelt has not yet enunciated a program of economic recovery.

We do know that under the leadership of Garner there was proposed the enactment of a bonus bill which would have cost in immediate cash \$2,300,000,000. We do know that Garner tried to put over a huge pork-barrel bill, also requiring billions of dollars of additional taxes. We do know that every fantastic project which attempted inflation of the currency and cheapening of the dollar had the support of a majority of Garner's followers in that branch of Congress which in the last session was controlled by Mr. Garner.

Under such circumstances how can any thoughtful man or woman fail to recognize that a change in the political and economic leadership this fall would mean not less than a year's postponement of the return to normal conditions of business and employment?—Chicago Daily News.

Worth Repeating

Those who think the end of progress has been reached would do well to recollect these words of the late Charles Steinmetz, greatest of inventors:

We call this the electrical age, but it isn't. The electrical age has hardly begun. In that age electricity . . . will do a multitude of things of which we have never dreamed. For the electrical age is yet to come. And it will be a great age.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP



MOST of the earth has been discovered. More and more we are probing the secrets of the air. But the ocean remains, in many ways, the great mystery. And since nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered by oceans, it will probably be many years before scientists can explain all of the wonders of the deep.

One of the never-ceasing sources of wonder is the quantity of food which comes out of the sea, and the nutritive value of this sea food. Science explains this, in part, by telling us that as the land becomes poorer, the sea becomes richer. By the processes of erosion and other factors, the land is being continually impoverished and the sea enriched. Water which seeps through the soil dissolves soluble salts and minerals and these eventually reach the sea. Man has even hastened this process by deforestation, and the seas have become a great storehouse.

Dietetic Importance

Commissioner Henry O'Malley, head of the Bureau of Fisheries

in the United States, says that he looks forward to the time when we will cultivate the seas as we do the land areas, increasing their production, much as we do with oyster farming today. In speaking of the importance of sea foods in the diet, Commissioner O'Malley says: "They have proved to be good sources of the minerals and vitamins so essential to a well-balanced diet, and of course, to good health. For a long time sea foods have been recognized as the richest known source of iodine among foods."

If you are a housewife, this all sounds very interesting, perhaps—but perhaps, also, you hate to clean fish. Scaling and cleaning even the most sleek and iodine-containing fish imaginable is not an inviting task. But unless you are a very old-fashioned housewife, this element does not seriously enter into your enjoyment of fish, because it is sold in such convenient forms today—and canned fish, which affords such excellent variety, has been found to retain food value excellently.

The following tested recipes will bring some of these "wonders of

the deep" to your table in tempting and nutritious form.

Fishes in Summer Dishes

Jellied Codfish: Make a white sauce of two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one and one-half cups milk, salt and pepper to taste and one slightly-beaten egg. Dissolve one tablespoon of gelatin in four tablespoons of cold water. Add to the white sauce. Cool, fold in the contents of two 10-ounce cans of codfish flakes and eight sweet pickles. Mold as desired. Chill. This serves ten persons.

Crab Meat Cocktail: Flake the contents of one 6½-ounce can of crab meat. Add two hard-cooked eggs which have been finely chopped, and six sliced stoned olives. Fork in lightly, one-half cup crisp shredded lettuce. Add one-half cup cocktail sauce, and serve in small green pepper cups. This serves six persons.

Cocktail Sauce: Mix together one-half cup catsup, one-fourth cup lemon juice, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon Worcestershire sauce and two drops of tabasco sauce.

PERSONALS

Miss E. Corinne Berry, student nurse at the University of Pennsylvania, spent Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gallagher, of Peach Bottom, were week-end visitors of Misses Jane, Anne and Marion Smith.

Mrs. Thos. J. Sporell is giving a card and beano party at her home Saturday night. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. Jennings C. Sparks, who recently underwent an operation at the Homeopathic Hospital, has returned to her home and is improving very nicely.

Mrs. Clara S. Cranston and Mrs. Elizabeth S. MacLary, of Lovett avenue, were guests of Miss Rena Allen in New York City over the week-end in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Anderson entertained twelve guests at a bridge supper, at their home, West Main street, on Saturday night.

Miss Suzanne Cunningham, a frequent visitor to the home of Mrs. Frederick Ritz, died Saturday in Southern Pines, N. C., where she has been a tubercular patient for several years. Her funeral in Drexel Hill, Pa. was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Miss Freda Ritz and Miss Anne Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. W. Cristadoro and son Walter, and Mrs. George Danby visited Mr. and Mrs. Edward Todd at Viola, Delaware, last Sunday.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Dora Law, daughter of George Law, of Newark, to Richard H. Wild, of Syracuse, N. Y. The date of the wedding has not been set. Miss Law for several years has been secretary to Arthur G. Wilkins, business administrator of the University of Delaware. Mr. Wild is associated with the General Electric Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milligan, Jr., and son Vincent, of Philadelphia, spent the past week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Werner.

Mrs. George Russell and son, Mr. Raymond Russell, spent the week-end in Baltimore as the guests of Mrs. Russell's sister, Mrs. John Cookerly.

Henry Black McVaugh, III, is the name given the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. McVaugh, who was born Monday, October 24, at the Wilmington General Hospital. Mrs. McVaugh will be remembered as Miss Viola Babans.

Members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church attended the conference and banquet held at Harrington last Friday.

The condition of Edna Lindell, who is a patient at the Wilmington General Hospital, is slightly improved.

Professor E. C. Byam entertained the members of the Modern Language Department and a few friends from other departments of the University of Delaware at a tea in Linden Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The annual Faculty Club party was held in Old College, Tuesday night. Dr. Henry C. Harris was chairman of the committee on entertainment. Dancing and cards were enjoyed.

Miss Margaret T. Wilson is visiting in Riley Park this week-end.

Miss Lydia Kenning and Miss Alice Ritchie spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Miss Delena Leak is a delegate from the Orpha Rebecca Lodge to the conference being held today in Odd Fellows' Hall, Wilmington.

Mattresses Remade Like New. Feather Beds to Mattresses. Pillows Renovated.

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For Information CALL 339

VOTE FOR

Cyrus E. Rittenhouse X

For Representative

Qualified by constant contact with all the people all the time

Subject to Rules of the Democratic Party

Mrs. Henry Clay Reed will entertain at an informal tea on Tuesday.

J. Robinson is on a gunning trip in Virginia.

Walter Geist went on a gunning trip during the early part of this week.

Mrs. Charles Palmer will entertain at a bridge luncheon on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Campbell will entertain at a card party Friday.

