

HOUSE AT DOVER BREAKS DEADLOCK; NEW CASTLE DELEGATION ENDS FIGHT

Dover, Del., Jan. 9.—In order that the deadlock in the Delaware General Assembly might be broken, the Republican members of the House from New Castle county today sacrificed their claim to Representative Alfred B. Moore, of Wilmington, for speaker, with the result that the House was organized by the election of Kent and Sussex Republicans to every office in that body.

These were the officers, and every one was elected by a party vote of 22 to 13:
Speaker—Dennard W. Campbell, Selbyville, Sussex county.
Clerk of the House—John S. Dobson, Millsboro, Sussex county.
Reading Clerk—George H. Gunning, Smyrna, Kent county.
Enrolling Clerk—David Rodway, Hartley, Kent county.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Elisha D. Campbell, Tenth Representative District, Sussex county.
Chaplain—The Rev. W. F. Dawson, Camden, Kent county.
Page—Harry C. Wright, Dover, Kent county.

Despite the great sacrifice made by the Republican delegation of New Castle county, who consented to a Sussex man for speaker in order that the deadlock might be broken and organization effected, organization of the Senate does not appear one bit nearer than it did.

DREXLER IS FIRM

Speaker Campbell comes from the Tenth Representative District of Sussex county, the home of Senator Drexler, and he was put up in the hope of bringing Senator Drexler into line, but the latter made a statement in giving the organization of the House, in which he declared that the election of Mr. Campbell had no bearing on his position. He declares that he will fight it out regardless of the fact that a man from his own district was made House Speaker.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY STATEMENT

The New Castle county Republican delegation caused this statement to be issued, defining the attitude of the members:

"The contest has never been one of 'us' and 'nobody' nor has it been

one for distribution of patronage so far as the New Castle county delegation is concerned. The speakership was desired for the good of New Castle county and the city of Wilmington. We felt that we had at least the right to select our own candidate, and Mr. Moore was selected on Monday evening, without the formality of a caucus and without solicitation on his part. Under these circumstances we would have continued to support him. We, however, have decided that we will not assume the grave responsibility of further delaying the greater interests of the entire State by continuing to be a part of the cause of the present unfortunate state of affairs, and therefore have relinquished our just claims by joining in caucus with the members from Kent and Sussex counties and voting to elect their caucus nominees. Although Kent and Sussex counties insisted upon dividing the clerkship, and the fact of the fight not having been made by us in the interests of any one person or persons for the clerkship and our action being in no sense a trade for any offices, New Castle county offered no candidates in the caucus."

The New Castle Republican members made no deal whatever with the delegations from Kent and Sussex counties. They never caucused with them, and in going into a conference this afternoon before the other officers were chosen, the statement was made that New Castle county had absolutely no candidates and would not participate in any caucus.

The New Castle delegation by this action showed clearly that it was a principle they were fighting for and not for offices. The Speakership was thus released to the other counties and in order to show their good faith, the New Castle members refused to accept any other office.

TUESDAY

The House met at 12 o'clock and several resolutions were passed preparatory to getting down to regular business. Three notices of bills were presented.

The Senate stands no nearer to breaking the deadlock than at the beginning of the session. No developments have appeared that will solve the situation this week.

BASKET BALL NEWS

DELAWARE VS. PHILA. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Delaware opened her basket ball season Saturday by defeating the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 44-10, in the College gymnasium.

The Blue and Gold team showed their superiority throughout the game by the excellent team work and by their good scoring. The Philadelphia team put up pretty well during the first half, but in the second half the Delaware team was too much for them, scoring at will. Housen for Delaware, was in good trim and succeeded in landing most of the goals. Sawin played a good game as center.

SCRUBS VS. WILMINGTON TRAINING SCHOOL

The Delaware Scrubs played the Wilmington Training School between the halves of the "big" game in the Gym. Saturday evening.

The game was closely contested and would have resulted in a tie score but for the fact that a Wilmington player landed a goal in Delaware's basket by mistake. The final score was Delaware Scrubs, 17; Wilmington Training, 15.

CLASS GAMES

The preliminary games for the inter-class championship were held in the College Gymnasium last Thursday evening.

The Freshman Sophomore game was rather slow, resulting in a victory for the Freshmen.

The Junior-Senior game was a fast one, affording lots of excitement for the spectators. Toward the end of the game the players got a little rough, but it ended favorably. Final score: Freshmen, 14; Sophomores, 10.

The final game of the series, between the Freshmen and Junior classes will be played tomorrow evening in the gymnasium.

WILMINGTON MEN'S SUCCESSFUL INVENTION

An invention for the purpose of bringing to a sharp stop trains which have run past danger block signals was tested in Philadelphia last week, and pronounced a complete success.

A train of eight freight and one passenger cars and a high speed passenger locomotive in charge of an engineer with folded arms, was run down the tracks at a speed of more than 50 miles an hour. As the train thundered past the danger block signal, the cowcatcher of the locomotive came into contact with a protruding iron flange of the device which immediately threw on automatically all the air brakes of the train.

The heavy train came to a dead stop in two feet without spilling a drop from a glass of water set on a window sill of the passenger coach. Six tests in all, under various conditions, were made, all of which were pronounced successful.

Edward McCain, a conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Le Barre, both of Wilmington, are the inventors of the device, which consists of an iron post fitted with a wing or flange which rises and falls with the block signal semaphore. The wing rises whenever the block signal is set for stop, and strikes a protruding iron bar arranged on the cowcatcher of the locomotive, which automatically throws on the air brakes.

PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Peninsula Horticultural Society opened in the Dover Opera House on Tuesday, and will continue until Thursday.

Henry Ridgely welcomed the delegates in the name of the town, the Board of Trade and the horticulturists of Kent county. A response was made by W. Irving Walker, of Chestertown, Md., a former president of the society.

President F. C. Bancroft read his annual address in which he recommended a national package law, a general inspection of nursery stock, a law governing the sale of all spraying materials, a pure seed law, a liberal patents post law and a protest against any repeal of the present oleomargarine law.

Examine Candidates For Naval Academy

Congressman William Head has announced that he intends holding a competitive examination about the first of February to determine upon the principal and three alternates to take the examinations for admission to the United States Naval Academy, which are to be held in April and June by the Navy Department. This preliminary examination will be held in Wilmington under the direction of the United States Civil Service Commission, and the four men receiving the highest averages on the examination will be designated by Mr. Head as principal and three alternates, in order of their standing.

Association Of Principals

The first annual meeting of the Delaware State Association of Principals and High School Teachers will meet in the Dover High School on Saturday, January 14th, at 10 a. m. A full program is being prepared and a large attendance at those interested is expected.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Prof. Grantham has been working since the beginning of the holidays on an exhibit to be sent to the National Corn Growers' Exhibit, which is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, from January 30 to February 11. The exhibit from this State will not only include the choicest shown at the recent State corn show, but also the results of a number of experiments in agronomy that were conducted on the College Farm this year. Prof. Grantham will accompany the exhibit to Columbus, assist at its installation and be present during the exposition.

Professors Hayward and Grantham were in Dover Tuesday arranging for the exhibit.

ANTHRAX VACCINE

Dr. Dawson is preparing the annual supply of anthrax vaccine for the State Board of Agriculture. During the past four years he has prepared the vaccine for the State, the commercial value of which reaches nearly \$5,000.

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Professors Cook and McCue attended the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in Dover, today, where they both read papers. Prof. Cook discussed the Diseases of Small Fruits and Prof. McCue, Horticultural Education and the Control of the Brown Rot of Peaches. Prof. McCue's class in horticulture also attended the meeting.

Professors Grantham, McCue and Dr. Cook held a successful Farmers' Institute at New Castle on January 5.

Prof. Hayward delivered two addresses at State College, Pa., during the Farmers' Week held recently at that place.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY WORKHOUSE

The convicts in the New Castle county workhouse have earned \$27,960.44 during the year 1910.

According to the report presented to the Levy Court last Tuesday the expenses of the institution amounted to \$80,012.36. Receipts were \$85,122.23. The average number of prisoners in the workhouse was 313 and they were maintained at a cost of 9 cents a day.

The report also shows that the institution expended the sum of \$1,000.00 for the purchase of land for a new workhouse, which was completed on Christmas, Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July. There has been no serious sickness during the year and the discipline has been fairly good. There were 13 persons who had tuberculosis of which number four died, one is still sick and the others have recovered sufficiently to return to the shops. The quarry shows a return of \$163.80, while the receipts from the farm were \$2201.40.

Warden Crawford in his report drew attention to the number of prisoners tried and convicted when they are suffering from insanity. During the year eight prisoners were transferred from the workhouse to the Delaware State Hospital for Insane.

DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BANK

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the National Bank was held at the banking house on Tuesday morning.

The following directors were elected: J. Wilkins Cooch, Alfred A. Curtis, Samuel M. Donnell, Nathan M. Motheral, Ernest Frazer, Crawford Rankin, Joseph H. Hossinger and J. P. Wilson. The last two are new members of the Board.

The Board organized after the election with the following result: J. Wilkins Cooch, President; Alfred A. Curtis, Vice-President; J. H. Hossinger, Secretary.

They re-elected Edwin H. Vinsinger, Cashier; J. David Jaquette, Assistant Cashier, and George W. Murray, Clerk.

DELAWARE DUCKERIG WINS AT POULTRY SHOW

The Delaware Duckerig, just east of town, under the direction of Mrs. Jane Murray, is fast placing itself in the front rank as a producer of fine fowls.

At the show held in Baltimore last week by the Maryland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, where there were 300 entries, Mrs. Murray's pen of Pekin ducks took the blue ribbon.

The ducks won first at the Philadelphia and Wilmington shows, while the pullet won second at those two places but came up to first place at the large Baltimore show.

New Century Club

The Club met in the club room at the regular hour Monday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Delaware Clark, presiding.

Industrial Education was the subject of a very interesting paper by Mrs. F. C. Clark. Mrs. Clark's subject suggested the question of Higher Education for Women in Delaware, and the usual five minutes recess was prolonged to nearly half an hour discussing the question. The President expressed herself favorably to a future and fuller discussion, when a vote was taken to ascertain the sentiment of the Club on the question.

Mrs. Eleanor Brown followed with a splendid paper on Bayard Taylor, the traveler, lecturer, poet and novelist, whose native place, one of our charming towns—Barnesville Square, Penna.

NEW FRATERNITY CHAPTER—CHARTER GRANTED AFTER FOUR YEARS' PETITIONING

The Phi Sigma Fraternity of Delaware College is a thing of the past. This organization has been granted a charter in the Sigma Nu Fraternity, the new chapter to be known as the Delta Kappa Chapter.

The charter was granted, after four years' petitioning, at the convention of the Fraternity held in Indianapolis, December 30.

This is one of the largest Greek letter societies. It has sixty-six active

and Lind, Philadelphia. Class of 1912—Howard Taylor Ennis, Dover, Del.; Douglas Bayne Ayerst, Wilmington; Elmer Everett Todd, Camden, N. J.; Samuel Nichol Jeffmeyer, Lewis, Del.; Leo S. Rossell, Wilmington. Class of 1913—William F. O'Brien, Philadelphia; Thomas J. McLoughrey, Philadelphia; Byron Ramone Foster, Wilmington; Wallace A. Sawdon, Wilmington; William M. Schlitter,



THE FRATERNITY HOUSE

chapters and is represented in thirty-two States, the nearest to Delaware being that of the University of Pennsylvania.

Arrangements are being made for the installation which will take place within the near future.

The men who will compose the new chapter are—

Class of 1911—Joseph Tietra Marshall, Lewes, Del.; John Sayers Hagner, Atlantic City, N. J.; James Orton Marshall, Lewes, Del.; Liston Alexander Houston, Clayton, Del.; Clarence Edward Taylor, president of senior class, Harrington, Del.; Carl Rich-

Wilmington. Class of 1914—Norman J. McDaniel, Wilmington. Pledges—D. Raymond McNeal, Newark, Del.; Arthur R. Haniel, Jernikinton, Pa.; Calvin S. Lenderman, Wilmington.

Members of the Delaware faculty in the new chapter include Prof. C. A. Short, professor of mathematics, and Jos. M. McVey, instructor in mathematics. Thomas H. Wade, instructor in English is a member of Xi Chapter at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia.

Sigma Nu is expected to occupy a very influential place in Delaware affairs.

Fraternity Dance

The Third annual dance of Delaware Alpha of Sigma Phi Epsilon held in the Opera House on January 6th, was a pronounced success.

The hall was prettily decorated with fraternity flags and college pennants. Music was furnished by Riggs Orchestra.

Mrs. L. K. Bowen, Mrs. C. B. Evans and Mrs. Delaware Clark acted as patronesses.

Guests were present from all parts of the State to attend this, one of the society events of the year.

