

DR. WATSON DISCUSSES SANITARY CONDITIONS

Mr. E. Johnson,
Editor Newark Post.

Dear Sir:—I have taken the liberty of asking you to publish a few lines regarding the conditions of Newark, especially referring to the present outbreak of fever.

After several years of much progress in building and commercial life, Newark, forced by newspaper publicity which was not of a character to attract people to locate within the town, has awakened to find it is not keeping pace in sanitary matters as it should.

The present agitation can do no harm, but much good. It will establish the local Board of Health on a footing that certain people dread. The Board is with us to stay and I do not doubt but that it will play a prominent part in the future. The value of the work will not amount to much if it is not kept up and encouraged by the people.

One thing is certain, the full value of the Board will not be felt until some remuneration is given by Council to the Secretary of the Board of Health for his services. Then a monthly report could be made to the council and the cleanliness once established would be permanent.

The closets, privies, cesspools, must be kept clean and liberal applications of chloride of lime made at short intervals. The present outbreak, after personal observation is due entirely to the flies and pumps, even though we have a supply of water, furnished by the town, with none superior in the State. The citizens of Newark should be proud of such a supply and aid the Board of Health in removing private pumps that have been found polluted and a constant menace to the public health.

A few abstracts from the health laws may help those who persist in maintaining nuisances and fail to keep their premises free from filth. Nuisance matter or filth—Local Boards, Chapter 345, Vol. 16, Laws of Delaware, Sec. 3. The Board of Health shall have power to direct that any nuisance matter, whether vegetable, animal or otherwise, within the boundaries of their respective cities or towns, or within one mile thereof, which, according to the opinion of the Board, may be the occasion of sickness or ill health, shall be removed or remedied by the person to whom the same belongs or in whose possession, or upon whose property it is; and that any place, in such city or town, or within one mile of the boundaries thereof, being in such filthy or noxious state that according to the opinion of the Board may be the occasion of sickness or ill health, shall be cleaned by such persons to whom

the same belongs, or in whose possession it is; and they shall have the power to remove any hog-pens in such city or town, which in the opinion of said Board it shall be deemed necessary or conducive to public health to remove; provided, however, that it shall appear to the Board that any of the said nuisances hereinbefore mentioned be caused or produced by any person or persons other than those on whose premises the said nuisances exist; or that the said nuisance or nuisances are caused or produced by water or filth, noxious or unwholesome matter flowing or running from the premises of any other person or persons, or from premises, which may be in his, her or their occupation, the said Board shall then give directions to cleanse, remove, abate or remedy the same to the person or persons causing or producing such nuisance or nuisances, or to the person or persons from whose premises, or from premises which may be his, her or their occupation, the same shall flow or run, and whoever violates any provisions of this Chapter, or any regulations of the Board of Health made in pursuance thereof, or obstructs or interferes with the execution of any such order, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any such order or neglects or refuses to comply with any requirements of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance and upon conviction thereof before a Justice of Peace shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned under this Section for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be and as for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or a repeated offense. If such violation, obstruction, interference or omission be by a corporation, said corporation shall be subject to the aforesaid fine, and any officer of such corporation having authority over the matter, and permitting such violation, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, or both, as heretofore provided.

That from the decision of the Justice of the Peace, under any of the provisions of this Chapter, there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 4. The Board, when satisfied, after an examination, that any cellar, room, tenement or building within its jurisdiction, occupied as a dwelling place, has become, by reason of the number of occupants or want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants, or the public, may direct the owner or owners, or occupants thereof to have the premises properly cleaned; or if they see fit, to require the occupants to remove or quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the person or persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the direction of the board, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises; and they shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place without permission in writing, of the board; and if such owner or owners refuse to pay the expenses incident to the execution of such orders, the treasurer of the board, or the city council, or town commissioners, shall recover the same with interest and costs from the person who ought to have paid the same, as debts of like amount or recoverable.

Sec. 5. That from the decision of the justice of the peace, under any of the provisions of this act, or to the one hereby amended, there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 6. Whenever a board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives and health of the citizens to enter a place, building or vessel, within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, to any justice of the peace of his county, stating the facts of the case as far as he has knowledge thereof. Such justice of the peace shall thereupon issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and being accompanied by two or more members of the board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of disease may exist, and the same destroy, remove or prevent, under the direction of such members of the board.

Sec. 7. Any justice of the peace on application under oath, showing cause therefor, by a board of health, or any authorized member thereof, shall issue his warrant, under his hand, directed to the sheriff or any constable of his county, requiring him, under the direction of the board of health, to remove any person or persons infected with contagious disease, or to take possession of condemned houses or lodgings.

Sec. 8. The board of health shall have power, in case of the prevalence, or of reasonable

(Continued on page 4)

DEATH ENDS A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

One of the greatest shocks the people of this locality have received for many years was that occasioned by the sad news which reached town last Thursday evening, telling of the death of Joseph H. Frazer, of Oruro, Bolivia. Closely following the news of unusual success in his chosen profession and the announcement of a visit in the near future to his parents and old home, the second dispatch came as a dreadful shock in contrast to the promise of the first one.

"Joe," the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Frazer, was born at Port Deposit, Md., September 30, 1882. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Newark where the boy's education was received. He began his school career at the Newark Academy, under the direction of Miss Gertrude Bridgeman (now Mrs. Geo. Henry). Later he entered the public schools of the town, graduating in 1899. In September of that year he entered Delaware's Civil Engineering Department, receiving his diploma in June, 1903.

During his junior vacation he worked for the B. & O. Railroad, which position he received from the late Gen. John M. Hood, a friend of the family. There he made a favorable impression. After his graduation, he returned to the B. & O. and worked under the supervision of the Division engineer, William L. Sisson, one of the leading civil engineers of the country, spending some time with him in preliminary surveying in West Virginia.

When the Bolivian Government asked through their representative in this country for an engineer to make the survey for a railroad, Mr. Sisson was chosen. In making up his corps, young Frazer was selected.

The party, full of hopes left for South America in December, 1904. Owing to the extreme high altitude of the country several of the number became ill and the entire corps disbanded, all returning to their homes except Frazer. He seemed determined to make good and accepted a position with the Andes Tin Company, a Boston corporation. He worked with this company for about a year when he formed a partnership with a prominent business man by the name of Rumbolt. Offices were established in Oruro, Bolivia, under the name of Frazer and Rumbolt, and the firm engaged in railroad construction work. Mr. Rumbolt afterward withdrew from the firm and A. W. Yount took his place. Shortly after Mr. Yount entered the firm they were awarded a contract to build a road from Potosi to Cochabamba, a distance of 55 miles through the mountains connecting the inland country with the shipping ports along the coast. This was a very difficult piece of engineering and its successful completion by the Newark boy and his partner has done much toward the development of that whole territory. It is impossible to reckon just of how much benefit this work will be to the whole western section of the South American countries.

This heretofore impossible feat of engineering brought the young men into prominence. The firm, just a short time before Mr. Frazer's death, had been awarded a contract by the Chilean Government for a similar work in connecting an inland road with the coast and making a terminus with concrete docks and piers to deep water point.

Young Frazer recently purchased through his local attorney, Belmont Hall, on Main street, ordering improvements to be made and presenting this home to his mother. He had expected to visit his parents during the month of December, after which he intended to return to the work in Chile.

This gives only a glance at the unusual career of the popular boy that all Newark hailed as "Joe" Frazer.

Hero as he is, we shall never know how full of possibilities his work has been.

Arrangements are being made

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

Dr. W. H. Steel has purchased a new Chalmers-Detroit touring car.

Ground was broken on Tuesday for dwellings in the East End to be erected by William Wollaston.

The Post is indebted to T. H. Chambers, of Gatun, Isthmus of Panama, for an interesting card, showing old French engines used in the attempt made by that nation to dig a canal across the Isthmus.

H. Warner McNeal purchased a fine young draft horse this week from Enos Slack.

Miss Frances Hamilton will return to Newark, August 28, when she will resume her music teaching.

R. T. Jones is improving his home property by the addition of a bath room.

Dr. W. H. Steel is erecting six new houses on Cleveland avenue.

The opening of a postal savings bank in Newark has been postponed until October 1st.

All stores and places of business will be open in the evenings until the usual hour on and after September 1st.

Mrs. Harry Hayward and daughter, Mary Frances, entertained a number of their friends at their home, the College farm, this afternoon.

through the State Department at Washington for the transfer of the remains to his home town.

He leaves father and mother and two brothers, Stanley and Malcolm. Stanley Frazer is in New York where he is at the head of the Frazer Construction Company, which is doing work in concrete construction. Malcolm Frazer lives with his parents in Newark, and is associated with his father in business.

Cooch's Bridge Celebration

Because of the fact that September 3, which will be the 134th anniversary of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle, falls on Sunday, a celebration that has been arranged will be held on the following day, Monday, September 4. It is to be a basket picnic under the auspices of Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and will be held on the lawn where the monument stands. Miss Anna Cunningham, of Smyrna, State Regent of the D. A. R., will make an address. The train leaving Wilmington at 11:40 a. m. over the P. B. & W. R. R., will make connections at Newark, with a train on the Delaware City line, which train arrives at Cooch's Bridge at 12:17. Persons coming up the Delaware Railroad will change at Porter's, to a train which will arrive at Cooch's Bridge at 11:04 o'clock. Patriotic societies and citizens of Delaware are invited.

Carnival Still On

The report of the Fireman's Carnival is not yet complete, owing to the fact that all the bills have not come in and again there seems to be an epidemic of contributions. Everyone seems to have entered into the spirit and wants to have a part in the movement. Contributions of five dollars each have been received this week from Dr. A. Lee Porter, Robert Burns, County Treasurer and Sheriff Logue. Others have promised to add something to the fund. Any amount is appreciated. It is impossible to give the exact figures but the net proceeds to date will amount to at least \$1700.

The Board Of Health

The laws of Delaware give power to the Board of Health to order any person or tenant to remove, at once, any objectionable refuse or decaying matter from any premises or alley in the village—and also to improve any unhealthy conditions in drains, gutters, toilets, slaughter houses or pig pens. There is a fine not exceeding \$20, for failure to comply with no appeal from the decision of the Justice of the Peace.

The National Bank of Newark has been designated as the depository for the Postal Savings Fund which will be opened at the Newark Postoffice October 1st.