Richard Wild, of Syracuse, N. Y., is spending some time at the home of Mr. George Law. He is recuperating from an appendectomy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Balling and sons spent the past week-end at Salford, Pa.

A group of Newarkers went on a fishing party to Bowers Beach last week. The party comprised: Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Daugherty, Prof. Clement, Prof. and Mrs. Harris, Prof. and Mrs. Skinner, Dr. Ryden, Prof. Noble, Prof. Day, Miss Yung Kwai, Miss Cogland, Mr. Haroldson, and Mr. Weison of Philadelphia.

Miss Sylvia Rose has returned to her home following an operation for appendicitis at the Wilmington General Hospital.

Miss Dorothy Hayes, of Verona, N. J., who spent three weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hayes, during which time she underwent two minor operations at the Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, has returned to Verona.

MASQUERADE PARTY

A very delightful masquerade party was given to Pauline Duhadaway at her home. The evening was spent in games and dancing. Some very beautiful music was played on a Hawaiian guitar by Fred Cassarino. Those present were:

Pauline Duhadaway, Florence Mercer, Anna Barrow, Dorothy Barrow, Edna Crow, Gladys Beck, Emma Beck, Mary Jane Rose, Betty Hudson, Marjorie Nickles, Elizabeth Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sharp, Cecil Hudson, Eric Mayer, Dick Roberts, James Hall, Harrison Hall, Claude Hall, Edward Connor, Harry Coover, Bert Cole, Bill Van Paugh, Fred Cassarino, Tony Yammicio, Buck Crow, Billy Lloyd, Frank Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Duhadaway and children, Robert, Margaret, Lawrence and Henry.

Refreshments were served at a late hour.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

A group of playmates of Richard Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly, East Park Place, met at the home of Bud Danby on Saturday evening in honor of Richard's birthday. After a buffet supper the group went out on a Halloween visit to friends in the neighborhood. Richard was made happy by his friends who jointly gave him a surprise gift of a rubber sheep-skin coat. Those present were: William and Albert Vogel, Louise and Clarence Fox, Walter Cristadoro, James and Richard Kelly and Bud Danby. Mrs. William Vogel helped serve the supper and Mrs. Clarence Fox, Sr., and Jean Danby accompanied the children on their tour of the homes.

CLAUDE N. LESTER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR LEVY COURT COMMISSIONER

Fifth District, New Castle County
November 8, 1932

MAJOR BALDWIN'S SON WEDS

An out-of-town wedding of much interest to Newark, took place in Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, when Miss Marie Louise Vondermuhl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Vondermuhl, of Montclair, and Mr. James French Baldwin, of Edgartown, Mass., son of Major William Baldwin, of Elk Mills, were married.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Dean Robert C. Wickes, of Princeton University, officiated.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Octavia Roberts, of Montclair. Mr. Osborne Willahuer, of New Rochelle, was best man.

ENTERTAINS LITTLE FRIENDS AT HALLOWEEN PARTY

Little Miss Evelyn Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Smith, South College avenue, entertained a number of friends at a Halloween party, Monday night. Halloween decorations, games and refreshments added to the enjoyment of the element. The guests were: Sally Steedle, Betty Hanson, Dorothy Hanson, Esther Jones, Helen Eastman, Caroline Plummer, Betty Daugherty, Dorothy Daugherty, Mary Alice Hancock, Lois Tomhave, Lois Detjen, Jane Armstrong, Elinor Mumford, Anna Hayes.

RUMMAGE SALE

The Beginners and Nursery Departments of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School will hold a rummage sale on Friday and Saturday.

STUDENT ENGINEERS HOLD MEETING

At a meeting of the University of Delaware Chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Evans Hall talks were given by F. E. Church, head of the mechanical engineering department of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute who is a member of the A. S. M. E. committee on relation with college students, and Ernest Hartford, assistant secretary of the A. S. M. E. of New York. The speakers discussed the new plan of student membership and gave its advantages. The meeting was attended by about twenty-five student engineers and was presided over by Russell Todd, president of the local student chapter.

Editorial Snapshots

Glad to know you escaped all the dangers of a vacation and are safely back again. After all, be it ever so mortgaged there's no place like home.—Chicago Tribune.

The next educational task of the universities, it would appear, is to convince their students that they can have just as good a time at parties that don't cost so much.—Indianapolis News.

Dry announcement by Vice-President Curtis cannot be dismissed with the assumption that what he says is nobody's business except in Kansas.—Washington Star.

The United States Census reports that 285,000 non-farm homes in Massachusetts rent for less than \$30 a month—but most of them are not within commuting distance to Boston.—Boston Transcript.

A writer who argues that it will take seven years to repeal the 18th Amendment even under favorable happenings, may be rated as a hope killer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Pittsburgh police official has won national notice with a burst of local pride: "We are not going to stand for out-of-town gunmen coming in here and killing our people."—Detroit News.

Jay Franklin says women in politics are failures. He ought to get the reactions of some of them on a jury, when the attorney for the defense is nice looking and a good talker.—Toledo Blade.

A sign along the roadside announces—"The Better Place to Eat." We're glad we have located it at last. We always thought that the better place to eat was the one that was two hours ride beyond the place you stopped two hours after you had suggested to the missus that it was about time for a meal.—Boston Herald.

Don't Fail to Vote
Next Tuesday

BARACA CLASS

Presbyterian Sunday School
NEWARK, DEL.

Sunday, Nov. 6

9:45 A. M.

Lesson Topic

The Christian and
World Peace

OBITUARY

MRS SARAH E. HOFFECKER

Funeral services were held on Monday in the chapel of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery for Mrs. Sarah E. Hoffecker, 81, who died last Friday at her home, 1021 Madison street, after an illness of three weeks. The services were in charge of the Rev. Preston W. Spence, pastor of Kingswood M. E. Church, of which she was a member. Interment was made in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

Mrs. Hoffecker was a lifelong resident of Wilmington. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Simpson. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Addie S. Vandever, of Wilmington, and Miss Caroline Hoffecker, of Paris and Wilmington; three sons, George S. Hoffecker, Hair Hope, Ala.; Harvey Hoffecker, prothonotary of New Castle County, of Newark; and Irving Hoffecker, Philadelphia; 19 grandchildren, 26 great grandchildren, and a sister, Miss Susan Simpson, of Wilmington.

WELFARE CARD PARTY HELD

The annual Welfare Card Party was held Wednesday at the club house. There were 10 tables of contract, two of auction and one 500. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. P. Cann, Mrs. G. S. Skinner, Mrs. L. R. Detjen, Mrs. Wm. R. Lynam, Mrs. S. J. Smith, Miss Kennedy and Mrs. F. A. Wheelless. Other members in addition to those playing cards, attended the tea which was served at 4.30. Mrs. F. A. Wheelless, Mrs. C. O. Houghton and Mrs. A. T. Neale poured. Members of the Welfare Committee helped in serving.