Dainty Betty At Waldorf Show

Mrs. E. S. Avis left Monday to exhibit Dainty Betty, the famous little Pomeranian, at the first American Pomeranian Club specialty show, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on January 10th.

131 dogs appeared—261 entries, a number which far exceeded the highest expectations, and which speaks for the popularity of this breed in America. Mrs. Avis is a member of the American Pomeranian Club.

A DISCUSSION OF THE RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Address Delivered Before The Grange By Prof. Harry Hayward, Director Of The Delaware College Farm

The keynote of the day is Conservation; wherever we go, whatever we read in current newspapers or magazines, the thought is pressed home upon us that we, as a nation (and this means that we, as individuals) must care for the natural resources which have been entrusted to us, because we have at times past, been wastefully extravagant of our fertility, forests, streams, and mineral wealth. We are just beginning to realize that unless we carefully husband what remains of the vast and various wealth which we inherited, when we took possession of this continent, our posterity will suffer on account of our lack of foresight.

Public interest has been aroused to such an extent along conservation lines that in nearly every State there are conservation societies systematically working toward the great purpose of teaching economy in the use of the gifts of a bountiful nature.

When we stop to consider that the fertility of the soil we till is the greatest of all our natural resources, and that on account of our carelessness, indifference and ignorance, we have in many cases wasted more fertility than we have used, and when we realize that, on account of our rapidly increasing population, a greater and greater demand is being made upon this particular resource, we appreciate the importance of every effort along the line of conservation.

I have said that our greatest natural resource is the soil from which comes our daily bread. Looking at the question from another point of view, there is another resource that is still greater than any that have been mentioned. I refer to the productive capacity of the men and women who occupy our country. You can see the drift of my argument—which is this: Our greatest resource is in the rising generation, and the great need for its conservation is that it be fitted to live with the greatest degree of satisfaction in the changed condition of affairs that now confronts us.

One of the greatest factors in the conservation of the powers of the rising generations is the public school.

whose constituency, control and purpose is of the people, by the people and for the people. An institution to which most of us look back with the greatest amount of sentiment. In our development as a nation, the public school has played a most important part. A majority of our foremost men who are now about ready to leave the stage of action, will tell you that the training, the discipline, and inspiration they got from the public school, as pupils and teachers, as leaders, has been the keystone of the arch upon which their careers have been built. In their day, the public school was the center of manners, intellectuality of the neighborhood. The school master was a man who was earning the money necessary to take him to the theological seminary, the medical school, or the law office in most instances a man who inspired his pupils by his high ideals. A teacher who need his teaching as a stepping stone to something else, but who, at the same time, took a keen personal interest in those whom he taught, and to various ways whereby directed the development of their lives. The public school of former days was carried on under an environment that was vastly different from that of today, and it met in a satisfactory manner the conditions of a generation or two ago, and most of us will agree that it did, we are just as ready to challenge it today, unless it has altered to meet the changes that have taken place in our civilization during that time.

It may be well to consider at this point, how and in what way changes have come. With the beginning of pioneer days our school system was closely interwoven with the church. For many economic reasons, such as lack of markets and currency, and the great extent of free virgin soil, there was no need to combine the mental training of the young with any vocational training. Beyond becoming versed in the three R's there was no need recognized, except for those who looked toward one of the three

(Continued on Page 4)

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

A. L. Stiltz has earned the title of an up-to-date flyerman by the equipment with which he has supplied himself within the last ten days. Mr. Stiltz now has on hand five cabs, to meet such demands as that of last Friday evening. The recent purchase of a white hearse also contributes to the completeness of his establishment.

The dancing class will be held in the Opera House on Thursday evening of this week.

The Delaware College Cadets presented a fine appearance on Main street, one day last week.

Revel services under the direction of Rev. G. T. Alderson assisted by Rev. J. C. B. Hopkins, of Trappe, Md., are being held at the M. E. Church.

Hot ashes emptied in the basement of the home of the Misses Wilson, Oakland, one day last week, kindled a fire which caused a search to be made and the fire was quickly extinguished.

According to the schedule which went into effect on the P., B. & W. road January 8th, one change has been made which affects the Newark station. The southbound train which formerly left Newark at 5:02 p. m. now leaves at 4:54.

James Weaver, who is an employee at the Nantuxum Paper Mill, has bought the property on Cleveland ave., belonging to Mrs. Norris Taylor. Mr. Weaver will not take possession before March 25th.

Miss Jennie Smith, who has been at home for a week on account of illness, has returned to her work in the school room.

Dr. W. D. Syphard will speak before the State Principals' Association at Dover next Saturday on the subject of High School English.

Mrs. L. Irving Hamly entertained the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club on Tuesday.

Frederick John Wallace, a tall athletic man of about fifty years, passed through this locality yesterday. Wallace has been sent out by the New York World, and is waiting for a motor to \$5,000, with \$1,000 extra if he returns a married man. On Tuesday he arrived in the Dover, and on Wednesday he was given a home by Mrs. G. W. Harrison. He left New York four days ago and hopes to reach his goal—San Francisco—within seventy days.

The Bachelor Girls' Club was entertained last evening by the Misses House.

Mr. George Johnson and mother, Mrs. John Johnson, who have been seriously ill with pneumonia, are improving. Miss Mary Johnson is also recovering from a severe illness.

S. K. Chambers & Bro. are just completing two cement houses located on Harmony Road, West Grove, which will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks, which are up-to-date in every respect. They have sold the others to Miss Ruth Booths, formerly of Londonderry.

Excitement was caused around Axon, Delaware, by the shooting of William H. Williams, colored, Williams was shot by his son in defense of his mother whom the man was beating.

A number of important trophies are to be contested for by the organized militia of Delaware during the first seven weeks of January. We hope Company E upholds the record set by Company K of the past.

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A Review Of Milton's Ideal

Great crisis produce great men; but no one with a stricter sense of duty, a higher and nobler patriotism and a greater love for truth, right and God than the poet Milton has ever been produced.

Carson says "the greater impressibility and his resultant, the keener, more penetrating insight which preeminently distinguishes poetic genius from ordinary natures, render poets the truest historians of their times and the truest prophets." Milton had this impressibility and insight to a great degree and in his poems we see reflected the character of his times.

In all his poems there is a mortal battle represented between the forces of good and evil but he shows his perfect faith in the eventual outcome of things, directed by the guiding hand of the Omnipotent, by giving us in every instance a victory of the Good over the Evil, wrought out by the help of God.

In "Comus" we hear presented to us the Lady, Milton's ideal of chastity, virtue and a pure Church; opposed to her is Comus, representing Evil, wickedness and the impurity of the Church. The Lady is strong but unable to escape from evil without some supernatural aid. She sits entranced by Evil's spell but not conquered.

Virtue may be assailed but never hurt. Surprised by unjust force, but not enthralled; Yea, even that which mischief meant most harm.

Shall on the happy trial prove most glory. But evil on itself shall back recoil, And mix no more with goodness, when at last, Gathered like scum and settled to itself, It shall be in eternal restless change, Self led and self consumed."

He thought that if a man had the consciousness of his virtue, he needs fear nothing, for he is perfectly free and happy in the knowledge that he is doing right, while the man with an evil conscience may hide his wrong doing from others, but can't escape from the knowledge himself and is miserable.

"He that hath light within his own clear breast May sit in the center and enjoy bright day; But that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the mid-day sun Himself is his own dungeon."

Milton had a high ideal of the true poet. He thought that he should live apart from the world, be not of it. He had something of the same idea that Emerson has in his "Lily of Shalott." He says "We who would not be frustrated in his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himself to be a true poet; that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honorable things; not presuming to sing high praises of heroic men, or famous cities, unless he have in himself the experience and practice of all that which is praiseworthy." And again he writes to his Italian college friend—"But the man who speaks of high matters—the heaven of the full-grown Jove and pious heroes and demi-god leaders of men, the man who now sings the holy comends of the gods above, and now the subterranean realms guarded by the fierce dog—let him live sparsely, after the manner of the Samian master; let herbs afford him his innocent diet, let clear water in a beechen cup stand near him and let him drink sober draughts from a pure fountain! To this he there added a youth chaste and free from guilt and rigid morals and hands without stain. Being such, thou shalt rise up glittering in sacred raiment and purified by fustal waters, an angel about to go into the presence of the unmortified gods."

Milton felt that he himself was intended to write of high and glorious things, when only a young man he believed himself dedicated to this. In a letter to Charles Diodati he says that he is "planning his wings" and getting ready for higher things. He was an example of what a poet should be. "In his way of living he was an example of sobriety and temperance. He was very sparing in the use of wine or strong liquors of any kind. He was likewise very abstemious in his diet, not indifferently nice or delicate in his choice of dishes, but content with any that was most in season, or easiest to be procured, eating and drinking (according to the distinction of the philosophers) that he might live and not living that he might eat or drink."

While at College Milton was nicknamed "the Lady" as much for his irreproachable morals, as his long hair, delicacy of taste, fair complexion and gentle expression. His ideal of beauty is very much like Spenser's. He thinks that the beautiful soul shines in the outward form and that wicked acts deface the soul of him who commits them and show in the face. And Spenser says in his Hymn in Honour of Beauty,

"So every spirit as it is most pure, And bath in it the move of heavenly light, So the fairer body doth procure To habit in, and it more fairly dight With cheerful grace and amiable sign For of the soul the body form doth take, For soul is form and doth the body make."

When we think of Milton, after the Restoration, in that time of loose morals and extravagances of all kinds, not influenced at all by the impurity and baseness of the conduct of almost all England, sitting blind, but patient (for he says that it is not so wretched to be blind, as not to be capable of enduring blindness) with his thinking and high living, composing his immortal Paradise Lost, we must recognize the beauty, strength and purity of the poet.

Milton was also the champion and martyr of English liberty, and believed in religious, domestic and civil freedom. John Mitford says that no one

can read Milton's writings or contemplate his life without being persuaded that his first desire was the freedom of his country. Milton's ideal, however, is not outward freedom but inward freedom. A person may seem to be free but he really is in terrible bondage. A man who is a slave to appetites, desires and temperaments, must still be a slave although he live in a free country. "You, therefore, who wish to remain free, either cease to be wise, or as soon as possible cry an interable evil, learn obedience to reason and the government of your senses; and finally bid adieu to your dissensions, your jealousies, your superstitions, your outrages, your rapine and your lust."

Milton felt that you must be good with good desires, good intentions, and good deeds if you loved liberty, otherwise it was not liberty. You loved but license to do the evil things that are prompted by an evil nature. Those that

"Still revolt when truth would set them free, License they mean when they cry Liberty; For who loves that must first be wise and good."

The idea that we were created free runs through Paradise Lost, where he repeatedly tells us that we are free moral agents, that God gave us the power of choosing between good and evil, (evil and weakness he classes together) that the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil, and to so many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned that those confused seeds which were imposed upon Psyche as an incessant labor to cull out, and sort asunder, were not more intermixed. It was from out the rind of one apple tasted that the knowledge of good and evil, as two twins cleaving together leaped forth into the world. And perhaps this is that doom which Adam fell into of knowing good and evil; that is to say of knowing good by evil."

Milton believed that only a good nation could be free. The wicked one was as much in bondage as the evil individual. "But when God hath decreed servitude on a sinful nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all estates of government are alike unable to avoid it."

Milton was unfortunate in his married life. He was a middle-aged man when he married Mary Powell, seventeen, a girl totally unqualified to be the companion of such a man and after a few months she left him. He wrote several treatises on divorce, basing them on the sentence "that what God hath joined together let no man put asunder," claiming that God does not join natures that are not kindred, congenial or sympathetic and as this is the work of man, it may be put aside. Augustine Birrell says "that it is a noble and passionate cry for a high ideal of married life, which so he argued, had by inflexible laws been changed into a drooping and disconsolate household capacity, without refuge or redemption."

Milton is wholly inconsistent in this for when the Powells are in trouble, he takes his wife back and provides for her and her family. He only lived "To stand approved in sight of God Through Worlds."

Judged him perverse." M. T. M.

Heart Cheer

"He liveth longest who can tell Of true things truly done each day." "For every happy smile the world Whirls on its way with less of care."

Whatever the experiences of our lives may be, we should meet them with joy. A song in the heart makes all hard things easier, all heavy burdens lighter, all bitter sorrows less bitter. If we would but sing at our work we should not grow weary.

"Dare to do right, dare to be true, You have a work no other can do; Do it so bravely, so kindly, so well, As God's will hasten the story to tell."

"Epigrams are worth little for guidance to the perplexed, and less for comfort to the wounded. But the pain, homely sayings which come from a soul that has learned the lesson of patience, courage in the school of real experience, falls upon the wound like drops of balsam, and like a soothing lotion upon the eyes smarting and blinded with passion."

Oh, help us that these faces of our own be peace and joy and strength and sunny summer days to our friends.