Charlie Davis, Norman Willis, Ralph Dawson and LaMartine Gillman spent Saturday with a party of campers from Elkton at Ott's Shore.

Miss Pearl H. Gregg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gregg, of Tweed's Mill, was taken to the Delaware Hospital Saturday afternoon and was operated on for appendicitis.

At the last meeting of Council the chairman of the street committee was authorized to place signs at all entrances to town for the benefit of automobiles. The speed limit was fixed at 12 miles per hour.

James McKelvey, proprietor of the Deer Park hotel has been quite ill for the past week.

The friends of Mrs. Clark Paxson surprised her on Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday.

The Snider Preserve Company began operations last Monday morning. The tomatoes are being made into pulp and shipped to the bottling establishment. Next year all the work will be done in Newark.

Popular Move Of M. E. Church

The Newark M. E. Church has completed arrangements with the Coit Lyceum Bureau, of Cleveland, Ohio, for a series of high class entertainments to be presented in Newark during the coming fall and winter.

The program as arranged is an excellent one which will afford the population of Newark and the surrounding country a chance to hear many gifted entertainers of national fame. Among the performers are musicians, lecturers and impersonators who are welcomed with delight by audiences in all parts of the country.

Detailed information as to the entertainments will be given in a later issue. The dates and subjects follow:—October 25, Select Entertainer Co., including Miss Ida V. Kinly, soloist, Walter Steubel performer on a variety of instruments, and Edna Irvin, pianist and impersonator.

December 15—Professor E. Bendell, Impersonator, will present his program. He is described as "a unique personality—large of body and large of soul, with the artist tingling in every fibre of his being." His repertoire includes the interpretation of entire stories, also miscellaneous selections, presenting a variety of characters.

January 1st will be in charge of the LeBarge Company.

Feb. 12—Fred E. Baker, lecturer.

March 9—Marie Monfort, student from Leland Powers School, who, the master himself says, "adorns and honors the profession she has chosen."

Course tickets will be sold.

Taylor Reunion

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Taylor held their annual family reunion at Brandywine Springs August 17.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Taylor, Mr. Geo. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Kate A. Boulden, Mr. Charles W. Day and wife, Mr. Calvin M. Eastburn and wife, Mr. A. H. I. Eastburn and wife, Mr. Wm. B. Armstrong and wife, Dr. Harry Pennock and wife, Mr. Warren Lamborn and wife, Misses M. Emma Welch, Ethel C. Day, Mr. D. Taylor, Eastburn, Miss Elizabeth B. Armstrong, Miss M. Helen Armstrong, Mr. Robert S. Eastburn, Miss Lacie Armstrong, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, Leonard Abery, Clarence Harkness, H. Albert Mitchell, Miss Helen Day, Miss Helen Lamborn.

Board Of Health Notice

The Board of Health does not intend to clean up the whole village, as has been rumored.

But it does intend to make tenants, landlords and owners do that cleaning up themselves, to the limit the laws of Delaware permit.

Laurels For Newark Girl

An interesting demonstration of the manœuvres of the life saving crew was given at the life saving station along Rehoboth Beach last Monday.

A large crowd witnessed the management of the sham wreck, the signalling to the distressed passenger, his rescue by means of the Breech Buoy, etc.

To add interest to the occasion it was announced the message to be signalled by means of the flag code, would be the name of the prettiest girl on the beach. The paper on which the message was taken was later presented to Mrs. H. M. Campbell and the letters spelled the name—Marion Campbell.

Newark Men At Camp Perry

Members of the rifle team representing the Delaware Militia in the national tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio, left Wilmington last Saturday evening. Of the regular team of twenty selected members, three of the men composing that number are from Newark's Company E: Sergeant Frank Clark, Corporals Heister and Vandegrift.

The riflemen expect to participate in most of the events and they are expected to make a good showing when pitted against the rifle teams from the militia of the other States.

Honors For Delaware

The live stock exhibit from the Delaware College farm has attracted widespread attention throughout the Delaware peninsula. "Nothing on the fair grounds calls forth as much favorable comment," is the verdict of one who has returned from the Eastern fair. It seems to be the general opinion that this includes the best hog show ever seen at an Eastern Shore fair. Although the entire exhibit shows careful preparation, the Berkshire pigs are the big drawing card. Whether an Honorable Judge or an ignorant farm hand, every passer-by halts to get another look. One of the most noted Berkshire dealers of that section offered \$200 for a nine months old pig, which was bred on the college farm. When told the price was \$250 he agreed that that was none too much and promised to return. This same pig boasts among his near relatives, one sold last month for \$2500 and another last year for \$4000.

Wedding Invitations

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Knowles Bowen have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Elizabeth, to Joseph L. Newmon, on Wednesday, August thirtieth, 1911, at 8 o'clock, in St. Thomas' Church, Newark, Del.

Newark Still On Top

"Jake" Hogan, a southpaw, pitched one of the greatest games ever seen on the local grounds on Saturday, when the Newark Club defeated the Mt. Carmel team of Philadelphia, by the score of 9 to 2. Hogan made a record, in the way of strike outs which will no doubt stand for some years in this State. He fanned to men in nine innings. In but one of the nine innings did he fail to get a strike out, and in four innings he fanned the side. Outside of the unusually large number of strike outs, there were no features to the game. The score by innings follows:

Newark . . . 2 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 X—9

Mt. Carmel . . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

A Pretty Home Wedding

Howard E. Gallaher and Miss Sarah E. Scott were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Howard Scott, near Barksdale, last Saturday, August 19th. Only members of the family were present. Reverend Adrian VanOveren, of the Head of Christiana Church, officiated. The bride and groom left for Washington for their honeymoon. Their future home will be in Harrisburg, Pa., where Mr. Gallaher holds a clerical position with a large steel company.

OLD SHIPTON

The Scientific Method

CHAPTER XVI

Having turned her ships behind her—for the moment—Marian took off her little mob cap where-in she had been dusting her husband's professional property, and sat at the feet of his wisdom, to learn.

"A woman," she remarked, "usually 'arrives' as the French say, by means of her perception, or intuition. A man, on the contrary, reasons all around a circle, often coming out at the point from which he started. You have now, Professor Devine, had an example of a woman's method in The Story of the Man Whose Genius was Immortal. I should be pleased to hear in return, a clearly defined exposition of the Scientific Method, so dear to your heart."

Now, it is a matter of history that Robert Devine entered by the straight and narrow door of Cornell University, at the age of sixteen, and that he did so with colors flying. It is not so well known, however, that he flunked in spelling, and had to pay a coach an entire summer before he succeeded in overthrowing the foe. Of course, he slew the traitor, for the time, at least, because Robert was of fighting blood, the same as that of Admiral Devine who still commanded a fleet.

It was some consolation that his brilliant sister who had defeated Harvey Melon in the contest for valedictory honors at Old Shipton College, was afflicted in the same manner. Although she afterward flashed through Radcliffe and even the University of Berlin where she was the only woman student of Science in a laboratory with eight men—Miss Prudence Devine of the dark and melting eyes sometimes did make a mistake in her spelling.

Marian, who had none of the Devine genius, and talent for acquiring information could, nevertheless spell down anybody who would stand up to her.

Accordingly, when Professor Devine's fine reports for the United States Geological Survey were ready to go to press, his wife casually glanced them over, to make sure that he had not declared that "the borders of the state" were "composed of sand, quartz, and mica schist"; for even Mrs. Cawes' boarders were not as hardened as all that.

It was a form of surgery, however, which she performed with tenderness and zeal, for had not Robert written to her long after their marriage, "you are still the idle of my heart"; which seemed a bit unfair, because Marian was industrious, but was in reality intended as sincere praise from the boy-scientist.

In short, all of Robert's early papers published in the current journals were subjected to the touching off of Marian's "literary style", as forty dollars for a page or two of illustrated science would testify. The dollars were divided, but the glory was all Robert's.

On the occasion with which this chapter opens Professor Devine took down one of the doctored editions which had flowed from their united brains, and reminded her of its tenor. He read aloud, with the absorbed and concentrated air of men of his class: The Scientific Method: For Everybody's Use.

You may think this a dull subject, and quite outside of the interest or pleasure of the indifferent reader; but believe me, you are mistaken, as I shall hope to convince you if you will give me your attention for a few moments. Contrary perhaps to your notion of it it is in reality very simple; yet deeply concerns the way in which we think, study or do our work, no matter what it may be. It is commonly the case that we must go through the preparatory schools, and even college before we learn how to study at all. This is unfortunate, because as we look back we realize how much more we might have gotten out of all our opportunities, had we known how to study in the first place.

The greatest trouble of all is that we do not think enough when we study. We read over a subject and apparently in a way understand it; but in most cases it is only a memorizing, not necessarily of the words, but of the idea; and we are ready to repeat that idea as presented in the text-book.

Such an acquisition partakes of the nature of learning, rather than of knowledge. Learning is acquired at second hand, as conveyed through books. Knowledge is acquired at first hand, through observation, experiment or experience.

It is true that a part of our education must be of a nature of acquired learning, as there is no possible, or at least convenient, way of acquiring this first-hand knowledge.

Thus, we may be able to visit but a small part of the world, and must accept the statements of our geographies at second hand. Better, of course, if we could learn all our geography by means of travel; better to sail around an island, than to learn the definition of one.

In the same way, it is better to sit at the feet of a great teacher than to read his books; but best of all, to get his method and inspiration, so that you can do something yourself.

It is therefore assumed at the outset that first hand knowledge is not only desirable, but whenever possible should be the only kind to be diligently sought.

Certain sources are fundamental, these being logic and mathematics. They concern correct methods of reasoning, without which all thought must be unreliable.

I once heard a distinguished priest, expert in character training go so far as to say that a boy or girl could seldom be strictly truthful without some knowledge of mathematics.

Logic should be taught co-ordinately with grammar and mathematics, from the grammar grades, and drill in it should be continuous, until a pupil is as sensitive to a family argument as a musician is to a false note in music.

Unless we know how to reason correctly, all our ability to acquire knowledge by observation, experiment and experience will only give us an mass of dry, disjointed facts without use.

Language is the expression of thought, and we must be able to state our observations clearly. This is a part of language work; but frequently our observations can be conveyed more accurately and plainly by means of drawing and photography.