Mrs. Wm. H. Beacom, president of Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Clarence Fraim, State chairman of Welfare, accepted the invitation of Mrs. Wm. R. Wilson to be present and were welcomed by members of the club.

Those in charge of the program were Mrs. R. E. Price and Mrs. W. E. Holton. Mrs. E. L. Richards was in charge of tickets.

BAKE AND SOUP SALE

The Women's Auxiliary of St. Thomas' P. E. Church will hold a bake and soup sale in the store room on Main street formerly occupied by Buckingham's, on Saturday, November 12.

Don't Fail to Vote
Next Tuesday

"No Commitment"—Roosevelt

The candidate (Gov. Roosevelt) said he has "consistently declined to make any statement with respect to individual tariff schedules, and I am glad to assure you that I have made no commitment whatever respecting the sugar tariff."—Press Dispatch.

Precisely! And the Governor has "made no commitment whatever" about any other tariff schedule, or about any other important issue in this campaign.

He has made no commitment on the bonus, for the statement made in his Pittsburgh speech is far from a commitment.

He has made no commitment on the Patman fiat money bill.

He has made no commitment on the Goldborough price fixing bill which also involves vast inflation of the currency.

He has made no commitment on the Garner pork barrel bill which passed the Democratic House last summer and which its author defends and therefore impliedly would reintroduce.

He has made no commitment on the proposal of the Hearst newspapers that there be a bond issue of 5 billion dollars for public works.

He has made no commitment on any one of the Hoover measures which are now successfully operating to promote recovery.

Obviously the candidate's policy is to make no commitment on anything about which there is any controversy. Is that the sort of leadership the country needs in this crisis?



Save Over Two Dollars . . . by purchasing the items marked (*) at the price showing the greatest reduction. You can secure dependable foods for your larder at an actual saving of \$2.11. All New 1932 Pack.

*ASCO or Del Monte Finest Calif.

Peaches 2 big cans 25¢ 6 cans 73¢

Luscious halves or slices in a rich, golden syrup.

ASCO Solid Pack Tomatoes 3 med cans 25¢, 6 cans 47¢
Farmdale Cut String Beans 3 cans 25¢, 6 cans 45¢
Crushed Sugar Corn 2 cans 15¢, 6 cans 29¢
*Vine Ripened Tomatoes med can 5¢, doz 59¢

Fine Foods - Marvelous Values - Your Choice

*String Beans - 9¢ ASCO Beets
*9¢ Diced Carrots - Lima Beans
*9¢ Campbell's Tomato Soup
Mixed Vegetables

2 cans 13¢ 6 cans 37¢

You can save as much as 20¢ on a six-can purchase.

ASCO Royal Anne Cherries 2 tall cans 25¢, 6 cans 73¢
Farmdale Tender Peas 2 cans 23¢, 6 cans 69¢
ASCO Pure Tomato Juice 3 cans 15¢, 6 cans 29¢
Glenwood Cranberry Jelly 2 big cans 29¢

ASCO Golden Bantam

Corn

2 cans 19¢
6 cans 55¢

A popular quality food.

Beans

2 cans 9¢
6 cans 25¢

With Pork and Tomato Sauce.

Hawaiian Pineapple Juice 3 cans 29¢
Blue Bar Grapefruit Juice 2 cans 18¢
Red Pitted Pie Cherries 2 cans 25¢, 6 cans 73¢
Florida Grapefruit 2 med cans 25¢, 6 cans 73¢

Your Choice of Phillips' Delicious . . .

**Vegetable or Tomato Soup
Beans with Pork
Cooked Spaghetti**

can 5¢ 4 cans 19¢ doz 55¢

Another opportunity to save 20¢ on every dozen purchase.

YOUR CHOICE

Campbell's Beans
ASCO Pancake
ASCO Buckwheat
Gold Seal Oats

5¢

Farmdale Milk

can 5¢

*7¢ ASCO Finest

Tomato Soup can 5¢ 6 cans 25¢

The perfect "cold weather" soup. Very specially priced.

Delicious ASCO Meats for Autumn Meals

Rump Steaks or Roasts lb 25¢
All Sirloin Steaks lb 35¢
Round Steaks or Roasts lb 25¢
Fresh Pack Mushrooms can 27¢ and 45¢
Ground Fresh Beef lb 18¢
Back Round Pot Roast lb 20¢
Fresh Killed Stewing Chickens lb 22¢
(3½ to 4½ lbs.) Milkfed, tender and fine flavored.

Small Smoked Skinned Hams lb 13¢
(Whole or Shank Half)

String Ends Ham lb 10¢ up
Center Cut Slices of Ham lb 25¢
Butt Ends Ham lb 15¢
All No. 1 Quality Smoked Skinned Hams, the packers' best brands. There is a big difference in Hams. A trial will convince you.

Standard Oysters pint 23¢; quart 45¢
Select Oysters pint 28¢; quart 55¢

Strictly Fresh Boston Mackerel lb 9¢; 3 lbs 25¢

Cleaned Fresh Jersey Sea Trout lb 15¢
No Waste—ready for the pan.

Fresh Quality PRODUCE

California Honeydew Melons each 19¢
Jonathan Eating Apples doz 25¢
Stayman Winesap Apples ½-bu. basket 35¢
Sweet Juicy Oranges doz 25¢
Sound Yellow Onions 6 lbs 10¢
Fresh Green Spinach lb 5¢
Florida Grapefruit each 7½¢; 10¢
Idaho Baking Potatoes 10-lb bag 25¢

This is National Apple Week—a reminder to buy a supply of apples in the ASCO Store every week.

These prices effective in our Newark Stores and Meat Markets

STATE THEATRE

Western Electric
SOUND SYSTEM

NEWARK, DELAWARE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 4 AND 5—

"BLESSED EVENT"

With LEE TRACY AND MARY BRIAN

Other Selected Short Subjects

Added Western, Saturday only, TOM MIX in "TEXAS BAD MAN"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 7 AND 8—

"CHANDU"

With EDMUND LOWE AND BELA LUGASI

Other Selected Short Subjects

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOV. 9 AND 10—

"SIX HOURS TO LIVE"

With WARNER BAXTER, JOHN BOLES AND MIRIAM JORDON

Other Selected Short Subjects

A THIRD OF A MAN?

Special to The Newark Post.