"Let us lay hold of sorrow. Let us not be afraid of it, for when grasped firmly, like the nettle, it never stings. The life that has not known and accepted sorrow is strangely crude and untalented. It can neither help nor teach, for it has never learned. The life that has learned the lesson of sorrow, or failed to read it aright, is cold and hard; but the life that has been disciplined by sorrow is courageous, and full of holy and gentle love. With-out sorrow life glazes. It has no half-tones nor merciful shadows. Disappointment in life is inevitable. Sharp sorrow at one time or another, will come to each of us, it indeed it has not already come. But this same sorrow is a gentle teacher and reveals man's things that would otherwise be hard to understand."

Some murmur when their sky is clear And wholly bright to view, If one small speck of dark appears In their great heaven of blue, And some with thankful love are filled, If but one streak of light, One ray of God's good mercy gild The darkness of their night. 'Tis best to let old troubles sleep; We need to rouse them? You are happy sure! But if on eases, "Art happy?" why, it

sets The thoughts aworking. No say I; let love, Let peace and happy folk alone."

"Courage, hearts as and shadows creep, Shift your burden and heed it not— After the night is done, Enter the journey, rest! For the wind will wake and the stars be bright, And the heart that sings is best!"

"I do not see Why God should permit some things to be; When He is wiser; But I can see, Though often dim, through the mystery, His hand above."

"The life worth living is the life of the man who works, of the man who strives, of the man who does, of the man who, at the end, can look back and say, I know I have faltered, I know I have stumbled; but, as the strength was given me I strove to use it, I strove to leave the world better and not worse because I have lived in it."

"God hath not promised sun without rain, Joy without sorrow, peace without pain, But God hath promised strength from above, Unfailing sympathy, undying love."

New Century Club Of Middletown

The members of the New Century Club of Middletown have moved into new and more attractive quarters recently. The first meeting in their new surroundings was held last Tuesday. The new room is quite large, with eleven windows which promise to make the room bright and attractive even on gloomy days. The paints are white, and the new paper a pretty shade of tan, with a lighter ceiling. Draperies at the windows add to the pleasant appearance of the room. A "kitchen" adjoins the apartment which will be a great convenience when the ladies become hostesses and give "teas."

There is now a membership of 76—the largest in the club's history.

State Board Of Pharmacy Met Here

The State Board of Pharmacy met at Delaware College last Wednesday afternoon and examined nine candidates for permission to practice as pharmacists in this State. Among those examined were D. I. Whitaker, of Philadelphia, George Swain, of Georgetown, Charles E. Allen, of Dover; for assistants—Raymond C. Jones, Raymond W. Shumby, P. J. Grant, Thomas White and J. E. McGlinchey, of Wilmington.

The written work was examined in Wilmington this afternoon.

Suggestive To Merchants

One of the Chicago mail order houses advertises a certain article of household utility for the bargain price of ninety-eight cents. But it will take three cents for a money order, two cents postage and sixty cents to get it as far as Baltimore, a total of one dollar and sixty-three cents. A Middletown merchant sells exactly the same article here in Middletown, for one dollar. This little story has two morals; first, that the consumer can usually save money in just about the same proportion by buying at home, second, that the Chicago people will continue to sell such "bargains" because they advertise. They advertise specific articles at a specific price and sell them. So they will Middletown

merchants sell to Middletown people if they advertise—Middletown Transcript.

Our Ad. Directory

Newark's Leading Business Houses

THE PLACE TO BUY

AUCTIONEER—Hosca R. Smith.

AUTOMOBILES—The Overland, A. F. Fader.

BANKS—National Bank, Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

BUILDING LOTS—Miss Martha Pennington, John Jex.

COAL—E. L. Richards.

DAIRY FEEDS—Campbell, Richards.

DRY GOODS—Chapman, Campbell, Emma Barney.

DRUG STORE—George W. Rhodes, P. D., successor to Mrs. J. B. Butler.

GROCERS—Campbell, Chapman, J. W. Brown, Kilmon, Sherwood.

HARDWARE—Dean Cash Store, Campbell.

INSURANCE—George Kelley, Joseph Hossinger.

LIVERY—Charles W. Strahorn, Alfred Stille, Wilmer E. Renshaw.

LUMBER—John A. Hopkins, E. L. Richards.

MEAT MARKET—Charles P. Steele.

PHOSPHATES—E. L. Richards.

POST CARDS & MUSIC STORE—Ed Herberner.

PLUMBING, HEATING, ETC.—L. B. Jacobs, A. C. Pyle, Daniel Stoll.

PRINTING—The Newark Post.

PUMPS—WELLS REPAIRING—G. W. Singler, H. H. Shanks.

RESTAURANT—L. E. Hill, W. R. Powell.

SHOES—Douglas Shoes—Charles Norowski.

TAILOR—J. H. Herberner, Samuel Miller, J. M. Gemmill.

TYPEWRITER—The Underwood.

UNDERTAKER—E. C. Wilson.

UPHOLSTERING—R. T. Jones.

VETERINARIAN—Dr. A. S. Houchin.

WILMINGTON—The Leading Clothing Store—Mullins, Delaware's Pioneer Trust Co., Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

Hill's Resturant.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is ready for you
Some say we have the best CREAM in Town
A Fine Line of Candies
We Keep A Fresh Supply Of Lowmy's All the time
THE FINEST CIGARS
Exclusive Agency For The Famous William Pinkney Cigar.
A Famous Smoke it is.
L. E. HILL, Proprietor.

The Spencer-Tracy Co.

"New York's Greatest Tailors"

Are Represented By

JOHN M. GEMMILL

21 N. Chapel St. Newark, Delaware.

With a full line of samples for Fall and Winter. Call and see samples. They speak for themselves.

CLEANING and REPAIR WORK DONE PROMPTLY.

FARMERS

Allow us to remind you that we have good stocks of

BRAN

HAMMOND DAIRY FEED

GLUTEN FEED

and

MALT SPROUTS

Car of Cotton Seed

Meal Coming

We will take ear corn in exchange for above

Also Cracked Corn, New Ear

Corn, Oats, Middlings, Wheat

Screenings, Crushed Oyster Shell,

&c., &c.

BAILED HAY and STRAW for retail trade.

GOOD COAL—all sizes under cover.

Don't forget

CERESOTA FLOUR

We are selling it LOW and selling lots of it. You can't beat it. Let us figure with you on a lot of any or above.

EDW. 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



Parties Light Livery Cab Service

W. Strahorn

who Discriminate Indis- asable Toilet Articles

the name HUDNUT signifies the foremost American Perfumer

having received a line of

Hudnut's Toilet Articles

now in a position to supply the

and of those who want the best.

acts, Toilet Water, Soaps, Talcum, &c.

W. Rhodes, P. D.

PHARMACIST

Delaware

SECURITY TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

We conduct the Banking Business in all its branches. You will find great advantage in keeping your account with us.

We manage and settle Estates of every description, and attend to the writing and are of Wills. You will be pleased with our services in these matters.

OFFICERS:
JOHN S. ROSSELL, Secy. & Trust Officer.
President, L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

MUSIC

OR Piano Lessons

METHOD as taught by

Philadelphia Musical Academy

Students enrolled at any time

NELLIE B. WILSON,

Newark, Delaware.

Heavy Hauling and Carting

ALL WORK CAREFULLY DONE

Light Livery Attached. Phone 142

Heiser's Stable

WILMER E. RENSHAW

NOTICE

All persons are warned not to post Bills or Signs of any kind on trees or poles within the town limits. All persons violating this ordinance will be prosecuted.

D. C. Rose
Chairman Street Committee

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
POST.
Telephone, Delaware and Atlantic 95.

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

Entered as second-class matter at Newark, Del., under Act of March 3, 1879.
The subscription price of this paper is \$1.00 per year, in advance.

JANUARY 11, 1911

THE LOBBYIST

AGAIN the General Assembly has met in Dover—and the lobbyist. He was the first man on the ground. During the present session as in previous ones, he has been more prominent than any representative in the Assembly or any official in the State. The House of Representatives was organized on Monday and in this he had played the two-fold part, both denying and admitting his power in solving the difficulties. He will admit or deny anything at any place or time. He is the quick-change artist in Delaware politics. He is acquainted with every phase of our political life and institutions except the truth, and has even been seen flirting with non-truth as a flirtation, however. To him, him talk, he always wins, but his son has not. He is only casting a suspicion on the party—in the shaping of his principles he is a nonentity. To be seen with him makes you a marked man.

The interests he is supposed to represent are handicapped by his presence. They could secure better and more liberal legislation were they to hire him to stay at home. And he can be hired—bought to do anything.

Be he merely a citizen or a representative of some interest, he casts a suspicion on all legislation upon which he expresses an opinion. Until the lobbyist can go to Dover and register, stating his business, he is a menace to both his party and the interest he represents.

Teacher (Reprinted.)
The lot of the teacher, like that of the tenor, is far from a theory of "blue rots," and where he is laid about and terrorized with the mere p. he is now comp and public opinion and still effect of cross-grained in the case of no roads school no suggests the post complete about t gle.

"Oppress not th but had them. For though they may be the be Mr. Musser, t tion, had the let

of the

Education For Girls—Suggestions Being Made

The Committee of Fifty College Women have begun their investigations to find out the public sentiment relative to the Higher Education of Women in Delaware. Mrs. Delaware mark of this town, was appointed as member of a committee to suggest a suitable place or building in Newark for dormitories in case that the affiliated school with Delaware College was recommended as the best solution. Mrs. Clark has reported to the Committee, but refuses to make public the result of her findings.

The Old Academy, Linden Hall, are receiving consideration from many of those interested. Another suggestion is that a building be erected on Newark Heights for dormitories.

There is a growing sentiment in the two lower counties that some action must be taken at this session of the Legislature. This threat is being made by many thus interested, that until some provision is made for the girls, all State appropriations for the College be held up. An equal show to both sexes is the cry.

Aetna Fire Company's Election

The Aetna Fire Company held their meeting for the annual election of officers in the Hose House, last Friday evening. The following were elected: President—H. B. Herdman. Vice President—Edward McPike. Secretary—Charles W. Colmery. Treasurer—W. B. Wright. Recorder—John Steel. Chief—E. C. Wilson. First Assistant—R. S. Gallaher. Second Assistant—Harry Hill. Pipeman—Edward Bailey. Assistants—Lee Elliott, George Culen, Richard Cuff, Wilmer Renshaw, Walter Powell.

Directors—H. W. McNeal, R. S. Gallaher, A. E. Neal, C. Medill, Geo. Griffin.

The company is in a flourishing condition with 110 members. They are planning for the annual banquet in the near future.

Senior Club, Newark Grammar School

The first meeting of the Club since the holidays was held last Friday at the usual time. It was voted that a large rubber plant and a box of candy should be sent to our friend, Miss Smith, who was ill. A very interesting paper was read by Miss Helen Wellston called "The Biography of a Lay." Some popular jokes were read, after which a song was sung by Miss Kathryn Clark and Miss Rachel Moore. The Club then adjourned.

prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose—or has it been prepared by or under the direction of the few trustees mentioned above as a Community of Interests?

If this latter is the case hadn't the college better get along on another temporary charter—while a new committee prepares a new charter in the interest of the State, rather than in the interest of any trustee, trustees or other individuals?

Doesn't economy seem to demand the best charter that can be drawn? Do the trustees have a rule preventing a professor in the college from holding any other position?

If they do, how is it possible that the minister in the Newark Presbyterian Church holds a job at the college as a full professor?

And if they don't, is it not highly improper to mix any denomination in the affairs of the college?

Is it not true that a large majority of the board are Presbyterian, and in view of this isn't the above instance full of meaning?

Is there a committee of Trustees to authorize expenditures before they are made?

If so, why are all appropriations over-expended?

When the State appropriates money to the farm or college is any return ever made to show if the money was spent as intended, if not, why not?

Does the board maintain any up-to-date system of accounting, separately, for the farm and college—if so why is the yearly report not published and circulated throughout the State?

Is there any regulation covering the travels of the professors or others outside the State?

If not, who pays the bills? Should this matter be regulated?

Why do some people connected with the college want this new charter to disturb nothing?

Will the new charter prevent a clash of authority between the president of the college and the director of the farm and Experimental Station?

Is it true that a mule was brought for the farm and shipped by express and afterwards sold for less than the state paid for it? If so, does the board authorize such operation?

Is it true that favored citizens receive from the farm stock or anything else without charge?

Why doesn't the State require some fairness, as well as teaching organization, to run its college?

Why should the college business be run by the "Rule of Thumb"?

Think well over these inquiries, gentlemen of the Legislature, and demand a charter that will be a credit to yourselves and to the State.

"Fourth Street."

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Directors—H. W. McNeal, R. S. Gallaher, A. E. Neal, C. Medill, Geo. Griffin.

Newark Savings Fund

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The Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company

Pays 4 Per Cent. Interest

The Town of Newark Deposits with us.

The Bell Telephone Company deposits with us.