Thus we come to the statement that there are certain fundamentals necessary before a pupil is fitted to acquire any kind of knowledge at first hand, and these fundamentals are:

Mathematics.
Logic.
Language.
Drawing.

Thus, you will see that we are concerned with the acquiring of knowledge at first hand in a definite orderly way; not in any haphazard or by-chance fashion. This is what we understand by the Scientific Method; and the sum of the knowledge thus acquired we call Science. Science therefore includes everything that comes within this scope.

Science in the first place deals with fact and these facts are acquired by observation and experience. The statement of a fact by a person for the first time is never accepted as final in Science. It must be repeated, and confirmed by others. This is because the individual power of observation is not infallible, and the personal element must be cut out. This is true not only of sense observations, but also of the statements of facts from experience.

Science brooks no uncertainties. Its facts must be established beyond doubt before they become a part of its fabric. Facts may stand by themselves as final and complete; or they may be of no value except as connected with other facts.

In the first case, repeated observations may show that a certain substance is twice as heavy as the same volume of water. This means that it has a specific gravity of 2. Such a fact is final and complete in giving one character to the substance. Experiments show that all bodies fall to the earth with a certain increasing velocity. Repeated experiments confirm this, until the fact can be expressed definitely, and we call it a law—more particularly the law of falling bodies. A law is an expression of a fact of observation which has no exceptions.

Behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His own. It is curious how tyrannical the

If the volume of a gas increased 1.273 part of its volume, or again 1.274 part, no law concerning it could be formulated.

Again, certain facts of science are of little value when taken alone; but in conjunction with other facts they form a series of observations which, expressed in language, or a statement of facts, may be woven together to form a correct argument. Thus a definite conclusion or proof may be established.

Such methods we see applied in geometry.

The greater the number of facts involved, the greater the care necessary; for if one out of several be insufficiently established, the whole system is weak. A faulty argument also vitiates the conclusion.

We have so far dealt with demonstrable.

This is a hypothesis not capable of proof, but one the truth or falsehood of which must rest on the weight of accumulating evidence. An assumption which explains an occurrence or phenomenon is called a working hypothesis. No progress in Science could be made without such. Indeed, it forms a large part of the speculative sciences, such as economics, psychology, ethics.

First of all in these cases, an accumulation of facts suggests a theory of hypothesis which we hope some time to dignify as a law. It is then the business of the scientist to accumulate facts in support of the theory of hypothesis, and to leave it open to attack, or even to attack it himself; for the honest scientist cannot be prejudiced in favor of a theory. Otherwise he is not true to his self-made vows to be an earnest seeker after truth. Honesty of purpose is a part of the Scientific Method.

It must be understood, however, that facts, those within the range of direct observation. Beyond this there is a good deal that is what we call speculative, or theoretical. Certain phenomena, certain facts, or group of facts cannot be sufficiently explained except by assuming something. Thus, Chemistry assumes the existence of molecules and atoms, for no one has ever seen either. We know they exist, because we can define their properties; but certain things regarding them must be established gradually, as a greater number of facts are gathered to their support.

Such an assumption is called a hypothesis or a theory.

The close relationship of plants and animals, the wide variation in their characters, and their susceptibility to change lead us to believe that different plants and animals are evolved one from the other, or free from some remote ancestor.

Thoughts From Lowell

Never did poetry appear so full of Heaven to me as when I saw how it pierced through pride and fear to the lives of coarsest men.

Over all life broods Poesy, like the calm blue sky with its motherly, rebuking face. She is the great reformer, and where the love of her is strong and healthy, wickedness and wrong cannot long prevail.

It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence.

Aspiration sees only one side of every question; possession many.

The right of individual property is no doubt the very corner stone of civilization, as hitherto understood; but I am a little impatient of being told that property is entitled to exceptional consideration because it bears all the burdens of the State. It bears those, indeed, which can be most easily borne, but poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, pestilence and famine.

Praise follows truth afar off, and only overtakes her at the grave; Plausibility clings to her skirts and holds her back till then.

It is singular how impatient men are with overpraise of others, how patient of overpraise to themselves; and yet the one does them no injury, while the other may be their ruin.

In the parliament of the present every man represents a constituency of the past.

Pride and weakness are Siamese twins.

Behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His own.

It is curious how tyrannical the

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habit of reading is, and what shifts we make to escape thinking. There is no bore we dread being left alone with so much as our own minds.

Have you ever rightly considered what the mere ability to read means? That it is the key which admits us to the whole world of thought and fancy and imagination? to the company of saint and sage, of the wisest and the wisest at their wisest and wittiest moment? That it enables us to see with the keenest eyes, hear with the finest ears and listen to the sweetest voices of all time? More

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W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices. If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.

CHARLEY NOROWSKIE,
Sole Agent for Newark.
Center Hall Building



Auto Parties Light Livery Best Cab Service

Chas. W. Strahorn

For School Days

The children must be supplied with

COMPOSITION BOOKS
TABLETS
PENCILS
PENS AND INK

And the multitude of other little accessories that the boy and girl must have in order to be most successful at school. We have them all at prices as low as you expect.

Also a fine line of Note Paper by the box or pound.

George W. Rhodes, P. D.
Newark, Delaware

SECURITY TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Wilmington, Delaware

CAPITAL \$600,000. SURPLUS \$400,000.

There are a hundred and more ways in which this Company can be of great assistance to you. We will be very glad to have you call on us at any time for information and advice concerning your Banking Business; the making of your Will; the settlement and distribution of your Estate; and any other matter in our line.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT: Benjamin Nields.
VICE-PRESIDENT: James B. Clarkson.
SECRETARY: John S. Russell.
TREASURER: L. Scott Townsend.

than that, it annihilates time and space for us.

The discontent with the existing order of things pervaded the atmosphere, wherever the conditions were favorable, long before Columbus, seeking the back door of Asia, found himself knocking at the front door of America.

God is not dumb, that he should speak no more; If thou hast wanderings in the wilderness And findest not Sinai, 'tis thy soul is poor.

Reputation is in itself only a farthing candle, of wavering and uncertain flame, and easily blown out, but it is the light by which the world looks for and finds merit.

Sincerity is impossible unless it pervade the whole being; and the pretence of it saps the very foundation of character.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak;

They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for their character.

Practical application is the only mordant which will set things in the memory. Study without it is gymnastics, and not work, which alone will get intellectual bread.

Wilson FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Prompt and personal attention.

Tent At Cemetery
Appointments the Best
PICTURE FRAMING.
Upholstering and Repairing

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TIRES REPAIRED
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J. A. SULLIVAN
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VETERINARIAN
Delaware Avenue Newark, Delaware
Phone Connections.

The Native Cereal Is Used In Newark

Corn has reigned supreme in the food supply of the American continent since our knowledge of the vast land area begins.

From the time the Pilgrims bartered with the Indians over pots of corn to the present days of variously developed varieties some of the most toothsome and nourishing dishes for which the American housewife is famed, may be traced to the old maize or Indian corn.

The one popular variety—the sweet corn of the summer time—may be used in the following ways:

CORN OYSTERS.

Score and press corn off cob with back of knife. To every cup of pulp allow 2 eggs, 2 heaping tablespoons flour, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, dash cayenne, dash black pepper. Beat eggs separately, add first the yolks to corn, then whites, mix gently, add salt, both peppers and flour; mix again. Put two tablespoonsful butter, or lard in frying pan. When very hot drop mixture into it by spoonfuls. Brown on each side. Serve very hot.

TO DRY CORN.

Remove husks and silk from the cob. Score the corn down the center of each row of grain with the back of a knife. Press out the pulp. Put on baking pans and dry in a very moderate oven.

Watch carefully or the corn will brown. Stir while drying. When the oven is right it will take about 3 hours to dry. Put in bag and hang in cool dry place.

TO COOK DRIED CORN.

Cover 1 pint corn with warm water and stand on back of stove over night. In the morning if water is all absorbed add more and cook slowly two hours, then add salt, pepper, a tablespoon butter, 1-2 pint milk or cream.

CORN PUDDING.

One dozen ears corn, 4 eggs, 1 pint milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful pepper. Score corn and press out pulp. Beat eggs separately, add yolks, seasoning and milk. Stir in carefully the whites. Bake slowly one hour.

CORN FRITTERS.

Grate six ears of corn, add 2 eggs, 1-2 cup milk. Thicken with flour, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Fry in hot lard.

CANNED CORN.

Eight cups corn, 1 cup sugar, 1 small cup salt, 2 cups water. Boil twenty minutes. Seal quickly. Be sure to have the water cover corn when in jars. When opened for use scald until fresh enough to dress.

SUCCOTASH WITH CREAM SAUCE.

One pint beans, 1 pint freshly cut corn, a tablespoonful butter. Let this melt, sprinkle with flour, and stir in a pint cold milk.

When corn is left from dinner cut from cobs. Put in pan a good sized piece butter. Let brown, add corn and cook till light brown. Add more butter. Pepper and salt to taste.

Railroad Vs. War

Millions are being donated to insure peace between nations, but the number of lives lost in wars today, with fighting continually going on in some corner of the world, is as nothing compared with the annual record of fatalities due to trespassing on American railroads.

Thousands of lives are sacrificed every year as the result of trespassing on railroad property. Ignorance or carelessness on the part of the trespasser is responsible for most of this. The railroads are bending every effort to cut down the awful toll of death by posting signs and maintaining police patrol, but they will never be completely successful without the cooperation of the general public.

Every densely populated industrial center near a railroad is a death center. The working classes in crowded districts, and tramps through the majority of victims. Railroads say people must be taught to have more respect for their lives and safety.

With education of this kind in view, the Pennsylvania Railroad is preparing pamphlets in eight or nine languages. These will be distributed in schools with instructions to the pupils to take them into their homes. The Board of Education of the State of Pennsylvania has promised its aid, and similar boards in other States will be asked to lend their support in disseminating this literature and having it read aloud in classes.

The assistance of clergymen has been solicited, and from hundreds of pulpits the danger of trespassing has been preached. From the good roads trains run by the Pennsylvania Railroad through rural districts, and in farmers' granges the warning has been sounded.