The Democratic Campaign Committee, in a political advertisement appearing only in agricultural magazines, calls the American farmer "A third of a man." This advertisement, which is as frankly deceptive as have been the so-called farm speeches of the Democratic candidate himself, says many things which are not true.

The advertisement declares that the farmer was "ruined in prosperity." He was. He was ruined in 1913 by the Democratic free trade Underwood Tariff Act. This was one of the worst tariff bills ever enacted. It placed most of our leading agricultural products on the free list and so drastically lowered rates of duty on other products of the farm that the duties were not at all effective. This was demonstrated after the World War, when the flood of competitive farm products from abroad, so inundated our home markets that, despite the prosperity of those days in 1918 and 1920, the prices paid for farm products hit such low levels that many farmers did not attempt to sell. They did not do so because our home markets were glutted with Argentine beef, Australian wool and mutton, Canadian wheat, Chinese eggs and millions of tons of other farm products from the four corners of the earth. It took a Republican tariff, the Farmers' Emergency Act; which, by the way was vetoed by a Democratic President, but reenacted in 1921, to stem this flood. This act and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922 was just one step taken to assist agriculture toward recovery by a Republican administration. Twenty-one measures, which were hailed by the legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation as "Far more important to American agriculture than all the legislation relating to agriculture passed since the adoption of the Constitution," were enacted by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President.

This false and misleading advertisement also asserts that in 1928; "Republican leadership promised the farmer equality with industry." Before the tidal wave of world depression struck our shores the Republican party had taken steps to fulfill that pledge. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, which is the only tariff in American history that ever gave the farmer the rates he wanted, was enacted. This law increased the duties on 250 farm products. The average increase on farm products was 30 per cent. The average increase granted non-agricultural products was only 12 per cent. This was the first step toward placing the farmer on an equality with industry. It was followed by others. Had it not been for these measures conditions would have been vastly worse than they are today.

Further on this typical deceiving advertisement asks the farmer to vote for the Democratic candidate on his record. He deliberately attempted to deceive the farmers of the country by saying, at Topeka, that he had lived on a farm for fifty years. This is not a fact. It is another example of the sort of loose talk that won the designation "demagogue" that was applied to him by former Governor Alfred E. Smith. Franklin D. Roosevelt does not and never has lived on a farm. The place he calls a farm is a typical country gentleman's estate located at Hyde Park, New York. It consists of a mansion of 25 rooms, a stable of eight riding horses, an eight car garage, cultivated woodlands, elaborate flower gardens and it commands an excellent view of the Hudson River. Not a single farm crop and no stock is raised on this imaginary farm for sale in any market. Furthermore, as Governor of the State of New York, Candidate Roosevelt has done nothing to help the farmers of that state. On the contrary he has vetoed many measures designed to help these farmers. He does claim credit for the enactment of one excellent law. This credit does not belong to him. The law in question is the Commission Merchant's Bonding Act. It was introduced in the State Legislature when the Democratic candidate was a State Senator and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He kept that bill in his committee for one year. It was not reported from that committee until a committee representing the agricultural interests of the state demanded that it be reported. It will also be recalled that the Democrat candidate refused to even countenance a proposal to eliminate the State tax of \$13,500,000 that largely falls on the farmers, but substituted for this proposal lower income taxes, which largely benefitted those who are more fortunate than the tax paying farmer is.

The advertisement also speaks of the Democrat candidate's "national programme." This gentleman has no programme, unless he calls the one announced by President Hoover his own. As a matter of fact the President is now and has been advocating many of the policies that Candidate Roosevelt now calls his programme. Mr. Roosevelt, however, does promise to lower the tariff, this is not in Mr. Hoover's programme.

Later on in this brazen attempt to deceive the farmer through the columns of the farm magazines, we find that there is a "Six Point Programme" in Candidate Roosevelt's bag of tricks for farmers.

Point one calls for the refinancing of farm mortgages with lower rates and a longer time for payment. President Hoover has already started this. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is helping and President Hoover stands pledged to continue to do what this Roosevelt advertisement says the Democrat candidate promises to do. Actions still speak louder than words.

Point two of this farm magazine advertisement promises to restore trade by tariff reform. The Democrat candidate's plan for tariff reform is something new. It is a "competitive" tariff with "international agreements" thrown in for good measure. His plan calls for swapping tariff rates with competitive countries. The rates that our competitive countries want lowered are our agricultural rates. Canada would make no agreement with us unless we lowered our tariff on her wheat, milk, eggs and so forth. Argentina would insist upon lower duties on her corn and beef. Australia would not be satisfied unless we lowered our rates on wool and mutton. Mexico would insist upon lower duties on cattle and vegetables, and the nations of the world would make similar demands.

Point three promises to raise domestic prices on farm products. This runs counter to Candidate Roosevelt's own statements that the farmer's hope is to be found in foreign markets. As a matter of fact, thanks to our tariff and standards of living, and despite world wide depression the price paid for farm products in our home markets is higher than it is in the other markets of the world.

This deceptive screed's fourth point declares that the Democrat candidate will put into effect a national land planning policy. Well, what of it? President Hoover and the United States Government has just such a project under way today. President Hoover has done what Candidate Roosevelt promises to do.

The fifth point in this remarkable advertisement tells all who read that the Democrat candidate will reduce and equalize land taxes. He has failed to do this in his own state, despite the fact that he has been Governor for over three and a half years. President Hoover advocated the reduction of land taxes long ago. He told the Governors of the several states that this should be done and urged that they take steps to do so. The United States Government does not collect land taxes in the several states. The states do. President Hoover stands pledged to continue his efforts to bring about a complete readjustment, not only of land taxes, but of other taxes as well.

The sixth and last point in this advertisement is typical of the Democratic party and worthy of Tammany Hall itself. It calls for the reorganization of the United States Department of Agriculture. Such a reorganization would do one thing well. It would give quite a few jobs to deserving Democrats. However, in view of the excellent work that the Department of Agriculture has been doing to aid the American farmer and to help him combat the things that injure his crops, the pests, blights and so forth, it is extremely difficult to see why, the department should be reorganized, except for job getting purposes.

The Home and That Boy of Yours

By F. H. CHELEY

DO NOT OVER-ORGANIZE

THE social type of play which is highly important is self-initiated, unorganized play. We have previously referred to it as "monkeying." In connection with the place and significance of play to growing boys may we again refer to this phase of activity.

It is highly important that a boy's time not be so completely organized with Scouts and clubs and organizational activity from morning till night and from week to week, that the boy has no time at all to follow through self initiated interests from which after all, he takes the greatest delight because they are deliberately initiated to satisfy persistent hungers.