The Newark Building and Loan Association deposits with us.

The above named Depositors together with hundreds of others are pleased with the way we handle their business. This being true we are satisfied we can make your account with us interesting to you.

4 PER CENT.

Interest on Savings Deposits from \$1 up to any amount. Deposits made on or before Jan. 31st 1911, will draw interest from January 1st. Bring us your Books on the out of town Banks and deposit same with us as if they were actual cash. We will collect all interest due you and see to it that you will not lose one penny in the transfer of your account to your Home Institution.

A DISCUSSION OF RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1.)

learned professions, the ministry, law or medicine.

In the next period, characterized by our development in manufacturing, there was more or less vocational training in some of our public schools, especially those in the cities and larger towns. There was a demand for this sort of training, a demand that was felt most keenly in the centers of population, and it was in these places that it was met. By meeting this demand I do not know that any material really promising a future in law, medicine, preaching or literature was lost, but, on the other hand, we do know that thousands of just ordinary boys and girls were made more efficient men and women.

So successful has been vocational training in the public schools of our large cities and large towns, that it is no longer regarded as an experiment, and today there are being trained in these schools thousands of boys and girls who will gain sufficient technical skill, along with a disciplined mind, so that they will become efficient productive units in society long before it would have been possible under the old system of education; a system that is now obsolete save in our rural districts.

The rapid and varied changes that have taken place in our agricultural development in recent years, are not making it to feel the need of a more efficient system of education in our rural public schools. In the eastern sections of our country, agriculture is still unpopular. The boy is brought up with the idea that a position in the town, even if he is to wear the number of some corporation on his cap, is more dignified and better than that of a farmer. The daughter has instilled into her mind by everyone that the lot of a farmer's wife is to be deplored.

If we believe half what our economists and captains of industry tell us, all of this should be changed. If agriculture is unpopular today, it is either because it is judged by false standards, or because those with whom it is unpopular are not sufficiently trained or have not the business ability to cope with their particular situation, and not because there is anything wrong with agriculture per se, especially under the conditions existing on the Peninsula.

Nevertheless, to succeed in agriculture today, and by success we mean financial prosperity, requires a better mental equipment than it did a generation ago. It is manifestly impossible that complete equipment can be obtained at the Agricultural College. It is equally impossible that more than about one man in ten will get it without some definite systematic course of training in a common school.

If these are the facts in the case, it can be readily seen that the rural public school must meet the demand. That the net result of such a school is slow to adopt new ideas. He finds it easier to be governed by precedent. He is quite independent and is willing to rely upon his own opinions and does not easily accept the judgment of experts when their judgment disturbs his preconceived ideas or traditions. This is

of the towns. We pay more per capita than those in the towns and yet our schools are, as a rule, unsatisfactory as a medium for fitting our children to be efficient men and women.

In order to present the matter as clearly as possible, let us ask ourselves what is the function and duty of the rural public school. The pupils are the children of farmers and it is safe to assume that most of them will, if properly trained, make the country the scene of their life's operations.

If this is a fair statement, the function of the public school, which the child will or should attend for about eight years, is to fit that child by a well defined and systematic plan for efficiency in the country. The method of procedure whereby this is to be accomplished should be so definite, so uniform, and carried out with such exactness that when a child had completed this course there would be no question as to the appreciation of nine out of every ten, of country life and country institutions.

There are, I regret to say, obstacles to be overcome before our ideal of the country school can be attained. One is that half of the farms in the State are occupied by tenant farmers, and every January 1st or March 1st, hundreds of children go from one school district to another, and, because under existing conditions it is impossible to have our schools uniform, they are upset, more or less, for a time each year, and the pupils are bound to lose considerable time.

Another, and a much greater difficulty, is the size and equipment of our present schools. I do not believe that it is possible for any child to get adequate training in a school where there are less than half a dozen pupils. The teacher of such a school is poorly paid, and that indicates that she is young and inexperienced and poorly trained as a teacher. The equipment for teaching, according to modern methods is entirely lacking. One lack of numbers fails to develop competition or pride in scholarship. The school-house is unattractive and lonely. The instruction is confined almost entirely to books, and instead of teaching the pupil in terms of his environment, in terms of every day life, which he can appreciate and understand, he is taught arithmetic by studying examples in mixing different grades of tea or sugar. He is taught geography by studying the rivers of Africa before he knows in detail his own country. The net result of such a school is that the child learns to dislike school and instead of looking forward to a complete education in the accepted sense of the term, he leaves school at the earliest possible moment and does not feel until later, when it is too late, the value of the training that he had a right to expect would have been given to him.

The greatest obstacle, perhaps, to be overcome in attaining the ideal country school, is the prejudice and indifference of the parents themselves. It is a peculiar fact that when one reaches the age of forty-five years, his habits of mind and thought become rather firmly fixed, and one is slow to adopt new ideas. He finds it easier to be governed by precedent. He is quite independent and is willing to rely upon his own opinions and does not easily accept the judgment of experts when their judgment disturbs his preconceived ideas or traditions. This is

especially true in agricultural matters due largely, I believe, to a fundamental lack of faith in ourselves and in our land. Some of us still have the spirit of the old pioneer whose sole occupation in life was to obtain food, clothing, and shelter for himself and family. We lack the spirit of co-operation and community interest.

In this respect there is a marked contrast between us and the spirit which characterizes the West, about which we have heard so much in recent years. Our natural resources, and our opportunities for developing them are as great in the Diamond State as they are anywhere West, if we except some small, specially favored, irrigated sections. The community is largely what its people make it. If a community is divided into sets or cliques, and one is opposed to the other on general principles, the public institutions of that

(Continued on page 5.)

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Will be sold at public sale the following described real estate, known as the Hannum farm, situated on the P. & N. R. R. to White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle county, 1-4 mile south of THOMPSON STATION, DEL.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1911

Consisting of TWO TRACTS OF LAND containing about 31 ACRES and 30 PERCHES, more or less. The improvements consist of a STONE HOUSE, FRAME BARN and corn shed. Also a TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing about 14 ACRES, and 30 PERCHES, more or less, situated in Mill Creek Hundred, about a mile east of the two above described tracts and adjoining the land of Richard G. Buckingham. This tract of wood and will be sold separately from the two preceding tracts.

Sale at 1 o'clock to 10 percent of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of the sale and the balance to be paid within 30 days. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM J. SHARPLESS, C. M. Ordip, Auct. to S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

West End Market

High Grade Groceries

J. W. BROWN

G. W. Singles

PUMPS

and WELLS

Repairing

Quick service at reasonable prices

Thats the reason we have increased our trade over two fold during the last year.

OUR CREAM

The day of Ice Cream is here. You know what our cream is. We are making the same this season—if any difference, it is better.

Orders promptly filled.

Walter R. Powell
D. & A. Phone 31-D

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.

LOST

LOST—A sum of money between the American Vulcanized Fibre Mill and Newark Center Station. Newark. Return to this office.

WANTED.

WANTED—at once. A middle-aged woman to cook for a restaurant. Apply at Powell's Restaurant.

WANTED—Coal ashes removed free. Notify D. C. Rose, Chairman Street Committee.

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

WANTED—Two furnished bedrooms, for family of three adults. With or without board. Must be reasonable and central. Address P. O. Box 335-W.

FOR RENT.

Furnished and unfurnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Katherine Freudenberg, Newark, Del.

FOR RENT—At Mechanicsville—Frame Dwelling with garden plot, suited to small family—all rooms recently papered. House newly painted. Apply to Read Estate Dept. Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

FOR RENT—The large Store Room in Newark Opera House Building. The best location and lowest Mercantile Rent in town. Apply to—Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Newark, Del.

FOR SALE

Building Sand at the pit or delivered. (65-5 D. & A.) Crossways Farm.

THOROUGHbred Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Chas. A. Bryan, Old Station, Newark, Del.

FOR SALE—A Two Horse trap power. Address, K. NEWARK POST, Newark. Phone 93.

FOR SALE—Frame Dwelling and Lot, North of Cleveland avenue, Newark, Del. Address, S. M. Donnell, Newark, Del.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock. A fine lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Mrs. J. W. Dayett, Couch Bridge, Del.

FOR SALE—One Poland China Brood Sow. Eight little Pigs. Two Shoats, 60 pounds each. One Fresh Cow. One 2 year old Bull. William Carpenter, Near Ogletown.

FOR SALE—One good family Cow. Apply W. H. Evans, P. B. & W. Dept. Newark, Del.

SPECIAL AT WEST END—A fine lot of Queensware, only 10 cents. J. W. Brown.

FOR SALE—Nine pullets and one cockerel, rock comb, Rhode Island Red (April hatch). H. N. Reed.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Orpington, by J. M. Walker, Hockessin, Del.

FOR SALE—7-Room Dwelling. Steam heat, Stable, Fruit, etc., on Cleveland Ave. Special bargain to right-away purchaser. Apply only to—

Real Estate Department, Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

DR. A. S. HOUGHIN

VETERINARIAN

Delaware Avenue Newark, Delaware. Phone Connections.

Powell's Restaurant

Just a word about our RESTAURANT

Quick service at reasonable prices

Thats the reason we have increased our trade over two fold during the last year.

OUR CREAM

The day of Ice Cream is here. You know what our cream is. We are making the same this season—if any difference, it is better.

Orders promptly filled.

Walter R. Powell
D. & A. Phone 31-D

A DISCUSSION OF RURAL PUBLIC

(Continued)

community are in a suffer and fall of it, on the other hand, within easy reach of the good of the world, they are not only in material higher standards of living.

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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.

LOST

LOST—A sum of money between the American Vulcanized Fibre Mill and Newark Center Station. Reward. Return to this office.

WANTED.

WANTED—At once, a middle-aged woman to cook for a restaurant. Apply at Powell's Restaurant.

WANTED—Coal ashes removed free. D. C. Rose, Chairman Street Committee.

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

WANTED—Two furnished bedrooms, for family of three adults. With or without board. Must be reasonable and central. Address P. O. Box 335-W.

FOR RENT.

Furnished and unfurnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Katherine Freudenberger, Newark, Del.

FOR RENT—At Mechanicsville, Frame Dwelling with garden plot, suited to small family—all rooms recently papered. House newly painted. Apply to Read Estate Dept., Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

FOR RENT—The large Store Room in Newark Opera House Building. The best location and lowest Mercantile Rent in town. Apply to—Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Newark, Del.

FOR SALE

Building Sand at the pit or delivered. (65-5 D. & A.) Crossways Farm.

THOROUGHbred Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Chas. A. Bryan, Old Station, Newark, Del.

FOR SALE—A Two Horse tread-power. Address, K. NEWARK POST, Newark. Phone 93.

FOR SALE—Frame Dwelling and Lot, North of Cleveland Avenue, Newark, Del. Address, S. M. Donnell, Newark, Del.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock. A fine lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Mrs. J. W. Dayett, Couch Bridge, Del.

FOR SALE—One Poland China Brood Sow. Eight little Pigs. Two Shoats, 60 pounds each. One Fresh Cow. One 2 year old Bull. William Carpenter, Near Oglethorpe.

FOR SALE—One good family Cow. Apply W. H. Evans, P. B. & W. Dept., Newark, Del.

SPECIAL AT WEST END—A fine lot of Queensware, only to cents. J. W. Brown.

FOR SALE—Nine pullets and one cockerel, rosecomb, Rhode Island Red April hatch. H. N. Reed.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Orpington, by J. M. Walker, Hockerside, Del.

FOR SALE—7-room Dwelling. Steam heat, Stable, Fruit, etc., on Cleveland Ave. Special bargain to right-away purchaser.

Apply only to—Real Estate Department, Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

DR. A. S. HOUGHIN
VETERINARIAN
Delaware Avenue Newark, Delaware.
Phone Connections.

Powell's Restaurant

Just a word about our RESTAURANT. Quick service at reasonable prices. That's the reason we have increased our trade over two fold during the last year.

OUR CREAM

The day of Ice Cream is here. You know what our cream is. We are making the same this season—if any difference, it is better.

Orders promptly filled.

Walter R. Powell

D. & A. Phone 31-D

A DISCUSSION OF RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Continued from page 4.)

community are in consequence sure to suffer and fail of their real purpose. If, on the other hand, those who live within easy reach of each other, are willing to sink personal opinions for the good of the whole and will support their leaders in every good movement, they are bound to progress, not only in material things, but also in higher standards and in greater satisfaction of living.

This is what is being done in many places in regard to solving the rural school problem, and it is with a degree of satisfaction that I am able to present some of the results that have been obtained in certain Western States. In consolidating their country schools many communities are following the general trend of business, and at the same time, obtaining better results. Consolidation is the only way that educators have worked out by which the country pupil can get the benefit of modern teaching, which trains the hands with the mind. The value of a school is not measured by the few isolated facts that the teacher is able to drive into the child's mind, but rather by the extent to which he is taught to use his mind in solving problems that are constantly presenting themselves to him for solution. It is generally conceded that one of the best methods of training the mind is to teach the pupil to do something with his hands. This calls for an equipment that cannot be provided in a school of six pupils, but is feasible in a school of sixty.