In 1905 it was estimated that there were 500,000 tramps in the United States and that their depredations cost the railroads \$25,000,000 annually. At that time the Pennsylvania Railroad instituted a vigorous campaign against these marauding nomads that swarmed over the country every spring, pillaging, terrifying housewives, lighting fires that wreak untold damage, and sometimes committing murder when their right to live as they please at the expense of society is challenged.

As a result of this, and the educational campaign, the number of persons killed while trespassing on the railroad's property in violation of the law, has been gradually reduced from 887 in 1905 to 585 in 1910, and the number of injured has fallen from 794 to 582 in the same time. To put these figures in another way; in 1905 the railroad was killing trespassers at the rate of three a day for five months of the year, and two a day for the remaining seven months. The number of injured is but slightly less.

This record shows that the Pennsylvania's efforts have produced results, but the number of trespassers killed and injured each year is still appalling. Thus far the railroads have done the most towards checking this useless waste of life. They are perhaps the greatest done the most towards ridding the country of this dangerous pest. Too often society takes the attitude expressed in the following quotation from the news columns of a paper in a small New Jersey town.

After citing several instances of tramp violence the reported says: "Yesterday the police of both the Third and Sixth precincts were given orders to boost all tramps and suspicious and unwashed characters out of their bailiwicks."

No doubt the police obeyed orders. The vagrants were driven to the next town to continue their outrages until once more forced

to move on. When they are arrested they are usually given a light or suspended sentence in order to avoid the cost of keeping them.

From time to time the railroads have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of various communities in punishing tramps with very good results, but instances of this zeal on the part of municipalities have been too sporadic to accomplish any permanent good.

The vagrant problem has been solved in other countries, notably in Switzerland, by establish labor colonies—some for orered and some for voluntary labor. If the tramp is a confirmed loafer who does not want to earn his livelihood, he is sent to one of the former, while if he is honestly seeking employment without success, he is sent to one of the latter institutions where he is paid wages until other work can be found for him.

A bill providing for a farm of this nature was recently passed by the New York State Legislature. It has been objected that the labor unions would fight the sale of products from a labor colony, but such products could be used to support the other State institutions without encountering this obstacle, if it exists. The chief reason for the non-passage of these bills is that the legislatures are afraid of the expense involved. The figures issued by the New York State Board of Charities show clearly that this is false economy. The tramp evil costs the taxpayers of that State \$2,000,000 a year. This gives an idea on which to base the expenditures of other States. Adequate labor colonies could be established for less than this, and if they failed to support themselves, which is unlikely, it would not take nearly so vast a sum to keep them up.

Besides saving the public money these colonies would save countless lives, and would restore many waifs now a burden on society to the ranks of useful and productive workers.

Until this country follows the lead of Europe in the matter of legislation to check vagrancy there can be no satisfactory cure for the evil, but if the small communities will join the railroads in punishing offenders, instead of passing them along, it will be greatly ameliorated. By doing this, and by aiding the railroads in their campaign to educate the public against trespassing, more loss of life will be averted than by establishing world peace.

NEWS

Here and There

The United States Census showed about 100 blind persons in Delaware, but one just taken by the State shows 225, of whom 115 live in Wilmington. The State Commission for the Blind is moving for the education and industrial training of all blind residents for which it has secured a building in Wilmington, which will soon be equipped with needed tools, etc.

President Taft will designate Thursday, November 30, as Thanksgiving Day this year. It has been the custom to fix the last Thursday in the month, but owing to the fact that the calendar shows five Thursdays for November, 1911, there has been some doubt as to this date. The President has been urged to fix the day for theatrical and football managers, who are already busy with their fall schedules.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong, mother of J. Rankin Armstrong, fell at her home near Fair Hill one day last week, and was quite severely hurt.

Woodlawn Camp's fortieth annual meeting closed last Wednesday, passing on record as one of the most successful in the history of the Association. The attendance on both Sundays was unusually large.

Professor S. H. Chambers, of the National Bank, Wyoming, and E. C. Graham, stenographer of 12 years professional experience, have arranged to give home courses in business, banking, English, shorthand and typewriting.

The State House Commission met in Dover last week and again took up bids for furnishing several departments of the State House. In order to more fully consider the furnishings and to secure suggestions from an architect familiar with that work, the awards, with one exception, were not made. The Commission decided to award the contract for the stacks for the new library building to Sneed & Co., Jersey City.

The dance at Kemblesville last week was well attended. Prizes were awarded Miss Mary Daly (a gold ring for the best waltzer) and Bessie Denver, of Iron Hill (second prize, a gold locket).

Where fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye.

At the Sign of the White Light

Absent Ones

Absence makes the heart grow fonder, but the memory of the absent one becomes vague and dim. You long to picture in your mind just how "HE" or "SHE" would look, but there's a mysterious something which makes this mental picture impossible.

But if you had a photograph before you, then you could recall the forgotten face, yes, even the kind acts, the gentle words.

Wouldn't that "ONE" so far away appreciate your photograph too?

Why not call today at the NEW STUDIO over E. J. Herbener's Post Card & Music Shop, and look over the latest styles.

United Portrait & View Co.

SOME SPECIALTIES

SOUVENIRS of NEWARK
Talking Machines and
Supplies, Edison, Columbia
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Pictures Framed to Order
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Souvenir Post Cards and Local Views in
Great Variety.

Anything Photographed Anywhere, in any size
or style at short notice.

ED. HERBENER'S

Post card & Music Shop—Main St., Newark, Del.

AT THE SIGN OF THE WHITE LIGHT

Richards' Bulletin

CERESOTA

AND

PILLSBURY FLOUR

both in stock now. Prices so low it
will pay anyone to buy here.

FRESH CARS OF BRAN

Hammond Dairy Food, Malt Sprouts, Oats, Cement
and Terra Cotta Pipe.

PHOSPHATE

We have tried always to encourage farmers to study the analysis and commercial values so they can make intelligent comparisons of different brands and not be taken in to the extent of several dollars a ton, as many are. Little books explaining these things are to be had for the asking. We are too busy to do any canvassing, but have already had many orders given us.

Will have good goods at right prices and invite any who want to **SAVE MONEY** to submit their list for prices.

LUMBER TRADE

has been the biggest ever.

Let Us Quote You Prices

Edward L. Richards

PRINTING

This is to say we are prepared to do all
kinds of printing.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes,
Cards, and all kinds of commercial
work.



Social Stationary
PAMPHLET, CATALOGUE AND BULLETIN
WORK

Work hand or machine set

We think the price is right. And the work
must be right before you are asked to accept

NEWARK POST

ALL IMPLEMENTS USED ON THE

STATE FARM

or Any Farm can be had at

WHITE BROTHERS

Wilmington, Delaware

AUTOMOBILES

Just Received. Another 2 Carload Lot
this Season. Are You in the Market?

THE NEWARK POST

NEWARK, DELAWARE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
EVERETT C. JOHNSON

Address all communications to THE
NEWARK POST.
Make all checks to THE NEWARK
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AUGUST 23, 1911

SANITARY AUTHORITY NEEDED

ALTHOUGH there is a wide difference of opinion as to the causes of our sanitary conditions, everyone agrees that there is something wrong.

Ideas as to the real remedy differ, but on one will deny that there is need for radical action.

As the latter part of August approaches we have become alarmed and are bestirring ourselves. From now on weather conditions are in our favor and we may hope, for this season, a steady improvement in the health of the community. But shall we again be the victim of the apathy and indifference which allows each summer to find us in the same predicament—having sat with idle hands, unconcerned until the hot sultry season again thrusts us into the midst of alarming conditions?

Some claim that the sewer will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, while others still hold that the means can be found by cheaper methods.

Expert opinion and investigations are the rules of the hour. Since it seems impossible to agree on the causes of existing conditions would it not be a good thing to have an authority come here investigate, give report and make suggestions? It has been done in other towns, why not here?

Of course, some one will say that we can handle the situation and do not need to give it publicity. "Don't make a cake," we have no more respect for the white wash brush. Too much of that has already been done.

What we want now is this. Council does not feel justified in spending money for such an investigation. Are there ten citizens who will voluntarily contribute the money to have an investigation made by a stranger whose authority on sanitary conditions can not be questioned? Employ such a man. Let him make a report to the public. Then, we believe our people will give the support that is needed.

WE WISH to call attention to the article on Reciprocity, printed in another column. The writer, Miss Rachael Hirschensohn, of Hoboken, N. J., is a sister of Mrs. J. J. Taubenhans, and is spending the summer in Newark.

Miss Hirschensohn competed last June in a prize essay contest planned for the members of the graduating class of the Hoboken High School. The article mentioned carried off the prize, winning for the girl of fifteen a gold medal, representing Minerva with the torch of wisdom, which was awarded by the Hoboken Board of Trade.

Read this essay, Newark girls. It will make you think.

IN our next issue we intend to have an article giving the facts of the sewer agitation. There is considerable information being given out that misinterprets the true state of affairs.

At present suffice it to say that the sewer bill was not defeated by any political move of the Republican party. Again that Andrew L. Fisher did not present the sewer bill, but Senator Elison.

In order that the facts may be given to the public, a review of the whole discussion will be given next week.

Congratulations

Cecil C. McDonald, a former Newark boy, who graduated from Newark High School in 1897, and from Delaware College in 1901, has been appointed Professor in Latin in the New Platz Normal School, one of the State institutions of New York.

For the past four years Professor McDonald has been principal of the public schools of Red Hook, New York.

Dr. Watson Discusses Sanitary Conditions

(Continued from Page 1.)

ground to apprehend the prevalence of malignant disease within its jurisdiction, to direct especially the cleansing of houses, cellars, yards, docks or other such places as the board shall consider requisite or prudent for the preservation of the public health, or for the mitigation of disease, and if such direction shall not be observed and fulfilled, within the time prescribed, by the person or persons to whom the directions were given, the said board shall order an officer of the board, or some person or persons, to carry the same into effect, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person or persons to whom the direction was given, unless the board shall otherwise order; and if payment of the same shall not be made on demand, the treasurer of the board, city council or town commissioners shall pay the same, and shall recover the same, with interest and costs, from the person who ought to have paid the same, as debts of like amount are recoverable.