It is so very easy for an overly ambitious parent to crowd a boy into so much good-enough-in-itself activity that he is simply organized to death.

His schedule is all arranged. Every evening in the week including Saturday and Sunday, are full of pre-determined activity until the boy is simply organized to death and instead of finding joy and satisfaction for his instinctive activity urges, he is merely a checker in a big game.

There should, especially for younger boys, be much free play time, to do the things unhurriedly, which a boy may most desire to do, tinker in his shop on a home invention or an airship model, or "fool"

with his rabbits or his pigeons, or go down town to look around or visit a friend, or perhaps apparently do nothing at all for half a day at a time.

Play, when it accomplishes its primary objective, should be genuine satisfaction for an instinctive activity urge, not the discharge of an obligation to a club or an institution—and that is not suggesting at all, that time should be wasted and dabbled away—not at all. If a boy is surrounded with an environment (shop, tools, place to play, books, sport equipment, etc.) which will make possible satisfying play, his instinctive play urges will invariably keep him a very busy boy. It is the boy possessed with deep "play" longings with no where to "play" and nothing to play with, who gets into trouble. It is just a good deal like being physically starved with no possibility of food in legitimate ways—what happens—one goes forth to forage. So boys denied rational play opportunity, often go forth in neighborhood gangs to "forage." Result, bad and unseemly conduct which often times invokes the law.

But you say, "Where does work come in? Should our boys not learn to work as well as play—Shall a boy play forever when there are chores to do and money to earn and responsibility to discharge?"

(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Candidate Roosevelt should repudiate this advertisement. If he don't common sense will tell American farmers to repudiate him by their votes on Election Day.—Special from Committee for Agriculture of the Republican Committee.

What Silent Whistles Mean!

Every time the Montana Railroad commission, or any other similar body in any other state, grants a license for a bus or truck line paralleling the existing lines of railroad, a step has been taken to silence forever the whistle of the 5:15.

And do people realize what it means to put the railroads out of business?

There are counties in Montana where the railroads pay all the way from 15 per cent of the taxes to as high as 80 per cent. Over in western Montana the counties of Mineral and Sanders simply could not function without the taxes of the railroads. Yet year after year we see bus lines and great truck freight carriers eating into the business of the railroads. All over America the 5:15's are going. They are being licked, but some day we will wake up to our folly.

The idea of granting a license to a bus and freight line from Butte to Browning via Helena and Great Falls, simply means that in a few years the Great Northern line from Great Falls to Butte will be practically abandoned. There are changes contemplated now which will greatly reduce the train service. A gas car may be the only service soon between Great Falls and Helena, perhaps between Great Falls and Butte. The next step will be the abandonment of the road for passenger service.

Then how the counties will jump and how the office holders and taxpayers will yell. Communities are beginning to appreciate their railroads when they are taken from them.

The Milwaukee road cut a short branch line out of service the other day. It ran up to a little county seat in Wisconsin. The railroad is prepared to abandon it entirely. Then it was that some politician realized that the branch road, which everyone scorned and which the politicians helped put out of business in favor of bus lines and freight trucks owned by their friends, was the largest source of school taxes. The county seat is now shrieking for help. The last train has made its last trip—the 5:15 had whistled for the last time, and the county seat is left to the glories and vagaries of the beautiful new highway which the people built for their bus and truck lines.

Down in New Zealand and over in Australia, where the government owns the railroads, a drastic step was taken last December. In Australia the Premier simply refused to permit the granting of licenses for bus and truck lines, while in New Zealand there has never been granted and there never will be for a good many years, a license to operate a bus line in competition with the government owned railroads.

We do not own the railroads in the United States—praise be to Allah—but we are dependent on them, in more ways than one. This editorial simply points out what is going to happen to the revenues of Montana, what is going to happen to the county incomes and the funds for our schools, when the whistles of the railroad locomotives are still. Just stop and think, where will we be when the 5:15 runs now more down the long line of shimmering steel!—The Helena Independent.

Regulate All Alike

On the settlement of the railroad problem depends the jobs of 500,000 men who are normally employed by the rails and are now out of work, the jobs of hundreds of thousands of others in related industries which must retrench as railroad purchases are cut, the savings of millions of our citizens who own railroad stocks and bonds, either directly, or through the ownership of life insurance policies, savings bank accounts, trust funds, etc.

It is an interesting and important fact that both political parties have planks promising the rails a fair deal. They realize that no problem affects a greater number of people. We shan't go far toward bringing back prosperity until we remove the legislative obstacles that, ever since the war, have made it impossible for the rails to "earn a living."

Motor carriers operate, unregulated or half-regulated, over the public highways. Ships ply waterways built and maintained by the government. Oil pipe lines run underground. As a consequence, the railroads must stand by and watch their business decline—while they are prevented from competing on an equitable basis with the other carriers. Every move of a railroad must first have the approval of government officials—while their competitors, for the most part, are not so restricted.

Regulate and tax all transport agencies on a basis of equality. There is the solution to the railroad problem—a solution at the same time to a number of other problems of the moment.

Announcement is made that the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company will enter at once upon a million dollar advertising campaign and will also expend several million dollars in raw materials. There is one concern that evidently thinks the corner has been turned.

Washington News Letter

By Charles F. Scott

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—It does not often occur that a political speech is answered before it is delivered, but that is what happened to Governor Roosevelt on Wednesday night, October 19, when he began a speech at Pittsburgh at 9:30 which had just been answered by Secretary Ogden Mills in a speech in Baltimore which began at 8:30.

Governor Roosevelt took as his theme the fiscal policies of the Republican Administration and based his criticism of them chiefly on the charge that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had not been frank in stating the exact fiscal condition of the Government, but had endeavored to conceal that condition. An hour before this charge was made Secretary Mills had denounced it as "fantastic." The Treasury Department publishes government receipts and expenditures day by day. It submits to Congress its estimates of future revenue at the beginning of each session or at any other time called upon. The data upon which these estimates are based are considered by the Ways and Means Committee and by the Finance Committee of the Senate, which also have their own staff of experts. Hearings are held in public, as well as in executive session. All facts are brought out. As the Secretary said, "a deficit has no more chance of being concealed than a gold fish in a glass bowl."

Governor Roosevelt criticized the Administration for not recommending an increase of taxes in 1929. An hour previously Secretary Mills said: "There was no reason to raise taxes in the fall of 1929. We were confident we would close the fiscal year 1930 with an ample surplus and, as a matter of fact, we did close the year with a surplus of \$184,000,000."