The advantages of consolidated schools are summed up by one educator as follows:

"A long step is taken towards solving the problem. How to keep the boys on the farm. By this plan, the farm again, as of old becomes the ideal place in which to bring up children, to give them the advantages of centers of population, and have them spend their evenings at home."

The classes are larger, and hence, more interesting.

Closer relationship, more varied intercourse, and finally class rivalry, tend to stimulate interest.

The classes become stronger, pupils continue longer in school and frequently secure higher education.

The larger numbers make the games more interesting, and hence contribute to the attractiveness of school life.

The social life of the pupil is widened and the circle of acquaintance extended. The larger association improves the manners of the pupils, strengthens their individuality, broadens their experience with others, and makes them better and more intelligent citizens.

The consolidated school quickens public interest in the schools; pride in the kind and quality of work done is made manifest.

It is the only means of realizing free high schools for all and accessible to all.

The larger boys and girls are kept in school, are given better instruction and are offered many advanced subjects. A larger proportion of the pupils are enabled to complete their preparation for high school.

All the children have the same opportunity to secure the advantage of a higher education, which under the present plan, only a small percentage can have, and that at great expense by leaving home and going to the city.

It gives an opportunity to the promising, ambitious boy or girl regardless of wealth, and, in return, the State is endowed richly with a citizenship of superior quality and efficiency.

Parents and children become more contented when good school advantages are brought to them in the country.

Better teachers can be employed, hence, better schools.

Teachers are retained longer, and hence become more efficient.

The buildings are more comfortable and convenient, and better adapted to school purposes. The same number of rooms can be built and maintained

cheaper when combined in one building than when in separate buildings.

The larger school means better libraries, hence good literature.

Consolidated schools reduce irregular attendance and tardiness.

It makes compliance with our compulsory attendance law more feasible.

It is the general testimony that the health of the pupils is better because of transportation facilities.

The pupils are protected from storms, quarreling and fighting on the way to and from schools are prevented.

The morals of the pupils are guarded and controlled on the way to and from school.

The objections to consolidation are almost invariably either selfish and selfish. Trivial excuses are offered to outweigh the most precious inheritance that a child may receive.

The great objection to consolidated schools in the minds of those who are not informed, is the supposed difficulty of transporting pupils. Dean Davenport of Illinois, has well said that, "good country schools cannot be established within walking distance of each other. Transportation is inherent in any effective system, and it is inevitable." If, then, we are ever going to have efficient rural schools, we must carry most of the pupils to them.

But from the figures that I have been able to gather, this difficulty is more apparent than real. In one county in Kansas the total expense in the maintenance of six schools for a year was \$1275. After they were consolidated the cost of maintaining the consolidated school, including transportation, was \$2716, a saving of \$2041 in another county, the cost per month per pupil, based on average daily attendance, was \$162, just before consolidation, and \$253 just after consolidation; a saving of a dollar per month per pupil.

In Massachusetts the report of the Department of Education states that the expense of consolidation has generally been less than the cost of maintaining the schools at the time of consolidation. In La Grange county, Indiana, the net saving made by abandoning 38 schools in a year, was \$6734.

Another reason in favor of the consolidated school is, that domestic science can be taught to the older girls, as well as elementary agriculture to the more advanced boys. These subjects have already passed the experimental stage in our secondary schools, and their value has been demonstrated.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I had three reasons in mind in presenting the question of public schools. The first one is, that there are 30,000 boys and girls in the State of Delaware today between the ages of 10 and 19 years. The welfare of our State depends in a large degree upon the efficiency of the training of this great body of young men and women.

Prof. Robertson, the great Canadian educator, has recently said that adequate educational and training work is not being done in this or any other country for the young people looking towards a rural life and agriculture.

It appears to me that the solution of problems in Agriculture bearing upon the prosperity, beneficial rural life, are inseparable from progress in education, including agricultural and industrial education. If this is so, there is any better place to start this progress than in our country schools and is there a better time to start than now?

Secondly, from a somewhat careful study of the question, it seems to me that the consolidation of our country schools is the most promising solution to the rural school problem, and is worthy of the most careful consideration of this order.

Third, there is at work in this State now a commission appointed by the Governor, to make a study of our school laws and to make a report to the next legislature. We are spending something like \$200,000 per year for education in this State, and yet with the expenditure of this vast sum of money the State has no definite educational policy and no stand upon its educational policy.

Can not the Governor do something to familiarize patrons with the condition of our rural schools so that they may act intelligently and together when the matter comes up for the consideration of our lawmakers?

Hope Farm Has Brought Life to a Number of Consumptives in Delaware

THE NEEDS ARE GREAT, THE RESULTS GRATIFYING



Will you send a New Year's Check to Aid this Great Work.

DELAWARE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Banks will supply you upon request

No. 1 West 5th St., Wilmington, Delaware

PERSONAL

Miss Mena MacSwaney, of Townsend, visited Newark friends the first of the week.

Miss Sarah Reed, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. Elizabeth Burrite last week.

Mrs. Benjamin Downey, from near Delaware City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Krohn.

Mr. Herman Lyson was a New York visitor this week.

Miss Clara King, of New Castle, spent the week end with P. M. Sherwood and family.

Mr. John Davis spent the week end with Philadelphia friends.

Mr. William Ferguson visited McClelland friends the first of the week.

Mrs. F. M. Sherwood is visiting friends in Center Square, Pa.

Miss George Johnson and daughter, Elizabeth, were Wilmington visitors last week.

Misses Aetna Hall and Ora Sutton and Messrs. William Ellison and Roy Hall spent Sunday with Robert Hall and family.

Mr. Arnold Messick visited McClelland friends the first of the week.

Miss Marian Harrington, of Farmington and Miss Hilda Hardesty, of Wilmington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bonham last week.

Misses Clara Hall and Marguerite Crowe were guests of McClelland friends the first of the week.

Miss Ethel Campbell is visiting friends in the southern part of Delaware.

Miss Bessie Eggee, of Chesapeake City, Md., and Miss Mary Ward, of Harrington, Miss Airlee Lattamus, of Townsend, Miss Indelea Poynter, of Lewes, Mrs. Brown, Miss Clark, Miss Easton, Miss King, Miss Slocum, Miss Burns, of Wilmington, Miss Kate Maull, of Philadelphia, Miss Moore, of Lewes, Miss Attix, of Felton, Miss Downs, of Felton, Miss Burrows, of Cecilton, Md., and Miss Ward were Newark visitors last week, who attended the dance given by the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity.

Mr. William James has returned to his home, after a visit with friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. James Short, of Georgetown, spent Sunday with his brother-in-law, Mr. B. C. Messick, at McClellandville.

Mrs. John L. Griffith and daughter, Nellie May, have returned to their home in Coatesville after a visit among relatives around Newark.

Mr. Frank Merrick, of Newark, spent one day last week in Wilmington.

Mr. Walter Wier, of Wilmington, was a Newark visitor last week.

Miss Emma Westing, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. Florence Weston this week.

Miss Lida Davis is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. John Richards and son, Francis, spent the week end with J. Howard Mitchell and family.

County Finances

The following monthly financial report was submitted yesterday to the Levy Court by County Treasurer R. M. Burns.

Credit of Levy Court of New Castle county \$141,178.42

Miscellaneous road \$15,022.47

Christiania hundred \$2,254.84

Mill Creek hundred \$1,786.69

White Clay Creek hundred \$1,016.55

Pencader hundred \$485.60

New Castle hundred \$2,659.45

Red Lion hundred \$1,348.45

St. George's hundred \$6,143.62

Appoquinimink hundred \$1,390.55

Blackbird hundred \$1,201.66

Brandywine hundred \$1,657.26

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Brandywine hundred \$1,657.26

Good Report For The Year

Secretary of State Smithers' annual report of the receipts of his office for the year 1910 shows the following:

State tax from corporations, \$95,419.56

State tax on civil commissions, \$902

State tax from automobiles, \$9,394. Fees \$20,033.50

Total amount of taxes and fees turned over to the State Treasurer, \$125,749.06.

Delaware Automobile Association

It is understood that the Delaware Automobile Association has prepared a number of bills for presentation to the Legislature, advocating improve-

ments and changes in the automobile laws of the State. A few of the subjects will probably be the elimination of a 20 mile speed limit on rural roads and a change to 24 miles, so that the laws of Delaware will be uniform with those of Pennsylvania.

There is also provision for a law insisting that all vehicles carry lighted lamps after dark. The better roads plan is also being backed by the Association.

OBITUARY

APPLEBY.

David Appleby, aged 66 years, died at his home in Christiana, Del., last Wednesday.

Funeral services were held in Christiana Presbyterian Church on Friday, January 6th, at 2 p. m. Interment in Christiana Cemetery.

Pleasant Surprise

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Grace Spence Saturday evening. The evening was very pleasantly spent. At a seasonable hour the guests were invited to the dining-room. After all enjoyed themselves they departed.

Yearly subscriptions taken for The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Newell Reed, Jr., Agent S. E. Post.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 & \$5.00 SHOES

Best in the World UNION MADE Boys' Shoes \$2.00 and \$2.50

Fast Color Eyelets Used

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.

CAUTION—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom of genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. High prices and inferior shoes. Take No Substitutes. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not in your vicinity, write for Mail Order Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CHARLEY NOROWSKIE, Sole Agent for Newark.

Center Hall Building

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

I am prepared to furnish all kinds of hardwood lumber, cut to order.

Posts of all kinds sawed to order.

John A. Hopkins, Phone 92 H Newark, Del.

AUCTIONEER

JOSEPH R. SMITH, Newark, Delaware

Your patronage solicited.



Avoid Shopping Crowds

Obtain first choice of bargains. Shop by telephone and realize the height of comfort and satisfaction.

Use the Bell

The Delaware & Atlantic T. & T. Co.

E. P. BARDO

District Manager

6th & Shirley Streets

Wilmington, Del.

Obtain first choice of bargains. Shop by telephone and realize the height of comfort and satisfaction.

Obtain first choice of bargains. Shop by telephone and realize the height of comfort and satisfaction.

Obtain first choice of bargains. Shop by telephone and realize the height of comfort and satisfaction.

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From New York To Cape Town
SOME OF THE INTERESTING PLACES OF EUROPE

With ten thousand miles of ocean travel ahead of me, and a contemplated sojourn in Western Europe for three weeks after covering one-third the distance, I left New York in the month of July on S. S. Campania of the Cunard Line, bound for Liverpool.

As the ocean greyhound left its pier, cheer after cheer went up, and many a tear-wet handkerchief was waved until we lost sight of them in the distance.

I found my quarters very comfortable, and after a hasty survey of the decks, the sumptuous music-room, cozy library, and magnificent dining saloon, I felt assured of a safe and pleasant voyage.

We stopped in the Bay opposite Sandy Hook, where our port left us. The bugle then sounded for breakfast, and we were soon enjoying our first ocean meal. The menu was very elaborate and the cuisine of the finest order. On my right were a vacant chair, which might have been occupied by an agreeable somebody. Opposite me sat a tall, blonded German, who seemed well versed in the English language, but the foreign accent was extremely noticeable. His companion at his right was of quite a nervous temperament with a bald head. The rapidity with which he made the food disappear was wonderful, and the simultaneous flourishing of his napkin was quite amusing. These two conversed on all imaginable topics, and a bow of their heads was always accorded me when seated myself at the table.

On the German's left was an old man with a polished head, with gray hair and a full gray beard. He also had a very red nose, which was quite a contrast to his fair complexion. He certainly enjoyed his wine and beer.

The entire ship's crew were English, and it seemed quite customary for them to use the word "sir" wherever possible, and though quite polite was rather amusing.

We each had stateroom chairs on the deck, and many an hour was spent there in reading and enjoying acquaintance. So between time spent on deck in the music room, smoking room, and entertainments, etc., and time passed pleasantly, and it was a most enjoyable trip.

Arriving at Liverpool, we went through Customs' examination, and were soon again on terra firma. A companion and I took a stroll around the city to get our land legs back again. The following morning, I took a train for London. We passed through several tunnels, and emerged upon a beautiful piece of country. Here was England in its scenic beauty, and its well-maintained roads and beautiful green hills covered with black stone walls which divided the fields. The cars were divided into three compartments, each holding six or eight people. There is a door at each side of the compartment which is opened and closed and locked by the guards at each station we stopped. Our tickets were punched at each stop by the guard. I made the acquaintance of a man and wife from Hartford, Conn., who were travelling with me. We saw several games of cricket in progress, which sport quite evidently replaced our famous game of base ball.

Reaching London, I took a cab for Hotel Victoria, a large and aristocratic hotel situated close to the Government, called the House of Parliament. The menu being in French (the style I presume) I simply ordered merely everything, so that I would get at least a good meal out of it.