Sec. 9. If any person shall pass into any street, lane or alley, or shall suffer to run or be washed from any slaughter house, stable, privy, yard or place, in his or her possession, into any street, lane or alley of any city or town having a board of health constituted as aforesaid, any blood, garbage, carrion, dead animal, dung, filth, or noisome or offensive matter; or if any person shall suffer any skins, rags, or other matter, to be in a noisome or offensive state, within or upon property in his or her possession, within said city or town limits, or shall deposit in any of its lots, streets, lanes or alleys, or near any dwelling house, any contents of any slaughter house or stable, or any matter in a noisome state, or having deposited or put such offensive substances in any of the aforesaid places shall not immediately remove the same on the requirement of the board of health, every person so offending shall be guilty of a common nuisance and upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail till the same be paid or until discharged by law.

Sec. 10. If any owner, agent, or tenant of any property in any town or city as aforesaid regulated, shall suffer the privy well thereon to be so full that any two members of the board of health shall declare the same to be a nuisance, such owner, his agent, and tenant in possession, shall, by either of them, responsible and, after notice—unless such privy shall be cleansed within one week after such notice—shall be guilty of a common nuisance, and for every such offense (shall upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail until the same be paid or until discharged by law.)

Sec. 11. If any person shall use a slaughter house, or place belonging thereto, within such city or town limits as aforesaid, after the board of health have pronounced the same noisome, or having used such slaughter house shall not on the requirement of the board of health immediately and effectually cleanse the same, every person so offending shall be guilty of a common nuisance, and shall upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace be fined not less than fifteen dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail till the same be paid or until discharged by law.)

The above laws will show that the local Board of Health is supreme in the prosecutions for the benefit of the public health.

There are too many who have

that penny-wise and pound-foolish idea. The present conditions must be abated at once. The local Board of Health has the power, and let them act.

The town sewer system is another step that has to be taken. The sooner the better. The idea of throwing sewage on the top of the ground has seen its day and must be stopped if the welfare of the community is to be taken into consideration.

Please do not let this matter fall through like the muzzling of the dogs. Why pass ordinances and have laws if they are not enforced?

I am respectfully yours,
H. I. Watson, P. D.
Inspector Delaware College.

People's Column

Council Has Responsibility

The Council of Newark has its responsibilities as well as the Board of Health.

So far Council has not distinguished itself in the efforts towards cleaning up except, perhaps, on Main street.

Delaware ave. gutters are a disgrace to the village—Chapel st. needs scraping in places and flushing. Some disinfecting has been done there voluntarily, by the Board of Health—but only voluntarily and for extraordinary reasons. Some more work of the same kind was done on Cleveland ave. for people who should have done it themselves. Much more needs to be done. Who shall do it?

Horticultural News

Professor C. A. Keiffer, Horticulturist of the Tennessee Experiment Station, was a caller at the Experiment Station on Monday. Prof. Keiffer spent several hours with Professor McCue in looking over the work of the Horticultural Department. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw and especially complimented the Horticulturist upon the appearance of the orchards.

Professor McCue spent Friday inspecting the vineyards near Clayton. These vineyards are producing a bumper crop this year. The crop of Moor's Early is practically all harvested. The cutting of Concord and Niagara varieties will begin this week and in many cases a yield of 500 cases (about six tons) to the acre is expected. Good prices have been received thus far, and the grape grower is correspondingly happy.

Professor McCue visited the farm of Mr. C. W. Matthews near Hockessin, on Saturday, the object being the inspection of a number of diseased peach trees. Mr. G. W. Kendall, a prominent orchardist of Short Creek, W. Va., visited the College farm on Thursday last. Mr. Kendall was greatly interested in the orchards and greatly pleased with what he found.

Head Of Christiana Picnic

The children and friends of the Head of Christiana Sunday school held a picnic Thursday, in a grove a short distance over the line in Maryland. When refreshments were being served, a thunder storm drove the people to take refuge in a house some distance from the grove.

On the way to the house, John Scott, one of the party, was struck

by a bolt of lightning. Rev. Adrian VanOveren, who was with him, called for assistance, and the injured man was carried into the house. It was found that his right side was partially paralyzed and his finger nails had turned black. His side was rubbed vigorously and in a short time he seemed to be all right.

NEW MAP OF FLORIDA

Remarkable Offer By The National Tribune, The Great Washington Weekly

The National Tribune of Washington, D. C., the great weekly published in the National Capital and the organ of the old soldiers and the G. A. R., has just had prepared a new map of Florida, the State which is now the center of interest among all who are tired of the sudden changes from torrid heat in Summer to Arctic cold in Winter, and who want a home where the climate is healthful and opportunities are offered to earn a livelihood or acquire wealth under the most favorable conditions.

The population of Florida increased nearly 50 per cent. in the last census decade, and will double in the next.

This map The National Tribune has had compiled from the latest surveys of the Government engineers and from the most recent data of the Postoffice Department and lithographed in three colors on a fine quality of plate paper, 28 by 30 inches.

This map will be sent free to any one who will write to The National Tribune and enclose 7 cents in stamps for postage.

Whether you own property in any part of Florida, or are merely interested in the rapid development that is going on in the Peninsula State, this map will be of both interest and value to you, and all you have to do to get it, is to send 7 cents in stamps, merely to defray the cost of mailing, and the map will be sent to you at once, securely rolled in a stiff tube.

Address
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE on the premises, MAIN STREET, NEWARK, DEL., on

Saturday, Aug. 26, 1911

AT 12:30 SHARP, the entire contents of the house of the late Parson Russell, deceased, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, chairs, tables, stands, rocking chairs, mahogany and walnut wardrobes, parlor and dining-room sets, carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, china and glassware, bric-a-brac, pictures, stoves, kettles, pots and pans and everything about the house. Here is an opportunity for CONNOISSEURS to obtain rare old ANTIQUES and BRIC-A-BRAC. This is an absolute sale to settle an estate. Will positively commence at the hour named.

MRS. SADIE SIMON.

H. R. Smith, auct.

Life Insurance

I represent one of the best Life Insurance Companies, The National Life Insurance of Montpelier Vt.

When thinking of Insurance have a talk with me before placing your insurance elsewhere.

GEO. D. KELLEY, JR., Newark, Del.

NOTICE

To Taxpayers Of
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1911 are now due, and the undersigned tax collector for said Hundred will be at

SUMMIT BRIDGE—July 25th, August 29th, September 26th, October 24th, November 21st.

10 To 12 A. M.

KIRKWOOD—July 25th, August 29th, September 26th, October 25th, November 21st.

2 To 4 P. M.

DAYETT'S MILLS—July 26th August 23rd, September 27th, October 25th, November 29th.

10 To 12 A. M.

BRYAN'S STORE—July 26th, August 23rd, September 27th, October 25th, Nov. 29th.

2 To 4 P. M.

GLASGOW—July 27th, August 31st, September 28th, October 26th, November 30th.

2 To 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of taxes of New Castle County:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January, five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

JOHN T. WRIGHT

Collector Of Taxes Of Pencader Hundred

NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of
White Clay Creek Hundred

The Taxpayers of White Clay Creek Hundred are hereby notified that I will be at the following places to receive County, Poor, Road, Capitation and Dog Taxes for the year 1911. Will be at the following places BETWEEN the hours of 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 P. M.:

Newark, Brown's Store
July 27, Sept. 14, Oct. 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 7

Newark, Deer Park Hotel
August 8, November 2

Newark, Washington House
Aug. 17, Sept. 28, Dec. 14

Christiana Hotel
Aug. 24, Sept. 21, Oct. 26, Nov. 23, Dec. 28

Newark, Lovett's Office
Sept. 7, Oct. 12, Nov. 9, Dec. 21

LINDSEY S. WILSON
Hd. Collector

FIRE INSURANCE!—Protect your Buildings, Stock, Household Furniture, Etc., in the best companies at lowest rates. See Real Estate Department Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

AUCTIONEER

HOSEA R. SMITH.
Newark Delaware
Your patronage solicited

Increase In Capital Stock

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company held on Wednesday August 16, 1911, it was decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders of the Company on September 25th, 1911, for the purpose of considering the increasing of the capital stock of the company from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

WANT COLUMN

The Want Ad Column in this paper is an innovation to country newspapers. The usual rate is higher than most people wish to pay for a small notice. Any little thing you have to sell, it will pay you to run in a notice in this column. Lost, Found, Want Ads, all come under this heading. Be sure to always look at the Want Column. It has paid others. It will pay you.

Rates Only 1 Cent a Word

Just the place for a small notice. Have you anything for sale? Put it in this column and it will bring a buyer.

WANTED.

WANTED—A first class carpenter. Steady employment. Apply to The Continental Fibre Co., Newark, Del.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Second story of my warehouse. J. P. Wilson.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One year old pure bred brown leghorn cockerens, cheap. Robert Potts, East Main street.

FOR SALE—Roseville stone. Sold by the perch. Inquire Alfred Stiltz.

FOR SALE—15 shares of Capital Stock of the National Bank of Newark. Lydia R. W. Wilson, Administrator.

FOR SALE—3 Fresh young Cows—good size. A. C. Heiser, Newark.

FOR SALE—Four fine six-week old pigs. Irvin Whiteman, Chisnut Hill. aug. 16-17

FOR SALE—Baby coach and child's crib in first-class condition. G. T. Alderson.

LOTS FOR SALE.—By the foot on South Chapel street. Miss Martha Pennington, Newark, Del.

PLUMBING.—I am ready to attend to any work you may have. DANIEL STOLL, Rear basement of Armstrong's Store

Delaware College

NEWARK, DELAWARE

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 14, 1911

Entrance Examinations, Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, and Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12 and 13. For Catalogue and other information write to

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President

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Your Fall Upholstering
Carefully Attended To

Goods called for
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A GOOD STORAGE ROOM
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YOU ADD \$ \$ TO SENSE

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4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Company

OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

NEWARK, DEL.

PERSONAL

Raymond Fader spent Sunday with relatives in Baltimore.

Albert Rhoades has returned after a visit with friends in Kenndyville, Md.

Miss Kate Brooks is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Anthony Davis.

Mr. Mitchell Barney and daughter Mary, spent Sunday with friends in Baltimore.

Little Miss Helen Parker returned home Sunday after a three weeks' stay with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Davis.

Mrs. J. B. Miller is visiting her mother in Haddonfield, N. J.

Newell Reed left Friday for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rittenhouse, of Wilmington, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Davis.

Mrs. Cassie Biddle is spending a few weeks with her niece, Mrs. Roberts, of Artists' Colony, Rose Valley, Pa.