Governor Roosevelt was particularly emphatic in denouncing the failure of the administration to call for new taxes in the fall of 1930. In the preceding hour Secretary Mills said: "In the fall of 1930 we had reason to believe we were approaching the turning point in the business depression. If this were so, clearly it was not advisable to increase taxes and throw an unnecessary obstacle in the way of recovery. As a matter of fact, there was a business recovery. According to the most representative indexes, the curve of industrial production moved steadily upward from January through April. I believe it would have continued to move upward had it not been for the European collapse which set in motion such forces of destruction as made recovery impossible."

And thus, one after another, the points brought up by Roosevelt in Pittsburgh between 9:30 and 10:30, had been completely and conclusively answered by Secretary Mills in Baltimore between 8:00 and 8:45.

The detailed particularity with which Secretary Mills answered the speech of Governor Roosevelt before it was delivered might lead to the conclusion that he had been supplied through some source with an advance copy. In point of fact, however, he was only answering the radio speech Speaker Garner had made a few evenings before, of which speech the address of Governor Roosevelt was merely an amplification, the line of thought being so closely parallel as to seem to warrant the general understanding which exists that both speeches were written by the same hand, the hand being neither that of Mr. Garner nor Governor Roosevelt. Both the Speaker and the Governor, in talking so glibly about Treasury policies imperiling the national credit, seemed to have forgotten, as Mr. Mills said, that from 1921 to June 1930 those responsible for the administration of the finances of the nation had reduced the public debt by \$7,800,000,000 and had piled up a surplus by way of advance payments on debts amounting to \$3,500,000,000 which constituted a reserve fund to be drawn upon in an emergency. Both the Speaker and the Governor bitterly denounced the Administration for its failure to balance the budget by legislation enacted at the late session of Congress, the Governor pointing out the fact that already in this fiscal year a deficit of something over 400 million dollars has accumulated. Neither the Governor nor the Speaker made even the most distant allusion to the fact that if the measures passed through the Democratic House of Representatives had not been stopped by the President and the Senate the Treasury would be at least \$3,500,000,000 more out of balance than it is now. An attack upon the Administration for failure to balance the budget certainly comes with ill grace from representatives of the party which had done everything it could to increase government expenditures during the fiscal year by 3½ billion dollars.

One of the interesting developments of the past week has been the extent to which industrial leaders have come forward to offer their active support to President Hoover. Among these have been Henry Ford, Charles M. Schwab, General W. W. Atterbury and Harvey Firestone—all of them large employers of labor. As might have been expected, these men have been expected, these men have been charged by Democratic leaders with attempting to "coerce," and "intimidate" their employees. It would be a sad thing, however, that if any of these gentlemen had declared their support of Governor Roosevelt and had asked their employees to give consideration to this view, there would have been no criticism from Democratic headquarters. There is no question but that Republican strength is increasing with every address by the President. His speeches demonstrate such complete mastery of the topics he discusses and they come with such apparent wisdom of authority that they can not fail to carry conviction.

What Al Smith Said

Alfred E. Smith in a speech in Providence in 1930 referred to the depression and unemployment said:

"I do not, and I do not believe any leader of the Democratic party of this country, blames the Republican party for this condition. Thanks be to God we have too much grit and too much sense to blame any political party for this condition."

This statement of Governor Smith is respectfully, but firmly, commended to the careful consideration of Governor Roosevelt.

Low Fare Excursions

\$2.75 to Washington	\$2.50 to New York
\$2.50 to Baltimore	Plainfield & Elizabeth
November 6th and 11th	N. J.
Lv. Wilmington: 8:52 or 10:55 A. M.	November 6th and 11th
Lv. Newark: 9:10 or 11:11 A. M.	Lv. Wilmington: 7:59 or 9:01 A. M.
Returning Same Day	Returning Same Day

\$8.00 to AKRON and CLEVELAND, OHIO	
November 5th and 6th	
Lv. Wilmington..... 5:29 P. M.	Lv. Newark..... 5:45 P. M.
(November 5th)	Returning November 6th

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Newark New Century Club News

The regular meeting of the Newark New Century Club was held at the Club House on Monday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. F. A. Wheelless. There were about 80 members present.

The following reports were read and accepted: Treasurer's report, Mrs. J. P. Cann; Program committee, Mrs. R. O. Bausman; Hospitality, Mrs. Wm. J. Barnard; Education, Mrs. R. T. Jones; American Homes, Mrs. H. K. Preston; Membership, Mrs. Harry Gabriel; Library, Mrs. Geo. Schuster; Ways and Means, Mrs. Geo. Rhodes; Welfare, Mrs. W. R. Wilson; Publicity, Mrs. G. S. Skinner; Decoration, Mrs. James Barnes; Legislation, Mrs. S. A. Slack; Motion Pictures, Mrs. Wm. H. Evans.

Letters of resignation from Mrs. Leonard Fossett and Mrs. J. K. Johnston were read by the recording secretary, Mrs. F. A. Cooch. These were accepted with regrets.

Miss Elsie Wright reported the receipt of material to be made into garments for the needy. She requested that all those who can help with the sewing, get in touch with her, so this activity can be started as soon as possible.

Great interest is being shown in the series of contract bridge lessons by Mr. Elroy W. Steedle, the first of which was given at Monday's meeting. About forty members have joined the class.

Mr. Henry Clay Reed, Department of History, University of Delaware, gave a short talk, using as his subject, "The connection of Wm. Penn with Delaware history and the recent

stamp issue in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the Quaker colonizer's first arrival in America on the good ship, "Welcome." The subject was a very interesting one and enjoyed by all those present.

The club room was artistically decorated in keeping with the Halloween spirit by Mrs. James Barnes and her committee.

The hostesses were Mrs. C. W. Myers, Mrs. Lee Lewis, Mrs. A. C. Huston and Mrs. Gerald Gilligan.

The library committee, of which Mrs. G. S. Schuster is chairman, sponsored a very successful dance last Thursday evening. About forty couples attended and Cummings' orchestra played. Her committee comprises Mrs. G. R. Sinclair, Mrs. P. B. Myers and Mrs. Lester Tarr.

The Club Chorus will meet at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th, at the home of Mrs. A. D. Cobb.

The Ways and Means Committee will hold a rummage sale at the Club House on Thursday and Friday, November 10 and 11. Mrs. George W. Rhodes is in charge.

Monday, November 7th, about 35 members of the club will attend a reciprocity meeting of the Washington Heights New Century Club in Wilmington at the Hanover Presbyterian Church.

The next meeting of the Newark Club will be held November 21. There will be contract bridge lessons and readings for those not interested in bridge. Mrs. Wm. J. Barnard made a motion that each member bring a Thanksgiving offering, which will be turned over to the Welfare Committee.