I strolled around London, going to Westminster Abbey and Hyde Park to see the ashmunables. I sat on the bench with a fellow who I found had just returned from South Africa, who after I was bound, and we had an interesting conversation.

After a few days in London, I left for Harwich to take the boat for Holland. The passage across the North Sea to the Hook of Holland was very rough, but I got through the hundred miles without seasickness. In a restaurant there, I got through some German money passed on to me by Dutch. On my way to The Hague, I met another fellow from Philadelphia, who gave me further information about South Africa. Our train passed through towns with old names to me, such as "Vlaardingen" and "Schiedam." The whole country of Holland seemed perfect's land, and was well irrigated with canals. We saw many Dutch windmills, and a great many cattle which are raised there on what seemed to be the best of pasture.

After leaving a good hotel, I left to see the sights and soon got lost in an amazing network of streets. The streets were paved with brick, and at the sidewalks were narrow, and sometimes none at all, the people generally used the streets. The post-carts were pulled by dogs either under or in front of the cart. The poor people wear wooden shoes. The old-fashioned women wear large coil earrings which projected from their heads in front of each ear. The fishermen wore large full trousers, and usually carried with them loads in their pockets. Almost every street has a canal, and the canal boats were generally loaded with vegetables, and the boat was propelled by means of a long pole. I found several organs there twice the size of our church-organ, and they made a wonderful noise.

I then went next by train to Haarlem, a place noted for its tulips and lawns. I went to the Church of St. Bavo, built in 1728, which contains one of the finest organs ever built, having 3000 pipes. Music played on it when ten years of age. Realizing this fact, it was with extreme pleasure I listened to an organ recital.

The next day I took a trip by steam-tram (steam car) to see some of the country. At one town I got off, I saw a school dismissed. The children's wooden shoes made considerable noise running along the brick streets. One boy came out with his shoe broken in half, and another held up his shoe to show me the hole in the sole.

The following day I left for Amsterdam. Here is a city intersected by three thousand bridges. The palace there is said to be built on nearly 1,000 piles. I visited the Ryke Museum, which contains a large number of paintings of the Dutch School, notable among them being Rembrandt's masterpiece, "The Night Watch." I then took in the zoo, which is the largest in the world.

Leaving Amsterdam, I next entered Germany, going to Hamburg and Berlin. The latter is a beautiful city, with wide avenues. The streets are kept remarkably clean by being flushed every night, which is an example well to be followed by the rest of the cities of the world. I engaged a cab in Berlin to see the city, and the various places of interest were pointed out to me by the driver in German. I enjoyed the ride but did not know the names of the places.

My next city was Lubek. Having got acquainted with a gentleman en route, we took in the sights together. It is certainly a quaint old town with some buildings 500 years old. The buildings looked as though they belonged to an entirely different race. I visited the museum, which seemed to have every inch of the woodwork inside carved. Most of the buildings were built of brick, being intersected with black glazed brick to form various designs. All buildings had terra cotta roofs, and they all seemed unique and old. There was a castle near the station with its walls caved in, and naturally presented a very dilapidated appearance.

From Lubek I sailed across the Ost Sea bound for Copenhagen. Before landing at Copenhagen a fellow with two boxes of patent medicines tried to get me to pass one through customs for him as he could by law only pass one. I felt obliged to leave him look elsewhere. I felt quite at home at the hotel as nearly everyone spoke English. I drove through the business section, and saw some very old buildings. One was dated 1320. The people all dress in English style. During my stay, I visited the "Tivoli," which is an amusement park covering several acres. While everybody seemed to drink beer throughout my travels, I found one place in this park where they sold only milk, and there were hundreds of people sitting around tables enjoying a glass of milk with their lunch. They had one of the best orchestras at the "Tivoli" that I ever heard, and I spent several evenings here. I went to the Marble Church on Sunday morning, and found the service quite interesting though I could not understand Danish. The church were all women dressed in black. The church is high, with a large dome, and every sound echoed so that there was not much music in the singing. I left the church shortly and went to the Church of the Czar of Russia, which was built for his use when visiting Copenhagen. This church had three golden domes, though a very small church. The whole interior was magnificently decorated in gold. There were two processions reading and singing and bowing in all directions, which showed an extreme ritual. Everything showed extreme richness. The robes of the priests were of light green embroidered with gold. At certain times the bells rang, starting with one, then two and three, making a terrible noise, and the priests were making crosses all over their bodies and chanting aloud in the Russian tongue. As they sang the incense, an incense burner appeared, and there before me was a most beautiful chancel with an altar covered with candles. At this point, an usher beckoned to me to withdraw and from his actions I thought he felt I had seen enough.

The next day I took a trip to Malmo, Sweden, and enjoyed again a sail on the water. There being nothing of particular interest here, I returned, and prepared for a trip to Belgium going by way of Berlin.

I reached Brussels at 3:30 a. m., after spending many hours on the train with some Germans for passengers in my compartment who did not talk a word of English. There being an Exposition at Brussels, I had difficulty in getting accommodations at a hotel, but finally located. The next day I went to the Exposition, which was very similar to those we have in the United States. There was much of interest however. I took in about all the sights, and was quite interested in the people, who seemed to come from every country.

My next stopping place was Paris. Everyone who has visited Paris knows of its four Boulevards and buildings. I engaged a guide here to see the sights. We took a cab over the city. We went to the top of Eiffel Tower, where we had a glorious view of Paris. We visited the Triumphal Arch, the Notre Dame, and many places of interest. The sidewalks in some of the main streets being very wide allowed ample room in front of the sidewalks for a large number of chairs and tables, so the sidewalks seemed black with people. There was quite an American party at the Hotel Ritz where I stopped, and we sang many familiar songs in the evening. I then went from Paris to London via Calais. The country in was composed of chalk, and we seemed to keep on high ground most of the time. We had a pleasant trip across the channel, where I went through Customs' examination, which I believe was the seventh time.

Before reaching London, we passed through a mountainous district for about fifteen miles. The mountains are composed of chalk, and we went through many tunnels. At London I met a friend who was to take the trip with me to Cape Town. We spent a few days in London together, and then took the train for Southampton, taking passage from Cape Town, and found our steamer, the "Avoncliff Castle," waiting for our train. So we sailed from the coast of England on a six thousand mile ocean trip. Our first stop was to be Las Palmas in the Canary Islands.

E. G. L.
(To be continued.)

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The next day I took a trip to Malmo, Sweden, and enjoyed again a sail on the water. There being nothing of particular interest here, I returned, and prepared for a trip to Belgium going by way of Berlin.

I reached Brussels at 3:30 a. m., after spending many hours on the train with some Germans for passengers in my compartment who did not talk a word of English. There being an Exposition at Brussels, I had difficulty in getting accommodations at a hotel, but finally located. The next day I went to the Exposition, which was very similar to those we have in the United States. There was much of interest however. I took in about all the sights, and was quite interested in the people, who seemed to come from every country.

My next stopping place was Paris. Everyone who has visited Paris knows of its four Boulevards and buildings. I engaged a guide here to see the sights. We took a cab over the city. We went to the top of Eiffel Tower, where we had a glorious view of Paris. We visited the Triumphal Arch, the Notre Dame, and many places of interest. The sidewalks in some of the main streets being very wide allowed ample room in front of the sidewalks for a large number of chairs and tables, so the sidewalks seemed black with people. There was quite an American party at the Hotel Ritz where I stopped, and we sang many familiar songs in the evening. I then went from Paris to London via Calais. The country in was composed of chalk, and we seemed to keep on high ground most of the time. We had a pleasant trip across the channel, where I went through Customs' examination, which I believe was the seventh time.

Before reaching London, we passed through a mountainous district for about fifteen miles. The mountains are composed of chalk, and we went through many tunnels. At London I met a friend who was to take the trip with me to Cape Town. We spent a few days in London together, and then took the train for Southampton, taking passage from Cape Town, and found our steamer, the "Avoncliff Castle," waiting for our train. So we sailed from the coast of England on a six thousand mile ocean trip. Our first stop was to be Las Palmas in the Canary Islands.

E. G. L.
(To be continued.)

For The Children

Record Of The National Child Labor Committee In Six Years

In six years (since the organization of this committee) the American people have forbidden child labor under 14 years in seven northern States, three Southern States, seven Western States and the District of Columbia.

Have saved children under 14 from night work in eight Northern States, three Southern States and seven Western States.

Have protected children under 14 from employment in coal mines in Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin.

The eight-hour day has been established in four Northern and five Western States. Five States have passed their first Child Labor law, and seven States their first Compulsory Education law.

Six States have passed legislation establishing schools for industrial training.

Personal examination of children desiring to work has been required in 17 States.

KILMON-
TALKS ABOUT FEED

Everybody is talking about Pure Food Products and a wave of reform has swept the country—the outcome of which is all food products are what they are labeled to be.

We Sell That Kind of Groceries

But in this reform we have lost sight of the Feed for animals.

JUST TAKE THE SUBJECT OF MIDLINGS

MIDLINGS is often written on the bag—and mill sweepings in the bag.

How can you tell good midlings?

The color of MIDLINGS is WHITE.

Now if you get a bag marked Midlings and they are dark—that means MILL SWEEPINGS.

Now all the proof you need to this statement is just to come take a look at the Midlings I am selling. Any farmer in this section will agree with me when they compare the PURE WHITE MIDLINGS and MILL SWEEPINGS.

10 PER CENT. CHEAPER HERE

I am selling Pure White Midlings at least 10 per cent. CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

Bran, Corn and all Mill Feeds—All as Good—Some better than sold ELSEWHERE.

S. E. KILMON

OPPORTUNITY

WE ARE GO-
ING TO OF-
FER YOU A
CHANCE TO
SAVE MONEY

IT IS UP TO YOU
TO TAKE ADVANT-
AGE OF THE

Opportunity

—AFTER—

January 21st

—THE—

HIGH GRADE
EBERSON'S

L. Z. A. Paint

Will Advance 50 Cts.

Per Gallon

We are now selling
at less than present
Wholesale Prices

We will accept orders up
to January 21st, 10 p. m.
for PAINT at the old prices,
for future delivery.

OTHER SPECIALS.....

Cracker-Jack Mouse Traps,
2c each, 3 for 5c, 16c dozen.
\$1.60 per gross.

Other grades at special prices

We have a special for the balance of the week
ending on Saturday, 14th—on

DUSTBANE The Sanitary Floor
Cleaning Compound

Newark Hardware Co.

Go See "Bill" Mgr.

DIREC

MEMBERS

Mayor—J. P. W.
Eastern District—
ard Leak.
Middle District—
Walt Steele.
Western District—
liam R. Kenn
Secretary of Coun
Clerk—T. H. Cha
Meeting of Co
night of every mo

NEWARK P

MAILS

From points Sou
Southeast:

From points Nort
West:

For Kembleville:
and Strickersville

From Avondale:

From Landenberg
From Cooch's Brid

MAILS

For points South
West:

For points North,
and West:

For Kembleville:
and Strickersville

Rural Free Deliv
Close:

Due:

BOARD OF

President—D. C. R

Vice-President—Jac

Treasurer—Edwar

Secretary—W. H. T

Comm

Industrial

C. G. Blandy

H. G. M. Kollock

J. P. Wright

G. W. Griffin

C. A. Short

Statistics

W. T. Wilson

N. M. Motherall

L. K. Bowen

Legislature

J. P. Armstrong

Dr. C. Henry

H. B. Wright

Municipal

E. M. Thompson

J. H. Hossinger

Joseph Dean

BOARD OF E

President.....Edw

Secretary and Treas

.....Dr.

William J. Holton

Geo

J. David J

NEWARK TOW

The Library will be

Monday.....

Tuesday.....

Friday.....

Saturday.....

BANK

Meeting of Directors

every Tuesday m

Meeting of Direct

Trust Company, ev

morning at 7:30.

BUILDING & L

W. H. Taylor, Secret

Meeting first Tuesda

month.

LODGE ME

OPERA HO

Monday—Knights of

of T.

Tuesday—Imp. Order

Wednesday—Heptasop

Thursday—Ladies' Cir

Friday—Modern Wood

ica, No. 10170

ODD FELLOWS

Monday—Jr. Order Am

ics.

Saturday—Knights of

Thursday—J. O. O. F.

Town Council—1st M

every month.

Acta Fire & Hose Co

day night of the m

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. Wm. J. Row

Pastor

Service

Sunday School, 9:45 a.

Preaching, 11 a. m.

Christian Endeavor, 6.

Praise and Song Serv

Wednesday evening 7

8 o'clock.

Teachers' and Officers

o'clock.