Mrs. Agnes Smith is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gicker.

Little Miss Dorothy Smith is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gicker.

Miss Sue Heidelbaugh, Parkersburg, Pa., is the guest of Miss Leta Waters.

Mrs. K. S. Landreth, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rebecca A. Wilson.

Mrs. S. T. Young and daughter, Lydia, of Oxford, are the guests of Mrs. Martha Young.

Mr. W. L. Wright, of Haddonfield, N. J., spent Wednesday with his sister, Mrs. J. B. Miller.

Mr. Julian Clark has returned after spending some time with relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. H. S. Goldey, who has been summering in the Blue Mountains, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Short.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bonham were Rehoboth visitors the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jacobs are at Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grier, of West Chester, were week end guests of Mrs. Rebecca Wilson.

Messrs. Ernest and Norris Wright visited Rehoboth last week.

Mrs. L. W. Lovett and daughter have returned from a visit with Philadelphia friends.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Porter, visited Newark friends on Sunday.

Miss Emma Darlington, of West Chester, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Joel Gillilan.

Miss Ruth Sackett, of Clearfield, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Steel.

Misses Jennie Raub and Martha Strahorn are visiting Mrs. George Henry, Brooklyn.

Mr. Leo Pie has returned to Pittsburgh, after a visit with Newark relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Grantham, of northern Indiana, are visiting their son, Professor A. E. Grantham.

Professor C. A. Keffer, Horticulturist of Tennessee Station, visited the College Experiment Station on Monday.

Professor Firman Thompson and family have returned from their vacation spent near the Delaware Water Gap.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Scarborough and son spent Sunday with Newport friends.

Mrs. William Watson is spending some time at Atlantic City.

Mrs. E. C. Wilson has returned from a stay at Ashbury Park.

Miss Alice Currinder is visiting friends in Wilmington.

Miss Agnes Medill is the guest of G. L. Medill and family, Wilmington.

Miss Hibbard, of Landsdowne, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Richards.

Misses Frances McKnight and Esther Terrell, of Elkton, were the guests of Miss May Lovett, last Saturday.

Miss Ellen Boy attended the funeral of Mrs. Daniel Kenney, of Hays de Grace, on Saturday.

Miss Estella Porter, of Athens, Ga., was the recent guest of Mrs. Agnes Miller.

Miss Edna Chambers is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harry Sentman and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Sentman.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Lee, of Philadelphia, have returned from a trip to Boston. They visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lee, of Sonny Crest, last week.

Rev. A. G. Brooks has been away for a few days filling the pulpit of Rev. H. S. Thompson, of Wilmington, Md.

Miss Annie Clark and Mrs. Joseph W. Lee, of Philadelphia, are staying with Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Brooks.

Mr. William B. Lloyd, Jr., and Miss Mary A. Gregg, of Newark, spent Sunday with the former's aunt, Mrs. Joseph Watson, of Wilmington.

Mr. George W. Alcorn spent Sunday with Harry and Joe Lloyd of Mechanicsville.

Miss Ethel Smith, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Nattie Hoeffcker.

Miss Leila Jones, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with the Misses Edith and Mary Hoeffcker.

Miss Irene Richards has returned home after visiting relatives in New Castle and Wilmington.

Mrs. Orlando Strahorn is spending some time at Fairview.

W. H. Boyd spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Harry Tyson and Mrs. Robert Reynolds, of Philadelphia, have returned after a visit with their sister, Mrs. George N. Potts.

Mrs. George N. Potts has returned after a few days visiting her sister, Mrs. Gaimor Reynolds at Rising Sun.

Miss Alice Hoeffcker is visiting friends in Wilmington.

Misses Jennie Leonard, Mary Lynn, Nell Dugan, of Chester, were the guests of Miss Alice Boyd this week.

Headquarters In Newark

About twenty linemen employed by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, in placing a large cable in the conduit between Wilmington and Baltimore, are stopping at the Washington House. The conduit was laid last year on a public road which passes through Newport, Ogletown, up over Chestnut Hill, through Iron Hill to the Maryland line. It is part of what is to be a complete conduit for the Bell system from Boston to Washington. The large cable that is being put in, in some instances has as many as 144 wires in it. It is run into the conduit through the manholes. This gang of linemen will be followed by another gang who will splice the ends and after that the cable will be tested. It will not be used constantly by the company, for at least the present, but it will assure the subscribers to the telephone of a service even should the pole line fail. It will be especially useful, in times of severe storms when the pole lines have been put out of service.

DRUGS DRUGS

Drugs and Patent Medicines. Our line is complete and prices all right.

ICE CREAM SODA 5 CENTS A GLASS

We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

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J. W. BROWN

Essay On Canadian Reciprocity

BY RACHEL HIRSCHENSOHN

Reciprocity with Canada—these words, on the lips of every American today, awaken in us deep feelings of pride and joy. We behold a living interest in this movement of brotherhood and neighborly love, in this great stride toward the culmination of the world's slow and laborious struggle to the era of universal peace—not a sterile peace which merely means the cessation of war, but a peace crowned with the loving communion of all humanity. Farmer and laborer are beginning to feel that the dotted line on the map no longer marks a gulf between themselves and their neighbors. Today we stretch our hands across continents and oceans to grasp in neighborly love the hand of our distant brother.

Such political amity is only the instrument in bringing about a closer and more vital union, in the harmonious commercial relations of the world. Trade is the bond that has drawn all nations together. In distributing her gifts variously to different countries, nature herself has given birth to commerce. Each nation, like brothers, is doing its own work, but all unite their efforts for the common family. What is more beautiful than the mutual enjoyment of the bountiful gifts nature has bestowed on two countries? Such an harmonious exchange is Reciprocity. Reciprocity is a natural law of economy, expressed in terms of political science. It aims to remove the long-standing artificial restrictions on natural production.

We have learned that whatever compels a country to produce at a higher cost what can be supplied for less by another is working in opposition to the will of nature, and turning back the hands of the clock which marks our progress. It is a setback, not only for the world as a whole, but also for our own nation. We lose both in labor and capital. And the heavy burden of it falls on the common consumer. Really only those few who buy the imports, pay the duty on them into the national treasury, but the millions who use the domestic articles, pay practically the same duty to the rich manufacturer. For, the tariff raises the price of all imported articles, subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Many of these, however, are raised or manufactured in this country, and the duties levied on them are called protection for the home manufacturer. This enables him to sell his products for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods, although his is often of inferior quality.

Our objections would perhaps not be so strong, had the duties been laid on luxuries alone. But it can never be asserted too emphatically that no daily necessities should be subject to a tax, unjust in its nature and especially disastrous in its application. The poor consumer, who is least able to bear it, is the one on whom the load is heaviest. It is very sinful to allow the hard-working laborer to swell the illegitimate profits of an irresponsible capitalist. Our sense of social duty has become too deep and broad to tolerate such conditions. Now is the time to remove their causes.

Reciprocity with Canada will force down in our own country the price of food and other necessities of living to a fair plane.

The opportunity which now presents itself must be seized before it vanishes forever. A suppliant at our gates, Canada has often pleaded for reciprocity, but in vain. We had not been ready for it, or at least, we thought we had not. In 1854, we negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Canada which lasted for ten years. After the Civil War, owing partly to the fear that she was benefited more than we, and partly to hostile feelings toward Great Britain, the treaty was abrogated. Since then Canada has made many attempts to renew it, but with no success.

That was the time when her prosperity depended on reciprocity with the United States. That time is past. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said significantly, "There shall be no more pilgrimages to Washington." Canada can now stand on her own feet. By a system of preferential tariff towards the mother country, and by turning the channels of her trade east to west instead of north to south, where it would naturally run, she has recovered her prosperity. She no longer kneels to us and begs reciprocity, but she is ready to grant us concessions on the tariff in return for concessions to herself. We are both realizing the mutual benefit which would accrue from such an agreement.

The boundary between the two countries, formed by the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, seems established by nature to facilitate commercial communication between the two countries. The natural divisions of our continent formed by the mountain ranges would naturally turn the current of our trade north and south, instead of east and west. Why do we raise an artificial and unprofitable barrier of tariffs which divert commerce from its destined course? Let us not undo the work of nature, whose laws are wiser by far than those which mortal man with his narrow vision can make. Let us be neighbors, the brothers we were made to be. Let our trade be instead of broken fractions, an integer.

But commercial union is not political union. Reciprocity does not mean annexation. Those who bring forward the idle argument of annexation, fail entirely to see the application of the principle of reciprocity. They fear that the United States and Canada would become too friendly. It is very true that commercial unity will lead to a lasting political harmony because of the supreme importance of prosperous and uninterrupted trade in the life of the nation. But it does not mean that either country will assimilate the other. Proximity of territory does not result in amalgamation of nations. France, Germany, Austria, each no larger than one of our States, though they lie huddled together, have still retained their distinctive nationalities. Diplomats scoff at those foolish fears. President Taft has said, "This talk of annexation is all bosh." It is as much as the government can do to manage what it has, without the addition of a great country like Canada. When our country shall become perfect; when all political graft, bribery and pollution shall be abolished; when the commercial greed and rapacity of the corporations shall be overcome, when the oppression of the poorer class by the puffed-up rich shall be done away with; then, can we turn our thoughts to new acquisitions. In the meanwhile we shall find enough to occupy us in our own fields.

Moreover, our conscientious diplomats who fear lest we may trespass on Canada's domain, are totally forgetting that she has a mother country, indulgent and kind when un molested, but who becomes the fiercest and most dangerous foe when she suspects the least imposition of her offspring. It is not likely that England will allow such a valuable possession to slip out of her grasp without

(Continued on Page 6.)

Card Of Thanks

I wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly helped me during the illness and death of my mother, Mrs. Sarah Roach.

Harry Roach.

A Home And No Rent

If you would like to own your own home, or save your money, buy a lot on North avenue on installment plan of \$5.00 per month. No interest and no taxes till paid for. Why pay rent all your life when you can own your own home? Call and talk the matter over with T. F. Armstrong.

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Vacuum Cleaners For Sale

The Ideal Vacuum Cleaner

Hand Power. Easy to Operate

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Newark, Del.

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LOWEST RATES

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FOR SALE AND RENT

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An ideal property, suited to poultry raising. Six acres. Seven room dwelling; other good buildings. Spring water, supply by gravity. The early buyer will secure a bargain. Particulars.