CHRISTIANA

The ladies of Christiana Presbyterian Church will serve their annual chicken and oyster supper in Eagles' Hall, Thursday evening, November 17. Fancy articles, home-made cakes and candy will be on sale. Mrs. Thomas Appleby is general chairman in charge of arrangements.

The Christiana M. E. Church is making preparations for an all-day home-coming service on Sunday, November 27. This is a new departure for this particular church, and an interesting program is being arranged for the occasion by Rev. Richard M. Green, pastor of the church, with addresses by Congressman Robert G. Houston and Dr. Clarence True Wilson.

The Christiana Improvement Association held a most successful Halloween party in the school house last Saturday evening. Mr. Homer Vincent, in charge of the program, presented a number of musical selections and short skits. Most of the guests were masked and provided much entertainment for the rest. There was a grand march, during which there were chosen the best-dressed, the most comical and the most original costumes, and the best impersonations, both grown-ups and children receiving prizes. The judges were Charles Wright of Wilmington, Edward Kane of Bellevue and Rev. Richard M. Green of Christiana. After the entertainment there were refreshments consisting of cider and ginger cakes.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Eastburn at their home in Christiana last Wednesday evening, in honor of their fortieth wedding anniversary. The guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Eastburn, Rev. and Mrs. Richard M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bird, Mr. and Mrs. William McVaugh of Kennett Square, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer S. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. William Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eastburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Eastburn, Mr. and Mrs. Lynam McDowell, William R. Powell, Herman Macy, Misses Alice Hawthorne, Lelia Hutchinson, Rebecca Hutchinson, Leonora McVaugh, Frances and Janet Eastburn, and Masters Harvey, Thompson, Warren, William, Earle, Donald and Granville Eastburn.

A political meeting in the interest of the candidacy of Dr. Francis Burgette Short for Congress, was held at the Four Corners last Tuesday afternoon, attracting considerable attention, and drawing quite a crowd of listeners.

Mrs. Susanna R. Currinder, one of the best known and best loved residents of this community, died at her home here last Saturday morning, following a short illness from heart trouble. Had she lived till December sixteenth, she would have been eighty-five years old. She spent many of the active years of her life as a nurse, her sunny disposition and friendly manner endearing her to all her patients and their families. She is survived by one brother, Mr. Dutton Richards, who makes his home with a daughter living near Milltown; two daughters, Mrs. Ida Tomlins and Mrs. Eva Barrett, both of Christiana; also several grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral services, which were largely attended, were held at the home on Tuesday afternoon, with Rev. Samuel L. Irvine of the Presbyterian Church, in charge, assisted by Rev. Richard M. Green, of the Methodist Church. Interment was made in the Christiana Presbyterian Cemetery.

L. O. R. M.

On Tuesday evening James Beers, who represented Minnehaha Tribe, No. 23 at the Great Council of Delaware, held last Wednesday and Thursday at Laurel, Delaware, gave his report before a large crowd. Among the many things that came before the Great Council was an invitation from Minnehaha Tribe to meet in Newark next October, which was accepted.

Owing to so much business before the Tribe on Tuesday, the practice of the degree team was postponed until Tuesday, November 15th, and brother Gillespie, captain of the team, requests all those who have parts to study them and be on hand on the 15th.

Next Tuesday being election day, a short business session will be held. All members are urged to come out as there will be business of importance to transact.

In addition to Brother Frank H. Bailing being raised to the office of Great Senior Sagamore at the Great Council last week, the Great Sachem further honored Minnehaha Tribe by appointing Martin F. McAllister Great Guard of the Forest.

APPOINTED CAPTAIN
IN MEDICAL CORPS

Dr. Rosco Salvatore Marra, 157 Third Ave., Newark, N. J., has been appointed by the President a captain in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U. S. Army, according to War Department orders received today at Headquarters, 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

In the next war we won't be too proud, but too poor to fight.

Miss Lelia Hinkley of Peiping, China, to Address Y. W. C. A. at Dover

The date for the annual meeting of the District Y. W. C. A. has been set for Friday evening, November 18, in Dover. Miss Lelia Hinkley, of Peiping, China, who is to be the speaker will bring with her the slides which were made from a wonderful collection collected of pictures taken by her in all parts of China and tinted by the Chinese who are noted for their skill in this art. All members of the organization, clubs and persons interested in the work from the entire District are invited to be present.

The Y. W. C. A. Finance and Membership Drive is progressing very satisfactorily in Dover and a complete report of the drive will be made in November, reports Mrs. John Shilling, chairman. Among the Dover solicitors are Mrs. C. R. Cummins, Mrs. H. B. King, Mrs. A. A. Hearn, Mrs. Watson Harrington, Miss Ruth Jones, Miss Margaret Boyd, Miss Louise James, Mrs. Stanley Woodhead, Miss Dorothy Wood, Mrs. John Shilling and Mrs. George Ehinger.

Throughout the District the Girl Reserve and Business Girls' Clubs are in the process of planning their programs for the year and so far their activities in most of the towns have taken the form of social affairs such as Halloween parties or of hikes and bonfire parties. This is an important phase of the Girl Reserve program for where ever there are young people the recreation problem must be taken into consideration. Dr. Luther M. Gulick says "Character is made predominantly during leisure hours—During work or school time our actions are guided by others. In recreation we do as we please."

Two of the Dover clubs have chosen special names for themselves. As a result the Intermediate Club becomes "The Torch Bearers" and the Junior Club "The Blue Triangle Club." The latter club held a Halloween party at the home of one of their advisers, Mrs. Renee Herbst, on Tuesday afternoon, November 1.

The Business Girls' Club of Dover held a dinner meeting on Wednesday at the Briar Hill Tea House at 6:30 o'clock. The program for the year was outlined.

The Newark Business Girls opened

the year's program with a Halloween party for old and new members in the Newark School on Tuesday evening, November 1. Requests have been made for several activities to be included in the year's program, among which is a class in gymnastics and a continuation of the sewing class of last year.

The Senior Girl Reserve Club of Newark was entertained at the home of Mrs. Dan. C. Danby on Friday evening, October 28, with a Halloween party. On Friday, November 4, the Junior Girl Reserve Club of Newark will have their first meeting of the year. They will gather in the Girl Reserve Club room in the Old Academy Building immediately after school is dismissed. Mrs. Henry Harris will be adviser of the club.

The Y. W. C. A. Women's Council of Bridgeville will meet on Wednesday, November 9, at 3:30 o'clock in the teachers' room of the school building. Mrs. Robert Smith is chairman of the Council.