Merchant Tailor

Altering, cleaning

DIRECTORY

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Mayor—J. P. Wright.
Eastern District—L. B. Jacobs, How-
ard Leak.
Middle District—H. M. Campbell, Dr.
Walt Steele.
Western District—D. C. Rose, Wil-
liam R. Kennedy.
Secretary of Council—L. B. Jacobs.
Clerk—T. H. Chambers.
Meeting of Council—1st Monday
night of every month.

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

MAILS DUE:

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

MAILS CLOSE:

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

BOARD OF TRADE

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

Committees

Industrial	Financial
C. G. Blandy	H. W. McNeal
H. G. M. Kollock	Jacob Thomas
J. P. Wright	E. L. Richards
G. W. Griffin	T. F. Armstrong
C. A. Short	E. W. Cooch

Statistics	Educational
W. T. Wilson	G. A. Harter
N. M. Motherall	Dr. Walt Steele
L. K. Brown	

Legislature	Membership
P. P. Armstrong	P. M. Sherwood
Dr. C. Henry	John Pilling
H. B. Wright	Wm. H. Taylor

Municipal	Transportation
E. M. Thompson	J. W. Brown
H. H. Hossinger	F. W. Curtis
Joseph Dean	C. B. Evans

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President—Edward L. Richards.
Secretary and Treasurer—
Dr. Joel S. Gibb.
William J. Holton.
George F. Ferguson.
J. David Jaquette.

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

W. H. Taylor, Secretary.
Meeting first Tuesday night of each
month.

LODGE MEETINGS

Monday—Knights of Pythias, or K.
of T., 7:30 P. M.
Tuesday—Imp. Order Red Men,
7:30 P. M.
Wednesday—Heptasophs, 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. 1070, 7:30 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.
Praise and Song Service, 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday evening Prayer-meeting,
8 o'clock.
Teachers' and Officers' meeting, 7:30
o'clock.

Merchant Tailor

Altering, cleaning and pressing
readily done. Clothes bought and ex-
changed. Some clothing for sale now
at reasonable prices.
Notify me by postal and I will call
for work.
Address,
JOHN H. HERBENER,
Newark, Del.
Near Swire Chambers'

Commodore Stephen Decatur

WM. J. ROWAN.

When the British captured Phila-
delphia the Decatur family fled to a
small farm house a few miles from
Berlin, Md., where Stephen Decatur,
Jr., was born on January 31, 1779. As
soon as Lord Howe evacuated Phila-
delphia the Decaturs returned to their
home. The lad received his education
in the institution now known as the
University of Pennsylvania. His moth-
er intended him for the ministry, but
his mind turned to a sea-faring life.
Finally the mother yielded, and at the
age of 17 he left school to enter the
counting office of his father's ship
company.

One year after this he received his
commission as a midshipman, being
detailing to the frigate United States,
which had been built from the keel
up while he was in the office, and
which he 14 years later had the honor
of commanding in an engagement with
a British ship. A brilliant deed of his
in the war with Tripoli brought him
into the limelight. On October 31,
1803, the frigate Philadelphia, Captain
Bainbridge, while cruising off the
blockade, sighted a vessel hugging
the shore, and gave chase, with the
result that the frigate ran on a hid-
den reef, and remained fastened there,
in spite of the efforts of the crew to
get her off. It was an easy task for
the enemy to surround the helpless
frigate with their gunboats and com-
pel her to surrender. A few days after
the accident she was floated, and
taken into the harbor as a valuable
addition to the enemy's fleet. The frigate
had been built by the enterpris-
ing merchants of Philadelphia, who
named as her first captain Stephen De-
catur, Sr., then 24 years of age, appeared
before Commodore Preble and begged
permission to head a party to recap-
ture or destroy the frigate. There
was peculiar fitness in his claim to
lead the hazardous undertaking. After
due deliberation the Commodore gave
his permission. The ketch Intrepid
with 74 volunteers from the
ships of the American squadron was
fitted up as a fire ship, and set out on
the journey accompanied by an escort.
Although sorely tried by a gale of six
days' duration, Decatur and his sturdy
crew never for a moment thought of
abandoning the project. On the night
of February 16, 1804, the attempt was
made to destroy the frigate. As the
ketch entered the mouth of the har-
bor, the lookouts, by means of the
glasses, made out the frigate riding at
anchor about a mile within the harbor,
while only a few cables' length away
were two corsairs and several gun-
boats. Dragging obstacles at the
stern to retard her progress, the In-
trepid under a light wind moved slowly
toward the frigate. While she was
still some distance off, the watches on
the Philadelphia hailed the ketch de-
manding her flag and business. The
pilot, a native of Malta, replied that
the ketch was a trader from Malta,
that she had suffered severely in the
recent gale, having lost her anchors,
and desired to ride by the frigate dur-
ing the night. While the ketch was
lessening the stretch of water between
her and the Philadelphia, the pilot
held the attention of the pirates by
enumerating the various kinds of gar-
ments and articles of food the ketch
was carrying. The pirates never sus-
pected anything wrong, until the ketch

was alongside and they spied the an-
chors. Then it was too late. Nimble
jacks, taking advantage of the con-
fusion on board the frigate, leaped
into the chains and clambered over
the decks, or dove head-first into the port
holes. Soon the panic-stricken pi-
rates were swept from the decks, and
the boarding party set to work to fire
the ship with the combustibles brought
from the ketch. Twenty-five minutes
after the frigate had been boarded
she was a mass of flames both below
and above decks. Then the sweeps of
the ketch were piled, and she moved
off. The glare of light turned the
darkness into mid-day, revealing the
flaming ketch. The guns from the forts
and ships thundered, and the round
shot screeched over the ketch, and
struck the water on either side, send-
ing the spray over her railing. But
the pirates failed to cripple the ketch,
only one shot reaching the mark, tear-
ing a great rent in her canvas. The
scene is described as magnificent. The
firelike twisting serpents ran up and
down the rigging of the doomed ship
and fell hoisting into the water, and
her loaded guns became heated,
they went off sending their iron mes-
sengers into the forts. At last the
fire reached the magazine, there was a
tremendous roar, and then the silence
of death—darkness once more—the
Philadelphia was gone. Still moving
rapidly by means of the sweeps the
Intrepid reached the outer harbor,
where her exultant crew were met by
small boats sent out from the brig
Siren to cover their retreat. In three
days the two ships anchored at Syra-
cuse to report the success of the un-
dertaking, called by Admiral Nelson,
"the most bold and daring act of the
age." Congress showed its apprecia-
tion of the deed by presenting Decatur
with a sword, and advancing him
to a captaincy. On August 3rd, 1804,
Commodore Preble took his whole
squadron into the harbor of Tripoli,
his heavier ships engaging the forts,
while the gunboats made a dash at
the enemy's ships. Captain Stephen
Decatur commanded one of those gun-
boats, and his brother James another.
Both succeeded in forcing a ship of
the enemy to surrender. But as
James Decatur was boarding the cap-
tured ship to take possession of the
prize, the pirates treacherously shot
him dead and then attempted to es-
cape. The news was carried to Ste-
phen Decatur, who bore down on the
pirate to avenge the death of his brother.
With a few brave tars at his
heels he managed to secure a footing
on the pirates' deck, and then rushed
upon her giant captain. The pike held
in the hands of Decatur was wrenched
from his grasp, and hurled at his
person, Decatur escaping with a flesh
wound, due to a quick side step. Next
his sword was snapped off at the hilt
in parrying the blow from the pike.
Then the two antagonists came into
close quarters, wrestling on the slip-
pery decks, until the weight of the
giant forced Decatur to the boards.
Just as one of the pirate crew swung
his scimitar to cut the under man in
twain, an American sailor intercepted
the blow. The two struggling men
tried to reach a weapon; the pirate a
pistol, Decatur a pocket pistol. The
fight was decided when Decatur sent
a ball to a vital spot in the body of the
giant. The pirates seeing their leader
laid low cried out for quarter.
(To be continued.)

In One American City

When New York's public schools
opened their doors for the fall term,
700,000 boys and girls entered them.
This, according to the Evening Jour-
nal, is an army, a population in itself.
It is more children than there are
men, women and children combined in
any city of the United States outside
of New York, Chicago, or Philadel-
phia.

It is more school children than there
are inhabitants in Buffalo, Albany, Sy-
racuse and Paterson, taken altogeth-
er.

It is more school children than there
are soldiers in any of the great
standing armies of Europe, with the
single exception of Russia.

If the school children of New York
were to parade from the Battery to
Spartanburg Creek, ten abreast,
they would fill the whole line of march
forty-six times.

This is more children than Napo-
leon had soldiers with which to con-
quer Europe.

It takes 28,000 school teachers to
teach the 700,000 children. The teach-
ers outnumber all the policemen, fire-
men and letter carriers combined in
New York City.

If the school teachers were to go
to Europe they would fill all the first
cabins of nearly all the transatlantic
vessels plying between New York and
Europe.

If they were to decide to take only
the fastest two steamships, it would
take thirty-five trips each of the Lusitania
and the Mauretania with their
first cabins filled.

Four times the text-books they use
in a year would fill the New York
Public Library with its 1,000,000 vol-
umes.

It takes 500 school buildings to
house New York's 700,000 school
children. The school buildings, if
massed together, would fill 500 square
blocks.

The floor space is greater than all
New York's department stores, thea-
tres and libraries put together.

If the school buildings were to be
turned into apartment houses as do
one thousand of the finest in New
York's apartment hotels.

It will take \$38,500,000 to provide
for New York's 700,000 school chil-
dren, run its 500 school buildings and
pay its 28,000 teachers.

If this money were to be erected in
a triangular pyramid of \$10 bills, it
would top the Metropolitan Life In-
surance tower.

If this sum of money had poured
into the Treasury of the United States

from 1861 to 1865, it would have paid
the whole cost of the Civil War.
It would wipe out the annual debt
of Germany, China, India, Portugal,
or the whole of the British Colonies.
—The School Journal.

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

Suits and Overcoats

Big Reductions from Low
Prices. Best Styles and
Makes and Every Size in our
Winter Sale; 25 per cent. off
the Market Prices. Suits,
now \$6 to \$22.50. Overcoats,
\$6 to \$30. Special Sale Suits
at \$7.50 and \$8 for men in
all sizes, 34 to 42 chest.
Big Cuts in Shoes, Furnish-
ings and Hats to clean up
winter stock. Boys' and
Little Boys' Suits, Overcoats
and Odd Trousers, every size
from 3 years to 17, with short
trousers, and 14 to 19 years
for Boys and young men.
Special in Custom Tailoring.
Suits, Overcoats and Odd
Trousers to Order, with best
work and trimmings and fit
guaranteed. A lot of our
Finest Ready Made Suits,
Single Suits, broken sizes
and small lots at 1/2 price.
Suits, now \$7.50 to \$15; that
were \$15 to \$30. Come see
us; we will save you money.

Biggest
Because
Best
MULLIN'S
Clothing
Hats
Shoes
WILMINGTON

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
Early, and Right Here in Newark.

Chapman's

Prices are Right, Stock is Large and Varied

Polite attention and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
Among the many useful things for Xmas gifts may be
found

Blankets in All-Wool, at \$4 to \$5.
Blankets in part Wool, \$2.50 to \$4.
Blankets in Cotton, at 65c to \$2.
A beautiful line of fancy Blankets, also
Comforts, at \$1, \$1.25, up to \$3.
White Counterpane \$1 to \$4.
Pillow Cases 50 to 80c.
Pillow Cases 12 1/2 to 20c.

Domestic Dry Goods, extra heavy Can-
ton Flannel, 8, 10, 14c.
Extra heavy Domet Flannel, 8, 12 1/2c.
Beautiful Teasel Cloth, 8 1/4, 12 1/2c.
Crash Toweling, 5c to 15c.
Table Damask, 25c to \$2.
Red Wool Flannel.
Apron Gingham, 6c to 20c.

DRESS GOODS.

A full line in colors from 12 1-2 cents to \$1 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

A beautiful line, Embroidered and Plain, Silk and Linen. Among the specials are
pure linen initial, 2 for 25 cents.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS!

LADIES' ATTENTION

Ladies' kid gloves, the kind that wears
well \$1.
Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, \$1 to \$2.
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 25c, 50c.
Ladies' Sweaters, 50c to \$4.
Ribbons, full line Combs and Barretts.
Exquisite line of Jabots and Dutch Col-
lars, 25c to \$2.

Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Shop-
ping Bags, 50c to \$2.50.
Opera Bags, Velvet and Beaded, \$1.50,
\$2, \$2.50.
Articles to embroider, Pillow Tops, Cen-
ters and aprons.
HOSIERY—The never wear out kind.

Christmas Novelties of many kinds, Dolls, Tea Sets and Ornaments

SHOES—

We carry the same old makes that have stood the test for years.
Spears for children and Misses, Rice and Hutchins for Men and
Women. Endicott and Johnson for Mens heavy grade. None better, few as good. Prices
right and satisfaction assured.

Space prevents us from giving the men a show in this ad. Will only
say we will be more than glad to Show you our line of Shirts, Underwear,
Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Sweaters, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Shoes, etc.