FOR SALE—Account of other business. Eight acres, 6 room dwelling. Barn, good fences, 2 wells, over 100 fruit trees. Horse, wagon and farm implements. Sacrifice price and possession. 2 1/2 miles from Newark.

FOR SALE—24 acres—Pencader Hundred.

BEACHES, BARS, LUMS, ETC.—For sale cheap.

FOR SALE—Six room dwelling, 1-2 acres of ground. Cost \$1600. Located at Cowantown. No reasonable offer refused.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—The large Store Room in Newark Opera House Building. The best location and lowest Mercantile Rent in town.

If You Wish To Sell Your Farm List It With Us
Buyers Waiting

Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

FOR SALE

Newark Opera House

Building, with all Furnishings

Property in First-class Condition

APPLY

Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

Soothing Breezes
"Made to Order"

A General Electric Fan is equivalent to a cooling breeze in any part of the house where there is an ordinary lighting socket. Just attach the plug, turn the switch, and you can have a breeze in any degree from a soothing zephyr to a strong and steady draft that will dry the "wash" indoors on rainy days.

A General Electric Fan gives all this comfort and utility for the insignificant cost of less than a cent an hour.

The Oscillating Type turns from side to side, and will uniformly ventilate the largest room.

A commonsense regard for your comfort and efficiency demands the use of a General Electric Fan—a product of the highest type of manufacturing skill.

We have a complete line of General Electric Fans displayed in our show room, or we gladly have a representative call on you

L. B. JACOBS, Newark, Del.

Essay On Canadian Reciprocity

Continued from Page 5.

any protest.

The real question is one of commercial economy only. What advantages will be derived from such an agreement both by ourselves and by Canada? There are some who actually oppose reciprocity because our neighbor will gain by it. What they want, forsooth, is that we gain everything and Canada nothing! Such a spirit is unworthy of any man who boasts himself an American. So base an attitude is not worthy of further mention.

The bill was designated to be of mutual advantage to both countries. "An exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable," said the President in his message. It would be foolish and narrow-minded to attempt such a fine equality of profit. The duties proposed to be remitted by the United States, yield about twice as much revenue as those remitted by Canada. But the proportion of her concessions to her income is much larger than ours. Canada has a great future before her. She is now like a giant in chains. She grows slowly in population, her trade is sluggish, her activities confined. We have imprisoned her in tariff walls; we have bound her limbs with chains of high protective duties. But remove the heavy chains and throw down the high walls, and a new source of life will come to her. And the great benefit will be ours. Canada with her present population of 8,000,000, despite the tariff, purchases from us, \$225,000,000 worth a year. She is, next to Great Britain, our best customer. She buys from us more than from all other nations together. How much more she will purchase from us when the duties have been removed and when her population will be increased manifold, it is easy to foresee. It is quite probable that she will outstrip even Great Britain in her imports from us. Such a result alone would justify the agreement.

But that is only one of its advantages. The bill lowers the rate of duty considerably on many manufactured articles, especially

farmers' implements, and removes the duty entirely on agricultural products. Because of this, a great hue-and-cry is raised by the opponents of reciprocity. They argue vehemently that, by allowing Canadian competition, it will ruin the American farmer. Although their fears are groundless, they are worthy of serious consideration, because they are shared by many.

Certainly, our farmer is not to be overlooked in any measure which involves the whole country. Anything that will injure the farmer, will injure the nation as a whole. But will it injure the farmer? We can say emphatically, NO! Indeed, the bill is of a decided advantage to him.

Reciprocity with Canada will do much to increase their wealth. We know that the climate of Canada limits her to certain hardy products. She cannot grow corn, vegetables and fruits in large quantities. Her corn crop last year, was only 18,000,000 bushels against ours of 3,000,000,000 bushels. We export to Canada about twice as much seeds, six times as much fresh fruit and vegetables, and twenty times as many eggs as she exports to us. The American farmer does not fear Canadian competition in these products. On the contrary, he may rejoice that the removal of duties will open to him the Canadian market still further. What can be more to the interest of the farmer than this?

But great pressure is brought to bear against the bill, because wheat is on the free list. It is true that Canada, with an annual output of 150,000,000 bushels, including a surplus of about 50,000,000 bushels, is a great wheat growing country. We ourselves, produce 750,000,000 bushels, of which we export 92,000,000 bushels to Europe. At present, Canada, debarred from our market, sends her surplus to Europe also. There with her low prices, she brings down the price of our own farmer's wheat, not only in Europe, but also at home; for the price he gets at Liverpool regulates the price of his wheat at home. Thus, under protection, Canada indirectly injures our farmers' returns much more seriously than even the opponents of reciprocity claim that free trade would do. By removing the harmful duties, the Canadian surplus will flow freely

into this country, where we will unite both surpluses, and sell at our own price. At the same time that it will remove a source of disastrous competition, it will act as a proper check on unscrupulous speculation at home. A granary so near at hand will keep down the price of bread for the poor and prevent a corner in wheat. Surely, the farmer will not object to that.

It has also been shown by experiment that by blending the wheat produced in the two countries in the proportion of four parts of our wheat to one of Canada's, a higher grade is obtainable. Our supply, then, being of superior quality, will control the European market.

Secretary Wilson, so beloved and trusted by the farmers, in a letter to the Grangers, extolled reciprocity and pointed out its benefits to them. There is no one, indeed, who has their interest more at heart. President Taft of the same political party which most of the farmers support, said that he is ready to stake his reputation and the judgment of posterity in supporting the agreement. When such men are working heart and soul to carry reciprocity through, we can rest assured that it is intended for our good.

The bill shows a keen and accurate knowledge of our industrial and natural resources. It aims to supply at the least cost what we lack, and dispose most advantageously of what we produce in excess. Our supply of fish is not equal to the demand. We, therefore, draw on Canada for the deficiency. Why, then, should we not allow this food to enter free, and thus reduce its cost to the consumer?

These is one particular industry which opposes reciprocity most violently, because it will suffer from it keenly—very fortunately for our whole country. This is the lumber industry. Unscrupulous, indiscriminate seizure of our forest lands by a few men, have devastated our natural resources to such an extent that conservation has become today a national issue. The vast, unlimited forests of Canada offer the only solution to the problem at present. We must replete and enlarge our forests, at the same time that we need a huge supply of lumber. Through reciprocity with Canada we can, at a lower price to the consumer and at a lesser cost to the nation, fill this demand, while we restore scientifically our own resources, until we can lawfully draw on them again. It is a sacred duty to ourselves and to posterity, to leave undiminished the wealthy sources of life which we have inherited. We need not stint their use, but by wise and economic management we must replace what we have withdrawn. The forests, the waters, the lands, are the birthright of every man to infinite generations. For us to allow a disproportionate diminution of their utility in order to protect a few individuals, who have hitherto been robbing us of our birthright, is criminal. We cannot listen with sympathy to the cries of the lumber trust who are disregarding the debt of gratitude we owe our ancestors for their struggles, privations and devotion, that we may live in peace and plenty and joy—a debt which can be discharged only by doing for our children what our forefathers have done for us.

Those who oppose the present bill, because they claim it is not perfect, are stretching their hands beyond the object for which they reach, and, in the meanwhile, are losing the good things which lie near at hand. Of course it may be that the present draft is not perfect, but as it is the conclusions of far-sighted men, who are familiar with every phase of the subject, it gives promise to work well. If experience will show that some of its provisions need be modified, the advocates of reciprocity will be the first to urge revision.

Truly, Reciprocity has ceased to seem merely expedient. It has become a duty—the duty, to recognize the wise and economic laws of nature, and to obey them, the duty to relieve our brother-laborer, both in the fields and in the shop, from additional and unjust burdens. It is to him that our highest aim leads us. Too long has he been ignored and oppressed for the benefit of privileged individuals. He is now asserting his manhood, he is making the nation. And it is the duty of the nation to protect, defend, uplift him, both materially and spiritually. This Reciprocity will help to do.

Rachel Hirschensohn.
(Statistics are taken from Senate Document 862, "Papers in Consideration of Reciprocity with Canada.")

10 Per Cent Reduction Sale

90 Cents Buys a Dollar's Worth

FROM NOW UNTIL AUGUST 1ST

On all goods excepting Automobile Tires, Portland Cement, DuPont Explosives, White Lead, Lucas' Paint.

We allow 10 per cent discount on all Cash purchases amounting to \$1.00 or over. This makes---

1 30 cent Broom

1 30 cent Washboard

48 yards Clothline

All For 90 Cents

Ball Mason Jars, 54c dozen for quarts, Gasoline—5 gallons for 54c, Kerosene—5 gallons for 36c. Gasoline and Kerosene prices subject to change in Refiners' prices to us.

Make Up A List From These:

Nails, Bolts, Screws, Tacks, Hinges, Window Screens, Watering Cans, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Hay Rope, Halter Ropes, Scythes and Snathes Axes, Hatchet, Saws, Spotzoff Metal Polish, Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser, Chair Seats.

Aluminum--Funnels, drinking Cups, Salt and Pepper Sets, Spoons.

Window Glass, Putty, Paint Brushes, Scissors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Soiloff and Flash Hand Cleaner, Axle Grease, Harness Oil and Harvester Oil.

Remember--90c buys a dollar's worth. Return the goods and get your money back if not satisfied. We want only satisfied customers.

The Newark Hardware Co.
NEAR DELAWARE COLLEGE

Will Give You Best Work for your Money

Because our Carriages are made from the ground up.

Always know what is under paint as we start from the raw materials and paint afterwards.

21 years of successful manufacturing and there is a reason why our first customers 21 years ago are still our customers and why our business has grown until we now ship our work to every state in the union.

If we cannot give you better work for your money than you have been getting we do not want your patronage, but we do know we can, the reason we want you to write us. You can pay us cash or you can secure from us any Carriage on most liberal terms. Distance from us or whether we know you or not makes no difference. All we want to know is that you are honest. Write us now for catalogue of our different styles and prices.



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GO SEE "BILL"

P. S.—Give us your order for auto tires and supplies. We sell Diamond and Goodrich Tires at City Prices

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DIRECTORY

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Mayor—J. H. Hossinger.
 Eastern District—Robert B. Morrison,
 Joseph Lutton.
 Middle District—Dr. Walt Steele, E.
 B. Frazer.
 Western District—D. C. Rose, E. C.
 Wilson.
 Secretary and Treasurer—S. B. Herd-
 man.
 Meeting of Council—1st Monday
 night of every month.