The Bridgeville Girl Reserve Clubs held their first meetings on Wednesday, October 26. The aims and program of the Girl Reserves was explained to the new members of the Junior Club by Miss Ruth Buckwalter, District Girl Reserve Secretary. Miss LeCates and Mrs. Todd are advisers of the club. The Senior Club of the Girl Reserves will elect officers at the next meeting, on November 9, and appointed a Constitution Committee to report at the same meeting. Mrs. LeRoy Truitt is adviser of the Senior Club.

Miss Mary Money has been appointed chairman of the Women's Council for Delaware City. A meeting will be called in the near future. The Delaware City Girl Reserve Club held a Halloween party on Tuesday evening, October 25, at the new school building.

The New Castle Girls held a weiner roast on October 24 around the outdoor stove in the yard of Mr. Frank H. Long on River Road. They are already at work on a well defined service program which includes making over garments to be distributed through the Welfare Association and supplying milk to mal-nourished children.

Eight Ways To Wreck Your Car

"Acting upon the suggestion of one of their readers, the enterprising New York Daily News recently interviewed a half dozen members of the New York Police Department Safety Bureau to find out their opinions regarding practices of the average motorist which tend to cause accidents," says the latest Texaco National Road Reports bulletin.

"Naturally each man had his own pet theory as to what exactly was the cause of the most accidents. The lieutenant in charge of the department said the desire to speed and thinking of how many miles per hour the car could make instead of in how many feet per second it could stop was the commonest cause of accidents.

"The sergeant regarded failure to obey traffic lights and speeding up when approaching a light to beat a red light, as the major accident causer. The four patrolmen who were interviewed listed the following as their opinions as to why the most cars cracked up: Following the car ahead too closely; failure to give the right-of-way; operating automobiles with defective mechanism and failure to keep to the right.

"Six experts on the subject give six different reasons why cars go to the repair shop and their occupants go to the hospital or cemetery, and all of them are excellent ones. Of course, these reasons apply principally to city driving, so we will add passing on curves or hills and failure to dim headlights when approaching another car at night as two more causes of smashups.

"All of this indicates that no single fault on the part of the driver is responsible for the huge toll of lives taken each year by automobiles but that no fewer than eight major causes contribute to it.

"Almost every motorist is occasionally guilty of one or more of the above lapses from good driving ethics and some do all of them constantly.

"If every motorist would memorize these eight causes of accidents and make sure that he will attempt to avoid being guilty of a single one of them, the number of sudden and painful deaths on our streets and highways would be reduced to the absolute minimum."

Pedestrian Control

During the past three months the Texaco National Road Reporter has visited most of the large cities in the United States. He was struck with the fact that a very few of them attempt to control the movement of pedestrians. Investigation shows that in those cities which do control pedestrian movement the accident rate is the lowest.

There seems to be no better reason for stopping a person in a motor-car than for stopping a person on foot. A number of cities prohibit horse-drawn vehicles from using certain streets but still allow pedestrians to dodge across through the heavier traffic, endangering not only themselves but the motorists.

One of the most usual answers to this question is "But the pedestrian was here first." This is just as reason-

able as expecting a restaurant to serve all our food in bottles because that was the way most of us learned to take food!

It is a peculiar human trait to cuss the pedestrian when we are driving and make the motorist the object of our maledictions when we are walking, even though everyone of us ap-

France Backs Roosevelt

A Paris dispatch to the New York Evening Post reports the press of France practically united in support of Roosevelt for President of the United States. The chief reason given is the "tolerant" Democratic attitude toward war debts and the supposedly strong leaning of Gov. Roosevelt, as a former member of the Wilson administration, toward American participation in the League of Nations. As to the war debts, French newspapers say, "The Democrats were concerned with granting them and must face their own words, used at the time the loans were made, that America sent money as a substitute for men." Touching the League of Nations these papers say: "Governor Roosevelt is an ardent Wilsonian and is sentimentally bound to the Wilson theories of active participation in the League of Nations."

In summing up the attitude of the French press the Post correspondent declares that in the election of Roosevelt, France sees the unloading of the vast unemployment in Europe upon the United States through lower tariffs, along with a shift westward of the cost of the World War through more "sympathetic" treatment of the war debts.

All of which would seem to supply a reason why American voters should think things over very carefully before casting a vote for a change in our foreign policies.

precipitate that if we pay attention to the lights and stop signs when we are on foot as well as we do when we have our foot on an accelerator that everybody would be better off.

Your local Police Department will welcome your cooperation and help in getting an Ordinance passed by your City Authorities which will enable them to guard the safety of pedestrians, more especially in the congested public districts.

Americans simply must be thrilled. If it isn't over winning the elections, it's football or what is going to be on the Christmas tree.

Soil Study Aids Lawn Betterment

* Prolonged dry hot weather has resulted in severe injury to the home lawn this year. Certain lawn portions of them, however, have withstood injury more successfully than others. In most instances noticeable resistance to drought may be attributed to the difference in soil or to the treatment followed. In order that the lawn may be made more drought resistant, soil conditions should be carefully examined and the cultural practices considered to determine the limiting growth factors.

The lawn soil should have a desirable water-holding capacity to support grass in dry periods. This capacity is greatly influenced by the presence in the soil of organic matter in liberal amounts. Organic matter is particularly important on sandy, shaly, and heavy clayey soils, and the incorporation of such organic materials as well rotted manure, spent mushroom soil, or cultivated peat is frequently necessary to provide the required water-holding capacity. Moreover, the soil should be well supplied with available phosphates to stimulate deep root development and efficient absorption of moisture. Also, the correction of strong soil acidity with lime is essential for satisfactory root penetration.

Mowing should be no closer than one inch on lawns, particularly in spring, since shorter clipping restricts root development and, consequently, the volume of soil from which moisture may be derived. Artificial watering must be deep and thorough, rather than light and frequent, to permit the storage of moisture in the lower soil layers for subsequent use. Light waterings are largely dissipated by evaporation and prove of little value to the grass. In general, fertilizers should be withheld in summer months to avoid injury from burning. Early autumn and early spring are the ideal seasons for fertilizing lawns, and the application of plant food at such seasons will meet the requirements for growth during the balance of the year.

READY FOR TREE PLANTING

Tree plantings registered on the honor roll of the American Tree Association in Washington now approach the twenty million mark and there is every evidence, says Charles Lathrop Pack, the president, that the registrations will go beyond that mark before the end of 1932. From every section of the country he is receiving requests for tree planting suggestions and registration blanks in anticipation of the tree planting season in honor of Washington.

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