CHAPMAN'S

OPPOSITE THE B. & O. STATION

Life Insurance

I represent one of the best Life In-
surance Companies, The National Life In-
surance of Montpelier, Vt.

When thinking of Insurance have a
talk with me before placing your insur-
ance elsewhere.
GEO. D. KELLEY, JR., Newark, Del.

NEWARK'S LEADING MEAT MARKET

Charles P. Steele

Dealer In

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

HOME DRESSED MEATS A SPECIALTY.

Main Street Opposite College

Call or Phone your order D. & A. 44

Upholstering

Your Fall Upholstering Carefully Attended To

Goods called for
and delivered.

A GOOD STORAGE ROOM BACK OF MY OFFICE

Prices Reasonable

R. T. JONES

Phone 22 A.

At the Sign of the White Light

Promises Broken

"Yes, I would like one of
your pictures ever so much.

I haven't any of myself at
present to exchange but ex-
pect to have some taken soon
and then I'll remember you."

Now be honest. To how
many people have you told
this old, old story? And how
long ago were some of those
promises made?

Count them up carefully
then come in and get enough
photos to square yourself.

After keeping your friends
waiting so long a time it
might be advisable to get
something extra good.

By

ACTING QUICKLY

You can make good all
such promises and square
yourself for the Holiday
Season at the same time.

How?

By calling at the

NEW STUDIO

Main Street

over Ed. Herbener's Post Card
and Music Shop

Thoroughly Equipped for Good Work

PICTURES TAKEN

Day or Night

Rain or Shine

AT THE SIGN OF THE WHITE LIGHT

Five Passenger Touring Car FOR HIRE

BY THE HOUR OR DAY

A. F. FADER.

Fitting

The Necessity

(Published by the Editor.)
Sir—Our new dress, but discussed, but dustrial teach seem to have housekeeping, order, or the lives, as book would find it to make and clean and heat out of a coal with the knowledge is smelling, over around us, as our school for training it and we thro whose work lesson in slo

Knowing he but not so in to live. All somehow. S teach the fu living and by all can under pupils know li hours, at need which trains t them to ser "get on," ever neighbors? C zenship with s many say: "W in the life of schools." De service into o

Teach

(Reprinted.)
The lot of cher, like that ten far from theory of "m planted the bl rod, and wher merly laid ab and terrorize with the mere he is now com and public op and still offe of sweetness cross-grained The case of roads school suggests the p complet about gle:
"Oppress not l but hail then For though th maybe the b Mr. Musser, tion, had the te

Around Town

There is no doubt that it is a good thing for our town to advocate a "Trade at Home" policy, still there are times, you know, when the seductive bargain elsewhere, is very enticing.

It is going the limit when one of our young business men must go to Wilmington to buy his shoe strings! Is the microbe of the little winged god in the air? Or—what? Did you say this shoe does NOT fit? Next customer, please.

"It will hit us mighty hard here, for I was depending upon Willis to help us get the pennant. He is a corker and could have won any number of games for us." Manager Dunn, of the Baltimore club of the Eastern League, speaking of Victor Willis, the Newark pitcher.

"They say," remarked the student, "that truth lies at the bottom of a well." "I guess that's right," rejoined the old lawyer, "judging by the amount of pumping we have to do in order to get a little of it."
—Chicago News.

There is much to be done in this town. Beautiful old place, it is rich in honor and tradition, loved by every one. Its old Main street has been the scene of battle arrayed heroes and social beauties of the State. The College here has attracted many from all parts of this section of the country and has sent out men who have reflected honor on the training received here. But in order to keep pace with your sister towns, we must get together toward some necessary improvements. Party factories, creeds, social position and old feuds and strife must be laid aside and 1911 must be a year of accord and good will. With this, we can have our sewer, our reading room; next spring a general town cleaning and present an appearance that becomes our rank in the State.

The Board of Trade would reorganize, the merchants would get together and outline and put in effect a publicity campaign that would draw the trade that is due us.

Let us stop this "every man for himself" attitude. Wherever the business men of a town get together and co-operate, there has been good results. Newark has progressed, I know, but it is not due to any effort on your part. It is just natural. She has every facility for growth and progress and if we don't arouse ourselves, she will run over herself. Inducements should be made to those wishing to locate here. Inquiries should be made why some of our citizens are going to move away.

Let's get together. This is the view of the Old Man Around Town, who edits his own Department just as he pleases, or not at all.

Newport Events

E. Vang Grano, chemist for the Krebs Pigment and Chemical Works entertained the company's office and laboratory forces at a smoker on January 3. Among the guests were Chester J. Davis, B. R. Gutick, H. V. Berg, G. Lloyd Knotts, Ralph S. Work, George L. Deer and C. J. Linderman.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold their meeting at the parsonage on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. L. Briggs is spending some time in Clarksburg, New York.

E. Vang Grano has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Frank Ball, of Milltown, who has been sick since October, visited her sister, Mrs. Iroine Woodward, of Newport, today.

Delaware Grange met in regular session on Monday evening. Installed the officers for the ensuing year, Hervey Walker and wife, of Harmony Grange, were the installing officers. After Grange closed, all were invited to the room below, where an oyster supper was served. About sixty members were present.

Milford Cross Roads

Mr. and Mrs. Reed, of Christiana, spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Ellsworth Guthrie.

Mr. James Greer and sister, Mrs. Meggie Smith, spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. George Christopher, at Concord, Del.

Mr. Henry F. Mote visited friends at the Cross Roads Sunday.

Miss Mabel V. Jaquette, assistant principal Newark High School, was unable to attend school Monday on account of sickness.

Mrs. Jacob Walsh and Miss Catherine Jaquette spent Sunday with the former's brother, Mr. David Jaquette, near Newark.

Mrs. Tillie Hermann is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tridit, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis at the Delaware Hospital.

AROUND HOCKESSIN

The attendance at North Star school has been very good during the past week. Those who have averaged 90 or above during the month of December are Mary Potts, Paul Mitchell, Joseph Kelley, and Lawrence Colmery.

An entertainment will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall on January 20th for the benefit of the M. E. Church collection. Miss Ola Bidwell, a noted

entertainer from Chicago, will appear to charm her audience with a program in which are artistically blended humorous, pathetic and dramatic readings, pleasing violin solos and songs that reach the heart.

At the meeting of the W. C. T. U. last Saturday afternoon an excellent report from the National Convention was read by Mrs. S. A. Taylor.

Miss Ella Mitchell visited Miss Edith Taylor, of Kennett Square, last week. Division No. 5, A. O. H. of Hockessin, has elected and installed the following officers for the year of 1911: President, Thomas Dwyer; Vice-President, James Meaney; Treasurer, John Monahan; Financial Secretary, John F. Hyde; Recording Secretary, Edwary Meaney; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Dwyer, Jr.

GLASGOW

Owing to the business press in our village, there has been little time for the gathering of news items. We hope in the future, however, that we may have representation among our sister villages in your columns.

Services in both churches at the usual hour, 2.30 p. m., Sunday, January 15.

On account of extreme weather the repairs on the M. E. Church have been indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Milligan, of St. Georges, delivered a very able sermon on Sunday last. Mrs. Milligan favored the congregation with a solo.

Mrs. William Hobson is on the sick list.

Mr. J. Sherman Davett has sold his farm one mile east of town.

Mr. Dayett contemplates moving to Yeatman Mills in the spring and will probably engage in the milling business.

Henry Dayett, Sr., celebrated his fiftieth birthday on New Year's Day in his usual hospitable manner.

The following are the names of the pupils having best average at the recent examination:—Eighth grade—Claude Brooks, 87.5; Fifth grade—Charles Laws, 88; Fourth grade—Alice Brooks, 92.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boykes, of Cooch's were entertained at the Hotel Dayett on Sunday.

Z. Harris spent Sunday with his mother, who is quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Green of Middletown.

Miss Miriam Alrichs is spending the winter in Wilmington.

Misses Helen Dayett, Octavia Graham, Florence Dayett and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Higgins and daughter were out of town visitors Christmas week. Samuel Alrichs spent Xmas in Philadelphia.

To Our Patrons And Friends

We trust that the past year has been a very successful one for you and we take this opportunity of extending to you the compliments of the season together with our best wishes that 1911 may prove a very prosperous year.

It will be our purpose in the future, as in the past, to place our services at your command, our facilities at your convenience, our strength and security at your disposal.

Absolute safety for our depositors is our first consideration.

The National Bank of Newark

WEDDINGS

Miss Mamie Evelyn McHenry and Mr. Bayard Randolph Perry were married at the home of the bride's father, in Piedmont, West Virginia, last Saturday.

The groom is a well known Newark man, engaged in the life insurance business with the Metropolitan Company. Mrs. Perry has been a visitor to the town and has many friends in this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry will reside in Newark.

A Narrow Escape

Mr. John Pilling had an unpleasant experience last Saturday. He boarded

the train which reaches Newark at 4.54, at the Wilmington station.

As Mr. Pilling stepped on the train a puff of wind carried his hat away. He had started for it, when the train began to move with him tightly gripping the rod on the car, his body dragging along. He was carried this way for several yards, the occurrence being discovered in time to bring the train to a halt before serious injury was done.

Aside from an injured ankle, Mr. Pilling is suffering from no painful consequences.

Diamond State Grange

At the last meeting of Diamond State Grange at Stanton the following officers were installed:—Worthy Master, Samuel McCoy; Assistant, H.

T. Hitchens; Overseer, C. P. Dickey; Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Frances Springer; Worthy Treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Dickey; Secretary, John W. Mitchell; Stewart, Mrs. O. A. Othson; Assistant Stewart, Charles Knox; Lady Assistant Stewart, Miss Nettie Hannah; Ceres, Miss Margaret McCoy; Florist, Mrs. Della Othson.

After the transaction of business a social hour was spent and refreshments were served.

Report Of White Clay Creek School

Those pupils deserving commendation for application and deportment are:—Harry Whiteman, Anna Havelow, Ella Ware, Helen McAllister, Mauda Lowden.

THE NEWARK POST

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EIGHT PAGES.

ALL HOME PRINT

One Dollar Per Year

Read the
PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT

The NEWARK POST Offers a Piano to the Public Schools of this Town.

The piano will be given to that building whose pupils secure the greatest proportion of NEW (yearly) SUBSCRIBERS.

We have secured a piano of standard make with guarantee of reliable firm. This piano is now on exhibition at THE NEWARK POST Office.

Aside from this proposition we will give three individual prizes:

1st. To the pupil securing the largest number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS a cash prize of \$15 will be given.

2d. To the pupil securing the second largest number, a cash prize of \$10 will be given.

3d. To the pupil securing the third largest number, an order for \$5 will be given on any of our advertisers.

These offers are all bona fide propositions, void of any cheap advertising display or promises.

We have heretofore made no campaign for subscriptions. Nor is this to be so considered. We believe this a modest but genuine offer that will be of mutual benefit.

Music in our schools will certainly be appreciated. Here is a way in which the pupils may by a little work add to the happiness of all and at the same time make a little pin money.

Detailed information may be had by addressing

NEWARK POST.

VOLUME 1

FAITHFUL PHY

The hand of death itself upon one of N and most useful citizen him for its own.

The death of Dr. Co on Saturday last has a large circle of the realize friend lost and another rank of those who w devotedly for the fortunate ones than the Born near Red Lion Hundred, in December interests have, with the a short period in his centered around our lo His parents, James Hilda Morrison were of being among the early the White Clay Creek Church, and it is not h the son much of the st dence of the Scotch pi Dr. Henry was edu

Blairstown Academy, N. College and the University. He graduated can at the latter institut and began his career in 1873, uniting the business to that of his profession. Except for a short ti the West, he has since be a figure in the affairs of all questions that he blood for right and progr he has figured in a num struggles of this neighbor A short time ago, in mood, he told of the fight table public school—in the the academy and private s ched, and threw a shadow grade" over our public At the time of his talk he v surviving member of the laid the foundation for present school system. Dr. Henry served as a the Board of Education mer of years, was repeatedl vere as councilman, at o

New Century Cl

The President, Mrs. Dela decided at the meeting o Monday afternoon.

Two very interesting p read: "Labor Problems" by Armstrong; "Margaret D Miss Alice Kerr.

Miss Kerr added to the Miss Kerr's paper by an ad out she had made to Mr summer home, Kennecbu To ascertain the sentim public relative to the Hig tion of Women in Delaware notice of Fifty College V communicated with the diff schools, granges and publi throughout the State, aski vote might be taken on the questions:—"Do you favor ion at Delaware College, tion Affiliated with Dela ge," or "A District Won ormal Department?" The majority of the vot Newark Club were for man's College with a Norm

The Clubs throughout the who sending delegates to D ary 27th, to discuss the "Educational Problems" at come to some conclusi positions. The Newark Cl represented at the meeting.