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

MAILS DUE:

From points South and 6:30 A. M.
 Southeast: 10:45 A. M.
 3:15 P. M.
 From points North and 6:30 A. M.
 West: 8:30 A. M.
 9:30 A. M.
 5:30 P. M.
 For Kembleville:
 and Strickersville 7:45 A. M.
 4:15 P. M.
 From Avondale: 11:45 A. M.
 6:30 P. M.
 From Landenberg: 11:45 A. M.
 8:30 A. M.
 From Cooch's Bridge: 8:30 A. M.
 5:30 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE:

For points South and 8:00 A. M.
 West: 10:45 A. M.
 4:30 P. M.
 For points North, East, 8:00 A. M.
 and West: 9:00 A. M.
 2:30 P. M.
 4:30 P. M.
 8:00 P. M.
 For Kembleville:
 and Strickersville 9:30 A. M.
 6:00 P. M.
 Rural Free Delivery—
 Class: 8:00 A. M.
 Due: 2:30 P. M.

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 Vice-President—Jacob Thomas.
 Treasurer—Edward W. Cooch.
 Secretary—W. H. Taylor.

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NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY
 The Library will be opened:
 Monday 3 to 5:45 P. M.
 Tuesday 9 to 12 M.
 Friday 3 to 5:45 P. M.
 Saturday 9 to 12 M.
 Sunday 7 to 9 P. M.

BANKS

Meeting of Directors National Bank,
 every Tuesday morning.
 Meeting of Directors of Newark
 Trust Company, every Wednesday
 morning at 7:30.

BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N
 H. Taylor, Secretary.
 Meeting first Tuesday night of each
 month.

LODGE MEETINGS

OPERA HOUSE

Monday—Knights of Pythias, or K.
 of P. 7:30 P. M.
 Tuesday—Imp. Order Red Men 7:30 P. M.
 Wednesday—Heptasophia, or S. W. M., 7:30 P. M.
 Thursday—Ladies' Circle, S. W. M., 7:30 P. M.
 Friday—Modern Woodmen of Amer-
 ica, No. 10170 7:30 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Monday—Jr. Order American Mechan-
 ics 7:30 P. M.
 Tuesday—Knights of Golden Eagle, 7:30 P. M.
 Wednesday—F. O. O. F., 7:30 P. M.
 Town Council—1st Monday night of
 every month.
 Fire & Hose Company—1st Fri-
 day night of the month.

MESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 Rev. Wm. J. Rowan, Ph. D.
 Pastor

Services

Day School, 9:45 a. m.
 Morning, 11 a. m.
 Sunday Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.
 Bible and Song Service, 7:30 p. m.
 Wednesday evening Prayer meeting,
 7:30 o'clock.
 Elders and Officers meeting, 7:30
 o'clock.

Fire Alarms

In case of fire call the following tele-
 phone numbers in succession:

27 D
 99 A
 33 D
 172
 31 D

By order of
 FIRE CHIEF WILSON.

STORIES For LITTLE FOLK

BETWEEN THE DARK AND THE DAYLIGHT
WHEN THE NIGHT IS BEGINNING TO LOWER,
COMES A PAUSE IN THE DAY'S OCCUPATION
THAT IS KNOWN AS THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

One day Ned and his mother started out for a walk. There were a great many lovely and interesting things to see, and Ned skipped along, sometimes holding his mother's hand, and again running hither and thither chasing a butterfly or trying to catch a grasshopper. It happened that the farm where Ned was staying was not far from a small river, so they walked along its bank and saw the little fishes playing around in the water. Ned was much interested in throwing sticks and stones in the water, watching the ripples spreading wide and ever wider.

To the right was a large field. "Oh, look, mother!" cried Ned in great excitement; "what were those little creatures running in the field? They have gone now, and I cannot see them." They watched intently and soon saw two little brown rabbits run across the field and disappear in a hole in the ground. Ned's mother told him that that was where the little rabbits lived, and that they were wild rabbits and very shy.

By and by they passed a mill. Ned saw an immense wheel going around slowly with the water flowing over it. His mother told him it was an old-fashioned mill wheel. "The water flowing over the wheel makes it turn, and the wheel in turn starts the machinery that the miller uses to grind his wheat into flour. The flour is put into large barrels and sold to the stores in the cities. People buy this and make it into bread. Corn is also ground into meal in the big mill," said Ned's mother. "Don't you remember the little story that I have told you—

Blow, wind, blow,
 Go, mill, go,
 That the miller may grind his corn
 That the baker may take it,
 And into bread make it,
 And bring us some rolls in the
 morn."

Ned was very much interested in hearing about this. He thought there were a great many lovely things to learn about in this world, and walked along wishing he could see something more. Mother told him to keep his eyes open, as that was the only way not to miss seeing things.

Presently they passed a little country church with a tall steeple on it. It was nestled back among the trees. Beyond that they crossed over a bridge, and sat down to rest on the other side by the little stream. Ned was using his eyes with all his might, and he soon spied a little sparrow's nest among

the bushes. In it were some little eggs. Ned did not touch them, for his mother said it had taken the mother bird a long time to build her nest with little twigs and leaves and anything that she could find that would make it nice and soft for the little birds when they were hatched. He did so wish that the little birds had been there instead of the eggs.

The nest was forgotten, however, in chasing butterflies and catching grasshoppers. "Mother," said Ned, "don't you know a little song about the grasshopper and the butterfly?" Ned's mother then sang him this song, and soon he could sing it also.

Grasshopper Green is a comical chap,
 He lives on the best of fare,
 Bright little jacket, and trousers,
 and cap.

These are his summer wear.
 Out in the meadows he loves to go
 Playing away in the sun.

It's hopper, skipper, high and low,
 Summer's the time for fun.

Grasshopper Green has a dozen wee boys,
 And soon as their legs grow strong,
 Each one will join in his frolic-
 some joys,

Singing a merry song,
 Under the hedge in a happy row,
 Soon as the day has begun,
 It's hopper, skipper, high and low,

Summer's the time for fun.
 Mother said she would tell him a story about the butterfly another time, but that they must be going home. So, back they went, through the iron weed and asters, seeing the corn in tassels and all the pretty summer flowers. As they walked homeward, mother told him this little story:

A little boy went walking, one lovely summer day,
 He saw two little rabbits, which quickly ran away.
 He saw a shining river going winding in and out,
 And little fishes in it were swimming alla bout.

And slowly, slowly turning, the great wheel of the mill,
 And then the tall church steeple, and the little church so still.
 A bridge above the water, and when he stopped to rest
 He saw among the bushes a wee brown sparrow's nest.

He saw the insects playing, the flowers that summer brings
 He said, "I'll go tell mother, I've seen so many things."

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Coming Pomona Picnic

The Pennsylvania Grange News of August gives an account of the last meeting of Pomona Grange held at Talleyville last June. In conclusion the writer extends an invitation to all interested in this work for the coming meeting. His words follow:

The next meeting of this Pomona will be held in the grove surrounding the home of Brother and Sister Arnold Naudain, a past master of the State Grange, as the guests of Harmony Grange, of Mermaid, Del. (Marshallton post-office). Brother Naudain's place is located about two miles west of the well known Brandywine Springs and the same distance south of Hockessin. The program of entertainment for the day is in the hands of that able entertainer, the Worthy Lecturer of Pomona, Hon. B. A. Groves, Marshallton, Del. The date of this Pomona picnic is September 7, 1911.

It is a sure conclusion that we will have a very important meeting, full of instruction and entertainment, and will be cared for by our host, Harmony Grange, in a manner and with a hospitality that will leave no want unfilled; the meeting will be held in the nature of a basket picnic, and all Patrons their families and the friends whom we are desirous of making members of our Grange family, are cordially invited.

We hope that our good brothers and sisters from the nearby States will visit our Pomona on this occasion. All will be welcome.

The Automobile

One of the causes, perhaps the greatest cause, of the automobile evil is the fact that a tremendous

proportion of the users of cars have no real realization of what an automobile is. They regard it as a toy or a convenience, or a trifling instrument of sport. In truth it is an engine of destruction, a dangerous weapon, a locomotive without tracks. We do not permit children to handle firearms or drive locomotives. And when grown men touch these things they do it carefully and gingerly and with a realization always that the slightest recklessness or lack of caution may produce the most serious consequences. But the automobile is regarded as something no more to be feared and handled with no more care, certainly, than a docile driving horse. Until this very erroneous impression is corrected there will continue to be automobile tragedies. And it should be the business of the law makers and the law enforcers to aid in correcting the impression. Baltimore Sun.

Apple Test Rule

The State Board of Agriculture, with the committee of apple growers appointed has adopted the following regulations to be observed at the prize contest fruit exhibition in Madison Square Garden, in November next:

Exhibitions must be made in the standard apple box, 10 1/2 by 18, inside measurement.
 All fruit must be uniform in size, shape and color and must be a good commercial size. Overgrown specimens are not wanted.

The packs should be finished at the ends of the box and should have a bulge of three quarters of an inch at centre of both top and bottom.

Apples must be clean, but not polished.

The diagonal style of pack

should be used; the square pack will be discouraged.

All contestants must notify the State Board by September 1 that they will compete.

Varieties for contest—Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Stayman, Paragon, Winesap, York Imperial, Lady of Kent, Nero, Ben Davis, Nick-a-Jack, Rome, Beauty and King David.

But one variety must be in a box.

In addition to the prizes to be awarded by the National Association the Delaware prizes will be \$100, \$50, \$40 and \$25 with a certificate of merit as the fifth prize and honorable mention as the sixth.

Homes Found For Children

The Juvenile Court of Delaware has been in operation during one month, and about 25 boys have been placed under probation. These boys are under the eye of the probation officers and in most cases are doing good.

Probation Officer Farra has secured temporary desk room in the county engineer's office at the Court House. Two applications have been received offering a home to a colored boy in his charge. Of the four children in one family that Mr. Farra has been hunting homes for, he has them all located but the youngest, a child of 2 years.

Flint Hill Sunday school picnic will be held tomorrow in Hall's woods, near Strickersville.

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